Serving and Supporting Our World Class Small City

Council plans and partnerships for Cambridge for 2019 and beyond

6 November 2018

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Overview

- Planning and housing update
- Greater Cambridge partnership – Getting Cambridge Moving
- Detail on Cambridge and delivery by the Council
- Our plans and finances for 2019 and beyond. Including our major capital investment
- Seeking your input and ambitions, plus interactive discussion
CAMBRIDGE - OUR CITY OF CONSIDERABLE MAGIC
An Adopted Local Plan – at last!

Submitted
March 2014

Approved by
Council
Oct 2018
Local Plan Objectives

1. Plan-led site development and policies
2. Proactively drive and support economic growth
3. Encourage re-use of previously developed land

4. CONNECTIVITY – Well located development, connecting housing jobs and amenities
5. Actively manage growth for non car modes and focus development in sustainable locations

6. CLIMATE - Support low carbon futures
7. Conserve and enhance natural environment

8. CHARACTER - Seek to secure high quality design
9. Reflect characteristics of different areas
10. Promote mixed use development and recognise open land value for wildlife, flood risk, recreation etc
11. Conserve heritage assets

12. COMMUNITY - Take account of and support social and cultural wellbeing and health
CAMBRIDGE
LARGE PARKS & SPACES – NATURE ON OUR DOORSTEP
Greater Cambridge Partnership

44,000
new jobs

33,500
new homes

420
new apprenticeships

£500m
investment in transport & infrastructure over 15 years
CAMBRIDGE
CITY OF CYCLING
Cambridge Northern Fringe East and Housing Infrastructure Fund
Cambridge Northern Fringe East

- A 48 hectare site - 80% Anglia Water land and 20% City Council
- Proposals for quality development of 5400 homes, and more locally
- Area Action Plan starting, including consultation
- U+I appointed Master Developer
- Depends on Housing Infrastructure Fund bid of £193m - also supported by Combined Authority. Government decision early 2019
- Building on quality infrastructure of Cambridge North station and busway
Tackling congestion

206,000 vehicles travel in and out of Cambridge every day

If we carry on as we are by 2031:

- Traffic increase (Cambridge) +30%
- Traffic increase (South Cambridgeshire) +40%
- Time spent in congestion +100%

*Projected increases based on 2011 statistics
Tackling congestion

City Access

- Workplace Parking Levy
- Public Space & Air Quality
- Pedestrian & cycling infrastructure
- On-Street Parking Management
- Travel Planning
- Smart Technology
- Better Bus Services
- Traffic Management

cambridge.gov.uk | facebook.com/camcitco | twitter.com/camcitco
New Combined Authority leading on CAM Metro plans
Indicative Metro routes – subject to detail/funding

Connects all key destinations and development sites to one other and to radial corridors
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Independent Economic Review - worth a read

14 core recommendations - www.cpierg.org.uk/final-report

- Three complementary economies incl Greater Cambridge
- Unique needs, including “freedom of movement”,
- Needs extra transport and wider infrastructure
- Plus more homes in city, South Cambs and across Cambs
- Social investment vital, incl skills, education, early years learning, and regeneration in north of the county
Cambridge and its growth corridors
Which is why we need Strategic Planning for Cambridgeshire

- Better connections across our county – hard infrastructure like roads, rail, digital, energy, water
- Better connections across our communities – soft infrastructure, like community services
- Better planned growth – communities, environment and focusing on quality of life
- More investment – a way to better target the resources we have across the county into one plan, as well as being better placed to access external funding incl Government bids
Devolution

- £70m for social housing in Cambridge
- £100m for affordable housing in the wider devolution area
- £600m over next 30 years for infrastructure
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Digital Connectivity

An up-to-date and future-facing Digital Connectivity Infrastructure is essential to maintain our position as a leading digital county.

**Economy**
- UK digital economy is growing 2.5 times faster than any other sector
- Internet traffic is set to double every two years
- High demand for digital connectivity across the county

**Education and Skills**
- Being online helps children learn
- Next generation expect to be ‘always on’
- Jobs increasingly demand digital skills

**Health & Wellbeing**
- Local Digital Roadmap to share data and modernise healthcare
- Health apps and online tools give rapid, reliable information for patients
- Telehealth and remote monitoring helps people live independently

**Lifestyle**
- Households use multiple Internet devices at the same time
- 90% of adults go online for work, leisure, and services - 65% use smartphones
- Flexible working reduces travel time and congestion
Your views on Cambridge
What does the city council do?

The council spends £96m per year on services

- Council housing
- Building new homes
- Council tax collection
- Bin collection
- Recycling
- Environment / street cleaning
- Planning
- Parks & open spaces
- Inspecting food premises
- Car parks
- Elections
What is the city council’s share of Council Tax?

£73.5m
of Council Tax collected by Cambridge City Council each year

£65.3m
is collected on behalf of Cambridgeshire County Council, Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue, Police and Crime Commissioner

£8.2m
is collected on behalf of the city council for services
How much income does the council get from business rates?

£107m
Council collects per year in business rates

£90.8m
Paid to the MHCLG for government spending

£10.7m
Paid to Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue

£5.5m
Retained by the council to spend on services in Cambridge
Capital programme focus 2019

- Rethinking car parks for the future, starting with Park Street
- Building mixed high quality developments
  - Mill Road depot
  - Cromwell Road (former Ridgeons site)
- Remodelling other council sites and offices
- Increased energy generation, and cut to our emissions and climate change impacts
What are the council’s priorities?

- Fair shares for all
- Housing
- Safety and inclusiveness
- Improving transport
- Climate change
- Essential services
- Unique quality of life
Budget funding gap for 2019

- No Government core grant for first time
- Growth costs us - new homes cost more than we earn in council tax
- Current 2019 gap estimate of unavoidable spend is an extra £1.2m, and similar challenges in next few years
- Plus need to fund modernisation and transformation of Council delivery
Annual Council Budgets 2018-19

GROSS CORE EXPENDITURE 2018/19  £62M

Including contributions to Council reserves  £1.9m
And to Greater Cambridge Partnership  £2.2m

+ Housing Revenue Budget (HRA) spend  £39.7m

Total Council Expenditure 2018/19  £101.7m

(+ Housing Benefits funded by Government  £38.9m)
How Core Budget is Funded (1)

INCOME TO FUND THAT £62M IN 2018/19
* Involves significant/near matching expenditure

Government Grants (mainly New Homes Bonus) £6.2m
**Council Tax** £8.2m
**Business Rates** £5.1m
* Parking services income (before costs) £10.7m
Rents from commercial property £8.4m
Other fees and charges £12.5m
How Core Budget is Funded (2)

INCOME TO FUND THAT £62M IN 2018/19
* Involves significant/near matching expenditure

* Bereavement services income £2.3 m
* Garage and fleet income £1.1m
Earned interest income £1m
Adjustment for capital charges £6.1m
General Fund reserves transfer £0.4m
Transforming Council efficiency

- Shared services with adjacent councils
- Major digital investment including to improve service to customers and businesses
- Reviews of all departments including and win/wins and expansion of Council income earning
- Making the most of over £50m in cash assets to generate at least 5% = over £2.5m
Potential impact of Brexit in Cambridge

- Diverse population with many EU citizens
- EU educational funding for the two universities
- Diverse economy
- Home to a large number of migrant workers

- Cambridge: 12.8%
- National average: 6%

- EU student population

- £16.4 million in tuition fees
- Majority of EU students study at the University of Cambridge
- Large concentration of foreign owned firms
- EU nationals work in a broad range of occupations
Tackling Housing Affordability

Ratio of house prices to earnings reached 16:1 in both Cambridge and Oxford in 2015, matching London.

Growth rate of house prices as high in Cambridge and Oxford 2014-2016 as anywhere in Britain.

For comparison the mean house price in London in 2015 was £530k.

City ranking amongst 62 cities covered by Centre for Cities.

Source: Centre for Cities.
What is the council doing to address the housing crisis?

- Devolution deal - 500 new council homes
- Using council land
- Cambridge City Housing Company
- Housing Development Agency and Cambridge Investment Partnership
- Preventing homelessness
- Working with private sector landlords
- Planning policies aim for 40% affordable housing
Business benefits from Real Living Wage accreditation

86% say it has improved the reputation of the business

75% say it has increased motivation and retention rates for employees

64% say it has helped differentiate themselves from others in their industry

58% say it improved relations between managers and their staff

Now raised to £9/hour (from Monday 5 November)
Disadvantage in Cambridge

- 13,700 people living in households claiming Housing Benefit
- One person in ten lives in a household claiming benefit
- The most unequal city in the UK for income
- 10.1 years life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas of Cambridge (men)
- 9.9 years life expectancy gap between the most and least deprived areas of Cambridge (women)
- Cambridge is in the lowest 20% of local authority areas for social mobility
Any Questions?

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