



South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report

Covering the period 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016

December 2016

Published by South Cambridgeshire District Council

© December 2016

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1. Introduction, Context and Indicators

The Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.1. Monitoring is essential to establish what has been happening in the district, what is happening now, what may happen in the future and what needs to be done to achieve policies and targets.
- 1.2. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and subsequent regulations introduced the requirement for local planning authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) which sets out the Council's progress in producing new planning policy documents against the timetable included in the approved Local Development Scheme and in implementing planning policies included in their Local Development Framework (or Local Plan). The AMR was required to be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31 December each year.
- 1.3. The Localism Act 2011 and Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 set out revised requirements for monitoring. Local planning authorities are still required to publish information monitoring progress on the implementation of their Local Development Scheme and planning policies included in their development plan documents at least on an annual basis, however the requirement to submit the AMR to the Secretary of State by 31 December has been removed.
- 1.4. The Localism Act 2011 also created the duty to co-operate which places a legal duty on local planning authorities and other specified organisations to co-operate with each other to address strategic issues relevant to their areas. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 require the AMR to give details of what action the Council has taken relating to the duty to co-operate.
- 1.5. The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 have also introduced the requirements that the AMR includes: (i) details of any neighbourhood development orders or neighbourhood development plans made; and (ii) once the Council has an adopted Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) Charging Schedule, information relating to the collection and spending of CIL monies.
- 1.6. This Annual Monitoring Report covers the period from 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. The adopted planning policies for the period covered by this AMR are those contained in the:
 - Local Plan 2004 – adopted in February 2004, however there is now only one remaining saved policy;
 - Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) – adopted in January 2007;
 - Development Control Policies DPD – adopted in July 2007;
 - Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) – adopted in July 2007;
 - Cambridge East AAP – adopted in February 2008;
 - Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP – adopted in February 2008;
 - North West Cambridge AAP – adopted October 2009; and
 - Site Specific Policies DPD – adopted January 2010.

Monitoring in South Cambridgeshire

- 1.7. Monitoring in Cambridgeshire is carried out through a partnership between the Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and the Planning departments at the five district councils. The Research & Monitoring Team maintains a database of planning permissions involving the creation or removal of residential, business, retail and leisure uses plus any planning permissions for renewable energy generators. An annual survey of all extant planning permissions included in the database takes place each year, involving officers from the County Council and district councils, to collect information on their status: built, under construction or not yet started.
- 1.8. The Research & Monitoring team then provides the district councils with the necessary results for their AMR output indicators and a site-by-site list of planning permissions and their status. The Research & Monitoring team also publish summary tables and topic reports on housing, business, retail and renewable energy completions and commitments on their website: http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20099/planning_and_development/234/planning/9. **For some indicators the data for previous years has been revised from the data previously published; this is a result of the on-going assessment of data by the Research & Monitoring team to remove any inaccuracies.**
- 1.9. Data required for the contextual indicators, significant effect indicators and some local output indicators is obtained from various teams at Cambridgeshire County Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, and other external organisations such as Natural England and the Environment Agency.

Monitoring Progress against the Local Development Scheme and the Performance of Local development Framework Policies

- 1.10. The AMR outlines the progress that the Council has made in producing the documents that will make up its LDF. Chapter 2 reviews progress on the preparation of the LDF and indicates whether the timetable and milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) are being achieved.
- 1.11. The AMR measures various indicators to assess performance of the individual planning policies but also to provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district and the wider effects of the LDF on the district. The different indicators used in this AMR can be grouped into three categories: contextual indicators, output indicators and significant effect indicators. Chapter 3 includes a list of all the Council's output indicators and significant effect indicators.
- 1.12. **Contextual indicators** are those that together provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district against which planning policies operate. The data for these indicators is also used for the significant effect indicators.

- 1.13. **Output indicators** include both core output indicators and local output indicators, and provide detailed analysis on how the Council's adopted planning policies have performed. Performance against the Council's core and local output indicators is analysed in Chapter 4.
- 1.14. Core output indicators were set by central government. The latest list of core output indicators was included in '**Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators – Update 02/2008**' (published in July 2008), however this publication was withdrawn on the 30 March 2011 by the coalition Government. Whilst this monitoring information no longer has to be provided to central Government, these indicators are useful in monitoring adopted planning policies and therefore the Council has continued to monitor them through the AMR.
- 1.15. In addition to the core output indicators, the Council set local output indicators in each of its adopted Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Area Action Plans (AAPs) that are relevant to the proposals in the document or plan.
- 1.16. In this AMR it has not been possible to provide data on all the local output indicators included in the adopted AAPs. This is because many of the local output indicators included in these plans rely on the major developments at Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) and North West Cambridge having detailed planning permission and the development being under construction or completed.
- 1.17. On 28 March 2014, the Council submitted its new Local Plan to the Secretary of State for examination. Once adopted the new Local Plan will supersede the Local Plan 2004 saved policy, the Core Strategy DPD, the Development Control Policies DPD, and the Site Specific Policies DPD. The new Local Plan includes a set of output indicators that are relevant to the proposals in the plan. Once the Local Plan is adopted, this set of output indicators will replace the majority of the existing core and local output indicators, except for those included in the AAPs and Statement of Community Involvement.
- 1.18. In this AMR, data has been provided for the new Local Plan indicators where the new planning policy they are monitoring the implementation of is not significantly different from the Council's adopted planning policy. Data for monitoring indicators related to new planning policies has not been collected, as these planning policies will only be implemented following the adoption of the new Local Plan.
- 1.19. **Significant effect indicators** are those indicators based on the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, and they look at the wider effects of the LDF on the district. The Council has a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (January 2006) that supports the adopted LDF and has produced a revised Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2012) to support its new Local Plan. The significant effect indicators from both Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Reports are assessed in Chapter 5.

2. Commentary

a. Progress against the Local Development Scheme

- 2.1. The adopted **Local Development Scheme** (LDS) at the start of the monitoring period (1 April 2015) was the LDS adopted in February 2014. This LDS set the timetable that the Council was progressing during the monitoring year, and has been regularly updated since then.
- 2.2. The February 2014 LDS sets out the stages in the preparation of the **Local Plan**, which incorporates a review of the **Core Strategy, Development Control Policies Development Plan Document (DPD)** and **Site Specific Policies DPD**. It also includes the policies and proposals for **Gypsy and Traveller** accommodation as this is no longer to be progressed in a separate DPD.
- 2.3. The February 2014 LDS anticipated that the **Local Plan** would be submitted in Spring 2014, that the examination would be undertaken in Summer / Autumn 2014 and that the Local Plan would be adopted in Spring 2015.
- 2.4. The Council **submitted** its **Local Plan**, alongside the Cambridge Local Plan, to the Secretary of State on 28 March 2014. Miss Laura Graham has been appointed as the lead Inspector to consider both the Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. A joint **Pre-Hearing Meeting** was held on 11 September 2014 and joint examination **hearing sessions** were held between November 2014 and April 2015 on strategic issues, including housing and employment needs, development strategy, Green Belt, transport, infrastructure and housing supply.
- 2.5. The Inspectors wrote to the Councils on 20 May 2015¹ in relation to three main issues and invited the Councils to undertake additional work to address those issues before the examinations progressed further. The issues are in relation to:
- Objectively Assessed Need for new housing;
 - Overall Development Strategy; and
 - Conformity with revisions to National Planning Policy since the Local Plans were submitted for examination.
- The Councils agreed to undertake additional work and the examinations were formally suspended until March 2016.
- 2.6. The additional work undertaken resulted in a small number of proposed modifications to both the Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The modifications were subject to Sustainability Appraisal. Public consultation was carried out (jointly with Cambridge City Council) on these modifications between 2 December 2015 and 25 January 2016². The results of the consultation were considered by the Councils and the consultation responses, evidence base documents and proposed modifications were submitted to the Inspectors on 31 March 2016. Joint examination

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

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

hearing sessions were held in June 2016 on the proposed modifications relating to objectively assessed housing need, the joint housing trajectory and five year housing land supply, and the review of the Green Belt.

- 2.7. Hearings on matters specific to South Cambridgeshire started in November 2016, with hearings related to climate change and promoting successful communities. Further hearings were held in November / December 2016 relating to housing policies and village housing allocations, and are programmed for January – March 2017 relating to delivering high quality places, protecting and enhancing the natural and historic environment, and building a strong and competitive economy. A programme is still awaited for the remaining South Cambridgeshire specific hearing sessions, including strategic sites and the rural settlement hierarchy and village omission sites, and for the remaining joint hearing sessions, including Gypsy & Traveller policies and Green Belt omission sites on the edge of Cambridge, to take place later in 2017.
- 2.8. The Local Plan process is taking longer than originally anticipated and a revised timetable for the preparation of the Local Plan was set out in an addendum to the LDS agreed in November 2015. At that time it was anticipated that the examination would be completed in 2016 and that the Local Plan would be adopted in 2017. The Council has reviewed the LDS and the Planning Portfolio Holder agreed the updated LDS at his meeting on 13 December 2016. It is now anticipated that the examination hearings will be completed in 2017 and that following modifications consultation, the Local Plan will be adopted in late 2017 / early 2018.
- 2.9. The February 2014 LDS also sets out the timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridge Northern Fringe East Area Action Plan (AAP), Bourn Airfield New Village AAP and Waterbeach New Town AAP**.
- 2.10. The **Cambridge Northern Fringe East AAP** is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council and the February 2014 LDS anticipated that public consultation on issues and options would be undertaken in Winter 2014/2015, that consultation on the proposed submission AAP would be undertaken in Autumn 2015, and that the AAP would be submitted to the Secretary of State for examination in Spring 2016. The Councils undertook public consultation on issues and options between December 2014 and February 2015, which is consistent with the LDS. A report setting out the results of the consultation, the proposed way forward to proposed submission, and a revised timetable for the preparation of the AAP was considered by the relevant members of both Councils in November 2015. A revised timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridge Northern Fringe AAP** was set out in an addendum to the LDS agreed in November 2015. At that time it was anticipated that public consultation on proposed submission will be undertaken in January - March 2017, and submission to the Secretary of State for examination will be in June 2017. This programme is currently under review.
- 2.11. The **Bourn Airfield New Village and Waterbeach New Town AAPs** were scheduled to begin in Winter 2015/16 and Winter 2017/18 respectively. However, the AAPs were dependent upon the outcome of the Local Plan examination. The Council obtained legal advice regarding the status of the proposed AAPs for both

Waterbeach New Town and Bourn Airfield New Village, and this advised that the guidance it intends to produce would be more appropriately prepared as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) rather than an AAP. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that further proposed modifications to Policies SS/5 and SS/6 would be submitted to the Inspector to take account of this legal advice, proposing the production of SPDs instead of AAPs, and also to make other consequential changes to the policy. This change is reflected in an updated LDS agreed by the Planning Portfolio Holder at his meeting on 13 December 2016.

- 2.12. An addendum to the LDS was approved in July 2015 that sets out the timetable for the preparation of the **Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD**. This addendum anticipated that public consultation on the draft SPD would be undertaken in September – October 2015 and that the SPD would be adopted in December 2015 / January 2016. Public consultation on the draft SPD was carried out in September – October 2015, however to enable appropriate consideration to be given to the comments received, the adoption of the SPD was delayed. The SPD was endorsed by Cambridgeshire County Council (as Lead Local Flood Authority) in July 2016 and was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council on 8 November 2016. The other local planning authorities in Cambridgeshire will be adopting the SPD in due course.

b. Action taken on Duty to Co-operate

Working with Duty to Co-operate Bodies

- 2.13. South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City Councils have engaged constructively, actively and on an ongoing basis during the preparation of the two Local Plans, both with each other and each with the other Duty to Co-operate bodies to maximise the effectiveness of the Local Plan preparation in the context of strategic cross boundary matters. The Councils have worked closely throughout the preparation of joint evidence base documents and their respective Local Plans to prepare complementary plans on similar timescales that together set out a clear development strategy for the Greater Cambridge area.
- 2.14. Joint examination hearings on strategic issues for both plans were held between November 2014 and April 2015. The Inspectors wrote to the Councils on 20 May 2015³ raising some initial queries relating to objectively assessed need for new housing, the development strategy and conformity with national planning policy, and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work to address those issues before the examinations progress further. The Councils agreed to undertake additional work and the examinations were formally suspended until March 2016. The Councils carried out additional work to address the issues raised by the Inspectors, and identified a small number of modifications to the Local Plans. A joint public consultation⁴ sought views on the Proposed Modifications which illustrated the close working relationship

³ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

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

that has developed between the two Councils; this closed on 25 January 2016. The Council submitted its Proposed Modifications to the Inspectors on 31 March 2016⁵. Further joint hearings were subsequently held in June 2016 to consider matters arising from the additional work undertaken by the Councils.

- 2.15. The Council produced a **Statement of Compliance with the Duty to Co-operate** in June 2013 setting out how the Council has co-operated with other bodies in preparing the Local Plan. This was updated when the Local Plan was submitted to the Secretary of State in March 2014⁶. This document sets out how the Council has engaged extensively with the prescribed Duty to Co-operate bodies, as appropriate to the Local Plans, throughout the stages of evidence base production and plan-making. This joint working has continued through the first part of the examination process from November 2014 to May 2015 to assist the Council to respond to questions raised in the Inspector's Matters and in support at hearings.
- 2.16. Statements of Common Ground have been agreed with Uttlesford District Council, Hertfordshire District Council and Hertfordshire County Council as part of confirming the Council's compliance with the duty to cooperate for the Local Plan examination process. The Statements of Common Ground agree that the duty to co-operate has been met and that all the districts involved are planning to deliver their full objectively assessed needs within their own administrative boundaries.
- 2.17. A **Statement of Co-operation between the Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local planning authorities**⁷ (April 2013) sets out how the organisations will continue to cooperate. South Cambridgeshire District Council, Anglian Water and the Environment Agency have also produced a **Joint Position Statement on Foul Water and Environmental Capacity**⁸ (January 2014) which sets out the current understanding of the waste water treatment issues within South Cambridgeshire and its associated environmental implications.
- 2.18. During the examination process the Council has agreed Statements of Common Ground with a number of different organisations relating to issues raised during the hearings. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have agreed a joint statement of common ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt⁹. South Cambridgeshire District Council has also agreed a statement of common ground with the Environment Agency in respect of policies relating to

⁵ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016):
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf>

⁶ Statement of Compliance with Duty to Co-operate (March 2014):
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Statement%20of%20Compliance%20with%20Duty%20to%20Cooperate%20March%202014.pdf>

⁷ Statement of Co-operation between the Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough local planning authorities:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Greater%20Cambridgeshire%20Local%20Nature%20Partnership%20Statement%20of%20Cooperation.pdf>

⁸ Joint Position Statement on Foul Water and Environmental Capacity:
<https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Anglian%20Water%20and%20Environment%20Agency%20Cooperation%20Statement%202014.pdf>

⁹ Statement of Common Ground with English Heritage relating to the Green Belt:
https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/rd-scg-080_0.pdf

Climate Change¹⁰ and Sport England in respect of policies relating to sports and recreation provision.¹¹

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

- 2.19. The Council co-operated with other local authorities in the preparation of the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013 (SHMA)**¹² and other evidence base studies. The **Memorandum of Co-operation**¹³ (May 2013) was agreed by all Cambridgeshire local authorities, together with Peterborough City Council, and includes an agreement on the objectively assessed housing needs for each of the districts in the Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area as part of fulfilling the Duty to Co-operate. Building on a strong legacy of joint working between the local authorities, the Memorandum of Co-operation demonstrates that the full objectively assessed needs of the Cambridge Sub Region housing market area identified in the SHMA will be met. The Council committed to meeting its full objectively assessed need within the district. The Council has undertaken further work on the assessment of objectively assessed housing need as part of the further work requested by the Inspectors.
- 2.20. The Memorandum of Co-operation has already been subject to scrutiny through the examinations of the Fenland Local Plan – Core Strategy (adopted May 2014) and the East Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The Fenland Inspector’s Report and East Cambridgeshire Inspector’s Interim Conclusions both conclude that the Memorandum of Co-operation provides clear evidence that co-operation has taken place constructively, actively and on an on-going basis.
- 2.21. The Cambridgeshire authorities, together with Peterborough City Council, have also agreed the **Strategic Spatial Priorities: Addressing the Duty to Co-operate across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough**¹⁴ document that was published in January 2014. This document supplements the Memorandum of Co-operation and provides an overview of strategic spatial issues as they apply to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as a whole.

Memorandum of Understanding

- 2.22. In September 2014, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council also agreed a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge**

¹⁰ Statement of Common Ground with the Environment Agency relating to Climate Change policies: https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/socg_with_env_agency_climate_change_agreed_for_w eb.pdf

¹¹ Statement of Common Ground with Sport England relating to sports and recreation provision: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-SCG/rd-scg-480.pdf>

¹² Strategic Housing Market Assessment: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT-090.pdf>

¹³ Memorandum of Co-operation: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Memorandum%20of%20Co-operation%20May%202013.pdf>

¹⁴ Strategic Spatial Priorities: Addressing the Duty to Co-operate across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Strategic%20Spatial%20Priorities%20Janua ry%202014.pdf>

Joint Housing Trajectory¹⁵. This confirms the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The merits of the Memorandum of Understanding were considered during the examination hearing sessions for Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery in March 2015. The Councils asked the Inspectors in September 2015 whether they would consider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year housing land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors responded that they did not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils have since undertaken whilst the examinations were suspended. The Councils submitted the results of the additional work to the Inspectors in March 2016, including a small number of Proposed Modifications, and a further joint hearing was held in June 2016 (Matter PM1B: Five Year Housing Land Supply and Proposed Joint Housing Trajectory).

Transport Issues

- 2.23. Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council have worked together closely on transport issues as they have prepared their Local Plans and a transport strategy for the Greater Cambridge area. South Cambridgeshire District Council responded to a consultation on this strategy in September 2013. The **Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Transport Strategy**¹⁶ was adopted in March 2014. It is recognised that there is a close link between planning for growth and development and for transport and accessibility to ensure that growth can be accommodated in the most sustainable way and that people can access the services and facilities they need in an efficient and affordable way.
- 2.24. The Council responded to consultations on the **Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy**¹⁷ and the revisions to the **Local Transport Plan**¹⁸ in July 2014 recognising the importance of planning for future transport within the county.
- 2.25. The Council has also worked closely with Highways England (formerly the Highways Agency) as the **A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Scheme** has progressed by formally responding to consultations in February and May 2014. Highways England submitted its Development Consent Order application to the Secretary of State in December 2014 and the Council participated in the examination which was held

¹⁵ Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Memorandum%20of%20Understanding%20-%20Joint%20Housing%20Trajectory_0.pdf

¹⁶ Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Transport Strategy:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies/2

¹⁷ Cambridgeshire Long Term Transport Strategy:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies/5

¹⁸ Local Transport Plan:
http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/info/20006/travel_roads_and_parking/66/transport_plans_and_policies

between May and November 2015. The Examining Authority published its report and recommendations to the Secretary of State in February 2016 and the Secretary of State issued its decision on 11 May 2016¹⁹, giving the go ahead; work will start on constructing the scheme in late 2016 and the road will be open to traffic in 2020.

- 2.26. In the **Road Investment Strategy**²⁰ the Government announced funding for upgrading the A428 between the Caxton Gibbet and A1 (Black Cat junction) as part of an expressway standard link between Cambridge and Oxford. The Council will work closely with Highways England and the Department for Transport to develop the scheme. It is anticipated delivery will be late in the period 2015 to 2020.

Working with other Adjacent Local Planning Authorities

- 2.27. The Council has submitted representations to a number of consultations by neighbouring planning authorities to ensure that joint issues that impact on South Cambridgeshire continue to be considered. These include responding to Cambridge City Council in September 2013, Central Bedfordshire Council in June 2013, March 2014 and August 2016, East Cambridgeshire District Council in November 2013, May 2014 and March 2016, Uttlesford District Council in May 2014, February 2015 and December 2015, and Braintree District Council in May 2014. A number of Duty to Co-operate meetings have been held with neighbouring authorities including with Uttlesford District Council and Central Bedfordshire Council regarding their emerging Local Plan proposals.

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

- 2.28. There was initially limited interest shown by Parish Councils in preparing a **Neighbourhood Plan**, as the Council had offered them the opportunity to put forward proposals within their area through the Local Plan process as an alternative to the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans. Some Parish Council proposals have as a result been included in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014), or recommended as main modifications to it, but only where there has been clear local support. Since the Local Plan was submitted for examination there has been a steady increase in interest from Parish Councils considering preparing Neighbourhood Plans for their areas.
- 2.29. Before a Neighbourhood Plan can be prepared a **neighbourhood area** must be designated. The Local Development Scheme is either updated or an addendum is published when each Neighbourhood Area is designated. There are currently eleven designated neighbourhood areas in South Cambridgeshire:
- **Linton and Hildersham** – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area that was approved in May 2014;

¹⁹ Secretary of State for Transport decision on A14 improvement scheme:
<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/a14-cambridge-to-huntingdon-improvement-scheme/?ipcsection=overview>

²⁰ Road Investment Strategy:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/382813/dft-ris-road-investment-strategy.pdf

- **Histon & Impington** – this covers the area of the parish to the north of the A14 and was approved in September 2014;
- **Gamlingay** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in February 2015;
- **Waterbeach** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in August 2015 with South Cambridgeshire District Council and Waterbeach Parish Council agreeing a framework as to how they will work together;
- **Cottenham** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015;
- **Foxton** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015;
- **West Wickham** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in November 2015;
- **Melbourn** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in May 2016;
- **Whittlesford** – this covers the whole parish and was approved in August 2016;
- **Great Abington Former Land Settlement Association Estate** – this covers the former Land Settlement Association estate, which only forms part of the parish of Great Abington and was approved in September 2016; and
- **Stapleford and Great Shelford** – these two parishes have joined together to form a single neighbourhood area that was approved in November 2016.

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

2.30. Initial discussions have taken place with an increasing number of other Parish Councils about neighbourhood planning and whether a Neighbourhood Plan would be the right tool for them to achieve the aspirations they have for the future in their villages. Some Parish Councils are considering preparing Neighbourhood Plans jointly with their adjoining parishes as they have common issues and wish to pool their resources. The Council is considering options and resources for the way it provides support to Parish Councils undertaking Neighbourhood Plans.

2.31. The Council's webpages relating to Neighbourhood Planning (accessed from www.scambs.gov.uk/services/neighbourhood-planning) are being expanded to provide clearer information about future consultations, events, and support given by the Council.

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

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

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

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

- 2.34. A complete list of indicators is included in Chapter 3, the data for all indicators is included in Chapters 4 and 5, and the commentary is set out in this chapter. The commentary highlights the key messages from the data collected and identifies any areas where policies are not being implemented.

Housing

- 2.35. **Housing completions:** The development strategy for South Cambridgeshire is one of supporting the economic success of the Cambridge area through continued jobs growth, with housing provision at a level, and of a quality, to meet objectively assessed needs.
- 2.36. In the last monitoring year, 671 net additional dwellings were completed in South Cambridgeshire; this is 86 dwellings more than the number predicted in the housing trajectory included in the Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015. This is a decrease compared to the previous monitoring year but is comparable to the preceding six monitoring years, where annual net housing completions were consistently around 600 dwellings reflecting the slowdown in the housing market and that the fringe sites coming forward were building out on the Cambridge side of the administrative boundary. The return to a lower level of completions in the last monitoring year is due to only 2 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire being completed at Trumpington Meadows and a decrease in completions at Cambourne and Orchard Park compared to the preceding years. Between 2011 and 2016 (the first five years of the plan period for the new **Local Plan**, submitted in March 2014), 3,401 net additional dwellings have been completed.
- 2.37. **Delivering housing requirements:** The housing trajectory identifies predicted annual housing completions from existing and proposed allocations, planning permissions granted or with resolution to grant, and predicted windfalls. The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015²¹ setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed need²² for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. In

²¹ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

²² Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

March 2016, the Council therefore submitted a **proposed modification**²³ to **Policy S/5** to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings.

- 2.38. Against the **Local Plan**, the housing trajectory shows that 22,216 dwellings are expected to be delivered, this is 13.9% (2,716 dwellings) more than the revised requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**.
- 2.39. Against the **Core Strategy** (January 2007) which required 20,000 dwellings to be provided between 1999 and 2016, the housing trajectory shows that 12,658 dwellings were delivered. As set out above, the new **Local Plan** identifies an up to date housing requirement for 2011-2031 that will provide for the identified objectively assessed needs of the district. The **Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2013**²⁴ and **Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence 2015**²⁵ make clear that there is no backlog to make up.
- 2.40. **Five year housing land supply**: The Council is currently unable to demonstrate a five year supply of housing land, mainly due to delays in the delivery of strategic sites during the recession, and to the fringe sites building out from the edge of Cambridge and them having only just started to deliver completions in South Cambridgeshire.
- 2.41. There are two methodologies for calculating five year housing land supply. The Liverpool methodology assumes that any shortfall will be made up during the remaining years of the plan period. The Sedgefield methodology requires the whole of any previous shortfall to be made up within the five year assessment period. The **NPPF** requires that a 5% buffer be provided in the five year supply calculation to provide greater confidence that the housing requirement will be delivered. In areas of persistent historic undersupply the buffer should be 20%. The Council's statements to the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery and Matter PM1B: 5 Year Housing Land Supply and Joint Trajectory hearings addressed the appropriate means of calculating the five year supply²⁶.
- 2.42. In response to a number of changes in circumstance²⁷ since the Local Plan was submitted in March 2014, the Council agreed in September 2014 to a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** with Cambridge City Council. This memorandum set out the agreement between the two

²³ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

²⁴ Strategic Housing Market Assessment:
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-STRAT-090.pdf>

²⁵ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FI%20NAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

²⁶ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-8> and Matter PM1: Housing: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-PM1>

²⁷ A detailed list of reasons is given in the Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements (paragraph 34):
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Council's statement to Matter 1: Legal Requirements set out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum²⁸.

- 2.43. The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015²⁹. The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors responded that they did not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils have subsequently undertaken. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans submitted to the Inspector in March 2016³⁰.
- 2.44. The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the use of the five year supply calculations for Greater Cambridge will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 2.45. In view of the various ways that five year supply can be calculated, and pending the outcome of consideration at the Local Plan examination, this Annual Monitoring Report shows the results for all ways of calculating the five year land supply for 2016-2021 for both South Cambridgeshire and the Greater Cambridge area. These results are set out in the tables below, and the calculations for the Local Plan are based on the housing requirement of 19,500 dwellings included in the **proposed modification**³¹ to **Policy S/5** of the **Local Plan**, which was submitted to the Inspector in March 2016.
- 2.46. Considering the Greater Cambridge area as a whole is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across

²⁸ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

²⁹ Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

³⁰ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf> and Cambridge Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-140.pdf>

³¹ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

the Greater Cambridge area, and is consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.

- 2.47. Against the housing requirements in the new South Cambridgeshire Local Plan of 19,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, and of 14,000 homes in the Cambridge Local Plan, giving a housing requirement for Greater Cambridge of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, the five year housing land supply for 2016-2021 is:

'Liverpool' Methodology	Cambridge	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	7.1	5.1	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%)	6.2	4.4	5.1

'Sedgefield' Methodology	Cambridge	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	7.5	4.3	5.4
Five year supply (with 20%)	6.6	3.7	4.7

- 2.48. In Cambridge, completions in 2015-2016 were above the Cambridge Local Plan 2014 annual requirement of 700 per year. Cambridge maintains a good five year supply against its own requirements, although the position has reduced slightly since 2014-2015. This is primarily due to a reduction in supply anticipated at a number of sites over the next five years, particularly some urban extension sites on the edge of Cambridge.
- 2.49. In South Cambridgeshire, completions in 2015-2016 were higher than anticipated in the housing trajectory included in the South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015, although below the annualised figure. The anticipated supply in South Cambridgeshire for the next five years is higher than the previous five year period. However, due to the increase in the shortfall against cumulative annual requirements for the plan period to date, the five year supply situation against South Cambridgeshire's own requirements has marginally reduced.
- 2.50. Considering Greater Cambridge as a whole, the combined result is that, for the five year period 2016-2021, the Councils cannot currently demonstrate a five year supply under the most stringent method of calculating supply (Sedgefield methodology with 20% buffer). It is important to note that there is nothing in policy that prevents faster delivery than anticipated in the trajectory and if the development industry is capable of delivering sites faster, there would be an increase in housing supply. In addition, it is important to note that the Councils have taken a cautious approach to the estimated number of completions as part of reviewing and verifying information provided by developers. The Councils consider that these robust, realistic and somewhat cautious expectations are appropriate. This position on the five year supply for Greater Cambridge is anticipated to be a very short term issue for a number of reasons:

- the Edge of Cambridge sites will be delivering larger numbers in the coming years as more sites begin to deliver, including in South Cambridgeshire;
- delivery of housing at Northstowe is underway and development rates are increasing;
- sites consented due to the lack of five year supply in South Cambridgeshire will be delivering increasing numbers of completions; and
- new settlements at Waterbeach, Bourn Airfield and Cambourne West are expected to begin to add to the five year supply.

2.51. Looking at the rolling five year supply, starting on 1 April 2017, it is anticipated that the Councils will be able to demonstrate a five year supply for Greater Cambridge once again on all calculation methods. In future years the five year supply is predicted to grow substantially for both areas separately and jointly. This is illustrated for the next five years on basis of Sedgefield and 20% in the table below. The rolling supply for the rest of the plan period is shown in Appendix 3.

	2016-2021	2017-2022	2018-2023	2019-2024	2020-2025
Cambridge	6.6	7.0	9.0	9.6	9.9
South Cambs	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.5
Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.7

2.52. There will also be on-going monitoring of any windfall development above that included in the trajectory, particularly with regard to any further planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a result of the current lack of five year land supply. In addition, the outcome of the work Cambridge City Council is carrying out regarding student accommodation, and how it relates to housing land supply, will be considered.

2.53. **Gypsy & Traveller pitches:** One permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitch was completed in the last monitoring year. At 31 March 2016, a further 7 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction; 3 permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started.

2.54. **Housing completions on previously developed land (PDL):** In the last monitoring year, 31% of dwellings completed were on PDL and the cumulative percentage is still below the target of at least 37% as included in **Core Strategy Policy ST/3**. It had been anticipated that the percentage would increase when the major developments at Northstowe and Cambridge East, which would involve the reuse of PDL, started delivering towards the end of the plan period (which runs up to 2016); however, delays in the major developments as a result of the recession mean this has not been achieved. In the last monitoring year, completions at Orchard Park, Cambourne, the historic rural allocation at Papworth Everard (Summersfield), 'five year supply' sites on agricultural land outside of the village development frameworks of Cottenham and Waterbeach, and an affordable housing exception site at Swavesey have contributed to a significant proportion of completions on 'greenfield' sites.

- 2.55. **Housing density:** Over the last 17 years, the average net density of dwellings completed on sites of 9 or more dwellings has fluctuated. It is expected that the average net density of new housing developments will increase in future monitoring years as the major developments on the edge of Cambridge and Northstowe are implemented with higher housing densities reflecting their urban character. Phase 1 at Trumpington Meadows includes 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire and this parcel has a net density of over 70 dph although there will be a range of densities across the development as a whole. Over the last 17 years, the completed parcels at Cambourne have achieved an average net density of 30.6 dph. In general, lower densities have been achieved at Lower Cambourne (an early phase in the construction of the settlement), and higher densities have been achieved at Upper Cambourne (a more recent phase that is still being completed). Great Cambourne includes a mixture of densities, with higher densities achieved on parcels located in and around the village centre, where there is good access to services and facilities.
- 2.56. **Affordable housing:** The availability of housing that is affordable to local people is a major issue in the district, especially as median house prices in the district have risen from 4.9 times median earnings in 1999 to 9.9 times median earnings in 2014. In the last monitoring year, 129 new affordable dwellings were completed; this amounts to 18% of all new dwellings completed. In the last monitoring year, affordable housing has been delivered at the major developments of Cambourne, Orchard Park and Trumpington Meadows, on 'five year supply' sites on the edge of Cottenham and Waterbeach, and on two affordable housing exception sites providing 28 new affordable dwellings to meet identified local need in Swavesey and Whittlesford.
- 2.57. In the last five monitoring years there has been a fall in the proportion of social rented affordable housing completed. Some of this shortfall has been made up by the provision of 'affordable rent' housing.
- 2.58. In the last monitoring year, 38% of dwellings permitted on sites of two or more dwellings, where **Development Control Policy HG/3** was applicable, were affordable. This is slightly below the target of 40% set by the policy and is partly due to the Council applying the new **Policy H/9** in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) which increases the threshold at which the policy applies to developments of three or more dwellings. The affordable dwellings secured are a mixture of onsite provision and financial contributions that have been converted into notional units that will be provided offsite.
- 2.59. **Housing development by settlement category:** The development strategy for the district was changed by the adoption of the Core Strategy in 2007, which focuses the development proposed in a few major developments on the edge of Cambridge and the new town of Northstowe, and provided for more development within the village frameworks of the largest villages. Between 2006 and 2011, this change in development strategy could be seen to be gradually taking effect with an increase in the proportion of completions on the edge of Cambridge and at the Rural Centres, which includes the new settlement of Cambourne, and a decrease in the proportion of completions in the smaller and less sustainable villages.

- 2.60. In the last five monitoring years, almost half of the dwellings completed were in the most sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at Rural Centres. This is due to the completion of long allocated significant residential developments at Summersfield, Papworth Everard (a Minor Rural Centre) and to the west of Longstanton (a Group Village). Both of these developments are rural allocations carried forward from previous Local Plans. Completions on the major developments at Orchard Park and Cambourne had also fallen compared to previous years, and completions on affordable housing exception sites and 'five year supply' sites have increased the proportion of completions outside of development frameworks.
- 2.61. **Housing quality:** All new development will affect its surroundings and the predominantly rural character of the district makes it important that new development is sensitively located and designed to a high quality. The Council has assessed 84 developments completed in the last seven monitoring years against the Building for Life (BfL) standard, which is a Government endorsed industry standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. The BfL standard was redesigned in 2012, and is now based on a traffic light system rather than an absolute scoring system. The developments completed in 2015-2016 have been assessed against the new BfL 12 standard. Issues that affect the quality of built development involve decisions made by the planning service. BfL is a useful tool to assess the quality of developments consistently and over time the aim is to improve the quality of built development in the district.
- 2.62. Of the 8 developments that were completed in the last monitoring year, two developments at Cambourne, and Linton are eligible to be put forward for 'Built for Life' accreditation as they have scored 9 or more 'greens' out of a possible total of 12 'greens'. The majority of the 8 developments assessed received 'greens' for successfully addressing the following categories:
- Connections – developments connect well with their surroundings by reinforcing existing connections or forming new ones;
 - Meeting local housing requirements – the development has a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements;
 - Working with the site and its context – developments take advantage of existing topography, landscape features, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimate;
 - Easy to find your way around – the streets are legible, and easy to move through.
- 2.63. The results show that developments receiving 'ambers' tend not to satisfy categories relating to:
- Character – creation of places with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive identity and character: developments should seek to achieve contextual response to building designs (form, style & details), public realm and landscape which respects local traditions and character;
 - Car parking – effectively integrates car parking without dominating the street scene: developments should reduce the extent and size of parking courts and provide a better balance of on street, on plot and garage parking provision.

Employment and the Economy

- 2.64. **Delivering jobs requirements:** The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires 22,000 additional jobs to be provided between 2011 and 2031 to support the Cambridge Cluster and provide a diverse range of local jobs. Data suggests that between 2011 and 2014 there was a net gain of 5,000 jobs in South Cambridgeshire.
- 2.65. **Business completions:** In the last monitoring year, business completions (net) were 38,342 sqm / 24.18 ha. The greatest areas of growth are at: Cambridge Science Park at Milton, development of a 3-storey extension of 4,177 sqm floor space over a 2.26 ha site; at Cambridge Research Park at Landbeach, with completions on three new buildings totalling a floor space of 11,585 sqm and 2.79 ha; at Capital Park at Fulbourn which has a new large office building of 4,530 sqm; at the Imperial War Museum, Duxford which has 2,642 sqm of new floor space for offices over a 1.39 ha site area; and finally, the Wellcome Trust Genome Campus at Hinxton has completed on two new Research and Development buildings / extensions totalling floor space of 6,708 sqm.
- 2.66. Between 1999 and 2013, there was a significant increase in the proportion of business floorspace completed on previously developed land (PDL). This was followed by a fall to 40% in the 2013-2014 monitoring year due to the completion of a new storage and distribution warehouse at Papworth Business Park, which is a 'greenfield' allocation on the edge of the village of Papworth Everard. In the last monitoring year, the proportion of business floorspace completed on PDL has increased again due to the completion of new buildings as part of the redevelopment of TWI at Granta Park (Great Abington).
- 2.67. **Supply of business land:** South Cambridgeshire has a large supply of business land with planning permission; at 31 March 2015 this amounted to over 80 ha of net additional land, and of this 44% had detailed planning permission. Significant scale sites with planning permission include:
- land at Babraham Research Campus for research and development uses (9.8 ha);
 - phase 2 and other parcels at Granta Park for research and development uses (13 ha); and
 - land at Cambridge Research Park, Landbeach for a mixture of business uses (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) (9.5 ha).
- 2.68. **Economy:** Whilst the Cambridge area has withstood the effects of the recession better than some areas, the recession has had an impact on the vitality of the local economy. The district has consistently shown over 80% of the working age population as economically active, even though there are more employed residents in the district than the number of jobs (workplace population). The number of people claiming job seekers allowance doubled in 2009 (from 630 claimants in 2008 to 1,440 claimants in 2009), however there has then been a gradual reduction over the last five years to 470 claimants in February 2016. The number of businesses closing outweighed the number of new businesses opening in 2009 and 2010, however this has now reversed.

Climate Change, Resources and the Environment

- 2.69. **Carbon dioxide emissions and air quality:** A key factor affecting climate change is carbon dioxide emissions and the aim nationally, and indeed internationally, is to reduce levels of emissions of this greenhouse gas. The rate of carbon dioxide emissions per person from domestic sources, for example through the use of gas and electricity, has shown a small reduction over the last ten years.
- 2.70. Air quality is an issue alongside the A14 and the Council has designated an Air Quality Management Area with the objective of improving conditions in terms of levels of nitrogen dioxide and the particulate PM₁₀. There have been gradual improvements in air quality recorded at the Council's automatic monitoring stations alongside the A14 at Bar Hill and Orchard Park, although the reason for this improvement is unclear. It is possible that it is due to a combination of improvements in cleaner vehicle engine technologies and changing meteorological conditions. A new automatic monitoring station at Girton Road was introduced in 2012.
- 2.71. **Household waste and recycling:** Over the last fourteen years there has been a significant increase in the proportion of waste that is recycled and composted in the district. This is the result of the Council's pro-active approach to recycling through the introduction of blue and green bins, which allow the recycling and composting of a significant amount of household waste. In the last monitoring year, 57% of household waste was recycled or composted.
- 2.72. **Renewable and non-renewable resources:** The Council is committed to encouraging and enabling a reduction in the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources. In recent years, household consumption of gas and electricity in the district has fallen, while the generating potential of renewable energy sources in the district has increased. At 31 March 2016, one wind turbine, seven biomass boilers and fourteen schemes for photovoltaic panels, including two solar farms at Melbourn and Waterbeach, had planning permission but had not yet been installed.
- 2.73. In each of the six monitoring years between 2009 and 2015, over 80% of planning permissions granted for developments greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings, included renewable energy technologies to provide 10% renewable energy. Although the remaining planning permissions met the thresholds set out in Development Control Policy NE/3, individual circumstances meant that they were not required to meet the policy.
- 2.74. Average water consumption by Cambridge Water Company and Anglian Water customers is gradually falling. There is a general expectation that water consumption will reduce as more efficient devices are installed, more properties are metered, and as customer awareness increases. Anglian Water has run a "Drop 20" campaign that encourages customers to save 20 litres per day and it has carried out many household audits and provided water saving devices. Cambridge Water Company attributes some of the variations to weather conditions. Wetter weather conditions during the summer months tends to result in lower water consumption levels,

whereas drier weather conditions in the summer months tends to result in higher water consumption levels.

- 2.75. **Development in locations of environmental importance:** Between 2004 and 2016 no new development was completed within, or is considered to adversely affect, nationally or internationally important nature conservation sites. In the last monitoring year, three proposals for development in the Green Belt have been completed that fall within the definition of 'inappropriate' in terms of the uses normally acceptable in the Green Belt. Very special circumstances for each of these proposals were considered to outweigh the harm to the Green Belt.
- 2.76. **Biodiversity:** There are small areas of our Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) that are assessed as 'unfavourable declining' or 'unfavourable no change', suggesting that their unique biodiversity characteristics are under threat. Natural England is working with landowners to improve the management and therefore condition of these areas of the district's SSSIs.
- 2.77. The Council has successfully undertaken and / or supported a number of biodiversity conservation projects in the last monitoring year. Examples include: continued working with the Wildlife Trust to deliver the Hoffer Brook restoration project and its maintenance; grant aid for the restoration of the River Cam frontage at Great Shelford recreation ground, pond restoration at Town End Close, Girton, and Linton Leadwells Meadow, and willow pollarding at RSPB Fowlmere; and continued support for communities planting orchards and flower meadows.

3. List of Indicators

Contextual Indicators

	Indicator Description	Page
Economy	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effect Indicator 45]	152
	Total unemployed [see Significant Effect Indicator 36]	148
	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effect Indicator 44]	152
	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effect Indicator 46]	153
	Business start-ups and closures (VAT registrations) [see Significant Effect Indicator 43]	152
	Gross disposable household income [see Significant Effect Indicator 32]	146
	House prices: earnings ratio [see Significant Effect Indicator 31]	146
Environment	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 3]	127-128
	Carbon dioxide emissions per domestic property per year [see Significant Effect Indicator 15]	135
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources [see Significant Effect Indicator 4]	128
	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effect Indicator 5]	129
	Hectares of land designated as Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in the district [see Significant Effect Indicator 7]	130
	% of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) assessed as in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effect Indicator 6]	130
	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population [see Significant Effect Indicator 8]	130
Education	Key stage 2 achievements [see Significant Effect Indicator 39]	150-151
	GCSE and A-Level passes [see Significant Effect Indicator 38]	149
	% of resident population with NVQ (equivalent) qualifications [see Significant Effect Indicator 41]	152
Health	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effect Indicator 22]	142
	% of residents with limiting long term illness [see Significant Effect Indicator 23]	142
Crime and Quality of Life	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effect Indicator 24]	142
	% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark [see Significant Effect Indicator 25]	143
	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious [see Significant Effect Indicator 29]	145
	Indices of Multiple Deprivation [see Significant Effect Indicator 30]	145

Core Output Indicators

	New Ref	Old Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Business Development & Town Centres	CO-BD1	CO1a	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace	91-93
	CO-BD2	CO1c	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	94
	CO-BD3	CO1d	Amount and type of employment land available	95-96
	CO-BD4	CO4a & CO4b	Amount of completed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	100-101
Housing	CO-H1	CO2a	Plan periods and housing requirements	40
	CO-H2(a)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in previous years	38
	CO-H2(b)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings completed in the reporting year	38
	CO-H2(c)	CO2a	Net additional dwellings in future years	45-55 & 64-65
	CO-H2(d)	CO2a	Managed delivery target	45-55
	CO-H3	CO2b	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	67
	CO-H4	-	Gypsy & Traveller pitches completed	76
	CO-H5	CO2d	Gross affordable housing completions	73
	CO-H6	-	Quality of new housing developments	85-89
Environmental Quality	CO-E1	CO7	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	123-124
	CO-E2	CO8(ii)	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	120
	CO-E3	CO9	(i) Renewable energy capacity installed by type; and (ii) Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	115-116

NOTE: In July 2008, the government published a new set of core output indicators that excluded the requirement to monitor:

- the amount of completed retail, business and leisure development that complies with car parking standards set out in the LDF (previously **indicator 3a**); and
- the amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard (previously **indicator 4c**).

The Council do not feel that it is necessary to continue monitoring this information and therefore these indicators are not reported on in this AMR.

Local Output Indicators

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Housing	LOA1	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	83
	LOA2	Affordable housing completions by tenure	74
	LOA3	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	75
	LOA4	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	77
	LOA5	Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	84
	LOA6	Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land	66
	LOA7	Affordable housing completions as a percentage of all housing completions on sites of 2 or more dwellings	*
	LOA8	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings where Policy HG/3 applies	75
	LOA14	Travelling Showpeople plots completed	76
	CO2c → LOB2	Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	69
	LOB3	Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	70
	LOE1	(i) Average size of housing developments split by settlement category; (ii) Largest housing development in each settlement category; and (iii) Total dwellings built by settlement category.	79-81
Employment, Community Facilities & Local Services	LOA9	Amount of committed floorspace for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services	102
	LOA10	Amount and type of completed employment land	92-93
	LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	109-112
	CO1b → LOA11	Amount of completed employment floorspace on allocated land	94
	CO1e → LOA12	Amount of employment land lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire	99
	CO1f → LOA13	Amount of employment land lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire	99
	CO3b → LOB4	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	107

* The Council does not feel that it is necessary to continue monitoring **indicator LOA7** as **indicator LOA8** more effectively monitors the implementation of the Council's policy for the provision of affordable housing.

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Built & Natural Environment	LOB1	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments and percentage of planning permissions meeting open space standards	114
	LOE2	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	118
	LOG1	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	124
	LOG2	Proportion of development proposals greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings including renewable energy technologies providing at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements	116
	LOI1	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	117
	CO8i → LOI2	Habitats and species affected by new developments	121
	LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk	122
	LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	118-119

Site Specific Indicators

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Site Specific Policies DPD	SSLO1	Residential densities at Cambourne	70
	SSLO2	Dwelling completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington	39
	SSLO3	Dwelling completions at Powell's Garage, Woollards Lane, Great Shelford	39
	SSLO4	Dwelling completions at Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals	103-106
	SSLO5	Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use	95
	SSLO6	Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use	95
	SSLO7	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Orchard Park)	39, 103-106
	SSLO8	Development at North West Cambridge Huntingdon Road to Histon Road	103-106
	SSLO9	Development at Bayer CropScience, Hauxton	103-106
	SSLO10	Papworth Everard Village Development	103-106
	SSLO11	Progress of open space allocations	113-114
	SSLO12	Green separation at Northstowe	^

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

Statement of Community Involvement Indicators

Ref	Indicator Description	Page
SCI1	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Application Service	125
SCI2	Equality & Diversity Characteristics of the Council's Plan Making Respondents	125-126
SCI3	Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations	126

Area Action Plan Output Indicators

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

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Northstowe	NS01	Total housing completions	103-106
	NS02	Housing density	n/a
	NS03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	NS04	Employment land supply by type	103-106
	NS05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	NS06	Distance to public open space	n/a
Cambridge East	CE01	Total housing completions	103-106
	CE02	Housing density	n/a
	CE03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CE04	Employment land supply by type	103-106
	CE05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	CE06	Distance to public open space	n/a
	CE07	Renewable energy installed by type	n/a
	CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	n/a
Cambridge Southern Fringe	CSF01	Total housing completions	39, 103-106
	CSF02	Housing density	71
	CSF03	Housing mix: completions by number of bedrooms	n/a
	CSF04	Employment land supply by type	103-106
	CSF05	Distance to public transport	n/a
	CSF06	Distance to public open space	n/a

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
North West Cambridge	NWC01	Total number of: (i) units of student accommodation completed (ii) housing completions / annual rate	103-106
	NWC02	Housing density	n/a
	NWC03	Percentage of housing which is affordable	n/a
	NWC04	Employment land supply by type	103-106
	NWC05	Employment uses in the local centre	103-106
	NWC06	Distance to public transport	n/a
	NWC07	Amount (and percentage) of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	n/a
	NWC08	Public open space and recreation facilities	n/a
	NWC09	Sustainable development: (i) amount of residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes (ii) amount of non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM	n/a
	NWC10	Renewable energy installed by type	n/a
	NWC11	Water conservation	n/a
	NWC12	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	n/a

Proposed Submission Local Plan Indicators

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
Spatial Strategy	M1	Housing Trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year; predicted completions in future years; and progress against the housing requirement. 	38, 45-55 & 64-65
	M2	Total dwellings built by settlement category	81
	M3	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	94
	M4	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	67
	M5	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	107
	M6	Number of new jobs created	90
Strategic Sites	M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations	103-106
Climate Change	M8	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	115-116
	M9	Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	116
	M10	Proportion of development proposals for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000 m ² or more reducing carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable energy technologies	π
	M11	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	124
	M12	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	123-124
	M13	Proportion of new homes achieving water consumption levels equivalent to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (105 litres per person per day or less)	π
	M14	Proportion of non-residential developments demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels	π
Delivering High Quality Places	M15	Number of housing developments of 10 or more dwellings achieving each Building for Life standard	85-89

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	M16	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	117
	M17	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	118-119
	M18	Amount of land within a Local Green Space or PVAA designation that has been lost to development	π
	M19	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	118
	M20	Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)	120
Delivering High Quality Homes	M21	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	70
	M22	Proportion of new housing developments of 9 or more dwellings achieving less than 30 dph, 30-50 dph and 50 or more dph	69
	M23	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	83
	M24	Market housing completions on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	π
	M25	Gross affordable housing completions	73
	M26	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	75
	M27	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed	76
	M28	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	77
	M29	Progress and development on residential allocations at villages, Papworth West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate, and Bayer CropScience Site	39, 103-106
	M30	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	π
	M31	Number of Lifetime Homes completed	π
	M32	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable dwellings applies	π
Building a Strong and Competitive Economy	M33	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace and land	91-93
	M34	Amount and type of employment land available	95-96
	M35	Amount of employment land lost	99
	M36	Amount of employment land lost to residential development (i) within village development frameworks and (ii) in South Cambridgeshire	99

	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Page
	M37	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail	100-102
	M38	Progress and development on allocations for employment uses, Fulbourn Road East, Papworth Hospital, Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals, Histon & Impington Station area, and Cambridge Science Park	103-106
Promoting Successful Communities	M39	Progress of open space allocations	113-114
	M40	Losses of village services, allotments and orchards resulting from new developments	π
	M41	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation resulting from new developments	π
Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure	M42	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	109-112

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

Significant Effect Indicators – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (January 2006)

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Land and Water Resources	SE1	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]	67
	SE2	Average net density of new dwellings completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	70
	SE3	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per consumer per year	127-128
	SE4	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	128
	SE5	Water consumption per head per day	129
Biodiversity	SE6	Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	130
	SE7	Total area designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs)	130
	SE8	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people	130
	SE9	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	131
	SE10	Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use	131
Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology	SE11	Percentage of Listed Buildings classified as being at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	122
	SE12	Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas	132
	SE13	(i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live	132
	SE14	(i) Percentage of new homes developed to Ecohomes 'good' or 'excellent' standard (ii) Cumulative number of Code for Sustainable Homes certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire	132-133
Climate Change and Pollution	SE15	Carbon dioxide emissions	135
	SE16	(i) Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide (ii) Annual mean number of days when PM ₁₀ levels exceeded a daily mean of 50 µg/m ³	135-136
	SE17	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12 hour period	136
	SE18	(i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality (ii) Ecological status of main rivers	139
	SE19	Household waste collected	139-140
	SE20	Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted	140
	SE21	Number of properties at risk to flooding	141

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Healthy Communities	SE22	Life expectancy at birth	142
	SE23	Percentage of residents with a limiting long-term illness	142
	SE24	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	142
	SE25	Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark	143
	SE26	Hectares of strategic open space per 1,000 people	143
	SE27	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	143
Inclusive Communities	SE28	Percentage of the district's population with each settlement category	144
	SE29	(i) Percentage of residents who feel their local area is harmonious (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	145
	SE30	Indices of multiple deprivation	145
	SE31	House price: earnings ratio	146
	SE32	Median gross household income	146
	SE33	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	73
	SE34	(i) % of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area (ii) % of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area	146
	SE35	(i) % of adults who have provided support to others (ii) % of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months	147
Economic Activity	SE36	Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance	148
	SE37	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home	148
	SE38	% of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade	149
	SE39	% of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science	150-151
	SE40	Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A/AS and equivalent examinations	151
	SE41	% of resident population with NVQ level 1 (or equivalent) and above	152
	SE42	Infrastructure investment [see Local Indicator LOF1]	109-112
	SE43	Annual net change in VAT and / or PAYE registered firms	152
	SE44	Economic Activity Rate	152
	SE45	Number of people in employment	152
	SE46	Industrial composition of employee jobs	153

Significant Effect Indicators – Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (July 2012)

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Land	SA1	% of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-H3]	67
	SA2	Amount and type of completed employment on previously developed land [see Core Indicator CO-BD2]	94
	SA3	Average density of new residential development completed [see Local Indicator LOB3]	70
	SA4	% of household waste which is recycled or composted [see Significant Effects Indicator 20]	140
	SA5	Household waste collected per person per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 19]	139-140
Pollution	SA6	Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (at monitoring points) [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]	135-136
	SA7	Annual mean number of days when PM10 levels exceeded a daily mean of $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ [see Significant Effects Indicator 16]	135-136
	SA8	% of surface waters meeting the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality [see Significant Effects Indicator 18]	139
Biodiversity	SA9	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS) [see Core Indicator CO-E2]	120
	SA10	Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas [see Local Indicator LO11]	117
	SA11	% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition [see Significant Effects Indicator 6]	130
	SA12	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets [see Significant Effects Indicator 9]	131
	SA13	Proportion of 'local sites' where positive conservation management has been or is being implemented	131
	SA14	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 26]	143
	SA15	% of rights of way that are easy to use [see Significant Effects Indicator 10]	131
Landscape, Townscape and Cultural Heritage	SA16	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas [see Significant Effects Indicator 12]	132
	SA17	Countryside Quality Counts – areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character	133
	SA18	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk [see Local Indicator LOJ1]	122
	SA19	Other Heritage Assets at risk	134
	SA20	Satisfaction rating for quality of the built environment [see Significant Effects Indicator 13]	132
	SA21	Buildings for Life Assessments – number of developments achieving each standard [see Core Indicator CO-H6]	85-89

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Climate Change	SA22	Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes [see Significant Effects Indicator 14]	132-133
	SA23	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita [see Significant Effects Indicator 15]	135
	SA24	Renewable energy capacity installed by type [see Core Indicator CO-E3j]	115-116
	SA25	Kilowatt hours of gas and electricity consumed per household per year [see Significant Effects Indicator 3]	127-128
	SA26	Water consumption per head per day [see Significant Effects Indicator 5]	129
	SA27	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures [see Local Indicator LOG1]	124
Health	SA28	Life expectancy at birth [see Significant Effects Indicator 22]	142
	SA29	% of residents with a long-term illness [see Significant Effects Indicator 23]	142
	SA30	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 24]	142
	SA31	% of people feeling safe after dark [see Significant Effects Indicator 25]	143
	SA32	Hectares of outdoor sport and play space per 1000 people [see Significant Effects Indicator 27]	143
Housing	SA33	Total and % of dwellings completed that are affordable [see Core Indicator CO-H5]	73
	SA34	House price to earnings ratio [see Significant Effects Indicator 31]	146
	SA35	Delivery of Extracare Housing	147
	SA36	Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots [see Core and Local Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14]	76
	SA37	i) % of residents who feel their local area is harmonious ii) % of residents that definitely agree or tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together [see Significant Effects Indicator 29]	145
	SA38	Index of multiple deprivation [see Significant Effects Indicator 30]	145
	SA39	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services [see Local Indicator LOB4]	107
	SA40	i) % of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area ii) % of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area [see Significant Effects Indicator 34]	146
	SA41	% of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months [see Significant Effects Indicator 35]	147

	Ref	Indicator Description	Page
Economic Activity	SA42	Number of people in employment [see Significant Effects Indicator 45]	152
	SA43	Annual net change in VAT registered firms [see Significant Effects Indicator 43]	152
	SA44	Industrial composition of employee jobs [see Significant Effects Indicator 46]	153
	SA45	% of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance [see Significant Effects Indicator 36]	148
	SA46	% of residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home [see Significant Effects Indicator 37]	148
	SA47	Economic Activity Rate [see Significant Effects Indicator 44]	152
	SA48	Median gross household income [see Significant Effects Indicator 32]	146
	SA49	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	109-112
	SA50	% of 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A* to C grade [see Significant Effects Indicator 38]	149
	Transport	SA51	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12 hour period [see Significant Effects Indicator 17]
SA52		Cycling trips index	137
SA53		Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment	137
SA54		Investment secured for transport infrastructure through developer contributions [see Local Indicator LOF1]	109-112
SA55		People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	138

4. Core and Local Output Indicators

Housing Completions

- 4.1 The Council's **Core Strategy** (January 2007) proposes in **Policy ST/2** that the Council will make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. The development strategy focusses a large proportion of these new homes in sustainable locations on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe, with relatively few homes in rural areas, particularly the smaller villages.
- 4.2 The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Local Plans are required by the **National Planning Policy Framework** and **National Planning Practice Guidance** to meet the objectively assessed housing, business and other development needs of their area, unless there are any adverse impacts of doing so that would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The objectively assessed need for the district is identified in the **Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area**.
- 4.3 Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015³² setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed need³³ for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council consulted on a **proposed modification**³⁴ to **Policy S/5**, in December 2015 – January 2016, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings, prior to submitting its Proposed Modifications to the Inspectors on 31 March 2016³⁵. Further joint hearings were subsequently held in June 2016 to consider matters arising from the additional work undertaken by the Councils.

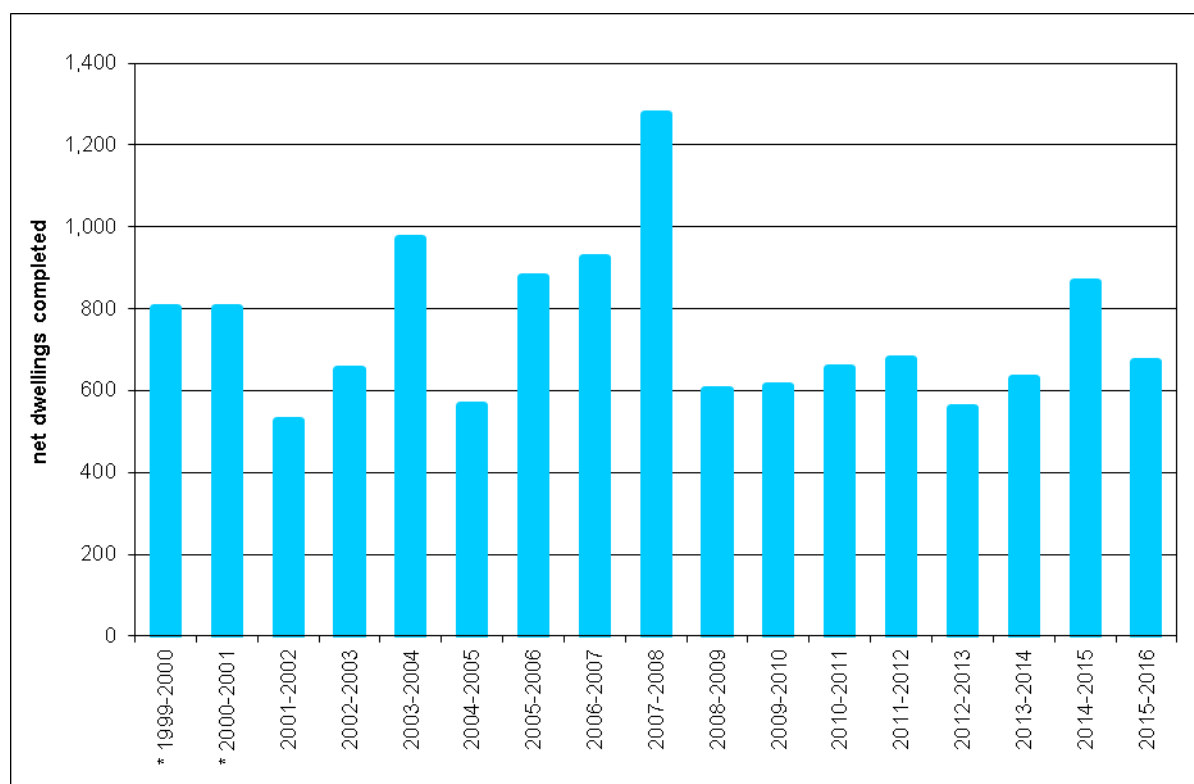
³² Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

³³ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

³⁴ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

³⁵ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016):
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf>

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



* For the period 1999-2001, data is only available for a two-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the two years on the graph.

1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1,602	525	653	972	563	877	923	1,274	602	610	656	678	556	631	865	671

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.2: Annual housing completions at Cambourne

Before mid 1999	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2014-2015
42	361	213	337	620	151	377	267	219	190	162	206	154	151	129	239	201

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.3: Annual housing completions at North of Impington Lane, Impington (**Indicator SSLO2**)

2012-2013
31

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.4: Annual housing completions at Powells Garage, Great Shelford (**Indicator SSLO3**)

2011-2012
24

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.5: Annual housing completions at Orchard Park (**Indicator SSLO7**)

2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
100	290	148	103	95	56	34	15	75	39

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

2014-2015	2015-2016
29	2

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

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

2014-2015	2015-2016
1	5

Source: Research & Monitoring - Cambridgeshire County Council

The Housing Trajectory

- 4.4 The Council's adopted housing requirement is set out in **Policy ST/2** of the **Core Strategy** (adopted in January 2007). This has been determined to now be out of date, but it remains part of the adopted development plan.
- 4.5 The new **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. Joint examination hearing sessions with Cambridge City Council were held between November 2014 and April 2015 covering strategic issues, including housing and employment needs. The **Inspectors** wrote to the Councils in May 2015³⁶ setting out their initial findings and inviting the Councils to undertake additional work, including in relation to objectively assessed need for new housing. The additional work undertaken relating to calculating the objectively assessed need³⁷ for the district has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. The Council consulted on a **proposed modification**³⁸ to **Policy S/5**, in December 2015, to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings, prior to submitting its Proposed Modifications to the Inspectors on 31 March 2016³⁹. Further joint hearings were subsequently held in June 2016 to consider matters arising from the additional work undertaken by the Councils.
- 4.6 The housing requirements are summarised in figure 4.8.

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

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

- 4.7 The Council prepares a housing trajectory as part of its Annual Monitoring Report to set out the latest predictions of housing delivery over the following 15-year period or

³⁶ Inspectors Initial Conclusions Letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

³⁷ Objectively Assessed Housing Need: Further Evidence:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/OAN%20%26%20Market%20Signals%20FINAL%20Nov%202015.pdf>

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

³⁹ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016):
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf>

to the end of the plan period, whichever is longer. The housing trajectory for South Cambridgeshire is included as figure 4.10.

- 4.8 The Council aims to ensure that its housing trajectories are as robust and realistic as possible. The housing trajectory has been produced in consultation with the various agents, developers and landowners responsible for: the major developments included in the adopted **Area Action Plans**; the housing allocations included in the **Site Specific Policies DPD**; the new strategic and village allocations included in the **Local Plan**; and sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission or a decision to grant planning permission subject to the resolution of outstanding issues. An assessment of each site in the housing trajectory is included in Appendix 1.
- 4.9 Data for the housing trajectory is gathered from various sources. A questionnaire is sent to the agent, developer or landowner of each of the sites asking them to provide details on whether the site is deliverable, available and achievable (these are the tests set out in the **National Planning Policy Framework**), and their expected delivery timetable, based on the latest understanding of any constraints, including market conditions. A joint questionnaire is sent with Cambridge City Council to developers of joint sites on the edge of Cambridge. For the small number of sites where the Council does not receive a completed questionnaire, annual completions are estimated based on survey data collected by Cambridgeshire County Council, information included with the planning application or representations to the Local Plan, or information known by the case officer. The information on sites being developed by Registered Providers (previously known as Housing Associations) is provided by the Housing Strategy Team and reflects their discussions on expected start and completion dates.
- 4.10 The housing trajectories have proved to be reliable predictions of actual completions, even if there has been some variation across individual sites. Predicted and actual completions over the last 7 years are summarised in figure 4.9.

Figure 4.9: Predicted and Actual Housing Completions

Annual Monitoring Report publication date	Predicted Completions	Predicted Completions	Actual Completions	Difference
December 2008	2008-2009	625 dwellings	602 dwellings	Prediction was 23 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2009	2009-2010	631 dwellings	610 dwellings	Prediction was 21 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2010	2010-2011	759 dwellings	656 dwellings	Prediction was 103 dwellings above actual delivery primarily due to slower delivery than anticipated on 5 specific sites.
January 2012	2011-2012	692 dwellings	678 dwellings	Prediction was 14 dwellings above actual delivery.
December 2012	2012-2013	539 dwellings	556 dwellings	Prediction was 17 dwellings less than actual delivery.
February 2014	2013-2014	565 dwellings	631 dwellings	Prediction was 66 dwellings less than actual delivery.
March 2015	2014-2015	704 dwellings	865 dwellings	Prediction was 161 dwellings less than actual delivery.
January 2016	2015-2016	585 dwellings	671 dwellings	Prediction was 86 dwellings less than actual delivery.

4.11 The published housing trajectory (figure 4.10) shows the current anticipated delivery in the district based on information collected between September and November 2016. An assessment of each site reviewed is included in Appendix 1. The housing trajectory can only ever show a 'snapshot' view of anticipated future delivery.

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

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

- **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** (adopted in January 2007) – 12,658 dwellings were delivered during the plan period 1999 to 2016. The new **Local Plan** identifies an up to date housing requirement for 2011-2031 that will provide for the objectively assessed needs of the district.
- **Local Plan Policy S/5** (Proposed Modifications, submitted in March 2016) – 22,216 dwellings are expected to be delivered during the plan period 2011 to

2031, this is 13.9% (2,716 dwellings) more than the requirement and allows flexibility to respond to changing conditions as required in the **NPPF**.

Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory

- 4.14 As outlined in Chapter 2 (section b), both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council are party to a **Memorandum of Co-operation** agreed in May 2013, which sets out the continued support of all the Councils in the wider Cambridge Sub Region housing market area to the development strategy for the area and also the Councils' commitment to meet in full the objectively assessed needs of the housing market area. Both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council have committed to meeting their respective objectively assessed needs in full in their Local Plans.
- 4.15 In September 2014, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council agreed a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory**. This memorandum sets out the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Councils' written statement to Matter 1: Legal Process and Requirements sets out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum⁴⁰. The Councils undertook a joint consultation on proposed modifications in December 2015⁴¹ and submitted them to the Inspectors in March 2016⁴².
- 4.16 The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015⁴³. The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors responded that they did not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that that the Councils have subsequently undertaken. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans submitted to the Inspector in March 2016⁴⁴.

⁴⁰ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

⁴¹ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/localplanmods-dec2015>

⁴² South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf>

⁴³ Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

⁴⁴ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf> and Cambridge Local Plan

- 4.17 Each Council has produced its own housing trajectory to demonstrate how it is meeting its own housing requirement within its own Local Plan in full. The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 4.18 The Greater Cambridge housing trajectory (see figure 4.10) has been produced by combining the housing trajectories for both districts. Detailed information on the sites in South Cambridgeshire is included in figure 4.10 and Appendix 1. Detailed information on the sites in Cambridge is included in the Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016⁴⁵.
- 4.19 The joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area shows that Cambridge is delivering housing within the urban areas and urban fringe sites in the early and middle parts of the plan period, whilst South Cambridgeshire is delivering housing in the urban fringe sites and at new settlements, with an emphasis on the middle and latter parts of the plan period, but with an element of village housing allocations to provide some early delivery. In particular, the cross-boundary sites are building out from the edge of the existing built-up area with more homes being built in Cambridge in the early part of the plan period and then moving into South Cambridgeshire later on. This is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across the Greater Cambridge area, consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.

Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-140.pdf>

⁴⁵ Cambridge Annual Monitoring Reports: <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-reports>

Figure 4.10: Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory 2011-2031

																						Totals				
For more detail, see:		2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2016-2021		
Completions	Actual Completions																									
	Cambridge	Table C1 *	352	471	1,322	715	884																3,744	0		
	South Cambridgeshire	Table SC1a	678	556	631	865	671																3,401	0		
Allocations	Cambridge Urban Area																									
	Cambridge - existing allocations	Table C2 *						163	24	107	93	151	78	78	104	83	40	55	0	0	96	115	0	1,187	538	
	Cambridge - new allocations	Table C3 *						0	0	0	35	35	50	167	190	170	143	87	90	100	160	146	0	1,373	70	
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC2						30	42	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129	
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC2						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Cambridge Fringe Sites																									
	Cambridge - existing allocations	Table C4 *						332	1,443	433	428	819	645	660	560	440	230	43	34	0	0	0	0	6,067	3,455	
	Cambridge - new allocations	Table C5 *						0	30	0	60	130	110	50	50	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	460	220	
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC3						77	154	229	506	329	380	535	590	475	405	290	290	185	0	0	0	4,445	1,295	
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC3						0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	New Settlements																									
	South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC4						1	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	945
	South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC4						0	0	0	0	0	160	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	7,840	3,660	0
Rural Area																										
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	Table SC5						97	118	255	116	28	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	814	614		
South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	Table SC5						7	36	51	409	341	310	250	200	150	150	150	100	0	0	0	0	2,154	844		
Windfalls	Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission or Resolution to Grant Planning Permission																									
	Cambridge	Table C6 *						210	258	130	62	58	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	725	718		
	South Cambridgeshire	Table SC6						269	260	471	407	223	184	154	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,018	1,630		
	Windfall Allowance																									
Cambridge	Table C6 *						0	0	0	61	62	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	124	124	124	0	1,356	123		
South Cambridgeshire	Table SC6						0	0	0	100	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	2,150	250		
Totals		1,030	1,027	1,953	1,580	1,555	1,186	2,559	1,941	2,569	2,576	2,497	2,767	2,767	2,321	1,941	1,598	1,487	1,259	1,280	1,235	14,395	37,128	10,831		

Five Year Supply	2016-2021	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
Liverpool Method 5%	5.9	117%
Liverpool Method 20%	5.1	103%
Sedgefield Method 5%	5.4	107%
Sedgefield Method 20%	4.7	94%

Five Year Supply	2017-2022	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
Liverpool Method 5%	6.4	129%
Liverpool Method 20%	5.6	113%
Sedgefield Method 5%	5.7	115%
Sedgefield Method 20%	5.0	100%

NOTE:
 * Tables C1-C6 are published in the Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2015-2016: www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-reports

Table SC1a: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire - Summary

																					Totals		
	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2028/ 2029	2029/ 2030	2030/ 2031	Post 2031	Plan Period: 2011-2031	Five Year Supply: 2016-2021
Completions																							
Actual Completions ^	678	556	631	865	671																	3,401	0
Allocations - Cambridge Urban Area																							
Orchard Park - parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site						30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30
Orchard Park - parcel K1						0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	42
Orchard Park - parcels L2 & Com 4						0	0	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	57
Allocations - Cambridge Fringe Sites																							
North-West Cambridge (University Site)						0	0	49	138	139	185	200	200	125	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,151	326
Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (Darwin Green 2 / NIAB 2 and Darwin Green 3 / NIAB 3)						0	0	0	0	0	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	90	0	0	0	1,000	0
Cambridge East - north of Newmarket Road						0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	1,300	225
Cambridge East - north of Cherry Hinton						0	0	0	150	20	45	45	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	170
Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)						77	154	180	133	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	574
Allocations - New Settlements																							
Northstowe						1	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	945
Waterbeach New Town						0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,700	2,300	0
Bourn Airfield New Village						0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0
Allocations - Rural Area																							
Cambourne - additional 950 dwellings						31	37	101	102	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	299
Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals						0	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	200	0
Papworth West-Central						0	31	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
Former Bayer CropScience site, Hauxton						50	50	120	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234	234
West of Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard						16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16
Cambourne West						0	0	0	70	130	150	150	150	150	150	150	100	0	0	0	0	1,200	200
Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston						0	0	0	50	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	100
Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston						0	0	10	60	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	80
Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston						0	0	0	55	55	50	50	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	110
Land north of Impington Lane, Impington						0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	25
Land west of New Road, Melbourn						7	16	17	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	75
Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay						0	0	0	25	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	55
East of Rockmill End, Willingham						0	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	72
Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton						0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	60
Land at Linton Road, Great Abington						0	0	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Land at junction of High Street & Pampisford Road, Great Abington						0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20
Land at Bancroft Farm, Church Lane, Little Abington						0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Land at Toseland Road, Graveley						0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Windfalls																							
Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission						269	257	336	210	115	134	104	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	1,187
Unallocated Sites with Resolution to Grant Planning Permission						0	3	135	197	108	50	50	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	558	443
Windfall Allowance						0	0	0	100	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	0	2,150	250
Totals	678	556	631	865	671	481	804	1,271	1,830	1,321	1,484	1,689	1,740	1,475	1,405	1,290	1,240	1,035	900	850	14,395	22,216	5,707

Five Year Supply	2016-2021		2017-2022	
	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available	Supply in Years	% of Supply Available
Liverpool Method 5%	5.1	101%	5.7	115%
Liverpool Method 20%	4.4	89%	5.0	100%
Sedgefield Method 5%	4.3	86%	4.7	93%
Sedgefield Method 20%	3.7	75%	4.1	82%

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

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

	1999/ 2000 *	2000/ 2001 *	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2009/ 2010	2010/ 2011	2011/ 2012	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023	2023/ 2024	2024/ 2025	2025/ 2026	2026/ 2027	2027/ 2028	2028/ 2029	2029/ 2030	2030/ 2031	Totals			
Completions																																				
Actual Completions ^	801	801	525	653	972	563	877	923	1,274	602	610	656	678	556	631	865	671																			
Predicted Completions																	481	804	1,271	1,830	1,321	1,484	1,689	1,740	1,475	1,405	1,290	1,240	1,035	900	850					
Cumulative Completions																																				
Core Strategy (1999-2016)	801	1,602	2,127	2,780	3,752	4,315	5,192	6,115	7,389	7,991	8,601	9,257	9,935	10,491	11,122	11,987	12,658																			12,658
Local Plan (2011-2031)												678	1,234	1,865	2,730	3,401	3,882	4,686	5,957	7,787	9,108	10,592	12,281	14,021	15,496	16,901	18,191	19,431	20,466	21,366	22,216			22,216		
Annualised Housing Target over Plan Period																																				
Core Strategy	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176	1,176																				20,000
Local Plan												975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	19,500	
Annualised Housing Target taking Account of Actual / Predicted Completions																																				
Core Strategy	1,176	1,200	1,227	1,277	1,325	1,354	1,426	1,481	1,543	1,576	1,716	1,900	2,149	2,516	3,170	4,439	8,013																			
Local Plan												975	961	980	986	1,006	1,041	1,058	1,042	976	945	891	802	685	572	433	262	17	-322	-933	-2,716					
Comparison of Actual / Predicted Completions against Annualised Housing Target																																				
Core Strategy	-375	-375	-651	-523	-204	-613	-299	-253	98	-574	-566	-520	-498	-620	-545	-311	-505																			
Local Plan													-297	-419	-344	-110	-304	-494	-171	296	855	346	509	714	765	500	430	315	265	60	-75	-125				

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

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

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.16)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments				
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	2016-2031					Five Year Supply: 2016-2021			
Existing Allocations																															
Orchard Park - parcels Q, Com2 & the former HRCC site	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/2559/11, S/1179/13, S/2064/13, S/0573/14 & S/0959/15	3.76	M	93	63	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	Y	Y	Y			
			A	51	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
			Total	144	114	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	30
Orchard Park - parcel K1	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/2725/14 & S/3223/15 (resolved to grant)	0.94	M (Co-Housing)	40	0	40	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	40	Y	Y	Y	Planning permission for 38 dwellings was granted in June 2016. Planning committee in April 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve a revised planning application for 42 dwellings.		
			A (Co-housing)	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					2	2
			Total	42	0	42	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	42
Orchard Park - parcels L2 & Com 4	Policy SP/1 (Site Specific Policies DPD), Policy SS/1 (Local Plan), S/1760/14, S/2975/14 & S/1294/16 (awaiting decision)	1.23	M & A	57	0	57	0	0	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	57	Y	Y	Y	The Site Specific Policies DPD identified these two parcels as having the potential to provide 60 dwellings, however their proximity to the A14 means that noise and air quality constraints will influence their design and layout. Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses on parcel L2 was granted in October 2015. An alternative detailed planning application for 63 dwellings was submitted in June 2016. Until the landowners revised proposals have been considered through the planning application process, the Council is only relying on this parcel to provide 15 dwellings. Outline planning permission for up to 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel on parcel Com4 was allowed on appeal in April 2016.		
			Total	57	0	57	0	0	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	57
Total - Existing Allocations within Cambridge Urban Area							30	42	15	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	129						

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

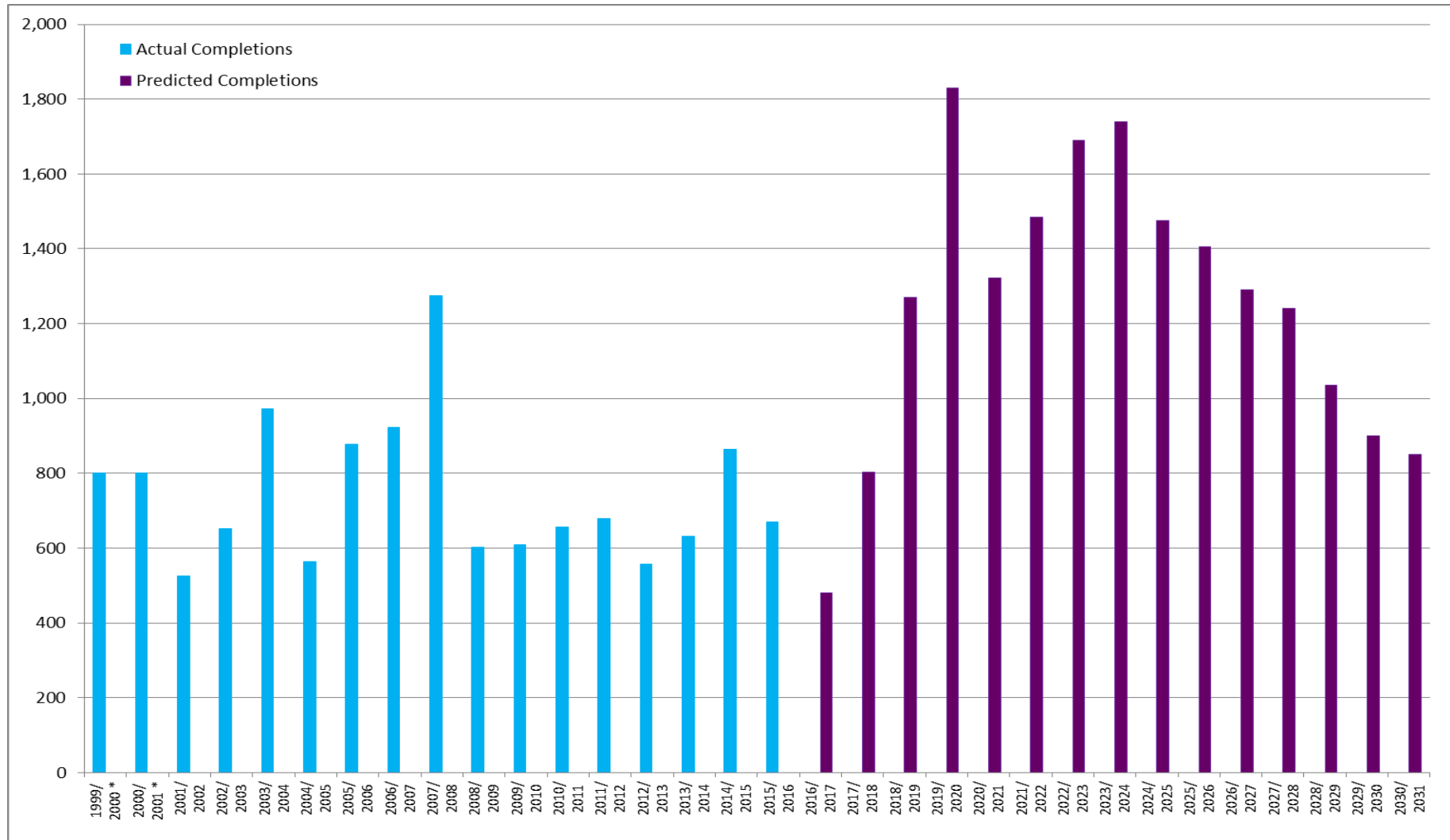
Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.16)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments				
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	2016-2031					Five Year Supply: 2016-2021			
Existing Allocations																															
North-West Cambridge (University Site) - Lot 4	North West Cambridge AAP, S/1886/11 & S/1447/14	90.62	M	49	0	49	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	49	Y	Y	Y			
			KW	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					21	21
			Total	70	0	70	0	0	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	70
North-West Cambridge (University Site) - Lots M1 & M2	North West Cambridge AAP, S/1886/11 & S/2219/15	90.62	M	119	0	119	0	0	49	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	119	Y	Y	Y		
			Total	119	0	119	0	0	49	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					119
North-West Cambridge (University Site) - Future Lots, including Lots S1 & S2	North West Cambridge AAP, S/1886/11	90.62	M & KW	962	0	962	0	0	0	68	69	185	200	200	125	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	962	137	Y	Y	Y		
			Total	962	0	962	0	0	0	68	69	185	200	200	125	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	962					137
Total - North West Cambridge (University Site)				1,151	0	1,151	0	0	49	138	139	185	200	200	125	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,151	326						
Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (Darwin Green 2 / NIAB 2 and Darwin Green 3 / NIAB 3)	Policy SP/2 (Site Specific Policies DPD) & Policy SS/2 (Local Plan)	30.96	M & A	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	90	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	90	0	0	0	0	0	1,000					0	
Total - Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14				1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	10	150	150	150	150	150	150	90	0	0	0	0	1,000	0						
Cambridge East - north of Newmarket Road	Cambridge East AAP, Policy SS/3 (Local Plan) & S/2682/13 (resolved to grant)	61.56	M & A	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	1,300	225	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0	85	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	0	1,300					225	
Cambridge East - north of Cherry Hinton	Cambridge East AAP & Policy SS/3 (Local Plan)	17.14	M & A	420	0	420	0	0	0	150	20	45	45	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	170	Y	Y	Y	The Councils have proposed modifications to their Local Plans to replace the existing allocations with a new larger allocation for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.		
			Total	420	0	420	0	0	0	150	20	45	45	100	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420					170	
Total - Cambridge East				1,720	0	1,720	0	0	0	235	160	185	185	240	200	140	140	140	95	0	0	0	0	1,720	395						
Trumpington Meadows - Lots 1-5	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, S/0054/08 & S/0160/11	18.14	M	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Y	Y	All 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire in this phase have been completed.		
			A	21	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	
			Total	29	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0
Trumpington Meadows - Lot 8	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, S/0054/08 & S/2998/14	18.14	M	18	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	25	2	23	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5					5	
Trumpington Meadows - Lot 9	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, S/0054/08 & S/0107/16	18.14	M	69	0	69	34	31	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	69	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	122	0	122	54	64	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122					122	
Trumpington Meadows - Future Lots (Riverside, Local Centre, and Lots 10 & 11)	Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP & S/0054/08, S/2176/16 (awaiting decision), S/2647/16 (awaiting decision) & S/2646/16 (awaiting decision)	18.14	M & A	429	0	429	0	90	176	133	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429	429	Y	Y	Y			
			Total	429	0	429	0	90	176	133	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	429					429	
Total - Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)				605	31	574	77	154	180	133	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	574	574						
Total - Existing Allocations on Cambridge Fringe							77	154	229	506	329	380	535	590	475	405	290	290	185	0	0	0	4,445	1,295							

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

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.16)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments		
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	2016-2031					Five Year Supply: 2016-2021	
Existing Allocations																													
Northstowe - phase 1: parcel H1 (Bloor Homes)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan), S/1416/16	492.03	M	92	0	92	1	50	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	92	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year.	
			Total	92	0	92	1	50	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	92				
Northstowe - phase 1: parcel H2 (Barratt Homes)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)		M & A	135	0	135	0	50	50	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	Y	Y		Y
			Total	135	0	135	0	50	50	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135				
Northstowe - phase 1: parcel H3 (Taylor Wimpey)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan), S/2776/16 (awaiting decision)		M & A	40	0	40	0	15	16	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	31	Y	Y		Y
			Total	40	0	40	0	15	16	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	31				
Northstowe - phase 1: parcel H4 (Bovis Homes)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan), S/3174/16 (awaiting decision)		M & A	84	0	84	0	34	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84	Y	Y		Y
			Total	84	0	84	0	34	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84				
Northstowe - phase 1: parcel H12 (Linden Homes)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan), S/3016/16 (awaiting decision)		M & A	271	0	271	0	45	45	45	45	45	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	180	Y	Y		Y
			Total	271	0	271	0	45	45	45	45	45	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	271	180				
Northstowe - phase 1 (remaining parcels)	Northstowe AAP, S/0388/12 & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)	M & A	878	0	878	0	0	48	170	205	196	204	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	423	Y	Y	Y		
		Total	878	0	878	0	0	48	170	205	196	204	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	878	423					
Total - Northstowe (phase 1)				1,500	0	1,500	1	194	250	250	250	250	250	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,500	945						
Northstowe - phase 2	Northstowe AAP, S/2011/14 (resolved to grant) & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)	M & A	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,555	1,945	0	Y	Y	Y		
		Total	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	195	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	1,555	1,945	0					
Northstowe - phase 3 and later phases	Northstowe AAP, Policy SS/7 (Local Plan) & S/0390/12 (site wide masterplan)	M & A	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0	Y	Y	Y		
		Total	5,000	0	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,000	0	0					
Total - Northstowe (all phases)				10,000	0	10,000	1	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	945					
Total - Existing Allocations at New Settlements				10,000	0	10,000	1	194	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	6,555	3,445	945					
New Allocations																													
Waterbeach New Town	Policy SS/5 (Local Plan)	407.30	M & A	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,700	2,300	0	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site will deliver an average of 250 dwellings a year.	
			Total	8,000	0	8,000	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	250	5,700	2,300	0				
Bourn Airfield New Village	Policy SS/6 (Local Plan)	153.40	M & A	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0	Y	Y	Y	The Council has taken a more cautious approach to delivery than suggested by the developers and assumes that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year.	
			Total	3,500	0	3,500	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	2,140	1,360	0				
Total - New Allocations at New Settlements				11,500	0	11,500	0	0	0	0	160	300	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	7,840	3,660	0					
Total - Allocations at New Settlements							1	194	250	250	250	410	550	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	14,395	7,105	945			

Site Name and Address	Policy and / or Planning Permission(s)	Site (ha)	Market (M), Affordable (A), Key Worker (KW) or Travelling Showpeople plots (TS)	Total Number of Dwellings on Site (net)	Number of Dwellings Built (net) (at 31.03.16)	Outstanding Dwellings (net)																Totals		Available	Suitable	Achievable	Comments							
							2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Post 2031	2016-2031					Five Year Supply: 2016-2021						
Land rear of 10A Rosemary Road, Waterbeach	S/2555/12 & S/1207/15	0.28	M	6	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	Y	Y	Y							
			A	4	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					4	4				
			Total	10	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	10	10	
1 Fairview, Longstanton	S/2676/14	0.27	A	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	Y	Y	Y							
			Total	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	3	3	
Gills Hill Farm, Bourn *	S/1500/15	0.90	M	9	0	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	Y	Y	Y							
			A	7	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	7	7		
			Total	16	0	16	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	16	16
18 Boxworth End, Swavesey *	S/0875/15	1.69	M	18	0	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	18	Y	Y	Y							
			A	12	0	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	12	12	
			Total	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	30	30
8 Greenacres, Duxford *	S/0276/15 & S/2405/16 (awaiting decision)	1.17	M & A	35	0	35	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	Y	Y	Y							
			Total	35	0	35	0	0	15	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	35
East of New Road, Melbourn *	S/2791/14	10.52	M	119	0	119	0	0	15	30	30	30	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	75	Y	Y	Y							
			A	80	0	80	0	0	10	20	20	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	80	50
			Total	199	0	199	0	0	25	50	50	50	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	199
Land adjacent to 41 Denny End Road, Waterbeach	S/0882/14	1.30	A	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	Y	Y	Y							
			Total	30	0	30	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	30
Adjacent to 12 Back Lane, Cambourne	S/1631/15	0.43	A	27	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	27	Y	Y	Y							
			Total	27	0	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	27
Former CEMEX Cement Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington *	S/2365/14	33.50	M & A	220	0	220	0	0	0	0	37	74	74	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	37	Y	Y	Y							
			Total	220	0	220	0	0	0	0	37	74	74	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	0	0	0	0	220
Small Sites (9 dwellings or less) already Under Construction	-	-	M & A	-	-	135	100	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	135	Y	Y	Y	These sites have been discounted by 10% to allow for any that may not come forward.						
Small Sites (9 dwellings or less) Not Under Construction	-	-	M & A	-	-	353	35	90	125	75	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	353	Y	Y	Y							
Total - Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission				1,159	183	1,464	269	257	336	210	115	134	104	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,460	1,187										

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



City Deal

- 4.20 The Greater Cambridge City Deal was signed with Government in June 2014⁴⁶ and brings up to £500 million of grant funding to help deliver infrastructure to support growth in the area with its highly successful economy. Through the City Deal, the partners have committed to preparing a joint Local Plan and to the delivery of 1,000 additional new homes on rural exception sites by 2031. The submission of the Local Plans for examination in March 2014 preceded the signing of the City Deal, and therefore the Local Plans did not include the partners commitment to the additional 1,000 homes on rural exceptions sites.
- 4.21 At the joint Housing hearing in June 2016 (Matter PM1) the Inspector asked the Council to consider modifications to the Local Plan to make clear the approach to monitoring the additional 1,000 homes. On 1 September 2016 the Greater Cambridge City Deal Board⁴⁷ agreed how the 1,000 additional dwellings will be monitored. The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans set a requirement of 33,500 homes for Greater Cambridge, and only once delivery exceeds the level needed to meet the Local Plans requirements can any eligible homes be counted towards the 1,000 additional new homes. Eligible homes are *'all affordable homes (as defined by the National Planning Policy Framework) constructed on rural exception sites, and on sites not allocated for development in the local plans and outside of a defined settlement boundary'*. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that a proposed modification to the Local Plan would be submitted to the Inspector to make clear the approach to monitoring the additional 1,000 homes, including their relationship with the objectively assessed need for Greater Cambridge.
- 4.22 Figures 4.12 to 4.16 are based on the monitoring data included in the housing trajectory (see figure 4.10), which consists of housing completions and planning permissions to November 2016 that are above the homes needed to meet the submitted Local Plan targets.

⁴⁶ Greater Cambridge City Deal:
https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/321722/Greater_Cambridge_City_Deal_Document.pdf

⁴⁷ Greater Cambridge City Deal Board Meeting, 1 September 2016:
<http://scambs.moderngov.co.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=1074&MId=6634&Ver=4>

Figure 4.12: Identification of surplus against the housing requirement included in the submitted Local Plans (as amended through proposed modifications), that may be capable of counting toward the City Deal commitment

Year	2011-2012	2011-2013	2011-2014	2011-2015	2011-2016	2011-2017	2011-2018	2011-2019	2011-2020	2011-2021	2011-2022	2011-2023	2011-2024	2011-2025	2011-2026	2011-2027	2011-2028	2011-2029	2011-2030	2011-2031
Cumulative Actual and Predicted Completions	1,030	2,057	4,010	5,590	7,145	8,331	10,890	12,831	15,400	17,976	20,473	23,240	26,007	28,328	30,269	31,867	33,354	34,613	35,893	37,128
Cumulative Annualised Requirement	1,675	3,350	5,025	6,700	8,375	10,050	11,725	13,400	15,075	16,750	18,425	20,100	21,775	23,450	25,125	26,800	28,475	30,150	31,825	33,500
Shortfall / Surplus compared to Cumulative Annualised Requirement	-645	-1,293	-1,015	-1,110	-1,230	-1,719	-835	-569	325	1,226	2,048	3,140	4,232	4,878	5,144	5,067	4,879	4,463	4,068	3,628

Figure 4.13: Housing Trajectory for Predicted Completions from eligible planning permissions, as included in housing trajectory

Year	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2027	2027/2028	2028/2029	2029/2030	2030/2031	Known supply to 2031	
Eligible rural exception sites	Actual Completions	Pre signing of the City Deal			No surplus against housing requirement																	
	Predicted Delivery	Pre signing of the City Deal			No surplus against housing requirement				121	63	55	60	36	13								
Cumulative Total	Pre signing of the City Deal			No surplus against housing requirement				121	184	239	299	335	348									348

Figure 4.14: List of eligible sites, as in housing trajectory

	Five Year Supply Site (5YS) or Rural Exception Site (RES) or Departure Site (DS) ⁴⁸	Number of Dwellings Permitted	... of which affordable	Number of Dwellings once in surplus ⁴⁹	Eligible dwellings-proportion of dwellings that are affordable	Predicted Number of Completions from Eligible Dwellings																
						2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025											
North of Bannold Road, Waterbeach	5YS	90	36	45	18	18																
Bannold Road & Bannold Drove, Waterbeach	5YS	57	23	20	8	8																
8 Greenacres, Duxford	5YS	35	14	20	8	8																
East of New Road, Melbourn	5YS	199	80	174	70	20	20	20	10													
CEMEX Cement Works, Barrington	5YS	220	88	220	88			15	30	30	13											
Land off Mill Lane, Sawston	5YS	48	19	24	10	10																
83 Moorfield Road, Whittlesford Bridge	5YS	18	7	18	7	7																
Land off Haden Way, Willingham	5YS	64	26	64	26	13	13															
Land north and south of Bartlow Road, Linton	5YS	55	22	28	11	11																
Land south of 1b Over Road, Willingham	5YS	26	10	26	10			10														
Land east of Old Pinewood Way and Ridgeway, Papworth Everard	5YS	215	86	215	86	20	20	20	20	6												
East of Spring Lane, Bassingbourn	5YS	30	12	15	6	6																
Total		1057	423	869	348	121	63	55	60	36	13											

⁴⁸ Departure site (DS) = a site that is a departure from the development plan, in that it is outside the development framework, not allocated and not consistent with the countryside policies, but not a rural exception site or five year supply site. These are currently unlikely given the Council is unable to demonstrate a five year supply.

⁴⁹ Number of dwellings on a relevant site that are predicted to be completed once a surplus against the housing requirement has been identified (see figure 1).

Figure 4.15: Cumulative Completions from Eligible Dwellings

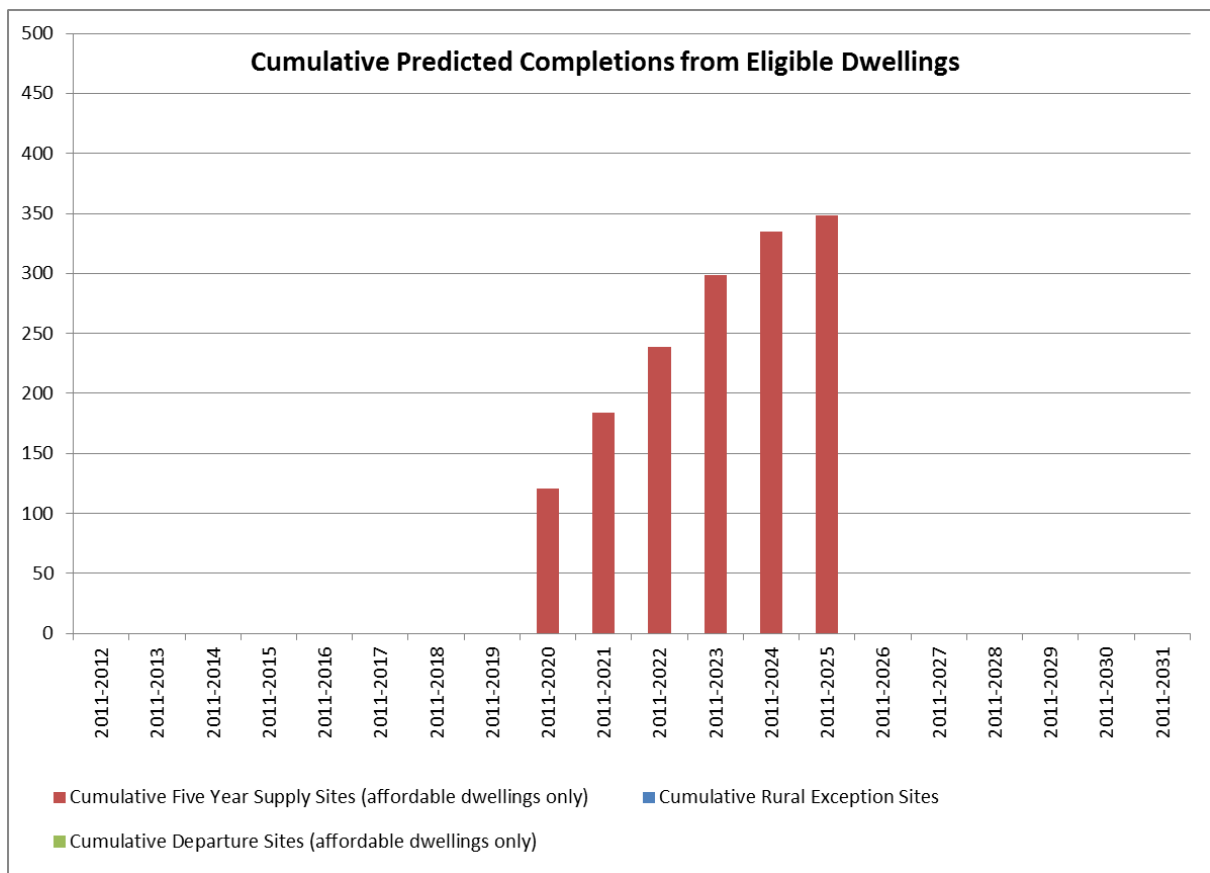
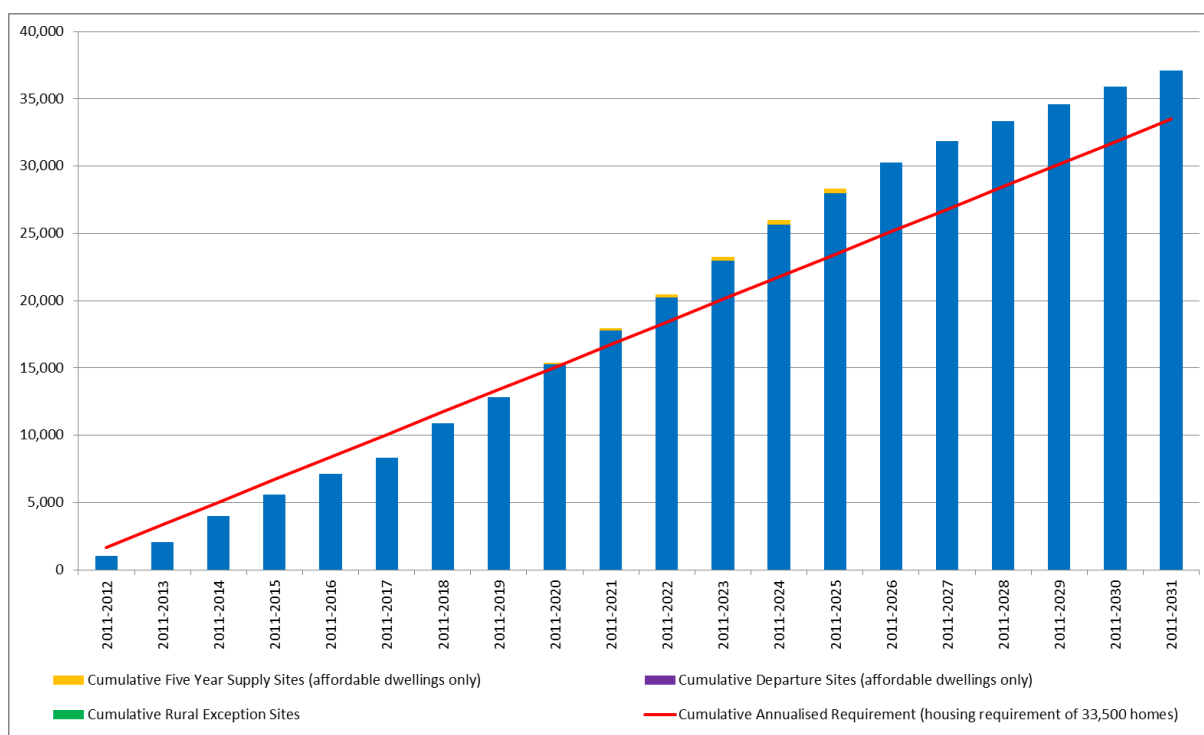


Figure 4.16: Comparison of Cumulative Actual and Predicted Completions against Cumulative Annualised Requirement



4.23 The housing requirement in the submitted Local Plans of 33,500 homes for Greater Cambridge amounts to an annualised requirement of 1,675 homes. Figure 4.12 shows that for the next few years the Councils are making up a shortfall from the early years of the plan period during the recession and, as a result, there is projected to be no surplus in terms of delivery over and above that required to meet the housing requirement. However, from 2019-2020 there is projected to be a surplus in terms of delivery.

4.24 On the basis of the housing trajectory (see figure 4.10), there are 348 affordable homes on sites of 10 or more dwellings with planning permission or a resolution to grant planning permission that are eligible. These dwellings will count towards the additional 1,000 homes in the City Deal commitment provided that they are completed once the Councils deliver a surplus against the cumulative annualised requirement. There may be some eligible dwellings on sites of less than 10 dwellings, and these will be monitored once they have been completed, as they are not specifically identified in the housing trajectory.

The Five Year Housing Land Supply

- 4.25 One of the Government's key housing objectives is to ensure that the planning system delivers a flexible, responsive supply of land. The government through the **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** requires that all local planning authorities identify sufficient specific deliverable sites to deliver five years worth of housing against their requirement set out in their development plan. The **NPPF** in paragraph 47 also introduced a requirement to provide an additional buffer of either 5% or, where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, a buffer of 20% to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land.
- 4.26 For sites to be included in the Council's five year land supply they must be considered deliverable; the **NPPF** states that deliverable sites are those that are: **available** – the site is available now; **suitable** – the site offers a suitable location for development now and would contribute towards the creation of mixed, sustainable communities; and **achievable** – there is a reasonable prospect that housing will be delivered on site within five years. An assessment of each site in the housing trajectory is included in Appendix 1.
- 4.27 There are two methodologies for calculating five year housing land supply. The Liverpool methodology assumes that any shortfall will be made up during the remaining years of the plan period. The Sedgefield methodology requires the whole of any previous shortfall to be made up within the five year assessment period. The **NPPF** requires that a 5% buffer be provided in the five year supply calculation to provide greater confidence that the housing requirement will be delivered. In areas of persistent historic undersupply the buffer should be 20%. The Council's statements to the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery and Matter PM1B: 5 Year Housing Land Supply and Joint Trajectory hearings addressed the appropriate means of calculating the five year supply⁵⁰.
- 4.28 In response to a number of changes in circumstance⁵¹ since the Local Plan was submitted in March 2014, the Council agreed in September 2014 to a **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** with Cambridge City Council. This memorandum set out the agreement between the two Councils under the duty to co-operate that the housing trajectories for the two areas should be considered together for the purposes of phasing housing delivery, and for calculating five year housing land supply for plan-making and decision-taking. The Council's statement to Matter 1: Legal Requirements set out proposed modifications to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) to give effect to the Memorandum⁵².

⁵⁰ Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-8> and Matter PM1: Housing: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-PM1>

⁵¹ A detailed list of reasons is given in the Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements (paragraph 34): <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

⁵² Council's statement to the Local Plan examination in relation to Matter 1: Legal Requirements: <https://www.scams.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Matter%201%20Statement%20CCC%20-%20SCDC.pdf>

- 4.29 The merits of a joint housing trajectory for the Greater Cambridge area were considered at the Matter 8: Housing Land Supply and Delivery hearings. The merits of this approach were not addressed in the initial findings letter from the Inspectors of 20 May 2015⁵³. The Councils requested that the Inspectors reconsider issuing a view on the principle of the joint housing trajectory given the five year land supply issues in South Cambridgeshire. The Inspectors responded that they did not consider it appropriate to reach any conclusions on the principle of the joint housing trajectory in advance of knowing the outcome of the further work that the Councils have subsequently undertaken. The Councils remain committed to the **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the proposed modifications to the Local Plans to give effect to the joint trajectory have been included in the Proposed Modifications to the Local Plans submitted to the Inspector in March 2016⁵⁴.
- 4.30 The **Memorandum of Understanding on the Greater Cambridge Joint Housing Trajectory** and the use of the five year supply calculations for Greater Cambridge will not be relied upon or used in relation to planning decisions and planning appeals until the Inspectors examining the Local Plan have reported on the approach and found it to be 'sound'.
- 4.31 In view of the various ways that five year supply can be calculated, and pending the outcome of consideration at the Local Plan examination, this Annual Monitoring Report shows the results for all ways of calculating the five year land supply for 2016-2021 for both South Cambridgeshire and the Greater Cambridge area. These results are set out in the tables below, and the calculations for the Local Plan are based on the housing requirement of 19,500 dwellings included in the **proposed modification**⁵⁵ to **Policy S/5** of the **Local Plan**, which was submitted to the Inspector in March 2016.
- 4.32 Considering the Greater Cambridge area as a whole is a logical and appropriate way of delivering sites to meet the combined objectively assessed housing need across the Greater Cambridge area, and is consistent with the development strategy contained in both submitted Local Plans.
- 4.33 Against the housing requirements in the new South Cambridgeshire Local Plan of 19,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, and of 14,000 homes in the Cambridge Local Plan, giving a housing requirement for Greater Cambridge of 33,500 homes between 2011 and 2031, the five year housing land supply for 2016-2021 is:

⁵³ Inspectors initial conclusions letter of 20 May 2015:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/documents/Letter%20from%20Inspectors%20to%20Councils%20-%20Preliminary%20Conclusions%20200515.pdf>

⁵⁴ South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016):
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-150.pdf> and Cambridge Local Plan Proposed Modifications (March 2016): <https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/ldf/coredocs/RD-MC/rd-mc-140.pdf>

⁵⁵ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

'Liverpool' Methodology	Cambridge	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	7.1	5.1	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%)	6.2	4.4	5.1

'Sedgefield' Methodology	Cambridge	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
Five year supply (with 5%)	7.5	4.3	5.4
Five year supply (with 20%)	6.6	3.7	4.7

- 4.34 In Cambridge, completions in 2015-2016 were above the Cambridge Local Plan 2014 annual requirement of 700 per year. Cambridge maintains a good five year supply against its own requirements, although the position has reduced slightly since 2014-2015. This is primarily due to a reduction in supply anticipated at a number of sites over the next five years, particularly some urban extension sites on the edge of Cambridge.
- 4.35 In South Cambridgeshire, completions in 2015-2016 were higher than anticipated in the housing trajectory included in the South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015, although below the annualised figure. The anticipated supply in South Cambridgeshire for the next five years is higher than the previous five year period. However, due to the increase in the shortfall against cumulative annual requirements for the plan period to date, the five year supply situation against South Cambridgeshire's own requirements has marginally reduced.
- 4.36 Considering Greater Cambridge as a whole, the combined result is that, for the five year period 2016-2021, the Councils cannot currently demonstrate a five year supply under the most stringent method of calculating supply (Sedgefield methodology with 20% buffer). It is important to note that there is nothing in policy that prevents faster delivery than anticipated in the trajectory and if the development industry is capable of delivering sites faster, there would be an increase in housing supply. In addition, it is important to note that the Councils have taken a cautious approach to the estimated number of completions as part of reviewing and verifying information provided by developers. The Councils consider that these robust, realistic and somewhat cautious expectations are appropriate. This position on the five year supply for Greater Cambridge is anticipated to be a very short term issue for a number of reasons:
- the Edge of Cambridge sites will be delivering larger numbers in the coming years as more sites begin to deliver, including in South Cambridgeshire;
 - delivery of housing at Northstowe is underway and development rates are increasing;
 - sites consented due to the lack of five year supply in South Cambridgeshire will be delivering increasing numbers of completions; and
 - new settlements at Waterbeach, Bourn Airfield and Cambourne West are expected to begin to add to the five year supply.

4.37 Looking at the rolling five year supply, starting on 1 April 2017, it is anticipated that the Councils will be able to demonstrate a five year supply for Greater Cambridge once again on all calculation methods. In future years the five year supply is predicted to grow substantially for both areas separately and jointly. This is illustrated for the next five years on basis of Sedgfield and 20% in the table below. The rolling supply for the rest of the plan period is shown in Appendix 3.

	2016-2021	2017-2022	2018-2023	2019-2024	2020-2025
Cambridge	6.6	7.0	9.0	9.6	9.9
South Cambs	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.5
Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.7

4.38 There will also be on-going monitoring of any windfall development above that included in the trajectory, particularly with regard to any further planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire as a result of the current lack of five year land supply. In addition, the outcome of the work Cambridge City Council is carrying out regarding student accommodation, and how it relates to housing land supply, will be considered.

Figure 4.17: Calculation of the five year land supply for 2016-2021 (**Indicators CO-H2c and M1**)

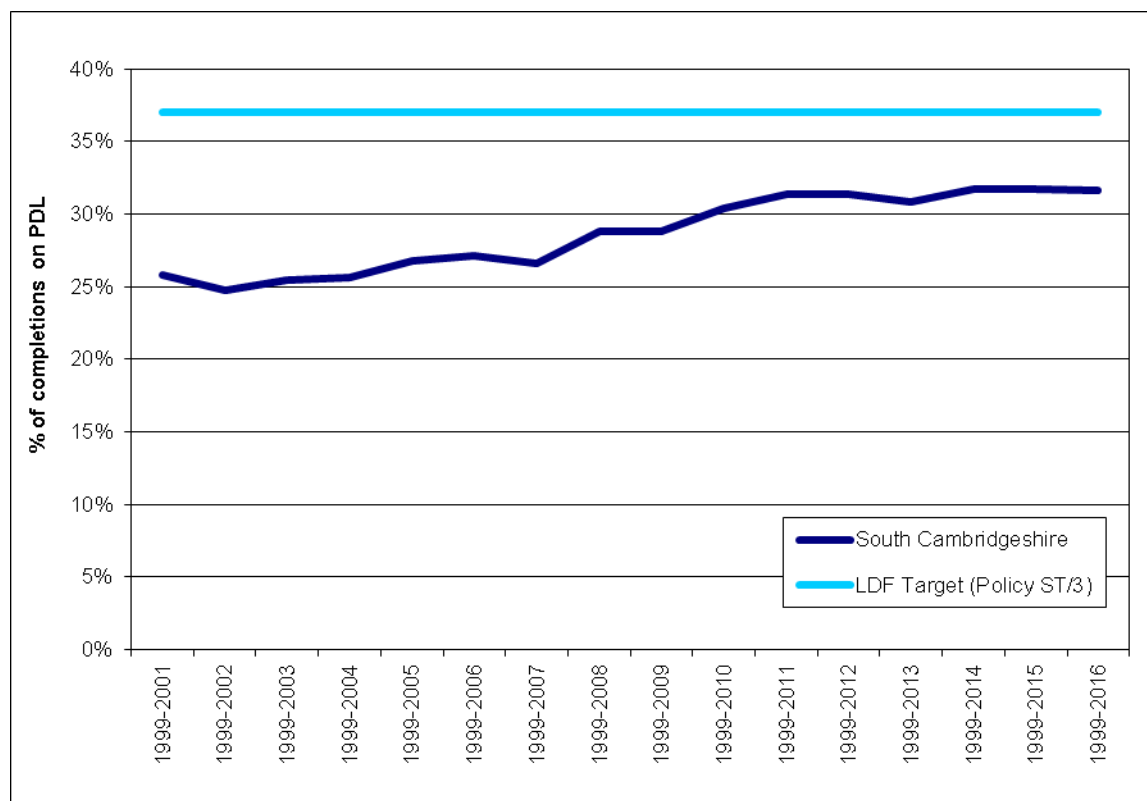
'Liverpool' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
(a) Housing provision required in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031	19,500	33,500
(b) Homes completed up to 31 March 2016	3,401	7,145
(c) Number of dwellings left to provide (= a - b)	16,099	26,355
(d) Number of years of plan left	15	15
(e) Annualised average requirement	1,073	1,757
(f) Five year supply requirement (= e x 5)	5,366	8,785
(g) With 5% buffer	5,635	9,224
(h) With 20% buffer	6,440	10,542
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,707	10,831
<i>Five year supply (= i ÷ f x 5)</i>	5.3	6.2
Five year supply (with 5%) (= i ÷ g x 5)	5.1	5.9
Five year supply (with 20%) (= i ÷ h x 5)	4.4	5.1

'Sedgefield' Methodology	South Cambs	Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)
(a) Housing provision required in the Local Plan 2011 - 2031	19,500	33,500
(b) Requirement up to 31 March 2016 (based on annualised average requirement)	4,875	8,375
(c) Dwellings completed up to 31 March 2016	3,401	7,145
(d) Shortfall against annualised average requirement	1,474	1,230
(e) Five year supply requirement	6,349	9,605
(f) With 5% buffer	6,666	10,085
(g) With 20% buffer	7,619	11,526
(h) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed	5,707	10,831
<i>Five year supply (= h÷e x 5)</i>	4.5	5.6
Five year supply (with 5%) (= h÷f x 5)	4.3	5.4
Five year supply (with 20%) (= h÷g x 5)	3.7	4.7

Housing Completed on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.39 Making efficient use of land, including through the reuse of previously developed land (PDL), is central to the approach to delivering sustainable development. **Core Strategy Policy ST/3** includes a target that between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings should either be located on PDL or utilise existing buildings.
- 4.40 In June 2010, the Government amended **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing** to remove private residential gardens from the definition of PDL. The Government has made this change to remove the priority given to development of garden land to give local authorities the opportunity to consider in a more balanced way the impact of 'garden grabbing' on local character when determining such residential proposals. The monitoring data below takes account of this change: any planning permissions granted since June 2010 on garden land have been classified as 'greenfield', whereas those granted before June 2010 have been classified as PDL.
- 4.41 The **National Planning Policy Framework** (paragraph 53) states that local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) therefore includes **Policy H/15** that sets out the criteria to be considered when new dwellings are proposed on land used or last used as a garden.

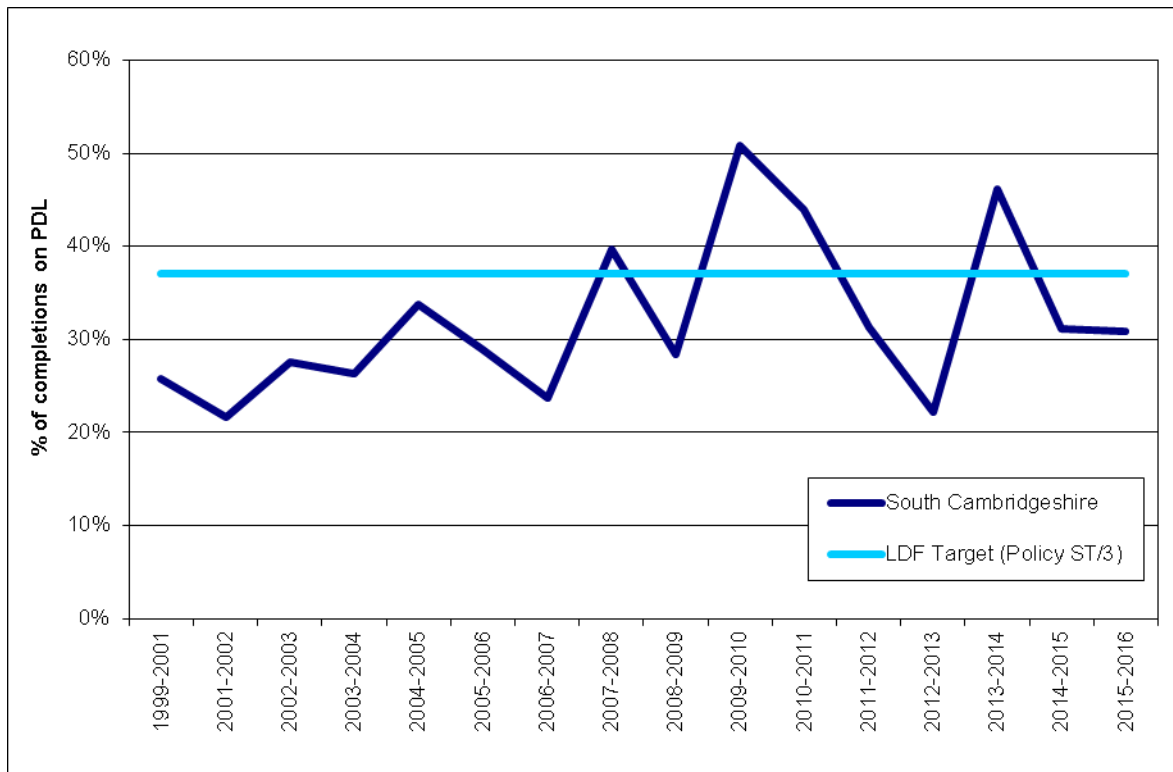
Figure 4.18: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.19: Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on PDL (Indicators CO-H3 and M4)



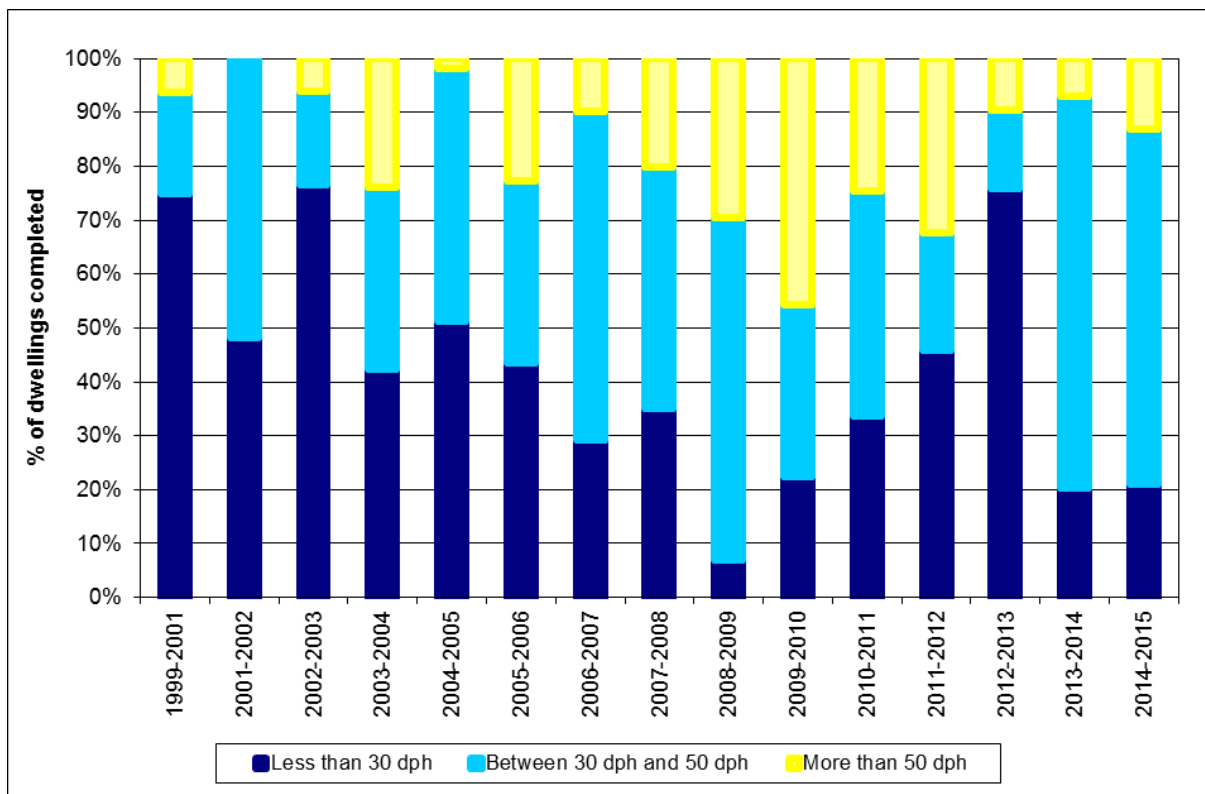
[For data, see figure A.2, Appendix 2]

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Density

- 4.42 Higher residential densities help to achieve more sustainable forms of development. The density of a development needs to be compatible with local character to ensure high quality development, whilst higher densities can help to reduce the use of 'greenfield' land and to make the best use of the limited amount of land available for development. **Development Control Policy HG/1** requires that residential developments should achieve average net densities of at least 30 dwellings per hectare (dph), and that in more sustainable locations higher average net densities of at least 40 dph should be achieved.
- 4.43 In June 2010, the Government amended **Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing** to remove the national minimum housing density of 30 dph. This change to national policy does not change the local policy target of 30 dph set out in **Policy HG/1**; however, it does indicate that a more balanced approach with local circumstances should be considered in all cases, rather than this being only in exceptional circumstances as in the adopted policy.
- 4.44 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires developments to achieve an average net density of 30 dph in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, and Group Villages and 40 dph in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements (see **Policy H/7**). Density guidelines are not needed for Infill Villages as a design led approach taking account of local circumstances should be used for developments within or adjoining these villages.

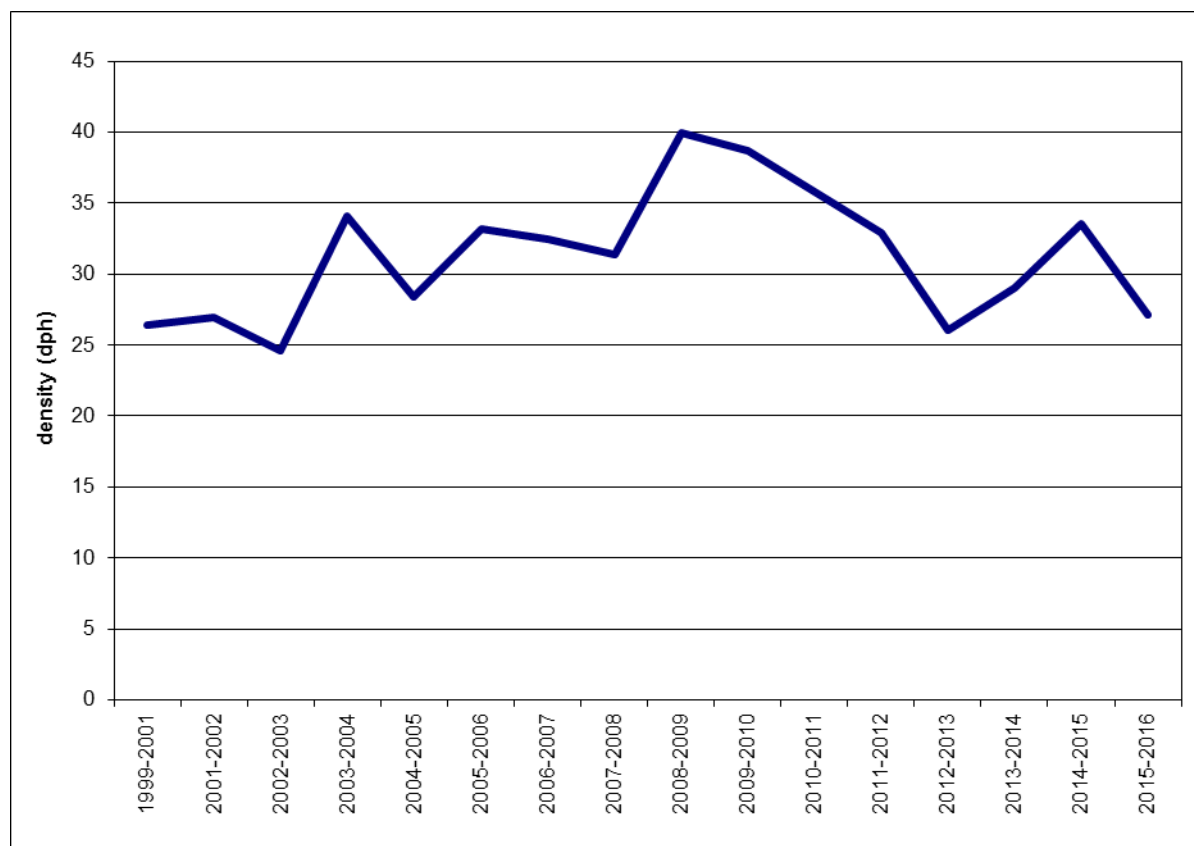
Figure 4.20: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (Indicators LOB2 and M22)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.21: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicators LOB3 and M21)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.22: Residential densities of Cambourne (average net density of completed new housing developments at Cambourne, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator SSLO1)

	1999-2016
Great Cambourne	28.7
Lower Cambourne	29.8
Upper Cambourne	34.4
Cambourne (total)	30.6

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Figure 4.23: Residential densities of Cambridge Southern Fringe (average net density of completed new housing developments at Trumpington Meadows within the South Cambridgeshire District Council administrative boundary, in dwellings per hectare, dph) (Indicator CSF02)

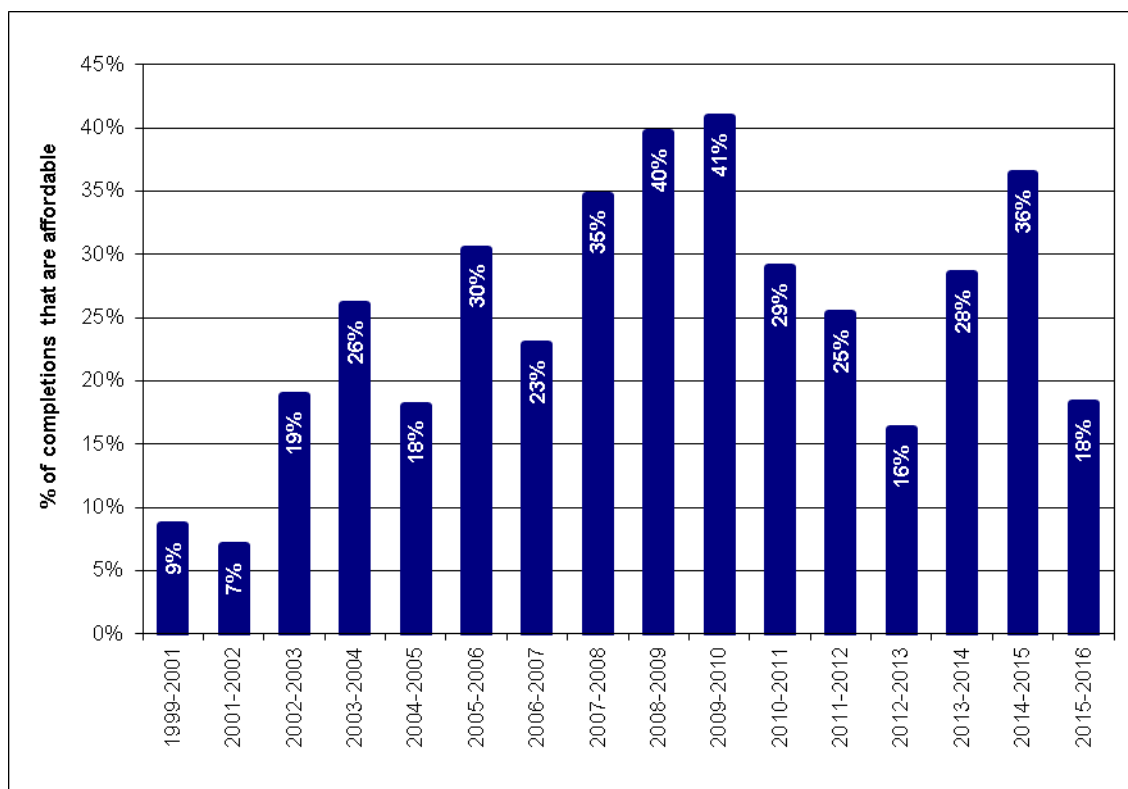
	2014-2015
Cambridge Southern Fringe	76.0

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council – Research & Monitoring Team

Affordable Housing

- 4.45 The availability of housing that is affordable and accessible to those in need in South Cambridgeshire is a major and growing issue. The delivery of affordable housing is also a key national government priority. **Development Control Policy HG/3** seeks the provision of 40% or more affordable housing on all planning permissions for two or more dwellings. The Council may also grant planning permission for 100% affordable schemes within or adjoining villages, as an exception to the normal operation of the policies in the plan, if there is identified local housing need (see **Development Control Policy HG/5**). In addition to affordable housing provided through the planning system, some new market properties can be purchased for use as affordable dwellings through Government equity loan initiatives such as Homebuy Direct or Firstbuy; these affordable dwellings are termed 'acquisitions'.
- 4.46 **Policy HG/3** does not include a target for the mix of housing tenures of affordable housing within a development; instead it requires the mix to be determined by local circumstances at the time of the planning permission having regard to the nature of known housing needs. The Council's **Affordable Housing SPD** (adopted in March 2010) states that the district wide targets of 70% social rented and 30% intermediate housing, as identified in the Strategic Housing Market Assessment, should be considered as the starting point for negotiations on individual sites. However, for the urban extensions to Cambridge, the SPD suggests that the starting point for negotiations on these sites should be 75% social rented and 25% intermediate housing.
- 4.47 A new 'affordable rent' model, introduced in April 2011, provides affordable rented homes to tenants at a rate up to a maximum of 80% of local market rent. Affordable rented homes are allocated in the same way as social housing.
- 4.48 The affordable housing policies in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) require the provision of 40% affordable housing on all planning permissions which result in a net increase of 3 or more dwellings (see **Policy H/9**) and allow the provision of affordable housing on small sites adjoining villages as exception sites (see **Policy H/10**). The threshold for the provision of affordable housing has been raised to encourage more small scale developments to come forward. **Policy H/10** allows consideration to be given to exception sites providing a minimum amount of market housing if it can be demonstrated that a 100% affordable housing scheme is unviable.

Figure 4.24: Gross affordable housing completions (Indicators CO-H5 and M25)



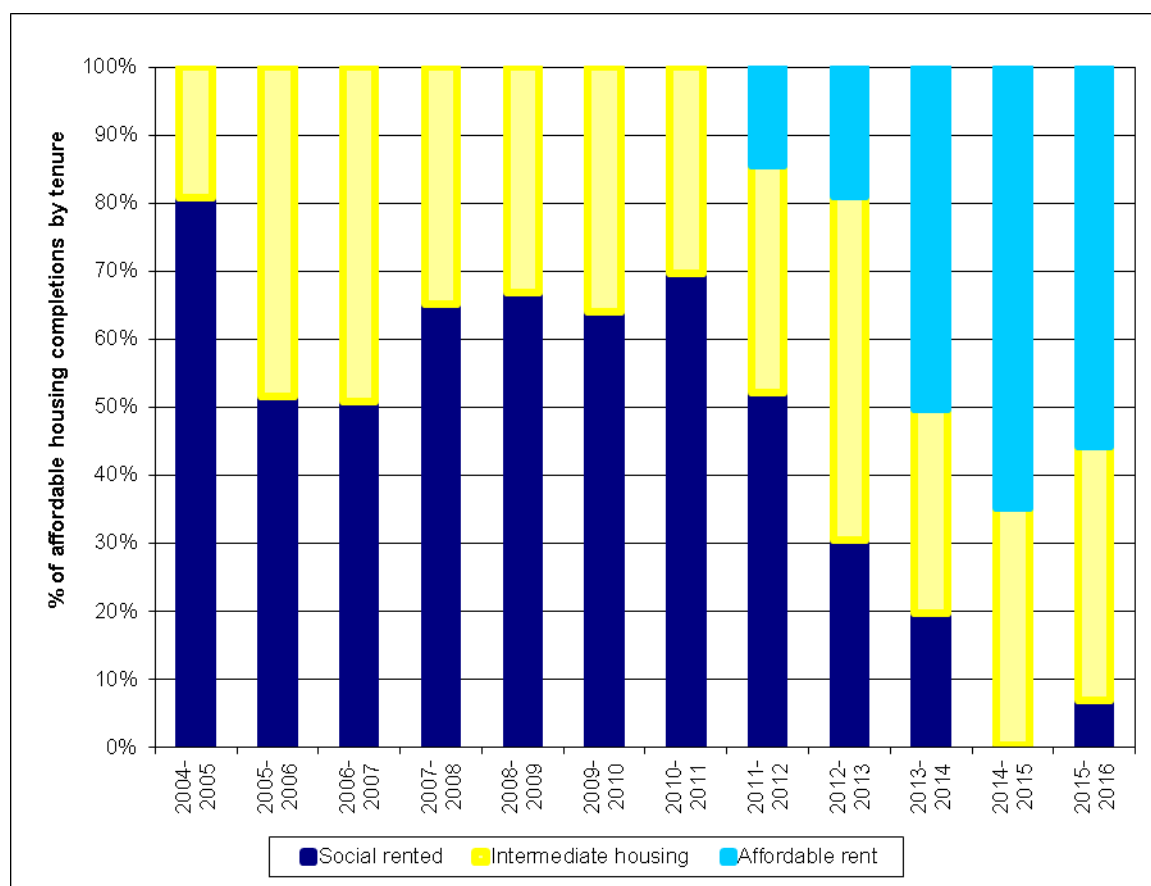
Number of completions that are affordable

New affordable dwellings from ...	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
planning permissions	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329	129
acquisitions	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	n/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0	0

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

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

Figure 4.25: Affordable housing completions by tenure (Indicator LOA2)



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

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

Figure 4.26: Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites (**Indicators LOA3 and M26**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Number of affordable dwellings built on rural exception sites	36 (1 site)	6 (1 site)	85 (5 sites)	66 (4 sites)	60 (3 sites)	33 (3 sites)	27 (3 sites)	88 (5 sites)	19 (2 sites)	72 (6 sites)	23 (3 sites)	28 (2 sites)
% of district affordable housing total	31%	2%	36%	14%	22%	12%	13%	46%	18%	35%	7%	22%

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

Figure 4.27: Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites of 2 or more dwellings where Policy HG/3 applies (**Indicator LOA8**)

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

NOTES:

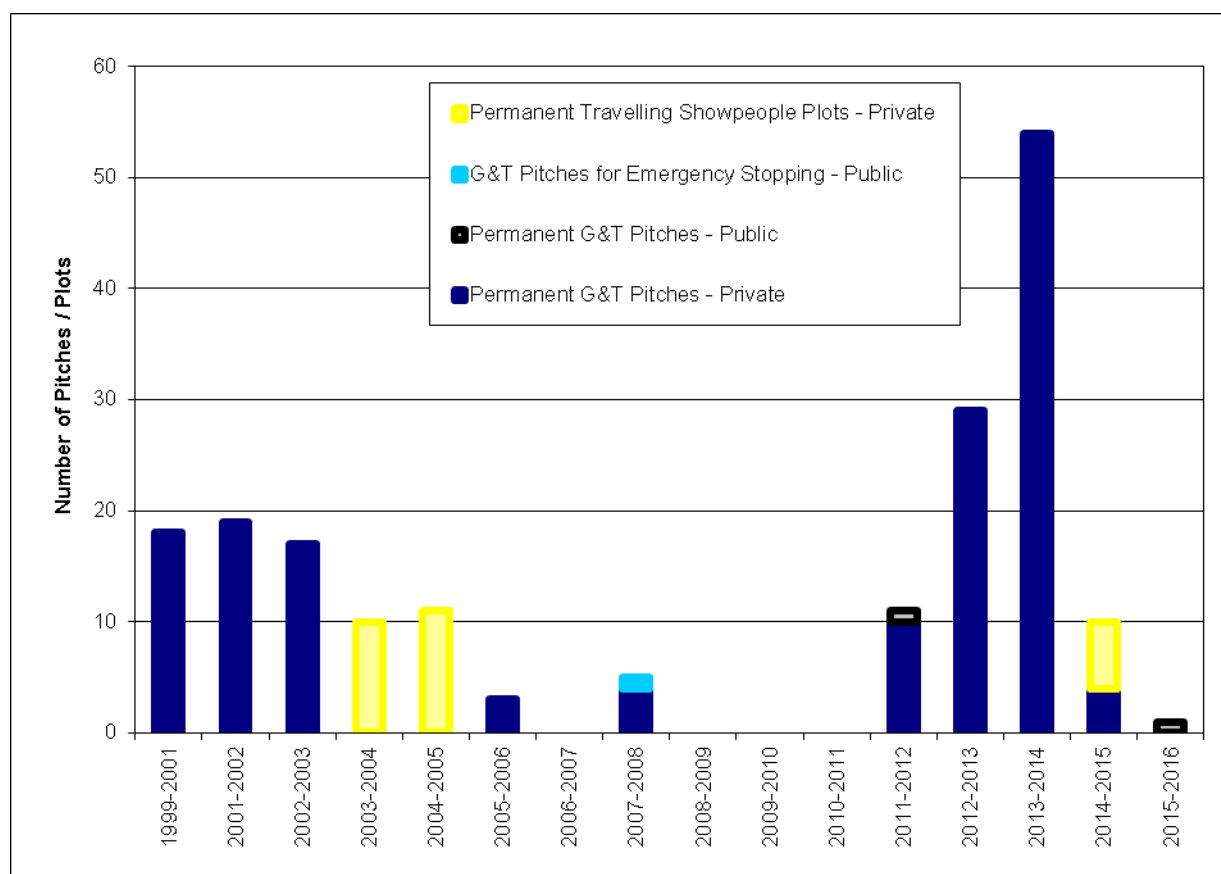
- The data includes planning permissions where Policy HG/3 applies and where the target is to achieve a 40% affordable housing contribution either onsite or offsite through a commuted sum contribution.
- It excludes planning permissions where the original planning permission was registered or granted before the adoption of Policy HG/3, planning permissions granted at individual parcels at large sites where a single parcel will be either entirely affordable or market housing where the affordable housing contribution is captured in the year that the whole site is permitted (eg. Cambourne and Orchard Park), rural exception sites (sites of 100% affordable housing permitted as an exception to policy, usually outside of village development frameworks), and planning permissions for 100% affordable dwellings within village development frameworks (that are not exception sites).
- The data includes outline, reserved matters and full planning permissions, and therefore the same site may be included in multiple years as a site receives outline planning permission and later reserved matters permission or if a revised planning permission is approved.
- The data excludes prior approval applications that allow change of use to residential.

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

Gypsy & Traveller Sites

- 4.49 Local planning authorities are required to make provision for Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots to meet identified needs. In June 2015 the Councils advised the Local Plan Inspectors of the intention to undertake a review of the 2011 Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment, taking account of updated government guidance. The Cambridgeshire, King's Lynn & West Norfolk, Peterborough and West Suffolk Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTANA) was completed in October 2016.
- 4.50 The Council in November 2016 proposed modifications to the Inspectors examining the Local Plan, to update the policies to reflect the new GTANA and new Government guidance. The GTANA concludes that the overall level of additional need for those households who meet the planning definition of a Gypsy or Traveller could be met through existing available sites. It identifies a need for 9 additional Travelling Showpeople plots in the next 5 years plus an additional two by the end of the plan period.

Figure 4.28: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4, LOA14 and M27)



At 31 March 2016:

- a further 7 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction; and
- a further 3 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started.

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

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

Figure 4.29: Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites (**Indicators LOA4 and M28**)

Number of caravans on ...	Unauthorised private sites with no planning permission	Unauthorised tolerated sites	Unauthorised encampments
July 2007	79	2	2
January 2008	75	8	2
July 2008	34	3	3
January 2009	29	1	0
July 2009	24	1	11
January 2010	20	0	0
July 2010	14	0	0
January 2011	11	0	0
July 2011	4	0	0
January 2012	16	0	0
July 2012	12	0	0
January 2013	16	0	0
July 2013	4	0	4
January 2014	n/k	n/k	n/k
July 2014	6	0	0
January 2015	0	0	0
July 2015	0	0	0
January 2016	1	0	0
July 2016	2	0	0

Source: CLG Caravan Count

Housing Development by Settlement Category

- 4.51 As a major part of the Cambridge Sub-Region, with its successful economy based largely on the high tech and biotech industries, the pressures for housing development in South Cambridgeshire to support this economic success are strong and must be carefully managed to ensure that the qualities and characteristics of the area are not damaged. The adopted development strategy focuses growth in a limited number of sustainable major developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe. Alongside this, **Core Strategy Objective ST/e** sets out the Council's aim to protect the varied character of its settlements by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each settlement is in keeping with its size, character and function.
- 4.52 **Core Strategy Policy ST/2** sets out a sequential approach to housing development in the district based on the categorisation of the settlement; development will be concentrated firstly on the edge of Cambridge, followed by the new town of Northstowe, and then finally within the rural areas. Each of South Cambridgeshire's rural settlements are categorised by their sustainability into a hierarchy of Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages. Within the rural areas, development will be concentrated firstly on Rural Centres and then the other settlements in order of sustainability. Based on their categorisation, indicative maximum residential development scheme sizes for the less sustainable settlements are set out in **Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7**.
- 4.53 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the sustainable development strategy from the adopted Local Development Framework. **Policy S/6** sets out a sequential approach to housing development in the district based on the categorisation of the settlement; development will be concentrated firstly on the edge of Cambridge, followed by the new settlements, and then finally within the rural areas at Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres. The Local Plan still categorises each settlement in the district by its sustainability and sets out indicative maximum residential development scheme sizes for each category of settlements (see **Policies S/8, S/9, S/10 and S/11**). A small number of settlements have changed category.
- 4.54 The indicative maximum residential scheme sizes are the same in both the adopted Local Development Framework and new Local Plan. They are as follows:

	Individual indicative scheme size limit
Rural Centres	No limit.
Minor Rural Centres	Up to 30 dwellings.
Group Villages	Up to 8 dwellings, however development may exceptionally consist of up to about 15 dwellings where this would make best use of a brownfield site.
Infill Villages	Up to 2 dwellings, except in very exceptional circumstances when up to 8 dwellings may be permitted if this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a brownfield site that will bring a positive overall benefit to the village.

Figure 4.30: Average size of housing developments (in dwellings) split by settlement category (*Indicator LOE1i*)

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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.31: Largest housing development in each settlement category (**Indicator LOE1ii**)

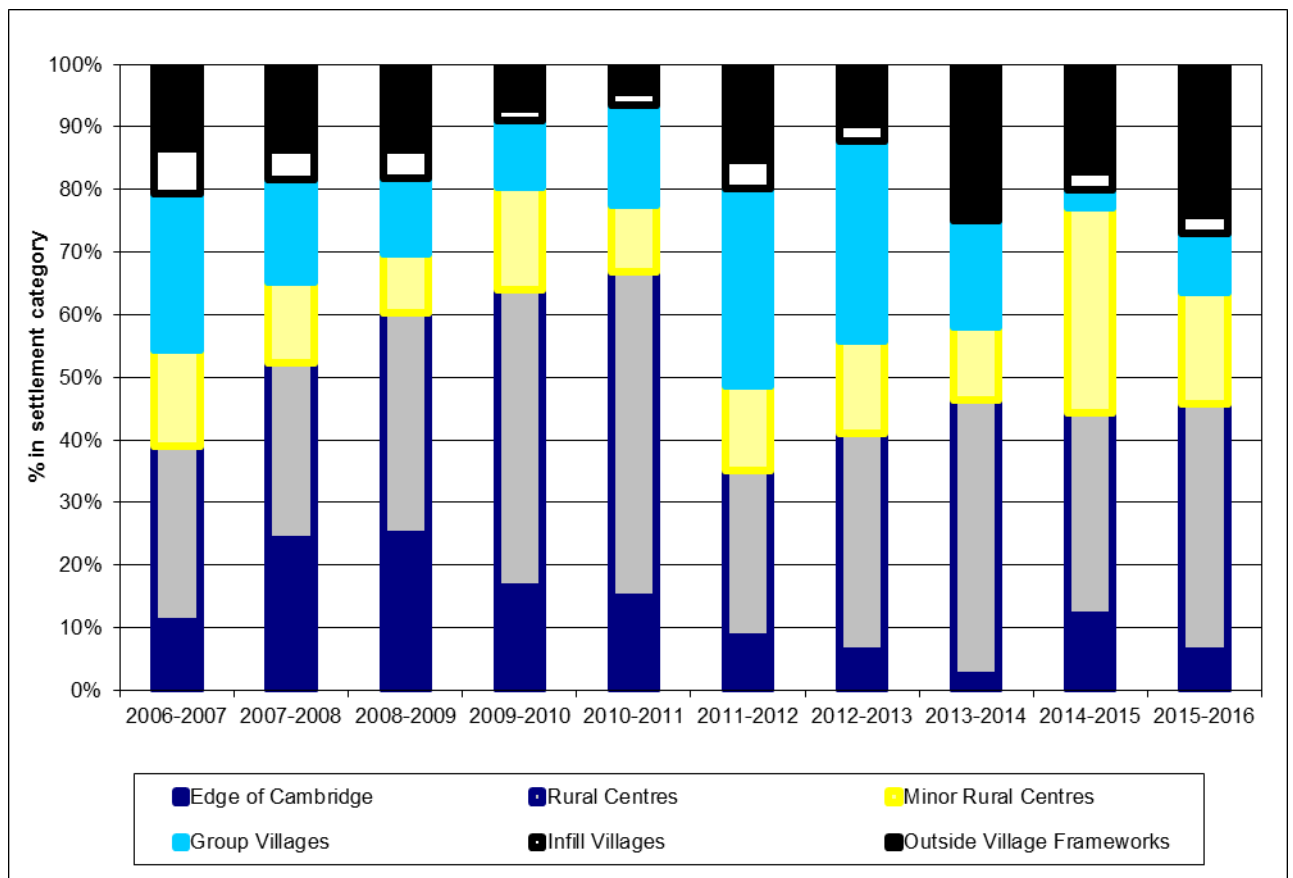
		Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centres	Minor Rural Centres	Group Villages	Infill Villages	Outside Village Frameworks
Built: 2006-2007	A	72	65	78	144	59	-
	W	-	10	10	10	6	40
Built: 2007-2008	A	72	106	62	144	53	-
	W	14	46	35	15	6	42
Built: 2008-2009	A	88	110	65	102	-	-
	W	1	69	20	5	6	35
Built: 2009-2010	A	98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

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.32: Total dwellings built by settlement category (Indicators LOE1iii and M2)



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

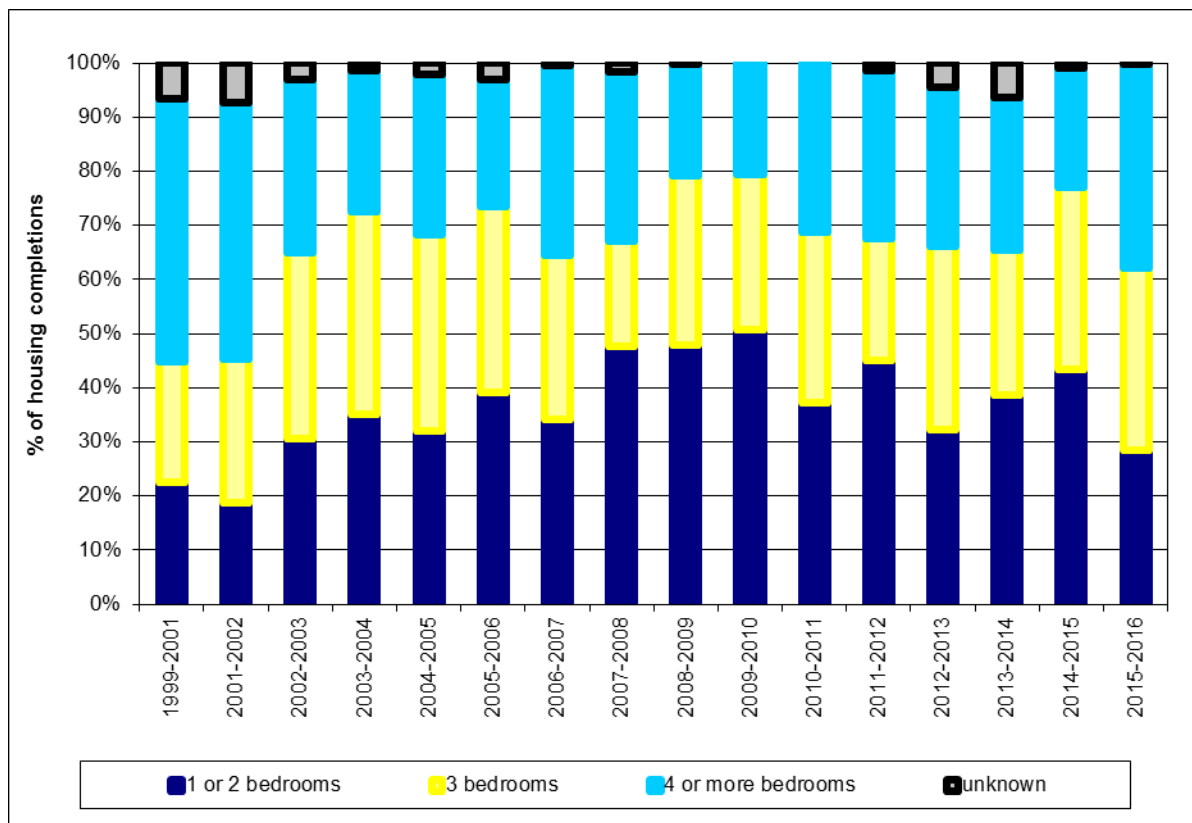
Settlement category as in the adopted Local Development Framework, see Core Strategy Policies ST/4, ST/5, ST/6 and ST/7.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Mix

- 4.55 A key element in ensuring that new homes meet local needs is providing homes of the appropriate type, size and affordability. The South Cambridgeshire Housing Needs Survey 2002 identified a need for 89% of new market housing to be 1 or 2 bedroom properties, to compensate for the high proportion of 4 or more bedroom properties built between 1991 and 2001. **Development Control Policy HG/2** goes some way to achieving this aim by requiring that in developments of up to 10 dwellings, market properties should provide: at least 40% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms; approximately 25% of homes with 3 bedrooms; and approximately 25% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms. The supporting text to this policy advises that the same targets be the starting point for negotiations on larger sites.
- 4.56 **Policy H/8** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) sets out a housing mix for market properties within developments of 10 or more dwellings of: at least 30% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms; at least 30% of homes with 3 bedrooms; and at least 30% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms. The remaining 10% is a flexibility allowance that can be added to any size taking account of local circumstances. The size of developments that the housing mix policy applies to has been changed as there is more opportunity for larger sites to deliver a mix of different sized properties.
- 4.57 For a limited number of new dwellings, data on the number of bedrooms is not known, although this is generally only for non-permanent dwellings such mobile homes or static caravans.

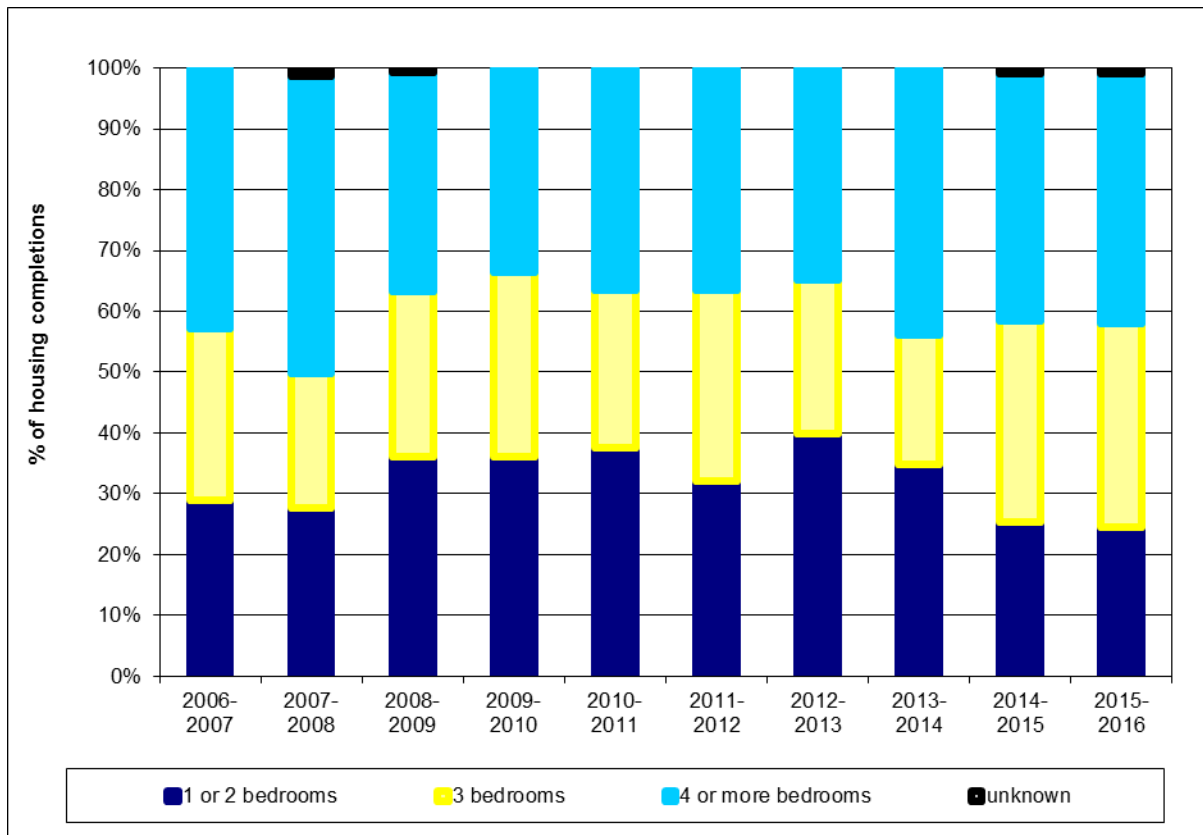
Figure 4.33: Housing completions by number of bedrooms (Indicators LOA1 and M23)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.34: Market housing completions on developments of up to 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms (Indicator LOA5)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Housing Quality

- 4.58 All new development will have an affect on its surroundings and it is important that new development is sensitively located and designed to a high quality. The Council's **Development Control Policy DP/2** seeks to ensure that all new development is of a high quality design that will enhance or preserve the character of the local area and important environmental assets, as well as providing a sense of place and respecting local distinctiveness. **Policy HQ/1** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) sets out the design principles that all development should adhere to in order to secure high quality places and make a positive contribution to the local and wider context.
- 4.59 Building for Life (BfL) is a Government endorsed industry standard for well designed homes and neighbourhoods. It is a tool designed to assist local authorities in evaluating the quality of completed developments. Hence it is a methodology used for monitoring housing quality in the district. The Council has completed BfL assessments on all developments of 10 or more dwellings where the whole development (or parcel of a major development) was completed in the monitoring year.
- 4.60 The Council has assessed 8 housing developments that were completed in 2015-2016. In total, the Council has assessed 84 housing developments completed in the last seven monitoring years, against the BfL standard.

Figure 4.35: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 20 Scores for Housing Developments Completed 2009-2013 (**Indicators CO-H6 and M15**)

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council – Planning & New Communities

- 4.61 BfL was redesigned in 2012 to reflect the **National Planning Policy Framework's** commitment to build more and better homes through community participation in place making. The previous methodology (BfL 20) has been discontinued and hence the absolute scoring system for developments i.e. Poor, Average, Silver and Gold are no longer applied. New developments that achieve nine 'greens' using BfL 12 (2015 edition) could be eligible to display the 'Built for Life™' quality mark, giving homebuyers the confidence in their choice when buying a new home. New developments that achieve 12 'greens' are able to be considered for 'Built for Life Outstanding', which reflects the best housing across the country, recognised by the Building for Life Partnership.

4.62 BfL 12 is based on a traffic light system and it recommends that new developments secure as many ‘greens’ as possible out of a maximum total of 12, minimise the number of ‘ambers’, and avoid ‘reds’. There may be valid reasons why proposed developments may not achieve a ‘green’, such as third party ownership issues which may prevent connectivity, rural sites may not be close to local facilities, or there may be a need for housing in a less sustainable location in order to provide for local housing needs. The Council uses these principles in comparing the quality of outcomes from one year to the next, based on the following measures (which are recorded in figure 4.36):

- number of completed schemes that have scored nine or more ‘greens’.
- number of schemes that have scored more than one ‘red’.
- overall percentages of ‘greens’, ‘ambers’ and ‘reds’ scored across all completed developments.

An analysis on a development’s performance against the 12 thematic BfL questions is also provided.

Figure 4.36: Quality of new housing developments – Comparison of Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (Indicators CO-H6 and M15)

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Total number of completed developments assessed	14	12	8
Number of developments scoring 9 or more ‘Greens’	3 (21%)	4 (33%)	2 (25%)
Number of developments scoring 1 or more ‘Red’	8 (57%)	5 (42%)	5 (63%)
Overall percentage of Green, Amber and Red	Green	48%	49%
	Amber	36%	43%
	Red	16%	8%

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

4.63 The Council used BfL 12 to assess 8 housing developments completed in 2015-2016. The results for this year and trends that emerged over the last 3 monitoring years were:

- 2 developments at Linton and Cambourne scored nine or more ‘greens’ and are therefore eligible to be put forward for ‘Built for Life’ accreditation. The percentage of schemes scoring nine or more greens has slightly decreased (25%) compared to 2014-2015 (33%) but it is a slight improvement on 2013-14 (21%).
- 5 out of 8 developments scored one or more ‘red’. The red scores most commonly fall under the categories of character and car parking. The percentage of developments scoring one or more ‘red’ has increased (63%) over the previous two monitoring years; however it should be looked at in the context of an overall decrease in the percentage of ‘reds’ over the two monitoring years to 6% which is a marked decrease from 16% reds in 2013-2014. A significant number of developments over the last three monitoring years have scored one or more ‘red’. However in 2015-2016 only one of the developments assessed scored more than one ‘red’ compared to several developments scoring more than one ‘red’ in the previous two monitoring years.

- Taking all 8 developments together, the overall percentage of ‘green’, ‘amber’ and ‘red’ assessments this year show that 45% of the criteria were scored as ‘green’ as they have been successfully met, 49% were scored as ‘amber’ as some improvement is required and 6% were scored as ‘red’ as they had not been complied with. The slight reduction in the overall percentage of ‘greens’ from previous years is mitigated by the overall increase in the percentage of ‘ambers’ this year and the overall reduction in the percentage of ‘reds’ which is an improvement in performance over previous years.

Figure 4.37: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (**Indicators CO-H6 and M15**)

(i) By development

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

(ii) By assessment criteria

Developments Completed in 2015-2016													
Questions	Integrating into the Neighbourhood				Creating a place				Street and Home				Total
	Connections	Facilities and services	Public transport	Meeting local housing requirements	Character	Working with the site and its context	Creating well defined streets and spaces	Easy to find your way around	Streets for all	Car parking	Public and private spaces	External storage and amenity space	
Green	7	0	2	6	2	5	4	6	3	2	3	3	43
Amber	1	8	6	1	4	3	4	1	5	4	5	5	47
Red	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	6

[For data for 2013-2014 and 2014-2015, see figure A.15, Appendix 2]

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

- 4.64 The majority of developments assessed in 2015-2016 received 'greens' for successfully addressing the following BfL 12 criteria:
- Connections – developments connect well with their surroundings by reinforcing existing connections or forming new ones;
 - Meeting local housing requirements – the development has a mix of housing types and tenures that suit local requirements;
 - Working with the site and its context – developments take advantage of existing topography, landscape features, trees and plants, wildlife habitats, existing buildings, site orientation and microclimate;
 - Easy to find your way around – the streets are legible, and easy to move through.
- 4.65 The results shows the need for improvement in relation to the following:
- Character – creation of places with a locally inspired or otherwise distinctive identity and character: developments should seek to achieve contextual response to building designs (form, style & details), public realm and landscape which respects local traditions and character;
 - Car parking – effectively integrates car parking without dominating the street scene: developments should reduce the extent and size of parking courts and provide a better balance of on street, on plot and garage parking provision.
- 4.66 BfL 12 requires that developments should minimise the amount of 'ambers'. Considering that we are a rural authority, in particular instances, many developments will not be able to achieve a 'green' against criteria related to proximity to facilities, services and public transport. However, all developments can seek to improve on:
- Designing streets for all – design of streets that lower vehicular speeds allowing them to function as social spaces: developments should improve the quality of hard landscaping, relate positively to the adjacent built form and be designed to encourage social interaction;
 - Providing better public and private spaces – clearly defined public and private spaces that have appropriate access, are well managed and are safe: the definition between the public and private spaces may be unclear with a lack of vertical markers such as robust planting;
 - Providing external storage and amenity space – integrate storage and bins into the design of developments: some developments do not provide integrated external storage solutions for bins and recycling which means that these items are being left on the street. They also do not provide for cycle storage that is convenient and secure.
- 4.67 Two developments at Linton and Cambourne scored nine or more 'greens'. These developments have scored well in terms of character, creating well defined streets and spaces, being easy to find your way around, meeting local housing requirements, and including public and private spaces (as demonstrated in the photographs on the following page).

Parcels 2B & 2C, Cambourne



There is an attractive built form and good use of colours, active corners, high quality soft landscaping, and permeable streets.



There are several lap parks at the development which are well maintained and help define the streets and enhance legibility.

Newdigate House, Linton (Keene Fields)



A successful local character has been produced at the scheme with horizontal timber clad homes, single pile gables, deep eaves and the timber car port.



The green open space areas provide a place for social and play activities. This place is overlooked well by the houses. The cul-de-sac and central green area are well defined from the private spaces.

- 4.68 Issues that affect the quality of built development involve decisions made by the planning service. BfL is a useful tool to assess the quality of developments consistently and over time the aim is to improve the quality of built development in the district.
- 4.69 This will require early engagement with applicants as part of the pre-application process regarding urban design issues.

Employment Development and Supply

- 4.70 **Core Strategy Objective ST/a** requires the Council to provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment in sustainable locations, to meet its strategic requirements. Additional employment land will be brought forward at Northstowe and the strategic employment locations within the Cambridge urban fringe sites (see **Core Strategy Policy ST/8**) and through the continued implementation of many of the **Local Plan 2004** employment allocations, that have been carried forward into **Site Specific Policies SP/12 and SP/13**.
- 4.71 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 22,000 additional jobs in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to support the Cambridge Cluster and to meet the current objectively assessed need. New employment development at existing and new research, business and industrial parks will deliver this requirement. The **Local Plan** carries forward four outstanding employment allocations (see **Policies E/3 and E/4**), but also identifies new employment land through the redevelopment and/or intensification of the Cambridge Science Park (see **Policy E/1**), the allocation of land adjacent to Peterhouse Technology Park on the edge of Cambridge (see **Policy E/2**), the regeneration of the Cambridge Northern Fringe East area (see **Policy SS/4**), and the inclusion of employment uses within the new settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield (see **Policies SS/5 and SS/6**).
- 4.72 **Policy S/1** of the **Local Plan** sets out the Council's vision, which will be secured through the achievement of six key objectives, including **objective a** (see **Policy S/2**) which seeks to support growth in the district by supporting the rural economy and the district's position as a world leader in research, technology based industries and education.
- 4.73 For the purposes of the Annual Monitoring Report, the Council monitors employment development and supply by monitoring developments involving the gain or loss of business uses, defined as Use Classes B1-B8.

Jobs

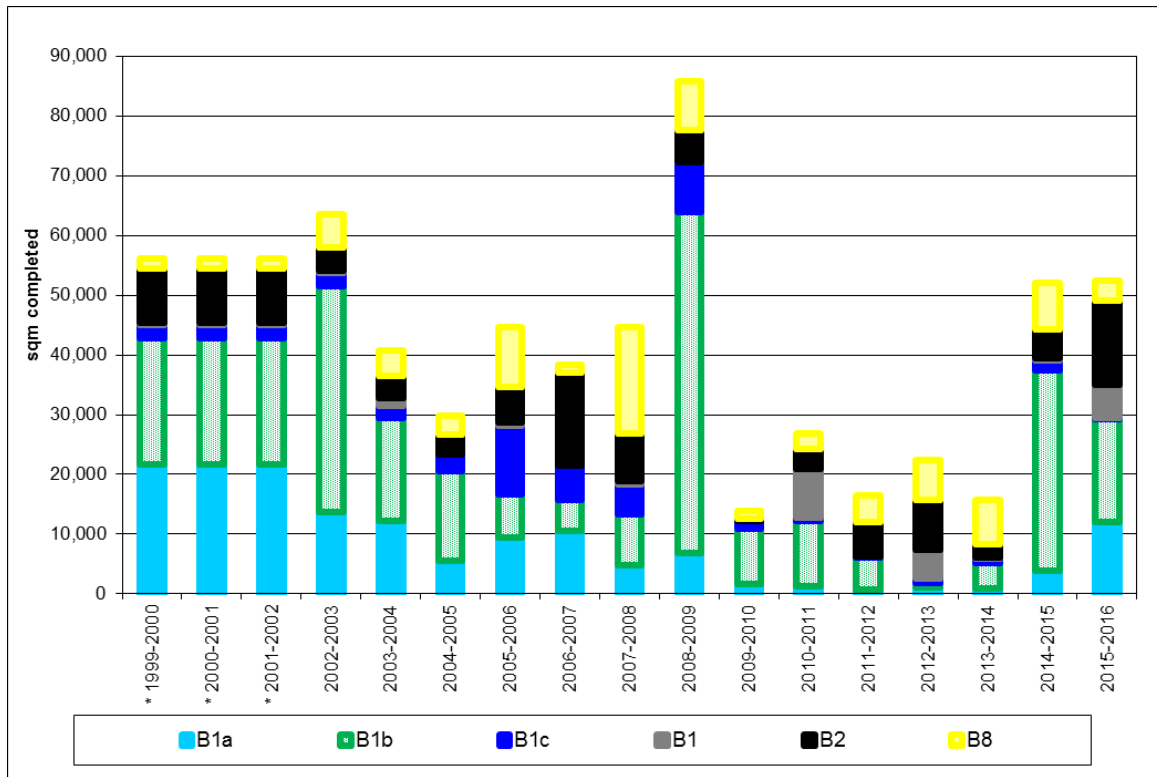
Figure 4.38: Number of new jobs created (**Indicator M6**)

	South Cambridgeshire				Cambridge			
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total jobs	80,000	74,000	75,000	85,000	98,000	100,000	108,000	111,000
Jobs created	-	-6,000	+1,000	+10,000	-	+2,000	+8,000	+3,000
Cumulative net additional jobs	-	-6,000	-5,000	+5,000	-	+2,000	+10,000	+13,000

Source: NOMIS (ONS Jobs Density)

Business Completions

Figure 4.39: Gross amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicators CO-BD1i and M33)

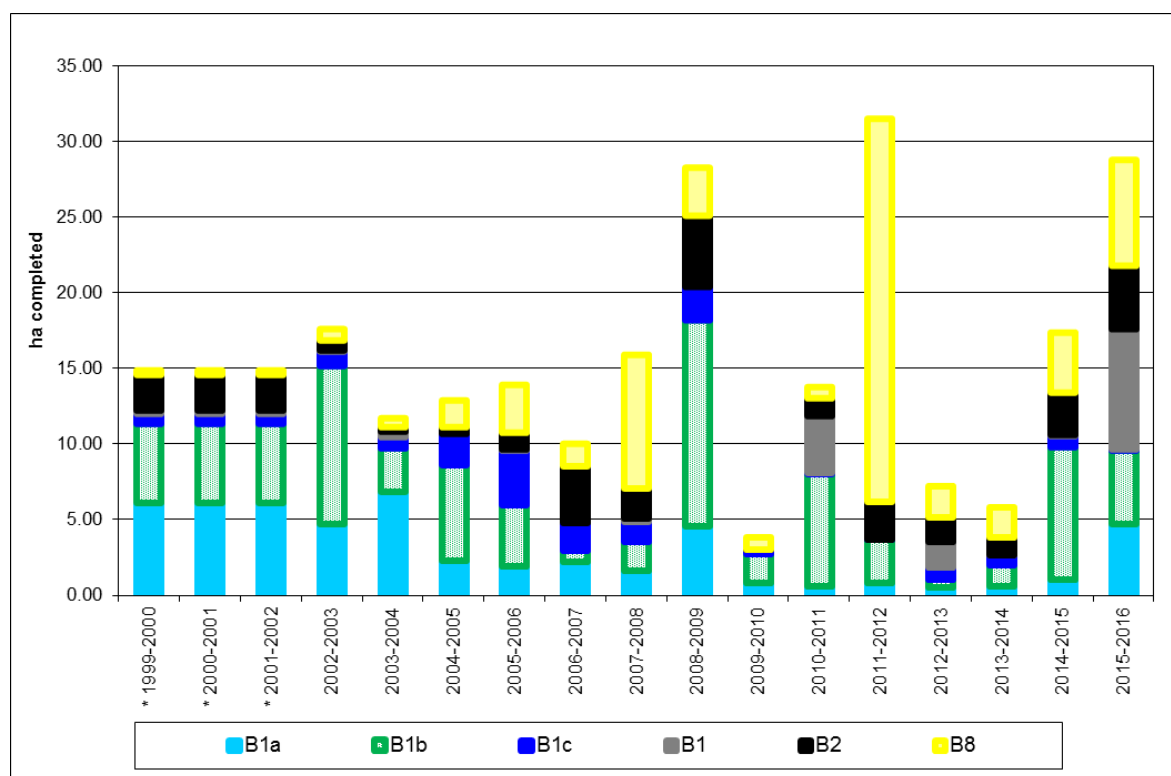


* For the period 1999-2002, data is only available for a three-year period; this figure has been split evenly across the three years on the graph.

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.40: Gross amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicators LOA10i and M33)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.41: Net amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) (Indicator CO-BD1ii and M33)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	28	64,666	63,182	630	20,483	-6,157	142,832
2002-2003	320	13,111	37,890	-9,091	-3,947	4,539	42,822
2003-2004	1,328	10,935	11,069	-330	2,216	4,166	29,384
2004-2005	0	5,285	3,428	1,259	1,807	-168	11,611
2005-2006	448	6,761	4,315	10,182	2,473	8,891	33,070
2006-2007	0	9,384	-814	3,660	10,366	-112	22,484
2007-2008	-188	3,833	3,877	3,934	6,642	12,729	30,827
2008-2009	64	5,011	51,626	3,030	1,149	6,389	67,269
2009-2010	-112	783	8,371	266	-47,881	792	-37,781
2010-2011	8,141	627	-1,713	-2,114	2,356	1,183	8,480

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
2011-2012	0	-5,057	5,461	-104	-6,178	2,520	-3,358
2012-2013	4,467	-1,622	463	-3,717	-668	2,623	1,546
2013-2014	128	-461	-13,495	-456	-22,668	6,819	-30,133
2014-2015	-432	1,229	25,845	458	-1,835	6,330	31,595
2015-2016	5,529	8,835	17,372	-591	13,114	-5,917	38,342
Total	19,721	123,320	216,877	7,016	-22,571	44,627	388,990

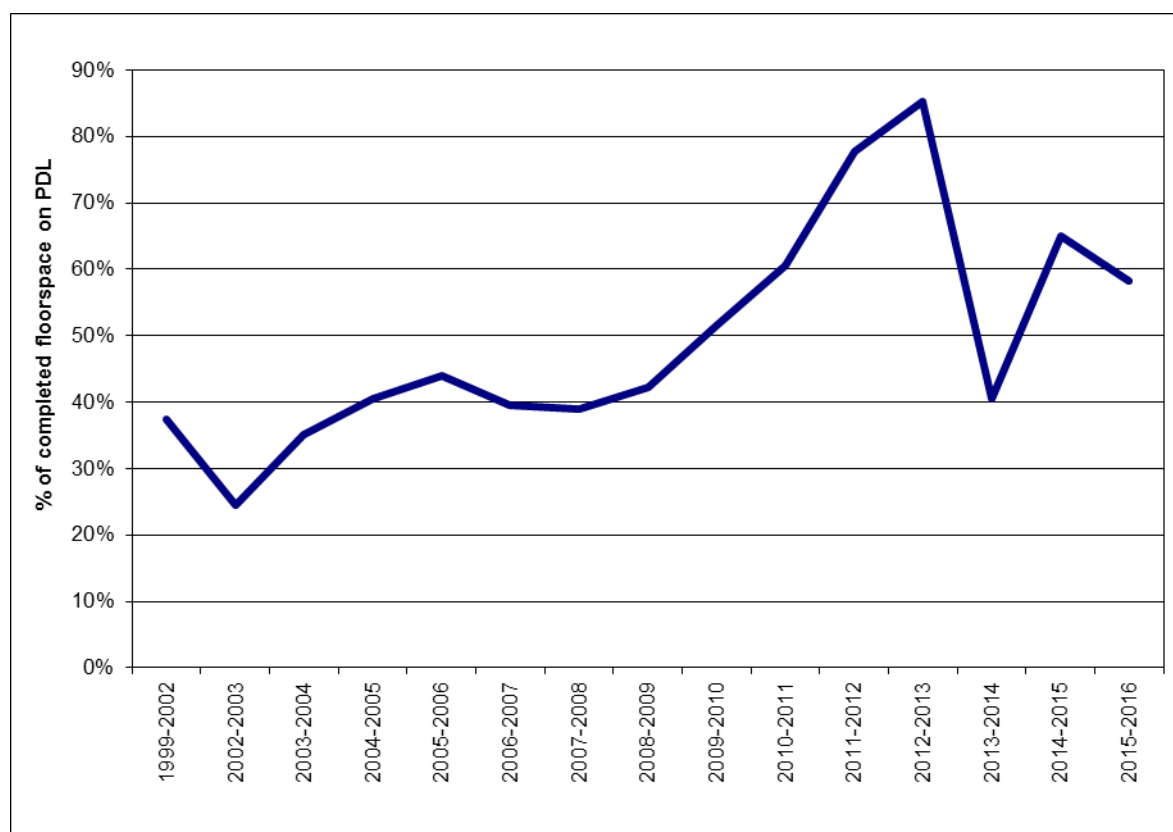
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.42: Net amount and type of completed employment land (ha) (Indicators LOA10ii and M33)

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	0.44	18.37	15.53	-1.33	4.80	-1.60	36.21
2002-2003	0.03	4.54	10.43	-2.39	-3.58	0.31	9.34
2003-2004	0.33	5.41	0.85	-0.21	-0.16	0.53	6.75
2004-2005	0.00	1.80	-0.48	1.47	-0.28	0.28	2.79
2005-2006	0.05	1.37	2.16	3.04	-0.53	2.85	8.93
2006-2007	0.00	1.19	-1.52	0.64	1.22	1.21	2.73
2007-2008	0.15	1.51	1.03	0.92	1.25	6.91	11.77
2008-2009	0.00	3.48	11.46	0.76	-0.50	0.84	16.04
2009-2010	-0.04	0.60	1.36	0.09	-18.53	0.61	-15.92
2010-2011	3.77	-0.06	-4.30	-0.92	0.48	-0.26	-1.30
2011-2012	0.00	-3.62	2.83	-0.12	0.05	24.26	23.40
2012-2013	1.60	-1.17	0.50	-0.01	-1.41	0.05	-0.43
2013-2014	0.03	0.34	-14.78	-0.17	-11.95	1.20	-25.33
2014-2015	-0.10	-0.12	6.32	0.10	0.38	2.27	8.85
2015-2016	7.94	3.87	4.90	-0.24	3.95	3.76	24.18
Total	14.20	37.53	36.28	1.60	-24.82	43.21	108.00

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.43: Amount and type of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on PDL (Indicators CO-BD2 and M3)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.44: Amount of completed employment floorspace (sqm) on allocated land (Indicator LOA11)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Total on allocated land	35,276	2,600	5,476	9,290	13,716	8,009	0	5,972	0	30	2,888	0	5,946	274	0
% of total floorspace	21.0%	4.1%	13.5%	31.2%	30.8%	20.9%	0.0%	7.0%	0.0%	0.1%	17.6%	0.0%	37.9%	0.5%	0.0%

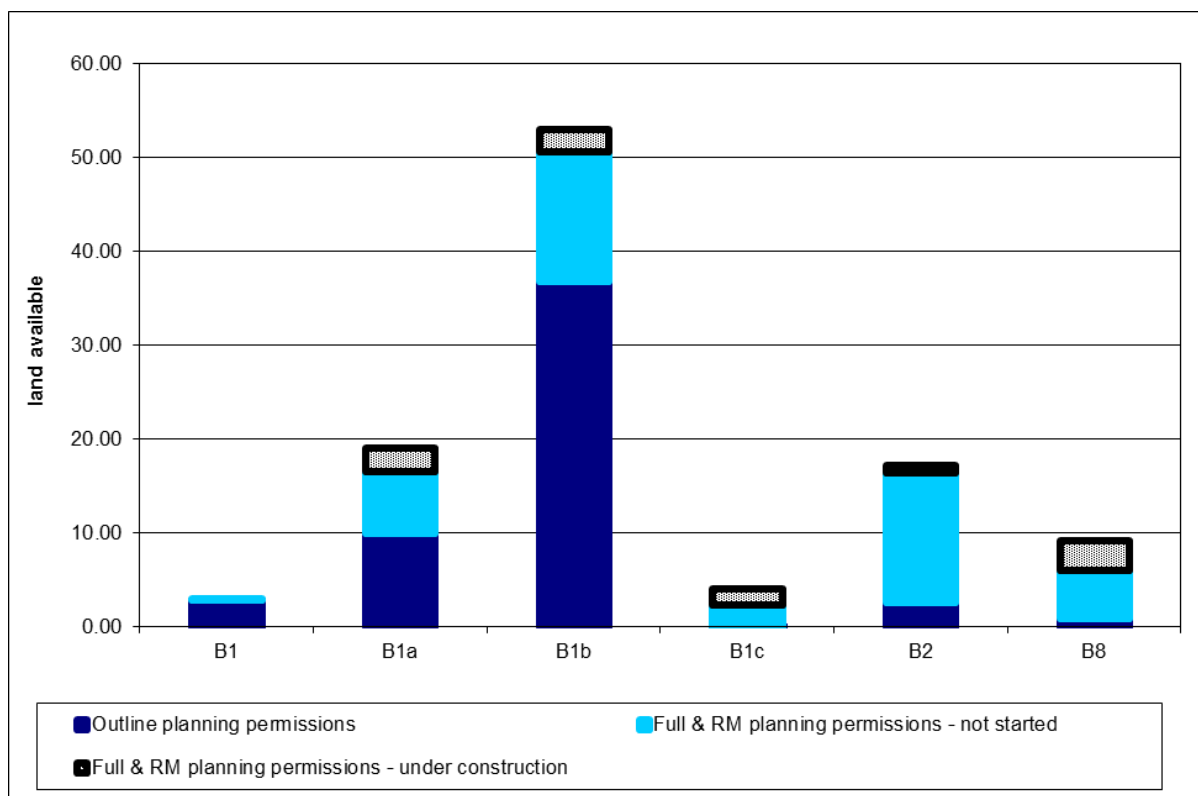
Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.45: Development at Employment Allocations identified in Policies SP/12 and SP/13 of the Site Specific Policies DPD as at 31 March 2015 (Indicators SSLO5 and SSLO6)

Summary of Development Progress	
Development at sites allocated for B1 employment use (SP/12)	<p>North of Hatton's Road, Longstanton – the site had reserved matters planning permission, however this planning permission and the outline planning permission for the whole mixed-use development west of Longstanton have both now lapsed.</p> <p>West of Eastern Counties Leather, Pampisford – an outline planning permission (S/1363/10) was granted in September 2011 for B1 business development at Iconix (the southern parcel of this allocation), however no reserved matters application was submitted and therefore this planning permission lapsed in September 2016.</p>
Development at sites allocated for B1 / B2 / B8 employment use (SP/13)	<p>Norman Way, Over – the site has no current planning permissions.</p> <p>Papworth Business Park – planning permission (S/1079/13) for a warehouse with ancillary office use (S/1079/13) was granted in September 2013 for the last remaining parcel. Phase 1 of this development has been completed and phase 2 is outstanding. Temporary planning permission (S/0588/14) was granted in October 2014 allowing the land identified for phase 2 to be used as a temporary car park for Papworth Hospital.</p>

Business Commitments

Figure 4.46: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2016 (Indicators CO-BD3i and M34)



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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.47: Net amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2016 (**Indicators CO-BD3ii and M34**)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	2.93	0.00	0.00	2.93
B1a	10.04	3.37	2.50	15.91
B1b	33.74	8.40	2.36	44.50
B1c	-1.42	1.75	1.66	1.99
B2	2.01	12.94	0.75	15.70
B8	0.96	3.67	2.79	7.42
Total	48.25	30.13	10.06	88.45

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.48: Gross and net amount and type of employment land (ha) available on allocated land without planning permission at 31 March 2016 (**Indicator CO-BD3iii and M34**)

	Gross	Net
B1	10.79	10.79
B1a	0.42	0.42
B1b	6.30	6.30
B1c	0.57	0.57
B2	3.27	3.27
B8	3.70	3.70
Total	25.05	25.05

The figures are assumptions based on the proposed land uses for each site; the exact figures will be determined through masterplanning and the planning application process.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

4.74 Figure 4.48 shows the land allocated in the adopted Local Development Framework. This includes land at Northstowe, which is anticipated to deliver around 20 hectares of business land. The first 5 hectares of employment land includes business uses, a household recycling centre and a foul water pumping station, and is planned to be developed as part of the first phase which now has outline planning permission. The town centre which will include further business development is planned as part of the second phase, and is anticipated to be completed by 2031.

4.75 A number of new employment developments are included in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). Figure 4.48 does not include these sites. The sites are:

- **Cambridge Northern Fringe East:** the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans identify Cambridge Northern Fringe East as an area with potential for mixed use employment led development. A joint Area Action Plan is being prepared. Four redevelopment options for the area have been identified ranging from a low level of development to more comprehensive redevelopment options, and these were included in the Issues & Options Report that has been subject to public consultation. The area includes the proposed new railway station. The Chesterton Sidings area provides an opportunity for additional employment development.
- **Cambridge Science Park:** this site has played an important role in supporting the research and development and high tech sectors since the 1970's. Its accessibility has been significantly enhanced by the Guided Bus and the planned Science Park Station. Early parts of the site were built at low densities and were built forty years ago. The Local Plan identifies the opportunity for their redevelopment and densification, to make better use of the site. The Cambridge Northern Fringe East – Employment Guidance for the Area Action Plan – Sector Profile (October 2014) estimated potential for an additional 60,000 sqm to be provided over the next 15-20 years. It should be noted that the policy does not allocate for this specific amount of floorspace, and proposals would be subject to consideration through the planning application process.
- **Waterbeach New Town:** the policy for the new town requires appropriate employment provision to meet the needs of the town, provide access to local jobs and support the continued development of the economy of the Cambridge area. It is not specific regarding the quantity of employment land, as that would be determined in more detail through preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document.
- **Bourn Airfield New Village:** in addition to employment opportunities from the redevelopment of the 9 hectare former Thyssen Krupp site which adjoins the new village site, the new village will incorporate employment opportunities, to be identified through the preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document.
- **Cambourne West:** the policy for a fourth linked village at Cambourne seeks to relocate the amount of employment land currently remaining undeveloped on the southern side of the business park within the new Cambourne West site. The net impact on the land that currently has planning permission is assumed as neutral at this stage.
- **Fulbourn Road (Fulbourn / Edge of Cambridge):** a site adjoining the Peterhouse Technology Park was identified for 6.9 hectares of additional employment development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). An independent review of the Green Belt⁵⁶, undertaken in response to the Inspectors

⁵⁶ Cambridge Inner Green Belt Boundary Study: <https://www.scambs.gov.uk/localplanmods-dec2015>

initial findings, has concluded that a smaller site would be more appropriate in terms of Green Belt impact and therefore in March 2016 the Council submitted to the Inspectors a **proposed modification**⁵⁷ to **Policy E/2** to reduce the size of the site to 4.3 hectares.

- **Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Edge of Cambridge):** the independent review of the Green Belt, undertaken in response to the Inspectors initial findings, concluded that this area of land could be released from the Green Belt without significant harm to its purposes. The Council has undertaken an assessment of the site and consider that it is suitable for development for employment use, subject to further modelling work being carried out to assess surface water flood risk in this area. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that a further proposed modification to the **Local Plan** would be submitted to the Inspector to allocate this site for employment uses.

4.76 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) identifies two industrial estates for partial redevelopment. Both sites will still provide some employment land. The sites are:

- **Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston:** an area of 1.5 hectares bound by East Way, Middle Way and Grove Road will be developed for B1 uses. The remainder of site, 9 hectares of B2/B8 uses and vacant land, will be lost to residential.
- **Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay:** the site is 4.09 hectares of mixed B1/B2/B8, which is proposed for residential led development. The Local Plan requires redevelopment to provide 25% employment land, therefore resulting in a loss of around 3 hectares.

⁵⁷ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report:
https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

Employment Land Lost

4.77 Employment sites within villages are a scarce resource that should be retained to provide local employment. The Council will therefore resist the re-use of employment sites for non-employment uses, unless there is proven limited or no market demand for the site within its existing use; the community benefit of the new proposal outweighs the adverse effects of the loss of employment; or the existing use is generating environmental problems that will remain similar with any other alternative employment use (see **Development Control Policy ET/6**). This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy E/14**.

Figure 4.49: Amount of employment land (ha) lost on allocated land and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA12 and M35**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Whole district	-3.96	-3.77	-2.64	-3.61	-2.87	-4.17	-0.60	-3.36	-18.12	-0.89	-7.65	-4.94	-18.01	-2.63	-3.20
On allocated land	none	none	none	-1.08	none	none	none	none	-13.93	none	-0.67	none	-0.76	none	none

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.50: Amount of employment land (ha) lost to residential development within village development frameworks and in South Cambridgeshire (**Indicators LOA13 and M36**)

	1999-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Within village development frameworks	-3.82	-3.74	-1.17	-1.29	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-1.25	-0.42	-0.18	-0.84	-0.10	-1.12	-0.78	-3.08
Whole district	-3.82	-3.74	-2.18	-1.71	-0.97	-3.74	-0.26	-2.14	-0.42	-0.35	-1.62	-3.25	-1.75	-0.78	-3.08

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Retail, Office and Leisure Development

- 4.78 The Council through **Development Control Objectives SF/a, SF/b, SF/c, SF/f** and **SF/i** seeks to encourage the provision and retention of village services and facilities within villages. **Core Strategy Policy ST/9** requires proposals for retail development to be considered against a hierarchy of preferred locations, and that the proposals should be in scale with the settlement's position in the hierarchy.
- 4.79 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) continues to seek to protect the loss of village services and facilities (see **Policy SC/3**) and through **Policies E/21** and **E/22** continues to require proposals for retail development to be considered against a hierarchy of preferred locations and be in scale with the proposed location's position in the hierarchy.
- 4.80 Due to the rural nature of South Cambridgeshire and its relationship with the City of Cambridge, the district does not currently have any town centres, and the new town of Northstowe will be the district's first town centre. Locally provided services and facilities are focussed into local centres at the district's more sustainable locations, particularly sites on the edge of Cambridge and larger villages. The district's local centres include a variety of retail and commercial uses, restaurants, cafes and pubs, and other key local services (e.g. doctor's surgeries, libraries).

Figure 4.51: Gross and net amount of completed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services (**Indicators CO-BD4** and **M37**)

(i) in South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1999-2002	22,168	11,820	n/a	n/a	64,666	64,666	n/a	n/a
2002-2003	1,173	1,173	n/a	n/a	13,561	13,111	n/a	n/a
2003-2004	2,178	2,038	0	0	12,196	10,935	0	-547
2004-2005	991	574	132	132	5,543	5,285	195	195
2005-2006	4,107	2,076	138	138	9,314	6,761	470	470
2006-2007	564	419	103	61	10,440	9,384	1,532	1,532
2007-2008	1,469	680	85	-79	4,767	3,833	1,360	1,360
2008-2009	336	-1,166	538	471	6,780	5,011	816	816
2009-2010	333	-254	0	-213	1,502	783	1,063	936
2010-2011	107	79	192	158	1,183	627	2,353	2,300
2011-2012	378	-867	73	-78	564	-5,057	2,468	2,468
2012-2013	977	447	48	3	1,112	-1,622	827	737

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
2013-2014	1,457	1,009	31	31	865	-461	2,691	2,018
2014-2015	7,154	2,552	258	178	3,727	1,229	1,428	-1,865
2015-2016	2,227	2,195	0	-77	11,887	8,835	716	-289
TOTAL	45,619	22,775	1,598	725	148,107	123,320	15,919	10,131

From the 1 January 2004 the Research & Monitoring team widened the scope of their monitoring to include A2 and D2 uses. A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

(ii) within development frameworks

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
1999-2002	22,168	11,820	n/a	n/a	7,066	7,066	n/a	n/a
2002-2003	800	800	n/a	n/a	9,454	9,004	n/a	n/a
2003-2004	659	519	0	0	3,319	2,718	0	0
2004-2005	455	38	132	132	4,325	4,192	0	0
2005-2006	1,597	1,568	138	138	7,786	6,216	364	364
2006-2007	482	337	103	61	3,859	2,953	315	315
2007-2008	1,308	984	85	-79	1,095	411	315	315
2008-2009	152	-1,312	433	298	2,106	1,673	0	0
2009-2010	183	-188	0	-213	106	-613	413	288
2010-2011	49	21	192	158	112	-173	536	536
2011-2012	342	-846	73	-78	386	-819	1,769	1,769
2012-2013	681	151	48	3	175	-1,603	453	363
2013-2014	1,301	853	31	31	556	-436	122	-108
2014-2015	7,077	2,625	258	178	3,141	876	382	-1,963
2015-2016	2,227	2,195	0	-77	158	-1,536	294	-141
TOTAL	39,481	19,565	1,493	552	43,644	29,929	4,963	1,738

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

From the 1 January 2004 the Research & Monitoring team widened the scope of their monitoring to include A2 and D2 uses. A1 (retail) figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); figures for the rest of the use classes are gross floorspace.

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.52: Gross and net amount of committed floorspace (sqm) for retail, office and leisure uses and financial & professional services at 31 March 2015 (**Indicators LOA9 and M37**)

(i) within South Cambridgeshire

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Outline planning permissions	250	250	113	113	54,014	54,014	940	880
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	0	0	0	0	14,558	14,558	471	36
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	4,643	2,625	0	-9	46,037	42,962	3,208	2,118
Allocated without planning permission	36,890	36,890	907	907	1,600	1,600	11,017	11,017

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

(ii) within development frameworks

	A1 (retail)		A2 (financial & professional services)		B1a (office)		D2 (leisure)	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Outline planning permissions	0	0	0	0	46,470	46,470	480	480
Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	0	0	0	0	548	548	0	0
Full & RM planning permissions - not started	1,400	559	77	77	9,190	1,577	6,664	6,387
Allocated without planning permission	1500	1500	517	517	1,600	1,600	917	917

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

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Mixed Use Developments

- 4.81 The adopted **Core Strategy** proposes in **Policy ST/2** that the Council will make provision for 20,000 new homes in the district during the period 1999 to 2016. To achieve this, the Council has allocated major mixed-use developments on the edge of Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe, and smaller housing-led mixed-use developments reusing previously developed land close to Cambridge or within the more sustainable settlements.
- 4.82 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) includes in **Policy S/5** that provision is made for 19,000 dwellings in the district during the period 2011 to 2031 to meet the current objectively assessed need. To achieve this, the Council is proposing the allocation of additional land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14 (known as Darwin Green 2 or NIAB 2) (**Policy SS/2**), two new settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield (**Policies SS/5** and **SS/6**), a forth linked village at Cambourne (**Policy SS/8**), and eight housing sites in the most sustainable villages (**Policy H/1**).
- 4.83 Additional work relating to calculating the objectively assessed need for the district, undertaken in response to the Inspectors initial findings, has resulted in the Council concluding that provision should be made for 19,500 dwellings in the district during the plan period from 2011 to 2031. In March 2016, the Council therefore submitted a **proposed modification**⁵⁸ to **Policy S/5** to increase the housing requirement from 19,000 dwellings to 19,500 dwellings. The Council has also submitted a **proposed modification**⁵⁹ to **Policy SS/3** to carry forward more of the current allocation contained in the **Cambridge East Area Action Plan** at land north of Cherry Hinton.

Figure 4.53: Development at Mixed Use Allocations identified in the Area Action Plans, Site Specific Policies DPD and Local Plan (Indicators NS01, NS04, CE01, CE04, CSF01, CSF04, NWC01, NWC04, NWC05, SSLO4, SSLO7, SSLO8, SSLO9, SSLO10, M7, M29 and M38)

	Summary of Development Progress
Cambridge East (Area Action Plan and Local Plan Policy SS/3)	<p>Marshall has confirmed that the relocation of Cambridge Airport will not happen before 2031 at least, as there are currently no suitable relocation options.</p> <p>In December 2013 Marshall submitted an outline planning application for their wing development (land north of Newmarket Road), which consists of up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities, open spaces, landscaping and associated infrastructure. The s106 agreement is about to be signed and it is anticipated the decision will be issued by the end of 2016.</p> <p>While the airport remains on site, there is potential for residential development on land north of Cherry Hinton, as identified in the Cambridge East AAP (adopted in February 2008). The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans (submitted</p>

⁵⁸ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

⁵⁹ Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Modifications Consultation Report: https://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/default/files/final_mods_consultation_document_website_8.12.15.pdf

	Summary of Development Progress
	in March 2014) proposed the allocation of land north of Cherry Hinton for approximately 460 dwellings, of which 110 dwellings were anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire. This represented the situation at the time the Local Plans were submitted and was based on an understanding of the land that was able to come forward with the airport still operating. In consultation with the landowners, the Councils have proposed modifications through the examinations of their Local Plans to allocate additional land for residential development in the area north of Cherry Hinton. A new larger allocation has been proposed as a modification to the Local Plans to replace the existing allocations, and reflects an improved understanding of constraints and progress by landowners to bring forward the development. This new allocation has been proposed for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.
North West Cambridge (Area Action Plan)	The site has outline planning permission for key worker housing for University staff, student housing, new faculty buildings and research facilities, a local centre and market housing. Detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 and M1 & M2 have been granted, including 189 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire. The development is under construction, and the first phase of the primary school has been completed and is in use. Works have started on some of the residential buildings within Cambridge.
Cambridge Southern Fringe (Trumpington Meadows) (Area Action Plan)	The site has outline planning permission for approximately 600 dwellings with a primary school, and recreation, leisure and community facilities. All dwellings in South Cambridgeshire on lots 1-5 have been completed. Detailed planning permissions have been granted for lots 6-9 (161 dwellings, including 283 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire). Detailed planning applications for the remainder of the lots have been submitted.
Cambridge Northern Fringe East (Local Plan Policy SS/4)	<p>Planning permission was granted by Cambridgeshire County Council in July 2014 for a new station building, two main line platforms and a bay platform, a pedestrian cycle bridge, car park and cycle park, new pedestrian and cycle links to surrounding areas, and the extension of the bus lane and cycle route from the Cambridge Guided Busway. Subsequent to this permission being granted, Network Rail submitted a 'mirror' application to South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council, which the Cambridge Fringes Joint Development Control Committee resolved to approve in August 2015 subject to the completion of a section 106 agreement. A revised planning permission was granted in September 2016 that realigns the main vehicular access road and access routes to the Guided Busway, relocates the car park, and makes associated changes to the taxi rank, drop off facilities and station square.</p> <p>An Area Action Plan for the Cambridge Northern Fringe East area is being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council. Public consultation on issues and options for the area was undertaken between 8 December 2014 and 2 February 2015. A report setting out the results of the consultation, the proposed way forward to proposed submission including more detailed work to be undertaken, and a revised timetable for the preparation of the AAP, was considered by the relevant members of both Councils in November 2015.</p>
Northstowe (Area Action Plan and Local Plan Policy SS/7)	<p>In July 2012, the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee endorsed (with some revisions) the site wide masterplan as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications.</p> <p>Outline planning permission for phase 1 (up to 1,500 dwellings, a primary school, a mixed-use local centre, leisure, community, health and employment uses, a household recycling centre, recreational space, infrastructure works and the demolition of existing buildings and structures) was granted in April 2014. Detailed planning permission for parcel H1 was granted in September 2016, and construction has started. Detailed planning applications for parcels H3, H4 and H12 were submitted in October and November 2016, and are being considered by the Council.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
	<p>The Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in June 2015 resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 (up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre and sports hub), subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The conditions and s106 agreement were agreed by the Joint Northstowe Development Control Committee in July 2015.</p> <p>Phase 3 and any later phase(s) including the reserve land identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan are anticipated to provide a further 5,000 dwellings. The reserve land is allocated in the Local Plan (submitted March 2014) as the Northstowe Extension (Policy SS/7) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town.</p>
<p>Orchard Park (Site Specific Policy SP/1 and Local Plan Policy SS/1)</p>	<p>The majority of the original outline planning permission for 900 dwellings with employment, retail, leisure, community and education uses has been completed. Parcel K1 is the only remaining undeveloped parcel. Planning permission for 38 PassivHaus dwellings and ancillary facilities including common house and communal gardens was granted in June 2016. The Council's planning committee in April 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve a full planning application for 42 low energy cohousing dwellings plus ancillary facilities including a common house and workshop, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement.</p> <p>Three additional parcels were identified for approximately 220 dwellings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning permission has been granted for a local centre and 140 dwellings on a combined site of parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site. A further planning permission has been granted for a revised design resulting in 4 additional dwellings being permitted on these parcels. The scheme will be completed in Spring 2017. • An outline planning permission for 15 townhouses on parcel L2 was granted in October 2015. An alternative detailed planning application for a mixed use scheme including 63 dwellings and commercial units on parcel L2 was submitted in June 2016, and is being considered by the Council. • An outline planning permission for up to 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel with a restaurant and gym facilities was allowed on appeal in April 2016.
<p>North West Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14 (NIAB2 & NIAB3) (Site Specific Policy SP/2 and Local Plan Policy SS/2)</p>	<p>Initial discussions have been held and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once the delivery of NIAB 1 (the adjacent allocated land within Cambridge City) starts.</p>
<p>Bayer CropScience, Hauxton (Site Specific Policy SP/8 and Local Plan Policy H/2)</p>	<p>Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings and employment uses in February 2010 (which has now lapsed). The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken and signed off. Masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide only 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission. Detailed planning permission was granted in December 2012 for 201 dwellings on phase 1 and construction has started. Detailed planning permission for 14 dwellings on phase 3 was allowed on appeal in June 2016. A detailed planning application for 70 extra care apartments with associated communal facilities and cafe on phase 2 was submitted in February 2016, and is being considered by the Council.</p>

	Summary of Development Progress
<p>Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/9 and Local Plan Policy E/7)</p>	<p>An outline planning application for up to 180 dwellings, a 70 unit extra care facility and open space was submitted in May 2013 along with a development brief for the site. The Council's planning committee in June 2014 endorsed the development brief as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications, but refused the outline planning application due to the absence of any appropriate community facilities.</p>
<p>Papworth Hospital Site</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 1 and Local Plan Policy E/5)</p>	<p>Redevelopment of the site is dependent on the relocation of Papworth Hospital to the Addenbrooke's Biomedical Campus. In May 2014, the Government approved the business case for the relocation of the hospital. Planning permission for the new hospital was granted in December 2014 and work started on its construction in early 2015.</p>
<p>Papworth Everard West Central</p> <p>(Site Specific Policy SP/10, site 2 and Local Plan Policy H/3)</p>	<p>Land south of Church Lane: the site has planning permission for the erection of up to 58 dwellings, 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, community rooms, car parking, open space and landscaping. Pre-application discussions relating to the detailed planning application are underway</p> <p>Catholic Church site: the Council's planning committee in September 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve the demolition of the existing church and erection of 4 new apartments, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement.</p>

Community Facilities and Local Services

4.84 Good access from housing to a range of services can help to reduce car dependence and may also help to support the vitality of rural communities. **Core Strategy Objective ST/b** therefore requires all new development to be located where access to day-to-day needs such as employment, shopping, education, recreation and health facilities are available by public transport, walking and cycling. The Council will also refuse planning permission for proposals that will cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality (see **Development Control Policy SF/1**).

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

Figure 4.54: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services (**Indicators LOB4 and M5**)

	2005-2006 †	2006-2007 †	2007-2008 †	2008-2009 *	2009-2010 *	2010-2011 *	2011-2012 *	2012-2013 *	2013-2014 *	2014-2015 *	2015-2016 *
General Practitioner	87%	97%	99%	96%	97%	98%	97%	98%	97%	97%	94%
Hospital	68%	53%	38%	18%	36%	13%	22%	10%	17%	11%	19%
Primary School	96%	97%	99%	97%	95%	96%	98%	97%	96%	97%	95%
Secondary School	40%	73%	79%	78%	73%	59%	59%	92%	79%	95%	87%
Employment	97%	97%	99%	96%	96%	99%	98%	98%	95%	77%	83%
Major Retail Centre	41%	44%	44%	53%	39%	50%	67%	65%	49%	39%	44%
All of the Above	19%	18%	8%	16%	18%	8%	5%	7%	5%	7%	15%

† The data has been calculated using a list of all NHS hospitals and therefore includes Papworth Hospital which is a specialist hospital.

* The data has been calculated using a list of general NHS hospitals: Addenbrooke's Hospital and Hinchingbrooke Hospital. (Excludes any specialist hospitals such as Papworth Hospital).

The journey time is the sum of the time taken to walk to the bus stop, the duration of the bus journey and the time taken to walk from the bus stop to the service.

Source: New Communities – Cambridgeshire County Council

Developer Contributions

- 4.86 New developments can create additional demands for physical infrastructure and social facilities, and can have an adverse impact on the environment. The Council, in accordance with government guidance, therefore requires developers to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms by making a contribution towards any necessary improvements or new facilities, and also by providing mitigation for any loss or damage created by the proposed development (see **Development Control Policy DP/4**).
- 4.87 Where infrastructure and community facilities cannot reasonably be provided on the development itself, it may be appropriate to secure a financial contribution for off-site provision. Developer contributions are secured through section 106 agreements, a legal agreement between the developer, the appropriate local authority and other relevant parties, as a result of negotiations on a planning application.
- 4.88 The Government has now introduced a new development charge known as the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). CIL is the Government's preferred mechanism for securing developer contributions towards local and strategic infrastructure improvements and where possible the Council intends to use CIL to fund offsite provision of facilities and services. The Council is committed to introducing a CIL charge and submitted its draft Charging Schedule for independent examination in October 2014. The CIL Regulations mean that section 106 agreements will revert back to their original intention and mitigate site specific impacts only.
- 4.89 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states in **Policy TI/8** that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that have made suitable arrangements for the improvement or provision of infrastructure necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.

Figure 4.55: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions (**Indicators LOF1 and M42**)

(i) Investment secured for developments

Secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council												
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Affordable Housing	£0	£4,053,033	£289,072	£184,000	£0	£1,782,000	£395,000	£234,000	£616,700	£926,840	£643,837	£589,075
Open Space	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£191,194	£960,332	£300,982	£377,113	£1,441,847	£848,844	£859,107	£704,358
Public Art	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£97,500	£6,500	£88,750	£53,540	£110,500	£63,500	£8,400	£7,500
Community Facilities	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£40,000	£300,000	£21,670	£1,520,138	£210,259	£146,243	£181,977	£143,966
Drainage	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£8,124	£4,115	£205,467	£7,897	£0	£1,294,967	£0
Library (on behalf of Parish)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£5,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Monitoring (including Air Quality Monitoring)	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£80,100	£102,000	£38,150	£35,580	£26,545
Renewable Energy	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£950,000	£20,000	£0	£0	£0
Ecology & Biodiversity	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£500	£24,500	£0	£0	£0
Waste & Recycling	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£31178 Cambourne 950: £65.26 per house & £150 per flat	£48,347	£35,492	£244,464	£29,209
Site Specific Contributions	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	unknown	£0	£113,809	£5,000	£3,615,789	£0

Secured by Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)												
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Education	£290,024	£3,562,850	£319,598	£413,750	£413,300	£897,046	£47,500	£10,681,924	£1,525,530	£186,400	£19,573,438	£913,853
Libraries	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£151,200	£0	£0	£8,667	£6,559
Transport	£5,000	£6,910,000	£275,663	£75,000	£0	£296,578	£297,627	£482,268	£168,810	£883,979	£5,733,500	£1,409,965
Miscellaneous	£0	£102,000	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0	£968,299	£26,746	£20,500	£0	£1,671

Secured by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)	Northstowe (2014-2016)
Affordable Housing Contribution	£17,651 per affordable housing unit	n/a	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe.
Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	£1,548,557 plus £504 per street tree	£123,480	
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	£360,173	£24,500	
Waste Receptacles	£65 per house or £150 per flat	£75 per house or £150 per flat	
Miscellaneous	£59,000	£44,600 for monitoring and £2,115 per bus stop	

Secured by Cambridgeshire County Council	Trumpington Meadows (2009-2010)	North West Cambridge (2012-2013)	Northstowe (2014-2016)
Education	£13,943,086	£15,440,404	A total of £30 million has been secured for the development of Northstowe.
Libraries	£366,879	£76,880	
Transport	£4,715,995	£2,512,000	
Miscellaneous	£524,875	£706,125	

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council

(ii) Money received from developments

Received by South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Affordable Housing	£54,000	£897,056	£1,217,610	£125,837	£1,333,458
Open Space	£386,147	£370,382	£621,567	£647,149	£1,142,966
Public Art	£22,003	£3,089	£16,652	£111,051	£52,269
Community Facilities	£26,809	£62,819	£226,888	£701,328	£167,338
Drainage	£0	£214,397	£7,762	£195,253	£0
Library (on behalf of Parish)	£0	£0	£0	£0	£0
Monitoring (including Air Quality Monitoring)	£2,150	£6,756	£35,262	£36,593	£49,548
Renewable Energy	£0	£550,000	£1,002,977	£0	£0
Ecology & Biodiversity	£0	£0	£12,828	£0	£0
Waste & Recycling	£5,975	£23,729	£37,540	£165,890	£17,014
Site Specific Contributions	£8,377	£500,000	£0	£428,866	£217,848

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council (from planning permissions in South Cambridgeshire)	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Education	£8,377	£500,000	£0	£428,866	£3,750,793
Libraries	£214,296	£372,993	£2,698,597	£6,599,467	£0
Transport	£0	£0	£0	£0	£242,405
Miscellaneous	£1,366,752	£47,267	£37,850	£357,816	£20,669

Received by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Affordable Housing Contribution	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Sports, Health & Community Facilities, Open Space and Allotments (including officers and maintenance)	n/a	n/a	n/a	£45,952	£106,525
Ecological Mitigation Measures & Maintenance	n/a	n/a	£12,828	n/a	n/a
Waste Receptacles	n/a	£3,585	n/a	n/a	n/a
Miscellaneous	n/a	n/a	£4,408	£6,866	£326,766

Received by Cambridgeshire County Council	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Education	£756,082	£4,645,337	£210,945	£2,871,043	£32,526
Libraries	£12,031	£141,527	£49,628	£572,235	£43,233
Transport	£1,583,153	£1,030,753	£1,089,746	£45,952	£839,550
Miscellaneous	£23,237	£0	£111,043	£0	£364,941

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council

Open Space and Outdoor Recreation

- 4.90 Recreational facilities, including outdoor play space, informal open space and supporting built recreation facilities, eg. club houses and changing rooms, are important to local communities for their recreational amenity but also for their impact on the quality of the environment. In high density new housing developments where gardens are smaller, open space and recreation facilities are particularly important. The Council therefore requires developers to contribute towards providing new open space within their development but may also require contributions towards enhancing existing facilities for the benefit of the new occupants (see **Development Control Policies SF/10** and **SF/11**). The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward this requirement and sets out the standards for onsite provision of open space (see **Policies SC/7** and **SC/8**).
- 4.91 The Recreation Study 2005 identified specific villages where recreation provision was below the Council's minimum standard for open space and where a need existed for additional facilities. **Site Specific Policy SP/14** identifies nine sites for extensions to recreation grounds, extensions to school playing fields and new recreation grounds, to meet this identified shortfall in specific villages.
- 4.92 A new Recreation Study was published in July 2013 that investigates current quantity and quality of recreation and open space provision in the district, how this is meeting local need, and reviews the standards for open space necessary to ensure that new spaces are provided to meet the needs generated by new development. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the majority of the open space allocations from the Site Specific Policies DPD and identifies two new sites at Histon and Great Shelford (**Policy SC/1**).

Figure 4.56: Progress of Open Space Allocations (**Indicators SSLO11** and **M39**)

	Policy SP/14	Summary of Progress *
Extension to recreation grounds	1a. East of recreation ground, Over	Carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). Landowner has indicated through representations that the whole site is unlikely to come forward. Over Parish Council is keen to retain allocation of this land as they consider it to be in the best location to serve the village and other alternative sites on this scale do not exist.
	1b. East of Bar Lane & north-west of Green Hedge Farm, Stapleford	The Parish Council has advised that whilst there are currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
	1c. North of Hatton's Road, Longstanton	The Parish Council continues to work with the Council to bring forward this site as an extension to the recreation ground (January 2012). Carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
	1d. North of recreation ground, Swavesey	The Parish Council has advised that whilst there are currently no proposals to bring forward the extension to the recreation ground, it would like the allocation to remain (January 2012). Carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). Swavesey Parish Council (August 2016) unanimously agreed it no longer supported the continued allocation of the site as an alternative site had been secured through a planning appeal. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that a proposed modification would be submitted to the Inspector to delete this allocation.

	Policy SP/14	Summary of Progress *
	1e. East of recreation ground, Impington	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
Extension to school playing field	2f. Land at Primary School, Long Furlong, Over	Planning permission was allowed on appeal for the erection of 28 dwellings and the provision of a playing field for Over Primary School in June 2007 (S/1114/06). The development has been completed.
New recreation grounds	3g. East of Mill Lane, Impington	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3h. South of Manor Park, Histon	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.
	3i. Land at Barrowcroft, Gunns Lane, Histon	Not carried forward into Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) – an alternative site added at Bypass Farm, Histon.

* Summary of progress is based on the situation at the date of submission of the Local Plan in March 2014 and updated with information included in the Council’s hearing statement for Matter SC8: Promoting Successful Communities⁶⁰.

4.93 The Council, through **indicator LOB1**, has stated an intention to monitor the gains and losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments and also the percentage of planning permissions meeting open space standards. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the intention to monitor the gains and losses of open space and outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments. It has not been possible to capture this data as yet, however the Council is developing a methodology and therefore it should be possible to include data in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

⁶⁰ <https://www.scams.gov.uk/local-plan-examination-statements-matter-SC8>

Renewable Energy

- 4.94 Both the government and the Council are committed to reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources. **Development Control Policy NE/2** states that the Council will grant planning permission for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources, provided that they comply with the development principles set out in **Development Control Policies DP/1, DP/2 and DP/3** and where applicable can be connected efficiently to the national grid. The Council also requires through **Development Control Policy NE/3** that all development proposals for greater than 10 dwellings or 1,000 sqm of floorspace will include technology for renewable energy sources to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements.
- 4.95 The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) requires all developments to embed the principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures within their design (**Policy CC/1**). The Local Plan also includes **Policy CC/2** that sets out guidance for proposals to generate energy from renewable sources and **Policy CC/3** that requires all development proposals for new dwellings or 1,000 sqm of floorspace to include renewable energy technologies that will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% compared to Building Regulations.

Figure 4.57: Renewable energy capacity installed by type (in MegaWatts) (*Indicators CO-E3i and M8*)

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

	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
2011-2012	0.0702	0	0	0	5.8494	0	5.9196
2012-2013	30.2300	0	0	0	26.3703	0	56.6003
2013-2014	0.0250	0	0	0	5.7734	0	5.7984
2014-2015	0.0050	0	0	0	88.3413	0	88.3463
2015-2016	0.0050	0.30100	0.0000	0	67.8309	0	68.1369
Total	30.3727	0.30100	4.9909	0	194.8340	0.0001	230.4987

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.58: Renewable energy capacity with planning permission at 31 March 2016 by type (in MegaWatts) (**Indicator CO-E3ii and M9**)

Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaic	Hydro Power	Total
0.0110	1.5630	0	0	65.1182	0	66.6922

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 4.59: Development proposals greater than 1,000 sqm or 10 dwellings including renewable energy technology providing at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements (**Indicator LOG2**)

Number of planning permissions ...	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Including renewable energy technologies	33	18	33	31	24	28
Meeting the thresholds	39	21	41	32	27	32
%	85%	86%	80%	97%	89%	88%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance

- 4.96 The Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of sites of internationally and nationally important nature conservation areas; however this must be balanced with the need for development and in some instances the Council may allow sensitively located and carefully designed developments (see **Development Control Policy NE/7**). European Directives and national planning policy also provide tiered protection for sites of biodiversity or geological importance. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/5**.
- 4.97 The main purpose of the Cambridge Green Belt is to preserve the unique character of Cambridge as a compact dynamic city, and to prevent surrounding communities from merging with each another and with Cambridge. There is therefore a presumption against inappropriate development (as defined in the **National Planning Policy Framework**) in the Cambridge Green Belt (see **Development Control Policy GB/1**). The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states that a Green Belt will be maintained around Cambridge and provides guidance on mitigating the impact of development in and adjoining the Green Belt, the redevelopment of previously developed sites in the Green Belt and providing recreation uses within the Green Belt (see Policies **S/4**, **NH/8**, **NH/9** and **NH/10**).
- 4.98 Alongside this the Council is also committed to protecting Important Countryside Frontages. **Development Control Policy CH/7** states that planning permission for development will be refused if it would compromise their purpose, which is to enhance the setting, character and appearance of the village by retaining a sense of connection between the village and its rural surroundings. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/13**.

Figure 4.60: Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas (**Indicators LOI1 and M16**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none	none
SAC (Special Areas of Conservation)	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	n/k	none	none
RAMSAR (Wetland Areas)	There are no RAMSAR sites in the district.											
SPA (Special Protection Areas)	There are no SPAs in the district.											
NNR (National Nature Reserves)	There are no NNRs in the district.											

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

Figure 4.61: Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development (**Indicators LOE2 and M19**)

2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	2.64 ha ^{\$}	none

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

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

Figure 4.62: Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt (**Indicators LOK1 and M17**)

Housing									
2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
none	none	6 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1895/07)	none	none	2 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1653/07*)	24 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/1653/07*) 1 Gypsy & Traveller pitch (S/0218/11) 1 Dwelling (S/0651/03)	18 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/0664/11) 30 Gypsy & Traveller pitches (S/2589/11) 89 dwellings (S/1388/12) Replacement dwelling (S/1045/12)	Replacement dwelling (S/1176/13)	Replacement bungalow (S0358/10) Replacement dwelling and outbuilding (S/02115/14)

* This development was completed over two years.

Business									
2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
none	none	B1b use: 8015 sqm (S/1464/01)	Retail: 415 sqm (S/0692/07) D1 use: 613 sqm (S/0956/07); 29 sqm (S/0358/08) D2 use: 381 sqm (S/1025/08)	A3 use: 475 sqm (S/1300/09); 252 sqm (S/1503/09) B1b use: 8931 sqm (S/0349/07) B1c use: 35 sqm (S/2209/10) C1 use: 283 sqm (S/0297/08) D1 use: 222 sqm (S/0198/08); 113 sqm (S/1938/09) D2 use: 880 sqm (S/1945/08)	B1b use: 3,723 sqm (S/0853/09) B8 use: 78 sqm (S/1672/10) D1 use: 103 sqm (S/1862/09)	Retail: 17sqm (S/0356/12); B1a use: 99sqm (S/0227/12); C2 use: 54 sqm (S/1785/12); 1,324sqm (S/1492/11) ^ Sui Generis: 225sqm (S/0227/12)	Retail: 26 sqm (S/0318/13) B1b use: 2,256 sqm (S/0600/12) D1 use: 680 sqm (S/2215/11)	Retail: 450 sqm (S/2065/14) B1c use: 112 sqm (S/0787/12) & B8 use: 29 sqm (S/0923/14) C1 use: 138 sqm (S/0787/12) &	B2 use: 274 sqm (S/0193/14)

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

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

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

Biodiversity

- 4.99 The Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity in the district and any new development should aim to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity. **Development Control Policy NE/6** states that the Council will refuse planning permission for development that would have a significant adverse impact on the population or conservation status of protected species, priority species or habitat, unless the impact can be adequately mitigated or compensated for. This policy is carried forward into the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) as **Policy NH/4**.

Figure 4.63: Change in areas of biodiversity importance (*Indicators CO-E2 and M20*)

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

Areas of biodiversity importance are those recognised for their intrinsic environmental value and include sites of international, national, regional and local significance. In South Cambridgeshire these have been defined as: Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), National Nature Reserves (NNR), Special Protection Areas (SPAs), Special Areas of Conservation (SACs), RAMSAR sites, and County Wildlife Sites.

Source: Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

Figure 4.64: Habitats and species affected by new developments (*Indicator LOI2*)

Housing Completions	South Cambridgeshire BAP Species *					UK NERC s41 Species †				
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
% of planning permissions for housing that are completed and "affect" species records	62.9%	74.0%	81.7%	81.3%	76.5%	72.2%	77.1%	85.7%	82.7%	77.2%
% of species records "affected" by planning permissions for housing that are completed	42.3%	58.6%	54.6%	46.9%	33.6%	22.8%	11.0%	10.2%	15.2%	15.8%

Non-housing Completions \$	South Cambridgeshire BAP Species *					UK NERC s41 Species †				
	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
% of planning permissions for non-housing that are completed and "affect" species records	52.9%	79.7%	73.1%	88.4%	86.9%	52.9%	79.7%	73.1%	88.4%	86.9%
% of species records "affected" by planning permissions for non-housing that are completed	4.0%	4.8%	5.4%	2.0%	2.7%	2.7%	4.2%	6.1%	3.3%	6.0%

* Species listed in section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

† Species listed in the South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP).

\$ Non-housing completions include business uses (B1-B8), retail use (A1), financial & professional services (A2) and leisure uses (D2).

Source: Cambridge & Peterborough Biological Records Centre

Listed Buildings

4.100 Listed buildings contribute significantly to the character and history of South Cambridgeshire. When assessing listed building applications, in addition to the legislative provisions to protect the historic and architectural significance of the building, the Council will adopt a presumption in favour of the retention and preservation of local materials and details on listed buildings in the district (see **Development Control Policy CH/3**). All listed buildings applications must be determined in accordance with national policy, currently the **National Planning Policy Framework**.

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

Figure 4.65: Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk (**Indicator LOJ1**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Number of listed buildings	2,630	2,633	2,665	2,666	2,666	2,660	2,660	2,672	2,672	2,660	2,675
Number at risk	51	50	41	34	29	37	53	46	69	52	52
% of listed buildings at risk	1.9%	1.9%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	1.4%	2.0%	1.7%	2.6%	2.0%	1.9%

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Flood Risk

4.102 There is a presumption that development should not be permitted in areas at risk of flooding; therefore any proposals for redevelopment or new development in flood risk areas are required to demonstrate that the development is not at risk of flooding and does not increase the risk of flooding elsewhere. **Development Control Policy NE/11** requires that development proposals are considered against national planning policy, which requires the use of a sequential test to determine the suitability of the proposal and its location.

4.103 The **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)** requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk that avoids development being permitted in high risk areas and steers development to areas with a lower risk from flooding. **Policy CC/9** of the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) states that development will only be permitted where: the sequential and exception tests established by the **NPPF** demonstrate that the development is acceptable; suitable flood protection, mitigation and discharge measures are included into the proposal; and there would be no increase in flood risk elsewhere.

Figure 4.66: Number of planning permissions granted where Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds (**Indicators CO-E1 and M12**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Flooding	none	2 *	5 †	9 §	8 #	5 «	8 Ω	8 □	4 ∞	6 β	none
Water Quality	none	none	none	none	1 ^	none	2 ◇	1 ⊥	none	none	none

NOTES:

* S/0873/06 was allowed on appeal and S/1086/06 was granted with the proviso that the flooding concerns were addressed through the reserved matters planning applications.

† S/0282/07, S/0349/07, S/1183/07, S/1289/07 & S/1447/07 - all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

§ S/0376/08, S/0696/08, S/0834/08, S/1211/08, S/1575/08, S/1598/08, S/1624/08, S/1816/08 & S/1834/07 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections, or they were allowed on appeal.

S/0339/09, S/0696/08, S/0834/08, S/1575/08, S/1598/08, S/1624/08, S/1702/08 & S/1816/08 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment, and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

^ S/0300/10 – the planning permission is for a variation of planning condition, and therefore the Environment Agency withdrew their initial objection following discussions with the case officer and the submission of the required information by the applicant.

« S/0303/10, S/0758/10, S/1778/10, S/1847/10, S/2079/10 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

Ω S/0779/11, S/0849/11, S/1911/11, S/2411/11, S/2587/11, S/0005/12, S/0041/12 & S/2150/11 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or amended plans and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their

objections, or they were allowed on appeal.

◇ S/1656/11 & S/2411/11 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or amended plans and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

□ S/0921/12, S/1349/12, S/1725/12, S/1726/12, S/2378/12, S/2491/12, S/2557/12 & S/2122/12 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections, or they were allowed on appeal.

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

∞ S/0395/13, S/1038/13, S/2150/11 & S/2312/13 – all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

β S/0431/15, S/0581/14, S/1427/14, S/1897/14, S/2713/14 & S/2944/14 - all these permissions were subject to appropriate conditions and / or the submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment and as a result the Environment Agency withdrew their objections.

Source: Environment Agency

Figure 4.67: Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures (**Indicators LOG1 and M11**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Previously undeveloped functional floodplain land *	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none
Flood risk areas	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	none	1 dwelling (S/0101/11)	none	none

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

Source: Planning & New Communities – South Cambridgeshire District Council

Reviewing & Monitoring the Statement of Community Involvement

4.104 The Council's Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) was adopted in January 2010, and provides information on how the Council will involve the community and other local and national stakeholders in the planning process. The SCI explains the process and methods for public involvement in the preparation and revision of the development plan and in the determination of planning applications. Minimum requirements for public involvement in the planning process are already set out in various Planning Acts, Regulations and Orders, however the SCI sets out any additional methods and processes that the Council will use.

4.105 In order to monitor the Council's implementation of the SCI, three monitoring indicators are included that cover public satisfaction with the planning application service and plan making consultations, and success in reaching all relevant sections of the community and stakeholders.

Figure 4.68: Public Satisfaction with the Council's Planning Applications Service (**Indicator SCI1**)

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
63% and Above	60%	71%	64%	53%
Below 63%	40%	29%	36%	47%
Surveys Received	395	347	216	360

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.69: Equality & Diversity Characteristics of the Council's Plan Making Respondents (**Indicator SCI2**)

Consultation on Draft Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate SPD and Draft Health Impact Assessment SPD (October – December 2010)

AGE	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	0%	11%	56%	33%	0%

ETHNICITY	Asian	Black	White	Mixed	Gypsy & Traveller	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%

GENDER	Male	Female	Transgender	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	56%	44%	0%	0%

DISABILITY	Yes	No
Draft SPDs	11%	89%

RELIGION	Christian	Hindu	None	Other	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	56%	0%	33%	0%	11%

SEXUAL ORIENTATION	Bisexual	Heterosexual	Homosexual	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	88%	0%	12%

RELATIONSHIP / MARITAL STATUS	Divorced	Married	Single	Other	Not Stated
Draft SPDs	0%	75%	0%	13%	12%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 4.70: Customer Satisfaction with the Council's Plan Making Consultations (Indicator SCI3)

Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate SPD	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall I am satisfied with the service provided by the Planning Policy Team.	50%	50%	0%	0%	0%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

5. Significant Effects Indicators

Land and Water Resources

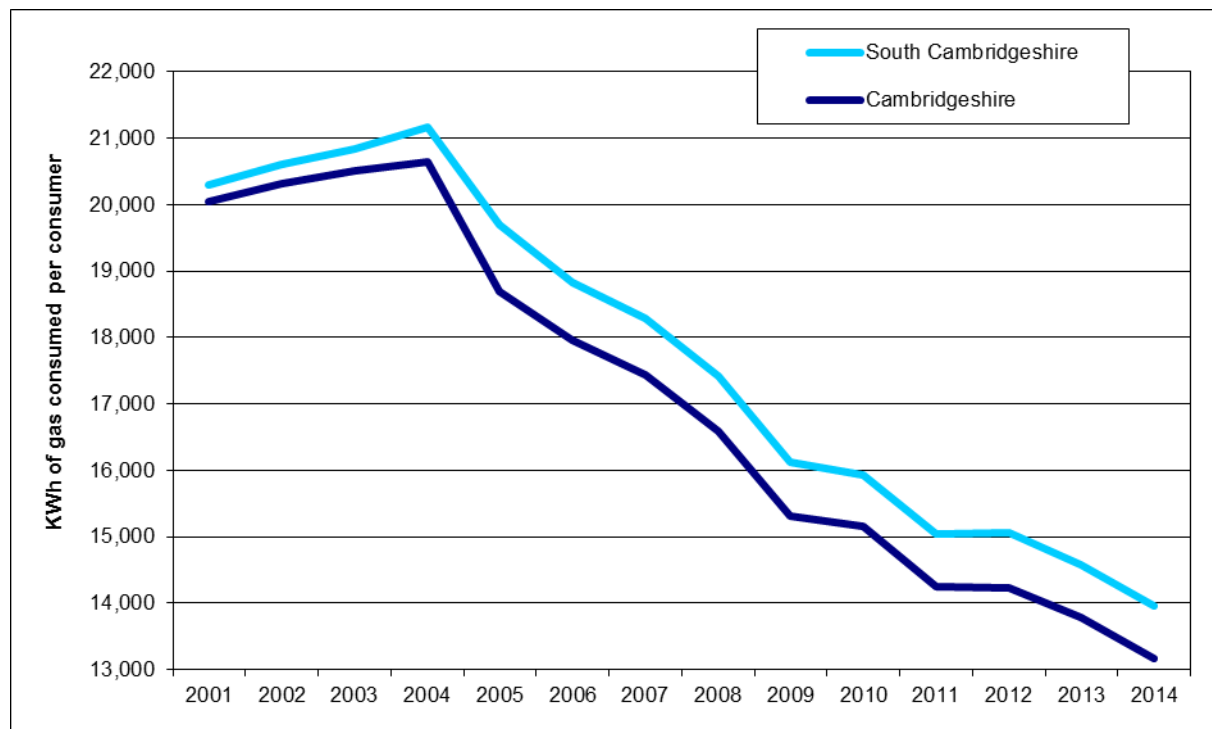
5.1. South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with significant areas of high quality agricultural land, mineral resources and sand and gravel aggregates that require protection, and a limited supply of previously developed land available for development. The district is also in one of the driest areas in the country leading to water supply issues and is identified as an area of Serious Water Stress. It is therefore important that any proposed development makes the most efficient use of land while protecting the district's land and water resources. Both the government and the Council are committed to reducing the use of fossil fuels and increasing the proportion of energy used that is generated from renewable sources.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Land and Water Resources

- *Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.*
- *Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources.*
- *Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.*

Renewable & Non-Renewable Energy Sources

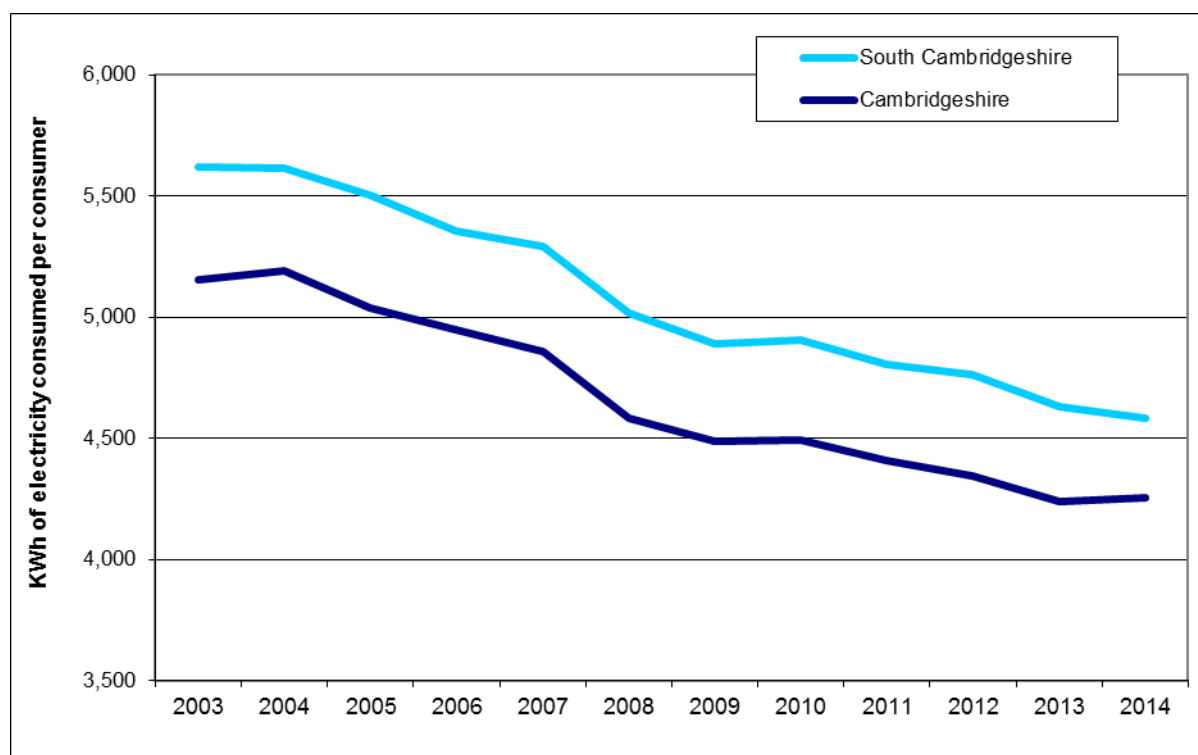
Figure 5.1: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)



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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 5.2: KWh (kilowatt hours) of electricity consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3ii**)



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

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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

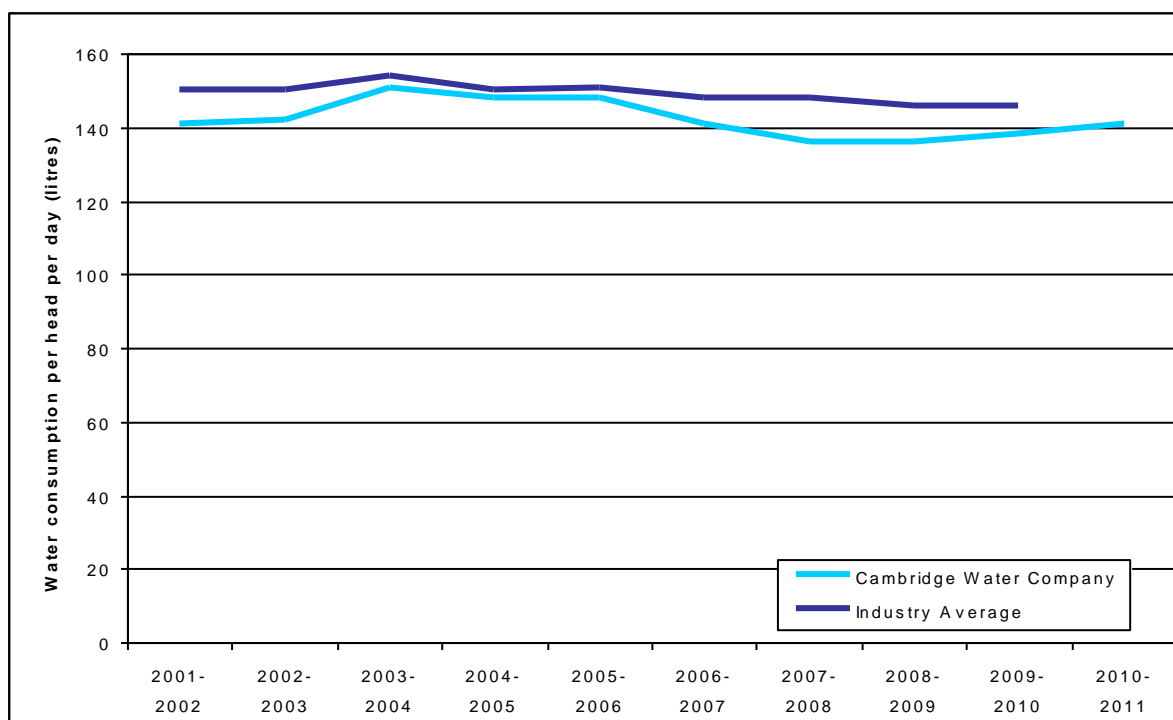
Figure 5.3: Generating potential of renewable energy sources (GWh, gigawatt hours) (**Indicator SE4**)

As at...														
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
16.84	16.84	16.84	16.85	16.85	16.85	33.64	33.65	33.66	33.67	39.45	42.85	42.85	43.79	132.83

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Water

Figure 5.4: Water consumption per head per day (in litres) (**Indicator SE5**)



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

Source: Ofwat

		2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Cambridge Water Company	Unmeasured	143	146	150	154	150	141	146	143	163
	Measured	130	128	129	131	129	123	125	122	117
	Average *	136	136	138	141	138	130	133	131	133
Anglian Water	Unmeasured	158	158	163	165	163	155	148	149	154
	Measured	142	139	133	135	134	127	129	127	132
	Average *	150	147	145	146	141	133	135	134	140

* Average water consumption is calculated based on the number of properties in each of the unmeasured and measured categories, rather than simply dividing by two.

Source: Anglian Water & Cambridge Water Company

Biodiversity

5.2. South Cambridgeshire includes five different National Character Areas each with a unique combination of physical attributes, such as geology, plant and animal species, land use and culture, which combine to create a distinctive biodiversity for each area. The district also has a variety of sites of international, national and local importance for nature conservation such as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC), Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and County Wildlife Sites. It is therefore important that any proposed development maintains or enhances the biodiversity of the area, or any adverse impact can be adequately mitigated or compensated for.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Biodiversity

- Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species.
- Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species.
- Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.

Figure 5.5: Percentage of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition (**Indicator SE6**)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
South Cambridgeshire	77	80	91	91	79	83	88	88	89	86	96
Cambridgeshire	71	74	69	68	65	72	79	78	76	80	80

Source: Natural England

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

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

Source: Natural England

Figure 5.7: Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE8**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
South Cambridgeshire	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha	0.2 ha

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council and Natural England

Figure 5.8: Percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use (**Indicator SE10**)

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
% of Rights of Way that are easy to use (based on the number)	70.3	61.2	75.0	70.3	72.6	87.2	84.3	84.0	73.0
% of Rights of Way that are easy to use (based on their length)	65.9	56.7	63.1	72.8	80.0	86.5	83.4	89.6	76.0

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
South Cambridgeshire	66.1%	68.4%	64.4%	66.9%
Cambridgeshire	57.9%	59.5%	56.1%	56.9%

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre

5.3. The Council is committed to biodiversity conservation through its duty under the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006 and it has input to the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP)⁶¹. The following are some examples of biodiversity conservation projects achieved by the Council in the last monitoring year (**Indicator SE9**):

- Support has continued to be offered to communities who have planted orchards and flower meadows, including at Linton and Melbourn, and along the A10 new cycleway.
- Support was provided to environmental enhancement projects, such as grant aid for the restoration of the River Cam frontage at Gt Shelford Recreation Ground, pond restoration at Town End Close Girton and Linton Leadwells Meadow, and willow pollarding at RSPB Fowlmere.
- We have continued to work with the Wildlife Trust to deliver the Hoffer Brook restoration project and its maintenance. This has seen community work days take place and volunteers planting sessions.

⁶¹ <http://www.cpbiodiversity.org.uk/biodiversity-action-plans>

Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology

- 5.4. The villages of South Cambridgeshire vary in size and character, with complex combinations of materials and styles set in different landscapes. The district also contains a great variety of buildings of architectural and historical interest. It is therefore important that any proposed new development: does not harm local amenity, responds to local surroundings; is of high quality design; and brings benefits to the landscapes and townscapes of the area.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology

- *Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.*
- *Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.*
- *Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.*

Figure 5.10: Percentage of the total built-up area falling within Conservation Areas (Indicator SE12)

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

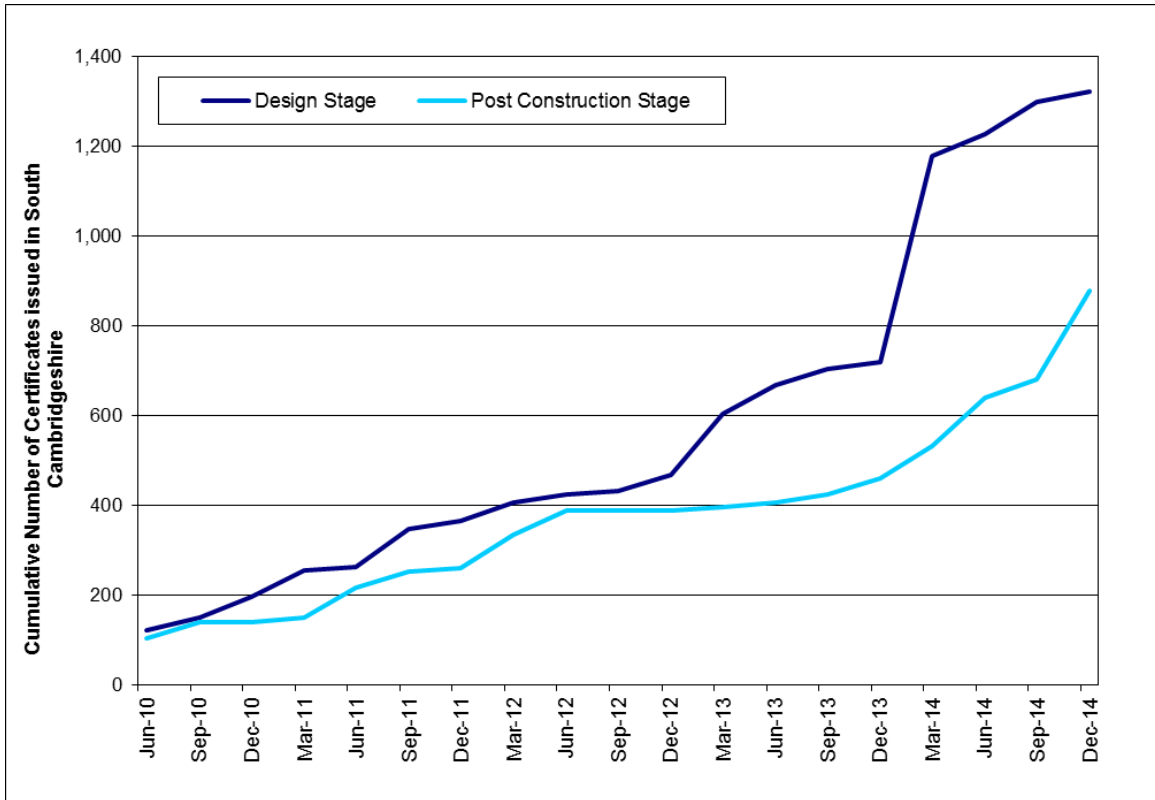
Figure 5.11: (i) Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment and (ii) Percentage of residents 'very satisfied' or 'fairly satisfied' with their local area as a place to live (Indicator SE13)

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

Figure 5.12: (i) Percentage of new homes developed to Eco-Homes 'good' or 'excellent' standard and (ii) Cumulative number of Code for Sustainable Homes certificates issued in South Cambridgeshire (Indicator SE14)

SE14(i)	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007
% of new homes	1.6%	13.2%	12.9%

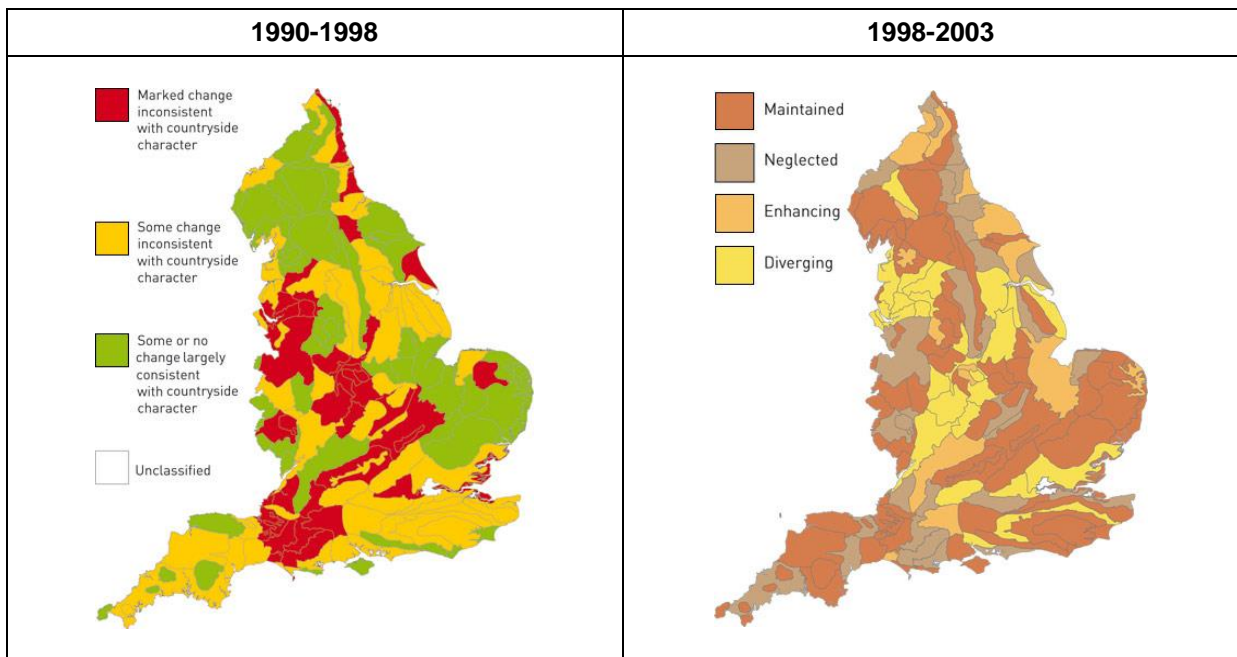
Source: BREEAM



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

Source: Department of Communities & Local Government (CLG)

Figure 5.13: Countryside Quality Counts - areas inconsistent with (local) landscape character (**Indicator SA17**)



Source: Natural England

Figure 5.14: Other heritage assets at risk (**Indicator SA19**)

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

Source: English Heritage

Climate Change and Pollution

5.5. South Cambridgeshire is a rural district with large areas of high quality agricultural land and large areas of land within the floodplain; therefore the key issues for the district relating to climate change are fluvial flooding and changes in the soil characteristics. The rural nature of the district also increases dependency on car travel, and road transport is a significant source of pollution in the district. Waste is a big environmental issue and it is thought that up to 90% of household waste could be recycled.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Climate Change and Pollution

- Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise vibration and light).
- Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.
- Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding).

Pollution

Figure 5.15: Carbon Dioxide emissions (**Indicator SE15**)

Carbon dioxide emissions from domestic sources (kilo tonnes)									
2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
354	366	359	359	329	357	313	336	327	271

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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure 5.16: Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (**Indicator SE16i**)

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

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

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.18: Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over a 12-hour period (Indicator SE17)

2001	172,926
2003	170,036
2004	183,596
2005	185,908
2006	183,850
2007	188,684
2008	187,153
2009	184,962
2010	183,123
2011	185,549
2012	188,744
2013	190,578
2014	200,199
2015	206,304

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

Year	Cyclist Count
2012	58,525
2013	57,199

Year	Increase from 2004-05 average baseline
2009	16.9%
2010	19.6%
2011	33.2%
2012	35.8%
2013	33.2%
2014	55.6%
2015	63.0%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

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

Sept 2011 - August 2012	Sept 2012 - August 2013	Sept 2014 – August 2015
3.84 minutes	3.78 minutes	4.87 minutes

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.21: People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents in Cambridgeshire (Indicator SA55)

Year	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
2000	13	111	818	942
2001	11	149	898	1058
2002	23	119	773	915
2003	13	119	777	909
2004	15	135	842	992
2005	25	141	782	948
2006	22	92	660	774
2007	17	98	664	779
2008	17	87	576	680
2009	6	105	523	634
2010	18	95	514	627
2011	7	81	486	574
2012	9	61	463	533
2013	5	70	428	503
2014	26	294	1,728	2048
2015	9	63	426	498
Total	215	1,604	10,068	11,887

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.22: (i) Percentage of main rivers of 'good' or 'fair' quality and (ii) Ecological Status of Main Rivers (Indicator SE18)

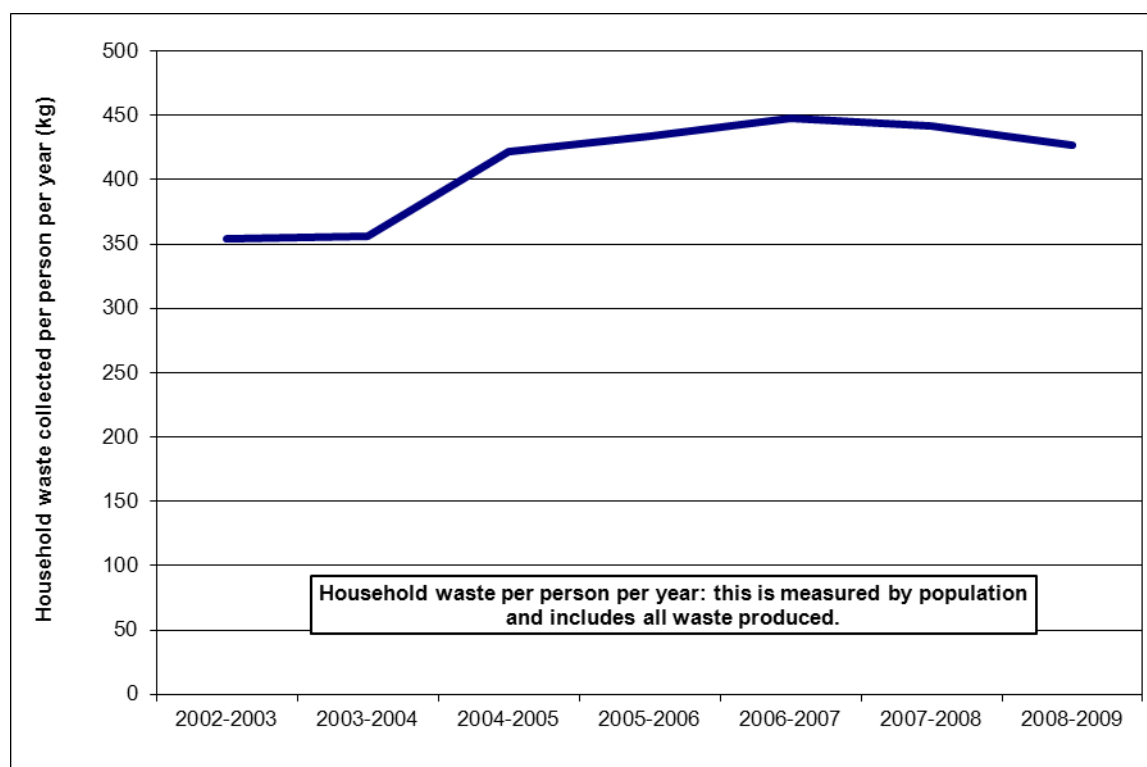
SE18(i)	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Biological	100%	100%	100%	n/a	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chemical	99%	100%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

Source: Environment Agency

Waste

Figure 5.23: Household waste collected (Indicator SE19)



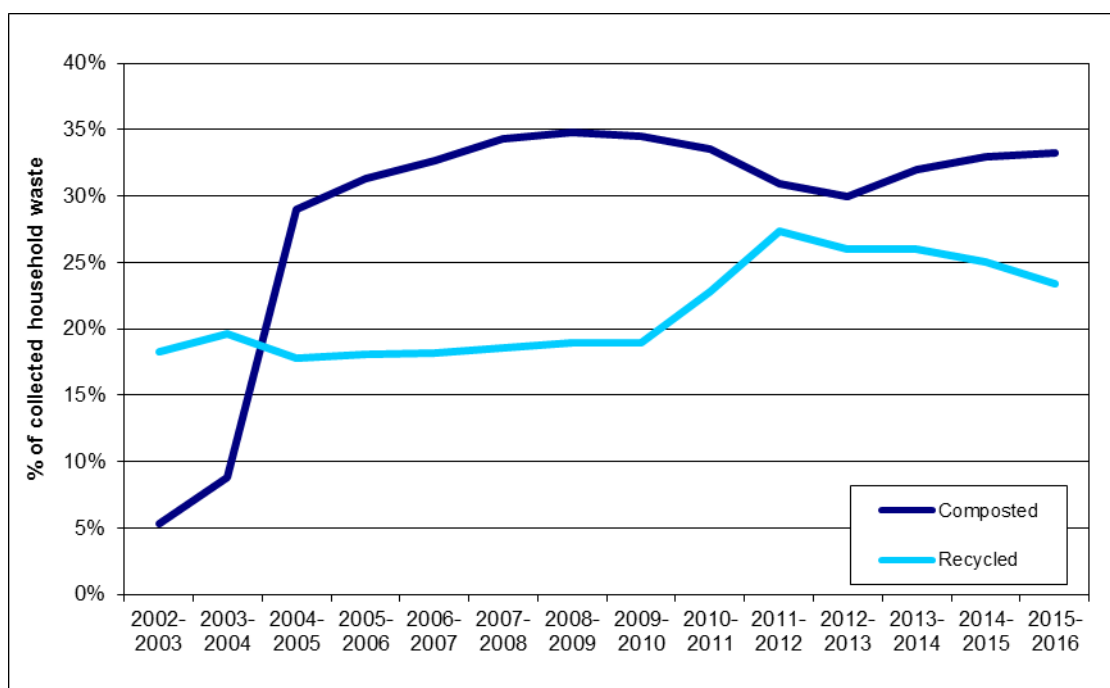
[For full data, see figure A.20, appendix 2]

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Residual waste per household (kg) *	450.71	412.50	419.90	435.00	401.20	397.00	398

* **Residual waste per household:** this is measured by household and only includes the 'black bag' waste, therefore excluding any waste recycled, reused or composted.

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure 5.24: Percentage of household waste collected which is recycled or composted (Indicator SE20)



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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Climate Change (including flooding)

Figure 5.25: Number of properties at risk to flooding (**Indicator SE21**)

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Flood Zone 3 (1 in 100 flood event)	1,736	1,831	1,902	1,873	1,985	1,898*	1,940*	1,940*	n/k
Flood Zone 2 (1 in 1000 flood event)	2,901	3,072	3,312	3,154	3,323	3,239*	3,208*	3,202*	n/k

* 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 use address points from July 2013

Source: Environment Agency

- 5.6. The Environment Agency is continually updating its flood maps when new modelling becomes available to provide as accurate data as possible and therefore the figures are assessed against a changing framework.

Healthy Communities

- 5.7. Good health both for individuals and communities is related to good quality housing and developments, well designed street scenes, well laid out neighbourhoods, quality and efficiency in transport systems, access to appropriate employment, and opportunities to experience leisure and cultural services activities and green and open space.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Healthy Communities

- *Maintain and enhance human health.*
- *Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime.*
- *Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.*

Figure 5.26: Life expectancy at birth (in years) (**Indicator SE22**)

		1999-2001	2000-2002	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2005-2007	2006-2008	2007-2009	2008-2010	2009-2011	2010-2012	2011-2013	2012-2014
Males	South Cambridgeshire	79.0	79.0	79.4	79.1	79.3	79.4	80.6	81.3	81.6	81.3	82.1	82.8	83.0	82.7
	England	75.7	76.0	76.2	76.5	76.9	77.3	77.6	77.9	78.2	78.5	78.9	79.2	79.4	79.3
Females	South Cambridgeshire	82.6	83.0	83.1	83.4	84.0	84.3	84.5	84.6	84.5	85.1	85.6	85.9	85.9	85.6
	England	80.4	80.7	80.7	80.9	81.1	81.5	81.8	82.0	82.3	82.5	82.9	83.0	83.1	83.0

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

Census 2001	Census 2011
13%	14%

Source: Census

Figure 5.28: Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people (**Indicator SE24**)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
South Cambridgeshire	59.2	57.0	48.5	43.6	49.9	49.2	47.5	41.4	35.3	33.5	31.4	30.9
Cambridgeshire	90.9	93.6	79.2	73.5	74.9	72.8	71.5	65.0	62.3	56.4	49.0	46.3

Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary

Figure 5.29: Percentage of residents feeling safe after dark (**Indicator SE25**)

	Quality of Life Survey		Place Survey
	2003	2006	2008
Cambridge	45%	45%	53%
East Cambridgeshire	57%	56%	64%
Fenland	47%	43%	46%
Huntingdonshire	59%	58%	60%
South Cambridgeshire	69%	64%	71%

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

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

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

- 5.8. In South Cambridgeshire there are 1.5 ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people; this information is from the South Cambridgeshire Recreation Study 2013 (**Indicator SE27**).

Inclusive Communities

5.9. It is crucial that new sustainable communities are vibrant and thriving places for everyone irrespective of their age, race, faith, gender, disability or income. The role of planning in developing inclusive communities goes beyond the design of the built environment. It requires thought about the location of accessible and affordable housing and its proximity to community, employment, shopping and leisure facilities as well as providing opportunities for people to play an active role in the place where they live.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Inclusive Communities

- *Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).*
- *Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.*
- *Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.*
- *Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.*

Figure 5.31: Percentage of the district's population within each settlement category (Revised Indicator SE28)

	Edge of Cambridge	Rural Centre	Minor Rural Centre	Group Village	Infill Village
2001	0.0	19.9	24.6	42.6	12.9
2002	0.0	19.7	24.6	42.6	13.1
2003	0.0	21.0	24.7	41.5	12.8
2004	0.0	21.4	24.6	41.4	12.7
2005	0.0	21.7	24.5	41.2	12.6
2006	0.0	22.0	24.3	41.2	12.5
2007	0.0	22.5	24.2	41.0	12.3
2008	0.6	22.4	24.1	40.7	12.2
2009	0.8	22.5	23.9	40.6	12.2
2010	1.0	22.7	23.8	40.3	12.1
2011	1.1	22.8	23.7	40.3	12.0
2012	1.4	23.9	23.1	39.7	11.9
2013	1.5	24.6	22.6	39.5	11.7

Note: The parish of Orchard Park was created under section 4 of the South Cambridgeshire District Council (Reorganisation of Community Governance Order) 2009. It formally came into existence on 1st April 2009.

- 5.10. **Indicator SE28** as originally set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal assumed the use of data collected by the County Council and published in their Structure Plan Annual Monitoring Report. The indicator recorded the percentage of the district's population in each village category; where each village was allocated a category based on the availability of services such as a primary school, food shop, post office and public transport service, with category 1 being the most sustainable settlements. Based on the population in mid 2001, 83% of the population of South Cambridgeshire lived in village categories 1-3 with access to a primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.
- 5.11. The County Council have not updated the data since 2001, and the village categories assigned to the settlements in South Cambridgeshire do not reflect the settlement categories as agreed through the adoption of the **Core Strategy**. A **Revised Indicator SE28** has been created based on the **Core Strategy** settlement categories of: edge of Cambridge, Rural Centre, Minor Rural Centre, Group Village and Infill Village.

Figure 5.32: (i) Percentage of residents who feel their local area is harmonious and (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together (**Indicator SE29**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
Cambridge	63%	59%	86%
East Cambridgeshire	60%	50%	79%
Fenland	46%	37%	62%
Huntingdonshire	58%	50%	80%
South Cambridgeshire	67%	57%	82%

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

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

Defined by super output area and provides the position of the district out of 354 local authorities where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived.

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

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

	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 R	2013 R	2014 P
South Cambridgeshire	4.9	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.1	8.3	7.9	6.4	7.3	8.0	8.0	8.5	9.9
Cambridgeshire	4.2	4.7	4.9	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.5	7.4	7.1	7.1	7.7	8.4

Notes:

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

R Figures for 2012-2013 have been revised due to revisions in ASHE data.

Source: Department for Communities & Local Government

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

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

Data from Hometrack	2012	2013	2014	2015
South Cambridgeshire	£36,100	n/a	£37,900	£38,500
Cambridgeshire	£32,200	n/a	£32,500	£32,700

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.36: (i) Percentage of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area and (ii) Percentage of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area (**Indicator SE34**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
Cambridge	22%	23%	39%
East Cambridgeshire	16%	14%	28%
Fenland	12%	10%	24%
Huntingdonshire	17%	15%	28%
South Cambridgeshire	19%	17%	34%

Figure 5.37: (i) Percentage of adults who have provided support* to others and (ii) Percentage of people who have participated in regular formal volunteering in last twelve months (**Indicator SE35**)

	Quality of Life Survey (i)		Place Survey (ii)
	2003	2006	2008
South Cambridgeshire	81%	82%	33%

* Support is defined as unpaid activities such as: looking after property or pets whilst someone is away, babysitting, household jobs for someone else, or providing transport.

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

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

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Economic Activity

5.12. The economy of the district is driven by the Cambridge Phenomenon, which is the clustering of hi tech, biotech and research and development industries within the district due to its proximity to Cambridge University and Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives: Economic Activity

- *Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.*
- *Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure.*
- *Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.*

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

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

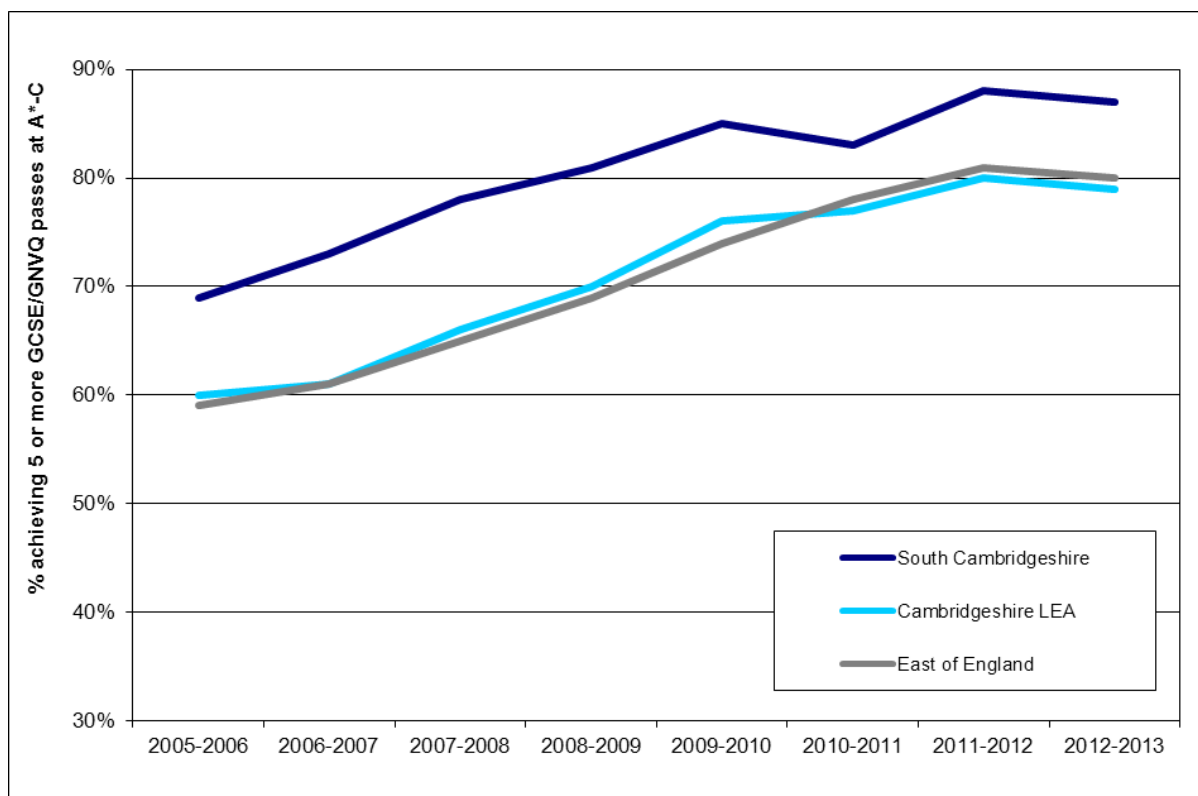
Source: NOMIS

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

Census 2001	Census 2011
37%	35%

Source: Census

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



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

β Data due to be published at end of January 2016

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

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

Source: Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

x Not calculated due to Key Stage 2 boycott.

Source: Department for Education & Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure 5.43: Average point score per student entered into GCE / VCE / Applied A / AS and equivalent examinations (Indicator SE40)

(i) by pupil residence

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
South Cambridgeshire	812.1	841.2	842.9	807.6	814.7	797.7	783.9	772.7	∞
Cambridgeshire LEA	755.7	780.5	756.7	749.7	746.2	731.9	720.6	715.4	∞
East of England	723.0	739.8	733.3	739.8	739.9	724.9	712.3	706.3	∞

∞ Data due to be published at end of January 2016

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

(ii) by location of educational institution

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

∞ Data due to be published at end of January 2016

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

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

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

Source: NOMIS

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

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

Source: Office for National Statistics

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

	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2013-2014	2014-2015
South Cambridgeshire	83.7%	85.1%	83.8%	81.5%	84.9%	82.5%	83.2%	85.1%	84.2%	80.9%	84.8%	84.8%
Cambridgeshire	82.0%	79.4%	79.2%	81.1%	81.1%	79.8%	79.2%	79.7%	81.4%	82.1%	83.3%	83.3%

Source: NOMIS

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

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Employed Residents	74,500	74,300	74,000	76,500	73,400	75,000	77,000	76,800	77,200	81,900	79,100
Workplace Population	66,200	61,900	51,400	48,900	53,900	59,000	49,600	45,400	48,700	56,700	64,400

Source: Research Group – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

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

Source: NOMIS

Industry Sector	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Mining, Quarrying & Utilities	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.8%
Manufacturing	16.4%	14.1%	13.7%	15.3%	14.3%	15.1%	14.2%	12.5%
Construction	5.6%	5.6%	4.8%	5.4%	5.4%	5.2%	5.3%	5.5%
Services	77.1%	79.5%	80.8%	78.0%	79.4%	78.5%	79.4%	81.1%
- Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	22.6%	22.7%	18.3%	18.5%	17.5%	17.7%	18.3%	16.9%
- Transport, IT & Communications	7.4%	7.7%	13.3%	11.1%	12.3%	9.8%	9.0%	8.9%
- Finance & Other Business Activities	24.1%	25.8%	26.7%	24.3%	25.1%	27.1%	27.8%	31.0%
- Public Admin, Education & Health	19.8%	20.1%	18.7%	20.4%	21.3%	20.3%	21.1%	20.7%
Other Services	3.2%	3.2%	3.8%	3.7%	3.2%	3.6%	3.2%	3.6%
Tourism-Related (extract)	5.9%	4.6%	5.4%	5.5%	6.1%	6.0%	6.1%	5.9%

Source: Business Register and Employment Survey

Appendix 1: Assessment of Housing Land Supply Sites

South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory – Summary of Sites

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

Orchard Park

- A.1. Orchard Park is a mixed-use development on the northern edge of Cambridge between Kings Hedges Road, Histon Road and the A14. The site was originally allocated in the **Local Plan 2004**, and received outline planning permission in June 2005 (which has now lapsed). The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) and **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carry forward the allocation, and also allow the potential for additional housing development on three parcels in place of other uses.
- A.2. **Parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site:** this is a combined package of three parcels where additional housing development has been allowed. A hybrid planning application incorporating an outline planning application for 112 dwellings and a full planning application for a local centre and 28 flats above was granted in February 2013, and three detailed planning permissions for 112 dwellings have since been granted. A further detailed planning permission has been granted for a revised design resulting in 4 additional dwellings being permitted on these parcels. At March 2016, 114 dwellings had been completed, 24 dwellings were under construction and 6 dwellings had not been started. The developer has advised that the scheme will be completed in Spring 2017.
- A.3. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcels Q, Com2 and the former HRCC site** are considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has planning permission and is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and is under construction.
- A.4. **Parcel K1:** this is the final parcel from the original outline planning permission that has not yet been developed. Planning permission for 38 PassivHaus dwellings and ancillary facilities including common house and communal gardens was granted in June 2016. The Council's planning committee in April 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve a full planning application for 42 low energy cohousing dwellings plus ancillary facilities including a common house and workshop, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. The developer anticipates that construction will start on site in January 2017 and that the development will be completed in December 2017, subject to the resolution of issues relating to the s106 agreement.
- A.5. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcel K1** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the site has planning permission for 38 dwellings and a resolution to grant planning permission for 42 dwellings, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement, and the developer has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer has advised that the scheme is achievable and viable, and anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017-2018.
- A.6. **Parcels L2 and Com4:** the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) identified these two parcels as having the potential for additional housing development and anticipated that together they could provide 80 dwellings. Design criteria for these two sites are included in the **Orchard Park Design Guidance SPD** (adopted in March 2011). The proximity of these two sites to the A14 means that noise and air quality constraints will influence the design and layout of the sites, and mitigation measures will need to be agreed through the planning application process.
- A.7. Outline planning permission for 15 townhouses on parcel L2 was granted in October 2015. An alternative detailed planning application for a mixed use scheme including 63 dwellings and commercial units on parcel L2 was submitted in June 2016, and is being considered by the Council. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years. Until the landowners revised proposals for 66 dwellings on the site have been considered through the planning application process, and it has been determined that the design and layout of the increased number of dwellings is appropriate given the noise and air quality constraints on the site, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 15 dwellings.
- A.8. Outline planning permission for up to 42 apartments and an 82 unit apart/hotel with a restaurant and gym facilities was allowed on appeal in April 2016. It is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.
- A.9. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcel L2** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission and an alternative detailed planning application for the site was submitted in June 2016.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has outline planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** there is a reasonable prospect that the scheme will be delivered in five years as the site has outline planning permission and a s106 agreement has been signed for the provision of onsite affordable housing and financial contributions for community space, education, household waste, monitoring and public open space.

- A.10. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **parcel Com4** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission for 42 apartments that was allowed on appeal.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of Orchard Park, which is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has outline planning permission. It is at the first stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** there is a reasonable prospect that the scheme will be delivered in five years as the site has outline planning permission and a unilateral undertaking has been signed for the provision of onsite affordable housing and financial contributions for education, household waste, monitoring and pedestrian and cycle improvements.

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

North West Cambridge (University Site)

- A.11. South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council jointly adopted the **North West Cambridge Area Action Plan** in October 2009. The development, between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, will be predominantly for the long-term needs of Cambridge University. This will include 50% key worker housing for University staff, student housing, new faculty buildings and research facilities, a local centre and market housing. The site as a whole is expected to deliver 3,000 dwellings plus 2,000 student units, and the Area Action Plan anticipated that 1,450 dwellings would be provided in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.12. Outline planning permission for the site was granted in February 2013 and the landowner anticipates that on the basis of the approved scheme approximately 1,155 dwellings will be provided in South Cambridgeshire. Detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 and M1 & M2 have been granted, including 189 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire. The development is under construction, and the first phase of the primary school has been completed and is in use. Works have started on some of the residential buildings within Cambridge. Pre-application discussions are underway for lots S1 and S2, which are within South Cambridgeshire.
- A.13. The landowner anticipates that the first dwellings will be completed in South Cambridgeshire in 2018-2019 on lots M1 & M2. The delivery of these dwellings is dependent on securing acceptable legal agreements with the private sector developers of these parcels. It had previously been anticipated that some dwellings in South Cambridgeshire would have been completed by now, however site preparation works and issues relating to infrastructure delivery have delayed delivery of the development.
- A.14. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the whole site has outline planning permission, and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-8 and M1 & M2. The development is under construction.
- **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (October 2009), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. The whole site has outline planning permission and detailed planning permissions for lots 1-8 and M1 & M2 have been granted. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
- **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction. The landowner has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

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

- A.15. The site is allocated as a sustainable housing-led urban extension to Cambridge in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) and in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). The site known as Darwin Green (and formerly known as NIAB) is adjacent to the Cambridge City Council allocation (Darwin Green 1 / NIAB 1) and will provide a secondary school to serve development in the whole of the north-west part of Cambridge. Outline planning permission for Darwin Green 1 (land within Cambridge) was approved in December 2013. The Local Plan proposes the removal of a small additional area of land from the Green Belt, and reduces the notional capacity of the site from approximately 1,100 dwellings to 1,000 dwellings. This change takes account of concerns that the higher figure could result in densities that are too high and not compatible with achieving a high quality development on this edge of Cambridge, although it does not preclude a higher number of dwellings if demonstrated to be appropriate through a design-led approach.
- A.16. Initial discussions have been held and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once the delivery of Darwin Green 1 starts. The agent anticipates that the first completions on Darwin Green 1 will be delivered in 2017-2018; however Cambridge City Council has taken a cautious approach to delivery on this site and assumed that the first completions will be delivered in 2019-2020 to allow time for the approval of the reserved matters application(s). The agent anticipates that construction of Darwin Green 2 and 3 will start in 2021-2022.
- A.17. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road and the A14** is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has advised the site is available immediately and pre-application discussions are anticipated to begin once delivery of Darwin Green 1 starts.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that construction will start in 2021-2022 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Cambridge East

- A.18. Cambridge East is allocated for a major mixed-use development on the edge of Cambridge including land within South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City. The two Councils jointly adopted the **Cambridge East Area Action Plan** in February 2008 which planned for a new urban quarter to Cambridge and provided for an early phase of development North of Newmarket Road. The whole site has a capacity of 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings.
- A.19. The main landowner, Marshall of Cambridge, announced in April 2010 that the relocation of Cambridge Airport will not happen before 2031 at least, as there are currently no suitable relocation options. The **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) carries forward the parts of Cambridge East that can be delivered with the airport remaining and proposes that the remainder of the land at Cambridge Airport is identified as safeguarded land that could be brought forward for development at a later date through a review of the Local Plan if circumstances change. As no housing is expected to be delivered on the Airport site in the plan period to 2031, no allowance is made for housing in the housing trajectory on the land proposed to be safeguarded.
- A.20. **Land north of Newmarket Road (WING)**: this land is allocated as Phase 1 in the **Cambridge East AAP** (adopted in February 2008) and as Policy SS/3 in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014). In April 2016, the Joint Development Control Committee (Cambridge Fringe Sites) resolved to approve an outline planning application for up to 1,300 homes, a primary school, a food store, community facilities and open space. The s106 agreement is about to be signed and it is anticipated the decision will be issued by the end of 2016. The landowner is intending to appoint a developer to deliver the scheme and anticipates that construction will start on site in 2018, with the first housing completions in 2019. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in 2029.
- A.21. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land north of Newmarket Road** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available**: the landowner has advised that the site is available immediately and that they intend to appoint a developer to deliver the scheme.
 - **Suitable**: the site is part of the land allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge East AAP (February 2008) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable**: the landowner anticipates that construction will start in 2018 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.22. **Land north of Cherry Hinton**: while the airport remains on site, there is potential for residential development on land north of Cherry Hinton, as identified in the **Cambridge East AAP** (adopted in February 2008). The Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire **Local Plans** (submitted in March 2014) proposed the allocation of land north of Cherry Hinton for approximately 460 dwellings, of which 110 dwellings were anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire. This represented the situation at the

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

- A.23. In consultation with the landowners, the Councils have proposed modifications through the **examinations** of their Local Plans to allocate additional land for residential development in the area north of Cherry Hinton. A new larger allocation has been proposed as a modification to the Local Plans to replace the existing allocations, and reflects an improved understanding of constraints and progress by landowners to bring forward the development. This new allocation has been proposed for 1,200 dwellings, of which approximately 420 dwellings are anticipated to be in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.24. The two landowners have indicated that development of the proposed new larger allocation could start on site in 2019 and be completed in 2026, subject to the relocation of some existing airport equipment and infrastructure and resolving transport and education requirements. It is now anticipated that a Supplementary Planning Document incorporating a site wide masterplan will be prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council, and therefore the first dwellings completed are likely to be later than anticipated in the housing trajectory included in the Annual Monitoring Report 2014-2015 (published in January 2016).
- A.25. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land north of Cherry Hinton** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the landowners have advised that the site is available immediately, and discussions are in progress between the Councils and both landowners.
 - **Suitable:** the site is part of the land allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge East AAP (February 2008) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the landowners anticipate that construction could start on site in 2019 and have advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)

- A.26. Trumpington Meadows is a housing-led mixed-use development on the southern edge of Cambridge including land in both South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City. The **Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan** covers the part of the site within South Cambridgeshire and was adopted in February 2008. The s106 agreement was signed and outline planning permission was granted on 9 October 2009. The site is expected to deliver 1,200 dwellings on land straddling the Cambridge – South Cambridgeshire boundary, with approximately half in South Cambridgeshire.
- A.27. Detailed planning permissions for phase 1 (353 dwellings, including 29 dwellings in in South Cambridgeshire) were granted in Summer 2011. All 29 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire have been completed. Detailed planning permissions have been

granted for lots 6-8 (161 dwellings, including 25 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire). Construction of the dwellings in South Cambridgeshire has started and the developer anticipates that all 25 dwellings will be completed by March 2017. Detailed planning permission for lot 9 (122 dwellings, all within South Cambridgeshire) was granted in April 2016 and the developer anticipates that this lot will be delivered between 2016 and 2019.

- A.28. Detailed planning applications for the remainder of the lots have been submitted, these are: Riverside (122 dwellings, of which 80 dwellings are in South Cambridgeshire), Local Centre (40 dwellings, all of which are in South Cambridgeshire), and lots 10 & 11 (393 dwellings, split between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire). The developer anticipates that these lots will be delivered between 2017 and 2021.
- A.29. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the whole site has outline planning permission, and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-9. The development is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan (February 2008), having been released from the Cambridge Green Belt. The whole site has outline planning permission and reserved matters planning permissions have been approved for lots 1-9. It is at the second stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and the developer anticipates that the development will be completed in 2020-2021. The developer has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

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

Northstowe

- A.30. Northstowe is a planned new settlement of up to 10,000 dwellings to the north west of Cambridge, adjacent to the villages of Longstanton and Oakington. The new town was originally planned in the **Northstowe Area Action Plan** (adopted in July 2007) with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. In July 2012, the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee endorsed (with some revisions) the site wide masterplan (Development Framework Document) as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications.
- A.31. Development beyond 1,500 homes is dependent on the completion of the improvement works to the A14 to provide the necessary transport capacity. The Development Consent Order for the A14 improvements was approved by the Secretary of State in May 2016⁶². Construction works have started and the scheme is planned to be open in 2020.

⁶² <http://www.highways.gov.uk/roads/road-projects/a14-cambridge-to-huntingdon-improvement-scheme/>

- A.32. **Phase 1:** outline planning permission for phase 1 (up to 1,500 dwellings, a primary school, a mixed-use local centre, leisure, community, health and employment uses, a household recycling centre, recreational space, infrastructure works and the demolition of existing buildings and structures) was granted in April 2014. Phase 1 will be delivered by five housebuilders. Detailed planning permission for parcel H1 (92 dwellings) was granted in September 2016, and construction has started. It is anticipated that the first dwelling will be completed by the end of March 2017. Detailed planning applications for parcels H3, H4 and H12 were submitted in October and November 2016, and are being considered by the Council. Pre-application discussions are underway for two further parcels.
- A.33. The housing trajectory assumes that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Northstowe, so if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that. The landowners and housebuilders are working with the Council to accelerate delivery of the site.
- A.34. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **phase 1** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission and detailed planning permission for the first housing parcel. Construction has started on site.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Northstowe AAP (July 2007). The site has outline planning permission. It is at the third stage in the development sequence. A site wide masterplan was endorsed by the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in July 2012.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the site has outline planning permission and a s106 agreement has been signed.
- A.35. **Phase 2, phase 3 and later phases:** the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in June 2015 resolved to grant outline planning permission for **phase 2** (up to 3,500 dwellings, a secondary school, two primary schools, a town centre and sports hub), subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The conditions and s106 agreement were agreed by the Joint Northstowe Development Control Committee in July 2015. **Phase 3** and any later phase(s) including the reserve land identified in the Northstowe AAP are anticipated to provide a further 5,000 dwellings. The reserve land is allocated in the Local Plan (submitted March 2014) as the **Northstowe Extension** (Policy SS/7) to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the new town.
- A.36. The landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire this year, however enabling works for phase 2 are underway and the landowner has previously advised that the first housing completions could be in 2019. The delivery of the majority of phase 2 and later phases is constrained until improvements have been made to the A14.
- A.37. The Council has taken a cautious approach in the housing and has assumed that the site as a whole will deliver no more than 250 dwellings a year. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Northstowe, so if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered

in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that. The landowners are working with the Council to accelerate delivery of the site.

- A.38. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **phase 2, phase 3 and later phases** are considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 and has agreed the conditions and s106 agreement. The delivery of the majority of phase 2 and later phases is constrained until improvements have been made to the A14.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Northstowe AAP (July 2007). The Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee has resolved to grant outline planning permission for phase 2 and has agreed the conditions and s106 agreement. It is at the third stage in the development sequence. A site wide masterplan was endorsed by the Northstowe Joint Development Control Committee in July 2012.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the landowner has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

d. **New Allocations at New Settlements** (see Table SC4)

Waterbeach New Town

- A.39. Land north of Waterbeach is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for the creation of a sustainable new town. The submitted Local Plan proposes that the new town will provide 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings and employment, retail, sports and leisure, community, and education uses. The site is owned by multiple landowners but has two joint promoters.
- A.40. The promoters have indicated that the total capacity of the site could be higher than that proposed by the Council. They have advised that preparatory work is being undertaken to inform more detailed masterplanning of the site, to inform work on a Supplementary Planning Document for the site, and to support the submission of a planning application(s). The promoters anticipate that the first new dwellings could be completed in 2018-2019. Conversion of the existing barracks accommodation could deliver additional 250 dwellings prior to the new dwellings. The promoters anticipate that annual completions of 400-500 dwellings could be achieved.
- A.41. A Neighbourhood Plan for the parish of Waterbeach is due to be produced, and will be undertaken in close consultation with the local authorities, local community and other stakeholders. A Joint Working Agreement⁶³ has been agreed and signed by both the Parish and District Councils that sets out a framework for how the two Councils will work together in relation to key projects such as the Local Plan, Neighbourhood Plan, Development Framework Document and the City Deal.
- A.42. **Policy SS/5** of the **Local Plan** (as submitted in March 2014) assumed that no more than 1,400 dwellings would be completed by 2031 and **Policy SS/12** (as submitted in

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

March 2014) required the development to be phased so that the first housing completions would be in 2026. In March 2016, the Council submitted to the Inspectors proposed modifications to the **Local Plan** to remove these restrictions. **Policy SS/5** (as submitted in March 2014) also states that an Area Action Plan (AAP) will be prepared to guide the development of the site. The Council has obtained legal advice regarding the status of the proposed AAPs for both Waterbeach New Town and Bourn Airfield New Village, and has been advised that the guidance it intends to produce would be more appropriately prepared as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) rather than an AAP. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that further proposed modifications to **Policy SS/5** would be submitted to the Inspector to take account of this legal advice, and also to make other consequential changes to the policy including adding 'approximately' to the proposed number of dwellings for the site.

- A.43. The Council has taken a more cautious approach to the delivery of this site in the housing trajectory than suggested by the promoters. The housing trajectory assumes that the first homes will be completed in 2021-2022 and that the site will deliver an average of 250 dwellings a year following a gradual build up in the early years. The proposed modifications mean that there will be no controls on the rate of delivery of Waterbeach New Town, so if development could start earlier and if more than 250 dwellings can be delivered in a year there would be no planning policy barriers to that.
- A.44. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the promoters have advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the third stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the promoters anticipate that the first new dwellings could be completed in 2018-2019 (although the conversion of the existing barracks accommodation could deliver additional dwellings before then) and have advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Bourn Airfield New Village

- A.45. Land at Bourn Airfield is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for the development of a new village of approximately 3,500 dwellings. The development will include a new secondary school and at least two primary schools.
- A.46. The developer has indicated that the site is available immediately and that construction of the strategic infrastructure could start in late 2018 and that construction of the dwellings could start in Spring 2019. The developer anticipates that annual completions of up to 270 dwellings could be achieved and takes account of the development of Cambourne West being taken forward.
- A.47. **Policy SS/6** of the **Local Plan** (as submitted in March 2014) required the development to be phased so that the first housing completions would be in 2022 and that no more than 1,700 dwellings would be completed by 2031. In March 2016, the Council submitted to the Inspectors proposed modifications to the **Local Plan** to

remove these restrictions. **Policy SS/6** (as submitted in March 2014) also states that an Area Action Plan (AAP) will be prepared to guide the development of the site. The Council has obtained legal advice regarding the status of the proposed AAPs for both Waterbeach New Town and Bourn Airfield New Village, and has been advised that the guidance it intends to produce would be more appropriately prepared as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) rather than an AAP. In November 2016, at a meeting of full Council it was agreed that further proposed modifications to **Policy SS/5** would be submitted to the Inspector to take account of this legal advice, and also to make other consequential changes to the policy.

- A.48. The Council has taken a more cautious approach to the delivery of this site in the housing trajectory than suggested by the promoters. The housing trajectory assumes that the first homes will be completed in 2021-2022 and that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year, so that together this site and Cambourne West will deliver no more than 300 dwellings a year. The proposed modifications mean that there will be no controls on the rate of delivery of Bourn Airfield New Village, so if more than 150 dwellings can be delivered in a year there would be no planning policy barriers to that.
- A.49. In accordance with footnote 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). It is at the third stage in the development sequence.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer anticipates that the first dwellings could be completed in 2019-2020 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

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

Cambourne – additional 950 dwellings

- A.50. Cambourne is a new settlement to the west of Cambridge and was originally anticipated to provide approximately 3,000 dwellings with a 10% reserve. Changes to government policy required higher minimum densities from new development to make more efficient use of land, and therefore the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) states that it is appropriate that the remaining areas at Cambourne should be developed at higher densities so that the average net density of the settlement as a whole is raised to 30 dwellings per hectare.
- A.51. Outline planning permission to increase the capacity by 950 dwellings was granted in October 2011. Detailed planning permissions for 851 dwellings have been granted. At March 2016, 651 dwellings were built, 49 dwellings were under construction and 151 dwellings had not been started. A detailed planning application for 99 dwellings on the remaining parcels was submitted in August 2016, and is being considered by the Council. The developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed in 2019.
- A.52. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the site has outline planning permission for 950 dwellings, of which 851 dwellings have detailed planning permission. The development is under construction.
- **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010). The site has outline planning permission for 950 dwellings, of which 851 dwellings have detailed planning permission.
- **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction.

Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals

- A.53. Within the Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals Major Developed Site in the Green Belt, the Ida Darwin Hospital part of the site was allocated in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) for redevelopment for housing with the relocation of the medical and related uses to the Fulbourn Hospital part of the site. The site could provide up to 275 dwellings. The site will be developed in phases, starting with the relocation of the medical uses to the Fulbourn Hospital site.
- A.54. An outline planning application for up to 180 dwellings, a 70 unit extra care facility and open space was submitted to the Council in May 2013 along with a development brief for the site. The Council's planning committee in June 2014 endorsed the development brief as a material consideration for all subsequent planning applications, but refused the outline planning application due to the absence of any appropriate community facilities.
- A.55. The agent has indicated that the site is likely to deliver approximately 200 dwellings in two phases, with an outline planning application for the first phase (approximately 150 dwellings) anticipated to be submitted by the end of 2016. Assuming that planning permission is secured and the site is sold, construction could start on site in mid 2019. The second phase of development (approximately 50 dwellings) is not anticipated to be delivered until later in the plan period. The Council has taken a cautious approach in the housing trajectory, given that the agent has advised that the site will be sold once outline planning permission has been secured. The Council has assumed that no housing will be delivered on this site within the five year period 2016-2021.
- A.56. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site is not available immediately as the existing medical uses need to be relocated; however there is a reasonable prospect that the site will be available during the plan period.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). A development brief for the site was endorsed by Planning Committee in June 2014.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Papworth Everard West Central

- A.57. The **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010) identifies an area in the centre of Papworth Everard for mixed-use redevelopment to enhance the village centre. This is anticipated to take the form of a number of separate developments of individual land parcels within the policy area. Discussions have taken place with landowners and stakeholders regarding the implementation of the policy.
- A.58. **Land south of Church Lane:** a hybrid planning permission for the erection of up to 58 dwellings, 8 units for either housing or business use, a brewhouse, a bakery, community rooms and open space was granted in October 2014. Pre-application discussions relating to the detailed planning application are underway and the developer is proposing to reduce the number dwellings on the site by 5 dwellings. The housing trajectory therefore includes an allowance of 61 dwellings on this site. The agent anticipates that demolition works will start at the end of 2016 and that the scheme will be completed in Summer 2018.
- A.59. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land south of Church Lane** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has planning permission and the agent has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the site has planning permission and the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2018-2019 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.60. **Catholic Church site:** the Council's planning committee in September 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve the demolition of the existing church and erection of 4 new apartments, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. The agent has advised that the site is not available immediately as the site needs to be sold to a developer when the planning permission is issued; however it is anticipated that construction could start on site in 2017 and that the development could be completed in 2018.
- A.61. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **the Catholic Church site** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and the agent has advised that the site will be available once the site has been sold to a developer.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has advised that the development could be completed in 2018-2019 and that the development is achievable and viable.

Former Bayer CropScience Site

- A.62. The former Bayer CropScience site is a brownfield redevelopment site located on the A10 near Hauxton. The site is allocated for a sustainable mixed-use development in the **Site Specific Policies DPD** (adopted in January 2010). Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings in February 2010 (which has now lapsed). The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken and signed off.
- A.63. Detailed masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide 285 dwellings, rather than 380 dwellings as anticipated in the outline planning permission. The housing trajectory therefore assumes that 285 dwellings will be provided on this site. Detailed planning permission for 201 dwellings on phase 1 was granted in December 2012. At March 2016, 51 dwellings had been completed, 37 dwellings were under construction and 113 dwellings were not started.
- A.64. Detailed planning permission for 14 dwellings on phase 3 was allowed on appeal in June 2016. A detailed planning application for 70 extra care apartments with associated communal facilities and cafe on phase 2 was submitted in February 2016, and is being considered by the Council. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the developer has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years as it is under construction.
- A.65. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has planning permission for 215 dwellings on phases 1 and 3, and a detailed planning application for 70 extra care apartments on phase 2 is being considered by the Council. The development is under construction.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the adopted Site Specific Policies DPD (January 2010) and in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has detailed planning permission for phases 1 and 3.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the development has planning permission and is under construction.

West of Ermine Street South, Papworth Everard

- A.66. This is a village extension originally allocated in the Local Plan 1993. The site has detailed planning permission for 351 dwellings following the demolition of the 6 existing dwellings. At March 2016, all 6 existing dwellings had been demolished, 335 new dwellings had been completed and 16 dwellings were under construction.
- A.67. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission, is under construction and is largely completed.

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

Cambourne West

- A.68. Land north west of Lower Cambourne, including an area of land within the current Business Park, is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for the development of a sustainable, fourth linked village to Cambourne. The site allocated in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) has multiple landowners and capacity for approximately 1,200 dwellings with high levels of green infrastructure.
- A.69. **Land north west of Lower Cambourne:** the developer is seeking, through representations submitted on the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013), the allocation of a larger development site with a capacity of 2,350 dwellings (on land outside of the Business Park) and submitted a planning application for this larger scheme in December 2014. Council officers advised in March 2015 that: *“Whilst the proposed allocation in the Submission Local Plan remains sound, the arguments made by the applicant for development of the wider site have some merit. Especially with regards to place making and the comprehensive delivery of services and facilities that may not come forward if the additional land were developed as part of a potential, future allocation.”* Work has continued on this planning application and it is anticipated that it will be considered by the Council’s planning committee in early 2017. The developer has indicated that for this larger scheme, the first dwellings could be completed in 2018-2019 and an average of 220 dwellings per year could be delivered.
- A.70. **Land within the Business Park:** this area has capacity for approximately 240 dwellings, and forms part of the overall capacity of the allocation proposed in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014) of approximately 1,200 dwellings. Initial discussions have been undertaken with the landowner / agent; however it is unclear exactly when construction will start as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire.
- A.71. **Cambourne West (proposed allocation included in the Local Plan, submitted in March 2014):** the developer’s proposal for a larger allocation on land north west of Lower Cambourne when taken together with the land within the Business Park could provide a total capacity of 2,590 dwellings. However until the developer’s proposal for a larger allocation has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted or has a resolution to grant planning permission, the Council is only relying on Cambourne West (as proposed in the Local Plan, submitted in March 2014) to provide 1,200 dwellings. The housing trajectory assumes that the first housing completions will be in 2019-2020 and that the site will deliver no more than 150 dwellings a year, so that together this site and Bourn Airfield New Village will deliver no more than 300 dwellings a year. This is a more cautious approach than proposed by developers and is also lower than the 220 dwellings per year average for the delivery of Cambourne so far. There are no controls on the rate of delivery of Cambourne West, so if more than 150 dwellings can be delivered in a year there are no planning policy barriers to that.

- A.72. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **Cambourne West** is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** a planning application has been submitted for land north west of Lower Cambourne and initial discussions have been undertaken with the landowner / agent of land within the business park.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer of land north west of Lower Cambourne has advised that the development is achievable and viable, and a planning application has been submitted.

Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston

- A.73. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 200 dwellings and light industrial and office uses. Not all of the site is available immediately, due to existing tenancies; however part of the site is available immediately, further parts of the site will become available for development in early 2017, and the remaining parts of the site will become available from late 2019 to 2022. The phasing of delivery takes account of the existing tenancies and when areas of the site will become available. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in Spring 2019 and that the development will be completed in Autumn/Winter 2024.
- A.74. The agent has also advised that the site could accommodate up to 230 dwellings; however until the landowners' proposals have been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 200 dwellings.
- A.75. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site is not available immediately, but part will become available for development in early 2017. The phasing of delivery takes account of the existing tenancies on the site.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston

- A.76. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 80 dwellings. Initial discussions relating to developing the site have taken place and the agent anticipates that the site will be able to accommodate 130 dwellings. Until the capacity has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 80 dwellings. The agent anticipates that a planning application will be submitted in early 2017, that construction will start on site in early 2018, and that the development will be completed in Summer 2020.

- A.77. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** initial discussions have been undertaken and the agent has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2020-2021 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston

- A.78. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 260 dwellings. The landowners have advised that the site is not available immediately as notice needs to be given to the tenant farmer; however it is anticipated that the site will become available in 2018-2019. The landowners anticipate that construction will start in 2019-2020 and that the development will be completed in 2024.
- A.79. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the landowners have advised that the site will become available in 2018-2019.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the landowners anticipate that the development will be completed in 2023-2024 and have advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land north of Impington Lane, Impington

- A.80. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 25 dwellings. The site is available immediately. The developer anticipates that development will start on site in Spring 2018 and be completed in Spring 2020.
- A.81. The landowners are seeking, through representations submitted on the Proposed Submission Local Plan (July 2013), the allocation of a larger site with a capacity of approximately 74 dwellings. Until the landowners proposals have been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 25 dwellings.
- A.82. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has advised that the site is available immediately.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer anticipates that the development will be completed in 2019-2020 and has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land west of New Road, Melbourn

- A.83. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 65 dwellings. The site has multiple landowners and is being brought forward as two separate but complementary developments.
- A.84. **Land south west of Victoria Way:** the site has planning permission for 64 dwellings. At March 2016, 7 dwellings had been completed, 7 dwellings were under construction and 50 dwellings had not been started. The agent anticipates that the scheme will be completed in 2019-2020.
- A.85. **Land at 36 New Road:** the Council's planning committee in September 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve the erection of 18 dwellings and the retention of the existing dwelling at 36 New Road, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.
- A.86. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF **land west of New Road, Melbourn** is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the site has multiple landowners and is being brought forward as two separate but complementary developments. The site has planning permission for 64 dwellings and a resolution to grant planning permission for an additional 18 dwellings, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The site has planning permission for 64 dwellings and a resolution to grant planning permission for an additional 18 dwellings.
 - **Achievable and Viable:** construction has started on site to deliver the 64 dwellings on land south of Victoria Way, and the agent anticipates the development will be completed in 2019-2020 and has advised that this development is achievable and viable. It is unclear exactly when land at 36 New Road will be completed as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay

- A.87. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 90 dwellings and light industrial and/or office uses. The Council's planning Committee in April 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for the demolition of 5 dwellings and industrial and office units, and the erection of up to 90 dwellings, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. The planning application covers approximately 75% of the site. The agent has indicated that the landowner is proposing to sell the site, and is therefore unclear exactly when the development will be completed; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be started within five years.
- A.88. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the agent has advised that the site is available immediately and the site has a resolution to grant planning permission.
- **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
- **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has advised that the development is achievable and viable.

East of Rockmill End, Willingham

- A.89. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 50 dwellings. The Council's planning committee in May 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for up to 72 dwellings, relocation of allotments and provision of public open space, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. This planning application covers a larger site than proposed for allocation in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014). The agent has advised that the landowner is intending to sell the site, and therefore it is unclear exactly when the development will be completed; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be started within five years.
- A.90. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has previously advised that the site is available immediately and the site has a resolution to grant planning permission.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton

- A.91. The site is allocated in the **Local Plan** (submitted in March 2014) for 90 dwellings, a full size football pitch and changing facilities, and community car parking. The Council's planning committee in May 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for up to 90 dwellings, car park, football pitch and changing facilities, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the landowner has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be started in five years.
- A.92. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the agent has previously advised that the site is available immediately and the site has a resolution to grant planning permission.
 - **Suitable:** the site is allocated for development in the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Three Sites in Great and Little Abington

- A.93. The Parish Councils of Great and Little Abington are promoting three small scale housing developments to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. As an alternative to taking forward a Neighbourhood Plan, the Parish Councils consulted local people about whether the sites should or should not be allocated for housing development. The consultation provided clear evidence of local support and therefore the Council proposed a main modification (MM/7/01⁶⁴) alongside the submission of the **Local Plan** to allocate these three sites for housing. The proposed modifications were subject to public consultation in December 2015 – January 2016 alongside the other proposed modifications resulting from the additional work undertaken in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions.
- A.94. **Land at Linton Road, Great Abington:** the main modification proposes that the site is allocated for 35 dwellings. The developer has undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work on this site, and is proposing that the site could accommodate 45 dwellings. Pre-application discussions have been undertaken. Until this proposal has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 35 dwellings. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the developer has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.
- A.95. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has previously advised that the site is available immediately and pre-application discussions have been undertaken.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a main modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
 - **Achievable and Viable:** the developer has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.
- A.96. **Land at junction of High Street & Pampisford Road, Great Abington:** the main modification proposes that the site is allocated for 12 dwellings. The Council's planning committee in October 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve a detailed planning application for 20 dwellings, subject to the completion of a s106 agreement. This planning application covers a larger site than proposed for allocation in the Local Plan. The developer anticipates that construction will start on site in 2017 and that the development will be completed in 2018.
- A.97. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:
- **Available:** the developer has advised that the site is available immediately and the site has a resolution to grant planning permission.
 - **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a main modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).

⁶⁴ Schedule of Proposed Major Modifications to the Proposed Submission Local Plan:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/major-modifications-and-minor-changes>

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

A.98. **Land at Bancroft Farm, Church Lane, Little Abington:** the main modification proposes that the site is allocated for 6 dwellings. The developer has undertaken preliminary site assessment and design layout work on this site, and is proposing that the site could accommodate 9 dwellings. Pre-application discussions have been undertaken. Until this proposal has been considered through the examination of the Local Plan, or until planning permission is granted, the Council is only relying on this site to provide 6 dwellings. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the developer has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.99. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the developer has previously advised that the site is available immediately and pre-application discussions have been undertaken.
- **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a main modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
- **Achievable and Viable:** the developer has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

Land at Toseland Road, Graveley

A.100. Graveley Parish Council is promoting a small scale housing development at Toseland Road to meet identified local housing needs, primarily for market housing but also including some affordable homes. As an alternative to taking forward a Neighbourhood Plan the Parish Council consulted local people about whether the site should or should not be allocated for housing development. The consultation provided clear evidence of local support and therefore the Council proposed a main modification (MM/7/02⁶⁵) alongside the submission of the **Local Plan** to allocate this site for 6 dwellings. The proposed modification was subject to public consultation in December 2015 – January 2016 alongside the other proposed modifications resulting from the additional work undertaken in response to the Inspectors' preliminary conclusions. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the landowner / agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.101. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** for the following reasons:

- **Available:** the agent has previously advised that the site is available.
- **Suitable:** the site is proposed for allocation as a main modification to the Local Plan (submitted in March 2014).
- **Achievable and Viable:** the agent has previously advised that the development is achievable and viable.

⁶⁵ Schedule of Proposed Major Modifications to the Proposed Submission Local Plan:
<https://www.scambs.gov.uk/major-modifications-and-minor-changes>

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

Land at Moores Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton

A.102. The site has planning permission for 15 dwellings. At March 2016, one dwelling had been completed and 14 dwellings were under construction. The developer anticipates that the scheme will be completed in Autumn 2016.

A.103. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land west of 22a West Road, Gamlingay

A.104. At March 2016, the site had planning permission for 10 dwellings, of which 4 dwellings had been completed and construction had yet to start on 6 dwellings. Detailed planning permission for an additional 2 dwellings on this site was granted in September 2016. The agent anticipates that the development will be completed in 2017.

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

57 Brickhills, Willingham

A.106. The site has planning permission for 19 dwellings. At March 2016, 12 dwellings had been completed and 7 dwellings were under construction. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire this year; however it is reasonable to assume that the remaining dwellings will be completed in 2016-2017.

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

31 The Moor, Melbourn

A.108. The site has planning permission for 11 dwellings following the demolition of the existing dwelling. At March 2016, the existing dwelling had been demolished, 8 dwellings had been completed and 3 dwellings were under construction. The developer advises that the scheme is now completed.

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

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

A.110. The site has detailed planning permission for 89 new dwellings, a sports pavilion and open space, the restoration of North Lodge, and the restoration the Humphrey Repton landscape. At March 2016, 89 dwellings and the sports pavilion were built, however the restoration of North Lodge had not started. The agent advises that the

restoration of North Lodge has started and it is anticipated to be completed in March 2017.

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

Former John Faulkner Infants School, The Baulks, Sawston

- A.112. The site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. At March 2016, 8 dwellings had been completed and 2 dwellings were under construction. The agent anticipates that the development will be completed in Spring 2017.

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

Land at Church Street, Great Eversden

- A.114. Planning permission for 10 affordable dwellings was granted in June 2016, however the decision is subject to a judicial review. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in Spring 2017 and be completed in Spring 2018.

- A.115. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

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

- A.116. Three sites have detailed planning permission for 62 dwellings and open space following the demolition of existing Welch's Group buildings. At March 2016, 18 dwellings had been completed on the two sites off London Road, and 13 dwellings had been completed and 31 dwellings were under construction on the site off Granta Terrace. The developer anticipates that the development will be completed in January 2017.

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

Land west of Cody Road, Waterbeach

- A.118. Planning permission for 60 dwellings, car parking, open space and a children's play area was allowed on appeal in June 2014. A revised planning permission for the development was granted in December 2015. At March 2016, 25 dwellings had been completed, 7 dwellings were under construction and 28 dwellings had not been started. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years as the site is under construction.

- A.119. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land north of Bannold Road, Waterbeach

- A.120. Outline planning permission for residential development of up to 90 homes was allowed on appeal in June 2014. An appeal has been lodged following refusal of an alternative outline planning application for 144 dwellings. Two detailed planning applications for 135 dwellings were submitted in September 2016.
- A.121. The site is available immediately. The developer anticipates that construction will start on site in Spring 2017 and will be completed within two years. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site, by anticipating that the first completions will be a year later than anticipated by the developer.
- A.122. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

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

- A.123. Planning permission for the variation of the original planning permission to allow an additional 10 plots was granted in May 2014. This planning permission regularises 6 plots and permits 4 new plots. The 4 new plots can be occupied as conditions relating to the provision and implementation of surface water drainage, the provision and maintenance of the area of public open space, and the provision of a footpath along the north west side of Kneesworth Road have been discharged. It is unclear exactly when the 4 new plots will be provided and therefore no allowance has been made for these 4 plots in the housing trajectory.
- A.124. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is **not** considered **deliverable or developable** as although the site has planning permission for 4 new plots and the conditions have been discharged, it is unclear exactly when the new plots will be provided.

Land rear of Cygnus Business Park, Swavesey

- A.125. The site has planning permission for 12 dwellings. At March 2016, no construction has started on site. The agent advises that construction has now started on site and the development will be completed in December 2017.
- A.126. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Granta Processors, Mill Lane, Whittlesford

- A.127. The site has outline planning permission for 16 dwellings following the demolition of existing buildings. The site is not available immediately as there is an existing active employment use on the site that needs to be relocated, and the current landowners have so far been unable to locate a viable local site for relocation of the business.

The agent anticipates that the site will become available in 2021, that construction could start on site at the same time, and that the scheme will be completed in 2022.

- A.128. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **developable** as the site has planning permission, and although the site is not available immediately as the existing employment use needs to be relocated, there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within the plan period.

Land at Bannold Road and Bannold Drove, Waterbeach

- A.129. Outline planning permission for up to 57 dwellings was allowed on appeal in February 2015. Detailed planning permission for 57 dwellings was granted in July 2016. Construction has started on site. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the developer has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume the site will be completed in five years.

- A.130. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land to east of Cody Road, Waterbeach

- A.131. The site has outline planning permission for up to 36 dwellings. A detailed planning application for 36 dwellings was submitted in September 2016, and is being considered by the Council. The developer has confirmed that the site is available immediately, and anticipates that construction will start on site in Autumn 2017, subject to the granting of detailed planning permission.

- A.132. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Railway Tavern, Station Road, Great Shelford

- A.133. The site has planning permission for 12 dwellings following the demolition of the existing public house and flat. At March 2016, no construction had started on site. The agent has advised that construction has now started on site and anticipates that the scheme will be completed in Summer 2017.

- A.134. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

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

- A.135. The site has outline planning permission for 20 dwellings. A detailed planning application for the site was submitted in October 2016, and is being considered by the Council. The agent advises that the site is available immediately and anticipates that development will start on site in early 2017 and be completed in February 2018, subject to securing detailed planning permission.

A.136. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land adjacent to Hill Farm, Fowlmere Road, Foxton

A.137. The site has planning permission for 15 affordable dwellings. At March 2016, all 15 dwellings were under construction. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in January 2017.

A.138. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Ermine Street, Caxton

A.139. The site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. At March 2016, 6 dwellings were under construction and 4 dwellings had not been started. The agent anticipates that the development will be completed in early 2017.

A.140. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Land north of Daniels Close, Willingham

A.141. The site has planning permission for 12 affordable dwellings. At March 2016, all 12 dwellings were under construction. It is anticipated that the development will be completed in early 2017.

A.142. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Former Aspinalls Builders Yard, Over Road, Willingham

A.143. The site has planning permission for the redevelopment of the former builders merchants yard to provide 12 dwellings. At March 2016, no construction had started on site. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.144. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land rear of 10A Rosemary Road, Waterbeach

A.145. The site has planning permission for 10 dwellings. At March 2016, no construction had started on site. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as

the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

- A.146. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

1 Fairview, Longstanton

- A.147. The site has planning permission for the demolition of 14 dwellings and the construction of 17 dwellings. At March 2016, no construction had started on site. Construction has now started and it is anticipated that the development will be completed in early 2017.

- A.148. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and is under construction.

Gills Hill Farm, Bourn

- A.149. Detailed planning permission for the demolition of the existing commercial buildings and construction of 16 dwellings was granted in April 2016. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in Autumn 2016 and that the development will be completed in early 2018.

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

18 Boxworth End, Swavesey

- A.151. Outline planning permission for 30 new dwellings was allowed on appeal in May 2016. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in Spring 2017 and that the development will be completed at the end of 2018.

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

8 Greenacres, Duxford

- A.153. Outline planning permission for up to 35 dwellings was allowed on appeal in June 2016. A detailed planning application was submitted in September 2016, and is being considered by the Council. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in 2017, subject to detailed planning permission being granted.

- A.154. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

East of New Road, Melbourn

- A.155. Outline planning permission for up to 199 dwellings, a care home of up to 75 beds, new vehicular and pedestrian access, public open space, and a landscape buffer was allowed on appeal in August 2016. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in 2017-2018 and be completed in 2021-2022. The Council has taken a more cautious approach in terms of the timetable for delivery of the site, by anticipating that the first completions will be a year later than anticipated by the developer.
- A.156. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within the plan period.

Land adjacent to 41 Denny End Road, Waterbeach

- A.157. Planning permission for 30 affordable dwellings was allowed on appeal in September 2016. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in early 2017 and that the development will be completed in Spring 2018.
- A.158. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Adjacent to 12 Back Lane, Cambourne

- A.159. Planning permission for 27 affordable dwellings was granted in July 2016. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in Autumn 2016 and that development will be completed in Spring 2018.
- A.160. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Former CEMEX Works, Haslingfield Road, Barrington

- A.161. Outline planning permission for the demolition of all existing buildings and structures and redevelopment to provide up to 220 residential units, formal and informal open space including allotments, car parking for Barrington Primary School, new pedestrian and cycle links to Barrington village and Foxton Station, and associated works was granted in October 2016.
- A.162. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be started within the five year period.
- A.163. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within the plan period.

Small Sites (9 dwellings or less)

- A.164. At 31 March 2016, there were 135 dwellings with planning permission on small sites already under construction. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, however as the majority of dwellings are under construction it is considered reasonable to count all of these dwellings. All these dwellings are anticipated to be completed within two years.
- A.165. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF these sites are considered **deliverable** as the sites have planning permission and are under construction.
- A.166. At 31 March 2016, there were 263 dwellings with planning permission on small sites not under construction. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, and as development has yet to start it is considered necessary to make an allowance for a proportion of sites that may not come forward for development. A 10% allowance for non-delivery has been used, which is an approach supported by the Inspectors examining the Council's Local Development Framework documents when assessing housing supply. On this basis, 237 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within five years.
- A.167. Between 1 April and 4 November 2016, 129 dwellings were granted planning permission on small sites that did not already have planning permission at 31 March 2016. It has not been practical to explore the delivery of each of these sites with the landowner, developer or agent, and as development has yet to start it is considered necessary to make an allowance for a proportion of sites that may not come forward for development. A 10% allowance for non-delivery has been used, which is an approach supported by the Inspectors examining the Council's Local Development Framework documents when assessing housing supply. On this basis, 116 dwellings are anticipated to be completed within five years.
- A.168. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF these sites are considered **deliverable** as the sites have planning permission and a discount of 10% has been applied to allow for any that may not come forward. There is no clear evidence that these sites will not be delivered within five years.

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

Land west of Longstanton

- A.169. The Council's planning committee in May 2018 approved an application to increase the site from 510 to 546 dwellings subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. This would provide an additional 36 dwellings. There are still issues to be resolved relating to the planning application and s106 agreement and therefore no allowance is made for housing on this site in the housing trajectory.
- A.170. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is **not** considered **deliverable or developable** as there are still issues to be resolved

relating to the planning application and s106 agreement and therefore it is unclear exactly when the development will be delivered.

Land off Mill Lane, Sawston

A.171. The Council's planning committee in November 2015 gave officers delegated powers to approve up to 48 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.172. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

36 Oakington Road, Cottenham

A.173. The Council's planning committee in May 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve the demolition of existing barn and construction of up to 50 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement and the application being advertised as a departure from the Development Plan and not being called in for determination by the Secretary of State. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in 2017-2018 and that the development will be completed in 2018-2019.

A.174. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Lion Works, Station Road West, Whittlesford Bridge

A.175. The Council's planning committee in July 2016 approved the redevelopment of the site for residential use, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The site is expected to provide 60 dwellings. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in 2017-2018, subject to obtaining detailed planning permission, and that the development will be completed in 2019-2020.

A.176. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

83 Moorfield Road, Whittlesford Bridge

A.177. The Council's planning committee in July 2016 approved the erection of up to 18 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement and an additional condition being added that requires all estate roads to be built to an adoptable standard. It is anticipated that the site will be sold once outline planning permission has been secured. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.178. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land off Haden Way, Willingham

A.179. The Council's planning committee in August 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve 64 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is anticipated that the site will be sold once outline planning permission has been secured. It is unclear exactly when the development will be completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.180. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land north and south of Bartlow Road, Linton

A.181. The Council's planning committee in September 2016 approved up to 55 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement and two additional conditions being added that relate to a foul water drainage connection and flood risk and surface water drainage mitigation. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site in 2018 and that the development will be completed in 2020.

A.182. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land south of 1b Over Road, Willingham

A.183. The Council's planning committee in September 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve erection of 26 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The agent has advised that the site will be sold once outline planning permission has been secured, and therefore is unclear exactly when the development will be completed; however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be completed in five years.

A.184. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has a resolution to grant planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Land east of Old Pinewood Way and Ridgeway, Papworth Everard

A.185. The Council's planning committee in November 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for up to 215 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is unclear exactly when the development will be started and completed as the agent has not provided a completed questionnaire;

however it is reasonable to assume that the site will be started in five years and be completed within the plan period.

- A.186. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable and developable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within the plan period.

East of Spring Lane, Bassingbourn

- A.187. The Council's planning committee in November 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve an outline planning application for development of up to 30 dwellings, additional parking for Bassingbourn Surgery, and public open space, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. The agent anticipates that construction will start on site by the end of 2017 and that the development will take 2-3 years to complete.

- A.188. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

Robinson Court, Grays Road, Gamlingay

- A.189. The Council's planning committee in November 2016 gave officers delegated powers to approve the demolition of 22 dwellings and the erection of 14 dwellings, subject to the prior completion of a s106 agreement. It is anticipated that construction will start on site in Spring 2017 and be completed in Autumn 2018.

- A.190. In accordance with footnote 11 to paragraph 47 of the NPPF this site is considered **deliverable** as the site has planning permission and there is no evidence to suggest the development will not be completed within five years.

i. Windfalls: Windfall Allowance (see Table SC6)

- A.191. The **NPPF** says that an allowance may be made for windfall sites if local planning authorities have compelling evidence that such sites have consistently become available in the local area and will continue to provide a reliable source of supply.

- A.192. In South Cambridgeshire, analysis of housing completions between 2006 and 2014, shows that an average of 203 dwellings per year have been completed on windfall sites. This excludes any dwellings completed on garden land as required by the **NPPF**, and dwellings completed on allocated land as these are not windfall sites.

- A.193. The housing trajectory includes two types of windfall sites: (i) identified; and (ii) unidentified. Identified windfall sites are developments with planning permission that are on land not land allocated in the Local Plan or Local Development Framework. Unidentified windfalls are developments that are not yet known about that will come forward in future on land not allocated. The housing trajectory includes an allowance for unidentified windfall sites.

- A.194. Identified windfall sites (excluding 'five year supply sites') are predicted to deliver over 200 dwellings in the first year of the housing trajectory (2016-2017) and just under 200 dwellings in the following two years (2017-2019) and therefore no allowance for unidentified windfall sites is included in the housing trajectory for these years. For the remaining years an annual windfall allowance (rounded to the nearest 50 dwellings) is included that together with the predicted completions on identified windfall sites (excluding 'five year supply sites') does not exceed 200 dwellings a year. It is anticipated that unidentified windfall sites will deliver 2,150 dwellings by 2031.
- A.195. In accordance with footnotes 11 and 12 to paragraph 47 of the **NPPF** these sites are considered **deliverable and developable** as historic data shows that an average of 203 dwellings per year have been completed on windfall sites (compliant with the definition in the **NPPF**) and therefore the Council's assumption of no more than 200 dwellings on 'unidentified' windfall sites a year is a realistic allowance.

Appendix 2: Data for Indicators

a. Core and Local Output Indicators

Figure A.1: Cumulative percentage of dwellings completed on PDL (**Indicator LOA6**)

1999-2001	1999-2002	1999-2003	1999-2004	1999-2005	1999-2006	1999-2007	1999-2008	1999-2009	1999-2010	1999-2011	1999-2012	1999-2013	1999-2014	1999-2015	1999-2016
26%	25%	25%	26%	27%	27%	27%	29%	29%	30%	31%	31%	31%	32%	32%	32%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
26%	22%	28%	26%	34%	29%	24%	40%	28%	51%	44%	31%	22%	46%	31%	31%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.3: Net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (**Indicator LOB2**)

	Less than 30 dph	Between 30 dph and 50 dph	More than 50 dph
1999-2001	75%	19%	6%
2001-2002	48%	52%	0%
2002-2003	76%	17%	6%
2003-2004	42%	34%	24%
2004-2005	51%	47%	2%
2005-2006	44%	34%	23%
2006-2007	29%	61%	10%
2007-2008	35%	45%	20%
2008-2009	7%	64%	30%
2009-2010	22%	32%	46%
2010-2011	34%	42%	25%
2011-2012	46%	22%	32%
2012-2013	76%	15%	10%
2013-2014	20%	73%	7%
2014-2015	21%	66%	13%

	Less than 30 dph	Between 30 dph and 50 dph	More than 50 dph
2015-2016	47%	53%	0%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.4: Average net density of completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings (in dwellings per hectare, dph) (**Indicator LOB3**)

1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2014-2015
26.4	27.0	24.6	34.1	28.4	33.2	32.4	31.3	40.0	38.7	35.8	32.9	26.0	29.0	33.5	27.1

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.5: Affordable housing completions (**Indicator CO-H5**)

	1999-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Gross	142	38	127	271	115	285	238	463	275	281	205	192	105	207	329	129
	9%	7%	19%	26%	18%	30%	23%	35%	40%	41%	29%	25%	16%	28%	36%	18%
Net	142	38	127	259	95	283	169	459	223	245	202	153	69	150	329	129
	9%	7%	19%	27%	17%	32%	18%	36%	37%	40%	31%	23%	12%	24%	38%	19%
Acquisitions	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	u/k	19	17	1	10	0	11	0	0

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

Figure A.6: Affordable housing completions by tenure (**Indicator LOA2**)

	Social rented	Intermediate housing	Intermediate housing
2004-2005	81%	19%	0%
2005-2006	52%	48%	0%
2006-2007	51%	49%	0%
2007-2008	65%	35%	0%
2008-2009	67%	33%	0%
2009-2010	64%	36%	0%
2010-2011	70%	30%	0%
2011-2012	52%	33%	15%
2012-2013	30%	50%	19%
2013-2014	20%	30%	50%
2014-2015	0%	35%	65%
2015-2016	7%	37%	56%

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

Figure A.7: Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed (Indicators CO-H4 and LOA14)

	Permanent Gypsy & Traveller Pitches		Gypsy & Traveller Pitches for Emergency Stopping		Permanent Travelling Showpeople Plots	
	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public
1999-2001	18	0	0	0	0	0
2001-2002	19	0	0	0	0	0
2002-2003	17	0	0	0	0	0
2003-2004	0	0	0	0	10	0
2004-2005	0	0	0	0	11	0
2005-2006	3	0	0	0	0	0
2006-2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007-2008	4	0	0	1	0	0
2008-2009	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009-2010	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010-2011	0	0	0	0	0	0
2011-2012	10	1	0	0	0	0
2012-2013	29	0	0	0	0	0
2013-2014	54	0	0	0	0	0
2014-2015	4	0	0	0	6	0
2015-2016	0	1	0	0	0	0

At 31 March 2016:

- a further 7 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission were under construction; and
- a further 3 Gypsy & Traveller pitches with planning permission had not yet been started.

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

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

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Edge of Cambridge	100	305	149	100	97	57	34	15	104	42
Rural Centres	260	362	214	290	341	181	194	277	280	265
Minor Rural Centres	141	164	57	100	70	91	82	74	282	119
Group Villages	231	209	72	65	105	215	178	107	25	64
Infill Villages	67	60	28	11	14	30	15	6	25	19
Outside Village Frameworks	124	174	82	44	29	104	53	152	149	162

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

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.9: Percentage of housing completions by number of bedrooms (**Indicator LOA1**)

	1 or 2 bedrooms	3 bedrooms	4 or more bedrooms	unknown
1999-2001	23%	22%	48%	7%
2001-2002	19%	27%	47%	7%
2002-2003	31%	34%	32%	3%
2003-2004	35%	37%	26%	1%
2004-2005	32%	36%	30%	2%
2005-2006	39%	34%	23%	3%
2006-2007	34%	30%	35%	0%
2007-2008	48%	19%	31%	2%
2008-2009	48%	31%	20%	0%
2009-2010	51%	29%	21%	0%
2010-2011	37%	32%	31%	0%
2011-2012	45%	23%	31%	1%
2012-2013	32%	34%	29%	4%
2013-2014	39%	27%	28%	6%
2014-2015	43%	34%	22%	1%
2015-2016	28%	34%	38%	0%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
1 or 2 bedrooms	29%	28%	36%	36%	38%	32%	40%	35%	25%	24%
3 bedrooms	28%	22%	27%	30%	26%	31%	25%	21%	33%	33%
4 or more bedrooms	43%	49%	36%	34%	37%	37%	35%	44%	41%	41%
unknown	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	650	64,666	63,332	7,135	27,558	4,951	168,292
2002-2003	320	13,561	37,890	2,229	3,950	5,457	63,407
2003-2004	1,328	12,196	17,114	2,030	3,816	4,166	40,650
2004-2005	0	5,543	14,958	2,806	3,274	3,238	29,819
2005-2006	448	9,314	7,356	11,437	5,999	10,027	44,581
2006-2007	0	10,440	5,299	5,646	15,600	1,263	38,248
2007-2008	546	4,767	8,557	4,971	7,937	17,811	44,589
2008-2009	64	6,780	57,162	8,282	5,363	8,024	85,675
2009-2010	0	1,502	9,404	1,284	235	1,318	13,743
2010-2011	8,141	1,183	10,891	673	3,277	2,706	26,871
2011-2012	0	564	5,461	172	5,767	4,467	16,431
2012-2013	4,821	1,112	574	870	8,359	6,561	22,297
2013-2014	128	865	4,154	853	2,261	7,420	15,681
2014-2015	330	3,727	33,613	1,754	4,845	7,696	51,965
2015-2016	5,529	11,887	17,372	200	14,104	3,354	52,446
TOTAL	22,305	148,107	293,137	50,342	112,345	88,459	714,695

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	TOTAL
1999-2002	0.61	18.37	15.61	2.12	6.93	0.99	44.63
2002-2003	0.03	4.73	10.43	1.00	0.64	0.78	17.60
2003-2004	0.33	6.88	2.86	0.75	0.35	0.53	11.70
2004-2005	0.00	2.32	6.34	2.04	0.45	1.70	12.86
2005-2006	0.05	1.95	4.03	3.63	1.13	3.12	13.90
2006-2007	0.00	2.22	0.76	1.81	3.77	1.46	10.02
2007-2008	0.22	1.65	1.92	1.30	2.03	8.80	15.92
2008-2009	0.00	4.58	13.60	2.19	4.75	3.10	28.22
2009-2010	0.00	0.83	1.91	0.30	0.02	0.82	3.88
2010-2011	3.77	0.60	7.43	0.07	1.18	0.71	13.75
2011-2012	0.00	0.88	2.83	0.02	2.50	25.21	31.44
2012-2013	1.66	0.53	0.52	0.84	1.65	2.02	7.21
2013-2014	0.03	0.63	1.42	0.63	1.13	2.03	5.86
2014-2015	0.02	1.06	8.72	0.79	2.78	4.02	17.40
2015-2016	7.94	4.71	4.90	0.05	4.16	7.04	28.79
TOTAL	14.66	51.92	83.28	17.54	33.47	62.32	263.19

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

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

	B1	B1a	B1b	B1c	B2	B8	Total on PDL	% of total floorspace
1999-2002	0	16,789	25,278	2,361	15,510	3,000	62,938	37%
2002-2003	0	9,843	278	535	2,830	1,978	15,464	24%
2003-2004	0	2,525	7,678	100	1,550	2,447	14,300	35%
2004-2005	0	3,977	4,888	1,476	1,473	246	12,060	40%
2005-2006	0	5,488	2,973	3,578	3,641	3,897	19,577	44%
2006-2007	0	9,367	1,045	31	4,471	186	15,100	39%
2007-2008	122	1,120	8,557	842	2,741	4,008	17,390	39%
2008-2009	64	5,865	24,482	485	1,961	3,340	36,197	42%
2009-2010	0	208	4,285	1,032	235	1,318	7,078	52%
2010-2011	8,141	329	1,960	673	2,821	2,355	16,279	61%
2011-2012	0	401	5,461	172	2,282	4,467	12,783	78%
2012-2013	4,821	505	574	0	6,529	6,561	18,990	85%
2013-2014	128	741	1,135	611	2,261	1,474	6,350	40%
2014-2015	330	3,727	21,983	1,226	3,405	3,087	33,758	65%
2015-2016	5,363	3,032	5,063	200	14,104	2,734	30,496	58%

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A.14: Gross amount and type of employment land (ha) available with planning permission at 31 March 2016 (Indicators CO-BD3i and M34)

	Outline planning permissions	Full & RM planning permissions - not started	Full & RM planning permissions - under construction	Total (with planning permission)
B1	2.93	0.00	0.00	2.93
B1a	10.04	6.56	2.50	19.09
B1b	36.84	13.82	2.36	53.01
B1c	0.30	2.11	1.66	4.06
B2	2.66	13.83	0.75	17.24
B8	0.96	5.18	3.06	9.19
Total	53.71	41.49	10.33	105.53

Source: Research & Monitoring – Cambridgeshire County Council

Figure A. 15: Quality of new housing developments – Building for Life 12 Scores for Housing Developments Completed (Indicators CO-H6 and M15)

(i) By development

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

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

(ii) By assessment criteria

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

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

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

b. Significant Effects Indicators

Figure A.16: KWh (kilowatt hours) of gas consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3i**)

	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
2001	20,291	20,043
2002	20,609	20,324
2003	20,829	20,513
2004	21,163	20,643
2005	19,691	18,685
2006	18,832	17,950
2007	18,290	17,445
2008	17,417	16,587
2009	16,120	15,309
2010	15,936	15,150
2011	15,047	14,246
2012	15,060	14,223
2013	14,576	13,790
2014	13,953	13,173

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.17: KWh (kilowatt hours) of electricity consumed per consumer per year (**Indicator SE3ii**)

	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
2003	5,621	5,152
2004	5,615	5,191
2005	5,503	5,036
2006	5,353	4,948
2007	5,291	4,860
2008	5,015	4,582
2009	4,889	4,486
2010	4,903	4,490
2011	4,805	4,405
2012	4,761	4,346
2013	4,628	4,239
2014	4,581	4,254

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

Source: Department for Energy & Climate Change

Figure A.18: Water consumption per head per day (in litres) (**Indicator SE5**)

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Cambridge Water Company	141	142	151	148	148	141	136	136	138	141
Industry Average	150	150	154	150	151	148	148	146	146	n/a

Source: Ofwat

Figure A.19: Residential development assessed for Code for Sustainable Homes (**Indicator SE14**)

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

Source: Department of Communities & Local Government (CLG)

Figure A.20: Household waste collected per person per year (**Indicator SE19**)

2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
354 kg	356 kg	422 kg	434 kg	448 kg	442 kg	427 kg

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure A.21: % household waste collected which is recycled or composted (**Indicator SE20**)

	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Composted	5%	9%	29%	31%	33%	34%	35%	35%	33%	31%	30%	32%	33%	33%
Recycled	18%	20%	18%	18%	18%	19%	19%	19%	23%	27%	26%	26%	25%	23%

Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council

Figure A.22: % of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A*-C grade (**Indicator SE38**)

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

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council

Appendix 3: Rolling Five Year Supply

Greater Cambridge (City & South Cambs)		2016- 2021	2017- 2022	2018- 2023	2019- 2024	2020- 2025	2021- 2026	2022- 2027	2023- 2028	2024- 2029	2025- 2031
Liverpool	5%	5.9	6.4	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.7	8.4
Liverpool	20%	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3
Sedgefield	5%	5.4	5.7	6.4	7.0	7.6	8.2	8.6	9.2	9.9	10.3
Sedgefield	20%	4.7	5.0	5.6	6.1	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.7	9.0

South Cambs		2016- 2021	2017- 2022	2018- 2023	2019- 2024	2020- 2025	2021- 2026	2022- 2027	2023- 2028	2024- 2029	2025- 2031
Liverpool	5%	5.1	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.8	8.4
Liverpool	20%	4.4	5.0	5.6	6.0	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.3
Sedgefield	5%	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	6.7	7.2	7.9	8.7	9.2
Sedgefield	20%	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.9	7.6	8.1

City		2016- 2021	2017- 2022	2018- 2023	2019- 2024	2020- 2025	2021- 2026	2022- 2027	2023- 2028	2024- 2029	2025- 2031
Liverpool	5%	7.1	7.6	7.6	8.2	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.4	7.2	8.3
Liverpool	20%	6.2	6.6	6.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.5	6.3	7.3
Sedgefield	5%	7.5	8.0	10.3	10.9	11.4	13.1	13.7	15.0	16.8	17.2
Sedgefield	20%	6.6	7.0	9.0	9.6	9.9	11.5	12.0	13.1	14.7	15.1