

Cambridge City Council
Annual Monitoring Report
December 2008

Covering the period 1st April 2007 – 31st March 2008

**CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
DECEMBER 2008**

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Abbreviations used:

AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AAP	Area Action Plan
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
DCLG	Department for Communities and Local Government
DPD	Development Plan Document
DPH	Dwellings per Hectare
Go-East	Government Office for the Eastern Region
HMO	Houses in multiple occupation
JSGIC	Joint Strategic Growth Implementation Committee
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
Local Plan	Cambridge Local Plan 2006
ODPM	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister
RAMR	Regional Annual Monitoring Report
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy (also known as the East of England Plan) 2008
SHLAA	Strategic Housing land Availability Assessment
SHMA	Cambridge Sub-regional Strategic Housing Market Assessment
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time bounded
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
SQM	Square Metres
SuDS	Sustainable Drainage Systems
TIF	Transport Innovation Fund

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 year's 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.

In terms of reporting data in the AMR we have divided the report into topic areas based on chapters in 2006 Cambridge Local Plan (Local Plan), each Chapter contains key issues, a review of policy implementation, Core National Indicator results and commentary.

As part of the Living in Cambridge Chapter the housing trajectory shows the actual and predicted number of house completions for the period to 2026. For this exercise the City Council has used the housing requirement set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008). This requires that 24,550 dwellings be built in the City in the years up to 2026. The trajectory shows that based on current projections there will be a deficit of 5,085 dwellings to meet this figure. However, as this does not take into account work being undertaken to identify new sites through the SHLAA and that the Local plan only identified land to 2016 this is perhaps unsurprising. Figures in Appendix C and in the Living in Cambridge Chapter give more detail.

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.

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.

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 (AMR).

1.2 This Cambridge AMR comprises the following sections:

- Introduction - setting out the legal and policy context.
- Cambridge Today – a spatial portrait giving social, environmental and economic context to the planning of the City.
- Introduction to the topic chapters – this section details the format for each of the following topic chapters.
- Topic chapters – information relating to 8 subject areas covered in the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan.
- Development Monitoring Framework – a review of progress so far and also considering changes and developments that will need to be made to better meet guidance on monitoring requirements and best practice.
- Local Development Scheme - assessment of progress made against the Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- Conclusions – containing any final thoughts on the AMR.
- Appendices – giving further detailed and 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 and July 2008, this

sets out a much more ambitious framework for AMRs, which it is recognised authorities will need to work towards. The Government recognises that because of the late release of the guidance update this year that it may not be possible to make the necessary changes. However, the City Council has endeavoured to introduce as many of these changes as possible. These changes involve revisions to some of the national core indicator set out in the topic chapters.

Building for the Future

- 1.5 For this years AMR the Council has been able to build on last years publication by enhancing the housing trajectory in terms of developing a more robust approach to projecting housing completions, considering existing permissions and considering when Local Plan allocations might come forward and also adding in further details concerning specific sites. Developers have been contacted to set out their views on how and when housing sites might come forward.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 This AMR meets the statutory requirements as set out above and many of the additional elements as set out in the Guidance.

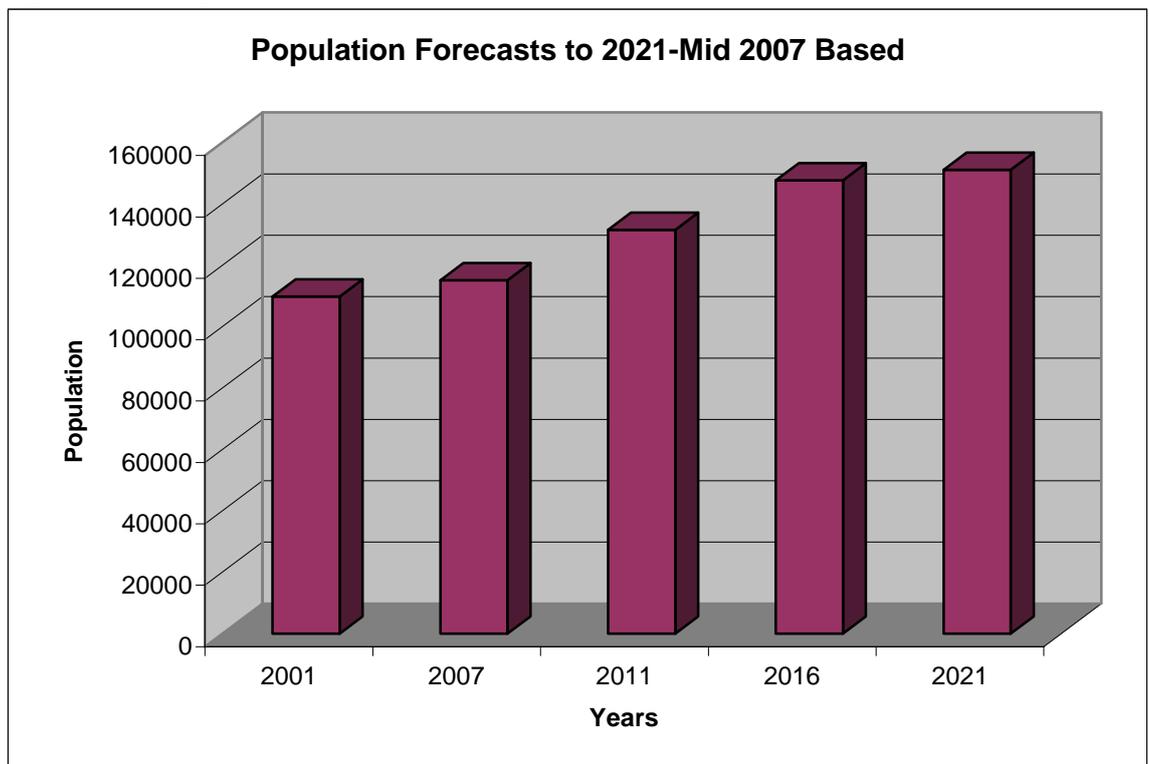
Policy context

- 1.8 The Cambridge Local Plan 1996 has been through the review process and a new Local Plan was adopted 20th July 2006. In addition the housing trajectory has been put together using the housing requirement as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS also known as the East of England Plan May 2008) to 2026.
- 1.9 This new Local Plan is a “saved” plan until July 2009, pending the adoption of relevant DPDs. Work on some of these documents has already started – see the section on progress against the LDS. Work has been carried out alongside the work on the AMR to identify policies that need to be formally saved in advance of DPDs coming forward. These various saved policies will be replaced as the various DPDs come forward for development and adoption.

2 Cambridge Today

- 2.1 Cambridge City has an area of approximately 4,070 hectares and is located around 60 miles northeast of London. It is best known for its University, which is made up of 31 Colleges and the resulting historic environment that has been created.
- 2.2 The latest population estimates put the population of the City at 115,200 (Source: County Research Group Mid 2007). It is the main settlement within a rapidly growing sub-region, which encompasses over 471,700 people living in surrounding villages, new settlements and market towns. In Cambridge, 17,000 are children (aged 0-19 years), 26,800 are young adults (aged 16-24 years) who form a significant proportion of the population. There are 57,600 mature adults aged (25-64 years), and only 13,800 aged over 65 (Source: County Research Group). Around 28,700 students study at the two universities in Cambridge.
- 2.3 The City is constrained by a tight Green Belt; however, current regional and strategic policy has allowed the relaxation of Green Belt boundaries to allow for more sustainable growth in the Cambridge area. This development will provide more homes for key workers and other groups and obviously increase the population of the City further. By 2011 the population is projected to rise to 131,600 and by 2021 to 151,200 (Figure 1).

Figure 1 – Population forecasts to 2021



Source: County Research Group – November 2008

- 2.4 Ethnic minorities constituted around 10.6% of the total population in 2001. People with an Asian background were the next largest group in the City to those with a white background, followed by those from a black background. 19.1% of students were from ethnic minorities (Source:2001 Census ONS).
- 2.5 Cambridge is an internationally renowned historic City attracting over 4.1 million visitors a year. The City also has a renowned landscape setting with historic and cultural associations such as the Backs, Grantchester 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 1579 Listed Properties 173 Grade I, 59 Grade II *and 1347 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 hectares. This represents 18% of the City area. Over 1000+ buildings are designated as being of Local Interest.
- 2.6 The City is an acknowledged world leader in higher education, research and knowledge based industries. It has a prosperous and dynamic economic base in high technology, research and development and related service sector industries. The success of the high technology industry in the area, termed the “Cambridge Phenomenon”, has generated considerable interest and debate in recent years. Biotechnology, health services and other specialist services also play a major part within the local economy. In 2004 the City had 16,342 jobs within 477 high technology firms. By 2006 employment levels have remained roughly the same at 16,390 but the numbers of firms had reduced slightly to 458. Biotech employment within this amounted to 5,510 jobs in 2006. High tech employment overall reduced from 19.25% of all employment in 2004 to 17.2% in 2006 (Source: Employment in the High Technology Community 2006- County Research Group). Unemployment levels are typically low at 1.4% in April 2008 and economic activity rates traditionally high (Source: ONS/NOMIS).
- 2.7 Cambridge and the surrounding rural district of South Cambridgeshire provide over 167,000 jobs (Source: APS NOMIS Annual Workplace Population Survey), approximately 114,000 of which are based within the City boundary. Of those only around 45% are filled by those who both live and work in the City, which leads to a large proportion of the workforce commuting into Cambridge.
- 2.8 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.

- 2.9 Affordability of housing is an important issue for many groups, but particularly for key workers and those on lower incomes. Salaries within the Cambridge area are somewhat skewed by the presence of so many high technology companies, as salaries tend to be higher in this industry. Around 17% of the City's jobs were associated with these firms in 2006.
- 2.10 Figures on average house prices and average wage levels suggest that in 2007 the ratio or multiplier of wages to average house prices in the City was around 9.9 the highest in the County. The ratio of lower quartile earnings, which is more appropriate for first time buyers, against the cheapest housing available was around 11.34 in 2007, highlighting the issue of affordability for first time buyers in Cambridge City (Source: ASHE and Land Registry, DCLG). Average house prices are now around £300,400 (Feb 08 Hometrack), an annual increase of 7.4% in the year to Feb 2008. 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).

3 Introduction to Topic Chapters

3.1 The topic chapters of the AMR are structured in the same way as the Local Plan. This makes it easier to select and review an area of interest. In addition the full results of the Core National Indicators have been collated in Appendix G to enable quick access to anyone just interested in these results.

3.2 Each topic chapter has been split into 5 sections.

- **Introduction** - each topic will be introduced with the key issues and information for the City.
- **Local Plan Policy Monitoring** – in order to monitor the policies in the Local Plan various methods have been employed to try and measure the success or otherwise of policies. These will include:
 - **Use of policies in Council decisions concerning planning applications.** This is a straight forward recording of the key policies used in planning decision-making. Analysing the data shows which policies have been used and which haven't – reasons for this can then be explored. In many cases this will be because there haven't been any relevant applications, the policies would only be used if the application was refused, the policy may not be a development control type policy – e.g. Policy10/2 Monitoring and Review. Also Development Control use policies in pre-application discussions highlighting particular provisions in policies. This can mean that developers address issues covered in these policies at the application stage and therefore they may not be identified by officers as being key to a decision. See Appendix B for information on how many times a specific policy was used within the monitoring period.
 - **Target based policies.** A number of policies in the Local Plan are based on thresholds and or targets, which trigger provision of some kind, for example the provision of affordable housing through Policy 5/5. For this AMR we have selected a limited number of policies for monitoring in this way. Analysis of this work will show how successful the Council is at implementing these policies or whether there are any issues that need to be addressed.
 - **Further Work.** This section reviews progress on any further work that was identified as being required in the Local Plan.
 - **Development site monitoring.** A review has been undertaken to update information on whether allocated sites have been developed.
 - **Issues identified with particular policies.** This section will consider whether any problems or issues have been identified

with particular policies. Discussions with Development Control Officers have been used to highlight where there may be potential problems, explore the nature of the issue and identify potential solutions or opportunities to review policies.

Policy monitoring has been restricted to the 2006 Local Plan, as although the Cambridge East Area Action Plan has been adopted no development has come forward as yet.

- **Core Indicators** - these are separated out into the relevant topic chapters, they are also available as a total dataset in Appendix G the reference numbers used are as set out in the DCLG guidance.
- **Evidence base work** – this section reviews work that has been carried out or planned to support the development of the LDF as part of the evidence base.
- **Conclusions** – actions and concluding comments

4 Designing Cambridge

Introduction

- 4.1 Promoting sustainable development and design quality is a key overarching theme running throughout Council policy. Policies in this chapter are frequently cited in decisions on planning applications, particularly as they relate to matters of building and site design. The built and natural environments have always been an important consideration in development of the City. New development is expected to continue this consideration to promote high standards of both built form and also urban design in general. This plays an important role in the economy of the City as its attraction to tourists, employees and residents alike plays a large part in the continued success of Cambridge.
- 4.2 A considerable amount of work has been undertaken as part of planning applications on the major growth sites in and around Cambridge including Trumpington Meadows, Addenbrookes 2020 and the Station Area redevelopment. In addition, in part to help facilitate much of the above work, a joint Urban Design Team has been set up between the City and South Cambridgeshire District Council. The objectives of the new team being to provide high quality guidance and advice on matters of design.
- 4.3 A Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in June 2007 to provide further guidance on the policies within the Local Plan that promote the sustainable development of all major developments, including the large urban extensions. This includes a checklist that developers need to submit with their application to help to assess their compliance with the relevant planning policies. This covers a range of topics including energy, water, drainage, waste and recycling and urban form and transport.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 4.4 Key objectives in this area in the Local Plan are:

To ensure the City develops in an integrated and sustainable manner.

To create new and distinctive communities which enhance the special character of the City and meet the needs of its residents and users.

To ensure that development is of the highest design quality, and respects, safeguards and enhances the unique character of the City's urban and open areas.

Use of policies

- 4.5 Policies of particular relevance in decision making include Policy 3/4 (Responding to Context) used 970 times, Policy 3/7 (Creating Successful Places) used 184 times and Policy 3/12 (The Design of New Buildings)

used 556 times. These policies are key to ensuring new development is of a high quality of design and have a positive impact on their setting.

- 4.6 Several policies were used very little. These include Policy 3/2 (Setting of the City) and 3/9 (Watercourses and Other Bodies of Water). While they may not have been identified as key policies in decision making they all have a part to play, especially in relation to the large development sites noted earlier.

Target based policies

- 4.7 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present, however, supporting text to Policy 3/1 makes reference to the Cambridge Sustainable Development Guidelines which includes the need to ensure that residential development is proposed at densities of at least 30 Dwellings Per Hectare (DPH).
- 4.8 Permission for 551 dwellings (gross on 11 sites of 9 or above dwellings) was permitted in the last monitoring period with an average density of 110 DPH, 100% of permissions have a density of 50 DPH or more. Showing that Cambridge continues to make the best use of land for development.
- 4.9 In calculating these values, sites of nine or more dwellings were used. In some cases the permissions are only for outline permission and the actual number of dwellings has been estimated. Final numbers of dwellings on these sites could go up or down.

Further Work

- 4.10 Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – Adopted June 2007.
Public Art SPD – Adoption likely March 2009
A list of Gardens of Local Interest – No progress as yet

Development Sites

- 4.11 There are no allocated development sites specifically associated with this Chapter.

Problems identified with policies

- 4.12 Development Control has identified policy 3/10 Subdivision of Existing Plots as an important policy. However, it needs some minor amendments when reviewed, as it is too ambiguous. There is some debate as to whether this Policy includes only situations where new residential development is proposed in the gardens of an existing house. Development Control would like to be able to measure applications against similar criteria to those contained in this Policy when circumstances are slightly different - when the existing dwelling is demolished and the whole site comes up for redevelopment and also where, for example, a hotel is proposed for redevelopment.

- 4.13 Linked to this Councillors have raised issues about the numbers of single large properties being proposed for redevelopment in the City. The main concern being that this type of development can have an impact on an area both in terms of physical and social changes that may not be desirable in particular areas. However, the need for protection in this context must also be balanced against the desire/requirement to meet housing needs across the City.
- 4.14 Consideration should be given to review policy in this area in order to provide a more comprehensive policy framework against which to judge these types of proposals.

Core Indicators

- 4.15 A new indicator has been developed by DCLG to measure new development of dwellings against Buildings for Life Standards. This will require significant investment of officers' time in future years. The Government has offered some support to local authorities in dealing with this indicator as it is setting up a training plan whereby one officer in each local authority will be trained to assess developments. However the City Council is unlikely to be in a position to start monitoring this indicator until at least April 2009 for reporting December 2010.

Evidence Base

- 4.16 Assessment of Open Space and Recreation Facilities Study – this study will provide an update to a study carried out in 1999 to look at the provision of sport and recreation facilities in the City. It will set the standards that need to be met in new developments, look at how they can be met, particularly in the development of the Urban Extensions and what trigger points should be used to get facilities implemented. The Study will also consider examples of best practice from other authorities. Work will be carried out to assess where there are current deficiencies in the City and how these might be addressed. There is no timetable for when the Study will be carried out.
- 4.17 The City and South Cambridgeshire District Council commissioned Genesis for Sport England to undertake two studies based on the Facilities Planning Model on swimming pool and sports hall provision in the City and South Cambridgeshire. The June 2008 study assessed the extent to which the existing supply of swimming pools meets current levels of demand from the resident population; the extent to which the existing supply of swimming pools would meet future demand, taking into account projected population increases and major new housing developments in the Cambridge area up to 2021; and the likely implications of potential changes to the supply/location of swimming pools, taking into account population increases and major new housing developments in the area up to 2021, with a focus on the proposed Cambridge East urban extension and Northstowe.
- 4.18 Furthermore, Active Communities will be commissioning consultants to undertake a study on the provision and quality of allotments throughout

the City from December 2009 onwards. This study will consider the current level of uptake of allotments and waiting lists throughout the City. It will assist in setting future local standards for allotment provisions.

- 4.19 Quality Charter for Growth in Cambridgeshire – this Document has been developed to provide expressed key aspirational principles, which will promote higher standards, for major new communities in Cambridgeshire. It is being developed using a partnership approach between public and private organisations with a local interest. A lot of work still needs to be done to embed the Quality Charter into the development process.

Conclusions and Actions

- 4.20 Consideration needs to be given to reviewing Policy 3/10 as part of the Development Control DPD and also to generally review the policy framework for this area of development.

5 Conserving Cambridge

Introduction

- 5.1 A major part in the success and attraction of Cambridge is its high quality natural and built environment – a compact City with a thriving historic City centre and a framework of attractive green spaces. The City has a rich heritage through its development as an internationally renowned University location with many important buildings, grounds, trees and other landscape features.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 5.2 A key challenge for the Local Plan is to protect this historic environment whilst managing growth and development in a sustainable way. Objectives include:

To ensure that the unique qualities of the City and the character of its urban and open areas are safeguarded and maintained for the future.

To ensure the City has a strong green structure with an accessible network of green spaces rich in biodiversity.

To protect open spaces, buildings and other features which contribute to the setting, character and enjoyment of the City.

Use of policies

- 5.3 There are 16 policies in this chapter of the Local Plan. From monitoring the use of policies identified as key in Development Control decisions 14 have been used, four of which were recorded in 50 or more decisions. From discussions with Development Control officer, many of these policies are used considerably as part of pre application discussions.

Target based policies

- 5.4 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present.

Further work

- 5.5 Trees on Development Sites guidance document: about to go out to consultation.
Historic Environment SPD: Issues and Options document will be prepared for consultation.
Countywide Air Quality Strategy: The action plan is complete and incorporated into the Local Transport Plan (2006 – 2011).

Development sites

- 5.6 There are no allocated development sites specifically associated with this chapter.

Problems identified with policies

- 5.7 There have been particular issues raised to do with individual sites eg. CB1 in relation to Policy 4/14 and some discussions on the usefulness and robustness of Policy 4/12.

Core Indicators

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

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
	36% of SSSI land area in the City remains in favorable condition
	1 City Wildlife site has been affected by development, Kings Hedges Triangle/Scrub (0.40 Ha of the Wildlife Site affected although the boundary has yet to be amended)
	Developments affecting priority species (04/05 – 07/08)
	Housing 98.7% of housing developments have affected priority species (96.5% last period monitored 02/03 – 05/06)
	Business 48% of business developments have affected priority species (83% last period monitored 02/03 – 05/06)
	Retail 42% of retail development have affected priority species (58.5% last period 02/03 – 05/06)

- 5.8 Cherry Hinton East Pit has recently been acquired by the Wildlife Trust, who already manage the rest of the SSSI. The Wildlife Trust will now endeavour to return this coherent single site to a favourable condition whilst improving public access and safety. The Travellers' Rest Pit site lies within the area covered by the proposed North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. As a result of geological survey work, the existing designation is likely to be revised to include recently discovered areas of geological importance. There is a national target for this Core Indicator of 95% of land to be in a favourable condition by 2010.
- 5.9 Change in priority species results are obtained by overlaying a GIS layer of species locations with a layer showing completed development in the District compared over two data monitoring periods.
- 5.10 It should be noted that species records over the same period increased from 707 to 1528 in Cambridge from increases in the records covering the District (84% to 100% coverage). It is considered that the data series is not sufficient to analyse whether the increased effects of development is significant or just because of increased numbers of species records.

Evidence Base

- 5.11 Open Space Protection – This assessment is to provide detailed information on the provision and protection of open space and sports provision. This document will support the LDF and help to provide baseline information for the Sustainability Appraisal and AMR. It will also provide evidence for Development Control in implementing open space standards. This study will also unify similar datasets held and maintained by two different Council departments, which will improve future working on this subject. Preliminary work on this study has been carried out, however, current resources have meant that progress has stalled for the moment, pending the completions of other work. It is anticipated that the work could be resumed in early 2009 with completion anticipated in late 2009.
- 5.12 Historic Environment SPD – this Study will look at the issues that affect the historic environment in a strategic way, identifying priorities for conservation policy work and resources. Adoption is expected around January 2010.

Conclusions and Actions

- 5.13 No particular issues or need for action have been raised.

6 Living in Cambridge

Introduction

- 6.1 Housing in Cambridge is a major issue, particularly in relation to affordability. As prices rise it makes it more and more difficult for first time buyers and those on lower incomes to buy in the City. This also has a knock on effect as employees have to look further a field in order to buy a property and commute in, which in turn has implications for sustainability issues and congestion on the City's roads.
- 6.2 Policies in the Local Plan look to secure the maximum amount possible in terms of affordable housing. The Local Plan chapter also includes policies relating to community facilities, which are key to the development of more sustainable communities, providing locally more of the facilities that people need in everyday life.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 6.3 Objectives in the Local Plan for this chapter are:

To provide new housing and community facilities to meet the needs of the City and to contribute to meeting the needs of the Cambridge Sub-region.

To retain existing housing and needed community facilities.

Use of policies

- 6.4 Development Control have used eleven policies out of fifteen in this chapter the most used policy is 5/14 (Provision of Community Facilities through New Development). Development Control have indicated that many of the policies in this chapter are used at the pre-application stage.
- 6.5 Further guidance on the implementation of Policy 5/6 was due to be incorporated in the Affordable Housing SPD. However, the City Council has agreed not to implement Policy 5/6 because it was recognised at the Examination in Public for the East of England Plan (RSS) that there is an absence of convincing evidence that specific local circumstances justify the requirement.

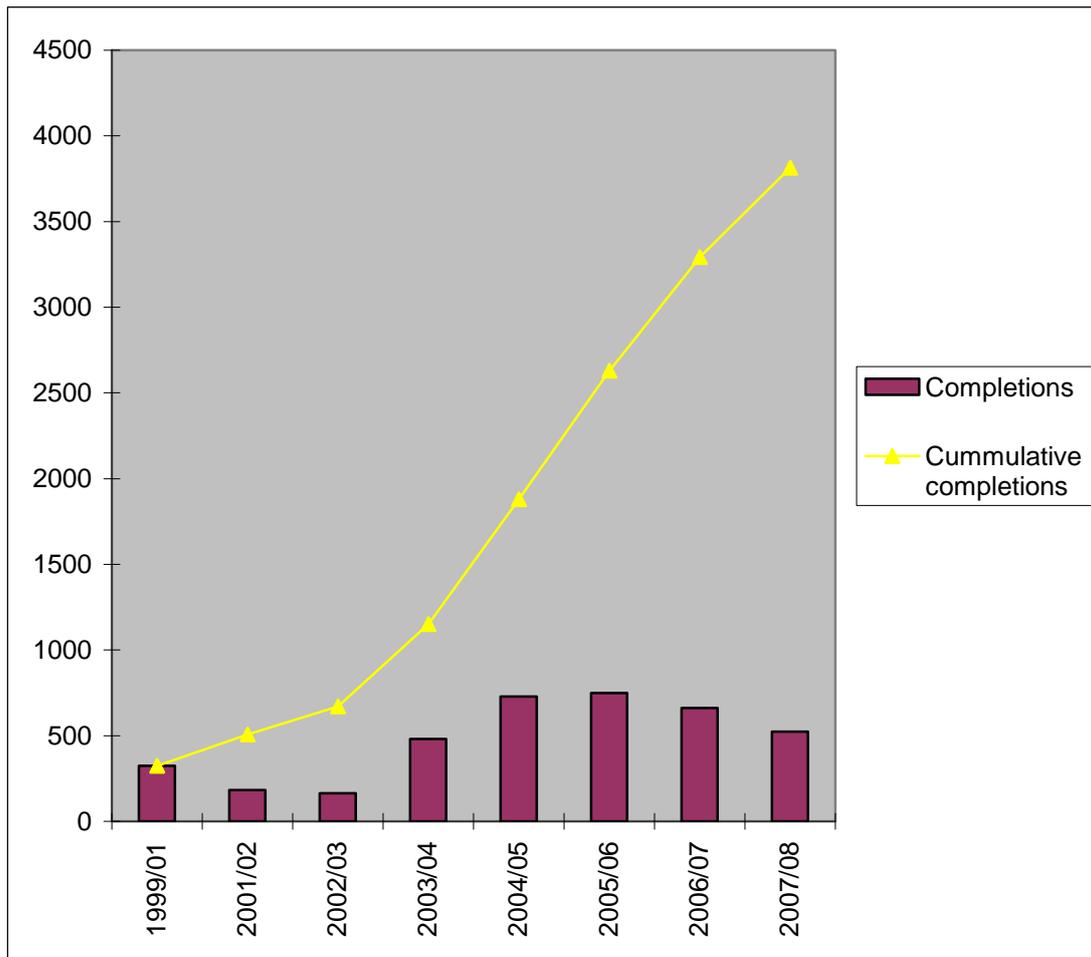
Target based policies

- 6.6 Three policies in this topic area have been selected for target based policy monitoring. One was removed following last years AMR (Policy 5/9 Housing for People with Disabilities) as following discussions with Development Control it became clear that the provisions of this policy are covered by other legislation, which requires disabled access to all properties.

Policy 5/1 – Housing provision

- 6.7 This sets out that there should be an increase in dwellings of approximately 12,500 between 1999 – 2016 in accordance with 2003 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan.
- 6.8 Figure 2 – Dwelling completions 1999-2008, below, shows that to date some 3,815 dwellings have been completed leaving 8,685 dwellings to be completed in the remaining eight years to 2016.

Figure 2: Dwelling Completions 1999 – 2008



- 6.9 However, this figure has been superseded by the East of England Plan or RSS (adopted May 2008) which sets out that there should be an increase of 24,550 to 2026 (start date 2001). To date 3,490 dwellings have been built leaving 21,060 to be completed. Which gives an annual residual average of 1,170 dwellings. At 1st April 2008 the Council had commitments of 3,333, which gives a supply of 2.85 years at the annual residual average. In addition there are allocations of 8,873 dwellings a further 7.58 years supply. Further details on the projected delivery of housing is contained in Appendix C.

Policy 5/5 – Meeting housing needs

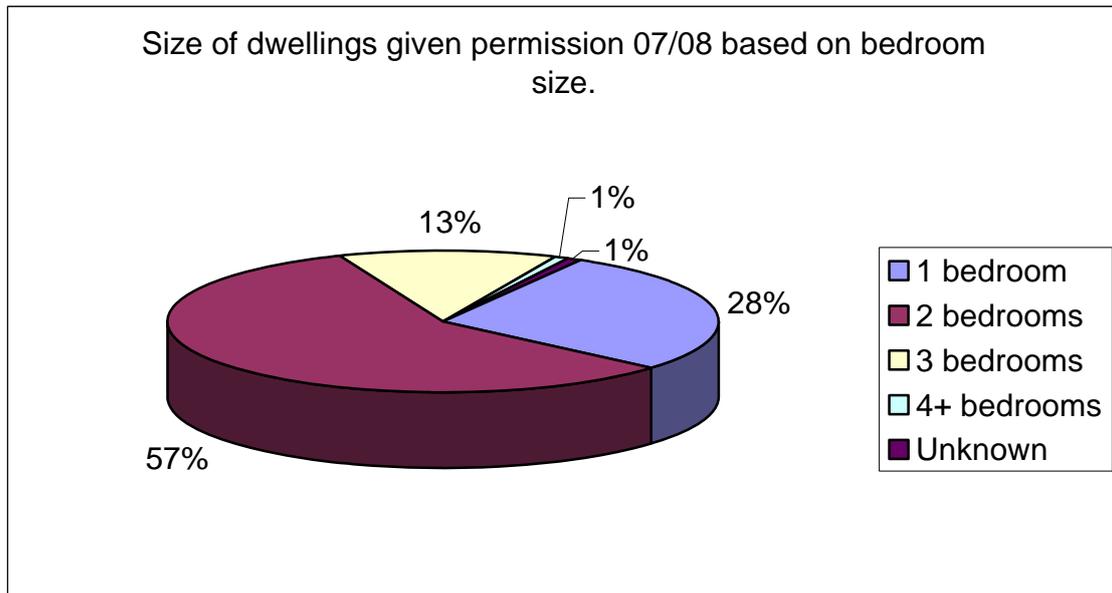
- 6.10 Three applications were eligible to be assessed under this policy this year. One of these, Foster Mill, it was agreed would have the affordable housing assessed when the whole of the station area came forward. Therefore no affordable housing was to be provided on this specific element of the site, however, the numbers of dwellings on this site (14) would be added to any further dwellings proposed on the remaining station area and 40% affordable housing provision would be applied to the resulting figure. Of the remaining sites one is providing 40% affordable housing (63 dwellings) and one 44% (31 dwellings). This shows that the Council is securing at least 40% affordable housing provision in line with Polcy5/5.
- 6.11 The provision of affordable housing is usually considered at the outline stage of planning permission and has to be secured through the use of a legal agreement – this is then applied to any reserved matters permissions. Four sites given planning permission this year were considered on this basis where the affordable housing policy of the last Local Plan (1996) would have applied. This means that only 30% affordable housing was possible on these sites. It may take several years for these older permissions to work through the system and for 40% affordable housing to be secured and completed on every site.

Policy 5/10 – Dwelling mix

- 6.12 This Policy sets out that on sites of 0.5 Ha or more or 15 dwellings or more sites will be expected to provide a mix of dwelling sizes based on the number of bedrooms. The Policy doesn't set any proportions for mix, however, Annex 2 to the Affordable Housing SPD includes key findings from the SHMA which sets out a guide for new affordable housing provision. It goes on to note that the guidance "...will also be a material consideration in the determination of planning applications for the market housing element..."
- 6.13 The guidance sets out the following mix:
- 50% 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings, but with no more than 10% 1 bed dwellings
- 50% 3 bedroom or larger dwellings, but with no less than 20% 3 bed dwellings.
- 6.14 The monitoring of permissions shows that most sites do have a range of sizes, however at the present time these have been weighted towards one and two bedroom properties (see figure 3 below). In terms of the general mix of dwellings being given permission – the total number over the threshold for this policy (15 dwellings or 0.5 Ha) was 447 dwellings – of these 126 were 1 bedroom, 256 2 bed roomed, 58 3 bed roomed, 3 with 4 bedrooms and 4 where number of bedrooms were unknown. All of the sites were determined in advance of the guidance

mix set out above being available so it is unsurprising that none of the permissions meets the criteria set. Next year will give a better picture of the implementation of this Policy in relation to this new guidance.

Figure 3: Dwelling Size Mix



Further work

- 6.15 The affordable housing SPD was adopted in January 2008 and a supporting Annex 2 on the Strategic Housing Market Assessment was adopted in November 2008.

Development sites

- 6.15 Three allocations have been given planning permission in this monitoring year:

7.02 Betjeman House for 156 dwellings

5.03 Cromwell Road for 19 dwellings

9.10 Station Area part – Foster Mill for 19 dwellings (the rest of the Station Area has since secured planning permission – see chapter 10 Areas of Major Change).

In addition a number of the urban extension areas have secured approval to grant planning permission and are awaiting the signing of a legal agreement (see Chapter 10 – Areas of Major Change)

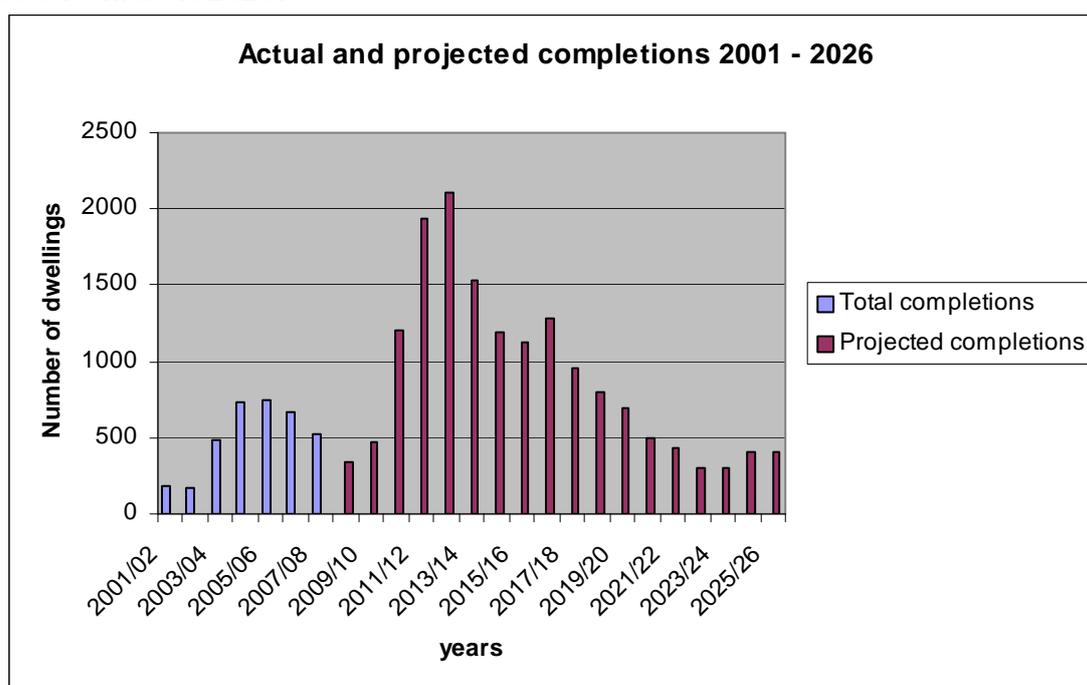
Problems identified with policies

6.16 Similar issues of clarity and definitions to last year were discussed with Development Control Officers. In particular, in relation to Policy 5/11, more guidance was requested on how the policy can be satisfied.

Core Indicators

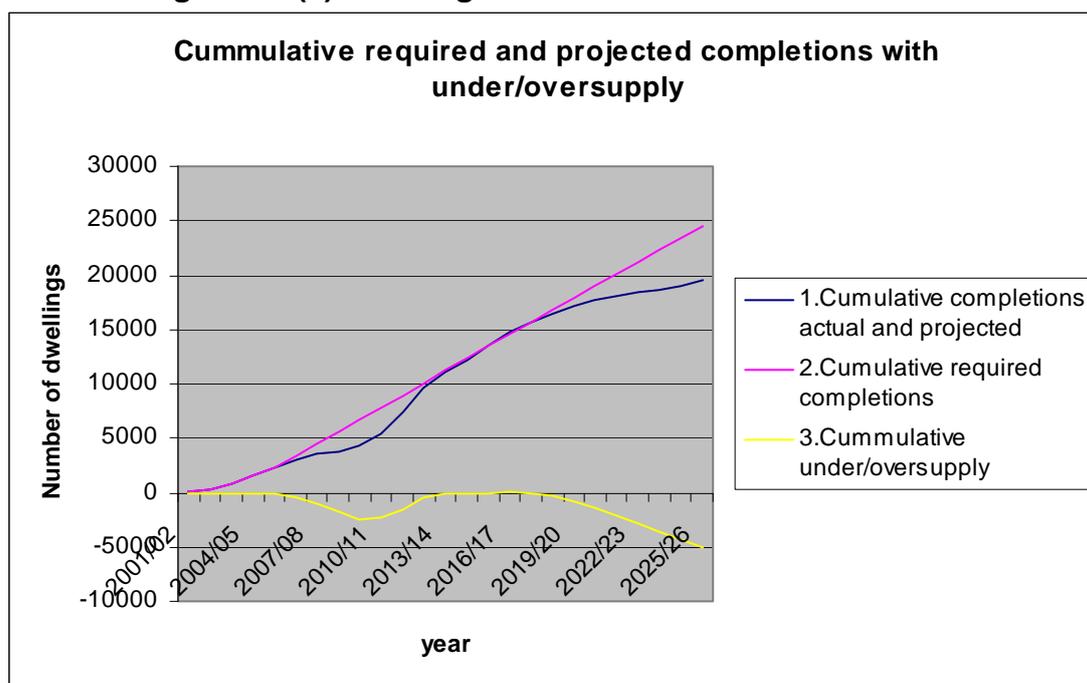
H1	Plan period and housing targets
	RSS to 2026 – 24,550 dwellings
H2 (a)	Net additional dwellings in previous years
	See appendix C
H2 (b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year
	523 dwellings
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years
	See appendix C
H2 (d)	Managed delivery target
	See appendix C
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land
	100%
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveler)
	0
H5	Gross affordable housing completions
	70
H6	Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments
	Not currently monitored

Figure 4: Housing Completions and Projected Completions 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2026.



- 6.17 The above figure (4) shows the actual dwelling completion figures for the years to 2007/08 and the projected completions to 2025/26. The projected figures are based on information from developers and landowners and also from discussions with Development Control Officers. For more site-by-site details please see Appendix C. It is extremely difficult to project forward completions in such times of economic uncertainty. To an extent, development predictions in the longer term are based on a return to normal market conditions, as there is no way of knowing how long a recession will last. The housing trajectory will be reviewed next year, again in consultation with developers, to ascertain how things have changed.
- 6.18 The economic downturn will inevitably have an effect on housing delivery in the next few years. Information from developers suggests that, generally speaking, they expect developments to start one or two years later than planned, this is especially so for developments thought likely to start within the next year or two, and in addition larger developments are likely to be spread over a longer time period. It should be noted the effects of the recession relate to the timing of development rather than it's extent, or location.
- 6.19 There was a fall in completions this year and indeed over the past few years there has been a gradual decline in housing completions. However, in last years AMR it was projected that 507 dwellings would be completed and actual completions were 523, a variation of less than 5%. Next years completions are projected to be 343 dwellings. Indications from developers are that where sites are well underway development will continue.
- 6.20 In addition to delaying starting some sites, there have also been some changes to capacity, especially as more precise planning has been undertaken as part of the urban extensions work. The Clay farm and Glebe Farm sites have had minor amendments to last years projected numbers.
- 6.21 Capacity and availability of some Local Plan allocated sites has also been raised by landowners eg The Territorial Army Centre on Cherry Hinton Road and the University's West Cambridge site have both been highlighted as unlikely to provide further residential development in the future. These allocations will need to be reviewed as part of progress on the LDF.

Figure 5: Cumulative completions (1) Projected, (2) Required to meet the RSS target and (3) showing the difference between the two.



6.22 Figure 5 above shows that there is an undersupply in relation to the RSS target between now and 2012/13. There is then a period of catch up and meeting the target figures as the urban extensions are developed, and then the eventual undersupply of completed dwellings at the end of the period towards 2026.

6.23 These two periods of undersupply are entirely predictable given that;

- (1) the urban extensions around Cambridge, whilst supplying a significant proportion of housing completions over the period, have a long lead in time and are unlikely to contribute significant numbers of dwelling completions before 2010/11.
- (2) The Local Plan allocations were designated to meet requirements up until 2016 only. Further work is currently underway through the SHLAA to identify other land with potential for residential development to meet the RSS target.

Other Indicators

6.24 Density of new development

Density	Percentage
<30 DPH	2%
30 – 50DPH	13%
>50DPH	85%

6.25 These results show that land in Cambridge is being developed efficiently with the majority of dwellings being developed at a density above 50 DPH, the average site density was 104 DPH.

Evidence Base

- 6.26 Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA) – An initial report was taken to Committee on 8th July 2008, this identified capacity for 17,148 dwellings to be built up to 2021. This is reliant on the planned delivery of the urban fringe sites around Cambridge, including Cambridge East. However, this figure will be subject to variation as sites have not yet been assessed on how achievable they are, this will involve consultation with developers and landowners and it does not take into account sites not yet in the planning system.
- 6.27 The Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) was published June 2008. The overall objective of the SHMA is to ensure that there is up to date information on the type of housing required and type of household types that require housing. The Affordable Housing SPD makes it clear that the findings of the SHMA will be particularly important to the determination of housing mix, and affordability. The SHMA will be updated annually and will be subject to refinement over time. Annex 2 of the SPD will be updated accordingly.

Conclusions and Actions

- 6.28 Housing is a key issue in Cambridge, especially in terms of affordability. The Council is making progress in this area and is starting to use the new policy 5/5 Meeting Housing Needs which seeks the provision of at least 40% affordable housing on sites which meet the threshold, however, it will take a number of years for this policy to fully come through in the monitoring as affordable housing has to be secured in the legal agreement usually at the outline stage.
- 6.29 Progress towards the RSS housing requirement continues at a steady rate, however, until the urban extensions completions start the level of completions are likely to fall short of the required level.
- 6.30 Some of the policies and allocations in the Chapter will need to be reviewed when the relevant DPD is progressed.

7 Enjoying Cambridge

Introduction

- 7.1 Many different types of facility are needed to fully serve Cambridge and the surrounding area and the many visitors that come to Cambridge. Shopping, leisure and tourist attractions all have an important part to play in the economy of the City.
- 7.2 Main Sub-regional shopping facilities are in two distinct areas of the City Centre, the historic centre and Fitzroy/Burleigh Street, which contains the Grafton. The historic centre has undergone considerable redevelopment with the construction and opening of Christ's Lane and the Grand Arcade in the last year.
- 7.3 The City is also a key Sub-regional location for cultural and entertainment venues as well as a number of indoor and outdoor leisure locations.
- 7.4 Tourism in the City plays a key role in the economy, however, there is a balance to be had between managing and promoting tourism. Cambridge has lots to offer visitors, but as well as bringing economic benefits they also contribute to existing pressures, such as increasing the level of traffic congestion.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 7.5 The objective in the Local Plan for this chapter is:

To ensure that Cambridge is vibrant and thriving with a range of leisure, tourism and shopping facilities in accessible locations to meet the needs of the residents of the City and Sub-region.

Use of policies

- 7.6 The use of policies in this chapter identified as being key policies in decision making for planning applications has been relatively low,. This suggests that there have been relatively few retail/leisure/tourism proposals. It may be that more detailed monitoring of policies is necessary to more fully understand whether these policies are being implemented or not.

Target based policies

- 7.7 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present.

Further work

- 7.8 No further work has been identified for this chapter in the Local Plan.

Development sites

- 7.9 6.01 Bradwells Court – (C/04/0632) – this site has now been redeveloped with new retail floorspace and residential dwellings above. It involved the reestablishment of the historic street of Christ’s Lane, from which the development takes its name. The majority of the retail units opened in late 2007.
- 7.10 The Grand Arcade opened in March 2008, with the anchor store John Lewis, opening at the end of 2007. The majority of the 52 retail units have been let. The Grand Arcade adds approximately 42,000 square metres of retail floorspace to the City Centre, with John Lewis comprising 26,000 sq m of this total.

Problems identified with policies

- 7.11 Some general comments were made about improving the clarity of policies in this chapter.

Core Indicators

BD4	Amount of floorspace for ‘town centres uses’
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BD4		A1	A2	B1(a)	D2	Total
Town Centre	Gross	42,620	103	0	0	42,723
	Net	42,378	-617	-188	0	41,573
Local Authority	Gross	43,029	159	983	469	44,640
	Net	42,428	-686	-3,755	469	38,456

Gross figures are additions to supply only and net figures take into account both additions and losses.

Evidence Base

- 7.12 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council commissioned consultants GVA Grimley to carry out the Cambridge Sub-Region Retail Study to inform retail planning in accordance with guidance set out in PPS 6: Planning for Town Centres. The Study was completed in October 2008, and it provides an evidence base for retail policies and allocations for the future DPD. It is a tool for each Council to make informed choices about the nature and extent of retail growth to be accommodated in the future.

Conclusions and Actions

- 7.13 No particular issues or problems have been identified, however, consideration should be given to monitoring policies at a more detailed level to better understand policy usage.

8 Working and Studying in Cambridge

Introduction

- 8.1 The Cambridge economy is a traditionally strong one. Links between the University, research and development and other hi-tech companies have led to the development of employment clusters where there is a transfer from academic research to commercial application. Encouragement of these sectors is vital to maintain the success of the City's economy.
- 8.2 Equally important is the management of growth in other sectors. Selective management policies in the Local Plan seek to foster the types of developments outlined above, but to control general employment generating development that could be located anywhere in the Sub-region.
- 8.3 The two Universities play a key role in the development of the City in terms of demand for further facilities and accommodation, as well as a source of land for redevelopment.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 8.4 Key objectives in the Local Plan for this topic area are:

To promote economic growth in sustainable and accessible locations

To promote the growth of and linkages between employment clusters such as high technology/biotechnology/ICT and higher education.

To recognise innovation and enable Cambridge's role as a world leader in higher education, research and knowledge based industries.

To implement the selective management of the economy.

To protect the best industrial and storage areas and provide a range of new employment land.

To maintain and enhance the diversity of jobs available in the City.

Use of policies

- 8.5 Seven policies have been used in Development Control decisions leaving four completely unused. Several of these policies are site specific (7/1 which allocates all new employment land, 7/5 Mill Lane and 7/8 Anglia Ruskin East Road and so would therefore only be used in specific circumstances). The only other policy that has not been used is policy 7/4 on the importance of high technology clusters to the Cambridge area and key locations. This policy is a development of former Structure Plan Policies 2/4 and 9/6. Major applications and an AAP are either determined or are being actively pursued on all of these

sites. Since the adoption of the RSS in May 2008 both of these Structure Plan policies have fallen away as new RSS Policy E4 now covers this topic. Local policy support for this area is still necessary. Discussions with Development Control also indicate that many of the policies in this chapter are key at the pre-application stage.

Target based policies

- 8.6 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present. The new RSS was approved in May after this monitoring report's cut off date. This will be more fully considered next year and in the City Council's Core Strategy. It introduces new targets for employment growth in Cambridgeshire with 75,000 new jobs proposed to 2021 in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Within Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire around 49,390 jobs are forecast of these 31,780 are anticipated in the City. The joint Employment Land Review has reviewed the portfolio of sites in both Districts available to meet this target. This Study will form part of the evidence base into the new LDF which will replace the 2006 Local Plan.

Further work

- 8.7 Work has started on a SPD for the Mill Lane/Old Press site (Policy 7/5 and Local Plan allocation 7.10), with a view that public consultation takes place between February and March 2009, with adoption scheduled for July 2009.
- 8.8 A joint Area Action Plan has been prepared with South Cambridgeshire District Council on North West Cambridge. This sets out a vision for University growth to 2021 and beyond and includes a strategic employment site. An EIP has just been held. A decision on this is expected in 2009.
- 8.9 A recent Government report¹ has highlighted the problems caused by high concentrations of houses in multiple occupation (HMO), particularly those occupied by students, in a number of towns and cities across the Country. The report found that high concentrations of HMOs and certain social groups can result in unintended consequences that can create friction within the local community and can also lead to both positive and negative effects upon a local housing market area, a process it refers to as the "studentification" of areas. The report made a number of recommendations including the provision of purpose-built student accommodation and the use of planning restraint policies to control the concentrations of HMOs and create more balanced and sustainable communities. If such an approach were to be taken to control HMOs in Cambridge, this would need to be considered in combination with other housing policies.

¹ CLG (September 2008) Evidence Gathering – Housing in Multiple Occupation and possible planning responses. Final Report

Development sites

- 8.10 No allocations have been implemented as yet. Major applications have been received however on several sites including the Station area CB1 where a major new mixed use scheme including offices student accommodation, affordable housing and retail development is being pursued along with a new public transport interchange. Other sites have been subject to planning applications such Betjeman House, and New Street although only Betjeman House was approved within the year to 31st March 2008.
- 8.11 An outline application is pending the approval of a S106 agreement for the development of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus at Addenbrookes which is also a strategic employment allocation.
- 8.12 On Cambridge Northern Fringe there has been a major review of the viability of moving the Cambridge Sewage Treatment Works and the future of the railhead. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have agreed to review the strategy towards the area focusing on employment and rail uses rather than mixed use incorporating housing. The current allocation is likely to be substantially enlarged.
- 8.13 The Council have been in discussion with Anglia Ruskin University on student hostel development as part of the CB1 development. Pre-application discussions have taken place with Anglia Ruskin University for redevelopment of their East Road Campus, which includes the allocated site 7.14. A planning application is due to be submitted for the first phase of redevelopment in late 2008. Pre-application discussions have also taken place for the Brunswick site (7.11), which includes an allocation for student hostel accommodation in lieu of affordable housing. An application, including student accommodation, was submitted in June 2008, although this was subsequently withdrawn in order that officers' concerns could be addressed. The Council has also had some pre-application discussions with various colleges regarding student accommodation needs.

Problems identified with policies

- 8.14 A number of issues have been raised by DC Officers, these include:
- Some clarity was sought in the application of Policy 7/2 to social firms. Officers have had some minor issues with this within the essential service definition.
 - Applications seeking consent for 'development in the alternative' for a range of uses create difficult problems in terms of the effective operation and monitoring of planning policies. This should be discouraged.
 - Paragraph 9.52 of the former 2003 Structure Plan excluded language schools from the general presumption in favour of D1

educational uses in former Policy 9/7. This also needs to be reflected in any review of Policy 7/2. The Employment Land Review has also raised some questions about the possible impacts of Policy 7/2. See evidence base below.

- The evidence base relating to Policy 7/11 needs reviewing and updating.
- Development Control Officers sought clarity in respect of the applicability of Policy 7/5 to teaching space within the Divinity School.
- On Policy 7/10 there is a need to ensure the need for the accommodation is taken into account.
- The evidence base relating to Policy 7/11 needs reviewing and updating.

Core Indicators

BD1	Total amount total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land by type
BD3	Employment land available by type

		Unspecified B1	B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B2	B8	Total
BD1	Gross		983	1,003	1,147	3,137	2,076	8,346
	Net		-3,755	1,003	1,124	230	1,542	144
BD2	Gross		983	1,003	1,147	3,137	2,076	8,346
	% on PDL		100	100	100	100	100	100
BD3	Ha	0.75	10.3	34.16	-7.95	1.12	0.8	39.06

Evidence Base

8.15 The joint Cambridge Employment Land Study was published in July 2008. This identified a substantial supply of employment land either with permission or allocated in both districts at 176ha (based on 2007 data). Of this only 34ha is available within the City following substantial losses of employment land to residential uses over the past 10 years. Also 37ha of land within both Districts face constraints to development of one sort or another. The RSS and job forecasts², examined within the review suggest requirements for between 145ha and 165ha of land being needed to accommodate all B Class uses to 2026. Allowing for exclusion of constrained land, additional sites were therefore suggested to be evaluated as part of the new LDF to make up the shortfall. Within this portfolio it is crucial to ensure new sites reflect the low carbon agenda and redress the imbalance in recent provision. Cambridge East and Northstowe being either near the City or on the

² Experian BSL 'EG21' 2003, and Experian BSL 'EG21' 2004

Guided Bus route are crucial to the future low carbon land supply. Other needs, which should also to be addressed within the portfolio include providing more new land and protecting existing land for light industrial and traditional office uses. A generous supply of land exists for high technology research and development uses.

- 8.16 The next review of the RSS needs to consider the further research into the impacts of the operation of the selective management Policy 7/2 towards new employment in the Cambridge sub region. One of the justifications for this in previous Structure Plans was the shortage of land in and around the Cambridge area and the need to ring fence land for B1(b) Research and Development uses (overriding freedoms which might otherwise exist within the Use Classes Order for changes between B Use Classes) in the face of more general demands for traditional headquarter and other office uses which don't have such a strong justification for a Cambridge area location. The findings of the employment land review would suggest that this policy has worked very well but in doing so may have dis-benefited certain other sectors of the economy such as high quality offices for business services and small scale industrial uses.
- 8.17 The Greater Cambridge area is one of the "engines of growth" identified within the RSS and Regional Economic Strategy 2008. The Cambridge cluster has been one of the most remarkable in the UK over the last three decades. Some commentators, however, consider it lacks critical mass to compete in world terms and recent slowing in the rate of growth of the sector is beginning to cause concerns. Collaboration with other regions could be one way of strengthening the local economy in the national interest.

Conclusions and Actions

- 8.18 The Council needs to do all it can to support the local economy through these difficult times. Further research should also be undertaken with the County Council and EERA into the operation and impact of the selective management policy 7/2 as part of the current RSS review.
- 8.19 Policy 7/3 needs to be considered with a view to developing more balance between the need for housing and employment land.
- 8.20 Consideration of the need for student accommodation is necessary to ensure that speculative development does not lead to an over supply. Any revisions to Policy 7/10 (Speculative Student Accommodation) should look to consider the inclusion of a needs clause to address this.

9 Connecting and Servicing Cambridge

Introduction

- 9.1 This section encompasses a number of topic areas including – transport, Cambridge Airport, telecommunications, energy resources, water, sewerage and drainage infrastructure and waste. These issues are key in making development in the City more sustainable.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 9.2 Objectives in the Local Plan are:

To minimise the distances people need to travel, particularly by car.

To maximise accessibility for everyone, particularly to jobs and essential services.

To minimise adverse effects of transport on people and the environment.

To ensure adequate provision of sustainable forms of infrastructure to support the demands of the City.

To promote a safe and healthy environment, minimising the impacts of development upon the environment.

Use of policies

- 9.3 Eight policies in this chapter were not identified by Development Control as being key policy considerations in assessing applications. Ten were used, three (policies 8/2, 8/16 and 8/10) being identified in significant numbers of applications. Further discussions with Development Control Officers indicate that these policies are vital throughout the process especially at the pre-application stage.

Target based policies

- 9.4 Policy 8/16 – Renewable energy in New Developments requires that major proposals will be required to provide at least 10% of the developments total predicted energy requirements on site from renewable energy sources. Unfortunately due to resource constraints this year we have been unable to monitor this policy.
- 9.5 It has also been agreed with Building Control that it will undertake the enforcement function for policy 8/16, once the conditions have been discharged by Development Control. This will help to ensure that submissions are consistent with the Part L submission under the Building Regulations, and that the installed renewables capacity is not being double counted.

Further work

- 9.6 The County Council have started to review and update the Area Corridor Transport Plans, which give guidance on mitigating measures necessary as part of new developments. The work should be completed in 2009 and will form an annex to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD.
- 9.7 Pedestrian and Cycle Network guidance on protection and funding of the network was adopted in 2007.

Development sites

- 9.8 There are no specific development sites associated with this topic area.

Problems identified with policies

- 9.9 No particular problems identified with policies, however, the application of car parking standards has been identified as needing clarity or perhaps some briefing of officers on their application.

Core Indicators

E3	Renewable energy regeneration
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	Permission by type (Kwh)	Installed by type (Kwh)
Wind	0.001	
Biomass		
Landfill gas		
Sewage gas		
Photovoltaic		0.001
Hydro		

- 9.10 For smaller scale installations of renewables on existing buildings, discussions are being undertaken with the County Council about attempting to capture the information relating to these applications. However, with recent changes to the General Permitted Development Order planning permission will not be required for all micro-renewable installations as they previously were for householders. What information can be reasonably captured will be reported back in the next AMR.

Other Indicators

- 9.11 Amount of completed non-residential development with Use Class Order's A, B and D complying with Car Parking standards set out in the LDF. This indicator has been removed from the list of Core National Indicators and has not been monitored this year due to resource

constraints. However, as car parking standards are set as a maximum level and Cambridge has limited development space it seems likely that the majority of applications meet this standard as in the previous year.

- 9.12 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.

GP	100%
Hospital	99%
Primary School	100%
Secondary School	100%
Area of Employment	100%
Retail Centre	100%

- 9.13 These results are perhaps unsurprising in such a compact City as Cambridge with good public transport links. Only a very small proportion of the dwellings completed this year are more than 30 minutes public transport time from the Hospital.

Evidence Base

- 9.14 Road User Charging/Demand management (TIF) study – This work is being led by Cambridgeshire County Council and concerns the transport network in the Cambridge area as a whole. Its aim is to look at ways to overcome congestion and other transport issues on the road networks in and around Cambridge with a view to supporting a funding bid to Government. The findings of the Study are now to be subject to an investigation by an Independent Transport Commission before the County Council makes a decision on how to proceed.
- 9.15 Transport Strategy for Cambridge East – This document was published November 2006.

Conclusions and Actions

- 9.16 Monitoring processes need to be developed in this topic area to better meet the Core Indicators.

10 Areas of Major Change

Introduction

- 10.1 A number of urban extensions and also the redevelopment of the Station Area have been allocated around Cambridge. These will be the focus of substantial development over the next 10 –20 years, as well as providing residential accommodation, the development of these communities will need to provide a mix of uses appropriate to their scale to ensure the most sustainable development possible.
- 10.2 There are six areas of major change:
East Cambridge
Southern Fringe
Northern Fringe
Maddingley Road/Huntingdon Road
Huntingdon Road/Histon Road
Station Area
- 10.3 They could provide up to approximately 8,000 dwellings in the longer term.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 10.4 Objectives from the Local Plan are:

To provide a framework for the delivery of major development in and around Cambridge.

To establish an overall vision for each of the Areas of Major Change and set out principles to guide the preparation of further guidance for these areas.

Use of policies

- 10.5 Only two of the policies in this chapter have been identified as being used as a key part of the decision making process. As part of the work on Areas of Major Change the policies in this chapter are developed and progressed into more detailed policy documents (DPD's) which are subsequently more likely to form the backbone of policy considerations.

Target based policies

- 10.6 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present.

Further work

- 10.7 Partnership working is at the heart of overseeing the growth agenda for the Cambridge Sub-region. Cambridgeshire Horizons were set up in 2004 as a non profit making company by the Cambridgeshire Local Authorities to drive forward the development of new communities and infrastructure, in accordance with the approved Structure Plan. Various joint working arrangements have been established in order to ensure

delivery of each urban extension to Cambridge and bring various stakeholders together including Cambridgeshire County Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, Cambridgeshire Horizons, the Primary Care Trust, the Environment Agency and the Highways Agency.

- 10.8 In 2007, the Joint Strategic Growth Implementation Committee (JSGIC) was established by Cambridgeshire Horizons and provides a strategic mechanism for exploring issues to ensure that the growth agenda is driven forward in an integrated, coherent and consistent manner.
- 10.9 A joint Development Control Committee was also established in 2007 in order to ensure a holistic approach to the planning and delivery of the urban extensions. This committee includes Councillors from Cambridge City Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.
- 10.10 A Section 29 Committee is in the process of being established by the authorities working on cross boundary LDD's. This will formalise the current arrangements for joint preparation, submission and revisions to these documents. The areas included are; Cambridge East, North West Cambridge and Cambridge Northern Fringe East. As part of the Committee's work a joint LDS will need to be prepared.
- 10.11 A Joint Transport Forum has been set up to help to ensure a coordinated approach to transport matters across the Cambridge area (including Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire) in the context of growth, the Section 29 Committee and the TIF study/bid.
- 10.12 East Cambridge Area Action Plan – Adopted February 2008.
- 10.13 Northern Fringe East – Cambridge Northern Fringe East is currently allocated for mixed residential/employment development by policy 9/6 of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 with an indicative housing capacity of 2,300 dwellings. The Chesterton Sidings in South Cambridgeshire have similarly been allocated for residential development. Both plans include a new railway station allowing interchange with the Cambridgeshire Guided Bus. Realisation of the proposed development is dependent upon the relocation of the sewage works.
- 10.14 Given the complex issues associated with the proposed development of North Fringe East, a study was commissioned by partners to examine the deliverability and viability of residential led and employment led development options for the area. Based on the study's findings it was agreed by the City Council's Development Plan Steering Group on 13th May 2008 that an employment led approach be followed at Cambridge Northern Fringe East (CNFE), which would retain the Waste Water Treatment Works (WWTW) on-site. This approach will be taken forward by the City Council's emerging Core Strategy and Site Specific Allocations Development Plan Document.
- 10.15 Madingley Road/Huntingdon Road (North West Area Action Plan) – North West Cambridge Area Action Plan update – Submitted to the

Development sites

Southern Fringe

Addenbrooke's Hospital	Clinical/biomedical uses/research and development	06/0796OP Approved Nov 2007
Clay Farm/showground	Up to 2300 dwellings	07/0620OP and 07/0621OP Approved May 2008
Trumpington Meadow (Monsanto)	Approx. 1200 dwellings (split between City and South Cambridgeshire District Council)	06/0706OP Approved Feb 2008
Bell School	347 dwellings and 100 Student rooms	06/0795OP Approved June 2008
Glebe Farm	Up to 300 dwellings	08/0361OP and 08/0363OP Approved Oct 2008

North West Cambridge

Land between Huntingdon Road & Histon Road (NIAB) – Application for 1780 homes was submitted to the City Council in December 2006 this is yet to be determined.

NIAB Frontage – 187 dwellings on the NIAB frontage. Reserved matters Approval by the JDCC in May 2007

Station Area

The major redevelopment of Cambridge's station area, reported to be worth £850million, got approval at a special Planning Committee meeting on 15th October. Details of the application include a new public square, a new transport interchange, new cycle parking and 1,250 student units as well as 331 residential units (including 40% affordable housing).

Problems identified with policies

10.16 No problems or issues have been identified with the policies in this chapter of the Local Plan.

Core Indicators

10.17 There are no core indicators associated with this topic area, however local indicators have been developed for some of the areas of major

change these are outlined in Appendices E and F, however, monitoring of these hasn't commenced yet as the policies haven't yet been adopted and also development hasn't started.

Evidence Base

10.18 There is no specific evidence base work being carried out as part of this topic area apart from the transport studies mentioned in the Connecting and Servicing Cambridge chapter, however, on going work is being carried out to contribute to the LDDs being developed.

Conclusions and Actions

10.19 A considerable amount of work has been carried out and is continuing in order to ensure that the areas of major change are as sustainable as possible in providing successful new communities in Cambridge.

11 Implementation

Introduction

- 11.1 The Local Plan can only create the opportunities for development to take place – the aim of this chapter in the Plan is to further facilitate development by planning and coordinating development, ensuring infrastructure is planned for and implemented as part of, especially, the major developments and also to ensure that monitoring takes place to highlight any issues that may need to be addressed, such as targets not being met, or problems with particular policies. Obviously this AMR provides the vehicle to report those issues and monitoring results in general.
- 11.2 A variety of monitoring processes are carried out throughout the year for various purposes such as Best Value Performance Indicators, Medium Term Objectives monitoring and Community Strategy monitoring. At present these are not necessarily coordinated and provided in the most efficient way. Many indicators are slightly different and therefore need to be calculated using slightly different datasets without adding value to an existing figure. This will need to be addressed in the future.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 11.3 Local Plan policies in this chapter include:

To enable new development to take place in Cambridge in a managed and sustainable way.

To ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided in a timely fashion to support new development.

To monitor the rate at which new development is taking place and take appropriate action if identified targets for delivery are not being met.

Use of policies

- 11.4 Policy 10/1 (infrastructure Improvements) has been identified 38 times in deciding planning applications. However, Development Control Officers have, through discussions, noted that it is key throughout the progress of a development proposal from pre-applications to permission.

Target based policies

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

Further work

- 11.6 Planning Obligations Strategy update – this SPD has been subject to consultation and work is currently being carried out on representations

received and revising the document. It is likely to be adopted spring 2009.

Development sites

- 11.7 There are no allocated development sites specifically associated with this chapter

Problems identified with policies

- 11.8 No problems or issues have been identified with policies in this chapter of the Local Plan.

Core Indicators

- 11.9 There are no directly relevant Core Indicators linked to this topic area.

Evidence Base

- 11.10 No work has been identified specifically in association with this topic area.

Conclusions and Actions

- 11.11 Consideration may be needed as to whether a policy is needed to facilitate monitoring issues.

12 Development Monitoring Framework

- 12.1 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 DCLG and in supporting the new planning system.
- 12.2 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.
- 12.3 Monitoring is a key feature of the new system and as such is central to the plan making process. This chapter reviews progress that has been made and also looks to improvements that need to be made in the future.

Integrating Monitoring with DPD Preparation

- 12.4 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 City 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.
- 12.5 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.
- 12.6 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.
- 12.7 The Good Practice Guide developed by DCLG recommends that local authorities apply the objectives-policies-targets-indicators approach to DPDs. Under this approach a clear set of objectives, policies, targets and indicators should be developed in order to facilitate implementation, monitoring and review.

- 12.8 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.
- 12.9 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.
- 12.10 Targets must be realistic and achievable within the specified timeframe. In developing targets, DCLG recommend that authorities adopt the 'SMART' approach of Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound targets wherever possible.
- 12.11 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.
- 12.12 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

- 12.13 The City Council is currently working with South Cambridgeshire District Council in the preparation of a the joint AAP for North West Cambridge. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council will produce their own AMRs, which will deal with the part of North West Cambridge that is within their respective administration boundaries. The same monitoring approach will take place for Cambridge East. The joint AAP for Cambridge East was adopted in February 2008.
- 12.14 It will also be important to monitor the development as a whole and to this end Core Indicators have been developed for Cambridge East AAP and North West AAP (to date) to draw together the monitoring of the developments 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 AAPs. A number of specific local indicators have also been developed to enable monitoring of policies in the AAPs that set specific requirements for

development, for example housing density and access to public transport (see Appendices E and F). 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

- 12.15 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 G). 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.
- 12.16 A Spatial Portrait - Cambridge Today 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.

Local Plan Policy Monitoring

- 12.17 This part of the AMR has been developed for this year in order to highlight how the Local Plan is being implemented, a key part of the AMR process.

- 12.18 Policy usage was monitored using information from Development Control records on the main policies used for decision making. It may be desirable to extend this monitoring to cover all policies mentioned in decisions, however, this would be considerably more resource intensive.
- 12.19 Only selected target based policies were monitored this year, those picked were identified in the key policy area of housing and in addition renewable energy provision. Consideration will be needed in the future to extending these further, with obvious implications for resources.
- 12.20 Local Plan policies were discussed with Development Control Officers with a view to identifying particular issues that had been problematic during the course of the monitoring year. These discussions also included views on the saving of Local Plan policies beyond the automatic three-year saving period that started when the Local Plan was adopted July 2006.

Core Indicators

- 12.21 There remain a few of the Core Indicators that need further work in order to provide any information:
- 12.22 Indicator H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments. This information is not currently collected or assessed and further resources would be needed to extend any monitoring to include this.
- 12.23 In addition to these identified deficiencies there is also a need to establish proper monitoring regimes and procedures to secure the provision of all Core Indicators in the longer term.
- 12.24 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.
- 12.25 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.

- 12.26 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.
- 12.27 The City Council is working in partnership with the neighbouring authority of South Cambridgeshire District Council on a number of urban extensions. 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.
- 12.28 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.
- 12.29 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.
- 12.30 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.
- 12.31 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.

13 Local Development Scheme

- 13.1 As required by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, the City Council has 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.
- 13.2 A revised LDS was submitted to the Go-East on 5th January 2007. This showed revised timetables for the documents in the original LDS and also included two additional documents, a Public Art SPD and a Historic Environment SPD. Go-East formally approved this revised scheme on 18th June 2007. A revised LDS was submitted to Go-East in November 2007, however, due to changes to Planning Regulations, this LDS was not formally approved. Subsequently a new LDS has been submitted to Go-East which takes into account the new procedures for document preparation as set out in PPS12. This is likely to be approved before the end of the current monitoring year.
- 13.3 This AMR reviews progress against the March 2005 LDS and the revised June 2007 LDS.

Progress on Key Milestones (Extract from LDS)

- 13.4 Figures 5 and 6 show the timetables for document preparation as planned in the 2005 LDS and the 2007 LDS. Actual progress to date on key milestones is also provided for each LDS.

Figure 6: Progress Against the March 2005 Local Development Scheme

Document & Stage	March 2005 LDS	Actual
Cambridge Local Plan		
Cambridge Local Plan: Inquiry Preparation	March – June 2005	April – August 2005
Cambridge Local Plan: Inquiry	July – Mid October 2005	September – November 2005
Cambridge Local Plan: Inspector's Report Writing	Mid October 2005 – March 2006	December 2005 – March 2006
Cambridge Local Plan: Inspector's Report Published	April 2006	April – May 2006
Cambridge Local Plan: Adoption	May – June 2006	June – July 2006
Development Plan Documents: Statement of Community Involvement (SCI)		
SCI Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	September 2005	December 2005
SCI Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	October – December 2005	January – Mid March 2006
SCI Stage 3: Pre submission public participation on preferred options	January – Mid February 2006	Mid March – April 2006
SCI Stage 4: Consider representations and prepare DPD	Mid February – Mid May 2006	May – June 2006
SCI Stage 5: Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation	Mid May 2006 – June 2006	July 2006 – October 2006
SCI Stage 6: Consider representations and consult on any objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination	July 2006 – September 2006	November 2006 – January 2007
SCI Stage 7: Examination Period	October 2006	February 2007
SCI Stage 8: Writing of Inspector's Report	November 2006	March 2007
SCI Stage 9: Receipt of Inspector's Report	Early December 2006	April 2007
SCI Stage 10: Adoption and Publication of DPD	Late December 2006	August 2007
Development Plan Documents: Core Strategy		
Core Strategy Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	November 2005 – June 2006	May 2006 – February 2007
Core Strategy Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	July 2006 – November 2006	March 2007 – July 2007
Core Strategy Stage 3: Pre submission public participation on preferred options ³	December 2006 – January 2007	June – July 2009
Core Strategy Stage 4: Consider representations and prepare DPD	February – August 2007	August – December 2009
Development Plan Documents – Site Specific Allocations		

³ Note that due to amended regulations this stage will now be an informal round of consultation

Document & Stage	March 2005 LDS	Actual
Site Specific Allocations Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	November 2005 – June 2006	April 2008 – May 2009
Site Specific Allocations Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	July 2006 – November 2006	May 2009 – March 2010
Site Specific Allocations Stage 3: Pre submission public participation on preferred options ¹	December 2006 – January 2007	March – July 2010
Site Specific Allocations Stage 4: Consider representations and prepare DPD	February – August 2007	July 2010 – October 2010
Development Plan Documents – Cambridge East AAP		
Cambridge East Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	September 2004	July 2003 – September 2004 supplemented by full public participation 1 st October – 12 th Nov 2004
Cambridge East Stage 3: Pre submission public participation on preferred options	October – November 2004	June – July 2005
Cambridge East Stage 4: Consider representations and prepare DPD	Mid November 2004 – May 2005	August – December 2005
Cambridge East Stage 5: Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation	June – July 2005	January – February 2006
Cambridge East Stage 6: Consider representations and consult on any objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination	August – December 2005	March 2006 – July 2007
Cambridge East Stage 7: Examination Period	January – April 2006	July 2007
Cambridge East Stage 8: Writing of Inspector's Report	May – October 2006	August – Mid December 2007
Cambridge East Stage 9: Receipt of Inspector's Report	November 2006	Mid December 2007
Cambridge East Stage 10: Adoption and Publication of DPD	December 2006 – February 2007	February 2008
Supplementary Planning Documents – Affordable Housing		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	October – November 2005	April – July 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	December 2005 – March 2006	August 2006 – August 2007
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	April – Mid May 2006	September – Mid October 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	Mid May – July 2006	October 2007 – December 2007
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	August 2006	January 2008
Supplementary Planning Documents – Planning Obligations		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	October – November 2005	April 2006 – July 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	December 2005 – March 2006	August 2006 – March 2007

Document & Stage	March 2005 LDS	Actual
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	April - Mid May 2006	April – May 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	Mid May – July 2006	May 2007 – February 2009 ⁴
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	August 2006	March 2009
Supplementary Planning Documents – Sustainable Communities⁵		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	October – November 2005	April 2006 – July 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	December 2005 – March 2006	July – December 2006
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	April - Mid May 2006	January – February 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	Mid May – July 2006	Mid February – April 2007
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	August 2006	June 2007

⁴ Note that this period includes an additional round of consultation

⁵ The name of the Sustainable Communities SPD changed in the 2007 table to the Sustainable Design & Construction SPD

Figure 7: Progress Against the June 2007 Local Development Scheme

Document & Stage	June 2007 LDS	Actual
Cambridge Local Plan		
Cambridge Local Plan: Inspector's Report Writing	Mid October 2005 – March 2006	December 2005 – March 2006
Cambridge Local Plan: Inspector's Report Published	April – May 2006	April – May 2006
Cambridge Local Plan: Adoption	June – July 2006	June – July 2006
Development Plan Documents – SCI		
SCI Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	January – Mid March 2006	January – March 2006
SCI Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options report	April 2006	April 2006
SCI Stage 4: Pre submission public participation on preferred options	May – June 2006	May – June 2006
SCI Stage 5: Consider representations and prepare DPD	July – October 2006	July – October 2006
SCI Stage 6: Submit to the Secretary of State and public consultation	November 2006 – Mid January 2007	November 2006 – January 2007
SCI Stage 7: Consider representations and consult on any objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparation for public examination	Mid January – March 2007	February 2007
SCI Stage 8: Public examination	April 2007	N/A
SCI Stage 9: Inspector's Report writing	May – June 2007	March 2007
SCI Stage 10: Receipt of Inspector's binding report	July 2007	April 2007
SCI Stage 11: Adoption and publication	August 2007	August 2007
Development Plan Documents – Core Strategy		
Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	May 2006 – February 2007	May 2006 – February 2007
Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	March 2007 – July 2007	March 2007 – July 2007
Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options ⁶	August 2007 – December 2007	August 2007 – May 2009
Stage 4: Pre submission public participation on preferred options ⁴	January – February 2008	June – July 2009
Stage 5: Consider representations and prepare DPD	March 2008 – August 2008	August – December 2009
Stage 6: Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation	September – October 2008	N/A due to changes in Regulations
Stage 7: Consider representations and consult on	November - December 2008	N/A due to change in Regulations

⁶ Due to amendments to Regulations there is no longer a formal requirement for preferred options stage

Document & Stage	June 2007 LDS	Actual
objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination		
Development Plan Documents – Cambridge East AAP		
Stage 6: Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation	Mid January - February 2006	January – February 2006
Stage 7: Consider representations and consult on objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination	March 2006 – June 2007	March 2006 – June 2007
Stage 8: Public Examination	July 2007	July 2007
Stage 9: Inspector’s Report Writing	August – Mid December 2007	August – Mid December 2007
Stage 10: Receipt of Inspectors Binding Report	Mid December 2007	Mid December 2007
Stage 11: Adoption and Publication	January – March 2008	February 2008
Development Plan Documents – North West Cambridge AAP		
Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	January – Mid September 2006	October 2005 – September 2006
Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	Mid September – Mid November 2006	Mid September – Mid November 2006
Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options	Mid November 2006 – Mid October 2007	Mid November 2006 – Mid October 2007
Stage 4: Pre submission public participation on preferred options	Mid October – Mid December 2007	Mid October – Mid December 2007
Stage 5: Consider representations and prepare DPD	January 2008 – Mid June 2008	December 2007 – April 2008
Stage 6: Submit to Secretary of State and public consultation	Mid June – Mid July 2008	May – June 2008
Stage 7: Consider representations and consult on objectors sites and pre examination meeting and preparing for public examination	Mid July – October 2008	July – October 2008
Stage 8: Public Examination	November – December 2008	November – December 2008
Development Plan Documents – Site Specific Allocations		
Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	November 2007 – March 2008	April 2008 – May 2009
Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	April – Mid October 2008	May 2009 – March 2010
Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options ⁴	Mid October – December 2008	March – July 2010
Development Plan Documents – Generic Development Control Policies		
Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering	November 2007 – March 2008	April 2008 – May 2009
Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation	April – Mid October 2008	May 2009 – March 2010

Document & Stage	June 2007 LDS	Actual
Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options ¹	Mid October – December 2008	March – July 2010
Supplementary Planning Documents – Affordable Housing		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	March – July 2006	July – November 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	July – August 2007	December 2006 – August 2007
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	September – October 2007	September – Mid October 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	October – November 2007	October 2007 – December 2007
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	December 2007	January 2008
Supplementary Planning Document – Sustainable Design and Construction		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	April 2006 – June 2006	April 2006 – July 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	July – December 2006	July – December 2006
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	January – February 2007	January – February 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	Mid February – April 2007	Mid February – April 2007
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	June 2007	June 2007
Supplementary Planning Documents – Planning Obligations		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	April – July 2006	April 2006 – July 2006
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	August 2006 – March 2007	August 2006 – March 2007
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	April – Mid May 2007	April – May 2007
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	June – July 2007	May 2007 – February 2009 ⁷
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	August 2007	March 2009
Supplementary Planning Documents – Public Art		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and information gathering	January – June 2007	October 2007 – October 2008
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	July – October 2007	October – December 2008
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	November – December 2007	January – Mid February 2009
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	January – February 2008	Mid February – March 2009
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	April 2008	March – May 2009
Supplementary Planning Documents – Historic Environment		
Stage i – Pre-production background studies and	December 2006 – May 2007	September 2008 – April 2009

⁷ Note that this period includes an additional round of consultation

Document & Stage	June 2007 LDS	Actual
information gathering		
Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD	July – August 2007	May – August 2009
Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation	September – October 2007	September – October 2009
Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD	November – December 2007	October – December 2009
Stage v – Adoption and Publication of SPD	January 2008	January 2010

Local Plan Review

- 13.5 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.
- 13.6 Ashwell (Barton Road) Limited, part of the Ashwell Property Group PLC 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. The July 2007 judgement was in favour of the City Council although Ashwell subsequently submitted an appeal with regards to this decision. The Court of Appeal dismissed this challenge on 22nd October 2008.
- 13.7 From the date the Local Plan was adopted, the Council has a three-year period, to July 2009, where the plan is automatically saved. The timetable for production of the LDF, as shown in figures 5 and 6 above, shows that the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations and Generic Development Control Policies will not be adopted by this time. Therefore, the Council will need to make a request to save some of the Local Plan policies beyond the deadline of July 2009, which needs to take place at least 6 months prior to this date. Work to identify key policies to save is taking place.

Local Development Framework

Progress against the 2005 LDS

- 13.8 The commencement of work on the following documents was delayed:
- Site Specific Allocations DPD
 - Core Strategy DPD
 - Affordable Housing SPD
 - Planning Obligations SPD
 - Public Art SPD
 - Historic Environment SPD
- 13.9 This was due to a number of factors, but primarily the knock on effects of:
- The delayed Local Plan Inquiry;
 - The Local Plan Legal Challenge;
 - Temporary staff shortages within the Policy team due to maternity leave;
 - Work load.
- 13.10 It was decided to delay the start of the Site Specific Allocations document. The reasons for this were:
- The Local Plan already provided up to date land allocations for the next 10 years and allowed scope for development to continue beyond 2016.

- To concentrate work on the North West Cambridge AAP, Statement of Community Involvement, Core Strategy and to produce a robust evidence base. This was particularly important 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.

13.11 Public consultation on the Cambridge East 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 could not take place until July 2007 after a number of other South Cambridgeshire DPDs, it was adopted February 2008.

Progress against the 2007 LDS

13.12 Progress on the SCI, the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan and the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD has been in accordance with the LDS timetable.

13.13 Work on the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations and Generic Development Control DPDs has been delayed for a number of reasons. Work on the preparation of the Core Strategy Preferred Options Report, was in part delayed by the need to direct resources towards the preparation of the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan. The policy team was also not fully staffed during the period April 2007 to June 2008 with one senior member of staff being on maternity leave.

13.14 The intention with the 2007 LDS was to develop the Site Specific Allocations and Development Control Policies DPDs alongside one another. With these documents needing to be in conformity with the Core Strategy, these two DPDs would follow along behind the preparation of the Core Strategy. As such, the delays in production of the Core Strategy have subsequently led to delays in the production of these DPDs. It should also be noted that recent changes to the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations, many of the stages of document production listed in the 2007 LDS are no longer applicable to these documents. These changes are reflected in the Councils amended 2008 LDS, which was submitted to the Government Office for approval in October 2008.

13.15 The final stage of preparation of the Planning Obligations SPD has been extended to accommodate changes requested by the County Council in their representations to the public consultation in April and May 2007. Due to the extent of these proposed changes, a further round of public consultation is required, which has been delayed due to staff changes in Development Services. Consultants are to be appointed to carry this work through to adoption.

13.16 With regards to other SPDs, consultation on the Affordable Housing SPD began in September 2007 a number of months behind schedule due to resource constraints and competing priorities. It was also anticipated that quicker progress would be made on the Strategic Housing Market Assessment than proved to be the case to allow its findings to be directly taken into account.

The SPD was formally adopted in January 2008, a month later than anticipated in the LDS.

- 13.17 Work has been delayed on both the Historic Environment and Public Art SPDs. With regards to the Public Art SPD, work began on this document in October 2007, a number of months behind schedule. The temporary loss of a member of staff, due to illness, within the Urban Design Team who was to undertake this work, has further delayed the production of this SPD, although a consultant has now been appointed to carry this work through. Temporary recruitment difficulties and long-term illness within the Conservation team, along with competing priorities, have also led to the production of the Historic Environment SPD.

14 CONCLUSIONS

- 14.1 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.
- 14.2 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 2008 Cambridge City AMR

	Indicator	Output	Unit	Time Frame	Source
Population Characteristics					
Population	Total Population	115,200	Count	Mid 2007	Research Group Cambs County Council
	Annual Change	1,500	Count	2006-7	
	Average Change Since 2001	870	Count		
Students	Cambridge University	28775	Count	2006/7	HESA – Higher Education Stats Agency
	Anglia Ruskin University	9187	Count	2006/7	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	7,360	Count	1 st April 2008	HSSA 2008
Please see end of sheet for information relating to HSSA 07 figures	Social Rented RSL's & Other Public Sector	3,719	Count	1 st April 2008	HSSA 2008
	Private Sector Non RSL	35,532	Count	1 st April 2008	HSSA 2008
Please see end of sheet for information relating to HSSA 07 figures	Total Dwellings,	46,611	Count	1 st April 2008	HSSA 2008 & Council Tax
Tenure	Private Sector Rented	8,774	Count	2001	2001 Census
	LA Rented	7,571	Count	2001	2001 Census
	Housing Association/RSL Rented	2,516	Count	2001	2001 Census
	Owner Occupied	22,802	Count	2001	2001 Census
	Others	991	Count	2001	2001 Census
	No Affordable Dwellings	11,079	Count	31 st March 2008	HSSA 2008 (RSL+LA+Other Public sector)
Average House Price	Terraced	300,700	Price £	Feb 08	Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack
	Semi Detached	301,100	Price £	Feb 2008	Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack
	Flat/Maisonette	223,600	Price £	Feb 2008	Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack
	Detached	580,200	Price £	Feb 2008	Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack
Homelessness	No homeless households in priority need	140	Count	2007/2008	HSSA 2008
	Rough Sleepers	2	Count	1 st April 2008	HSSA 2008
Gypsy & Travellers Housing	Estimated No Gypsy/Traveller Households in District	55	Count Households	2006	CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006

	No of licensed permanent sites within LA	2	Count	2006	Environment & Planning CCC Both private sites. Not specific for travellers/gypsies.
	No of transit sites	0	Count	2007	Need identified in Local Plan for a transit site. ODPM calculation of need 15 pitches.
	No of permanent licensed pitches in District	43	Count	2006	Environment & Planning CCC Both private sites. Not specific for travellers/gypsies.
	Average no unauthorised caravans	0	Count	2006/7	ODPM Jan and July Counts
	Households living in LA housing	37	Count	2006	ODPM Count/CSR Travellers Needs Assessment -May 2006
Economic Characteristics	Economic Activity rate	72.6	%	2007	ONS/Nomis
	Unemployed	1,166	Count	April 2008	
	Unemployed Rate	1.4	%	April 2008	
Business Start Ups/Closures	No VAT registered companies	3,665	Count	Dec 2006	ONS/Nomis/County Research Group
	Net change End 2000-End 2006	310	Count	Dec 2006	ONS/Nomis/County Research Group
Business Premises Availability Rates	B1a/b Availability	13.0	%	2nd Quarter 2008	Bidwells Data Book
	Laboratories Availability	6.0	%	2nd Quarter 2008	Bidwells Data Book
	B1c, B2 ,B8	8.0	%	2nd Quarter 2008	Bidwells Data Book (also covering 10 mile radius)
Earnings	Gross Household Income Median	29,700	Count £	2008	CACI /County Research Group
Deprivation	LA Average Score	13.87	Rank	2007	IMD ODPM
	LA Rank Of Average Score	236	Rank	2007	IMD ODPM
	SOA's in 40% most deprived in England	11	Count	2007	IMD ODPM
Crime Rates	Crime Rate Per 1000	127.3	Count per	2007/8	Cambridgeshire Crime Research

	population		1000 population		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 (NO2)	Regent St & (exceedences hourly average)	41 (0)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008	CCC & Netcen
	Montague Road&	29 (1)	ug/m ³	Relocated to	CCC & Netcen

	(exceedences hourly average)			Montague Road	
	Gonville Place & (exceedences hourly average)	41 (0)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008	CCC & Netcen
	Parker St & (exceedences hourly average)	52 (0)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008	CCC & Netcen
	Newmarket Road & (exceedences hourly average)	33 (0)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008	CCC & Netcen
Annual Average Fine Particles (PM10)	Regent St & (exceedences daily average)		ug/m ³	Not measured at Regent Street	CCC & Netcen
	Montague Road & (exceedences daily average)	21 (5)	ug/m ³	Relocated to Montague Road	CCC & Netcen
	Gonville Place & (exceedences daily average)	20(2)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008 1 st April 2006 to 31 st March 2007	CCC & Netcen
	Parker St & (exceedences daily average)	29 (10)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008 1 st April 2006 to 31 st March 2007	CCC & Netcen
	Newmarket Rd & (exceedences daily average)	23 (7)	ug/m ³	1 st April 2007 to 31 st March 2008	CCC & Netcen
Open Space	Area of Public Open Space per 1,000 population	2.2	ha	2004	Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2006 Website Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2006
	Area of semi-natural green spaces accessible to public	37.6	%	2004	
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population	0.22	ha	2007	CCC Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report March 2007.

Footnote: Some of the data published for the HSSA 07 was incorrect. The correct detail for HSSA 07 is listed below:

Please note HSSA 07 now been amended, incorrect data received from RSL's therefore the correct figure is now 3693 NOT 4324	Social Rented RSL's & Other Public Sector	3693	Count	1 st April 2007	HSSA 2007
As per above the correct HSSA figure here is now 46696 NOT 47327	Total Dwellings	46,696	Count	1 st April 2007	HSSA 2007& Council Tax
As per above this HSSA 07 also incorrect. Was 11,848 should be 11,217	No Affordable Dwellings	11,217	Count	31 st March 2007	HSSA 2007 (RSL+LA+Other Public sector)

Appendix B: Local Plan Policy Monitoring Usage

Policy	Title	Uses recorded
Designing Cambridge		
3/1	Sustainable Development	91
3/2	Setting of the City	1
3/3	Safeguarding Environmental Character	3
3/4	Responding to Context	970
3/5	Mixed Use Development	1
3/6	Ensuring Coordinated Development	3
3/7	Creating Successful Places	184
3/8	Open Space and Recreation Provision through New Development	45
3/9	Watercourses and Other bodies of Water	1
3/10	Sub-division of Existing Plots	44
3/11	The Design of External Spaces	79
3/12	The Design of New Buildings	556
3/13	Tall Buildings and the Sky Line	6
3/14	Extending Buildings	670
3/15	Shopfronts and Signage	142
Conserving Cambridge		
4/1	Green Belt	3
4/2	Protection of Open Space	3
4/3	Safeguarding Features of Amenity or Nature Conservation Value	3
4/4	Trees	50
4/5	Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance	0
4/6	Protection of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance	2
4/7	Species Protection	2
4/8	Local Biodiversity Action Plans	0
4/9	Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas	4
4/10	Listed Buildings	131
4/11	Conservation Areas	234
4/12	Buildings of Local Interest	12
4/13	Pollution and Amenity	145
4/14	Air Quality Management Areas	1
4/15	Lighting	11
4/16	Development and Flooding	5
Living in Cambridge		
5/1	Housing Provision	12
5/2	Conversion of Large Properties	9
5/3	Housing Lost to Other Uses	0
5/4	Loss of Housing	3
5/5	Meeting Housing Needs	1
5/6	Meeting Housing Needs from Employment Development	0
5/7	Supported Housing/Housing in Multiple Occupation	2
5/8	Travellers	1
5/9	Housing for People with Disabilities	0
5/10	Dwelling Mix	1
5/11	Protection of Existing Facilities	2

5/12	New Community Facilities	2
5/13	Community Facilities in the Areas of Major Change	0
5/14	Provision of Community Facilities through New Development	45
5/15	Addenbrooke's	1
Enjoying Cambridge		
6/1	Protection of leisure Facilities	3
6/2	New Leisure Facilities	3
6/3	Tourist Accommodation	3
6/4	Visitor Attractions	4
6/5	Shopping Development in the City Centre	0
6/6	Change of Use in the City Centre	4
6/7	Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centres	4
6/8	Convenience Shopping	0
6/9	Retail Warehouses	1
6/10	Food and Drink Outlets	4
Working and Studying in Cambridge		
7/1	Employment Provision	0
7/2	Selective Management of the Economy	1
7/3	Protection of Industrial and Storage Space	1
7/4	Promotion of Cluster Development	0
7/5	Faculty development in the Central Area, University of Cambridge	0
7/6	West Cambridge, South of Madingley Road	3
7/7	College and University of Cambridge Staff and Student Housing	2
7/8	Anglia Ruskin University East Road Campus	0
7/9	Student Hostels for Anglia Ruskin University	1
7/10	Speculative Student Hostel Accommodation	1
7/11	Language Schools	3
Connecting and Servicing Cambridge		
8/1	Spatial Location of Development	0
8/2	Transport Impact	47
8/3	Mitigating Measures	7
8/4	Walking and Cycling Accessibility	6
8/5	Pedestrian and Cycle Network	2
8/6	Cycle Parking	37
8/7	Public Transport Accessibility	1
8/8	Land for Public Transport	0
8/9	Commercial Vehicles and Servicing	0
8/10	Off-Street Car Parking	30
8/11	New Roads	0
8/12	Cambridge Airport	0
8/13	Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone	1
8/14	Telecommunications Development	7
8/15	Mullards Radio Astronomy Observatory, Lord's Bridge	0
8/16	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	4
8/17	Renewable Energy	0
8/18	Water, Sewerage and Drainage Infrastructure	0
Areas of Major Change		
9/1	Further Policy/Guidance for the Development of Areas	0

	of Major Change	
9/2	Phasing of Areas of Major Change	1
9/3	Development in the Urban extensions	0
9/4	East Cambridge	0
9/5	Southern Fringe	0
9/6	Northern Fringe	0
9/7	Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road	0
9/8	Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	0
9/9	Station Area	1
Implementation		
10/1	Infrastructure Improvements	38
10/2	Monitoring and Review	0

APPENDIX C: HOUSING TRAJECTORY

Please see separate PDF

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

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

CE08	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions.	Core	E2/a, D5/c	CE/35, CE/9	Targets to be detailed through s.46 agreement or planning obligations.
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APPENDIX E: NORTH WEST CAMBRIDGE INDICATORS (extract from North West Cambridge Draft Area Action Plan – Submission Draft)

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Preferred Policy Options	Targets
NWC01	Total no. of: (1) Units of student accommodation completed (2) Housing Completions / Annual Rate	Core	NW5	To provide an adequate supply of land for housing for development (1) , for 2,000 University students, and (2) for 2,000 to 2,500 open market and affordable dwellings. <i>The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for North West Cambridge will be monitored against the North West Cambridge AAP housing trajectory in each Council's Annual Monitoring Report.</i>
NWC02	Housing Density	Core	NW5	At least 50 dwellings per hectare average net density.
NWC03	Percentage of Housing which is Affordable	Core	NW6	At least 50% affordable housing must be provided to meet the needs of Cambridge University and College key workers.
NWC04	Employment Land Supply by type	Core	NW8, NW10	(1) Up to 70,000m² of higher education uses, including new collegiate provision, academic faculty development and a University Conference Centre, within Use Class D1; and (2) Up to 30,000m² of University related sui generis research institutes and commercial research uses within Use Class B1(b).
NWC05	Employment Uses in the Local Centre	Core	NW9	Small-scale local B1 employment uses under 300 m².
NWC06	Distance to Public Transport	Local	NW16	Majority of development within 400m of a bus stop.
NWC07	Amount (and percentage) of completed non-residential development complying with car parking standards	Core	NW19	Car parking standards are set out in Appendices 1 and 2.
NWC08	Public Open Space and Recreation Facilities	Local	NW23	Standards for provision of public open space and recreation facilities are set out in Appendix 3.

NWC09	Sustainable Development	Local	NW24	<p>Amount of Residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes:</p> <p>(1) Percentage approved up to April 2012, designed to Code level 4, and (2) Percentage approved after April 2012, designed to Code level 5.</p> <p>Amount of Non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM:</p> <p>(1) Percentage approved up to April 2012, designed to Very Good, and (2) Percentage approved after April 2012, designed to Excellent .</p>
NWC10	Renewable energy installed by type	Core	NW24	<p>(1) Percentage of the development's energy requirements provided by renewable energy (at least 20% required), and (2) Percentage of the development served by a Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plant or a District Heating Scheme fuelled by renewable energy sources.</p>
NWC11	Water Conservation	Local	NW24	<p>(1) Percentage of development completed up to April 2012 which reduces water consumption by 30% , based on 2006 per capita levels and (2) Percentage of development completed after April 2012 which reduces water consumption by 47% based on 2006 per capita levels.</p>
NWC12	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions.	Core	NW33	<p>Targets to be detailed through S106 agreement or planning obligations.</p>

Appendix F: Core National Output Indicators
Update 2/2008, July 2008.

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

Full details of the updated indicators, can be found at the following link:

<http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/coreoutputindicators2>

APPENDIX G – CORE OUTPUT INDICATORS RESULTS

BD1	Total amount total amount of additional employment floorspace by type
BD2	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land by type
BD3	Employment land available by type

		Unspecified B1	B1(a)	B1(b)	B1(c)	B2	B8	Total
BD1	Gross		983	1,003	1,147	3,137	2,076	8,346
	Net		-3,755	1,003	1,124	230	1,542	144
BD2	Gross		983	1,003	1,147	3,137	2,076	8,346
	% on PDL		100	100	100	100	100	100
BD3	Ha	0.75	10.3	34.16	-7.95	1.12	0.8	39.06

BD4	Amount of floorspace for 'town centres uses'
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BD4		A1	A2	B1(a)	D2	Total
Town Centre	Gross	42,620	103	0	0	42,723
	Net	42,378	-617	-188	0	41,573
Local Authority	Gross	43,029	159	983	469	44,640
	Net	42,428	-686	-3,755	469	38,456

H1	Plan period and housing targets
	RSS to 2026 – 24,550 dwellings
H2 (a)	Net additional dwellings in previous years
	See appendix C
H2 (b)	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year
	523 dwellings
H2(c)	Net additional dwellings – in future years
	See appendix C
H2 (d)	Managed delivery target
	See appendix C
H3	New and converted dwellings – on previously developed land
	100%
H4	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Travelers)
	0
H5	Gross affordable housing completions
	70
H6	Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments
	Not currently monitored

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

E2	Change in areas of biodiversity importance
	<p>36% of SSSI land area in the City remains in favorable condition</p> <p>1 City Wildlife site has been affected by development, Kings Hedges Triangle/Scrub (0.40 Ha of the Wildlife Site affected although the boundary has yet to be amended)</p> <p>Developments affecting priority species (04/05 – 07/08)</p> <p>Housing 98.7% of housing developments have affected priority species (96.5% last period monitored 02/03 – 05/06)</p> <p>Business 48% of business developments have affected priority species (83% last period monitored 02/03 – 05/06)</p> <p>Retail 42% of retail development have affected priority species (58.5% last period 02/03 – 05/06)</p>

E3	Renewable energy regeneration
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	Permission by type (Kwh)	Installed by type (Kwh)
Wind	0.001	
Biomass		
Landfill gas		
Sewage gas		
Photovoltaic		0.001
Hydro		

Other Indicators

Density of new development

Density	Percentage
<30 DPH	2%
30 – 50DPH	13%
>50DPH	85%

Average site density was 104 DPH.

Accessibility of services

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.

GP	100%
Hospital	99%
Primary School	100%
Secondary School	100%
Area of Employment	100%
Retail Centre	100%