

Cambridge City Council
Annual Monitoring Report

December 2009

Covering the period 1st April 2008 – 31st March 2009

**CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL
ANNUAL MONITORING REPORT
DECEMBER 2009**

| CONTENTS: | Page: |
|---|---------------|
| Executive Summary | v |
| 1. Introduction | 6 |
| 2. Cambridge Today | 9 |
| 3. Introduction to topic chapters | 12 |
| 4. Designing Cambridge | 14 |
| 5. Conserving Cambridge | 18 |
| 6. Living in Cambridge | 22 |
| 7. Enjoying Cambridge | 31 |
| 8. Working and Studying in Cambridge | 34 |
| 9. Connecting and Servicing Cambridge | 42 |
| 10. Areas of Major Change | 46 |
| 11. Implementation | 50 |
| 12. Development Monitoring Framework | 52 |
| 13. Local Development Scheme | 57 |
| 14. Conclusions | 63 |
| APPENDICES | 64 |
| A: Contextual Indicators | |
| B: Local Plan Policy Monitoring Usage | |
| C: Housing Trajectory | |
| D: Cambridge East Indicators | |
| E: North West Cambridge Indicators | |
| F: Core National Output Indicators | |
| G: Core Output Indicators Results | |
| FIGURES | |
| Figure 1: Population forecasts to 2021 | |
| Figure 2: Dwelling completions 1999-2009 | |
| Figure 3: Dwelling size mix | |
| Figure 4: Housing completions and projected completions 1st April 2001 – 31st March 2026 | |
| Figure 5: Cumulative Completions | |
| Figure 6: LDS 2008 | |
| Figure 7: Claimant Count Unemployment Rates - Narrow | |
| Figure 8: Largest Industries in Cambridge City, by Numbers of Employees 2006 | |

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 6,331 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 there have been a number of delays due to the need to prioritise resources to particular documents and also because some documents have needed further work on representations received or further rounds of consultation.

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 As with last year's AMR, the Council has tried to enhance 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 and lowering the range of sites considered. Developers have been contacted to set out their views on how and when housing sites might come forward. Once the SHLAA has been completed next year this will serve to update the 5 year land supply position.
- 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

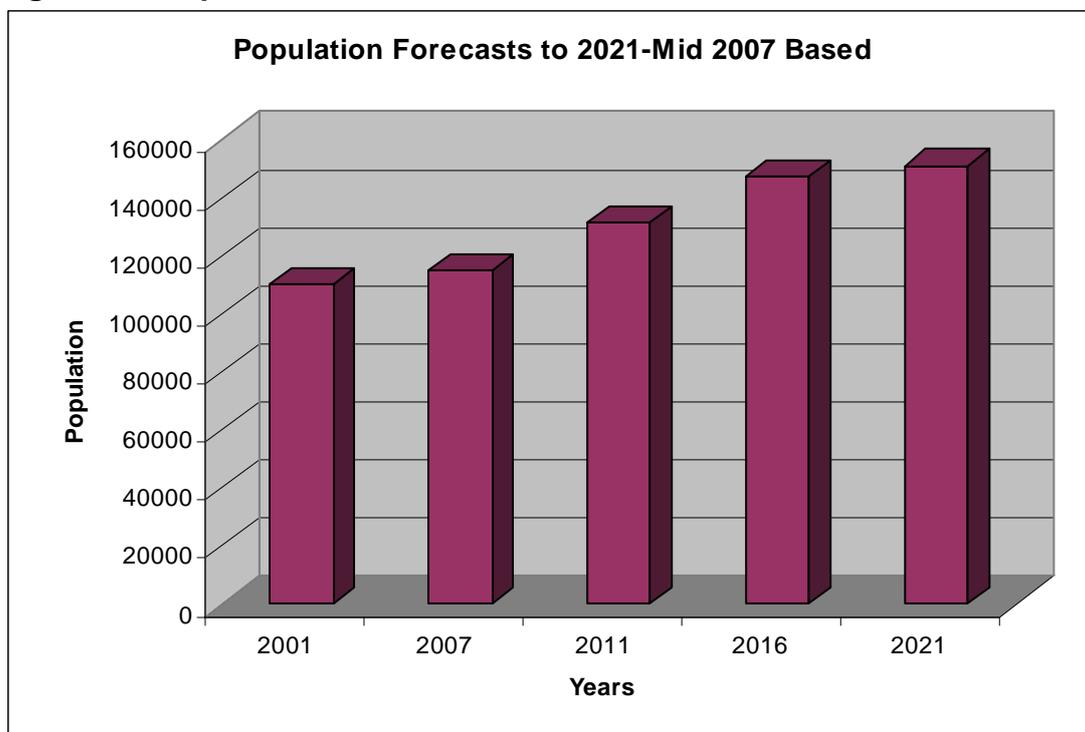
- 1.8 The Cambridge Local Plan was adopted on 20th July 2006. In addition, the housing trajectory has been put together using the housing requirement as set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS also known as the East of England Plan May 2008) to 2026.
- 1.9 The Local Plan will eventually be replaced by 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.
- 1.10 In July 2009, the City Council received notification from Go-East that the vast majority of policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 could be saved, based upon the criteria set out in PPS 12. Material considerations from emerging regional and national policy need to be afforded weight in decisions and the Go East letter make particular reference to the importance of PPS3 and the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment.
- 1.11 The Cambridge Local Plan 2006 policies that were deleted as of 20 July 2009 are:

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Policy 3/4 | Mixed Use Development |
| Policy 4/5 | Protection of Sites of National nature Conservation Importance |
| Policy 4/7 | Species protection |
| Policy 4/16 | Development and Flooding |
| Policy 5/6 | Market Housing Needs from Employment Development |
| Policy 6/5 | Shopping Development in the City Centre |
| Policy 9/4 | East Cambridge |

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 117,700 (Source: Research Group Cambs - Council - mid 2008 Population estimate). 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, - 24,100 are children (aged 0-19 years), -26,300 are young adults (aged 16-24years) who form a significant proportion of the population. There are 57,000 mature adults aged (25-64 years), and only 13,800 aged over 65 (Source: Research Group Cambs Council –Population Age Group Estimates Mid 2006 County Research Group 2007). Around 29,103 students study at the two universities in Cambridge (Source: HESA – Higher Education Stats Agency and Anglia Ruskin University 2007/08).
- 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 -- December 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 11 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 148,000 employee jobs (Source: APS NOMIS Annual Business Inquiry 2007), approximately 84,600 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 2008 the ratio or multiplier of wages to average house prices in the City was around 9.5, a decrease of 0.4 on 2007 but still 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 10.5 in 2008 down from 11.34 in 2007, highlighting the continuing issue of affordability for first time buyers in Cambridge City (Source: ASHE and Land Registry, DCLG). Average (mean) house prices are now around £260,000 (2009 Q1, DCLG), an annual decrease of 11% in the year to the first quarter of 2009.
- 2.11 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 6 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 straightforward 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. Policy 10/2 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.

- **Saving Local Plan 2006 Policies.**

Whilst the Council is in the process of preparing Cambridge's Local Development Framework, which will incrementally replace the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan in due course, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 makes provision for Councils to retain their Local Plan policies beyond a three year period by application to the Secretary of State. In the light of this, the City Council made an application to the Secretary of State in January 2009 and in July 2009, received the Secretary of State's direction. This direction confirms that the vast majority of the Cambridge Local Plan's policies will remain in force from 20th July 2009. However, eight policies expired on 20th July 2009. The Appendix H sets out the reason for their deletion and policy alternatives, where relevant. Please note that the Local Plan Appendices and Proposals Map (February 2008) remain unchanged.

Policy monitoring has been restricted to the 2006 Local Plan, as although the Cambridge East Area Action Plan and more latterly the North West Cambridge APP have 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 throughout this past monitoring period as part of planning applications on the major growth sites in and around Cambridge including Trumpington Meadows, Clay Farm, the NIAB site and the Station Area redevelopment. Much of this work relates to negotiations around planning obligations, pre-application meetings for first reserved matters applications, and early stages of preparing design codes.
- 4.3 A new Public Art Supplementary Planning Document is due for adoption in January 2010, by the City Council's Environment Scrutiny Committee. This SPD is intended to replace the 2002 Public Art Supplementary Planning Guidance and to support Policy 3/7I).

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 was used 562 times, Policy 3/7 Creating successful Places was used 171 times and Policy 3/12 The Design of New Buildings was used 360 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 Some policies were used very little – 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 -1887 dwellings (gross on -16 sites of 9 or above dwellings) was permitted in the last monitoring period with an average density of 118 DPH, -81% of permissions have a density of 50 DPH or more and 100% of permissions having a density of 40 DPH. This indicates 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 January 2010
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 Policy 3/6 has proved challenging in practice to implement. While the Council is not advocating any amendment or deletion of policy 3/6, it remains challenging to prove if or how one development may be prejudicial to other developments, either on or adjacent to sites being proposed for development/re-development. The use of the policy has highlighted the need to consider re-development of a site or sites in a holistic way and to provide, in some cases, guidance in the form of development briefs or otherwise to help guide future development proposals.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

- 4.13 In July of this year, Go East provided the City Council with a list of approved saved policies which came into effect which includes all of the current chapter 3 of the Local Plan, save and except the previous policy 3/5. It is considered that, until replaced, all of these policies are still relevant and appropriate and help underscore the Council's objective to achieving high quality design.

Core Indicators

- 4.14 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. The City Council is now developing processes and procedures to ensure Building for Life is used at both application determination stage and at the stage of substantial completion of development. This will include assessments both at the time of preparing a report for a decision on an application but more importantly a full assessment at the stage that a scheme is substantially completed. It is unlikely that for the purposes of the next monitoring report e.g. covering the period from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010, there will be a detailed Building for Life evaluation of every completed major development scheme, however it is the intent to start to roll out an assessment process in time for full implementation at the beginning of the next assessment period from April 1, 2010, to March 31, 2011, for reporting in December 2011. A joint approach is being adopted to the introduction of the indicator in both the City and South Cambridgeshire.

Evidence Base

- 4.15 The City Council has been using the County-wide developed "Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth" in assessing planning applications for major development sites. This charter, as it is known, does not replace adopted planning policy but rather supplements policy with a series of best practice "principles".
- 4.16 The City Council is committed to ensuring design quality through careful and detailed assessment of planning applications. Part of this assessment process is the use of a Design and Conservation Panel, which provides independent, objective and expert advice on the quality of many schemes that are ultimately determined by the Council's Planning Committee, or by officers under delegated powers. The Council also operates a Public Art Panel, which plays the same role, but in the case in assessing the quality of public art proposals being promoted either by a developer or the City Council in cases where planning obligations monies for public art are commuted to the Council.
- 4.17 The City Council will be embarking on a Tall Buildings Supplementary Planning Document commencing early in 2010. This work will supplement, and provide and evidence base to future policies. Owing to the number of tall buildings being proposed in the city over the last few years, the Council considers this policy vital so as to ensure a future-proofed, proactive set of guidance which will play a key role in both protecting what is special about the City's skyline but at the same time be forward looking and ensuring tall buildings are appropriate in terms of their context and their detailed design.
- 4.18 Open Space and Recreation Strategy – this study will provide an update to a strategy dating from November 2006 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. This work will take place from late 2009 onwards.

- 4.19 The City and South Cambridgeshire District Councils 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.
- 4.20 Furthermore, Active Communities, working with Planning Policy, have commissioned consultants to undertake a study on the provision and quality of allotments throughout the City. This study will consider the current level of uptake of allotments, waiting lists throughout the City and the quality of facilities at existing allotment sites. It will assist in setting future local standards for allotment provision

Conclusions and Actions

- 4.21 Notwithstanding the points made in respect of Policy 3/6, the policies in Chapter 3 are generally considered to be working well and as noted have already been saved as a result of the approval of Go East in July of this year.

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 the most well used policies are Policy 4/4 Trees (77 uses), Policy 4/10 Listed Buildings (117 uses), Policy 4/11 Conservation Areas (174 uses) and Policy 4/13 Pollution and Amenity (138)

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 in February 2010.

Development sites

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

Problems identified with policies

- 5.7 Previously raised issues include Policy 4/14 and some discussions on the usefulness and robustness of Policy 4/12. . The principal issue in relation to Policy 4/12 is that it only applies when works are proposed which require planning permission. Buildings of local interest outside conservation areas have no formal protection.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

- 5.8 Three policies were deleted as part of this review Policy 4/5 – Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance, Policy 4/7 Species protection and Policy 4/16 Development and Flooding. These were all deleted as they either repeated national guidance or were already covered adequately by national or regional policy.

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 (2 applications were objected to on water quality grounds, one was subsequently withdrawn and the other requires Environment Agency written agreement to proceed). |

| | |
|----|---|
| E2 | Change in areas of biodiversity importance |
| | <p>36% of SSSI land area in the City remains in favourable condition</p> <p>Two City Wildlife sites have been affected by development, Kings Hedges Triangle/Scrub (0.40 Ha of the Wildlife Site affected although the boundary has yet to be amended) and Trumpington Dismantled Railway (3.43 Ha affected by the construction of the Guided Busway, although ecological mitigation is in place – boundary yet to be amended.)</p> <p>Developments affecting priority species (05/06 – 08/09)</p> <p>This data looks at the intersections between housing development sites and records for species listed as being of principal importance for conserving biodiversity – (NERC S41). It can be difficult to tell whether the effect of development is significant or just as a result of changing numbers of NERC S41 records, as the data series is small.</p> <p>Housing 81.5% of housing developments have affected priority species (98.7% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> <p>Business 42.2% of business developments have affected priority species (48% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> <p>Retail 40% of retail developments have affected priority species (42% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> |

- 5.9 Cherry Hinton East Pit has recently been acquired by the Wildlife Trust, who already manage the rest of the SSSI. The Wildlife Trust and the City Council have designated the site as a Local Nature Reserve and 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 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.

- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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

- 5.12 Open Space and Recreation Strategy – 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 late 2009 with completion anticipated in mid 2010.
- 5.13 Historic Environment Strategy SPD – This Study will provide overarching evidence to support the LDF and other Council strategies, a formal basis within the LDF for Conservation Area Appraisals, and it will identify priorities for conservation policy work. Initial consultation with Area Committees and stakeholders has identified key issues: significance, climate change, growth, access, managing change and quality of change. The initial work on significance has highlighted the historic importance to the setting of the city of the whole river corridor (including the currently undesignated areas of Grantchester Meadows and Stourbridge Common). The study will consider climate change impacts and possible mitigation on the historic built and natural environment. Growth issues include environmental capacity of the historic core, the impact of tall buildings on the character of the city, and impacts of transport proposals. The need for a Historic Environment Strategy was endorsed in the Government's consultation draft for Planning Policy Statement 15. The combination of this major consultation and staff illness has delayed the draft, which is now due for public consultation in early 2010.
- 5.14 Conservation Area Appraisals and Suburbs and Approaches Studies –the historic environment evidence base has been increased by completion of appraisals for De Freville (Cambridge's 11th Conservation Area) and Chesterton. Work in progress at the end of the year include the City's first 3 Suburbs and Approaches studies (Huntingdon Road, Madingley Road and Barton Road), and Conservation Area Appraisals for Conduit Head Road, NIAB / Howes Place, and a review of the Trumpington Conservation Area Appraisal.

Conclusions and Actions

5.15 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. Despite the recession prices remain high in the City and this issue persists.
- 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. Policy 5/6 has since been deleted.

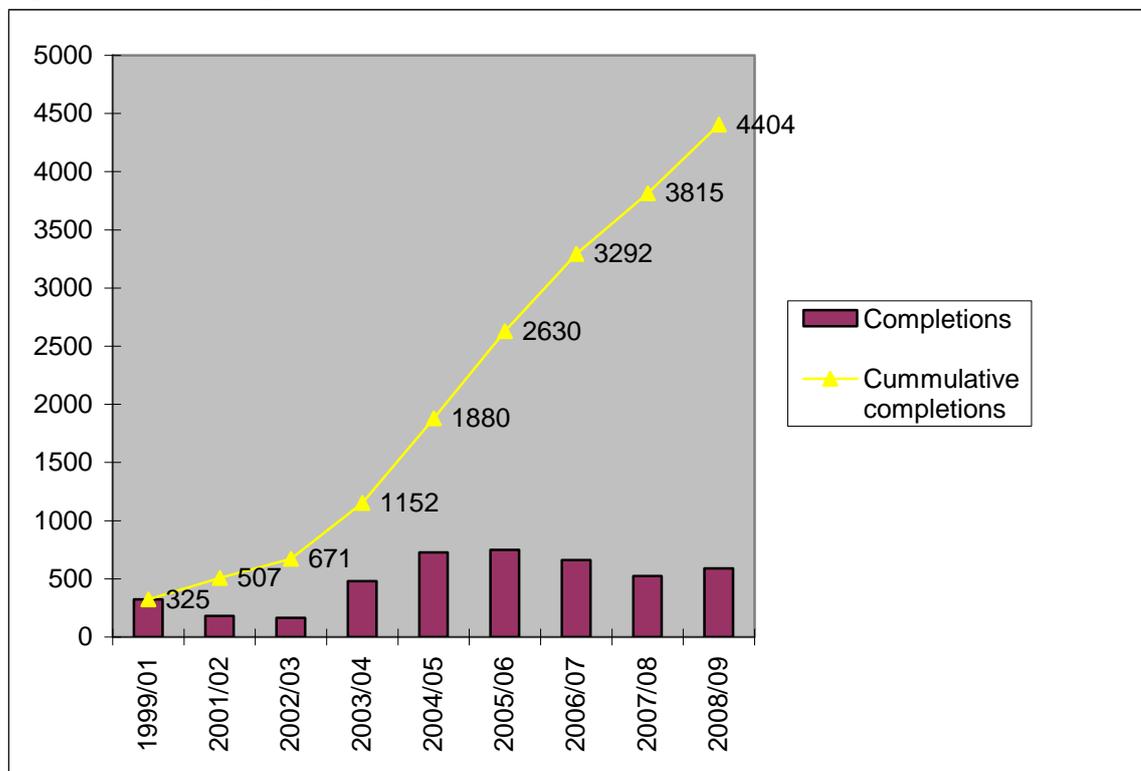
Target based policies

- 6.6 Three policies in this topic area have been selected for target based policy monitoring. One was deemed unsuitable for this kind of monitoring (Policy 5/9 Housing for People with Disabilities) as following discussions with Development 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 1999-2009, below, shows that to date some 4,404 dwellings have been completed leaving 8,096 dwellings to be completed in the remaining seven years to 2016.

Figure 2: Dwelling Completions 1999 – 2009



- 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). 2,305 dwellings had been built by April 2006 leaving 22,250 to be completed. Which gives an annual residual average of 1,113 dwellings. At 1st April 2009 the Council had commitments of 2,493, which gives a supply of 2.43 years at the annual residual average. In addition there are allocations of 12,021 dwellings giving a further 11.74 years supply from 2006. Further details on the projected delivery of housing is contained in Appendix C.

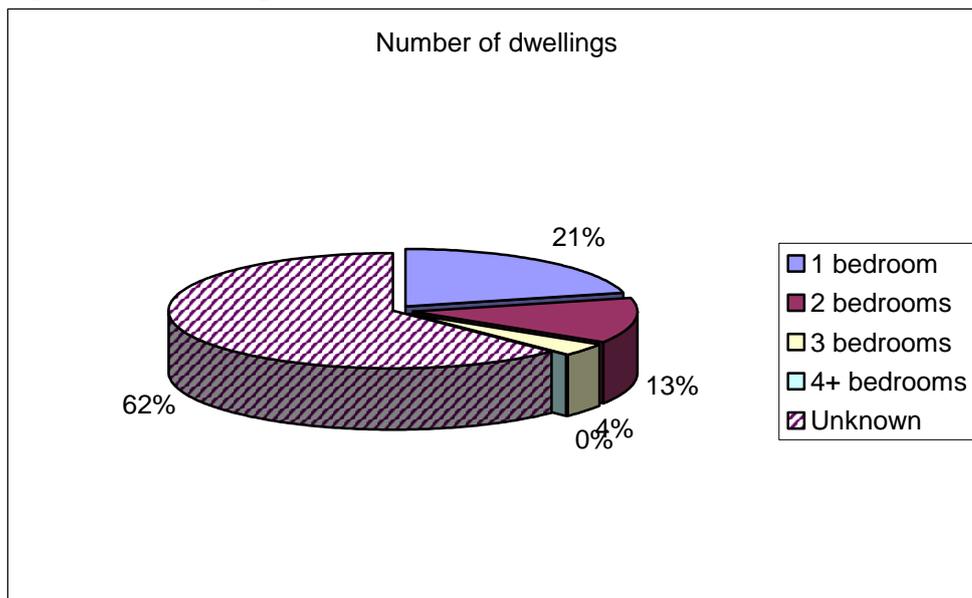
Policy 5/5 – Meeting housing needs

- 6.10 Six applications were eligible to be assessed under this policy this year. However, two of these sites were proposed by social housing providers anyway so were not assessed under this policy. Of the remaining four sites one site – Downing College, Athletic Ground, Long Road is proposed for 100% Key worker house and the remaining three sites all propose 40% affordable housing meeting the provisions of this policy.
- 6.11 There were no sites this year where it was necessary to accept 30% affordable housing from the provisions of the previous Local Plan (1996).

Policy 5/10 – Dwelling mix

- 6.11 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..."
- 6.12 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.
- 6.13 There were six sites that were monitored in relation to this policy, unfortunately three of them provided no details of bedroom sizes because they were at an early stage of development – this accounts for some 320 units. However, the nature of the sites suggests that a range of units will be provided. Of the sites where information is available two of the sites are for housing for those with a specific need for smaller units – on these two sites only 1 bedroom units will be provided. The remaining site provides for 133 units made up of 49 one bedroom units (37%), 65 two bedroom units (49%) and 19 three bedroom units (14%).
- 6.14 These results show that the policy is working in relation to providing for a range of sizes (apart from the specialist housing) although the provisions of the SHMA in relation to a more prescriptive mix is as yet not being implemented. Increased attention will need to be paid to this in future years.

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

- 6.16 No new allocations have come forward for planning permission in this monitoring year. For information on the urban extension areas see chapter 10 – Areas of Major Change

Problems identified with policies

- 6.17 No further issues have been identified with the policies in this chapter.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

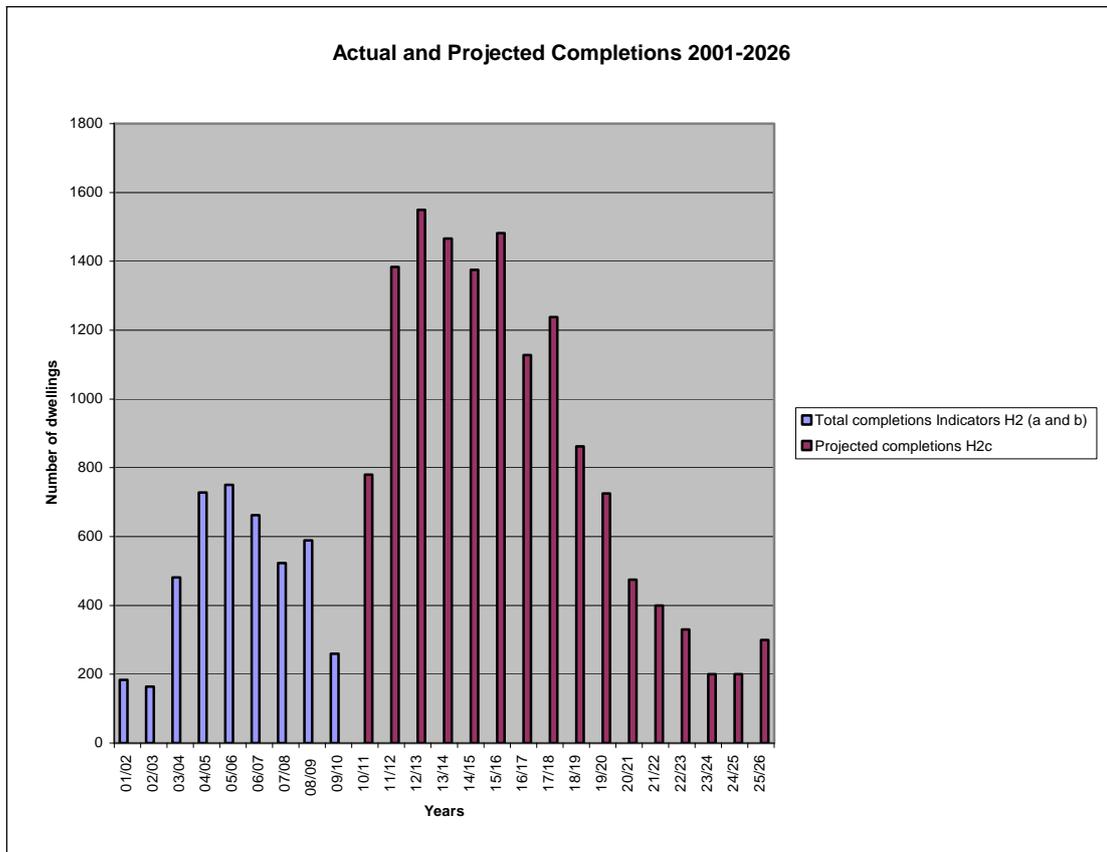
- 6.18 Deleted Policy 5/6 Meeting Housing Needs From Employment Development

This policy set out the requirement for proposals for employment development, which impact on the demand for affordable housing, to provide affordable housing on-site; contributions towards off-site housing or by means of key worker housing provision. This policy has been deleted because it was recognised at the Examination in Public for the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England that there was an absence of convincing evidence that specific local circumstances existed to justify the imposition of the requirement as referred to in the Council's Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The Affordable Housing SPD does not provide any further detail in taking this policy forward. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England does not make specific reference to the need for employment development to provide for affordable housing and Policy P9/1 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 was not saved.

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 |
| | 589 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 |
| | 96.9% |
| H4 | Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveler) |
| | 0 |
| H5 | Gross affordable housing completions |
| | 150 |
| H6 | Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments |

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

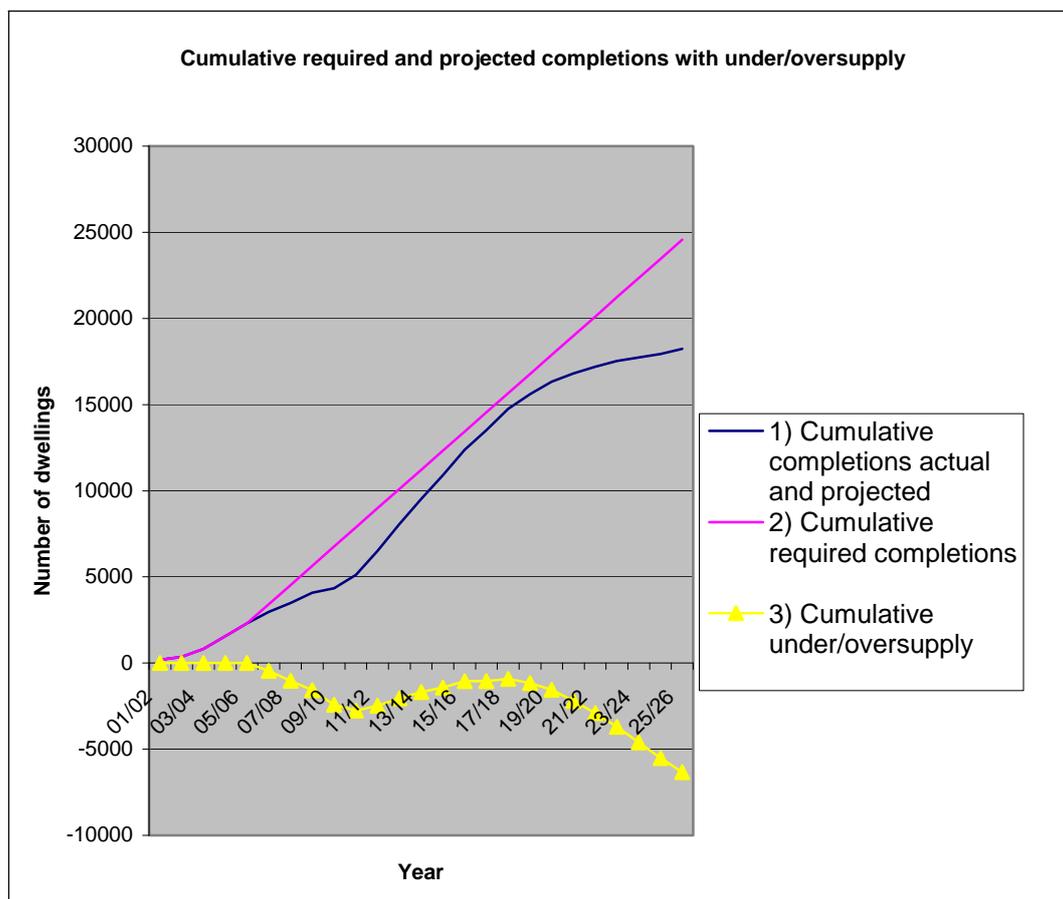


6.19 The above figure (4) shows the actual dwelling completion figures for the years to 2008/09 and the projected completions to 2025/26. The projected figures are based on information from developers and landowners and also from discussions with Development Control officers. For more site-by-site details please see Appendix C. The five year requirement amounts to 20,211 over the remaining 16 years (2010/11 to 2025/6), which represents a requirement of 6,315 over the next 5 years. Projected completions are 6555 so we currently have 103.8% of our 5 year supply. 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. Once the SHLAA has been completed this will serve to update the 5 year land supply position.

6.20 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.

- 6.21 There was an increase in completions this year following a gradual decline in housing completions over the previous few years. In last year's AMR it was projected that 343 dwellings would be completed and actual completions were 589, over 70% more than expected. This years completions are projected to be at least 260 dwellings. Indications from developers are that where sites are well underway development will continue.
- 6.22 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 and Glebe Farm sites have had minor amendments to last year's projected numbers.
- 6.23 Capacity and availability of some Local Plan allocated sites has also been raised by landowners e.g. The Territorial Army Centre on Cherry Hinton Road, the Nuffield Hospital Trumpington Road, and the University's West Cambridge site have all 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 current implied RSS target and (3) showing the difference between the two



- 6.24 The current RSS housing target is 19,000 dwellings from 2001 to 2021. The current implied target covers a longer period (see footnote on page 29) and is higher at around 24,550 dwellings.
- 6.25 Figure 5 above shows that there is an undersupply in relation to the current implied RSS target for the rest of the period to 2026. There is a period of relative catch up from 2011/12 to 2018/19 as the urban extensions are developed,

although the number of dwellings developed never catches up with the current implied RSS target.

- 6.26 The periods where the undersupply is developing 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 2011/12.
 - (2) The City Council objected to the housing target for Cambridge set out in the current RSS. Further work is currently underway through the SHLAA to identify other land with potential for residential development to meet the RSS target.

Other Indicators

- 6.27 Density of new development

| Density | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| <30 DPH | 2.1% |
| 30 – 50DPH | 12.1% |
| >50DPH | 85.8% |

- 6.28 These results show that land in Cambridge is being developed efficiently with the majority of dwellings being developed at a density above 50 DPH.

Evidence Base

- 6.29 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. The City Council has recently considered and consulted on revised site assessment criteria and methodology. The approach was agreed at Development Plan Steering group on 14th July 2009. It is anticipated that the SHLLAA will be completed by March 2010.
- 6.30 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. The 2009 update is in progress and further changes in approach are planned for 2010.

RSS Review 2009

- 6.31 The current development strategy for Cambridgeshire that is included in the present RSS for the period up to 2021 was developed by the County and District Councils and originally included in the 2003 Cambridgeshire Structure Plan. This strategy was informed by a consultants study to prepare a development strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region.
- 6.32 At the start of the RSS review process last year, EERA asked all the County Councils in the eastern region to test higher levels of growth than in the existing RSS for the period 2011 to 2031 as part of their input to the early stages of the review.
- 6.33 Cambridgeshire County Council invited all the Districts to join with it in preparing its advice to EERA and formed a joint member group (CReSSP) to oversee its work on which the Council is represented.
- 6.34 The Cambridgeshire authorities responded to EERA's request by commissioning consultants to prepare a new Cambridgeshire Development Study. That study, which was completed this spring, has looked at how well the existing strategy was working, reviewed the population and jobs forecasts, and also looked at how the strategy could be developed if further growth is needed.
- 6.35 EERA consulted on the RSS Review "East of England Plan > 2031" between 2nd September and 24th November 2009. The consultation is set out in the following documents:
- East of England Plan > 2031 - Scenarios for housing and economic growth,
 - Sub-area Profiles,
 - East of England RSS Review – Integrated Sustainability Appraisal Interim Report.
- 6.36 A joint response to the EERA consultation has been made by Cambridgeshire County Council through CReSSP. This response proposes a figure of 14,000 dwellings to be built in Cambridge between 2011 and 2031 (700 dwellings per year). This target is still stretching but is also one which is much more realistic than the current RSS target¹, and is supported by the findings of the Cambridgeshire Development Study 2009.
- 6.37 Work on a Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment for Cambridge is in progress. This will form our key evidence for the amount of housing that can be accommodated in Cambridge without a further Green Belt release.

¹ The current RSS sets out a target for Cambridge of a minimum of 19,000 new dwellings from 2001 to 2021. The City Council made objections to this allocation. The supporting text of Policy H1 states at paragraph 5.6 that where development plan documents are adopted after 2006 and need to identify a 15 year supply of housing they are required to plan for the period after 2021 by continuing the planned annual rates for 2001 to 2021 or 2006 to 2021, whichever is higher. The annual rate from 2006 to 2021 is the higher of the rates given in Policy H1 for Cambridge City, at 1,110 dwellings per annum. This implies that Cambridge City Council's housing target is $19,000 + (1,110 \times 5) = 24,550$ from 2001 to 2026. However the paragraph goes on to state "if it will not be possible to identify specific, developable sites for the whole 15 year period, it will be sufficient to indicate broad areas for growth after 2021. Robust evidence will be needed to justify not doing so, for example green belt constraints in districts not proposed for green belt review" (East of England Plan, para 5.6).

Conclusions and Actions

- 6.38 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.
- 6.39 Progress towards the RSS housing requirement continues at a steady rate, however, until the urban extensions completions start the annual level of completions are likely to fall short of the required level.
- 6.40 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 over recent years with the construction and opening of Christ's Lane and the Grand Arcade. The current recession has had some impact on the shops in Cambridge, with a higher number of vacancies than usual, particularly in Fitzroy Street, Burleigh Street, Bridge Street, and Peas Hill / Bene't Street.
- 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, the City Council has a policy of managing rather than 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 All policies in this chapter were identified as key in decision making apart from Policy 6/5 Shopping Development in the City Centre, which has subsequently been deleted. Policy 6/10 Food and Drink Outlets had the most uses (17).

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 The only development site identified specifically for retail purposes in the Local Plan, Bradwells Court (site 6.01), has been redeveloped as retail floorspace with

residential dwellings above. This development is known as Christ's Lane. 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, although a small number are still vacant. 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.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

- 7.12 All of the policies in this chapter have been saved apart from Policy 6/5, which related to shopping development in the City Centre. This policy was deleted because it reiterates national guidance in paragraphs 3.13 – 3.19 of PPS 6 (Planning for Town Centres) that require the application of sequential testing and proof that the development is of an appropriate nature and scale. Additionally, paragraphs 3.20 - 3.23 of PPS 6 cover the need to consider the impact of the proposal on the vitality and viability of existing centres within the catchment area of the proposed development, including the likely cumulative effect of recent permissions, developments under construction and completed developments. It clarifies that the identification of need does not necessarily indicate that there will be no negative impact.

Core Indicators

| BD4 | | Amount of floorspace for 'town centres uses' | | | | |
|-----------------|-------|--|-----|-------|------|-------|
| BD4 | | A1 | A2 | B1(a) | D2 | Total |
| Town Centre | Gross | 119 | 126 | 0 | 125 | 370 |
| | Net | -449 | 126 | -450 | 125 | -243 |
| Local Authority | Gross | 2921 | 362 | 321 | 2487 | 6091 |
| | Net | -1104 | 362 | -1386 | 2487 | 359 |

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

Evidence Base

- 7.13 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.
- 7.14 The City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have also commissioned consultants to carry out a supplement to the Retail Study dealing

with retail in the North West Cambridge. This work is currently in progress and will provide a more detailed retail planning evidence base for this area of Cambridge.

Conclusions and Actions

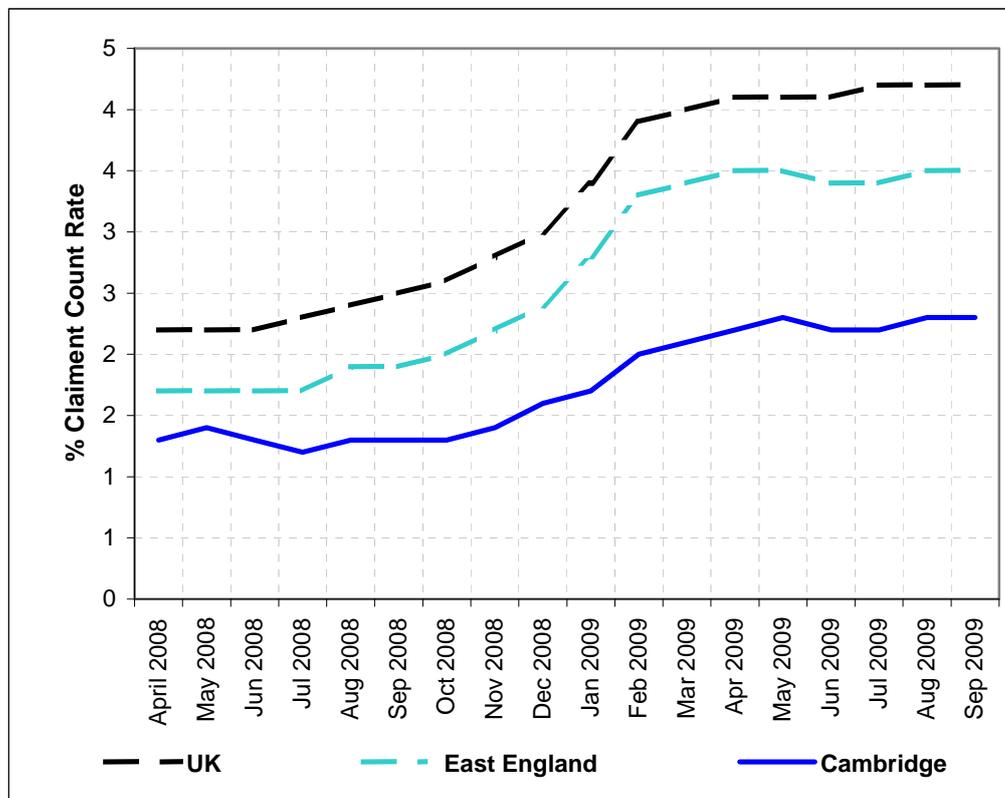
- 7.15 No particular issues or problems have been identified, however, consideration should be given to monitoring policies at a more detailed level to better understand policy usage.

8 Working and Studying in Cambridge

Introduction

- 8.1 Since April 2008 the UK economy has contracted by 5.5% in the face of a severe world financial crisis. A further contraction of 4.1% is predicted in the region during 2009. Locally construction and financial services sectors have been particularly badly hit, as have the retailing, leisure and transport sectors. A great deal of uncertainty surrounds the length of the current recession and its likely impact upon national and local economies.
- 8.2 Business and professional services, research and development, and computing, and the public sector, particularly health and education, were the source of much local growth in the recent past. Within these sectors firms with export potential should continue to fare well when we emerge from recession. The public sector, however, is likely to be particularly vulnerable to cuts and will not produce the levels of growth witnessed over the last 20 years.
- 8.3 Most economic commentators envisage a return to very modest growth in 2010 but at a very slow pace. Cambridge Econometrics in November 2008 forecasted job growth between 2006 and 2011 to be nil with any recent increase that has occurred between 2006 and 2008 effectively being lost as the downturn bites. Some in banking circles even predict the possibility of another downward slide. The sub region and Cambridge in particular is thought to be well placed to recover faster than other parts of the region and the UK once recovery starts. It is, however, not immune from recession impacts. Unemployment is likely to continue to rise in the short term even if the economy starts to pick up and it will take several years to regain a position of net overall growth in employment.

Figure 7: Claimant Count Unemployment Rates - Narrow



Source: NOMIS Office For National Statistics October 2009

- 8.4 The Cambridge economy is traditionally strong. 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. Continued encouragement of these sectors is vital to maintain the success of the City's economy. Together with education health and public administration these sectors constitute the most substantial industrial sectors within the City providing over half of all employment.

Figure 8: Largest Industries in Cambridge City, by Numbers of Employees 2006

| Industry Sector | Employees | % of Total |
|--|-----------|------------|
| Education | 22,600 | 25.7 |
| Other business activities | 11,100 | 12.7 |
| Health and social work | 10,800 | 12.2 |
| Retail trade | 8,300 | 9.5 |
| Hotels and restaurants | 5,200 | 5.9 |
| Public administration and defence | 4,500 | 5.1 |
| Computer and related activities | 3,800 | 4.3 |
| Research and development | 3,500 | 4.0 |
| Wholesale trade and commission trade | 1,800 | 2.0 |
| Post and telecommunications | 1,700 | 2.0 |
| Recreational, cultural and sporting activities | 1,700 | 1.9 |
| Construction | 1,600 | 1.8 |
| Publishing, printing and reproduction of recorded media | 1,500 | 1.7 |
| Financial intermediation | 1,100 | 1.3 |
| Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles | 1,100 | 1.2 |
| Summary – Main Groups | | |
| Primary | 300 | 0.4 |
| Manufacturing | 3,800 | 4.3 |
| Construction | 1,600 | 1.8 |
| Services | 82,100 | 93.5 |
| Total | 87,800 | 100.0 |

Source: County Research Group Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Directory of Commerce & Industry 2008-2009

Note: Figures may not sum due to rounding.

- 8.5 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

- 8.6 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

- 8.7 All policies within the Working and Studying Chapter have been used in Development Control decisions during the year. The selective management policy 7/2 was used most, 10 occasions, during the year. Anglia Ruskin have pursued an application for the redevelopment of their East Road campus based on Policy 7/8. Policy 7/5 is being used in the development of the Old Press/Mill lane SPD and will be likely to be used in the next few years.
- 8.8 Discussions with Development Control also indicate that many of the policies in this chapter are key at the pre-application stage.

Target based policies

- 8.9 No policies have been identified for target based monitoring at present. The RSS was approved in May 2008. . 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

- 8.10 Work has started on a SPD for the Mill Lane/Old Press site (Policy 7/5 and Local Plan allocation 7.10). Public consultation took place between February and April 2009, with adoption scheduled for January 2010.
- 8.11 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. The Inspectors' Report was received in August 2009, which found the Area Action Plan to be sound, subject to a number of binding changes. The Area Action Plan and its inset Proposals Map were adopted on 22nd October 2009.
- 8.12 Last summer the Government undertook a consultation on draft PPS4 Planning For Prosperous Economies. The draft PPS urges local authorities to recognise the needs of business and be flexible to changing requirements, but avoid designating sites for single or restricted use classes wherever possible and not carry such policies forward from one plan to the next without evidence of need and a reasonable prospect of take up.

- 8.13 The Council's response raised concerns over the likely impact this would have if adopted in its current form on Policy 7/2 and Selective Management. The current Use Classes Order makes it difficult to encourage high technology uses within Use Class B1(b) whilst also not encouraging the more general growth offices within Use Class B1(a) offices unrelated to local or sub regional needs. The draft PPS gives no support to the notion that it is appropriate, in some cases, to enable Local Planning Authorities to restrict the Use Classes appropriate within a defined area, as in the case of the Cambridge area, in order to support the selective management of the local economy and the support of clusters of knowledge driven industry. This potentially also impacts on RSS policies CSR2 and E4.
- 8.14 Another section of the draft PPS suggests that the Government are considering setting employment land targets for each district at regional level within the RSS. This was similarly opposed. If such targets are to be imposed they should be on the basis of some examination of local circumstances following Employment Land Reviews.
- 8.15 Economic forecasting becomes very unreliable when applied to small areas and is not policy based. Forecasts produced at regional level may be statistically robust but are quite crude and divorced from reality when applied to geographically small districts. Variations in the design and application of models as well as weaknesses in data sources can produce very wide ranges of results at local level. These need careful local interpretation within the context of Employment Land Reviews. Furthermore evidence was not sufficiently robust for the Secretary Of State to conclude on anything other than aspirational targets when he agreed the East Of England Plan.
- 8.16 The Government's conclusions on the consultation response are expected this autumn.
- 8.17 A Government report² 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. The Government have recently published a consultation paper in response to this report³, which sought views on 3 possible options for addressing the impact of high concentrations of HMOs, including changes to the Use Classes Order to allow tighter planning controls over HMOs. The results of this consultation are yet to be published.

² CLG (September 2008) Evidence Gathering – Housing in Multiple Occupation and possible planning responses. Final Report

³ CLG (May 2009) Houses in Multiple Occupation and possible planning responses: Consultation

Development sites

- 8.18 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 for Anglia Ruskin University, affordable housing and retail development along with a new public transport interchange has been approved subject to the completion of a satisfactory S106 agreement. Other sites have been subject to planning applications, which have involved losses of industrial land such as Cromwell Road. Pre applications are considering the future of Eastern Gate at New St for a possible hotel.
- 8.19 An outline application has been approved since March 2009 for the development of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus at Addenbrookes, which is also a strategic employment allocation.
- 8.20 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.
- 8.21 Planning permission has been approved for the first phase of redevelopment of Anglia Ruskin University's East Road campus in line with Policy 7/8 of the Local Plan, which includes the allocated site 7.14. A masterplan for the whole of the site was approved as part of this planning application, and will form the basis for future planning applications. A number of other applications have also been received for temporary buildings on the campus during construction of Phase 1, which is now underway on site. .
- 8.22 A planning application has been approved for the Brunswick site (7.11) subject to the satisfactory completion of the legal agreement. This application includes the provision of student hostel accommodation in lieu of affordable housing. . The Council has also had some pre-application discussions with various colleges regarding student accommodation needs and with speculative developers looking to bring forward student accommodation on a number of sites around Cambridge.
- 8.23 Development has also continued at the University of Cambridge's West Cambridge site (7.06). Construction of Phase 1 of the Centre for the Physics of Medicine (C/06/0123) was completed in the summer of 2008, and construction of the Institute for Manufacturing (C/07/0813) was completed in March 2009. Work on the Hauser Forum (C/07/1061) began in September 2008 and is expected to be complete by the end of November 2009.

Problems identified with policies

- 8.24 A number of issues have previously 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.
- 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.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

8.25 All of the policies related to Employment and Higher and Further Education in the Local Plan have been saved, as they provide locally specific policy support in relation to employment and higher education development, have a clear central strategy, support economic development and regeneration and are in conformity with the community strategy and regional spatial strategy.

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 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 84 | 195 | 0 | 600 |
| | Net | 0 | -1386 | -1960 | -86 | 195 | -182 | -3419 |
| BD2 | Gross | 0 | 321 | 0 | 84 | 195 | 0 | 600 |
| | % on PDL | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| BD3 | Ha | -0.2 | 13.32 | 32.76 | -0.92 | -4.56 | -5.33 | 35.17 |

Evidence Base

- 8.26 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 forecasts⁴, 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 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 outside the City. Within the City losses of employment land continue to occur. As we move towards the Core Strategy a review of the Employment Land Study will be needed to consider the impact of the recession on the current developability of sites and the impacts of any emerging forecasts as part of the review of the RSS now underway. The 2008 RSS, however, remains in place at the current time.
- 8.27 Depending on the outcome of the Government's new draft PPS4 mentioned above, the Core Strategy and current review of the RSS might need to consider 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.
- 8.28 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

- 8.29 The Council needs to do all it can to support the local economy through these difficult times.
- 8.30 Depending on the outcome of draft PPS4 further research and legal advice may be needed on the operation of the selective management policy 7/2.

⁴ Experian BSL 'EG21' 2003, and Experian BSL 'EG21' 2004

- 8.31 Policy 7/3 needs to be considered with a view to developing more balance between the need for housing and employment land.
- 8.32 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 Three policies were not identified by Development Control as being key policy considerations, the three most used were Policy 8/2 Transport Impact (67 uses), Policy 8/6 Cycle Parking (70 uses) and Policy 8/10 Off Street Parking (63 uses). Development Control has identified policies in this chapter as being especially important in pre-application discussions.

Target based policies

- 9.4 Policy 8/16 Renewable Energy in New Developments requires that major development proposals will be required to provide at least 10% of the developments total predicted energy requirements on site from renewable energy sources. This year we have monitored residential sites in relation to this policy, as sufficient resources are not available to extend this more widely. Evidence is that provision of 10% renewables in line with Policy is being secured through conditions to planning permissions, however, there needs to be further provision and recording of information in relation to implementation of schemes and recording of supplementary information to make better use of progress towards wider corporate objectives.

Further work

- 9.5 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 2010 and will be a stand-alone document, which is referred to as supplementary guidance, but would carry the same weight as an SPD.
- 9.6 The County Council have started the process of developing the 3rd Local Transport Plan (LTP3) for Cambridgeshire, covering the period from April 2011. The Local Transport Plan sets out how the County Council will spend Government capital funding allocated to Cambridgeshire for transport, and how this helps to meet local and national targets. The LTP3 will be adopted by no later than March 2011.
- 9.7 The County Council is in the process of producing a Residential Travel Plan Guidance, with the intention of having it endorsed by the Districts and the City Council in Winter 2010. The Residential Travel Plan Guidance document will set out requirements for Residential Travel Plans and specifies when they are required in support of a planning application in Cambridgeshire, it will also detail the relevant planning policies. This will be referred to as supplementary guidance, but would carry the same weight as an SPD.
- 9.8 Pedestrian and Cycle Network guidance on protection and funding of the network was adopted in 2007.

Development sites

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

Problems identified with policies

- 9.10 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.

Saving Cambridge Local Plan 2006 Policies

- 9.11 No changes were needed to the policies in this chapter.

Core Indicators

| | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| E3 | Renewable energy regeneration |
|----|-------------------------------|

| | Permission by type (Kwh) | Installed by type (Kwh) |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wind | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| Biomass | | |
| Landfill gas | | |
| Sewage gas | | |
| Photovoltaic | | |

| | | |
|-------|--|--|
| Hydro | | |
|-------|--|--|

Other Indicators

9.12 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 as such. 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.

9.13 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 | 97% |
| Primary School | 100% |
| Secondary School | 100% |
| Area of Employment | 100% |
| Retail Centre | 100% |

9.14 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

9.15 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 County Council appointed an Independent Transport Commission to examine the TIF proposals (and other options to address traffic congestion in and around Cambridge). It reported its recommendations in Summer 2009, and the County Council has resolved to proceed with the TIF bid with a number of the independent Transport Commission for Cambridge’s suggested changes incorporated. Subject to Government approval of the proposals, a final bid for the TIF money will be made in Winter 2010.

9.16 Transport Strategy for Cambridge East – This document was published November 2006.

Conclusions and Actions

9.17 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
Madingley Road/Huntingdon Road
Huntingdon Road/Histon Road
Station Area
- 10.3 These could provide up to approximately 8,200 dwellings for the City 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 Five of the policies in this chapter have been used as applications for the urban extensions have been received and considered. As part of the work on Areas of Major Change the policies in this chapter are developed and progressed into more detailed policy documents that 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 The S29 committee came into force on 1 July 2009 and met for the first time on 28th September 2009 in order to agree the LDS, which includes the preparation of an Area Action Plan for Cambridge Northern Fringe East.
- 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. Policy 9/4 has now been deleted.
- 10.13 The Cambridge East site has been allocated for a mixed-use development by the City Council and South Cambridgeshire Council for up to 12,000 new homes. Before this proposal can become a reality, Marshall need to relocate their aerospace business. Mildenhall was the favoured location for relocation but it proved to be impossible for agreement to be reached with the US Air Force who operate from that base. Marshall are actively looking at alternative relocation options for their aerospace business with the Ministry of Defence (Defence Estates) and with the support of Cambridgeshire Horizons and the local authorities. Negotiations are taking place regarding a number of options, including RAF Wyton and RAF Waterbeach.
- 10.14 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.
- 10.15 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. Through the S29 committee, the City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have agreed to preparation an Area Action Plan for Cambridge Northern Fringe East. The Area Action Plan will set out a vision and planning framework to ensure the

future co-ordination of development at Cambridge Northern Fringe East. Proposals include a mixed use employment led approach and the development of a new railway station and public transport gateway to Cambridge.

- 10.16 Madingley Road/Huntingdon Road (North West Area Action Plan) – North West Cambridge Area Action Plan has been approved by the Secretary of State and adopted by the City Council. The Area Action Plan provides for approximately 3,000 dwellings for the site, 1,550 of which will be in the City’s boundaries. A further 2,000 student units are to be provided.

Development sites

Southern Fringe

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Addenbrooke’s Hospital | Clinical/biomedical uses/research and development | 06/0796OP Approved Nov 2007, S106 signed 15 October 2009 |
| Clay Farm/showground | Up to 2300 dwellings | 07/0620OP and 07/0621OP Approved May 2008 |
| Trumpington Meadows (Monsanto) | Approx. 1200 dwellings (split between City and South Cambridgeshire District Council) | 06/0706OP Approved Feb 2008, S106 signed 9 October 2009 |
| 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 |

- 10.17 The applications at Clay and Glebe Farm were the subject of a Public Inquiry held in October 2009, the outcome of the Inquiry is anticipated in early 2010. The dwelling numbers provided in the table above were not in question; up to 2,600 dwellings across the two sites is accurate.

North West Cambridge

- 10.18 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.
- 10.19 NIAB Frontage – 187 dwellings on the NIAB frontage. Reserved matters Approval by the JDCC in May 2008

Station Area

- 10.20 The major redevelopment of Cambridge’s station area, reported to be worth £850million, has had approval. 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

10.21 No particular problems have been identified.

Cambridge Local Plan 2006- Saved Policies

Policy 9/4 Cambridge East

10.22 This policy set out the criteria for development at East Cambridge. This policy has been deleted because the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which was adopted by both Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council in February 2008, has superseded it.

Policy 9/7 Land Between Madingley Road to Huntingdon Road

10.23 This has been superseded by the adoption of the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan.

Core Indicators

10.24 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 development hasn't started.

Evidence Base

10.25 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

10.26 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.

10.27 The agreement of Section 106 obligations at Addenbrookes and Trumpington Meadows highlights the considerable progress that is being made on a number of the Areas of Major Change.

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 for national indicators, medium term objectives monitoring, community strategy monitoring. At present these are not always 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 46 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. Policy 10/2 (Monitoring) was identified once, however as part of the review to save/delete policies it was considered that this policy should be deleted, as it is not necessary.

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 by consultants on the representations received. Current work is centred on the education section and a further consultation opportunity is anticipated on this section shortly with adoption likely Spring 2010

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.

Cambridge Local Plan 2006 – saved policies

- 11.9 Policy 10/2 was confirmed as deleted following on from work carried out last year. Whilst monitoring is a central tenet of Local Plan/LDF production it was felt that it wasn't necessary to have this contained within a policy

Core Indicators

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

Evidence Base

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

Conclusions and Actions

- 11.12 Following on from last year's actions the deletion of Policy 10/2 has been confirmed.

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 Council continues to work with South Cambridgeshire District Council concerning policy development for urban extensions that span the boundary between the two districts. The two Councils will produce separate AMRs dealing with the parts of the extensions that are contained within their respective administrative boundaries. It will also be important to monitor the developments as a whole and to this end core indicators developed to date for Cambridge East and North West Cambridge draw together the monitoring of the developments across both districts. Therefore future AMRs will need to show the results for the whole as well as their individual areas.

Policy development for other urban extensions to Cambridge will also require partnership working with South Cambridgeshire District Council in a similar way. These will come forward in line with the Council's LDS.

- 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 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 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 Council recognises that a considerable amount of work and resources will be required to develop 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.

Core Indicators

- 12.17 There remain a few of the Core Indicators that need further work in order to provide any information:
- 12.18 Indicator H6 Housing Quality – Building for Life Assessments. The City Council is now developing processes and procedures to ensure Building for Life is used at both application determination stage and at the stage of substantial completion of development. This will include assessments both at the time of preparing a report for a decision on an application but more importantly a full assessment at the stage that a scheme is substantially completed. It is unlikely that for the purposes of the next monitoring report e.g. covering the period from April 1, 2009 to March 31, 2010, there will be a detailed Building for Life evaluation of every completed major development scheme, however it is the intent to start to roll out an assessment process in time for full implementation at the beginning of the next assessment period from April 1, 2010, to March 31, 2011, for reporting in December 2011.

- 12.19 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.
- 12.20 A key issue is to deliver information in an efficient, effective and consistent way. It is recognised that along with many others we hold a large amount of information covering a wide range of subjects. Minimising duplication of work across the City Council and between ourselves and other partners is important in using scarce resources efficiently. In addition joint work will be vital concerning information on developments that bridge authority boundaries.
- 12.21 Work is ongoing in trying 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 Medium Term Objectives, 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.
- 12.22 Working with other partners, particularly the County Council will be key in ensuring efficiency, effective working and consistency. The City and County Councils work together to provide land use monitoring data for their respective needs and to feed into the Regional Annual Monitoring Report (RAMR). Increasing in importance is the need to ensure that datasets are agreed and reconciled and careful consideration is given to appropriateness of measures and definitions of datasets.
- 12.23 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.
- 12.24 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.
- 12.25 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.
- 12.26 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 December 2011.
- 13.2 Previously, the AMR has reviewed progress against the March 2005 LDS and the revised June 2007 LDS. The Council had submitted a further LDS to GO-East in November 2007, but changes to the Planning Regulations meant that this was not formally approved. Following changes to the Planning Regulations as set out in the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2008 and PPS12 (Local Spatial Planning), a revised LDS was submitted to GO-East and this was approved and subsequently came into effect on the 12th December 2008.
- 13.3 This AMR therefore reviews progress against the December 2008 LDS.

Progress on Key Milestones (Extract from LDS)

- 13.4 Figure 6 shows the timetable for document preparation as planned in the 2008 LDS. As the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan had been submitted to the Secretary of State for Examination prior to the 1 September 2008 when the amended Regulations came into force, the production of this document has proceeded under transitional arrangements from the old 2004 Regulations to the new 2008 Regulations. With regards to the Core Strategy, consultation on the Issues and Options (Regulation 25) had also taken place prior to the 1 September 2008, and as such the transitional arrangements allow for the work that has been undertaken so far to be carried forward into the new 2008 Regulations.

Figure 6: Progress Against the December 2008 Local Development Scheme

| Document & Stage | December 2008 LDS | Actual |
|---|--|--|
| Development Plan Documents: North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (being progressed under transitional arrangements) | | |
| Stage 1: Pre-production background studies and information gathering | October 2005 – September 2006 | October 2005 – September 2006 |
| Stage 2: Identify and assess issues and options, stakeholder consultation | 25 th September – 6 th November 2006 | 25 th September – 6 th November 2006 |
| Stage 3: Preparation of preferred options | November 2006 – October 2007 | Mid November 2006 – Mid October 2007 |
| Stage 4: Pre submission public participation on preferred options | October 2007 – December 2007 | Mid October – Mid December 2007 |
| Stage 5: Consider representations and prepare DPD | December 2007 – April 2008 | December 2007 – April 2008 |
| Stage 6: Submit to Secretary of State | May 2008 | May 2008 |
| Stage 7: Public participation period on DPD | May 2008 - June 2008 | May 2008 – June 2008 |
| Stage 8: Consideration of representations and consultation on any objection sites | July 2008 – October 2008 | July 2008 – October 2008 |
| Stage 9: Public Examination | November 2008 – December 2008 | November 2008 – June 2009 |
| Stage 10: Writing of Inspectors' Report | January 2009 – April 2009 | July 2009 |
| Stage 11: Receipt of Inspectors' binding report | May 2009 | August 2009 |
| Stage 12: Adoption & publication of DPD | July 2009 | October 2009 |
| Development Plan Documents: Core Strategy | | |
| Stage 1: DPD Preparation and public participation (Reg 25) | May 2006 – December 2009 | May 2006 – August 2010 |
| Stage 2: Publication of Submission Draft DPD and public consultation period | January 2010 – Mid February 2010 | September 2010 – Mid October 2010 |
| Stage 3: Preparation for Submission | Mid February 2010 – Mid March 2010 | Mid October 2010 – mid November 2010 |
| Stage 4: Submission of DPD | Late March 2010 | Late November 2010 |
| Stage 5: Preparation for examination and pre-examination meeting | April 2010 – June 2010 | December 2010 – February 2011 |
| Stage 6: Public examination | Early July 2010 | Late February – March 2011 |
| Stage 7: Writing of Inspector's Report | Mid July 2010 – Early September 2010 | Late March – May 2011 |
| Stage 8: Receipt of Inspector's binding report | Mid September 2010 | Mid May 2011 |
| Stage 9: Adoption and publication of DPD | October – December 2010 | July 2011 |
| Development Plan Documents: Generic Development Control Policies | | |
| Stage 1: DPD Preparation and public participation (Reg 25) | April 2008 – October 2010 | April 2008 – October 2011 |
| Stage 2: Publication of Submission Draft DPD and public consultation period | November 2010 – Mid December 2010 | Late October 2011 – Early December 2011 |
| Stage 3: Preparation for | December 2010 – Mid | Early – Mid December |

| Document & Stage | December 2008 LDS | Actual |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Submission | January 2011 | 2011 |
| Stage 4: Submission of DPD | Late January 2011 | Late December 2011 |
| Stage 5: Preparation for examination and pre-examination meeting | February 2011 – April 2011 | January – March 2012 |
| Stage 6: Public examination period | May 2011 | April 2012 |
| Stage 7: Writing of Inspector's report | June 2011 – July 2011 | May – Mid June 2012 |
| Stage 8: Receipt of Inspector's binding report | August 2011 | Late June 2012 |
| Stage 9: Adoption and Publication of DPD | September/October 2011 | July – October 2012 |
| Development Plan Documents: Site Specific Allocations | | |
| Stage 1: DPD Preparation and public participation (Reg 25) | April 2008 – October 2010 | April 2008 – October 2011 |
| Stage 2: Publication of Submission Draft DPD and public consultation period | November 2010 – Mid December 2010 | Late October 2011 – Early December 2011 |
| Stage 3: Preparation for Submission | December 2010 – Mid January 2011 | Early – Mid December 2011 |
| Stage 4: Submission of DPD | Late January 2011 | Late December 2011 |
| Stage 5: Preparation for examination and pre-examination meeting | February 2011 – April 2011 | January – March 2012 |
| Stage 6: Public examination period | May 2011 | April 2012 |
| Stage 7: Writing of Inspector's report | June 2011 – July 2011 | May – Mid June 2012 |
| Stage 8: Receipt of Inspector's binding report | August 2011 | Late June 2012 |
| Stage 9: Adoption and Publication of DPD | September/October 2011 | July – October 2012 |
| Supplementary Planning Documents – Planning Obligations | | |
| Stage i – Pre production background studies and information gathering | April 2006 – 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 2007 – May 2007 | April 2007 – May 2007 |
| Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD (including additional round of consultation) | May 2007 – February 2009 | May 2007 – December 2009 |
| Stage v – Adoption and publication of SPD | March 2009 | January – March 2010 |
| Supplementary Planning Documents – Public Art | | |
| Stage i – Pre production background studies and information gathering | October 2007 – October 2008 | October 2007 – October 2008 |
| Stage ii - Prepare Draft SPD | October 2008 – December 2008 | October 2008 – March 2009 |
| Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation | January 2009 – mid February 2009 | April 2009 – May 2009 |
| Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD | Mid February 2009 – March 2009 | June 2009 – December 2009 |
| Stage v - Adoption and publication of SPD | March 2009 – May 2009 | January 2010 |
| Supplementary Planning Documents – Historic Environment | | |

| Document & Stage | December 2008 LDS | Actual |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Stage i – Pre production background studies and information gathering | September 2008 – April 2009 | September 2008- November 09 |
| Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD | May 2009 – August 2009 | December 09-January 2010 |
| Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation | September 2009 – October 2009 | February 2010-March 2010 |
| Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD | October 2009 – December 2009 | April 2010-June 2010 |
| Stage v - Adoption and publication of SPD | January 2010 | July 2010 |
| Supplementary Planning Documents – Mill Lane/Old Press Site | | |
| Stage i – Pre production background studies and information gathering | August 2007 – September 2008 | August 2007 – September 2008 |
| Stage ii – Prepare draft SPD | September 2008 – January 2009 | September 2008 – January 2009 |
| Stage iii – Draft SPD issued for public participation | February 2009 – March 2009 | March 2009 – April 2009 |
| Stage iv – Consideration of representations and revise SPD | Mid March 2009 – June 2009 | May 2009 – December 2009 |
| Adoption and publication of SPD | July 2009 | January 2010 |

Saving Local Plan Policies

- 13.5 The Local Plan was formally adopted at a meeting of Full Council on the 20 July 2006, following a period of review, which began in 2001. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that policies within Local Plans will be automatically 'saved' for a period of three years from the date of their adoption. It follows that, under the terms of the Act, the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 are due to expire on the 20th July 2009. As shown in table 6, production of the Core Strategy, Site Specific Allocations and Development Control Policies documents, will not be complete by this date, and as such the Council has sought the Secretary of States agreement to issue a direction to save policies from the Local Plan beyond this date.
- 13.6 In accordance with the requirements of the Act, the Council submitted a list of all policies within the Local Plan to the Government Office for the East of England six months before the 20th July 2009. This list defined policies to be saved, policies to be saved in part and policies to be deleted. The Secretary of State issued a formal direction on 2 July 2009 saving the majority of policies in the Local Plan. Eight policies were deleted from the plan, and these expired on the 20 July 2009. The policies that have been deleted are:
- Policy 3/5 – Mixed use development;
 - Policy 4/5 – Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance;
 - Policy 4/7 – Species Protection;
 - Policy 4/16 – Development and Flooding;
 - Policy 5/6 – Meeting Housing Needs from Employment Development;
 - Policy 6/5 – Shopping Development in the City Centre;
 - Policy 9/4 – East Cambridge;
 - Policy 10/2 – Monitoring and Review

Local Development Framework

Progress against the 2008 LDS

- 13.7 Progress the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan has fallen behind by a few months due to the need for an additional round of consultation on a further site option identified by the Inspectors' during the examination process. The Area Action Plan was adopted on the 22nd October 2009, as opposed to July 2009 as set out in the 2008 LDS.
- 13.8 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. There have also been some delays in the preparation of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA), which is a key piece of evidence for these development plan documents. Additional resources have now been directed towards the SHLAA in order to avoid further delay to document production.
- 13.9 The intention with the 2008 LDS is 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. Detailed timetabling for these two documents has allowed time for informal consultation on Preferred Options, which is no longer a formal stage in the amended 2008 regulations. Should it be decided not to proceed with an informal preferred options stage for these documents, production of the documents will proceed more quickly than set out in the LDS.

- 13.10 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 have now been appointed to carry this work through to adoption.
- 13.11 With regards to other SPDs, due to the complexity of issues raised during consultation on the Old Press/Mill Lane SPD, further work is being carried out in response to these representations, and this has led to the adoption of this document being delayed until January 2010 instead of July 2009. The same is true of the Public Art SPD, and additional time has been allocated to responding to representations given the complexity of some of the issues raised at consultation.
- 13.12 Work has been delayed on both the Historic Environment SPD due to temporary recruitment difficulties and long-term illness within the Conservation team, along with competing priorities.

14 CONCLUSIONS

- 14.1 The aim of this AMR was to build on last year's 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 would not apply until the Council has adopted LDDs.

APPENDICES:

Appendix A: Contextual Indicators -2009 Cambridge City AMR

| | Indicator | Output | Unit | Time Frame | Source |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|---|
| Population Characteristics | | | | | |
| Population | Total Population | - 117,700 | Count | Mid -2008 | Research Group Cambs County Council mid-2008 Population Estimate |
| | Annual Change | -2,500 | Count | -2007-2008 | Research Group Cambs County Council mid-2008 Population Estimate |
| | Average Change Since 2001 | -975 | Count | 2001-2008 | Research Group Cambs County Council mid-2008 Population Estimate |
| Students | Cambridge University | -22745 | Count | 2007/08 | HESA – Higher Education Stats Agency |
| | Anglia Ruskin University | 6358 | Count | 2007/08 | 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 | -7309 | Count | 1 st April 2009 | HSSA 2009 |
| Please see end of sheet for information relating to HSSA 07 figures | Social Rented RSLs & Other Public Sector | 3807 | Count | 1 st April -2009 | HSSA -2009 |
| | Private Sector Non RSL | 36,011 | Count | 1 st April -2009 | HSSA -2009 |
| Please see end of sheet for information relating to HSSA 07 figures | Total Dwellings, | - 48,358 | Count | 1 st April 2009 | HSSA 2009 & 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 | -11,116 | Count | 31 st March -2009 | HSSA 2009 (RSL+LA+Other Public sector) |
| Average House Price | Terraced | 283,361 | Price £ | Nov 2008 – April 2009 | Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack |
| | Semi Detached | - 273,230 | Price £ | - Nov 2008 – April 2009 | Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack |
| | Flat/Maisonette | - 170,348 | Price £ | - Nov 2008 – April 2009 | Research Group Cambs County |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---------|------------------|----------------------------|--|
| | | | | | Council/Hometrack |
| | Detached | 459,488 | Price £ | - Nov 2008 – April 2009 | Research Group Cambs County Council/Hometrack |
| | | | | | |
| Homelessness | No homeless households in priority need | 134 | Count | 2008/2009 | HSSA 2009 |
| | 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 | -Licences | 2009 | Environment & Planning CCC Both private sites. Not specific for travellers/gypsies. |
| | No of transit sites | 0 | Count | 2009 | Need identified in Local Plan for a transit site. ODPM calculation of need 15 pitches. |
| | No of permanent licensed pitches in District | -46 | -Licences | 2006 | Environment & Planning CCC Both private sites. Not specific for travellers/gypsies. |
| | Average no unauthorised caravans | 0 | Count | -2008/09 | 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 | - 70.6 | % | - 2008 | - Annual Population Survey/Nomis |
| | Unemployed | 1,891 | Count | April - 2009 | Claimant Count/Nomis |
| | Unemployed Rate | - 2.2 | % | April - 2009 | Claimant Count/Nomis |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|----------|---------------------------|------------------|--|
| Business Start Ups/Closures | No VAT registered companies | - 3,885 | Count | Dec - 2007 | - Vat Registrations & Stocks/Nomis/- |
| | Net change End 2000-End 2006 | - 490 | Count | Dec - 2007 | - Vat Registrations & Stocks /Nomis/- |
| Business Premises Availability Rates | B1a/b Availability | 19 | % | 2nd Quarter 2009 | Bidwells Data Book |
| | Laboratories Availability | 21 | % | 2nd Quarter 2009 | Bidwells Data Book |
| | B1c, B2 ,B8 | 7.0 | % | 2nd Quarter 2009 | Bidwells Data Book (also covering 10 mile radius) |
| Earnings | Gross Household Income Median | - 30,000 | Count £ | - 2009 | CACI /- Research Group Cambridgeshire County Council |
| 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 population | - 125.1 | Count per 1000 population | - 2008/09 | Cambridgeshire Crime Research Team |
| Commuting Characteristics | Total Workforce Population | 78,667 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Employed Residents 2001 | 49,221 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Live and work in Cambridge 2001 | 35,360 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Percent living & working in Cambridge 2001 | 71.8 | % | | Census 2001 |
| | Percent living & working in Cambridge 1991 | 79.0 | % | 1991 | Census 1991 |
| | Live in South Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001 | 20,727 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Live in East Cambs and work in Cambridge 2001 | 6,227 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Live in Hunts and work in Cambridge 2001 | 4,248 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|----------|-------------------|---|------------------------|
| | Live in Suffolk and work in Cambridge 2001 | 4,067 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Live rest of UK and work in Cambridge | 8,048 | Count | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| Mode of Travel to work | Work From Home | 5.4 | % | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Public Transport | 9.5 | % | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Car | 57.4 | % | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Cycle/Motorcycle/walk | 27.3 | % | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| | Other | 0.5 | % | 2001 | Census 2001 |
| Environment Characteristics | | | | 2004 | Environment & Planning |
| Air Pollution | | | | | |
| Annual Average Concentration Nitrogen Dioxide (NO2) | Regent St & (exceedences hourly average) | -43 (0) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March -2009 | CCC & Netcen |
| | Montague Road& (exceedences hourly average) | -31(-0) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| | Gonville Place & (exceedences hourly average) | -43 (0) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| | Parker St & (exceedences hourly average) | -51 (0) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| | Newmarket Road & (exceedences hourly average) | -35 (0) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | 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 (-1) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| | Gonville Place & (exceedences daily average) | -22(3-) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| | Parker St & (exceedences daily average) | -28 (-5) | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| Annual Average Fine Particles (PM25) | Newmarket Rd & - | -15 | ug/m ³ | 1 st April 2008 to 31 st March 2009 - | CCC & Netcen |
| Open Space | Area of Public Open Space per | 2.2 | ha | 2004 | Open Space & |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------|----|------|---|
| | 1,000 population Area of semi-natural green spaces accessible to public | 37.6 | % | 2004 | Recreation Strategy 2006 Website Open Space & Recreation Strategy 2006 |
| | Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population | 0.22 | ha | 2007 | CCC Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report March 2007. |

Appendix B: Local Plan Policy Monitoring Usage

| Policy | Title | Uses recorded |
|-----------------------------|--|---------------|
| Designing Cambridge | | |
| 3/1 | Sustainable Development | - 174 |
| 3/2 | Setting of the City | - 8 |
| 3/3 | Safeguarding Environmental Character | -5 |
| 3/4 | Responding to Context | - 562 |
| 3/5 | Mixed Use Development | - 2 Deleted |
| 3/6 | Ensuring Coordinated Development | - 6 |
| 3/7 | Creating Successful Places | - 171 |
| 3/8 | Open Space and Recreation Provision through New Development | - 41 |
| 3/9 | Watercourses and Other bodies of Water | - 3 |
| 3/10 | Sub-division of Existing Plots | - 41 |
| 3/11 | The Design of External Spaces | - 113 |
| 3/12 | The Design of New Buildings | - 360 |
| 3/13 | Tall Buildings and the Sky Line | 6 |
| 3/14 | Extending Buildings | - 371 |
| 3/15 | Shop fronts and Signage | - 57 |
| Conserving Cambridge | | |
| 4/1 | Green Belt | - 14 |
| 4/2 | Protection of Open Space | - 11 |
| 4/3 | Safeguarding Features of Amenity or Nature Conservation Value | - 6 |
| 4/4 | Trees | - 77 |
| 4/5 | Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance | - 1 Deleted |
| 4/6 | Protection of Sites of Local Nature Conservation Importance | 2 |
| 4/7 | Species Protection | - 6 Deleted |
| 4/8 | Local Biodiversity Action Plans | - 2 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| 4/9 | Scheduled Ancient Monuments/Archaeological Areas | - 13 |
| 4/10 | Listed Buildings | 117 |
| 4/11 | Conservation Areas | - 174 |
| 4/12 | Buildings of Local Interest | - 14 |
| 4/13 | Pollution and Amenity | 138 |
| 4/14 | Air Quality Management Areas | 4 |
| 4/15 | Lighting | 12 |
| 4/16 | Development and Flooding | 12 Deleted |
| Living in Cambridge | | |
| 5/1 | Housing Provision | - 37 |
| 5/2 | Conversion of Large Properties | - 14 |
| 5/3 | Housing Lost to Other Uses | 0 |
| 5/4 | Loss of Housing | - 2 |
| 5/5 | Meeting Housing Needs | - 3 |
| 5/6 | Meeting Housing Needs from Employment Development | - 3 Deleted |
| 5/7 | Supported Housing/Housing in Multiple Occupation | - 1 |
| 5/8 | Travellers | - 0 |
| 5/9 | Housing for People with Disabilities | - 1 |
| 5/10 | Dwelling Mix | - 4 |
| 5/11 | Protection of Existing Facilities | - 4 |
| 5/12 | New Community Facilities | - 5 |
| 5/13 | Community Facilities in the Areas of Major Change | 0 |
| 5/14 | Provision of Community Facilities through New Development | - 47 |
| 5/15 | Addenbrooke's | - 2 |
| Enjoying Cambridge | | |
| 6/1 | Protection of leisure Facilities | 3 |
| 6/2 | New Leisure Facilities | - 6 |
| 6/3 | Tourist Accommodation | - 5 |
| 6/4 | Visitor Attractions | - 1 |
| 6/5 | Shopping Development in the City Centre | 0 Deleted |
| 6/6 | Change of Use in the City Centre | - 1 |

| | | |
|---|--|------|
| 6/7 | Shopping Development and Change of Use in District and Local Centres | 4 |
| 6/8 | Convenience Shopping | - 3 |
| 6/9 | Retail Warehouses | 1 |
| 6/10 | Food and Drink Outlets | - 17 |
| Working and Studying in Cambridge | | |
| 7/1 | Employment Provision | - 3 |
| 7/2 | Selective Management of the Economy | - 10 |
| 7/3 | Protection of Industrial and Storage Space | - 2 |
| 7/4 | Promotion of Cluster Development | - 2 |
| 7/5 | Faculty development in the Central Area, University of Cambridge | - 2 |
| 7/6 | West Cambridge, South of Madingley Road | - 2 |
| 7/7 | College and University of Cambridge Staff and Student Housing | - 3 |
| 7/8 | Anglia Ruskin University East Road Campus | 0 |
| 7/9 | Student Hostels for Anglia Ruskin University | - 0 |
| 7/10 | Speculative Student Hostel Accommodation | - 4 |
| 7/11 | Language Schools | 3 |
| Connecting and Servicing Cambridge | | |
| 8/1 | Spatial Location of Development | - 2 |
| 8/2 | Transport Impact | - 67 |
| 8/3 | Mitigating Measures | - 13 |
| 8/4 | Walking and Cycling Accessibility | - 15 |
| 8/5 | Pedestrian and Cycle Network | - 3 |
| 8/6 | Cycle Parking | - 70 |
| 8/7 | Public Transport Accessibility | 1 |
| 8/8 | Land for Public Transport | - 2 |
| 8/9 | Commercial Vehicles and Servicing | - 3 |
| 8/10 | Off-Street Car Parking | - 63 |
| 8/11 | New Roads | - 1 |
| 8/12 | Cambridge Airport | 0 |

| | | |
|------------------------------|--|-------------|
| 8/13 | Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone | - 0 |
| 8/14 | Telecommunications Development | - 4 |
| 8/15 | Mullards Radio Astronomy Observatory, Lord's Bridge | 0 |
| 8/16 | Renewable Energy in Major New Developments | - 12 |
| 8/17 | Renewable Energy | - 1 |
| 8/18 | Water, Sewerage and Drainage Infrastructure | - 9 |
| Areas of Major Change | | |
| 9/1 | Further Policy/Guidance for the Development of Areas of Major Change | - 1 |
| 9/2 | Phasing of Areas of Major Change | 1 |
| 9/3 | Development in the Urban extensions | - 1 |
| 9/4 | East Cambridge | 0 Deleted |
| 9/5 | Southern Fringe | - 1 |
| 9/6 | Northern Fringe | 0 |
| 9/7 | Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road | 0 |
| 9/8 | Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road | - 3 |
| 9/9 | Station Area | - 0 |
| Implementation | | |
| 10/1 | Infrastructure Improvements | - 46 |
| 10/2 | Monitoring and Review | - 1 Deleted |

Appendix C – Housing Trajectory – see page following

| Five year land Supply | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|-------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Allocation Number | Application Number | Site Name and Address | Size | Total number of dwellings on site (some may already have been completed in previous years) | 10/11 year 1 | 11/12 year 2 | 12/13 year 3 | 13/14 year 4 | 14/15 year 5 | 5 year supply total |
| Urban Extensions - with or without planning permission | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9.01 | | Cambridge East | 115 | 3730 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 200 | 300 |
| 9.06 | 07/0620 and 07/0621 | Clay Farm/Showground | 29.3 | 2270 | 50 | 120 | 200 | 200 | 250 | 820 |
| 9.12 | 06/0795 | Bell School Site | 7.61 | 347 | 0 | 110 | 110 | 127 | 0 | 347 |
| 9.08 | 06/0706 | Trumpington Meadows | 15.5 | 570 | 70 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 470 |
| 9.13 | 08/0361 and 08/0363 | Glebe Farm | 9.79 | 280 | 25 | 100 | 100 | 75 | 0 | 300 |
| 9.07 | | NW - Cambridge University | 67.86 | 1550 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 250 | 225 | 525 |
| 9.03 | | NW - NIAB | 52.87 | 1780 | 100 | 181 | 222 | 240 | 240 | 983 |
| | | Totals for Urban Extensions | | | 245 | 611 | 782 | 1092 | 1015 | 3745 |
| Other Local Plan Allocations without planning permission | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.02 | | The Paddocks Trading Estate, Cherry Hinton Road | 2.7 | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.04 | | 379 - 381 Milton Road | 2.4 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 33 | 33 |
| 5.05 | | Cambridge City Football Ground, Milton Road | 1.6 | 96 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 36 | 0 | 96 |
| 5.06 | | British telecom, Long Road | 1.7 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| 5.07 | | Willowcroft, Histon Road | 1.4 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 |
| 5.08 | | Territorial Army, Cherry Hinton Road | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.09 | | Travis Perkins, Devonshire Road | 1.2 | 76 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 |
| 5.10 | | The Nuffield Hospital, Trumpington Road | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.11 | | Caravan Park, Fen Road | 0.8 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| 5.12 | | Police Station, Parkside (remainder of site) | 0.5 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31 | 31 |
| 5.14 | | Ridgeons, Cavendish Road | 0.7 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5.15 | | Henry Giles House, Chesterton Road | 0.8 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 20 |
| 5.17 | | 295 Histon Road | 0.7 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 |
| 7.01 | | 9-15 Harvest Way | 0 | 123 | 0 | 23 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 123 |
| 7.03 | | Coldhams Lane/Newmarket Road | 0.5 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 |
| 7.04 | | Mitchams Corner Site (remainder of site) | 0.7 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| 7.06 | | West Cambridge Site, Madingley Road | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.07 | | Leckhampton House Grounds | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7.09 | | Grange Farm off Wilberforce Road | 0.2 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 35 |
| 7.11 | | Brunswick Site | 0.8 | 97 | 40 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| 7.12 | | Magnet Warehouse, Mill Road | 0.6 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 20 |
| 9.04 | | Cambridge Northern Fringe | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 9.14 | | 64 - 66 Peverel Road | 1.4 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 14 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|---|------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 9.15 | | Station Area | 7.3 | 331 | 40 | 140 | 151 | 0 | 0 | 331 |
| | | | | 80 | 250 | 231 | 96 | 269 | 926 | |
| Large sites with planning permission (50 dwellings and over) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 04/0745 | Cambridge Regional College, Young Street | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 07/0328 | Milton Infant and Junior School, Milton Road | 0.4 | 71 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| | 03/1370 | Red House, Station Road | 0.2 | 77 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 96/0749 | Homerton College, Huntingdon Road | 1.4 | 80 | 10 | 50 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 90 |
| | 06/0794 | Netherhall School, Queen Ediths Way | | 80 | 20 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 70 |
| | 08/0165 | Downing College, Athletic Ground, Long Road | 1 | 100 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 20 | 0 | 100 |
| | 06/0540 | Firestation, Parkside | 0.4 | 131 | 31 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 131 |
| | 08/0505 | Junction of Cherry Hinton Road and Hills Road | 0.9 | 133 | 25 | 25 | 43 | 40 | 0 | 133 |
| | 08/0500 | British Telecom, Cromwell Road | 1.2 | 140 | 20 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 140 |
| | 07/1223 | Cambridge Water Company, Rustat Road | 1.2 | 143 | 5 | 50 | 60 | 28 | 0 | 143 |
| | 06/0552 | Betjemen House, Hills Road | 0.7 | 156 | 0 | 56 | 50 | 50 | 0 | 156 |
| | 06/1257 | George Nutall Close | 2 | 182 | 31 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61 |
| | 02/0999, 06/0524 and 06/0527 | Government Offices, Brookland Avenue | 6.35 | 390 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| | 06/0584 | CUP site, Clarendon Road | 3 | 408 | 50 | 75 | 75 | 75 | 61 | 336 |
| | | | | | 289 | 451 | 413 | 243 | 91 | 1487 |
| Small sites with planning permission (10 - 49 dwellings) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 03/.406 and 03/1241 | Sandy Lane | 0.5 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| | 05/1329 | Sorrento Hotel, Cherry Hinton Road | 0.2 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 |
| op | 05/1366 | 34 Storeys Way | 0.6 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 18 |
| op | 05/1368 | 78-80 Fulbourn Road | 0.3 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 14 |
| op | 06/0982 | 394 - 398 Mill Road | 0.1 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | 07/0502 | Cambridge Lodge Hotel, 139 Huntingdon Road | 0.2 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 04/0440 | 87 East Road | 0.04 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| op | 02/1320 | 17 Rosemary Lane | 1 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 38 |
| | 08/0111 | Land at Elmfield Close | 0.7 | 40 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 40 |
| | 06/0063 | Neath Farm Business Park, Church End | 0.9 | 45 | 0 | 20 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| | 06/0669 | Niab Offices, Huntingdon Road | 0.6 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| | 00/0257 | Stable Industrial Estate | 0.3 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| | 05/1093 | Foster Mill, Station Road | 0.3 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | 08/0982 | 35 Parkside | 0.1 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | 07/0025 | 56 and 58 Ditton Walk | 0.2 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 07/1314 | Former Rope Works New Street | 0.03 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 99/0314 | Former Rope Works New Street | 0.3 | 23 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| | 08/0084 | 1 High Street, Cherry Hinton | 0.01 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 05/0967 | 2 Clare Street | 0.1 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| | 06/1286 | 21 - 32 and R/O 19 Milton Road | 0.1 | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| | 06/0372 | 178 Mill Road | 0.1 | 14 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 |
| | 03/0808 | 24 Thompsons Lane | 0.04 | 19 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| | 08/0406 | Talbot House, Fishers Lane | 0.2 | 20 | 20 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| | | Totals | | 424 | 166 | 72 | 114 | 35 | 0 | 387 |

Previous years completions and predicted totals

| | 01/02 | 02/03 | 03/04 | 04/05 | 05/06 | 06/07 | 07/08 | 08/09 | Current Yr | | 11/12 | 12/13 | 13/14 | 14/15 | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 | 25/26 | | | |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | | | | | | | | 09/10 | 10/11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total completions Indicators H2 (a and b) | 184 | 164 | 481 | 728 | 750 | 662 | 523 | 589 | 260 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4341 | | |
| Projected completions H2c | | | | | | | | | | | 780 | 1384 | 1550 | 1466 | 1375 | 1482 | 1128 | 1238 | 862 | 725 | 475 | 400 | 330 | 200 | 200 | 300 | 13895 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 18236 | | |
| Cummulative completions | 184 | 348 | 829 | 1557 | 2307 | 2969 | 3492 | 4081 | 4341 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cummulative future completions | | | | | | | | | | | 780 | 2164 | 3714 | 5180 | 6555 | 8037 | 9165 | 10403 | 11265 | 11990 | 12465 | 12865 | 13195 | 13395 | 13595 | 13895 | | |
| RSS completions | 182 | 346 | 827 | 1555 | 2305 | 2967 | 3490 | 4079 | 4339 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RSS residual = 22,250 divided by 20years until end of plan period (from 2006/07 to 2025/26) 1113 pa | | | | | | | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 1113 | 22260 |
| Annual difference from annual requirement | | | | | | -451 | -590 | -524 | -853 | -333 | 271 | 437 | 353 | 262 | 369 | 15 | 125 | -251 | -388 | -638 | -713 | -783 | -913 | -913 | -813 | | | |
| H2 (d) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1) Cumulative completions actual and projected | 184 | 348 | 829 | 1557 | 2307 | 2969 | 3492 | 4081 | 4341 | 5121 | 6505 | 8055 | 9521 | 10896 | 12378 | 13506 | 14744 | 15606 | 16331 | 16806 | 17206 | 17536 | 17736 | 17936 | 18236 | | | |
| 2) Cumulative required completions | 184 | 348 | 829 | 1557 | 2307 | 3420 | 4533 | 5646 | 6759 | 7872 | 8985 | 10098 | 11211 | 12324 | 13437 | 14550 | 15663 | 16776 | 17889 | 19002 | 20115 | 21228 | 22341 | 23454 | 24567 | | | |
| 3) Cumulative under/oversupply | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | -451 | -1041 | -1565 | -2418 | -2751 | -2480 | -2043 | -1690 | -1428 | -1059 | -1044 | -919 | -1170 | -1558 | -2196 | -2909 | -3692 | -4605 | -5518 | -6331 | | | |

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/I | 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. |
|------|---|------|------------|-------------|--|

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) Approximately 3,000 dwellings. <i>The total housing completions and annual rate of completions for North West Cambridge will be monitored against the North West Cambridge AAP housing trajectory in each Council's Annual Monitoring Report.</i> |
| NWC02 | Housing Density | Core | NW5 | At least 50 dwellings per hectare average net density. |
| NWC03 | Percentage of Housing which is Affordable | Core | NW6 | At least 50% affordable housing must be provided to meet the needs of Cambridge University and College key workers. |
| NWC04 | Employment Land Supply by type | Core | NW8, NW10 | (1) 100,000m² of employment and academic development; (2) Approximately 60,000m² of higher education uses, including academic faculty development and a University Conference Centre, within Use Class D1. |
| NWC05 | Employment Uses in the Local Centre | Core | NW9 | 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 | Amount of Residential development designed in line with the Code for Sustainable Homes: (1) Percentage approved up to April 2012, designed to Code level 4, and (2) Percentage approved after April 2012, designed to Code level 5. Amount of Non-residential development designed in line with BREEAM: (1) Percentage approved up to April 2012, designed to Very Good, and (2) Percentage approved after April 2012, designed to Excellent . |
| NWC10 | Renewable energy installed by type | Core | NW24 | (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. |
| NWC11 | Water Conservation | Local | NW24 | (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. |
| NWC12 | Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions. | Core | NW33 | Targets to be detailed through S106 agreement or planning obligations. |

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 | 0 | 321 | 0 | 84 | 195 | 0 | 600 |
| | Net | 0 | -1386 | -1960 | -86 | 195 | -182 | -3419 |
| BD2 | Gross | 0 | 321 | 0 | 84 | 195 | 0 | 600 |
| | % on PDL | 0 | 100 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| BD3 | Ha | -0.2 | 13.32 | 32.76 | -0.92 | -4.56 | -5.33 | 35.17 |

| | |
|-----|--|
| BD4 | Amount of floorspace for 'town centres uses' |
|-----|--|

| BD4 | | A1 | A2 | B1(a) | D2 | Total |
|-----------------|-------|-------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Town Centre | Gross | 119 | 126 | 0 | 125 | 370 |
| | Net | -449 | 126 | -450 | 125 | -243 |
| Local Authority | Gross | 2921 | 362 | 321 | 2487 | 6091 |
| | Net | -1104 | 362 | -1386 | 2487 | 359 |

| | |
|--------|---|
| 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 |

| | |
|--------|--|
| | 589 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 |
| | 96.9% |
| H4 | Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Travelers) |
| | 0 |
| H5 | Gross affordable housing completions |
| | 150 |
| H6 | Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments |
| | See parag 4.14 |

| | |
|----|---|
| 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 favourable condition |
| | Two City Wildlife sites have been affected by development, Kings |

| | |
|--|---|
| | <p>Hedges Triangle/Scrub (0.40 Ha of the Wildlife Site affected although the boundary has yet to be amended) and Trumpington Dismantled Railway (3.43 Ha affected by the construction of the Guided Busway, although ecological mitigation is in place – boundary yet to be amended.)</p> <p>Developments affecting priority species (05/06 – 08/09)</p> <p>This data looks at the intersections between housing development sites and records for species listed as being of principal importance for conserving biodiversity – (NERC S41). It can be difficult to tell whether the effect of development is significant or just as a result of changing numbers of NERC S41 records, as the data series is small.</p> <p>Housing 81.5% of housing developments have affected priority species (98.7% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> <p>Business 42.2% of business developments have affected priority species (48% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> <p>Retail 40% of retail developments have affected priority species (42% last period monitored 04/05 – 07/08)</p> |
|--|---|

| | |
|----|-------------------------------|
| E3 | Renewable energy regeneration |
|----|-------------------------------|

| | Permission by type (Kwh) | Installed by type (Kwh) |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wind | 0.001 | 0.002 |
| Biomass | | |
| Landfill gas | | |

| | | |
|--------------|--|--|
| Sewage gas | | |
| Photovoltaic | | |
| Hydro | | |

Other Indicators

Density of new development

| Density | Percentage |
|------------|------------|
| <30 DPH | 2.1% |
| 30 – 50DPH | 12.1% |
| >50DPH | 85.8% |

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 | 97% |
| Primary School | 100% |
| Secondary School | 100% |
| Area of Employment | 100% |
| Retail Centre | 100% |

Appendix H

Advice Note - Deleted Local Plan Policies

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

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

| Deleted Policy (Reference Number & Name) | Reason for Deletion & alternative Policy Support |
|---|--|
| 3/5 Mixed Use Development | <p>This policy expected mixed-use development to be sustainable via the inclusion of appropriate community and retail facilities within residential schemes and elements of residential development within larger non-residential sites.</p> <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy. It was redundant given the references to the mix of development that supports the creation of sustainable and accessible communities in Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (paragraph 27).</p> |
| 4/5 Protection of Sites of National Nature Conservation Importance | This policy stated that development will not be allowed which has a detrimental effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest. (SSSI) |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy. SSSIs are protected by Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (paragraphs 7 and 8) and are defined and designated by Natural England in accordance with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended).</p> |
| <p>4/7 Species Protection</p> | <p>This policy precluded development affecting protected species unless the need for the development outweighs nature conservation importance.</p> <p>This policy was deleted as it simply repeated national and regional policy contained in Policy ENV3 of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, paragraphs 1, 15 and 16 of Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, Department for Communities and Local Government Circular 06/2005, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.</p> |
| <p>4/16 Development and Flooding</p> | <p>This policy prevented development from taking place in areas with an unacceptable risk of flooding. It also prevents development, which would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere or have a detrimental effect on flood management including flood defences. The supporting text to the policy refers to the City Council's support of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it was covered by existing national and regional policy. Policy WAT4 in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England directs development away from areas at high risk of flooding and areas where development would</p> |

| | |
|---|---|
| | <p>increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk (December 2006) also covers the policy.</p> <p>In relation to Criterion (a) of Policy 4/16, paragraph 9 of Planning Policy Statement 25 sets out the risk based approach that should be adopted. Paragraphs 16 and 17 deal with the sequential test, directing development to the zones of least risk from flooding (Zone 1 low probability, Zone 2 medium probability, Zone 3a high probability and Zone 3b the functional floodplain). Paragraphs 18-20 set out the exception test.</p> <p>In relation to Criterion (b) of Policy 4/16, the first bullet point of paragraph 9 of Planning Policy Statement 25 deals with minimising run-off from new development onto adjacent and other downstream property, and into the river systems.</p> <p>In relation to criterion (c) of Policy 4/16, the first bullet point of paragraph 6 (Planning Policy Statement 25) deals with safeguarding land from development that is required for current and future flood management e.g. conveyance and storage of flood water, and flood defences.</p> <p>The policy's supporting text sets out support for Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS). This is covered by the second and third bullet points of paragraph 6 and second bullet point of paragraph 9 (Planning Policy Statement 25).</p> |
| 5/6 Meeting Housing Needs From Employment | This policy set out the requirement for proposals for employment development, which impact on the demand for affordable housing, to provide affordable |

| | |
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| <p>Development</p> | <p>housing on-site; contributions towards of-site housing or by means of key worker housing provision.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it was recognised at the Examination in Public for the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England that there was an absence of convincing evidence that specific local circumstances existed to justify the imposition of the requirement as referred to in the Council's Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The Affordable Housing SPD does not provide any further detail in taking this policy forward. The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England does not make specific reference to the need for employment development to provide for affordable housing and Policy P9/1 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 was not saved.</p> |
| <p>6/5 Shopping Development in the City Centre</p> | <p>This policy stated that retail proposals in the City Centre would only be permitted where they maintained and enhanced the vitality and viability of the City Centre and which were of an appropriate nature and scale.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it reiterated national guidance in paragraphs 3.13 – 3.19 of Planning Policy Statement 6 : Planning for Town Centres that require the application of sequential testing and proof that the development is of appropriate nature and scale. Additionally, paragraphs 3.20 - 3.23 of Planning Policy Statement 6 cover the need to consider the impact of the proposal on the vitality and viability of existing centres within the catchment area of the proposed development, including the likely cumulative effect of recent permissions,</p> |

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| | <p>developments under construction and completed developments. It clarifies that the identification of need does not necessarily indicate that there will be no negative impact.</p> |
| <p>9/4 East Cambridge</p> | <p>This policy set out the criteria for development at East Cambridge.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because it has been superseded by the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which was adopted by both Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council in February 2008.</p> |
| <p>10/2 Monitoring and Review</p> | <p>This policy set out the monitoring process for the Local Plan and identified review work and actions, which would be brought into play in the event that the Local Plan policies and development plan allocations were not being met.</p> <p>This policy was deleted because Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 covers the need to monitor policies by making an annual report to the Secretary of State, which covers the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and the extent to which the policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.</p> <p>Section 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 covers the mechanisms that will be triggered if policies and allocations are not being met.</p> |