

Cambridge City Council
Annual Monitoring Report
December 2006

Covering the period 1st April 2005 – 31st March 2006

**CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
DECEMBER 2006**

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Abbreviations used:

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AAP	Area Action Plan
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
Go-East	Government Office for the Eastern Region
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
RAMR	Regional Annual Monitoring Report
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bounded

Executive Summary

Producing an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is a statutory requirement for all Local Planning Authorities. This year the City Council's approach has been to build on last years publication. The development of this document to address other monitoring issues as set out in the Government's Good Practice Guide will take place over a number of years as preparation of the new Local Development Framework (LDF) advances.

The spatial portrait and contextual indicators give a general picture of what the City is like, for example, how many people live in Cambridge, how many students there are, the unemployment rate, the amount of open space. This provides background information on the City and highlights the issues that need to be considered when developing planning policies.

Progress in developing the LDF is measured against the timetable in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). This shows that initial work on a number of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) that make up the LDF has been put back by the delay to the Local Plan Inquiry and resource issues, as well as the subsequent knock-on effects of these issues.

The City Council has used work undertaken as part of the recent Local Plan Review to consider policies from the 1996 Plan, their use and whether they have been carried over to the revised Plan. The newly adopted Cambridge Local Plan 2006 is not considered as part of this years AMR as it was not adopted until 20th July 2006 – after the end of the relevant monitoring period.

The housing trajectory shows the actual and predicted number of house completions for the period to 2016. For this exercise the City Council has used the housing requirement set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003. The trajectory shows that in the early years of the Plan the number of completions are not up to the annual average requirement, however, in the later years this figure is exceeded. This is because there are a number of large sites surrounding Cambridge, which have a long lead in time before development can start. Figures in the Appendix give more detail on this.

In future, monitoring and the development of policies will need to be more closely linked. This will be tested when each Development Plan Document (DPD) is formally examined looking at the soundness of the evidence base and appropriateness of the monitoring strategy. In order to facilitate this and provide a more comprehensive AMR the City Council will review its monitoring practices and linkages with partner organisations.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Comprehensive monitoring is essential if we want to establish whether our planning policies are doing what we want them to, in promoting and managing the future development of the City. The new planning regime establishes the need for monitoring to be integral to policy making and introduces the requirement for an Annual Monitoring Report.

1.2 This Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) comprises 7 sections:

- Introduction - setting out the legal and policy context.
- Spatial Portrait - giving social, environmental and economic context to the planning of the City.
- Assessment of progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS)
- Assessment of policies from the Cambridge Local Plan 1996 that are not being implemented and how this will be addressed.
- Housing trajectory – annual and projected dwelling completions.
- Development Monitoring Framework - showing how monitoring will be integrated into the production of Development Plan Documents (DPD) to enable them to be monitored and reviewed as necessary and outlining how the Council sees monitoring being developed to embrace the new AMR regime.
- Conclusion.

There are also a number of appendices giving further technical information.

Statutory requirements

1.3 The statutory requirement for an AMR was established in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (section 35). Further, Planning Regulation 48 (2004) sets out the following requirements:

- The AMR should be submitted to the Secretary of State by 31st December each year. It should cover the period from 1st April of the previous year to 31st March of the submission year.
- Contain a review of progress of each of the documents in the Council's LDS.
- Identify any policies from a DPD or an old style adopted plan that aren't being implemented, setting out why and what steps will be taken to either secure implementation of the policy or plans to replace it.
- Produce a housing trajectory including net annual completions for the relevant AMR period and the net annual completions since the adoption of a housing requirement policy.
- Make the AMR available on the Council's website as soon as possible following submission

1.4 Further guidance was issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM – now the Department for Communities and Local Government - DCLG) in March 2005 and updated October 2005, this sets out a much more ambitious framework for AMRs, which it is recognised authorities will need to work towards. The

Government Office for the Eastern Region (Go-East) has also supplemented this guidance with regional issues that they would like to see covered.

- 1.5 A letter of general feedback from Go-East, providing a general overview on last year's AMRs from across the Eastern Region was received in September. We have addressed these comments, however, their late arrival in relation to the submission date and corresponding committee cycle means that it has not been possible to fully consider all the issues identified. In addition some of the issues raised cannot be addressed more fully until next year given the policy context of the City.
- 1.6 Both the ODPM and Go-East recognise that the development of the AMR will progress over time rather than meeting the wider guidance from the start. It is likely that development will take place over a number of years. The approach taken for this year is set out below and in section 6 it is developed to show how the City Council intends to extend its monitoring regime and produce a more comprehensive AMR in the future.

Building for the Future

- 1.7 For this year's AMR the Council has been able to build on last year's publication by enhancing the housing trajectory in terms of developing a more robust approach to projecting housing completions over the next ten years, considering existing permissions and considering when Local Plan allocations might come forward.
- 1.8 In addition to this, a number of the Core Output Indicators as set out in the Government's Good Practice Guide have been able to be measured as a result of work carried out both within the City Council as well as in conjunction with other partners, particularly Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 1.9 Some provisions of the guidance apply to the monitoring of Local Development Frameworks (LDF) rather than the Local Plan regime; therefore, although work is underway on this, it may be several years before some of the provisions of the Guidance can be fulfilled.
- 1.10 This AMR meets the statutory requirements as set out above and some of the additional elements as set out in the Guidance.

Policy context

- 1.11 The Cambridge Local Plan 1996 has been through the review process and was adopted 20th July 2006. However, at the end of the relevant monitoring period the Council was waiting to receive the Inspector's Report on the Local Plan Inquiry held in the last quarter of 2005. For the purposes of this document the 1996 Local Plan was being used for development control decisions, with the Redeposit Draft of the Review as a material consideration. Therefore in this AMR the 1996 Plan will be used unless otherwise stated.
- 1.12 The new Local Plan is a "saved" plan for the next three years, pending the adoption of relevant DPDs. Work on some of these documents has already started – see section three for progress against the LDS.

2 SPATIAL PORTRAIT OF CAMBRIDGE

- 2.1 The latest available population estimates, in 2005, put the population of the City at 111,000. It is the main settlement within a rapidly growing sub-region, which encompasses over 430,390 people living in surrounding villages, new settlements and market towns. Around 23,150 students study at the two Universities in the City. The City is constrained by a tight Green Belt. Current regional and strategic policy proposes relaxation of Green Belt boundaries to allow for more sustainable growth in the Cambridge area to provide more homes for key workers and other groups.
- 2.2 Cambridge is an internationally renowned historic University City attracting over 4 million visitors a year. The City also has a renowned landscape setting with historic and cultural associations such as the Backs, Granchester Meadows and Stourbridge Common. The City has 779 listed buildings. 61 are Grade I, 50 Grade II * and 668 Grade II. Some entries such as those for Colleges or terraces of houses include more than one building or property. Overall there are 1587 Listed Properties 173 Grade I, 59 Grade II * and 1355 Grade II. The City has 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and 11 Historic Parks and Gardens. There are 10 Conservation Areas designated in the City totalling 709.5 ha. This represents 17% of the City area. Over 1000 buildings are designated as being of Local Interest.
- 2.4 The City is an acknowledged world leader in higher education, research and knowledge based industries. It has a prosperous and dynamic economic base in high technology, research and development and related service sector industries. The success of the high technology industry in the area, termed the “Cambridge Phenomenon”, has generated considerable interest and debate in recent years. Biotechnology, health services and other specialist services also play a major part within the local economy. Unemployment levels are typically low, 1.6% at April 2006, and economic activity rates traditionally high.
- 2.4 The City of Cambridge and the surrounding rural district of South Cambridgeshire provide over 150,000 jobs, 79,000 of which are based within the City boundary. Residents of Cambridge who work in the City only constituted just over 35,300 in 2001. Therefore a large proportion of the work force commutes into Cambridge each day.
- 2.5 Cambridge is well served in strategic communications terms, being at a key location on the road network bounded by the A14/M11 and A11, and having good rail links to London and Stansted Airport to the south and with the rest of the eastern region. However, as a small historic City it does suffer from a number of serious local transport problems, particularly in relation to traffic congestion on radial routes and in respect of public transport capacity in the City Centre. A long term integrated transport strategy is being prepared for Cambridge, promoting further development of public transport, park and ride, cycling and other more sustainable forms of movement. The emphasis is to support sustainable development particularly in relation to the high level of planned growth in the Cambridge area.
- 2.6 Affordability of housing is an important issue for many groups, but particularly for key workers and those on lower incomes. Salaries within the Cambridge area are somewhat skewed by the presence of so many high technology companies, as salaries tend to be higher in this industry. Around 20% of the City’s jobs were associated with these firms in 2004.

2.7 Figures on average house prices and median wage levels suggest that in 2004 the ratio or multiplier of wages to average house prices in the City was around 9.0 the highest in the County. For first time buyers the ratio against the cheapest housing available was around 6.2 in 2004. House prices have continued to increase since the last AMR. Average house prices are now around £265,044, an increase of 9.6% in the year to 31st March 2006. Over the same period, however, the City Council has achieved decreases in the number of rough sleepers and the number of homeless households in priority need (see Contextual Indicators Appendix A).

2.8 Ethnic minorities constituted around 10.6% of the population in 2001. 19.1% of students were from ethnic minorities.

2.9 Key drivers of change for our future plans are:

- Coping with the demands for growth and change in a more sustainable way
- Protecting the City's unique environment, setting and heritage
- Providing for enhanced and continued economic growth
- Resolution of the City's transport and movement problems
- Social progress and equity in planning for the future
- Ensuring infrastructure is in place and prudent use of resources
- Tackling affordability of housing particularly for key workers

2.10 Appendix A sets out further Contextual Indicators giving a snap shot of the social, environmental and economic situation in the City.

3 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

- 3.1 As required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the City Council prepared an LDS, which sets out a planning work programme over a three-year period to September 2007. This was approved by Go-East and came into effect from the 23rd March 2005.
- 3.2 A revised LDS was submitted to the Secretary of State in December 2005. This showed revised timetables for the documents in the original LDS and also included an additional document, the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. Go-East agreed informally that the revised timetable for the Cambridge East Area Action Plan would be approved and that the LDS as a whole would be approved subject to agreement on a number of changes.
- 3.3 Since then, a further LDS was submitted in June 2006 setting out a revised timetable for the North West AAP. Go-East formally approved this version in July 2006 subject to some amendments. This version supersedes the December 2005 version. However, as the December 2005 version of the LDS was never formally approved under Regulation 11, and the June 2006 version was produced after the relevant monitoring period the March 2005 LDS has been used to review progress.

Progress on Key Milestones (Extract from LDS)

- 3.4 The planned timetable is highlighted. The actual course of events is shown below each row entry in italics without highlighting. The period April 2005 to March 2006 has been extended to the end of August to provide additional information.

Document	2005										2006						
	Ap	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	Ap	M	J	J	A
Local Plan Review	D	D	D	E	E	E	E/F	F	F	F	F	F	G	H	H		
<i>Actual 1</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>h</i>	
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS																	
SCI						1	2	2	2	3	3/4	4	4	4/5	5	6	6
<i>Actual 2</i>									1	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Core Strategy								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Actual 3</i>														1	1	1	1
Site Specific Allocations								1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
<i>Actual 4</i>																	
Cambridge East AAP	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8
<i>Actual 5</i>	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS																	
Affordable Housing							i	i	ii	ii	ii	ii	lii	iii/i/v	iv	iv	v
<i>Actual 6</i>																	i
Sustainable Communities							i	i	ii	ii	ii	ii	lii	iii/i/v	iv	iv	v
<i>Actual 7</i>													i	i	i	ii	ii
Planning Obligations							i	i	ii	ii	ii	ii	iii	iii/i/v	iv	iv	v
<i>Actual 8</i>													i	i	i	i	ii

Local Plan	Development Plan Documents	Supplementary Planning Documents
A Preparation for Deposit	1 Pre-production background studies and information gathering	i Pre-production background studies and information gathering
B Redeposit public participation	2 Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	ii prepare draft SPD
C Analysis of representations	3 Pre submission public participation on preferred options (6 weeks)	iii Draft SPD issued for public participation (6 weeks)
D Inquiry preparation	4 Consider representations and prepare DPD	iv Consideration of representations and revise SPD
E Inquiry	5 Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation (6 weeks)	v Adoption and publication of SPD
F Inspector's Report writing	6 Consider representations and consult on any objectors sites and Pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination	
G Inspector's Report published	7 Examination period	
H Adopt Local Plan	8 Writing of Inspector's Report	
	9 Receipt of Inspector's binding report	
	10 Adoption and publication of DPD	

Local Plan Review

3.5 The Local Plan Inquiry ran from September to November 2005, with six sitting weeks. The resignation of the Local Plan Programme Officer in April 2005 delayed commencement of the Local Plan Inquiry from July to September and moved back the end of the inquiry from mid October to the end of November. The Inspector's draft Report was received in April 2006, with the final version published in May. The Inspector's Report was binding upon the City Council. The Local Plan was adopted at the full Council Meeting on 20th July 2006.

3.6 Ashwell (Barton Road) Limited, part of the Ashwell Property Group PLC have since made a legal challenge to the adoption of the new Cambridge Local Plan. This is with regard to a site to the north of Barton Road, which is in the Green Belt. Ashwell want this site to be removed from the Green Belt with a view to a mixed use development on the site. The Local Plan remains adopted and planning applications will be determined in accord with its provisions and any other material considerations.

Local Development Framework

3.7 The commencement of work on the following documents was delayed:

- Statement of Community Involvement
- Core Strategy
- Site Specific Allocations
- Affordable Housing SPD
- Sustainable Communities SPD
- Planning Obligations SPD

3.8 This was due to a number of factors, but primarily the knock on effects of:

- The delayed Local Plan Inquiry
- Recruitment difficulties in replacing two members of staff on maternity leave

3.9 This delay was recognised in the revised versions of the LDS in December 2005 and June 2006, and the actual timetable follows much more closely to these versions.

3.10 Of particular note is that it has been decided to delay the start of the Site Specific Allocations document. The reasons for this are:

- The Local Plan already provides up to date land allocations for the next 10 years and allows scope for development to continue beyond 2016.

- To concentrate work on the core strategy (in addition to the other AAPs and SCI) and to produce a robust evidence base. This is particularly in light of the Inspectors' decisions on the first two examinations into the soundness of core strategies, produced by Stafford and Lichfield Councils, which were found to be unsound.

Cambridge East Area Action Plan

3.11 Public consultation on the AAP, which took place in October 2004, did not fully comply with the regulations. The need for South Cambridgeshire District Council to repeat this stage on all of their LDF documents affected the timetable for the joint AAP for Cambridge East. Instead of submitting the plan to the Secretary of State in June/July 2005 this took place in January 2006. The public examination of this document has been scheduled to take place in July 2007.

North West Cambridge Area Action Plan

3.12 This Area Action Plan is also being produced jointly with South Cambridgeshire District Council. As explained above, this AAP was not included in the March 2005 LDS, but was added to the subsequent LDS versions in December 2005 and June 2006. Work is progressing well and public consultation on the Issues and Options Report will take place between 25th September and 6th November 2006.

4 MONITORING PERFORMANCE OF EXISTING POLICIES IN THE CAMBRIDGE LOCAL PLAN 1996

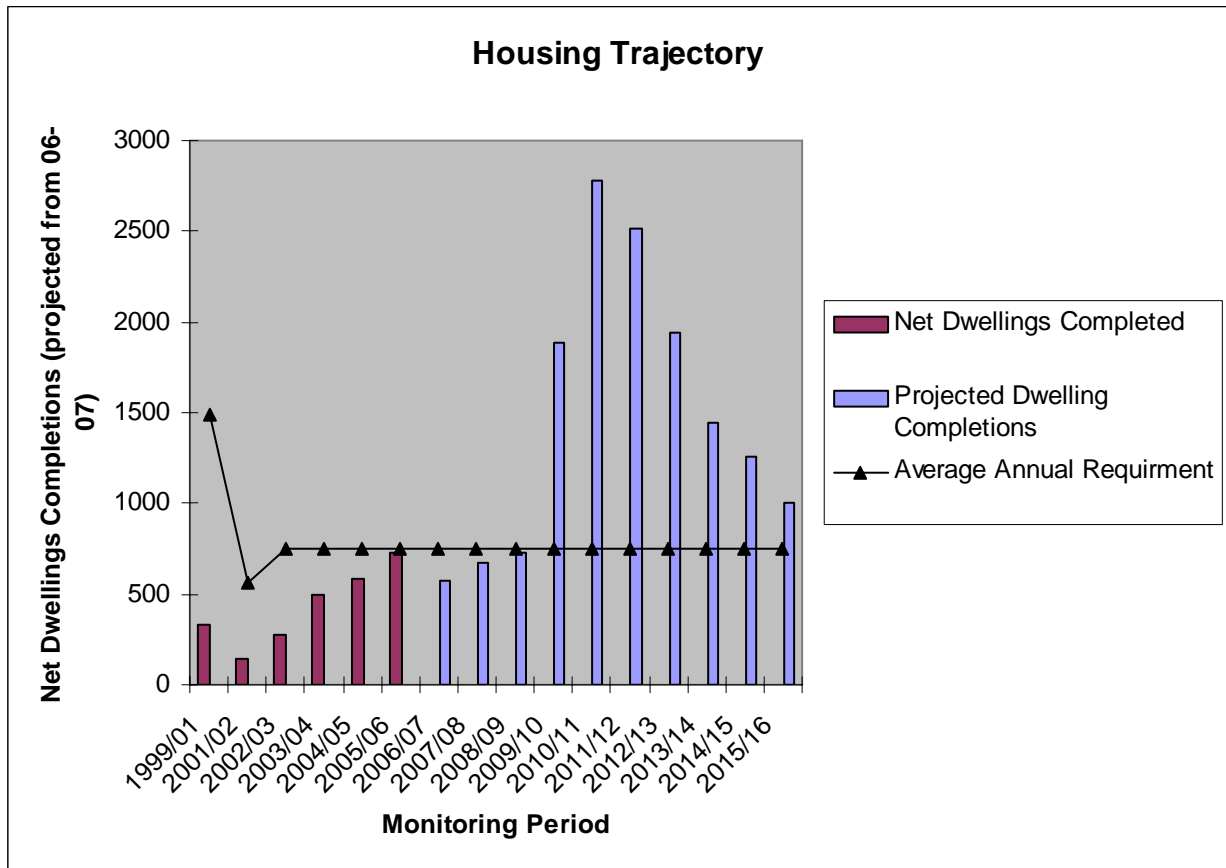
- 4.1 The Cambridge Local Plan was adopted in 1996 and forms part of the Development Plan until superseded by the reviewed Plan, which was adopted 20th July 2006 outside of the relevant monitoring period.
- 4.2 The 1996 Plan contains a wide range of policies that cover issues relating to the following subject areas:
- Environmental Overview
 - Natural Environment
 - Built Environment
 - Housing
 - Community Services
 - Recreation and Leisure
 - Higher and Further Education
 - Employment
 - Shopping
 - Tourism
 - Utility Services
 - Transport
 - Action – Getting things done
- 4.3 There are 238 policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 1996. The majority of these are for development control operational guidance. There are only a limited number of policies with specific time related wording with targets and indicators. As the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 has been adopted, albeit after the end of the monitoring period for this AMR it makes sense to focus future resources on measuring indicators relating to this Plan rather than the 1996, which has been superseded.
- 4.4 As part of the Cambridge Local Plan Review all policies were examined and reviewed, considering their use and whether they were being used or were capable of being used effectively.
- 4.5 Approximately 50 of the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 1996 have been discarded and many more have been completely revised. Site-specific policies have in part been implemented or the sites reviewed and either carried forward or discarded as part of the Review. Appendix B contains a list of policies that, as part of the Local Plan Review, were considered to be either unimplemented or in need of review, the reasons why and the suggested action to be taken.
- 4.6 Next years AMR will review the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan when considering policy implementation.

5 HOUSING TRAJECTORY

- 5.1 The Regulations require that the AMR contains net annual completions for the current monitoring period and also for the period since a policy outlining dwelling requirements for the City was adopted.
- 5.2 In order to produce a meaningful housing trajectory for Cambridge it has been necessary to put to one side the 1996 Cambridge Local Plan as it does not contain a policy setting out a housing requirement. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003) Policy P5/1 sets out a requirement of 12,500 dwellings to be completed in the City between 1999 and 2016. The Cambridge Local Plan 2006 covers the same period with the same requirement (Policy 5/1 Housing Provision). The housing trajectory is measured against these policies. Although the 2006 Plan hadn't been adopted by the end of the monitoring period, making use of the allocations in that Plan has enabled a more evidence based trajectory to be developed.
- 5.3 A table setting out details of the housing trajectory including completions to date and projected completions to 2016 is contained in Appendix C. The graph below illustrates completions over the same period against the required average annual Structure Plan rate of 746 dwellings.
- 5.4 For the period 1st April 2005 to 31st March 2006, 733 dwellings were completed (net) and in the period mid 1999 to 31st March 2006 2,684 dwellings were completed. This leaves 9,816 dwellings to be completed up to 2016.
- 5.5 The projected completions for the remaining years consist of those coming forward from the Urban Extension sites, other Local Plan allocations, large sites with planning permission and a windfall allowance (see Appendix C).
- 5.6 The graph (Figure 1, below) and trajectory (Appendix C) show that in the early years, completions have been below the average annual requirement. This is because larger sites, particularly those allocated on the edge of Cambridge require a long lead in time and are therefore unlikely to bring forward significant numbers of completions until at least 2009/10. In addition these sites could not be released from the Green Belt until the adoption of the Local Plan. Two applications for parts of the Southern Fringe area are currently being considered by the Council's Development Control section. Overall it shows that the City Council will meet its housing requirement when the urban extension sites come forward for development.
- 5.7 The development of the urban extensions is a complicated and challenging process. This will inevitably result in changes to the housing trajectory, these changes will be captured in future AMRs. The complexity of site delivery issues are likely to result in the dwelling target of 12,500 dwellings by 2016 being met, but not exceeded to the extent indicated by the table in Appendix C. There is some doubt as to whether current projected levels of completions indicated for the years 2009/10 to 2012/2013 in the table are realistic although they are based on information received from developers involved in the projects.

5.8 In last year's trajectory it was projected that 425 dwellings would be completed for this monitoring period, which has subsequently proved to be an underestimate of dwellings actually completed. Due to time pressures last year the City Council was unable to provide a considered approach to projections (other than for the urban extensions). This year we have carried out a more systematic review of development that is likely to come forward in the City to 2016.

Figure 1: Housing Completions and Projected Completions 1st July 1999 to 31st March 2016.



Notes:

99 – 01 This covers a two-year period (1.7.99 – 30.6.01) and cannot be separated because of the way the source material was collected and the need to use a consistent source for completions. The Average Annual Requirement has been doubled to reflect this.

01 – 02 This covers a nine month period (1.7.01 – 31.3.02) as the monitoring year was moved from mid-year to mid-year to April to April (1st April to 31st March each year). The Average Annual Requirement has been correspondingly reduced.

Average Annual Requirement – this is the Structure Plan requirement of 12,500 averaged over the number of years over which the dwellings need to be provided. In this case the figure is 746 dwellings per year (gives a total of 12,496) – except for the periods as noted above.

Projected completions have been calculated using urban extensions, Local Plan allocations, large sites with planning permission and a windfall allowance. See Appendix C for further details.

6 DEVELOPMENT MONITORING FRAMEWORK

- 6.1 The role and importance of monitoring has long been recognised by Cambridge City Council as a vital part of the plan making and review process. It enables feedback on the performance of policies and the physical effects they have on the City. However, the existing systems will only go part way in meeting the guidance issued by the ODPM and in supporting the new planning system.
- 6.2 Monitoring is a key feature of the new system and as such is central to the plan making process. The following sections set out how the City Council intends to ensure that monitoring is integral to this process and then how existing monitoring processes and procedures will need to be developed to meet this challenge.

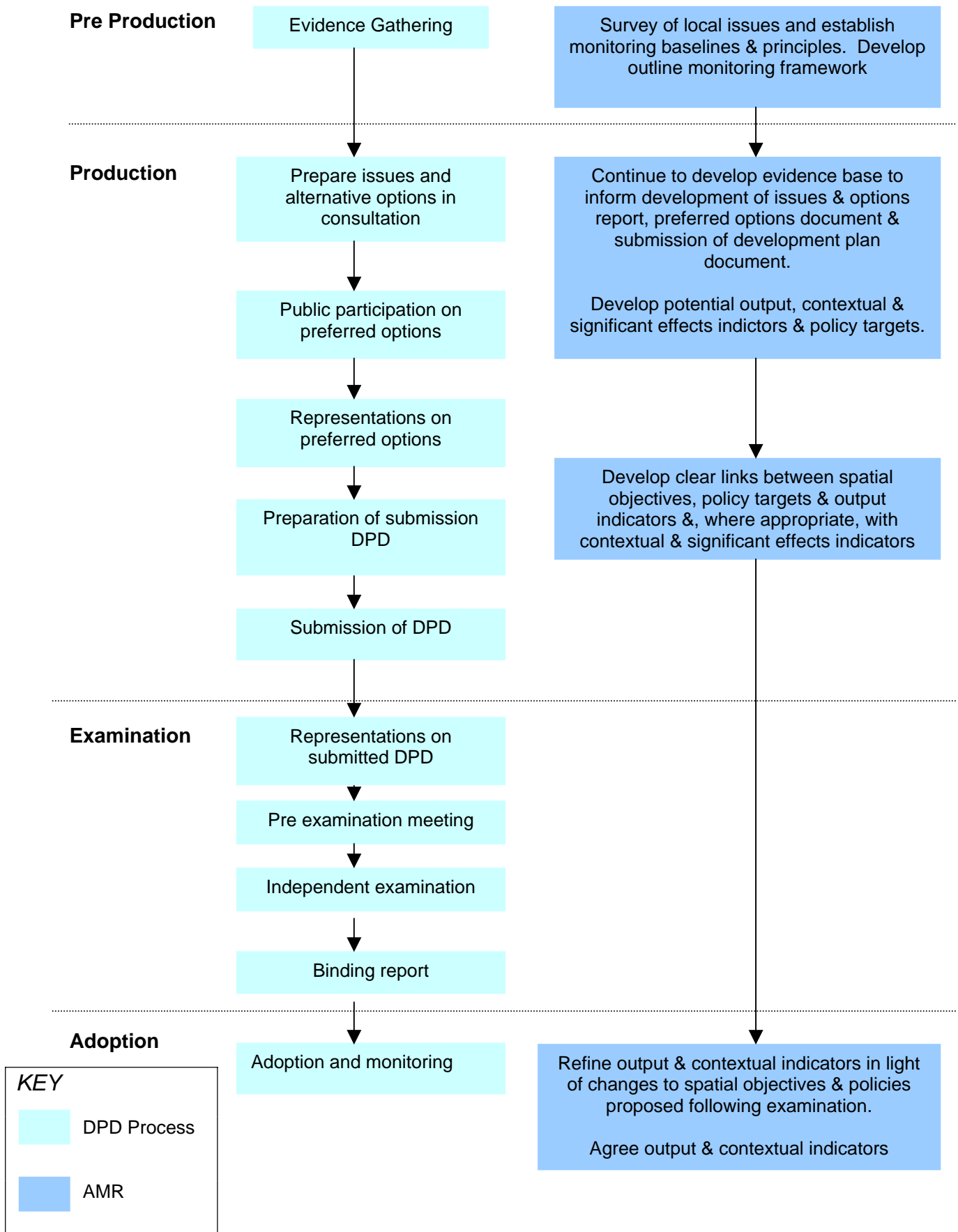
Monitoring and DPD Production

- 6.3 Monitoring will be crucial to the successful delivery of the LDF, enabling the development of a comprehensive evidence base, which will in turn inform the preparation of DPDs. Monitoring will also provide a feedback loop mechanism, giving information about policy performance and highlighting policies that need to be replaced/amended.

Integrating Monitoring with DPD Preparation

- 6.4 Figure 2 provides a diagrammatic representation of how monitoring relates to the various stages of DPD preparation. The progress of the City Council in preparing its DPDs can be seen from the key milestones chart developed for the LDS (see section 3).
- 6.5 It is at the pre-production stage that the City Council will begin to prepare the evidence base that will underpin each DPD. This will consist of existing social, environmental and economic conditions within the District and will draw upon existing and new survey data. The survey data utilised will be dependent on the type of DPD being prepared, but could include surveys of land availability, development densities, needs studies, and other environmental factors such as contamination and flood risk.
- 6.6 The evidence base will be used to identify issues and options for future development at this stage and lead to the formulation of spatial objectives and vision. Feedback from the consultation at this stage and the initial Sustainability Appraisal report will allow for the continued development of the evidence base.
- 6.7 The evidence base will also be used at the preferred options stage, in order to set out and appraise the spatial vision, spatial strategy and draft policies. It is at this stage that the proposed monitoring strategy will be developed. By developing this alongside policies the Council will ensure that policies are capable of being monitored. Indicators identified at the policy formulation stage will be used in future AMRs to show whether policies are being implemented in the first instance and then what the effects of implementation are – whether expected or unexpected.
- 6.8 The Good Practice Guide developed by the ODPM recommends that local authorities apply the objectives-policies-targets-indicators approach to

Figure 2 – Relationship between Monitoring and Development Plan Document Preparation (adapted from Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide)



formulating a monitoring strategy for its DPDs. Under this approach a clear set of objectives, policies, targets and indicators should be developed in order to facilitate implementation, monitoring and review.

- 6.9 Policy targets linked to output indicators will provide a benchmark for measuring policy implementation. These targets must reflect the real world developments that can be directly influenced by the LDF, for example housing completions and provision of open space.
- 6.10 Sustainability appraisal targets will be linked to the objectives and related indicators developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of DPDs. These targets will provide a benchmark against which the significant effects of policy implementation can be measured.
- 6.11 Targets must be realistic and achievable within the specified timeframe. In developing targets, the ODPM recommend that authorities adopt the 'SMART' approach of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound targets wherever possible.
- 6.12 Responses to the preferred options consultation, along with the full Sustainability Appraisal, will continue to inform all aspects of the DPD. It will also enable the development of clear links between spatial objectives, policy targets and proposed output, significant effects and contextual indicators.
- 6.13 The final stage in integrating the monitoring and review process with the development of DPDs arises as a result of the Examination and publication of the Inspector's Report. The Examination will look at the soundness of the document, and this will include an assessment of the evidence base and the appropriateness of the monitoring framework. Modifications may need to be made to the proposed monitoring strategy, including the output, significant effects and contextual indicators, in light of the Inspector's report. Once agreed, the monitoring strategy, including the policy targets, output and contextual indicators and sustainability appraisal targets and significant effects indicators will need to be reported in the AMR.

Linkages with other Authorities

- 6.14 The City Council is currently working with South Cambridgeshire District Council in the preparation of joint AAPs for Cambridge East and North West Cambridge. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council will produce their own AMRs, which will deal with the part of Cambridge East and North West Cambridge that is within their respective administration boundaries.
- 6.15 It will also be important to monitor the development as a whole and to this end Core Indicators have been developed for Cambridge East APP (to date) to draw together the monitoring of the development across both districts. For example this will provide for monitoring of housing completions against the policy requirements for the development as a whole as set out in the AAP. A number of specific local indicators have also been developed to enable monitoring of policies in the AAP that set specific requirements for development, for example housing density and access to public transport (see Appendix D). Policy development for other urban extensions to Cambridge will also require partnership working with South Cambridgeshire District Council in a similar way. These will be highlighted in the City Council's LDS in due course.

Strategic Development and Monitoring Framework

6.16 The Guidance recognises that the first AMRs will not fully meet all its requirements. The aim of this section is to outline how the City Council will develop its systems to better meet the requirements in relation to indicators identified in the Guidance and also future indicators identified through the development of DPDs. The City Council recognises that a considerable amount of work and resources will be required to develop the systems that will be necessary to meet these requirements and support the LDF development and implementation.

- The Guidance proposes the use of three types of indicators:
- Contextual indicators – these describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which LDF policies operate.
- Output Indicators – these will be used to assess the performance of policies in the LDF. The Guidance sets out a number of Core National Output Indicators, which reflect key basic topics and a number of national policy initiatives (see Appendix E). In addition to these local authorities should develop Core Local Output Indicators, which should reflect particular local issues that are not covered by the national indicators again in relation to policies in the LDF.
- Significant Effects Indicators – these should be linked to the Sustainability Appraisal objectives and indicators and relevant issues highlighted as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of LDDs. By monitoring these in relation to implementation of the LDF policies it will be possible to compare the predicted effects with the actual outcomes experienced due to policy implementation.

6.17 A Spatial Portrait and a number of contextual indicators have been included in this AMR and reflect the wider social, environmental and economic background of the local area. These indicators have been selected to reflect key characteristics of the local area across a wider range of topics to enable trends to be observed over time. In future years these indicators may be added to if other key issues become apparent.

6.18 The main focus of this section is the need to develop monitoring systems to deliver information on the Core National Output Indicators and also how that can be further developed as DPDs are progressed and new Core Local Output Indicators and significant effects indicators are established

6.19 The development of these indicators is likely to occur over the next few years. In part this will reflect the development of the LDF as it replaces the “saved” Local Plan, however, the Guidance sets Core National Indicators, which the City Council needs to ensure are monitored fully as soon as possible. In addition Go-East have suggested that gypsy and traveller issues should be monitored at this level. A full list of these indicators is added as Appendix E. Existing monitoring systems are able to cope with some of these indicators, but systems will need to be developed to cover others. In addition coordination and comparison is needed between data sets used at the local and regional level. Appendix F sets out Core National Output Indicators the City Council has been able to draw together with commentary for this year. In future years these will need to be developed and gaps filled. In

addition to reporting these indicators, targets have been included where appropriate or indeed where they exist either at a local or national level. Any further issues for consideration are also contained in the commentary.

- 6.20 A key issue is to deliver information in an efficient, effective and consistent way. It is recognised that along with many others we hold a large amount of information covering a wide range of subjects. Minimising duplication of work across the City Council and between ourselves and other partners is important in using scarce resources efficiently. In addition joint work will be vital concerning information on developments that bridge authority boundaries.
- 6.21 Work is being carried out to coordinate our approach to the use of land use based indicators and measures that are used across the Council in a wide range of reports. These include the Best Value Performance Plan, Housing Investment Programme, Community Strategy and Environment Strategy. The aim is to, where possible, align indicators and definitions to reduce the time consuming reworking of figures for indicators of a similar nature that don't add value. These considerations need to be carried through to indicators developed in the future as part of the LDF process to ensure consistency and to promote efficient use of resources.
- 6.22 Working with other partners, particularly the County Council will be key in ensuring efficiency, effective working and consistency. The City and County Councils work together to provide land use monitoring data for their respective needs and to feed into the Regional Annual Monitoring Report (RAMR). Increasing in importance is the need to ensure that datasets are agreed and reconciled and careful consideration is given to appropriateness of measures and definitions of datasets.
- 6.23 The City Council is working in partnership with the neighbouring authority of South Cambridgeshire District Council on a number of urban extensions. One of these sites, Cambridge East is awaiting examination. Work has been carried out to identify appropriate indicators that have been developed as part of the plan making process and presenting agreed figures for use in the two authorities AMRs will be key.
- 6.24 The City Council has its own monitoring systems covering residential and student accommodation and commercial and retail uses in the form of an Access database. This has been used since the mid 80s to keep track of developments and planning permissions in the City. This continues to be the cornerstone of land use monitoring for the City Council but needs to be reviewed and developed if it is to meet the needs for monitoring information for AMRs and in support of the LDF.
- 6.25 The Guidance notes that monitoring the LDF should be a continuation and development of existing good practice and that authorities should build upon their existing monitoring systems.
- 6.26 A data matching exercise has been undertaken to identify sources for the Core National Output Indicators – the results of which can be seen in Appendix F. Where no figures are available for this year further work is needed to develop sources and capacity with other colleagues, organisations and agencies. Again Appendix F identifies where this is needed and what work needs to be carried out to make progress on delivering these indicators in future years.

- 6.27 As work progresses on the LDF it will be necessary to develop new indicators to monitor the effectiveness of LDF planning policies and report results in subsequent AMRs. Work on the LDF key document the Core Strategy is due to commence in the New Year. As policies are developed consideration will need to be given as to how they will be monitored and reported in terms of appropriate targets and indicators and whether these are based on information we already have access to or whether new sources need to be identified.
- 6.28 Significant Effects Indicators will also be developed as part of the DPD process, linked to the Sustainability Appraisal. As DPDs come forward Significant Effects Indicators will be developed. How these will be monitored and reported in the AMR will need to be considered in the same way.

7 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 The aim of this AMR was to build on last years publication, to continue to meet the statutory requirements and to develop the AMR towards a more comprehensive document more in line with the Good Practice Guidance.
- 7.2 More work is needed to fully meet the policy aspirations of the Government for the AMR. The Council will work with other partners to build this further for future years. However, it should be noted that some of the provisions outlined in the Good Practice Guide will not apply until the Council has adopted LDDs.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Contextual Indicators 2006 Cambridge City AMR

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Population Characteristics					
Population	Total Population	111,000	Count	Mid 2005	Research Group Cambs County Council
	Annual Change	700	Count	2004-5	
	Average Change Since 2001	275	Count		
Students	Total numbers attending Cambridge University and Anglia Ruskin University	23,150	Count	2000/2001	Cambridge University/Anglia Ruskin University
Ethnicity	White	89.4	%	2001	Census 2001
	Mixed	2.0	%	2001	Census 2001
	Asian or Asian British	3.8	%	2001	Census 2001
	Black or Black British	1.3	%	2001	Census 2001
	Chinese	2.1	%	2001	Census 2001
	Other ethnic group	1.4	%	2001	Census 2001
	Total	108,861	Count	2001	Census 2001
Household Characteristics	Total Households	42,658	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Average Household Size	2.55	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Single Adult Households Non Pensioner	21.7	%	2001	Census 2001
	Single Adult Households Pensioner	14.1	%	2001	Census 2001
	Couple Households No Children	16.9	%	2001	Census 2001
	Couple Households With Dependant Children	16.4	%	2001	Census 2001
	Lone Parents With Dependant Children	4.8	%	2001	Census 2001
	Other Households	26.1	%	2001	Census 2001

Dwelling Stock	LA	7,600	Count	1 st April 2006	HSSA 2006
	Social Rented RSL's & Other Public Sector	3,556	Count	1 st April 2006	HSSA 2006
	Private Sector Non RSL	35,113	Count	1 st April 2006	HSSA 2006
	Total Dwellings	46,269	Count	1 st April 2006	HSSA 2006 & Council Tax
Average House Price	Terraced	264,635	Price £	1 st Quarter 2006	Research Group Cambs County Council/Land Registry
	Semi Detached	255,512	Price £	1 st Quarter 2006	Research Group Cambs County Council/Land Registry
	Flat/Maisonette	165,383	Price £	1 st Quarter 2006	Research Group Cambs County Council/Land Registry
	Detached	475,039	Price £	1 st Quarter 2006	Research Group Cambs County Council/Land Registry
	Lowest 25% Quartile price	156,950	Price £	1 st Quarter 2005	Research Group Cambs County Council/Land Registry
Homelessness	No homeless households in priority need	179	Count	2005/2006	HSSA 2006
	Rough Sleepers	2	Count	1 st April 2006	HSSA 2006
Gypsy & Travellers Housing	Estimated No Gypsy/Traveller Households in District	55	Count Households	2005	CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006
	No of licensed permanent sites within LA	2	Count	2005	Environment & Planning CCC Both private sites.
	No of transit sites	0	Count	2006	Need identified in Local Plan for a transit site. ODPM calculation of need 15 pitches.
	No of permanent licensed pitches in District	43	Count	2005	Environment & Planning CCC
	Average no unauthorised caravans 2002-2004	3	Count	2005	ODPM Jan and July Counts

	Households living in LA housing	37	Count	2005	ODPM Count/CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006
Economic Characteristics	Economic Activity rate	80.0	%	2005	ONS/Nomis
	Unemployed	1,377	Count	April 2006	
	Unemployed Rate	1.6	%	April 2006	
Business Start Ups/Closures	No VAT registered companies	3,500	Count	Dec 2004	ONS/Nomis/County Research Group
	Net change End 2000-End 2004	135	Count	Dec 2004	ONS/Nomis/County Research Group
Business Premises Availability Rates (floorspace)	B1a/b	18.0	%	2 nd Quarter 2006	Bidwells Data Book
	Laboratories	15.0	%	2 nd Quarter 2006	Bidwells Data Book
	B1c, B2 ,B8	9.8	%	2 nd Quarter 2006	Bidwells Data Book (excluding out City coverage)
Earnings	Gross Household Income Median	27,628	Count £	Aug 2005	CACI /County Research Group
Deprivation	LA Average Score	14.58	Rank	2004	IMD ODPM
	LA Rank Of Average Score	218	Rank	2004	IMD ODPM
	SOA's in 20% most deprived	14	Count	2004	IMD ODPM
Crime Rates	Crime Rate Per 1000 population	128.6	Count per 1000 population	2005/6	Cambridgeshire Crime Research Team
Commuting Characteristics	Total Workforce Population	78,667	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Employed Residents 2001	49,221	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Live and work in Cambridge 2001	35,360	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Percent living & working in Cambridge 2001	71.8	%		Census 2001
	Percent living & working in Cambridge 1991	79.0	%	1991	Census 1991
	Live in South Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001	20,727	Count	2001	Census 2001

	Live in East Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001	6,227	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Live in Hunts and work in Cambridge 2001	4,248	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Live in Suffolk and work in Cambridge 2001	4,067	Count	2001	Census 2001
	Live rest of UK and work in Cambridge	8,048	Count	2001	Census 2001
Mode of Travel to work	Work From Home	5.4	%	2001	Census 2001
	Public Transport	9.5	%	2001	Census 2001
	Car	57.4	%	2001	Census 2001
	Cycle/Motorcycle/walk	27.3	%	2001	Census 2001
	Other	0.5	%	2001	Census 2001
Environment Characteristics				2004	Environment & Planning
Air Pollution					
Annual Average Concentration Nitrogen Dioxide (NO ₂)	Regent St & (exceedences hourly average)	45 (0)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec05	CCC & Netcen
	Silver St & (exceedences hourly average)	34 (0)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
	Gonville Place & (exceedences hourly average)	48 (9)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
	Parker St & (exceedences hourly average)	44 (0)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
	Newmarket Road & (exceedences hourly average)	30 (0)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
Annual Average Fine Particles (PM ₁₀)	Regent St & (exceedences daily average)	N/A	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec05	CCC & Netcen
	Silver St & (exceedences daily average)	23 (3)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
	Gonville Place & (exceedences daily average)	24 (0)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen

	Parker St & (exceedences daily average)	33 (20)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
	Newmarket Rd & (exceedences daily average)	23 (4)	ug/m ³	Jan-Dec 05	CCC & Netcen
Open Space	Area of Public Open Space per 1,000 population	2.2	ha	2004	Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2004
	Percentage of total area of semi-natural green spaces accessible to public	35.6	%	2004	Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2004
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population	0.23	ha	2005	CCC Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report March 2005

APENDIX B: POLICY REVIEW

Policy	Title	Reason	Remedy
EO7	Energy efficient development and means of transport	Unlikely to be used as reason for refusal	Delete
EO9	Impact of environmental improvements on play, wildlife and small business	Not need separate policy	Combine with EO8
EO10	Removal or improvement of eyesores	Not need separate policy	Combine with general environmental improvement policy
NE9	Consideration of natural processes and nature conservation	Does not reflect role of biodiversity and are based approach	Review and amend
NE12	City wildlife sites	Does not reflect role of biodiversity and are based approach	Review and amend
NE14	Land reclamation, land drainage and large scale development affecting the City	Does not reflect role of biodiversity and are based approach	Review and amend
NE15	Wildlife corridors	Does not reflect role of biodiversity and are based approach	Review and amend
BE4	Impact on townscape or landscape of the surrounding area	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE2
BE10	Commercial industrial and retail buildings – external environment	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE2
BE11	Commercial industrial and retail buildings – design	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE2
BE12	Infill sites and alterations to existing buildings	Not needed separately	Combine with BE2
BE13	Access for people with disabilities – provision in non-domestic development	Not needed separately	Combine with BE14
BE14	Improvements in historic buildings	Not needed separately	Combine with BE2
BE16	Street scene – shop fronts of visual or historic interest	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE17	New shop fronts	Not needed separately	Combine with

			BE19
BE18	Cash points	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE19	Signs	Not needed separately	Combine with others
BE20	Illuminated signs	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE21	Traditional sign design	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE22	Banner signs	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE23	Blinds, awnings, shutters and grills	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE24	Advertisement hoardings	Not needed separately	Combine with BE19
BE26	Bin stores, TV aerials, satellite dishes and other equipment	Not needed separately	Combine with BE2
BE27	Scott telephone kiosks, post boxes and similar features	Not appropriate as policy	Delete
BE28	Conservation areas – boundaries and designation	Repeating Government guidance	Delete
BE31	Outline planning permission in conservation areas	Not needed as policy	In text
BE33	Use of listed buildings	Repeating Government guidance	In text
BE35	Listed building character and setting	Repeating Government guidance	In text
BE36	Listed buildings – change of use	Review need for policy	Merge/In text
BE37	External and internal alterations	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE38
BE38	Measures to minimise loss of historic fabric and character	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE37
BE39	Sympathetic repair	Not need separate policy	Combine with others
BE40	Archaeology – ancient monuments and sites of archaeological importance	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE41
BE41	Archaeological assessment and evaluation	Not need separate policy	Combine with BE40
HO1	Five year supply of housing land	No longer needed as policy	Delete

HO2	Renewal of planning permission for housing	Not needed as a policy	In text
HO3	Sites allocated for housing development	Some implemented, review others	Review and combine with HO4
HO4	Sites with potential for housing development	Some implemented, review others	Review and combine with HO3
HO7	Affordable housing from development proposals	Not need separate policy	Combine with HO8
HO8	Restriction of occupancy to persons in need	Not need separate policy	Combine with Ho7
HO10	HMOs – appropriate locations	Not need separate policy	Combine with HO11 and HO12
HO11	Type of houses where planning permission will not be given for change of use to HMO	Not need separate policy	Combine with HO10 and HO12
HO12	Criteria for judging development of HMO	Not need separate policy	Combine with HO10 and HO11
RL6	Adventure playground	Not needed as policy	Delete/In text
RL9	Local Indoor Sports Centres	Not needed as policy	Delete/In text
RL29	Community access to recreation and leisure facilities	Not need separate policy	Combine with RL11
HE9	Conference facilities	Not used	Review and delete?
S5	Cambridge Market	Not used	Review and delete?
SH16	Extensions and improvements to local shops	Not need separate policy	Combine with other
US2	Waste treatment and disposal facilities with industrial development	Not need separate policy	Combine with US1
US4	Impact of development on the emergency services	Not needed as policy	In text
TR1	Land use and transport issues	Not appropriate as policy	In text
TR2	Impact of development proposals on transport systems	Not appropriate as policy	In text
TR3	Environmental impact of traffic generated by development	Not appropriate as policy	In text
TR10	Cambridge Station	Superseded by Station	Delete

		Area Development Framework	
TR11	Additional station	No longer needed	Delete
TR13	Freight movement developments which involve bulky or high volume material	Need to identify site	Review
TR14	Transport depots	Need to identify site	Review
TR16	Improvements and extension to the pedestrian network	Not appropriate as text	In text
TR19	Improvement and extension to the cycle network	Not appropriate as policy	In text and SPD
TR26	Hierarchy of roads	Not appropriate as policy	Delete
TR28	Local access roads and roads within development	Not appropriate as policy	Design guidance
TR31	Bus priority	Not appropriate as policy	Delete
TR32	Evaluation of bus priority measures	Not appropriate as policy	Delete
TR33	Bus accessibility levels and bus passenger facilities	Not appropriate as policy	Delete
TR34	Taxi services	Not appropriate as policy	In text
TR35 – TR54	Various	Need to identify genuine land use planning issues and review, amend and rationalise as necessary	Rationalise and identify genuine land use planning issues

APPENDIX C: HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Housing Trajectory for Cambridge 1999-2016

	*	**															
Area	1999/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Totals
Actual Completions	388	152	331	497	583	733											2684
Projections																	
Windfall allowance							100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1000
Urban Extensions									140	1148	1290	1476	993	880	700	700	7327
Local Plan Allocations								180	228	311	834	939	848	460	460	200	4460
Existing Permissions - Local Plan allocations and site >100 dwellings							470	397	259	331	553	0	0	0	0	0	2010
Total	388	152	331	497	583	733	570	677	727	1890	2777	2515	1941	1440	1260	1000	17481
Annual Requirement @ Structure Plan rate of 746pa *	1492	560	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	746	12496
Cumulative under/oversupply	-1104	-1512	-1927	-2176	-2339	-2353	-2528	-2597	-2616	-1472	559	23281	3523	4217	4731	4985	

Notes

*Source data is only available for a two-year period (1.7.99 – 30.6.01). Annual Average Requirement is doubled to reflect this.

**Nine month period as monitoring year was moved from mid-year to mid-year to April to April (1st April to 31st March each year). Annual Average Requirement reduced to reflect this.

The Structure Plan target is for 12,500 dwellings to 2016. This table indicates a potential over supply, which is due to the need to allocate enough land to meet the target when there is so much uncertainty about Cambridge East.

For consistency the figures used for completions are those submitted by Cambridgeshire County Council to the Regional Annual Monitoring Report for 2006

APPENDIX D: CAMBRIDGE EAST INDICATORS (extract from Cambridge East Area Action Plan – Submission Draft)

Table E4: Cambridge East Core and Local Output Indicators

Objective B/a: To create a new and distinctive sustainable community on the eastern edge of Cambridge connected to the rest of the City by high quality public transport and other non-car modes of transport which will enhance the special character of the City and it's setting.						
Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Policies	Targets	Data Source
CE01	Total Housing Completions / Annual Rate	Core	D4/a	CE/10 Cambridge East Housing	To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing development for (1) approximately 10,000-12,000 dwellings at the Cambridge East site as a whole before 2016, and (2) approximately 1,500-2,000 dwellings by 2016. <i>The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for Cambridge East will be monitored through the Cambridge East housing trajectory.</i>	Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Survey
CE02	Housing Density	Core	D4/b	CE/10 Cambridge East Housing	At least 50 dwellings per hectare	Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Survey
CE03	Housing Mix	Core	D4/c	CE/10 Cambridge East Housing	No specific target - Cambridge East should provide a mix of housing sizes that address the level of need for smaller 1 and 2 bedroom homes in the Cambridge area whilst at the same time creating a balanced community for the long term.	Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Survey
CE04	Employment Land Supply by type	Core	D5/a, D5/b	CE/11 Cambridge East Employment	Equivalent of 20-25 hectares of employment land.	Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Survey
CE05	Distance to Public Transport	Local	D7/d, D7/l	CE/14 Alternative Modes and Parking	All development within 600m of a stop on dedicated local busway or 400m of other local bus stops. <i>The Total housing completions and annual rate of completions for Cambridge East will be monitored through the Cambridge East housing trajectory.</i>	Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Survey

Objective B/a: To create a new and distinctive sustainable community on the eastern edge of Cambridge connected to the rest of the City by high quality public transport and other non-car modes of transport which will enhance the special character of the City and it's setting.

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Policies	Targets	Data Source
CE06	Distance to public Open Space	Local	D11/b	CE/24 Public Open Space and Sports Provision	Formal sports pitches within 1000m; No home more than 60m from a LAP; No Home more that 240m from a LEAP; No home more than 600m from a NEAP or SIP.	DEVCON/ South Cambs GIS/Cambridge City Council
CE07	Renewable energy installed by type	Core	D14/e	CE/28 Energy	Renewable energy to provide at least 10% of predicted energy requirements	DTI/OFGEM
CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions.	Core	E2/a, D6/c	CE/40 Infrastructure Provision, CE/12 Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture	Targets to be detailed through s.46 agreement or planning obligations.	South Cambs DC/Cambridge City Council

APPENDIX E: Core National Output Indicators.

Taken from: Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators
Update 1/2005, October 2005 and guidance from Go-East.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

- Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.
- Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.
- Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.
- Employment land available by type.
- Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.
- Amount of employment land lost to residential development.

HOUSING

- Housing trajectory showing:
 - Net additional dwellings over the previous five year period or since the start of the relevant development plan document period, whichever is the longer;
 - Net additional dwellings for the current year;
 - Projected net additional dwellings up to the end of the relevant development plan document period or over a ten year period from its adoption, whichever is the longer;
 - The annual net additional dwelling requirement; and
 - Annual average number of net additional dwellings needed to meet overall housing requirements, having regard to previous year's performance.
- Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land.
- Percentage of new dwellings completed at:
 - Less than 30 dwellings per hectare;
 - Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; and
 - Above 50 dwellings per hectare.
- Affordable housing completions.

TRANSPORT

- Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.
- Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).

LOCAL SERVICES

- Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development.
- Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres.
- Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.

FLOOD PROTECTION AND WATER QUALITY

- Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment agency on either flood defence grounds or water quality.

BIODIVERSITY

- Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: change in priority habitats and species (by type); and change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

- Renewable energy capacity installed by type.

GYPSIES AND TRAVELLERS

- Number of authorised public and private sites (both permanent and transit) and numbers of caravans on them over the period monitored, and any changes during the period.
- Number of unauthorised sites and numbers of caravans on them (broken down if possible by unauthorised encampments, i.e. “roadside” encampments; and unauthorised developments, i.e. land owned by the occupant with planning permission) and any known changes during the period. In each case site details should be provided wherever possible, i.e. address of site and number of caravans and changes over the period.
- Details of any permissions granted for new public or private sites, or expansion of existing sites, during the monitoring period; and any other unimplemented permissions outstanding at the end of the period.
- Progress of any work to assess the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers in accordance with the requirements of housing legislation and planning policy. If none is underway when this is anticipated to be undertaken and the nature of this work, i.e. county-wide assessment or jointly with neighbouring authorities.
- More generally, an assessment of the use and performance of existing development plan policies on this issue.

APPENDIX F – CORE NATIONAL AND REGIONAL OUTPUT INDICATORS FIGURES

Indicator	Target	Figure	Source	Commentary
1: Business Development				
1a: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type		B1(a) 585 B1(b) 7437 B1(c) 0 B2 0 B8 0	County Council*	All figures in square metres. The City Council is undertaking an Employment Land Review to consider the future direction of employment development. This will consider, amongst other things, existing stock, the market in Cambridge and future allocations and will form part of the evidence base for the Core Strategy of the Local Development Framework.
1b: Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, in employment or regeneration areas.		B1(a) 0 B1(b) 0 B1(c) 0 B2 0 B8 0	County Council*	
1c: Amount of floorspace by employment type, which is on previously developed land.		B1(a) 585 B1(b) 7437 B1(c) 0 B2 0 B8 0	County Council*	All figures in square metres.

1d: Employment land available by type		<p style="text-align: center;">Permission LP Allocations</p> <p>B1(unspecified) 0 0.63 B1(a) 5.91 5.06 B1(b) 7.89 13.81 B1(c) 2.09 0.12 B2 1.26 3.21 B8 2.38 3.0</p>	County Council*	All figures in hectares.
1e: Losses of employment land in (i) employment/regeneration areas and (ii) local authority area.		(i) -0.02 (ii) -2.18	County Council*	All figures in hectares.
1f: Amount of employment land lost to residential development		-1.16	County Council*	All figures in hectares.
2: Housing				
2a: Housing trajectory	12,500 dwelling by 2016	See section in main report and Appendix C		
2b: Percentage of new and converted dwellings on previously developed land	<p>Structure Plan target is 65% (1999 – 2016)</p> <p>BVPI target for 05/06 was 90%</p> <p>Future targets: 06/07 – 90% 07/08 – 80% 08/09 – 60%</p>	98.3%	County Council*	The indicator shows that the City Council is achieving targets in this area. Development of new dwellings occurs mainly on previously developed land in the City, however, in the future a number of greenfield sites are required to be brought forward for development to meet the City's housing requirement so this figure will decrease. Targets for future years

				reflect this.
2c: Percentage of new dwellings completed at: Less than 30 dwellings per hectare; Between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare; Above 50 dwellings per hectare.		<30 dph – 0% 30 – 50 dph – 10.5% >50 dph – 89.5%	County Council*	This indicator shows that land coming forward for residential development is being used efficiently in the City achieving high quality developments at high density. The average density of developments completed in the last year is 82.8 dwellings per hectare.
2d: Affordable housing completions		329	County Council*	A high level of affordable dwellings have been completed this year as a number of large sites have been completed, either entirely of affordable dwellings or with a substantial proportion.
3: Transport				
3a: Amount of completed non-residential development within UCOs A, B and D complying with car-parking standards set out in the local development framework.		N/a		Investigation needed in conjunction with Development Control to ascertain whether they could help provide this indicator using Caps Uniform.
3b: Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centres		100%	County Council	Using Accession software calculating journey times at peak periods.

4: Local Services				
4a: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development		Retail 1738 Office 858 Leisure 2811	County Council*	All figures in square metres.
4b: Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres		Retail 400 Office 0 Leisure 0	County Council*	All figures in square metres.
4c: Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard	National Target By the end of 2008, to increase to 60% the proportion of local authority districts nationally, and to 60% the proportion of local authority districts in receipt of Neighbourhood Renewal Fund, with at least one park or green space that meets Green Flag Award standards.	0	City Council – Community Services	Applications for a Green Flag Award are currently on hold.

**7: Flood Protection and Water Quality				
7: Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment agency on either flood defense grounds or water quality	N/a	1	Environment Agency	C/05/1304 Replacement of an existing dwelling in Fen Road. Requested a Flood Risk Assessment.
8: Biodiversity				
8: Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including: (i) Change in priority habitats and species (by type); and (ii) change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance	National target – bring into favourable condition by 2010, 95% of all nationally important wildlife sites	(i) 1. No data available for change in priority habitats. 2. No data available for change in priority species – however 789 species reference areas’*** overlap with completed development areas for this monitoring period. Research shows that this does not necessarily have a negative effect on species as mitigating measures can improve conditions for these species. (ii) No change in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value at any level for this monitoring period. In terms of the national target: 36% of SSSI’s in the City are in favourable condition.	English Nature – based on survey work 02/03 – English Nature aim to survey sites every six years.	Further work is needed to develop the systems to support this indicator more directly. Work with the Biodiversity Partnership in Cambridgeshire is currently considering how this might be done. **A species with a 10km reference area (or potential territory), may not have been recorded near a development that has been flagged as affecting it, but is likely to overlap with more developments, however, it may not be harmed by any of them. A species with a reference area of only 100m, shown as affected, will be much nearer to the development and potential harm may be more likely and significant. This figure includes all overlaps from

				<p>100m – 10km reference areas and development sites.</p> <p>Priority species are defined as those identified in Section 74 of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.</p>
9: Renewable Energy				
9: Renewable energy capacity installed by type		0	County Council	<p>The County Council have been monitoring renewable energy for the past 10 years, however they currently do not monitor applications for solar power, as not all installations require permission. They may be prepared to monitor those that do in the future. Obtaining figures on energy generation may be problematic.</p>
10: Gypsies and Travellers				
10a: Number of authorised public and private sites (both permanent and transit) and numbers of caravans on them over the period monitored, and any changes during the period.	N/a – There is a single issue review of the RSS on this issue which is looking to provide targets in the future	0	Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment	<p>The 2006 Cambridge Local Plan recognises the need for a temporary stopping place for travellers' caravans and the Needs Study suggests that space for around 15 pitches would be appropriate within the City boundary up to 2010.</p>
10b: Number of unauthorised sites	N/a	0	Cambridge	The Assessment sets out

and numbers of caravans on them (broken down if possible by unauthorised encampments, i.e. "roadside" encampments; and unauthorised developments, i.e. land owned by the occupant with planning permission) and any known changes during the period. In each case site details should be provided wherever possible, i.e. address of site and number of caravans and changes over the period.			Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment	that Cambridge does not have a particular problem with unauthorised sites; however, it recommends that 15 temporary pitches are provided. This issue is addressed in the 2006 Local Plan.
10c: Details of any permissions granted for new public or private sites, or expansion of existing sites, during the monitoring period; and any other unimplemented permissions outstanding at the end of the period.	N/a	0	Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment	There are no outstanding permissions.
10d: Progress of any work to assess the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers in accordance with the requirements of housing legislation and planning policy. If none is underway when this is anticipated to be undertaken and the nature of this work, i.e. county-wide assessment or jointly with neighbouring authorities.	N/a	A Travellers Needs Assessment was carried out in 2005 (reporting 2006). This study covers the Cambridge Sub-Region and was commissioned by a consortium of public authorities	Cambridge Sub-Region Traveller Needs Assessment	
10e: More generally, an assessment of the use and performance of existing development plan policies on this issue.	N/a	N/a	Local Plan – 1996 and 2006	The 1996 Plan does not have any policies concerning this issue. However the 2006 Plan does and this will be considered as part of next years AMR.

*County figures are used to ensure consistency with the Regional Annual Monitoring Report

**Indicators 5 and 6 are for minerals and waste planning authorities only and so are not covered in this AMR. Cambridgeshire County Council are both the Minerals and Waste authority for Cambridge.