



# **South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report**

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# **1 Executive Summary**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Annual Monitoring Report examines how successful South Cambridgeshire's planning policies have been in achieving their objectives. The requirement for District Councils to produce yearly Annual Monitoring Reports has been introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This is the first Annual Monitoring Report that the District Council has produced and it covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2003 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005.

In accordance with the legislation, South Cambridgeshire District Council is currently producing a Local Development Framework which will allocate land for major development. When the Local Development Framework (LDF) is finalised - programmed for 2007 - it will replace the Local Plan 2004 as the document guiding planning policies in the District.

As the LDF has not yet been adopted this Annual Monitoring Report analyses the performance of the Adopted Local Plan 2004 policies. However, given that preparation of the first LDF documents is well advanced, and that a Monitoring Strategy for the LDF has been developed based on the objectives in the emerging DPDs, the monitoring framework established in the Monitoring Strategy forms the basis for this AMR. Data that has been collected has therefore been analysed with a view to both the objectives of the Local Plan 2004 and those of the emerging LDF.

## **1.2 Context – The Character of the District**

The Contextual Indicators illustrate the character of the District in terms of a number of socio-economic variables. South Cambridgeshire is for the most part a prosperous, economically dynamic district where the majority of residents have a good quality of life. Standards of educational achievement and health in the District are high and most residents enjoy a safe living environment with little threat of crime. In the Indices of Deprivation 2004, South Cambridgeshire was ranked at 345 out of 354 local authorities in England, where 1 was the most deprived area and 354 the least deprived. This rank was derived from the average deprivation score of the LSOAs in the local authority.

## **1.3 Local Development Scheme Progress**

The Local Development Scheme is a statutory document that all Councils must produce. Its function is to set out the timescales on which the plans that make up the LDF will come forward. It sets out key document preparation milestones that the local authority seeks to achieve by the target date.

Progress against the milestones set out in the Local Development Scheme has been good. The Council is currently on target to produce all of the main development plan documents that will make up the LDF by their milestone dates.

As of the end of the monitoring period, the first set of LDF documents that are being produced will be submitted to the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister for consideration in January 2006.

## 1.4 Local Plan 2004 performance

In general, the Local Plan 2004 has been successful in achieving its objectives and in contributing towards the achievement of the draft LDF objectives. Some of the most important results are as follows:

- **559 dwellings were completed** In 2004/2005. This is somewhat below completions in recent years.
- **108 affordable homes were completed** in the district during 2004/2005, or 19.3% of total completions. This was a significantly higher proportion than in previous years. This is in a context of a target of 30% of dwellings being affordable on sites of more than 10 dwellings in settlements with a population greater than 3,000 and 50% being affordable in all developments of two or more dwellings in settlements with a population of under 3,000 (Policy HG7). However, the target in the emerging LDF is that 50% of homes should be affordable on all sites of two or more dwellings irrespective of settlement size (Policy HG3).
- **33.5% of dwellings were completed on Previously Developed Land.** This is marginally below the district target of 37%, but reflects the previous development strategy set out Structure Plan 1995 and in the Local Plan 2004, where significant allocations of land were made on Greenfield land on the edge of existing villages and at the new village of Cambourne. Significant numbers of houses are still coming forward under this development strategy; a revised strategy focussing more on brownfield housing delivery will be included in the LDF.
- **1.65 hectares of employment land were developed** in 2004-2005, a figure some way below the guideline figure of 14 ha per annum. This reflects economic conditions across the country as a whole and is not necessarily a matter for concern as unemployment in South Cambridgeshire as of April 2005 was just 0.8%. There remains a considerable supply of employment land that has planning permission in the district, with **321,607 sq m of floorspace in the B1 use class** (offices, research & development and light industry) with planning permission for development.
- **one wind turbine was completed** in the district. Two further schemes for individual wind turbines having planning permission.

## 1.5 Sustainable Development

The significant effects indicators provide information on the significant effects of the Local Plan on sustainability. The performance against the sustainability indicators has been satisfactory. Particular issues of concern are the rise in the level of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the district compared to 2002 figures, and the increase in the number of cars travelling into Cambridge from South Cambs.

## 1.6 Amendment and Replacement of Policies

One of the roles of the Annual Monitoring Report is to identify policies which should be the subject of amendment or replacement.

The Local Plan 2004 policies will be superseded by the policies set out in the LDF, so the amendment and replacement of policies is not relevant in terms of the Local Plan

2004. The core and local output indicators highlight a number of areas where the plan is not being delivered quite as expected - particularly in relation to the level of business development coming forward, and in terms of affordable housing provision. However, The results for these indicators cannot be explained solely with reference to the Local Plan 2004 policies, with wider economic conditions exerting strong influences over business development and the level of affordable homes that can be secured by the Council.

In many cases, the Local Development Framework policies have pre-empted the results of this Annual Monitoring Report and are expected to have a positive effect on progress towards the targets set out. In view of this, this Annual Monitoring does not identify any review of the draft LDF policies that should be replaced or amended.

## **1.7 Conclusion**

The first AMR shows that the implementation of the adopted Local Plan “saved” policies has been broadly successful. This is despite being tested against a monitoring framework that has been designed to assess the emerging LDF, which is a very different type of plan and produced in the context of a very different strategic policy framework and a fundamentally altered development strategy for Cambridgeshire. Many of the areas of weaker performance are addressed through the emerging LDF policies. Others will need to be carefully monitored in future AMRs as those policies are finalised and implemented to ensure they perform appropriately.



## **2 Introduction**

### **2.1 The Annual Monitoring Report**

The South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report is the document which assesses how the planning policies that the Council has put in place are working and how the Council is doing in progressing towards the preparation of a finalised Local Development Framework for the District.

### **2.2 The New Planning System**

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduced a new system of development plan production in England and Wales. The main change introduced by this system was the replacement of Local Plans by Local Development Frameworks. Local Development Frameworks are intended to streamline the planning process and to promote a proactive, positive approach to managing development and delivering change.

### **2.3 Monitoring Requirements**

Under the new planning system, monitoring has a more central role to play in the preparation and review of planning documents.

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to produce an annual monitoring report for submission to the Secretary of State. The Act requires that these reports should contain information on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme (LDS) and the extent to which the policies set out in local development documents are being achieved.

The Act requires the first of these annual monitoring reports to be submitted to the secretary of state by 31<sup>st</sup> December 2005. The District Council is fulfilling this requirement by producing the Annual Monitoring Report 2004-2005.

### **2.4 Scope of Annual Monitoring Report**

Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks (PPS12) and the ODPM publication *Annual Monitoring Reports: A Good Practice Guide* provide detailed guidance on the way in which Annual Monitoring Reports should be produced.

In terms of what the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) should seek to achieve, local authorities are required, by section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and by PPS12, to undertake five key monitoring tasks, all of which are inter-related.<sup>1</sup> The five key tasks are as follows:

- *review actual progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetable and milestones in the local development scheme;*

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<sup>1</sup> Local Authorities are required to undertake the listed five monitoring tasks by Local Planning Regulation 48, and by Strategic Environmental Appraisal Regulation 17, as well as by section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act and by Planning Policy Statement 12.

- *assess the extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented;*
- *where policies are not being implemented, explain why and to set out what steps are to be taken to ensure that the policy is implemented; or whether the policy is to be amended or replaced;*
- *identify the significant effects of implementing policies in local development documents and whether they are as intended; and*
- *set out whether policies are to be amended or replaced.*

*(Section 35, Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004)*

This Annual Monitoring Report addresses each of these five tasks.

## **2.5 South Cambridgeshire Monitoring Strategy 2005**

The South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework Monitoring Strategy, published in June 2005, set out the way in which the Council would fulfil the monitoring requirements set out in the Act for the purposes of monitoring the LDF.

The Monitoring Strategy set out the approach that would be used to monitor the performance of the LDF, and identified the indicators that would be used in monitoring policy performance, assessing significant environmental effects, and providing contextual information on the district. The indicators set out in the Annual Monitoring Strategy have, for the most part, been carried forward into the Annual Monitoring Report without change.

## **2.6 Relationship between LDF and “saved” Local Plan 2004 Policies**

The adoption of the first tranche of Development Plan Documents that will comprise the South Cambridgeshire LDF is currently programmed for 2007. In the interim, the “saved” policies in the Local Plan 2004 will be monitored to assess their performance.

The Monitoring Strategy indicators were developed with a view to monitoring the policies contained in the LDF, but in the majority of cases the indicators can be used without adaptation to monitor the Local Plan 2004 policies.

## **2.7 Monitoring Period**

Annual Monitoring Reports will address the period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March. The first Annual Monitoring Report is only required to address the period since the commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. As the Act commenced in October 2004, the required monitoring period is from October 2004 to March 2005. However, the Good Practice Guide states that authorities may assess the whole of the 2004/2005 year as this approach may have advantages.

For South Cambridgeshire, it is considered that assessing the whole of the monitoring period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2004 to 31<sup>st</sup> March 2005 is more helpful in terms of continuity with the previous monitoring period. It is also the more practical course of action in view of the way in which monitoring information is collected. Also, as the

monitoring of policies in the first AMR is of the “saved” policies in the adopted Local Plan 2004, pending adoption of the LDF documents, it is logical to monitor the full period.

## **2.8 Structure of the Annual Monitoring Report**

The remainder of this report is split up into the following sections:

**3) Context** – this section sets out the social, environmental and economic character of South Cambridgeshire in terms of key variables such as unemployment, crime, deprivation, education and health. The contextual indicators on which this section draws are listed in full at **Appendix 1** of this report.

**4) The Local Development Scheme** – this section sets out the progress the Council has made towards preparing the Local Development Framework documents that will replace the Local Plan 2004, as set out in the adopted LDS.

**5) Local Plan 2004 policy performance** – this section analyses the data from the Core and Local Output Indicators which show how the policies in the adopted Local Plan 2004 have performed in terms of achieving the strategic objectives. In order to provide consistency over this and future AMRs, indicators are grouped according to the strategic objective in the emerging LDF to which they relate.

The complete set of data for the Core and Local Output Indicators is collected together in **Appendix 2**.

Section 5 also addresses the Housing Trajectory, a key element of the Annual Monitoring Report which shows the way in which the district has performed in relation to achieving the current Structure Plan 2003 target of providing 20,000 homes between 1999 and 2016. However, as the Local Plan was prepared in accordance with the Structure Plan 1995 target of providing 12,500 homes by 2006, performance against this target is also examined. The full data for the housing trajectory is included in **Appendix 4**.

**6) Significant Effects Analysis** – this section analyses the changes that have occurred in the indicators measuring economic, environmental and social aspects of sustainability. This section should be read in conjunction with **Appendix 3**, which gives the full results for the significant effects indicators.

**7) Amendment and Replacement of Policies** – this section draws on the findings of chapters 3-6 and identifies areas where policies may need amendment or replacement.

**8) Conclusions** – this section sets out the main findings and implications of the Annual Monitoring Report.



### **3 Context**

This section gives an indication of the character of the district through a number of contextual indicators - key socio-economic variables which enable the district to be compared to other authorities both nationally and in the Eastern region.

#### **3.1 Overview**

South Cambridgeshire is a rural district which entirely surrounds the city of Cambridge. The District includes 102 parishes and villages ranging in size from Childerley, with only 50 residents, to Sawston, currently the largest settlement in the District, with 7,150 residents (2001 census).

The landscape of the District is varied. Rolling chalk hills and beech woods in the south give way to a clay plateau in the west and the flat fertile fenland of the north typified by its black soils and drainage channels. This landscape has led to the development of distinctive settlement patterns and village character ranging from spring-line villages in the south, to villages nestling in river valleys in the west and large Fen edge villages to the north. Much of the District is farmland of high agricultural quality (grades 1 and 2).

Cambridge is the natural focus for the residents of the district in terms of jobs and services, although villages towards the periphery of the District are also within the catchment of the market towns of St.Ives, Huntingdon, St Neots, Royston, Saffron Walden, Ely, Newmarket and Haverhill.

The area has good road and rail links with London and the South-East. The M11 passes through the District, while the A1 runs just to the west. The main Kings Lynn, Ely and Cambridge to London Liverpool Street railway line also runs north-south through the District with stations at Waterbeach, Gt Shelford and Whittlesford. A railway line also connects Cambridge to London Kings Cross with stations at Foxton, Shepreth, Meldreth and Steeple Morden. Road communications to the Midlands and the East Coast ports were significantly upgraded in 1994 with the completion of the A1-M1 link.

This accessibility together with the economic success of the Cambridge area in building up a high technology employment sector has created a buoyant local economy whose performance in jobs and wealth creation is well above the national average. The District includes the internationally renowned Cambridge Science Park, while there are other research facilities such as Wellcome Trust at Hinxton Hall and The Welding Institute at Great Abington. At the time of the Structure Plan 1995 the economy was forecast to grow at a rate of ---- per year. This was the context for the Structure Plan 1995 guidelines on housing and employment provision. However, there have been two economic downturns during the Structure Plan period in the first half of the 1990s and during the period covered by this AMR which have affected the implementation of the Structure Plan strategy.

Planning policy since the mid 1950's for the Cambridge area has been one of overall restraint with the growth of Cambridge itself constrained by a Green Belt. Complementary policies have promoted the development of many of the villages in South Cambridgeshire and the creation of the new village of Cambourne and as a result the population of the District has more than doubled from only 62,280 in 1951, to 133,600 in mid 2003. In recent years, the District has experienced rapid

population growth (5,000 people in the four years from 1999-2003), largely due to employment-related in-migration.

### **3.2 Results from Contextual Indicators**

This section is split into a number of topics, addressing the Economy, the Environment, Education, and Crime and Quality of Life. The contextual indicators that this section draws upon are listed in full at Appendix 1.

#### *The Economy*

South Cambridgeshire has a successful economy, with a low unemployment rate of 0.8% (April 2005), which is based mainly on service sector industries such as public administration, Information technology and banking and finance.

Whilst the population of the district are on average better off than the national and Cambridgeshire average, with an average gross disposable household income of £33,482, significant problems with housing affordability remain. In 2004 the House Prices to Earnings Ratio in the district was 7.6:1 – the average house price was 7.6 times the average annual salary. This figure is significantly above the national average ratio of around 5.5:1.

#### *Environment*

South Cambridgeshire is a very rural district, with built-up areas forming a very low proportion of its total land area. There are 42 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the District, a relatively low total given the land area of the District, a fact explained principally by the arable farming based nature of the district.

#### *Education*

The level of educational attainment in South Cambridgeshire is higher than the national average. The level of GCSE passes is in the top 20 of all local authorities in England, with 67% of all Year 11 students obtained 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A\*-C grade. Key Stage 2 achievements are also higher than the national and Cambridgeshire averages. 80% of economically active 16-74 year olds have some form of qualification.

#### *Health*

South Cambridgeshire's population has above average health levels, with 75% of residents describing their health as 'good' in the 2001 census. Life expectancies (male life expectancy: 79 years, female life expectancy: 83 years) are higher than the national average and the percentage of residents with limiting long-term illness lower than the national average.

#### *Crime and Quality of Life*

South Cambridgeshire has a low crime rate, with 48.5 crimes being record per 1,000 population in 2004. This compares favourably with other Cambridgeshire Districts and with the national average. The Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, undertaken in 2003, shows that residents also perceive there to be a relatively high level of community safety in the District, with 69% of South Cambridgeshire residents considering that they felt "safe" or "relatively safe" after dark.

### **3.3 Summary of Contextual Indicators data**

South Cambridgeshire is for the most part a prosperous, economically dynamic district where the majority of residents have a good quality of life. Standards of educational achievement and health in the District are high and most residents enjoy a safe living environment with little threat of crime. The vast majority of neighbourhoods in the District have low levels of deprivation relative to the national average.

Partly as a result of the economic success of South Cambridgeshire and the wider Cambridge Sub-Region, the District is experiencing a significant amount of pressure on its housing market, and on its services, facilities and infrastructure. The current house prices to earnings ratio illustrates on way in which the economic success of the district has experienced can result in adverse social consequences.

Pressures on services, facilities and infrastructure, which have built up since the early 1990s, have been partly addressed by the policies of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004. More recently, central government policy and the Regional Spatial Strategy established that the continued growth of hi-tech industry in the Cambridge Sub-Region should be fostered, and that, in order to support this continued growth, there should also be a significant increase in the delivery of housing and infrastructure in the sub-region. The Local Development Framework will seek to deliver the necessary homes, jobs and infrastructure up to 2016.

The need to provide affordable homes in the District, as well as to ensure that the need for continued economic growth is balanced with the need to ensure the wellbeing of the environment of the district, are aims that are central to the Local Development Framework.



## **4 The Local Development Scheme**

### **4.1 Purpose of the Local Development Scheme**

The purpose of the Local Development Scheme is to set out how the Council will move from the previous development plan system to the new development plan system.

### **4.2 Requirement to Monitor progress against the LDS**

One of the five key monitoring requirements set out in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act is that Local Authorities should review their progress in terms of local development document preparation against the timetables and milestones of the Local Development Scheme (LDS).

This chapter examines the extent to which the Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) have progressed in relation to the targets set out in the Local Development Scheme.

### **4.3 The South Cambridgeshire LDS**

A key task of the AMR is to assess the Council's performance against the milestones contained in its Local Development Scheme. This is not a straightforward exercise for this first AMR, as the following section explains.

The Council's first Local Development Scheme was adopted in December 2004. It was the LDS applying during and at the end of the monitoring period April 2004 – March 2005.

The LDS identified that the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies and Site Specific Policies DPDs and the Northstowe, Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plans would have completed their issues and options stage including consultation with stakeholders (Regulation 25) by September 2004, been subject to Regulation 26 Pre-Submission public participation in October 2004 and that representations would be in the process of being considered at the end of March 2005 with a view to submission in June 2005.

#### *Statutory Bodies Consultation*

The Council undertook consultation with statutory bodies (Regulation 25) in April/May 2004 ahead of the new plan making system coming into force in September 2004, under the government's transitional arrangements (Regulation 6). This complied with the government's draft guidance available to the Council at the time, comprising draft PPS12 and associated guidance (October 2003).

#### *Preferred Options Reports*

The Council prepared Preferred Options Reports for all its DPDs during the summer of 2004 following the draft guidance, which required that the Council consult on options at this stage. GO-East was consulted on draft documents to ensure that the proposed approach was consistent with emerging government policy. The Preferred Options Reports for public participation were approved by Council on 22 July 2004, with the exception of specific issue in relation to the Northstowe AAP (green

separation), which was referred back to officers for further work and the outstanding issues were agreed by Cabinet on 9 September 2004.

The Council undertook public participation on Preferred Options Reports for all the DPDs, for a 6-week period starting on 1 October 2004.

#### *Introduction of new plan making system*

The new plan making system came into force on 28 September 2004. The advice of GO-East and ODPM was sought informally on whether the fact that the consultation period started three days after the system came into force meant that the final advice and regulations had to be complied with or whether it could still be regarded as being prepared under jumping the gun arrangements. Because the decisions had been made before the system came into force the Council was advised informally that this could be regarded as taking place under transitional arrangements.

#### *First Local Development Scheme*

The Council prepared its first Local Development Scheme on the basis of the stages already carried out, as it believed, under 'jumping the gun' regulations. This was approved by Cabinet on 9 December 2004 and formally submitted to the Secretary of State on 18 March 2005. This first 'jumping the gun' Scheme was formally approved by the Secretary of State on 6 April 2005 and Cabinet resolved to bring the scheme into effect on 14 April 2005. The LDS was therefore retrospective for the first two stages in the LDF process.

Later in the October 2004 consultation period GO-East suggested informally to the Council that it should assess whether the process it had undertaken complied fully with the Strategic Environmental Assessment European Directive that came into force in July 2004, particularly in respect of the way that options had been assessed. The Council put a written request to GO-East for guidance on this issue dated 27 October 2004. Discussions continued for some time resulting in GO-East suggesting in February 2005 that the Council seek legal advice specifically to ensure that the requirements of the SEA Directive had been met.

#### *Legal advice on compliance*

The Council sought legal advice principally on the soundness of the SEA of the DPDs, but decided to widen the scope of the brief to Counsel to ensure that the Council had fully complied with all legislative requirements for the LDF process, particularly as it had carried out stages under the 'jumping the gun' procedures. The Council received legal advice in March 2005. The broad implications of that advice were that:

- The Preferred Options consultation started on 1 October 2004 could not be regarded as being undertaken under the transitional arrangements, because it started after the new system came into force, albeit that it that it was only 3 days later.
- Any stages undertaken after 28 September 2004 must be in accordance with the final regulations.
- The Council's Preferred Options reports followed the draft guidance and not the final guidance and were therefore effectively one step behind the final system. The final guidance, under Regulation 26, assumes participation on the authority's

proposals for the DPD which suggests a policy approach, rather than a number of options, effectively a draft plan.

- The guidance on Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment also changed between 2003 and 2004. The latest guidance envisages that a draft final environmental report would be published for consultation alongside the Regulation 26 participation to allow the public to consider the Council's reason for selecting its preferred option.

The key issues were the consultation starting three days after the new system came into force and the significant changes in the new system between the draft guidance October 2003 and the final guidance September 2004. These effectively mean that whilst the Council was entirely consistent with the draft guidance, it was a step behind the final guidance and regulations.

#### *Revised Local Development Scheme*

The Council has been responding responsibly to the challenge set for it by Regional and Structure Plan policies and moved forward quickly in LDF preparation. The uncertainties that surrounded the form of the new system, the provisions of the transitional arrangements and the date that the system would come into force together led to a situation where the Council could not safely rely on its October 2004 consultation to meet the requirements of Regulation 26. It therefore was obliged to take the difficult decision to carry out its Regulation 26 Pre-Submission Public Participation afresh and in a format that would ensure that it fully complied with the final guidance and regulations.

The Council therefore amended its Local Development Scheme by a Portfolio Holder decision on 26 May 2005 and GO-East confirmed on 15 June that it would not be issuing a direction against the Scheme.

The Council undertook its Pre-Submission Public Participation (Regulation 26) between 17 June and 29 July 2005.

Whilst this revised version of the LDS was not in operation during the monitoring period, it is the version of the Scheme that accurately reflects the milestones and stages undertaken during the monitoring period.

Both the first and revised versions of the LDS were prepared after the October 2004 consultation (December 2004 and May 2005 respectively) and were therefore retrospective in respect of that stage. Each version of the LDS included a stage of public consultation in October 2004 and both stages were met. However, the name and function of the stage compared with the regulations has changed due to circumstances beyond the Council's control. The Council's position is that it has met the milestones in its LDS for the monitoring period 2004-2005.

#### **4.4 Progress against the LDS**

The chart overleaf shows progress towards achieving the key milestones in the May 2005 Local Development Scheme. All of the Development Plan Documents and the main Supplementary Planning Documents are listed alongside a timeline of their programme to adoption as set out in the LDS. As of March 2005, all of the Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents had met the milestones for the monitoring period 2004-2005.

The chart below shows the programme for the production of the main Development Plan Documents and the Supplementary Planning Documents. The ten preparation stages (1-10) that the Development Plan Documents must go through are listed underneath the table. The five stages (A-E) that Supplementary Planning Documents go through are also listed.

KEY MILESTONES CHART	AMR the monitoring period 04-05																								Document on target at 31st March 2005																																							
	2003					2004					2005					2006					2007																																											
	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M		J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D																				
<b>DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS</b>																																																																
Statement of Community Involvement																					1	2	3	4	5													Y																										
Core Strategy	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Development Control Policies	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Site Specific Allocations	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Northstowe AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Cambridge East AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10											Y																																			
Cambridge NW AAP																1					2					3						Y																																
Travellers											1					2					3					4					5					6					7					8					9					10						Y		
Planning Obligations											1																	2					3					4					5					6						Y										
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS</b>																																																																
Fen Drayton LSA																										A	B	C	D	E													Y																					
Affordable Housing																										A	B	C	D	E													Y																					
Sustainable Communities Checklist																										A																	B	C	D	E													Y					
Northstowe Town Centre																					A																	B	C	D	E													Y										
Design Guide																										A																	B	C	D	E													Y					
Recreation and Community																															A																	B	C	D	E													Y
Public Art																															A																	B	C	D	E													Y
Note: For the remainder of the timetable after December 2007 see the Local Development Document Profiles																																																																
<b>Development Plan Documents</b>														<b>Supplementary Planning Documents</b>																																																		
1 Pre production background studies & information gathering														A Pre production background studies & information gathering																																																		
2 Identify & assess issues and options including consultation with stakeholders and public														B Prepare draft SPD																																																		
3 Pre submission public participation on preferred options (6 weeks)														C Draft SPD issued for public participation (6 weeks)																																																		
4 Consideration of representations and prepare DPD														D Consideration of representations and revise SPD																																																		
5 Submit to Secretary of State and Public Consultation (6 weeks)														E Adoption and publication																																																		
6 Consideration of representations and consultation on any objectors' sites																																																																
7 Pre-examination meeting and preparing for public examination																																																																
7 Public Examination																																																																
8 Writing of Inspector's Report																																																																
9 Receipt of binding Inspector's Report																																																																
10 Adoption and publication																																																																

Figure 1 Local Development Scheme Key Milestones Chart

## 5 Local Plan 2004 Policy Performance

The following section examines the way in which the “saved” policies from the Local Plan 2004 have contributed towards achieving the targets set out for each indicator.

### 5.1 Framework for Monitoring

#### *Objectives*

Measuring the performance of policies within local development frameworks requires a clear statement of the plan objectives.

The overarching objectives for the draft local development framework are set out in the Strategy chapter of the submission draft Core Strategy DPD. These objectives can be linked to the individual chapter objectives and the policies that are set out in the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies documents and also to those in the Site Specific Policies document and the Area Action Plans.

As previously mentioned, the AMR 2004/2005 will address the Local Plan 2004 policies, as the LDF has not yet been adopted. However, it is logical to retain the structure provided by the overarching LDF objectives, as this will provide continuity with future AMRs which will monitor the LDF policies. For this reason the overarching objectives of the LDF are linked, wherever possible, to policies from the Local Plan 2004.

#### *Targets*

The targets for the indicators displayed in the indicator tables in Appendix 2 are policy targets deriving from the LDF policies. Again, to provide continuity with the LDF monitoring report the targets which relate to the LDF policies are used. Using these targets will enable a baseline position to be established with regard to the indicators that will be used to monitor the LDF policies. In many cases, the Local Plan 2004 policies have a similar content and aim as their corresponding policies in the Draft LDF – it is therefore reasonable to measure the performance of the Local Plan 2004 policies against targets derived from the policies of the Draft LDF. Where the Local Plan 2004 policies which are monitored had a different target to the corresponding LDF policies, this is identified in the commentary section of the indicator tables.

#### *Policies*

The policies to be monitored are the policies set out in the Local Plan 2004.

In subsequent Annual Monitoring Reports the policies of the Local Development Framework will be monitored.

#### *Core and Local Output Indicators*

There are two types of indicators used to assess policy performance: Core Output Indicators and Local Output Indicators.

- **Core Output Indicators** are indicators that all local authorities must monitor and they are listed in the Monitoring Good Practice Guide. The core output indicators address a number of key planning variables which fall under the topic areas of

Business Development, Housing, Transport, Local Services, Minerals, Waste, Flood Protection, Biodiversity and Renewable Energy.

- **Local Output Indicators** address the outputs of policies which are not covered by the local development framework core output indicators. Local Output Indicators provide scope for addressing issues which are of particular local importance; the Local Output Indicators that have been developed are therefore specific to South Cambridgeshire District.

The Core and Local Output Indicators are listed in the tables in Appendix 2, along with a detailed assessment of performance against these indicators. This section analyses the ways in which the Local Plan 2004 policies have contributed towards the achievement of the strategic objectives that are set out in the draft Local Development Framework.

## 5.2 Results

The following section, which analyses the Core and Local Output Indicator data, is split into sub-sections addressing the eleven strategic objectives of the Local Development Framework.

### 5.3 Strategic Objective A - Housing and Employment land

Strategic Objective A of the Local Development Framework reads as follows:

***ST/a To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.***

The District has satisfactory levels of supply of land for housing and employment. As the housing trajectory in Appendix 4 demonstrates, the district is currently somewhat below the strategic guideline for new dwellings as set out in the Structure Plan 2003 but it is anticipated that this shortfall will be remedied when the construction of the major developments set out in the LDF commence.

#### *Employment*

Indicator CO1a shows that the amount of employment land developed in the 2004-2005 year was considerably below the target of 14 hectares per annum. **1.37 hectares of B1 land were developed in 2004-2005, with 0.69 hectares being developed for B8 uses.** A net loss of 0.41 hectares of B2 employment land development occurred in the district in 2004-2005, due to a small quantity of employment land being developed for other uses. The low take-up of employment land during 2004-2005 reflects the economic conditions in the Cambridge Sub-Region and not the supply of land through the planning system.

Despite the low take-up rates of employment land in 2004-2005 there remains a satisfactory supply of employment land with planning permission (Indicator CO1b). A significant amount (321,607 sq m) of B1 employment land has planning permission. Smaller amounts of employment land in the B1 and B8 categories have planning permission, reflecting the bias in the district towards hi-tech, predominantly office based employment activities.

The levels of employment land supply in South Cambs are below those in north Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, a trend which is consistent with the Structure Plan 2003 objective of promoting employment growth in the north of the county.

### *Housing*

The Local Plan 2004 has been reasonably successful in progressing towards the Structure Plan 1995 guideline of 11,300 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire before 2006. **In 2004-2005, 559 new dwellings were completed.** This was a low total in comparison to the 953 dwellings that were completed in 2003/2004.

It is projected that 671 dwellings will be completed in 2005/2006. This will mean that the total number of completions from 1991-2006 will be around 9805. The Structure Plan guideline is for 11,300 dwellings, so over the 1991-2006 period it is expected that there will be a shortfall of around 1,495 dwellings. The plan made provision for the full 11,300 dwellings and the shortfall in delivery reflects changes in economic circumstances. In addition planning permission for 900 dwellings at the Arbury Camps site was granted in June 2005, two months after the end of the 2004-2005 monitoring period. If these completions are taken into account the shortfall against the guideline is significantly reduced to 595 dwellings.

Appendix 4, the Housing Trajectory, shows in more detail where completions have taken place in the period. Appendix 4 also contains the housing trajectory for the 2001-2016 period, during which the Structure Plan 2003 requires that 20,000 homes should be built in the district. The delivery of these 20,000 new homes will be brought forward principally through the Local Development Framework.

### *Affordable Housing*

In terms of the total provision of affordable housing in the district, levels of construction have increased in 2004/2005 (Indicator CO2d). **108 affordable homes were completed in the 2004/2005 monitoring year.** This compares with 530 affordable dwellings completed between 1999 and 2004, or 14.2% of the total dwelling stock completed during those years. Clearly these figures are some way off the emerging LDF target of 50% of all housing completions to be affordable and similarly the targets in the Local Plan 2004 that a) in villages with a population of more than 3,000, affordable housing should represent approximately 30% of the total number of dwellings for which planning permission may be given on sites of more than 10 dwellings in villages, and b) in villages with a population of less than 3,000, affordable housing should represent 50% of the total number of dwellings to which planning permission may be given, dependent on the level of clearly identified local need.

The LDF will contain policies which will, in the light of the revised national Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 on housing, integrate affordable housing provision more fully into the overall housing strategy for the district than was the case in the Local Plan 2004. Much higher rates of affordable housing completions are anticipated at the major development sites of Northstowe, Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe. Given the current shortfall in provision and a barely significant improvement in market housing affordability, the amount of affordable housing coming forward during the LDF period will require close consideration.

In terms of the mix of affordable housing completions (Indicator LOA2), in 2004/2005 the mix of provision on affordable housing sites was broadly similar to the Local Plan 2004 target mix

that 83% of affordable housing should be rented by registered social landlords with 17% being shared ownership housing. The emerging LDF specifies slightly different targets.

### *Rural Exceptions sites*

Rural Exception sites for affordable housing (Indicator LOA3) have provided a significant proportion of the total amount of affordable housing coming forward. A total of **36 homes were completed on Rural Exception sites**. All of these dwellings were completed at one site in Sawston. There is no specific target for the provision of affordable housing at Rural Exception sites as the suitability of the sites for development depend on the housing need situation in the village concerned and the characteristics of the site itself.

### *Market Housing Mix*

The mix in terms of the numbers of bedrooms in new homes sold on the open market (Indicator LOA5) did not, in 2004-2005, approximate closely to the LDF targets. This is not surprising given that the Local Plan 2004 did not specify targets as to the distribution of the number of bedrooms in market housing. The proposed targets in the LDF respond to the market providing a high proportion of dwellings with 4 or more dwellings, and low levels of 1 and 2 bedroom properties, despite a need identified in the Housing Needs Survey 2002 for a high proportion of 1 and 2 bedroom homes (89% of all homes required being one or two bedroom dwellings). **33% of market dwellings completed in 2004/2005 had 1 or 2 bedrooms, compared to a target of 50%**. 37% of dwellings completed in 2004/2005 were 3 bedroom dwellings, compared to a target of 25%, and 30% of dwellings were completed with 4 or more bedrooms compared to a target of 25%.

The relatively low proportion of dwellings completed with 1 or 2 bedrooms compared with identified need has adverse implications for meeting housing need and for housing affordability. However, there has been some change in recent years in the proportions of properties by bedroom size, largely due to policies for increased densities in housing developments. In 2001/2002, 20% of dwellings built had 1 or 2 bedrooms, with 29% having 3 bedrooms and 51% having 4 or more bedrooms. The 2004/2005 proportional split between dwelling size by bedroom numbers thus compares favourably with the 2001/2002 figures.

It is anticipated that the situation will improve markedly when construction of the major developments coming forward through the LDF commences. The Area Action Plans for the major developments, and the LDF Core Strategy, will establish the targets set out in Indicator LOA5 as part of the policy framework for the district.

### *Travellers' sites*

As of January 2005, there were **572 caravans used by the travelling community on land without planning permission (Indicator LOA4)**. It is estimated that **around 1,400 people live at these sites**. This situation is clearly undesirable, and has arisen mainly because of factors that are outside of the control of the planning system, but there is some hope for improvement.

The difficulties under the current legislation relating to the allocation of appropriate sites for travellers may be removed if and when new nationwide legislation is brought in. The forthcoming Travellers Development Plan Document will address the future housing needs of the community. The Council has sought to address the numbers of travellers living on illegal sites through the planning process. Efforts continue to reduce the numbers of travellers living on illegal sites but the very nature of the planning process prevents swift action.

A survey of traveller's needs has been prepared in conjunction with the County Council and this intelligence will be used to inform the LDF process. The Council will also be using this survey to inform its approach to identifying sites to meet travellers' needs.

#### 5.4 Strategic Objective B – Sustainable location of services and facilities

Strategic Objective B of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy reads as follows:

**ST/b To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their everyday needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

The Local Plan 2004 includes many policies aimed at securing appropriate levels of provision of employment, shopping, education and recreation provision in sustainable locations.

##### *Density of new housing development*

The density of new housing development is important in order to make the best possible use of land, to reduce the need for Greenfield land releases, and to enable as many people as possible to access services and facilities without having to use their cars. If new housing development is at high densities, it enables more people to live within walking distance of services and facilities. The Local Plan 2004 does not set targets as to the density of new housing developments, but the emerging LDF will set a target of all housing schemes being at a density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare and 40 dwellings per hectare within 400 metres of a bus stop. Core Output Indicator CO2c addresses housing density.

In 2004/2005, **81% of new dwellings in developments of more than 10 dwellings were completed at densities of less than 30 dwellings per hectare, with 19% at densities of between 30 and 50 dwellings per hectare**, with no new development occurring at densities of greater than 50 dwellings per hectare. The high proportion of dwellings built at densities of less than 30 dwellings per hectare indicates that the district is clearly some way off the target of all dwellings to be built at 30 or more dwellings per hectare. There are two principal reasons for the density figures being lower than envisaged in the emerging LDF. Firstly, the Local Plan 2004 did not include a policy specifying dwelling density targets, as the national planning policy framework did not support the inclusion of such targets at the time of preparation of the Local Plan 2004. Secondly, many of the completions that took place in 2004/2005 relate to permissions granted before the emphasis on higher densities was introduced.

The introduction of Housing Density targets in the LDF, in accordance with a revised national planning policy guidance note on housing, will make it much easier to control the density of new developments and to achieve higher densities.

## 5.5 Strategic Objective C – Urban Extensions to Cambridge

Strategic Objective C of the Local Development Framework Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/c To create new and distinctive sustainable communities on the edge of Cambridge connected to the rest of the city by high quality public transport and other non-car modes of transport that will enhance the special character of the city and its setting.***

The Local Plan 2004 does not contain policies on development at Cambridge East and at the Cambridge Southern Fringe, as it was prepared in accordance with the previous development strategy set out in the Structure Plan 1995. The emerging LDF includes detailed policies on development at these locations, which will be contained in the Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan and the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council). The policies in these Area Action Plan will be monitored in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

The Local Plan 2004 includes policies for Cambridge Northern Fringe (West), which was granted planning permission in June 2005 and work has commenced on site, and also for Cambridge Northern Fringe (East) which is to be rolled forward into the LDF.

## 5.6 Strategic Objective D - Northstowe

Strategic Objective D of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/d To create a sustainable small new town close to but separate from the villages of Longstanton and Oakington connected to Cambridge by a high quality rapid transport system along the route of the disused St Ives railway. The new town will make the best use of previously developed land.***

As is the case with Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe The Local Plan 2004 does not contain policies on Northstowe, as it was prepared in accordance with the previous development strategy set out in the Structure Plan 1995. The emerging LDF will include detailed policies on the development of Northstowe, which will be contained in the Northstowe Area Action Plan. The policies of the Northstowe Area Action Plan will be monitored in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

## 5.7 Strategic Objective E – Protection of village character

Strategic Objective E of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/e To protect the varied character of the villages of South Cambridgeshire by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each village is in keeping with its size and character and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced.***

The Local Plan 2004 seeks to protect village character by imposing, through the settlement policies SE2, SE3, SE4 and SE5, restrictions on the size of housing developments that can come forward in villages. Villages are categorised on the basis of the level of service and educational provision and public transport facilities to ensure development is restricted in less sustainable locations. For example, housing developments above a size of two dwellings are not considered acceptable in infill villages, where there is a very low level of services and facilities. By contrast, in Rural Growth Settlements there is no limit on the level of windfall development that can come forward as these villages have a much wider range of services and facilities.

The Local Plan 2004 also seeks to protect village character by designating Protected Village Amenity Areas (Policy SE10), which are areas of open space of particular importance to the character of a village, and Important Countryside Frontages (Policy SE11), which are places within the village where the countryside is clearly visible.

#### *Protected Village Amenity Areas*

No land within or adjoining Protected Village Amenity Areas was lost to development in 2004-2005 (Indicator LOE2). The Protected Village Amenity Areas and Important Countryside designations provide a robust mechanism for protecting the character of villages, and they will be carried forward into the Local Development Framework.

## **5.8 Strategic Objective F – Infrastructure Provision**

Strategic Objective F of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/f To provide and enable provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population***

The Local Plan 2004 includes three policies (CS1, EN41, and EN42) aimed at securing investment to ensure that new developments have the infrastructure and community facilities that they require.

#### *Investment secured through developer contributions*

Cambridgeshire County Council seeks appropriate planning contributions from developers who have submitted planning applications to South Cambridgeshire District Council and other District Councils in Cambridgeshire. This investment helps to fund the infrastructure such as roads and public transport improvements, as well as community facilities such as schools that are required to serve the development. South Cambridgeshire District Council also negotiates planning agreements to provide contributions for things such as affordable housing and open space.

No data available for 2004/2005 for developer contributions obtained by South Cambridgeshire District Council. However, from 1999-2004 the County Council succeeded in obtaining a significant amount of developer contributions, totalling £24.9 million for educational facilities and £15.4 million for transport facilities.

## 5.9 Strategic Objective G – Addressing climate change

Strategic Objective G of the LDF Core Strategy is as follows:

***ST/g To ensure development addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation issues including the need to ensure that new developments are “climate proofed”***

The Local Plan 2004 includes policies promoting the development of renewable energy-based power sources in the District, and promoting energy conservation. The Local Development Framework will go further by setting the target that 10% of the proportion of the energy requirements for new developments will come from renewable energy sources. Data on the success with which new developments are achieving this target will be included in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

### *Renewable Energy Capacity*

The capacity of the renewable energy sources installed in the district in 2004/2005 is set out in Indicator CO9. One small scheme came forward during 2004/2005, with two further schemes in the district having planning permission.

## 5.10 Strategic Objective H – Supporting research and technology-based industries

Strategic Objective H of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/h To support the Cambridge Area’s position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters***

The Local Plan 2004 includes a policy promoting the development of industry clusters. Cluster development is beneficial as it enables firms in the same industry to achieve greater efficiency by locating close to each other. The cluster development has been important to the rapid growth in high technology industries that the Cambridge Sub Region has experienced over the past thirty years. The Local Development Framework identifies a number of high technology industries for which cluster development will be viewed positively – these are listed in Appendix 2 and include the biotechnology and biomedical sectors, computer services, electronic engineering, and medicine.

### *Cluster Development*

Unfortunately It was not possible to obtain 2004-2005 data for Indicator LOH1, which focuses on the level of employment cluster development in the key employment sectors listed. Data on the sectors identified will be available in the 2005-2006 Annual Monitoring Report.

## 5.11 Strategic Objective I – Protection and enhancement of biodiversity

Strategic Objective I of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/i To ensure that any new development results in appropriate provision for the protection and enhancement of native biodiversity in order to contribute towards biodiversity gain, whilst having regard to the site's current biodiversity value. Opportunities for increased access to the countryside and enjoyment of biodiversity should be viewed as integral requirements of new development***

### *Biodiversity*

Indicator LO11 addresses the amount of development within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas. In 2004-2005, no new development took place in the Special Sites of Scientific Interest and other nationally designated sites in the district. The Local Plan 2004 policies place strong restrictions on development in such areas and it is therefore unsurprising that no development has taken place. The Local Development Framework will retain an approach of robust restraint to development in such areas.

A lack of data availability has hampered the monitoring of the Core Output Indicator CO8, which addresses the change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance. Collection of the necessary data regarding target species is a time-consuming and costly exercise and, given the current budgetary restrictions imposed on the Council, it seems unlikely that it will be possible to carry out this exercise for several years. It may, however, be possible to report on the change in the area of the specified target habitats in future years. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan AMR 2004 states that gathering this data is dependent on the introduction of new computer software to help monitor target habitat sites.

## **5.12 Strategic Objective J – Protection of built and natural heritage**

Strategic Objective J of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/j To ensure that the district's built and natural heritage is protected and that new development protects and enhances cherished townscape assets of local urban design, cultural and conservation importance, and character of the landscape***

The Local Plan 2004 has a large number of policies aimed at protecting the built and natural heritage of the District. The majority of these policies set out the approach towards the preservation of buildings in conservation areas and protecting listed buildings.

### *Listed Buildings*

As of March 2005, **51 Listed Buildings in the District were considered at risk** (Indicator LOJ1). The number of listed buildings in the district at risk is on a steadily downward trend. The total number of listed buildings in South Cambridgeshire in 2004 was 2,630, a comparatively high number relative to other Cambridgeshire districts.

## **5.13 Strategic Objective K – Using land efficiently**

Strategic Objective K of the LDF Core Strategy reads as follows:

***ST/k To locate development where it will ensure maximum use of previously developed land and minimise loss of the countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land***

#### *Development on Previously Developed Land*

The percentage of dwellings on previously developed land (Indicator CO2b) is broadly in line with the target of Structure Plan 2003 and draft LDF target of at least 37%. **In 2004/2005 33.5% of all dwellings were constructed on PDL.** The Local Plan 2004 did not include any specific targets as to Previously Developed Land, and many of the peripheral village allocations from the Local Plan under the previous development strategy are still being built out, so the figure of 33.5% has been achieved without a strong policy framework promoting development on PDL being in place. The target figure of 37% is considered to be achievable given the proportion of the sites for the major development that will come forward in the LDF that are on PDL.

The proportion of employment development completed on PDL is not as high as for housing, with **27% of B1 office development being on PDL** and a much lower proportion of the B2 (general industry) and B8 (warehousing and distribution) development. Again, this reflects the peripheral allocations from the Local Plan 2004, and, given that the majority of the employment development in the LDF period will take place at the locations for major development that will be allocated in the LDF, it is anticipated that a higher proportion of employment development on PDL may be achievable, depending on the detailed masterplanning of those sites and the location of employment development within the sites in relation to the location of the PDL.

#### *Development in the Green Belt*

Data on inappropriate development in the Green Belt is not available for 2004/2005. There have been no significant housing developments in the Green Belt other than completion at the exception site for affordable housing in Sawston. It is considered that the Green Belt policies in the Local Plan 2004 have functioned effectively in protecting the countryside of South Cambridgeshire from inappropriate development.

### **5.14 Data Availability**

The monitoring of the Core and Local Output indicators has been hampered to a certain extent by a lack of data availability for some indicators. Detailed proposals for obtaining data in future Annual Monitoring Reports are included in the Core and Local Output Indicator tables in Appendix 2. In many cases the lack of data availability will need to be remedied by new monitoring procedures to be established by the District Council and its partners.

### **5.15 Site Specific Local Output Indicators**

The Site Specific Policies Development Plan Document of the LDF contains policies which set out the approach to development on a number of sites throughout the district. Some of these policies allocate sites for housing or employment, whereas other policies set out criteria or restrictions for development at sites which require a specific approach due to their particular character, such as Duxford Imperial War Museum or the Land Settlement

Association sites in the District. In order to monitor progress on these sites, a series of site specific local output indicators have been developed which will assess progress on these sites against the provisions of the site specific policies. The Site Specific Local Output Indicators, which will be included in the submission draft of the Site Specific Policies DPD, are set out in Appendix 4.

Data for the site specific indicators are not included in the 2004-2005 Annual Monitoring Report, as the policies to which they relate have not yet come into force.



## **6 Significant Effects Analysis**

The purpose of the significant effects analysis is to measure the significant effects of the plan or programme in terms of contributing towards sustainable development in the district as a whole. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. A widely used definition was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

### **6.1 Sustainability Appraisal**

The revised planning system incorporates the requirement for local authorities to carry out sustainability appraisal on the local development documents that constitute the Local Development Framework. The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of the strategies and policies in a local development document from the outset of the preparation process. Sustainability Appraisal is an ongoing process which is carried out at each stage of the preparation of the LDF documents. The Local Plan 2004 did not have the same requirement, although an Environmental Appraisal of the Local Plan 2004 was carried out as required by the legislation at the time of the Local Plan’s preparation. The duty to undertaken Environmental Appraisal did not, however, entail a requirement for monitoring the performance of the plan in sustainability terms in future years.

### **6.2 Significant Effects Indicators**

The significant effects analysis is closely related to the Sustainability Appraisal process. The significant effects indicators used in the significant effects analysis were developed as part of the Sustainability Appraisal process, and are included in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. The indicators for the emerging LDF are grouped into seven topic areas, based on the objectives of the sustainability appraisal scoping report. The topic areas are as follows:

- Land and water resources
- Biodiversity
- Landscape, Townscape and Archaeology
- Climate Change and Pollution
- Healthy Communities
- Inclusive Communities
- Economic Activity

Each significant effects indicator measures progress against one of the objectives of the sustainability appraisal scoping report. Whilst these indicators were not used in the preparation of the Local Plan 2004, it is helpful to start monitoring these indicators from the first AMR to enable comparison over time.

### **6.3 Significant Effects data**

The data for the Significant Effects Indicators are set out in Appendix 3 Significant Effects Indicators.

In Table 3, the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives are listed under the seven Sustainability Appraisal topic areas. The Significant Effects Indicators are grouped adjacent to the

Sustainability Appraisal Objective to which they relate. Local Plan 2004 policies are listed adjacent to the significant effects indicators to which they most closely relate. In some cases, there are no clear linkages between Local Plan 2004 policies and significant effects indicators. This is mainly because there are aspects of sustainability that are outside of the scope of areas which the planning system seeks to purposely effect, although this does not mean that these aspects of sustainability cannot be unintentionally influenced by planning policies.

Many of the significant effects indicators are similar to the Core and Local Output Indicators set out in section 5. Although significant effects indicators are intended to measure the significant effects of the plan on sustainability, it is understandable, given the fact that sustainable development is an important aim of both the Local Plan 2004 and the LDF, that there is some overlap between the two sets of indicators.

#### **6.4 Commentary on significant effects indicators**

Where appropriate commentaries on the data contained in the significant effects indicators is included in the Assessment column of the tables in Appendix 3.

Where it is considered that a policy of the Local Plan 2004 has had an unintended significant effect upon sustainability in the district, this is set out below:

- *Significant Effects Indicator 15 – Air Pollution*

The levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the district appear to have increased since the last assessment undertaken by the County Council in 2002. There are tensions between the aim of reducing the level of air pollution in the district and the need to allocate further homes in the district. The additional homes brought forward by the Local Plan 2004 have inevitably resulted in additional traffic movements, which have led to increased air pollution. This unintended adverse effect of the Local Plan 2004 policies is unavoidable given current transport technologies.

Prospects for reducing the levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the future are reasonably good. The Local Development Framework will address the issue of development creating additional emissions by maximising the accessibility of services and facilities by building housing developments at a high density and locating retail, employment, and community uses within walking distance of new homes and by requiring high quality, high frequency, dedicated public transport routes to key destinations to encourage and enable people to use their cars less.

- *Significant Effects Indicator 16 – Vehicle Flows across urban boundaries*

Housing growth in South Cambs brought forward during the Local Plan 2004 has probably contributed towards an increase in the number of vehicles crossing the urban boundary of Cambridge from South Cambridgeshire.

This increase is an unintended and undesirable consequence of the policies of the Local Plan 2004. The increase has adverse implications for emissions of greenhouse gases, for air pollution in general and for amenity of Cambridge itself. The increase in traffic is an inevitable result of building new homes in villages in South Cambs when the majority of the jobs in the area are based within the boundaries of Cambridge City.

The Local Development Framework will seek to reduce the number of vehicles crossing the urban boundary of Cambridge. The Structure Plan 2003 responds to commuting pressures by proposing high levels of housing development in and on the edge of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe, to enable more people to live closer to the employment in and close to Cambridge and to facilitate high quality public transport to reduce commuting by the private car. The emerging AAPs for urban extensions to Cambridge at Cambridge East and the Cambridge Southern Fringe require high quality, dedicated public transport to serve the new communities.

The emerging Northstowe AAP requires the town to have a high level of self-sufficiency in terms of services and facilities and to include a range of employment provision. The presence of the Guided Busway, and a dedicated route through the town linking to it, should mean that a high proportion of journeys from Northstowe to Cambridge will be made by means other than the private car. The Guided Busway will also provide an effective alternative to the car for residents of several of the larger villages in South Cambs to the north west of Cambridge.

Significant Effects Indicators 15 and 16 are the only two indicators where it is considered that the Local Plan 2004 has had an adverse effect on sustainability. The emerging LDF aims to address these issues, despite providing for the major growth required by the Structure Plan.



## 7 Amendment and Replacement of Policies

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires local authorities to set out where it will be necessary to amend or replace policies. As this Annual Monitoring Report has monitored the “saved” policies of the Local Plan 2004, as these are the adopted policies for the district that have been in operation during the monitoring year, the majority of the policies that have been monitored will in fact be replaced by the LDF policies which respond to the current development strategy as contained in the Structure Plan 2003 and the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy 14.

### 7.1 Local Plan 2004 Policy Performance

Section 4 of the AMR considered the way in which Local Plan 2004 policies have performed in relation to the targets relating to the Core and Local Output Indicators. The targets set out in section 4 derive principally from the policies of the Draft Local Development Framework. It was decided to take this approach, rather than derive targets based on the Local Plan 2004 policies, in order to provide a baseline evaluation of performance against the LDF targets in this, the first Annual Monitoring Report to enable more direct comparison of change over time.

For some of the indicators the District is some way off meeting the specified targets in the emerging LDF. In many cases this can be explained partly by the fact that the Local Plan 2004 was not designed with a view to achieving the LDF-related targets, as the Local Plan 2004 policies were put in place long before the LDF targets were established, and there are some issues for which there are no targets in the Local Plan or where the targets in the Local Plan are different to those in the emerging LDF. For example, indicators such as the shortfall in the levels of affordable housing provision in 2004/2005 (indicator CO2d), the failure to achieve the target distribution of dwelling sizes in the district (indicator LOA5), and the less significant shortfall in the completions of dwellings on previously developed land (indicator CO2b).

In the case of these indicators, there should not be a significant degree of concern as the Local Plan 2004 policies will soon be replaced by LDF policies which have been prepared in the light of current circumstances and with the achievement of the policy target integral to the drafting of the policy. There is every expectation that the LDF policies will succeed in improving the situation.

### 7.2 Revision of draft LDF Policies

In view of the above, there are no proposals for revising the LDF policies before they have actually been finalised or come into operation. Nevertheless, whilst there are a number of indicators where the implementation of the policies of the LDF can reasonably be expected to have a positive effect in achieving the policy target, there are some indicators where it could be argued that there are problems which the introduction of the LDF policies will find it more difficult to overcome. Particular issues which will require close attention in future annual monitoring reports are:

- **LOA4 – number of gypsies and travelling showpeople living on sites without planning permission:** Clearly the present figure of circa 1,400 people living on sites without planning permission is a cause for concern. The Local Development Framework will address the issue of providing for the housing needs of the travelling community

through the proposed Travellers Development Plan Document included in the Local Development Scheme.

- **CO1a – Amount of land developed for employment by type:** there were very low figures for development of employment land during 2004/2005. It is considered that these low figures reflect wider economic conditions nationally at the present time and it is not a reflection of a failure in planning policies. The LDF cannot directly influence the take-up of employment land in the district, as firms cannot be forced to locate on particular sites.

Current performance against these indicators will be carefully monitored in future AMRs.

## 8 Conclusions

### 8.1 Completion of key monitoring tasks

The Annual Monitoring Report 2004-2005 has sought to undertake the five key monitoring tasks set out in PPS12 and in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act. The conclusions that have been drawn from carrying out these tasks are set out below, with each task addressed in turn.

#### *Progress against the Local Development Scheme*

Progress in the preparation of LDF documents against the Local Development Scheme has been good, with all of the DPDs meeting the milestones set out in the LDS.

#### *Extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented*

As the LDF documents have not yet been adopted, this report has examined the performance of the policies from the Local Plan 2004. Overall the Local Plan 2004 policies have succeeded in delivering the objectives of the Plan. However, the results for two key indicators were not achieved in 2004-2005:

- The amount of land developed for employment by type - there were very low figures for development of employment land during 2004/2005
- The number of gypsies and travelling showpeople living on sites without planning permission – around 1,400 people were living on sites without planning permission

Broadly, the Local Plan 2004 has proved to be a successful policy document; as the housing trajectory section shows, the majority of the housing required by the 1995 Structure Plan for the period to 2006 has been delivered, and the growth in high technology industry in South Cambs has been fostered. Policies relating to conservation of the historic environment and protection of the natural environment have functioned successfully.

#### *Reasons for non-implementation of policies*

The results for some of the indicators show that certain of the Local Plan 2004 policies have not succeeded in delivering their desired results. The reasons for these examples of non-implementation are set out in the relevant sections of this report. In most cases where non-implementation of policy occurred it can be attributed to external factors such as the overarching Structure Plan targets not taking account of the economic cycle.

This Annual Monitoring Report refers extensively to policy targets which are derived from the emerging LDF policies. The core and local output indicators show that at present the district is quite some way off achieving some LDF policy targets, including those for affordable housing, housing density, and the proportion of development coming forward on Previously Developed Land. The fact that the Local Plan 2004 has not delivered in relation to these draft LDF policies does not mean that the Local Plan 2004 has not been implemented, as the Local Plan 2004 policies were aimed at achieving different, arguably less ambitious goals, development is not necessarily implementing the most recent planning permissions and the LDF could not be treated as a significant material consideration in the determination of planning applications until it was submitted to the Secretary of State on 6<sup>th</sup> January 2006.

However, in relation to its own ambitions and objectives the Local Plan 2004 has been broadly successful, only narrowly failing to meet the strategic housing requirement.

With regard to the two areas where the Local Plan 2004 policies have not been successfully implemented – the amount of employment land developed by type and the number of travellers living on illegal sites, the following reasons for non-implementation are put forward:

- **Employment land developed by type** - It is considered the low amount of land developed for employment uses attributed to a downturn in national economic conditions rather than to the employment policies themselves. The stock of planning permissions and empty premises means that there will be no property restrictions to growth once the economy gathers speed again. The Local Plan 2004, and in future years the LDF, cannot directly influence the take-up of employment land in the district, as firms cannot be forced to locate on particular sites.
- **Number of travellers living on illegal sites** - The Council has sought to address the numbers of travellers living on illegal sites through the planning process. Efforts continue to reduce the numbers of travellers living on illegal sites but the very nature of the planning process prevents swift action. A survey of traveller's needs has been prepared in conjunction with Cambridgeshire County Council and this will be used to inform the forthcoming Travellers Development Plan Document that will address the future housing needs of the community. It is hoped that the efforts of the Council to provide suitable housing for the travelling community will be assisted by changes in nationwide legislation regarding the provision of sites.

#### *Significant Effects of implementing policies*

In terms of the significant environmental effects of implementing the Local Plan 2004 policies, two possible adverse sustainability effects were identified that could be attributed to the Local Plan 2004 policies. These relate to the level of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the district (Significant Effects Indicator 15) and the level of vehicle flows across urban boundaries (Significant Effects Indicator 16). It will be within the context of significantly higher rate of planned growth the development strategy contained in the Structure Plan 2003 and the emerging LDF that future AMRs will assess whether overall traffic growth in the District can be constrained.

#### *Amendment and Replacement of policies*

The Local Plan 2004 will be replaced by the policies of the emerging Local Development Framework due for adoption in 2007. This AMR monitors the Local Plan policies in the interim.

There are indications from Local Plan 2004 policy performance as to the policy areas where it may be difficult for the emerging LDF policies to achieve their objectives. The LDF will make such significant changes to policy and it is appropriate for those policies to be tested at Examination and for the adopted policies to be implemented. They will then be tested through future Annual Monitoring Reports and the need for any amendment considered in the light of their performance. The emerging LDF introduces significant changes in the policies relating to housing density, affordable housing, new development in the villages, renewable energy provision, and many other policy areas.

### *Extent to which policies in local development documents are being implemented*

In many cases, the Local Plan 2004 policies have contributed towards the achievement of the LDF policy targets that are set out and the values of the indicators are heading towards the targets set out. In respect of other indicators, notably affordable housing provision, housing density and housing mix, the indicator values fall some way short of the targets set out. However, the Local Plan 2004 policies were prepared in a different policy environment and were not designed to meet the emerging LDF targets.

## **8.2 Data availability**

The number of items of data that were not available for Core and Local Output indicators was too high in this annual monitoring report. The AMR sets out the approaches that will be taken to obtaining data that were missing in this AMR.

## **8.3 Overall Conclusion**

The first AMR shows that the implementation of the adopted Local Plan 2004 “saved” policies has been broadly successful. This is despite being tested against a monitoring framework that has been designed to assess the emerging LDF, which is a very different type of plan, produced in the context of a very different strategic policy framework and a fundamentally altered development strategy for Cambridgeshire. Many of the areas of weaker performance are addressed through emerging LDF policies. Others will need to be carefully monitored in future AMRs as these policies are finalised and implemented to ensure they perform appropriately.



## **Appendix 1 Contextual Indicators**

The tables on the following pages show the contextual indicators for the district. All data refers to 2004-2005 unless shown otherwise.

Economy				
Indicators	Data			Commentary
1 Total Unemployed	South Cambs (April 2005): <b>0.8%</b> (672 people) of resident population of working age unemployed  Comparators: East of England: 1.8% Cambridgeshire: 1.5%			The <b>unemployment rate</b> of 0.8% is one of the lowest in the East of England and compares favourably with the unemployment rates in the districts of Cambridgeshire.
2 Total Employment a) Workplace employed b) Total employed residents	a) <b>57,600</b> employed in workplaces in South Cambs b) <b>73,300</b> employed residents aged 16 and over			The District also performs well in terms of <b>total employment</b> . The fact that the workplace employed figure is less than the total employed residents figure is indicative of the fact that many people commute out of the district, mostly to Cambridge.
3 Economic Activity Rate	South Cambs: <b>86.8%</b> of people of working age economically active  Comparators: East of England: 81.7% Cambridgeshire: 83.5%			The <b>economic activity rate</b> also provides an indication of the health of the economy. Almost 87% of the population are economically active, a figure higher than both the Cambridgeshire and East of England average. A steady growth has occurred in the economic activity rate in the district from 83% in 1999 to the present figure of 87%
4 Industrial composition of employee jobs	<b>Industry sector</b>	<b>South Cambs:</b> % of all in employment (number of employees in sector)	<b>comparator:</b> Government Office for the East region: % of all in employment (number of employees in sector)	The <b>industrial composition of jobs in the district</b> shows that the majority of residents in South Cambridgeshire work in the service sector. The service sector includes the high-technology industries that thrive in South Cambs such as IT, biotechnology and research.  Because a number of the industries shown are also included in the total figure for the service sector, the percentages do not add up to 100%.
	Manufacturing	15% (11,000)	13.4% (366,000)	
	Construction	9.4% (7,000)	8.7% (238,000)	
	Service Industries	73% (56,000)	75.3% (2,056,000)	
	Distribution:	11.9% (9,000)	19.2% (525,000)	
	Transport and Communications	4.5% (13,000)	7.1% (193,000)	
	Banking, finance	15.9% (12,000)	17.1% (467,000)	
	Public administration	35.3% (27,000)	26.3 (720,000)	
	Other services	7.7% (6,000)	5.6 (152,000)	

5	Business start-ups and closures (VAT Registrations)	<p>South Cambs (2004)</p> <p>Registrations: 470 Deregistrations: 470 Business stock: 5,745 Change 2004-2005: 0</p> <p>Cambridgeshire (2004)</p> <p>Registrations: 1,795 Deregistrations: 1,775 Business Stock: 21,055 Change 2004-2005: 20</p>	<p>The number of <b>business start-ups and closures</b> provides an indication of the extent to which the economy of South Cambridgeshire is growing. There has been a steady growth in the number of VAT registered firms since 1999, reflecting the trend the picture across Cambridgeshire and the East of England, although there was no net change over the monitoring period.</p>																								
6	Gross Disposable Household income	<p>South Cambridgeshire (2004): <b>£33,482</b></p> <p>Cambridgeshire (2004): £29,433</p>	<p>The <b>average Gross disposable household income</b> for South Cambridgeshire is, at £33,483, above the Cambridgeshire average of £29,433.</p> <p>(Gross disposable household income is the income that is available to households to divide between spending and personal savings, adjusted for tax).</p>																								
7	House Prices:Earnings ratio	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="507 1025 699 1214">District</th> <th data-bbox="699 1025 865 1214">House Prices: Earnings ratio 2003</th> <th data-bbox="865 1025 1061 1214">House Prices: Earnings ratio 2004</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1214 699 1272"><b>South Cambridgeshire</b></td> <td data-bbox="699 1214 865 1272"><b>7.8</b></td> <td data-bbox="865 1214 1061 1272"><b>7.6</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1272 699 1330">Cambridge City</td> <td data-bbox="699 1272 865 1330">9.8</td> <td data-bbox="865 1272 1061 1330">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1330 699 1388">East Cambridgeshire</td> <td data-bbox="699 1330 865 1388">7.2</td> <td data-bbox="865 1330 1061 1388">8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1388 699 1447">Fenland</td> <td data-bbox="699 1388 865 1447">5.7</td> <td data-bbox="865 1388 1061 1447">6.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1447 699 1505">Huntingdonshire</td> <td data-bbox="699 1447 865 1505">6.8</td> <td data-bbox="865 1447 1061 1505">7.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1505 699 1563">Peterborough</td> <td data-bbox="699 1505 865 1563">5.3</td> <td data-bbox="865 1505 1061 1563">6.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="507 1563 699 1706">Cambridgeshire and Peterborough</td> <td data-bbox="699 1563 865 1706">7.2</td> <td data-bbox="865 1563 1061 1706">7.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	House Prices: Earnings ratio 2003	House Prices: Earnings ratio 2004	<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>	Cambridge City	9.8	9	East Cambridgeshire	7.2	8.1	Fenland	5.7	6.2	Huntingdonshire	6.8	7.3	Peterborough	5.3	6.1	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	7.2	7.3	<p>The <b>House Prices to Earnings ratio</b> gives an indication of the degree to which housing in the district is affordable. At present, a ratio of 7.6 indicates that there is a poor level of housing affordability in the district. The figure is slightly above the Cambridgeshire average of 7.3%, and significantly above the ratio for Fenland and Peterborough. The national house prices to earnings ratio as of February 2005 was 5.48. Although there is some evidence to suggest that the situation is marginally improving – an 0.2% decline occurred in the South Cambs ratio occurred from 2003 to 2004, with the slow down in house price rises - there is undoubtedly a serious problem of housing affordability in South Cambridgeshire.</p>
District	House Prices: Earnings ratio 2003	House Prices: Earnings ratio 2004																									
<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>7.6</b>																									
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Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	7.2	7.3																									

Environment		
Indicators	Data	Commentary
8 KWh of gas consumed per household per year	South Cambridgeshire: <b>21, 242 KWh consumed.</b> *see note 1	Difficult to make meaningful comparisons as of 2004/2005 (see note 1). The quantity of gas consumed per household per year is somewhat below the national average, but this does not necessarily indicate a better environmental performance without looking at other methods of heating and cooking such as electricity.
9 Carbon Dioxide emissions per domestic property per year	Data not available.	Data on carbon dioxide emissions is not available on a regional, county, or district basis is not available at the present time.
10 Generating potential of renewable energy sources	<b>8.95 Gigawatt</b> hours per year	The capacity of renewable energy sources increased slightly in 2004-2005 with the completion of one additional wind turbine.
11 Number and hectares of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) in district	<b>950.7 ha</b> of SSSIs in the district; <b>42</b> sites.	South Cambridgeshire has a lower than average proportion of its total land area designated as SSSIs, reflecting the intensive agricultural character of the district..

12	Percentage of assessed area in favourable and unfavourable recovering condition, within SSSIs	<p>89% of South Cambridgeshire's SSSIs were in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition.</p> <p>This compares favourably with a total area of SSSIs in Cambridgeshire in either favourable or unfavourable recovering condition of 63%. This compares to 57% of sites in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in England in March 2003.</p> <p>The 11% of SSSIs not in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition in the District are classified as being either as being in an unfavourable condition with no change in the condition, or in an unfavourable declining condition.</p> <p>*English Nature uses a six category classification system for assessing the condition of SSSIs. The categories are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-favourable</li> <li>-unfavourable recovering</li> <li>-unfavourable no change</li> <li>-unfavourable declining</li> <li>-partly destroyed</li> <li>-destroyed</li> </ul>	<p>The Government has set a target that 95% of SSSIs should be in favourable condition by 2010. The District Council will work with the County Council and English Nature to ensure that pro-active management of the SSSIs in the District takes place in order to progress towards this target.</p> <p>Particular regard will need to be had to progress on sites which are in an unfavourable condition with no change likely to occur or where decline is likely.</p>
13	Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population	26.55 ha of Local Nature Reserves in the district; Population 135,200 (2004 estimate) => <b>0.20 ha per 1000 population</b>	<p>Research carried out by English Nature shows that for every 1,000 population 1ha of Local Nature Reserve (LNR) should be available.</p> <p>South Cambridgeshire is significantly below this target at present. The low total number of LNRs in South Cambs is, again, a result of the agricultural character of the district. South Cambridgeshire District Council are working in partnership with Cambridgeshire County Council to increase the number of Local Nature Reserves in the District.</p>

Note 1: Data on KWh of gas consumption are currently available on a postcode sector basis only. As postcode sector boundaries do not coincide exactly with local authority boundaries, an approach had to be taken to average gas consumption in postcode sectors that do not wholly lie within South Cambs. Where a postcode included any domestic dwellings in South Cambs, the average for that postcode was included in the calculation of the overall district average.

Education		
Indicators	Data	Commentary
14 Key Stage 2 Achievements	<p>Percentage of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in English Key Stage 2: South Cambs: <b>86.8%</b> Cambridgeshire: 80.3%</p> <p>Percentage of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in Maths Key Stage 2: South Cambs: <b>82.5%</b> Cambridgeshire: 76.7%</p> <p>Percentage of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher in Science Key Stage 2: South Cambs: <b>91.9%</b> Cambridgeshire: 88.0%</p>	<p><b>Key Stage 2 Achievements</b> provide a more accurate illustration of educational attainment amongst 11-18 year-olds in the district than GCSE and A level passes, because many pupils travel outside the district to Cambridge to complete their A levels. The Key Stage 2 achievements indicate that the level of attainment amongst primary school pupils in Cambridgeshire is higher than the Cambridgeshire average in English, Maths and Science.</p>
15 GCSE and A level passes	<p>South Cambs (2002-2003):</p> <p><b>67.3%</b> of all 15 year olds achieve 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A*-C grade.</p>	<p>The level of <b>GCSE and A level passes</b> is also high, with the percentage of pupils achieving five or more GCSE passes at A-C grade being, at 67.3%, the 17<sup>th</sup> highest rate of the 354 local authorities in England.</p>
16 % of resident population with NVQ (equivalent) qualifications	<p>South Cambs: (2001 Census):</p> <p><b>73.4%</b> of population aged 16-74 with NVQ level 1 (equivalent) and above</p> <p>Cambridgeshire: 68.0% of population aged 16-74 with NVW level 1 (equivalent) and above</p>	<p>In terms of <b>National Vocational Qualification (NVQ)</b> achievements, 73% of the population of the district have at least NVQ level 1, a figure slightly higher than the Cambridgeshire average.</p>

Health		
Indicators	Data	Commentary
17 Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	<p>South Cambs (2000-2002): Male – 79.0 years Female – 83.0 years</p> <p>England &amp; Wales 2000/2002 Male – 75.9 years Female – 80.6 years</p>	<p>The levels of <b>life expectancy</b> in the district are quite significantly higher than the average for England and Wales.</p>

<p><b>18</b> % residents with limiting long-term illness</p>	<p>South Cambs (2001 Census):</p> <p>17,268 people had limiting long-term illness</p> <p>350<sup>th</sup> of 376 local authorities in England.</p> <p>48<sup>th</sup> of 48 local authorities in the the Eastern Region.</p>	<p>The percentage of residents with a <b>limiting long-term illness</b> is below the county and national average. The age structure of the district's population, with a relatively high proportion of people in younger age groups, partly explains the low levels of limiting long-term illness.</p>
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Crime and Quality of life				
	Indicators	Data		Commentary
19	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people	District	Recorded crimes per 1,000 population	<p>The <b>number of recorded crimes per 1000 people</b> for South Cambridgeshire is low in comparison to other districts in Cambridgeshire, with 48.5 crimes recorded per 1,000 population.</p>
		Cambridge	133.2	
		East Cambridgeshire	57.0	
		Fenland	88.3	
		Huntingdonshire	70.8	
		<b>South Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>48.5</b>	
		(source: Cambridgeshire constabulary)		
20	% residents feeling "safe" or "fairly safe" after dark	<p><b>South Cambs: 69%</b></p> <p>Cambridge City: 47%</p> <p>Huntingdonshire: 59%</p> <p>Fenland: 47%</p> <p>East Cambs: 57%</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey 2003)</p>		<p>The Quality of Life Survey 2003, prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council, asked a number of questions of residents in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough as to how they perceived their district in terms of crime, safety and variables contributing to overall quality of life. South Cambridgeshire had the highest proportion (67%) of residents feeling that their <b>local area was "safe" or "fairly safe" after dark</b> of all the Cambridgeshire districts.</p>
21	% residents who feel their local area is harmonious	<p><b>South Cambs: 67%</b></p> <p>Cambridge City: 63%</p> <p>Huntingdonshire: 58%</p> <p>Fenland: 46%</p> <p>East Cambs: 60%</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey 2003)</p>		<p>67% of those surveyed in South Cambridgeshire considered that their <b>local area was harmonious</b> in terms of the interactions of different social and ethnic groups in the community, compared to 63% in Cambridge and 60% in East Cambs. Although figures for both these indicators are relatively high, there clearly remains some room for improvement.</p>

22	Indices of Multiple Deprivation by Super Output Area	<p>Average Deprivation score for Super Output Areas in the District across all deprivation domains: 6.39  <b>345<sup>th</sup> of 354 local authorities</b> in the country where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived</p> <p>Income deprivation scale score: 5989  <b>294<sup>th</sup> of 354 Local Authorities in the UK</b></p> <p>Employment deprivation scale score: 2931  <b>286<sup>th</sup> of 354 Local Authorities in the UK</b></p> <p>(source: Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Office for National Statistics)</p>	<p>The <b>Indices of Multiple Deprivation</b> consist of an overall “multiple” index of deprivation, itself a combination of seven deprivation domains, covering (a) income, (b) employment, (c) health deprivation and disability, (d) education, (e) skills and learning, (f) barriers to housing and services, and (g) crime. The Indices of Multiple deprivation identify “pockets” of deprivation at a sub-ward level. The Indices were previously based on ward level data but now Super Output Areas, each containing of around 1500 people, have been identified. The Super Output Areas follow existing ward or parish boundaries wherever feasible.</p> <p>At the district-wide level, South Cambridgeshire has the lowest levels of deprivation of all of the districts in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Indeed, on a national scale, South Cambridgeshire is 345<sup>th</sup> out of 354 local authorities in England in terms of the average deprivation score for Super Output Areas in the District, across all deprivation domains. On this measure, the District is the 10<sup>th</sup> least deprived in England. The district is most deprived relative to other local authorities in terms of the income and employment domains of deprivation, but even in these domains it is ranked 286<sup>th</sup> and 294<sup>th</sup> in the country respectively.</p> <p>At the Super Output Area level, the picture generally reflects the very low level of deprivation that the District as whole experiences. Of the 90 Super Output Areas in the District, only three fall within the top 50% of most deprived Super Output Areas in the Country. These Super Output Areas cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the southern part of Impington parish, bordering the urban boundary of Cambridge</li> <li>• parts of Bassingbourn and Melbourn parishes, including Bassingbourn Barracks</li> <li>• Gamlingay parish</li> </ul> <p>Whilst these are the most deprived SOAs in the District, they are outside the top 10,000 most deprived SOAs in England out of total of 32,482.</p> <p>It is worth noting, however, that even with survey areas as small as the Super Output Areas are, very localised pockets of relatively severe deprivation in districts such as South Cambridgeshire can be missed.</p>
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## **Appendix 2      Core and Local Output Indicators**

The tables in this Appendix set out the Core and Local Output Indicators for the District.

**ST/a - To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Target	Results and Performance against targets
CO1a	Amount of land developed for employment by type:  (i) B1  (ii) B2  (iii) B8	Core	ET/a, ET/b, ET/c, ET/d, ET/e, ET/f	ET/3 Promotion of Cluster  ET/4 Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside  ET/5 New Employment Development	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses  EM4 Research Establishments  EM5 Employment at Cambourne  EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Villages  EM7 Expansion of Existing Firms at Villages  EM10 Conversions of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions	14 hectares per annum.	B1: 1.37ha developed B2: -0.41 ha developed B8: 0.69 ha developed (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)  <b>Commentary</b>  Target not met. The target relates to the Structure Plan 2003 guideline of 14 hectares per annum relates to all categories of employment land. The guideline in the 1995 Structure Plan is 8.7ha per annum. The total amount of employment land developed in the district during 2004-2005 was only 1.65 hectares. Clearly this is some way off either guideline figure.  The reason for the shortfall against the 1995 guideline is the economic downturn and not a lack of employment land supply.  The reason for the large shortfall in the 2004/2005 figures against the 2003 guideline can be explained principally by the fact that the majority of the locations for strategic employment development have not yet come on stream. Northstowe, Cambridge East, and the Cambridge Southern Fringe will all have land allocated for significant amounts of employment development.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Target	Results and Performance against targets
CO1b	<p>Amount of land developed for employment, by type, which is in development areas defined in the LDF (Northstowe, Cambridge Southern Fringe and Cambridge East):</p> <p>(i) B1</p> <p>(ii) B2</p> <p>(iii) B8</p>	Core	<p><b>ET/a, ET/b, ET/c, ET/d, ET/e, ET/f</b></p>	<p>ET/3 Promotion of Clusters</p> <p>ET/4 Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside</p> <p>ET/5 New Employment Development</p>	None, as LP 2004 does not address development areas as this would have been premature in the context of the Structure Plan.	<p><i>See indicators relating to Strategic Objectives ST/d and ST/e, which address development in each of the major development areas at Northstowe, Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe.</i></p>	<p>Not applicable for 2004/2005 Annual Monitoring Report, as development at the major development locations has not yet commenced.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>Future Annual Monitoring Reports will include data on the amount of employment land developed at the major development locations. The relevant Area Action Plans, which are being prepared as part of the LDF, will contain policies addressing employment development in these areas.</p>

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Target	Data & Performance against targets
CO1c	Percentage of total land developed for employment purposes (indicator CO1a), by type, which is on previously developed land.	Core	ET/c	ET/5 New Employment Development in Villages  ET/8 Conversion of Rural Buildings for Employment  ST/2 Reusing PDL and Buildings	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses  EM4 Research Establishments  EM5 Employment at Cambourne  EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Villages  EM7 Expansion of Existing Firms at Villages  EM10 Conversions of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions	<b>Maximise the proportion of land developed for employment purposes that is on previously developed land.</b>	B1: 0.23 % (net) on Previously Developed Land  B2: 27.3% (net) on Previously Developed Land  B8: 9.04% (net) on Previously Developed Land  (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)  <b>Commentary</b>  The proportion of employment development completed on PDL is not as high as for housing, with <b>27% of B1 office development being on PDL</b> and a much lower proportion of the B2 (general industry) and B8 (warehousing and distribution) development. This reflects the fact that there are generally sites on the edge of villages on greenfield land coming forward under the development strategy contained in Local Plan 2004. Again, given that the majority of the employment development in the LDF period will take place at the locations for major development that will be allocated in the LDF, it is anticipated that a higher proportion of employment development on PDL will be achievable.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Data & Performance against targets
CO1d	Employment Land Supply by type with full planning permission and with outline planning permission	Core	ET/a, ET/b, ET/c, ET/d, ET/e, ET/f	<p>ET/3 Promotion of Clusters</p> <p>ET/4 Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside</p> <p>ET/5 New Employment Development</p>	<p>EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use</p> <p>EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses</p> <p>EM4 Research Establishments</p> <p>EM5 Employment at Cambourne</p> <p>EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Villages</p> <p>EM7 Expansion of Existing Firms at Villages</p> <p>EM10 Conversions of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions</p>	<p>Ensure sufficient provision of a range of suitable employment land, to respond to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 guidelines.</p>	<p>B1: (full and outline planning permission): <b>321,607 square metres (sq m)</b></p> <p>B2: (full and outline planning permission): <b>36,817 sq m</b></p> <p>B8: (full and outline planning permission): <b>30,946 sq m</b></p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The target does not give a specific figure as it is not possible to accurately predict future market demand. There is sufficient B1, B2, and B8 employment land provision to cater for continued growth in all employment sectors. The relatively high amount of land with planning permission for B1 development reflects the bias in the industrial composition of the district towards hi-tech industry.</p>

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
CO1f	Amount of Employment land lost to residential development:  (i) in the district as a whole  (ii) Within Village Frameworks	Core	ET/a, HG/a, HG/b	ET/7 Loss of Rural Employment to non-employment uses	<b>EM8 Loss of Employment Sites in Villages</b>  EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses	<b>Minimise losses of employment land to residential development, subject to the criteria set out in EM8 Loss of Employment Sites</b>	(i) <b>8.98 ha</b> of employment land lost to residential use in the district. (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)  (ii) data not available

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
CO2a	CO2a Housing Trajectory - <i>For further details on the data requirements for the housing trajectory, see the housing trajectory section of the Monitoring Strategy and Appendix 4.</i>	Core	HG/a HG/b	ST/1 Housing Provision	<p><b>HG1 Housing Provision</b></p> <p>SE2 List of Rural Growth Settlements</p> <p>SE3 List of Limited Rural Growth Settlements</p> <p>SE4 Group Villages</p> <p>SE5 Infill Villages</p> <p>SE7 Cambourne</p> <p>HG2 Cambridge Northern Fringe</p> <p>HG3 Rural Growth Settlements</p> <p>HG4 Limited Rural Growth Settlements,</p> <p>HG5 Allocations in Group Villages</p> <p>HG6 Allocations in Infill Villages to Maintain Population</p>	<p><b>a) The annualised level of housing completions approximates as closely as possible to the Strategic requirement.</b></p> <p><b>b) The cumulative level of completions approximates as closely as possible to the Strategic requirement.</b></p>	<p>a) Strategic Requirement 11,300 dwellings between 1991-2006 (Structure Plan 1995).</p> <p>Annualised strategic requirement = 753 dwellings Completions 2004-2005 = 559 dwellings <b>Shortfall = 184 dwellings</b></p> <p>b) Strategic Requirement 1991-2005 = 10,547 Completed 1991-2005 = 9,134 <b>Shortfall = 1,413 dwellings</b></p> <p>See also Appendix 4 Housing Trajectory.</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>In relation to the 1993 Structure Plan housing requirement on which the housing allocations in the Local Plan 2004 were based, there is currently a shortfall in provision.</p> <p>This reflects the two economic downturns during the Local Plan period and the lower rate of market delivery of housing, rather than any shortfall in provision in the Local Plan. Planning permission for 900 dwellings at Cambridge Northern Fringe West was granted in June 2005 and is under construction. This comprises a large part of the shortfall to 2006, although it will contribute to the overall strategic guideline to 2016.</p> <p>In relation to the 2003 Structure Plan housing requirement of 20,000 dwelling to be provided before 2016, there is also a shortfall. It is the LDF, not the Local Plan 2004 which will address the Structure Plan requirement to 2016, so the shortfall at the present time is not unexpected.</p> <p>The housing trajectory section sets out the projected timing of housing completions over the Structure Plan period and the way in which the district will deliver the strategic requirement.</p>

ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.							
Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
CO2d	Affordable Housing completions on sites of two or more dwellings.	Core	HG/a	HG/3 Affordable Housing HG/4 Affordable Housing Subsidy HG/5 Exceptions sites for Affordable Housing	HG7 Affordable Housing on sites within Village Frameworks HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing	<b>Approximately 50% of all housing completions to be affordable on all sites of two or more dwellings.</b>	108 affordable dwellings completed district-wide. A total of 559 dwellings completed district-wide <b>19.3% of total completions were affordable</b> in 2004-2005.  <b>Commentary</b>  See below.  <b>Data Availability</b>  See below.

### Commentary

The indicator and target relate to the emerging LDF. Policy HG7 of the Local Plan 2004 includes the following targets:

- a) in settlements with a population of more than 3,000, affordable housing to represent approximately 30% of the total number of dwellings for which planning permission may be given (only applications for more than 10 dwellings are subject to this policy)
- b) in settlements with a population of 3,000 or fewer, affordable housing to represent approximately 30% of the total number of dwellings for which planning permission may be given, dependent on the level of clearly identified local need

The figure of 19.3% compares favourably to the average of 14.2% of all housing completions being affordable during the period 1999-2004, although it falls short of the Local Plan targets. However, it should be noted that not all developments are required to provide affordable housing, ie all developments of single dwellings across the district and also sites of 10 or fewer dwellings in villages of 3000 or less population. It is not a direct comparison to assess affordable housing provision against total housing provision.

In terms of affordable housing commitments which are likely to come forward in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007, an increase in the number of dwellings is projected. In 2005/2006, 229 affordable dwellings are projected to be constructed in villages throughout the district, with a further 435 in 2006/2007. These figures do not include the affordable housing that is likely to come forward on the Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Arbury Camp site) during this time period. This development as a whole will include 300 affordable dwellings.

**Data Availability**

There is no data for 2004-2005 available on the proportion of dwellings that were affordable in relation to development that falls within the scope of the affordable housing thresholds of Local Plan 2004 or those in the emerging LDF of development on sites of more than two dwellings. This will be available for future the 2005/2006 Annual Monitoring Report.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
LOA1	Employment density on new employment allocations	Local	ET/a, ET/b, ET/c, ET/d, ET/e, ET/f	ET/3 Promotion of Cluster  ET/4 Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside  ET/5 New Employment Development	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses  EM4 Research Establishments  EM5 Employment at Cambourne  EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Villages  EM7 Expansion of Existing Firms at Villages  EM10 Conversions of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions	<i>Employment density targets have not been set as yet.</i>	No data available for 2004/2005.  <b>Data Availability</b>  This indicator was included to monitor the LDF as a result of the responses that we received to the pre-submission public consultation on the 2004 Annual Monitoring Strategy. It is more relevant for the LDF once it is adopted than for the Local Plan.  Data on employment density on specific sites will be available from next year. The decision on whether it is appropriate to set employment density targets for the employment allocations set out in the LDF will be made in due course.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	LDF Targets	Results & performance against target
LOA2	Mix of Affordable Housing on sites of more than 2 dwellings	Local	HG/a	HG/3 Affordable Housing HG/4 Affordable Housing Subsidy HG/5 Exceptions sites for Affordable Housing	HG7 Affordable Housing on sites within Village Frameworks HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing	<p><b>1) Approximately 30% social rented</b></p> <p><b>2) approximately 20% intermediate housing including Key Worker Housing</b></p> <p><b>(1)+(2) give a total of 50% affordable housing, the district target-wide target set out in CO2d above.</b></p>	<p>1) <b>83% social rented</b> - of 108 total affordable completions, 90 were rented by Registered Social Landlords</p> <p>2) <b>17% intermediate housing</b> - comprising affordable housing where ownership is shared between the occupier and the Registered Social Landlord, affordable housing that is rented to Key Workers and affordable housing where ownership is shared between a Key worker and the RSL.</p> <p>(source: South Cambridgeshire DC/Cambridgeshire County Council – data for Housing Reconciliation Flows and Housing Strategy Statistical Appendix forms)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>See below.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>See below.</p>

**Commentary**

The targets in the Local Development Framework are based on the potential for affordable housing delivery in the major developments of Northstowe, Cambridge Southern Fringe and Cambridge East. The indicative targets for affordable housing that are included in the emerging draft LDF are for approximately 30% social rented and approximately 20% intermediate housing, giving a total of 50% affordable housing on sites of more than 2 dwellings.

The targets in Local Plan 2004 are different to the emerging LDF, as set out at indicator CO2d.

The Council's adopted policy approach (as set out in para 4.18 of the Local Plan 2004) is to seek affordable housing principally in the form of (i) rented housing (aiming to make this around 83% of total affordable housing) and (ii) shared ownership housing (aiming to make this around 17% of total affordable housing) and (iii) low cost housing which is discounted by at least 25%. No particular target proportional share is set for this form of provision because of the difficulty in achieving this form of provision. Performance is that 83% of all affordable housing delivered in the monitoring period was social rented housing. This is exactly the same as the current target included in the Local Plan. The remainder is made up of intermediate housing, again consistent with the Local Plan target.

#### **Data availability**

Complete data on the level of affordable housing completions by tenure at sites of more than 2 dwellings will be available from next year.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004Policies	Targets	Results & performance against targets
LOA3	Number of Rural Exceptions sites for affordable housing coming forward for affordable housing and number of dwellings on those sites	Local	HG/a	HG/5 Exceptions sites for Affordable Housing	HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing	<i>No specific target - direction of change in indicator dependent on identified need and suitability of sites that come forward</i>	<p><b>36 dwellings</b> completed on rural exceptions sites, or 33% of the District affordable Housing total. (source: South Cambs DC monitoring)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>All of the 36 dwellings which came forward under the Rural Exceptions Policy came forward on one site near to Lacey's Way in Sawston.</p>

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
CO4a Office Development	CO4a Amount of completed <b>office (B1)</b> , retail and leisure development. <i>Core Indicator CO4a is split into three separate indicators for office, retail and leisure development respectively. The retail and leisure elements of the indicator are considered to relate more closely to Strategic Objective ST/b, and are therefore included in the table for that strategic objective.</i>	Core	ET/a, ET/b, ET/c, ET/d, ET/e, ET/f	ET/5 New Employment Development	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses  EM4 Research Establishments  EM5 Employment at Cambourne  EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Villages  EM7 Expansion of Existing Firms at Villages  EM10 Conversions of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions	<i>No specific target for B1 office development - it will be necessary to ensure that the housing-jobs balance in the Cambridge sub-region is maintained.</i>	Amount of completed B1 office development: <b>1540 m2</b> (Net)  (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)  <b>Commentary</b>  The relatively low level of B1 (office) floorspace in 2004-2005 is a function of the Cambridge Sub-Regional economy being somewhat less buoyant in 2004-2005 than in previous years.

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
LOA4	LOA4 Number of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople living on sites without planning permission	Local	HG/a	No specific policies but will be addressed in Travellers Development Plan Document.	HG23 Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople	<b>To meet the identified housing needs of gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople and to minimise numbers living on sites without planning permission</b>	<p><b>572 caravans</b> (estimated to be around <b>1400 people</b>) at January 2005 on sites without planning permission.</p> <p>(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>As of January 2005, there were 572 caravans used by the travelling community on land without planning permission (Indicator LOA4). It is estimated that around 1,400 people live at these sites. This situation is clearly undesirable, and has arisen mainly because of factors that are outside of the control of the planning system, but there is some hope for improvement. The Local Plan includes a district wide policy and a site specific policy relating to travellers needs. The Travellers DPD proposed in the Council's Local Development Scheme will update the policy framework for Travellers in the light of a sub regional travellers needs survey, including site allocations if appropriate.</p>

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results & Performance against targets
CO2b	CO2b Percentage of new and converted dwellings on PDL	Core	HG/b	ST/2 Re-using PDL and Buildings	No directly related policies – mentioned at para 1.1 as being one of the aims of the Local Plan 2004.	<b>At least 37% of all dwellings (new and converted) on Previously Developed Land.</b>	<p>33.5% of all new dwellings completed on Previously Developed land.</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>212 dwellings were completed on previously developed land in the district during 2004-2005. The figure of 33.5% is a little below the target figure of 37%. However, the target of 37% was set with reference to the draft Local Development Framework, with no specific target for development on previously developed land being specified in the Local Plan 2004. The Local Plan strategy taking forward the 1995 Structure Plan has a significant number of allocations on the edge of villages on greenfield land and it would not be expected that the new Structure Plan target of 37% would be met at this time.</p> <p>The sites for development at Northstowe and at Cambridge East, which will provide a significant proportion of the new homes in the district in the LDF period, include significant areas of previously developed land. It is anticipated that these sites will enable the district to meet its target of 37% of new dwellings to be on Previously Developed Land up to 2016.</p>

**ST/a (continued): To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOA1	LOA1 Market housing mix	Local	HG/a	HG/2 Housing Mix	HG10 Housing Mix and Design	<p><b>1) At least 50% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms</b></p> <p><b>2) Approximately 25% of home with 3 bedrooms</b></p> <p><b>3) Approximately 25% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms</b></p>	<p>1) <b>208 dwellings</b> completed with 1 or 2 bedrooms = 33%</p> <p>2) <b>232 dwellings</b> completed with 3 bedrooms = 37%</p> <p>3) <b>185 dwellings</b> completed with 4 or more bedrooms = 30%</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The mix in terms of the numbers of bedrooms in new homes sold on the open market (Indicator LOA5) did not, in 2004-2005, approximate closely to the emerging LDF targets. Whilst Local Plan 2004 did not specify targets as to the distribution of the number of bedrooms in market housing, it did seek provision of a range of housing types and sizes including 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings (Policy HG10).</p> <p>The relatively low proportion of dwellings completed with 1 or 2 bedrooms has adverse implications for meeting housing demand and for housing affordability. The emerging LDF responds to the failure of the market to provide a more appropriate mix by including specific targets. It is anticipated that the situation will improve markedly when construction of the major developments coming forward through the LDF commences. It is proposed that the Area Action Plans for the major developments, and the LDF Development Control Policies DPD will establish the targets set out in Indicator LOA5 as part of the policy framework for the district.</p>

**ST/b: To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
O2c	CO2c Percentage of new dwellings completed at:  (1) less than 30 dph;  (2) 30 dph or greater and less than 50 dph, and  (3) 50 dph or greater	Core	HG/b	HG/1 Housing Density	There are no policies directly relating to housing density in the Local Plan 2004. Para 2.7 states that one of the objectives of the settlement policies of the plan is to ensure that "development is located where it provides the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of travel in addition to the motor car." Housing density would be a significant factor in achieving this objective.	<b>All housing schemes to be at least 30 dwellings per hectare and 40 dwellings per hectare within 400 metres of a bus stop.</b>	<p>(i) <b>81.15%</b> (Figure includes developments of 9 or more dwellings only)  (ii) <b>18.85%</b> of new developments completed at between 30 dph and 50 dph (Figure includes developments of 9 or more dwellings only)  (iii) No developments completed at densities of more than 50 dph.</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p>No data available for the density of developments of less than 9 dwellings or developments within 400metres of a bus stop.</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The density of housing developments in the District is some way below the target figure of at least 30 dph and at least 40 dph within 400 metres of a bus stop. This target was established by Policy P5/3 of the 2003 Structure Plan and will be built into the relevant LDF policy HG1. The Local Plan 2004 was drafted before PPG3 was revised in 2000. However, whilst it does not include minimum housing density targets, the notional capacities of the housing allocations were reviewed before the local plan inquiry and based on 30dph unless there were specific reasons for a different approach.</p> <p>The introduction of Housing Density targets in the LDF, in accordance with the Structure Plan, will make it much easier to control the density of new developments and to achieve higher densities.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>Because the target, developed through the draft LDF, requires densities to be at 40 dwellings per hectare within 400m of a bus stop, it will be necessary to provide data relating to density of housing developments which are within 400 metres of a bus stop in future Annual Monitoring Reports. The possibility of using GIS to calculate the figure for this indicator will be investigated.</p>

**ST/b (continued): To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
CO3a	Co3a Percentage of non-residential development complying with car-parking standards set out in LDF	Core	TR/c, TR/g, TR/f	TR/2 Cycle and Parking Standards	TP1 Planning More Sustainable Travel	<b>All developments to comply with car and cycle-parking standards set out in LDF Core Strategy.</b>	<p>No data available for 2004/2005.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The data for this indicator will need to be collected at the planning application stage for inclusion in future Annual Monitoring Reports. The proposed approach will be for a field to be added to South Cambridgeshire District Council's Development Control database DEVCON, and to be completed as planning applications are determined.</p>

**ST/b (continued): To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
CO3b	CO3b Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.	Core	TR/a, TR/b, TR/d, TR/e, TR/j.	TR/1 Planning for more Sustainable Travel	TP1 Planning More Sustainable Travel  TP3 The St Ives Transport Corridor	<b>Maximise the percentage of developments within 30 minutes transport time of listed services and facilities.</b>	No data available for 2004/2005.  <b>Data availability</b>  Cambridgeshire County Council will be able to provide data for this indicator in future Annual Monitoring Reports.

**ST/b (continued): To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
CO4a Retail	<p>CO4a Amount of completed office (B1), <b>retail</b> and leisure development.</p> <p>(i) Amount of retail floorspace built in A1,A2 and A3 use classes</p> <p>(ii) Amount of retail floorspace committed in A1, A2 and A3 use classes.</p>	Core	<b>SF/a, SF/b, SF/c</b>	<p>SF/2 Applications for new retail development,</p> <p>SF/3 Retail Developments on land allocated for other uses,</p> <p>SF/4 Retailing in Villages,</p> <p>SF/5 Retailing in the Countryside</p>	<p>SH1 The Retail Hierarchy</p> <p>SH2 Applications for New Retail Development</p> <p>SH3 Retail Development on Land Allocated for other uses</p> <p>SH4 Retailing at Cambourne</p> <p>SH5 New Retail Development</p> <p>SH6 Loss of shops</p> <p>SH7 Vehicle Sales and Maintenance and Plant Hire</p> <p>SH8 Shop Fronts</p> <p>SH9 Extensions to shops</p> <p>SH10 Farm shops and nurseries</p> <p>SH11 Shops ancillary to petrol stations</p> <p>SH12 Garden Centres</p>	<p><b>To encourage the provision and retention of village services and facilities consistent with the scale and function of existing centres, and to ensure that Cambridge continues as the main sub-regional shopping centre for South Cambridgeshire.</b></p>	<p>(i) A1 retail completions: 358 sq m of A1 retail development completed 894 sq m of A1 retail development lost to other uses <b>net loss: 336 sq m</b> (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p>A2 and A3 completions: Data not available.</p> <p>(ii) Total retail (A1, A2, and A3) commitments: <b>2388 sq m</b> (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>(i)A net loss of 336 sq m A1 retail floorspace was recorded in 2004-2005. This can be attributed largely to the demolition of a garage in Fen Drayton and its subsequent replacement with a housing development, and a change of use from retail to office and warehousing at a site near Bourn. The A1 retail developments that were completed were small-scale (less than 200 sq m floorspace).</p> <p>Detailed data on A2 and A3 completions is not available for 2004/2005.</p> <p>(ii)The majority of the retail commitments in the district are located at Cambourne.</p> <p><b>Data Availability</b></p> <p>The County Council carries out detailed monitoring of retail development in town centres in Cambridgeshire. Developments of more than 1,000 sq m and all A1 retail completions are also monitored. Data of A2 and A3 completions are not currently the subject of monitoring below the 1,000 sq m threshold; given the small number of developments involved it should be possible to obtain this data through South Cambridgeshire's development control system DEVCON.</p>

**ST/b (continued): To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
CO4a Leisure	CO4a Amount of completed office (B1), retail and <b>leisure</b> development. Type and size of new leisure facilities in D2 Use Class built in the District.	Core	SF/e, SF/f	DP/4 Infrastructure and New Developments	No policies relating to provision of leisure facilities	<b>To provide new leisure developments at locations consistent with the settlement hierarchy.</b>	<p>Completions of leisure-related developments: <b>0 m2 (Net)</b> (Figures based on all developments greater than 1,000 m2)</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>In view of the nature of the rural nature of the district, major leisure developments would be inconsistent with policies on the sustainable location of new major travel-generating facilities and with the settlement hierarchy. Facilities such as leisure centres and sports stadia should be located in large centres of population. The settlement hierarchy does not, however, preclude the development of leisure facilities at the village colleges that can be used both by students and the local community, and in recent years several such developments have been approved – though none were completed in 2004-2005.</p> <p>The emerging LDF provides for major leisure provision as part of the development of new communities at Northstowe and urban extensions to Cambridge.</p>

**ST/b (continued): To locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services locally or in locations which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (or the provision of new services can be guaranteed through the planning process) in addition to the motor car.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOB1	<p>LOB1 (a)Gains or losses of open space/outdoor recreation land resulting from new developments</p> <p>(b)Percentage of planning permissions meeting standards set out in SF13</p>	Local	SF/e, SF/g, SF/h	<p>SF/11 Open Space Standards</p> <p>SF/12 Outdoor Playspace, Informal Open Space, and New Developments,</p>	<p>GB6 Recreation in the Green Belt</p> <p>RT7 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas</p> <p>RT8 Recreation at Cambourne</p>	<p><b>Ensure that new developments provide open space in accordance with the standards set out in Policy SF13</b></p>	<p>No data available for 2004/2005.</p> <p><b>Data Availability</b></p> <p>The data for this indicator will need to be collected at the planning application stage for inclusion in future Annual Monitoring Reports. The proposed approach will be for a field to be added to South Cambridgeshire District Council's Development Control database DEVCON, to be filled in as planning applications are determined.</p>

<b>ST/c: To create new and distinctive sustainable communities on the edge of Cambridge connected to the rest of the City by high quality public transport and other non-car modes of transport which will enhance the special character of the City and its setting.</b>							
Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
SEE ANNEX 1 CAMBRIDGE EAST MONITORING STRATEGY, TABLE 1b CAMBRIDGE EAST CORE AND LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS AND TABLE 1c CAMBRIDGE SOUTHERN FRINGE CORE AND LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS							

<b>ST/d To create a sustainable small new town close to but separate from the villages of Longstanton and Oakington connected to Cambridge by a high quality rapid transit system along the route of the disused St Ives railway. The new town will make best use of previously developed land.</b>							
Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
SEE TABLE 1a NORTHSTOWE CORE AND LOCAL OUTPUT INDICATORS							

**ST/e To protect the varied character of the villages of South Cambridgeshire by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each village is in keeping with its size and character and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOE1	<p>LOE1</p> <p>(a) Average size of housing developments in Rural Growth Settlements, Limited Rural Growth Settlements, Group Villages and Infill Villages</p> <p>(b) largest development coming forward in Rural Growth Settlements, Centres, Minor Rural Growth Settlements, Group Villages and Infill Villages</p> <p>(c) Total dwellings built by village category</p>	Local	HG/a, HG/b, CH/c	<p>ST/4 Rural Centres</p> <p>ST/5 Minor Rural Centres,</p> <p>ST/6 Group Villages,</p> <p>ST/7 Infill Villages</p>	<p>SE4 Group Villages</p> <p>SE5 Infill Villages</p> <p>SE2 List of Rural Growth Settlements</p> <p>SE3 List of Limited Rural Growth Settlements</p>	<p>Rural Growth Settlements: No limit on scheme size;</p> <p>Limited Rural Growth Settlements: Maximum development size of 25 dwellings;</p> <p>Group Villages: maximum development size of 8 dwellings (or exceptionally up to 15 dwellings for a brownfield site);</p> <p>Infill Villages: Maximum development size of 2 dwellings (or exceptionally up to 8 dwellings)</p>	<p>(a) RGS: Overall: 9.65 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 1.37 Houses LRGS: Overall: 8.44 Houses / Excluding Allocations: -0.27 Houses Group: Overall: 5 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 1.91 Houses Infill: Overall: 0.86 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 0.86 Houses</p> <p>(b) RGS: Overall: 78 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 8 Houses LRGS: Overall: 97 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 2 Houses Group: Overall: 101 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 33 Houses Infill: Overall: 5 Houses / Excluding Allocations: 5 Houses</p> <p>(c) RGS: Overall: 275 (Net) / Excluding Allocations: 64 (Net) LRGS: Overall: 63 (Net) / Excluding Allocations: -3 (Net) Group: Overall: 149 (Net) / Excluding Allocations: 64 (Net) Infill: Overall: 20 (Net) / Excluding Allocations: 20 (Net)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The data for this indicator suggests that in broad terms the settlement policies in the Local Plan 2004 are operating successfully to limit housing development in the four categories of village to appropriate levels. Allocations in the Local Plan 2004 provide the majority of housing development in villages.</p> <p>The Local Development Framework proposes to retain the Group and Infill Village classifications, but will replace Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Settlements with Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres. The villages within each category vary from the current Local Plan categories. The indicator will therefore need to be amended in future AMRs to reflect the change in classification. There will be fewer allocations at villages in the LDF with its focus on fewer large urban developments and housing provision at the majority of villages will be through windfalls.</p>

**ST/e To protect the varied character of the villages of South Cambridgeshire by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each village is in keeping with its size and character and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOE2	Amount of land: a) designated as Protected Village Amenity Areas; or b) adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage  lost to development each year	Local	HG/a, HG/b, CH/c	CH/6 Protected Village Amenity Areas,  CH/7 Important Countryside Frontages	SE10 Protected Village Amenity Areas  SE11 Important Countryside Frontages	<b>Minimise the loss of land in Protected Village Amenity Areas and adjacent to Important Countryside Frontage lost to development each year.</b>	<p>a) No land designated as Protected Village Amenity Areas lost to development during 2004-2005.</p> <p>b) No data available on Important Countryside Frontages for 2004/2005.</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>Protected Village Amenity Areas are open spaces within villages that are given special protection on account of their particular importance to village character. Planning applications which may have an adverse effect on PVAAAs are very unlikely to be approved unless there are significant considerations that override the detriment to the PVAA. It is therefore unsurprising that no land within PVAAAs has been lost to development.</p> <p>The new medical centre at Sawston, which is scheduled for completion in summer 2006 and is currently (i.e December 2005) being constructed on land designated as a PVAA, will be a rare exception to the strong presumption against development on PVAAAs. In this case the long-standing need for a new medical centre, in a village with over 8,000 residents, was considered to override the need to protect the PVAA, given the lack of availability of other suitable sites for the medical centre in the village.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The proposed approach for data on developments adjacent to Important Countryside Frontages will be for a field to be added to South Cambridgeshire District Council's Development Control database DEVCON, to be filled in as planning applications are determined.</p>

**ST/f To provide and enable provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOF1	LOF1 Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	Local	DP/b, DP/a, SF/12, SF/13	DP/4 Infrastructure and new developments	CS1 Planning Obligations  EN41 Co-ordination of consents with commencement  EN42 Enhancement Schemes	<b>Secure appropriate provision of infrastructure for all new developments.</b>	<p>No data available on developer contributions secured by the District Council.</p> <p>From 1999-2004 developer contributions obtained by the County Council totalled £24.9 million for educational facilities and £15.4 million for transport facilities.</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The County Council have secured a significant amount of developer contributions for educational and transport facilities.</p> <p><b>Data Availability</b></p> <p>Data on developer contributions secured by the District Council for items such as affordable housing and open space is not available for 2004-2005. The data for this indicator will need to be collected by the district Council when any planning applications which are the subject of section 106 agreements are approved.</p>

**ST/g To ensure development addresses sustainability issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation, maximising recycling and reuse of resources, and reducing waste and pollution.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOG1	Amount of new development completed: - on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	Local	NE/a, NE/d, NE/g, NE/h, NE/i, DP/c	NE/9 Water and Drainage Infrastructure,  NE/11 Flood Risk	CS5 Flood Protection	<b>No new completed development to be at risk from flooding.</b>	<p>No data available for 2004/2005</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The Local Plan 2004 policy CS5 provides that development will not be allowed to take place in areas liable to flooding.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>There are problems in obtaining an accurate figure for the proportion of new development at risk from flooding due to limitations in the GIS data that will be available.</p> <p>It is probable, however, that it will be possible to obtain a reasonably accurate estimate for this indicator in future years using Environment Agency GIS tables on flood risk areas combined with GIS tables provided either by the District Council or Cambridgeshire County Council on the location of new developments.</p>

ST/g To ensure development addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation issues including the need to ensure new developments are 'climate proofed'.							
Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
CO9	Renewable Energy Capacity installed by type	Core	NE/a, NE/d, NE/g, NE/h, NE/l, DP/c	NE/2 Renewable Energy	EN44 Renewable Energy and the Conservation of Energy  HG22 Energy Conservation	Maximise overall provision of renewable energy capacity.	Renewable energy completions during 2004-2005: <b>0.0025 MW.</b>  (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)  <b>Commentary</b>  1 wind turbine was built at Bassingbourn during 2004-2005. Whilst there are a number of renewable energy schemes in the district that have planning permission, funding and/or other constraints has so far prevented these schemes from coming forward.

**ST/g To ensure development addresses climate change mitigation and adaptation issues including the need to ensure new developments are 'climate proofed'.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOG2	Proportion of development proposals greater than 1000 metres <sup>2</sup> or 10 dwellings including renewable energy technology providing at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements.	Local	NE/a, NE/d, NE/g, NE/h, NE/i, DP/c	NE/3 Renewable Energy technologies in new development	EN44 Renewable Energy and the Conservation of Energy HG22 Energy Conservation	<b>All development proposals greater than 1000m<sup>2</sup> or 10 dwellings will include technology for renewable energy to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements.</b>	<p>No data available for 2004/2005.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The emerging LDF proposes to introduce a requirement, through Policy NE3, for all development proposals with a floorspace greater than 1000m<sup>2</sup> or 10 or more dwellings to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements from renewable sources. The Local Plan 2004 does not contain a similar requirement.</p> <p>In future years it will be necessary to monitor the performance of Policy NE3 in achieving the target set out. The data for this indicator will be collected by the District Council by monitoring approved planning applications.</p>

**ST/h To support the Cambridge Area's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LOH1	Amount of land committed for "employment cluster" development in the District in the following sectors: 1) Biotechnology and biomedical 2) Computer services 3) Electronic engineering 4) Information technology/telecommunications 5) Medicine 6) Research and Development 7) Other locally-driven high-technology clusters as they emerge	Core	ET/a	ET/3 Promotion of Clusters	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Use  EM2 Allocations for Class B1 and B2 Employment Uses  EM4 Research Establishments  EM5 Employment at Cambourne	<b>Maximise land committed for "employment cluster" development subject to employment land supply requirements.</b>	No data available for 2004-2005.  <b>Data availability</b>  It was not possible to obtain 2004-2005 data for Indicator LOH1, which focuses on the level of employment cluster development in the key employment sectors listed. The lack of data is due to the industrial sectors for which monitoring will be required not having been identified at the start of the monitoring period. Data on the sectors identified will be collected to inform Annual Monitoring Report.

**ST/i To ensure that any new development results in appropriate provision for the protection and enhancement of native biodiversity in order to contribute towards biodiversity gain, whilst having regard to the site's current biodiversity value. Opportunities for increased access to the countryside and enjoyment of biodiversity should be viewed as integral requirements of new development.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
<b>CO8</b>	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance, including:  (i) change in priority habitats and species (by type); and  (ii) change in areas designated for the intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.	<b>Core</b>	<b>NE/c</b>	NE/6 Biodiversity  NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity Importance	EN8 Natural Areas  EN9 Nature Conservation: Identified Sites  EN11 Proposals increasing Nature Conservation Importance  EN13 Protected Species  EN14 Protected Species in Farm Buildings  EN12 Nature Conservation: Identified Sites	<b>(i) Increase the area of priority habitats and the numbers of priority species</b>  <b>(ii) Minimise loss of designated areas to development.</b>	(i) No data available for 2004-2005.  (ii) No data available for 2004-2005.  <b>Data Availability</b>  A lack of data availability has hampered the monitoring of the Core Output Indicator CO8, which addresses the change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance. Collection of the necessary data regarding target species is a time-consuming and costly exercise and, given the current budgetary restrictions imposed on the Council, it seems unlikely that it will be possible to carry out this exercise for several years. It may, however, be possible to report on the change in the area of the specified target habitats in future years. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan AMR 2004 states that gathering this data is dependent on the introduction of new computer software to help monitor target habitat sites.

**ST/i To ensure that any new development results in appropriate provision for the protection and enhancement of native biodiversity in order to contribute towards biodiversity gain, whilst having regard to the site's current biodiversity value. Opportunities for increased access to the countryside and enjoyment of biodiversity should be viewed as integral requirements of new development.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against targets
LO11	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas: RAMSAR sites, SPAs, SACs, NNRs, SSSIs	Local	NE/c	NE/6 Biodiversity NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity Importance	EN2 The River Valleys EN8 Natural Areas EN9 Nature Conservation: Identified sites	<b>No new development completed within, or adversely affecting, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas</b>	<p>No development has taken place within or adjoining internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas.</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The Local Plan 2004 contains strongly restrictive policies with respect to development that adversely affects the internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas in the district. Given that there are no sites of international importance in the District and only a relatively small number of sites of national importance, and the restrictive policies in the Local Plan 2004, the fact that no development has taken place within or adjoining such sites is unsurprising and shows that the policies are appropriate.</p>

**ST/j To ensure that the district's built and natural heritage is protected and that new development protects and enhances cherished townscape assets of local urban design, cultural, and conservation importance, and character of the landscape.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	List of Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against target.
LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and buildings at risk	Local	CH/a, CH/b, CH/c, CH/d, CH/e	CH/3 Listed Buildings,  CH/4 Development within the curtilage or setting of a Listed Building	EN18 The Demolition of Listed Buildings EN20 Unsympathetic Extensions EN21 Preservation by Salvage or Record EN22 Conditions to Protect the Fabric and Character of Buildings EN23 Roofs EN24 Repairs and Buildings at Risk EN26 The Conversion of Listed Buildings to New Uses EN27 Applications for planning permission and Listed Building Consent EN28 Development within the cartilage or setting of a Listed Building EN17 Building Preservation Notices and Spot Listing EN25 Register of Buildings at Risk	Decrease the number of buildings at risk.	March 2005: 51 listed buildings at risk  (source: SCDC)  <b>Commentary</b>  52 in 2004. The total number of listed buildings in South Cambridgeshire in 2004 was 2,630, a comparatively high number relative to other Cambridgeshire districts. The number at risk therefore represents 1.98% of all listed buildings. The number of listed buildings at risk in the District is on a steady downward trend.

**ST/k To locate development where it will ensure maximum use of previously developed land and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against target
CO2b <i>This indicator is also included under the table for Strategic Objective A.</i>	Percentage of new and converted dwellings on PDL	Core	DP/c	ST/2 Re-using PDL and buildings	No directly related policies – referred to at para 1.1 as being one of the aims of the Local Plan 2004.	<b>At least 37% of all dwellings (new and converted) to be built on Previously Developed Land.</b>	<p><b>33.5%</b> of new dwellings on PDL. (source: Cambridgeshire County Council)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>212 dwellings were completed on previously developed land in the district during 2004-2005. The figure of 33.5% is a little below the target figure of 37%. The target of 37% was set with reference to the draft Local Development Framework. The Local Plan 2004 did not include any specific targets as to Previously Developed Land, and many of the peripheral village allocations from the Local Plan under the previous development strategy are still being built out, so the figure of 33.5% has been achieved without a strong policy framework promoting development on PDL being in place.</p> <p>The sites for development at Northstowe and at Cambridge East, which will provide a significant proportion of the new homes in the district in the LDF period, include significant areas of previously developed land. The target figure of 37% is considered to be achievable given the proportion of the sites for the major development that will come forward in the LDF that are on PDL.</p>

**ST/k To locate development where it will ensure maximum use of previously developed land and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against target
CO1c	<p>Percentage of Core Indicator CO1a, by type, which is on previously developed land</p> <p>a)B1 development on PDL</p> <p>b)B2 development on PDL</p> <p>c)B8 development on PDL</p>	Core	DP/c	ST/2 Re-using PDL and buildings	<p>EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Uses</p> <p>EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses</p> <p>EM4 Research Establishments</p> <p>EM5 Employment at Cambourne</p> <p>EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Settlements</p> <p>EM7 Expansion of existing firms at villages</p> <p>EM10 Conversion of Rural Buildings and Future Extensions</p>	<p><b>Maximise the proportion of employment land developed on previously developed land.</b></p>	<p>a) <b>0.23%</b> (calculated from Gross B1 development)</p> <p>b) <b>27.27%</b> (calculated from Gross B2 development)</p> <p>c) <b>9.04%</b> (calculated from Gross B8 development)</p> <p>(source: Cambridgeshire County Council/SCDC)</p> <p><b>Commentary</b></p> <p>The proportion of employment development completed on PDL is not as high as for housing, with 27% of B1 office development being on PDL and a much lower proportion of the B2 (general industry) and B8 (warehousing and distribution) development. As for housing, this reflects the peripheral allocations from the Local Plan 2004, and, given that the majority of the employment development in the LDF period will take place at the locations for major development that will be allocated in the LDF, it is anticipated that a higher proportion of employment development on PDL may be achievable, depending on the detailed masterplanning of those sites and the location of employment development within the sites in relation to the location of the PDL.</p>

**ST/k To locate development where it will ensure maximum use of previously developed land and minimise loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.**

Indicator number	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Related Chapter Objectives	Related Submission Draft LDF Policies	Related Local Plan 2004 Policies	Targets	Results and Performance against target
LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development in the Green Belt by type	Local	DP/c	GB/1 Development in the Green Belt  GB/2 Mitigating the impact of development in the Green Belt  GB/3 Mitigating the Impact of Development Adjoining the Green Belt	GB2 Development in the Green Belt  GB1 Boundaries of the Green Belt  GB5 Buildings for Outdoor Sport and Recreation	<b>No inappropriate development to take place in the Green Belt.</b>	No data available for 2004/2005.  <b>Commentary</b>  Development in the Green Belt is subject to strict control through the policies in the Local Plan 2004 Green Belt chapter. Development that is not considered inappropriate in the Green Belt is set out in Policy GB2; mostly this consists of minor extensions or alterations to dwellings and buildings that are essential for the purposes of agriculture.  There have been no significant housing developments in the Green Belt other than completions at exceptions sites for affordable housing. It is considered that the Green Belt policies in the Local Plan 2004 have functioned effectively in protecting the countryside of South Cambridgeshire from inappropriate development.  <b>Data availability</b>  Data on inappropriate development in the Green Belt is not available for 2004/2005. In future years, information will be collected for this indicator through the South Cambridgeshire development control database DEVCON.

**Appendix 3      Significant Effects Indicators**

The tables in this Appendix set out the Significant Effects Indicators for the District.

**Table 1 Significant Effects Indicators**

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 Policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
<b>LAND AND WATER RESOURCES</b>								
Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	1) % dwellings completed on previously-developed land	No directly related policies.	<b>2004-2005</b> 33.5%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2004-2005</b> 55.1%	Average over period <b>1999-2005</b> 27%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2003-2004</b> 51.4 <b>2002-2003</b> 50.6 <b>2001-2002</b> 44.2  Average over period <b>1999-2005</b> 48.9%	Structure Plan target for SCDC is 37%. Targets reflect limited supply of previously developed land available in the District, and the amount of housing development required. Significant areas of PDL will be developed as part of Area Action Plans, to enable SCDC to meet the target later in the plan period.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA  Structure Plan AMR Indicator C
	2) Net density of new dwellings completed	No directly related policies.	<b>2004-2005</b> 28 Dwellings per ha	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2004-2005</b> No data available	<b>2003</b> 19.7 (gross) Dwellings per ha  Average over period <b>1999-2003</b> 18 (gross)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2002-03</b> 18.45 (gross)  Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period <b>1999-2003</b> 20 (gross)	Densities in rural South Cambridgeshire have historically been lower than achieved in Cambridge and the Market Towns. Higher densities must be sought from new developments if Structure Plan targets are to be met.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA Structure Plan AMR Indicator P is intended to collect data on net density, but currently is based on Gross. Monitoring systems and being developed to collect net data in the future.
Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	3) KWh of gas consumed per household per year	No directly related policies.	<b>2004</b> 21, 242 KWh	UK <b>2004</b> 21,053 KWh	<b>2001-2002</b> 15,395	UK <b>2001-2002</b> 17,004 KW/h	The District figure slightly exceeds the national figure. Further monitoring of trends is required.	Transco (plus household stock data) QoL/LIB058 provides the methodology, with information published on the Transco website. Future monitoring will require the figure to be calculated annually.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 Policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
	4) Generating potential of renewable energy sources	EN44 Renewable Energy and the Conservation of Energy	2004-2005 8.95 GWh/yr	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough  2003 318 GWh/yr	2003 8.94 GWh/yr  2002 8.94 GWh/yr  1999 8.94 GWh/yr	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough  2002 318 GWh/yr* UK - 11450GWe  1999 36.1 GWh/yr*	While energy generation from renewable sources has not increased significantly since 1999, a number of new projects have been initiated in the County.  A number of schemes in the district which have planning permission have been delayed by problems with funding. In 2004-2005, one wind turbine with a generating capacity of 0.01 GWh/yr was constructed at Bassingbourn.	Structure Plan APR indicator 21, monitored through planning process.
Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems		EN45 The Water Environment	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	Not applicable.	<b>Data availability</b>  Water consumption data is available only by water company regions. A method of estimating water consumption at the County and District level is being investigated. This topic is a priority because sustainable water supply is a key local issue.
<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>								
Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	6) % SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	EN9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest	89% of South Cambridgeshire's SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition.	UK 2005 45% of areas in favourable condition. 24% in unfavourable recovering condition.	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2004 68%	UK 2004 63%	The Government has set a target that 95% of SSSIs should be in favourable condition by 2010. The District Council will work with the County Council and English Nature to ensure that pro-active management of the SSSIs in the District takes place in order to progress towards this target.  Particular regard will need to be had to progress on sites which are in an unfavourable condition with no change likely to occur or where decline is likely.	District GIS, English Nature  This is the first year that district-level data has been available.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 Policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	7) Total area designated as SSSIs (ha)	EN9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest	<b>March 2005</b> 950.7 ha, 42 sites.	None available.	<b>2004</b> 950.7 ha, 42 sites.	Not applicable.	The District has a relatively small amount of SSSI-designated land compared to many rural Districts. The amount designated has remained virtually static for a number of years.	District Monitoring, English Nature.
	8) Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies.	Not applicable, as Biodiversity Action Plan yet to be published.	Not applicable, as Biodiversity Action Plan yet to be published.	Not applicable, as Biodiversity Action Plan yet to be published.	Not applicable, as Biodiversity Action Plan yet to be published.	Not applicable, as Biodiversity Action Plan yet to be published.	<b>Data Availability</b>  No data available for 2004-2005. Full reporting will be possible next year following the completion of the South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan 2005-2008
Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	9) % of rights of way that are easy to use  (NB also see open space indicators below)	EN4 Historic Landscapes	<b>2004</b> 70.3% of rights of way easy to use	Data not available.	<b>2004</b> Data not available.	Data not available.	The District	Cambridgeshire County Council Rights of Way team
<b>LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY</b>								
Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings	10) % listed buildings 'at risk'	EN27 Applications for planning permission and Listed Building Consent  EN28 Development within the curtilage or setting of a Listed Building  CH3 Listed Buildings, CH4 Development within Curtilage or setting of a listed building	<b>March 2005:</b> <b>2%</b> (51 buildings)	N/A.	<b>2004</b> 2% (48 buildings)  <b>2003</b> 2% (49 buildings)	N/A.	There have only been minor fluctuations in number of listed buildings at risk in the last 5 years, and they have remained a low percentage of the total stock of listed buildings.	District monitoring (no regional comparator)
Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	11) % of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas  (NB also see biodiversity indicators above)	EN30 Development in Conservation Areas	<b>March 2005: 21.60%</b> (3,745 ha of Village Frameworks of which 809 ha lies within Village Frameworks)	N/A.	<b>2004</b> 21.2%	N/A.	Figure varies as Conservation Areas are designated, or village frameworks amended through development plan review. Percentage is likely to fall in the years to 2016 as major new developments are completed creating new built up areas.	District Geographic Information System (GIS) monitoring (no regional comparator available). Figure calculated as % of land within village frameworks that lies within a Conservation Area.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 Policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	12) Satisfaction rating for quality of built environment	EN17 Building Preservation Notices EN18 The Demolition of Listed Buildings EN28 Development within the cartilage or setting of a listed building EN29 Conservation Area Appraisals	<b>2003</b> 57.27% of people who replied to a 2003 survey were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the quality of their built environment.	Cambridgeshire <b>2003</b> 50.32% of people who replied to a 2003 survey were very satisfied or fairly satisfied with the quality of their built environment.	<b>2002/03</b> 90.0% In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse	Cambridgeshire In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse	Results indicate a high satisfaction rate that is higher than the countywide rate.	Quality of life survey 2003 – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator available) QoL18/LIB133 The percentage of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. Data in trend column not directly comparable.
	13) % of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard.	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies.	No data available	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	No data available.	SCDC Community Strategy Milestone.  <b>Data Availability</b> Monitoring framework needs to be developed. Possibility of implementing through either South Cambridgeshire Building Control database, or through Development Control database DEVCON.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION</b>								
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	14) CO2 emissions per domestic property per year	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies.	No data available.	<p>Energy Savings Trust, District monitoring (no direct regional comparator)</p> <p>There is at present no framework for producing district level data on CO2 emissions from domestic properties. An accurate figure will be difficult to obtain.</p> <p>The Energy Savings Trust have produced estimates of the amount of CO2 produced by properties of varying sizes using differing power sources (gas, coal, oil). An estimate for South Cams could be derived in future years using the figures from the Energy Savings Trust in conjunction with the composition of the housing stock in the District in terms of terraced/semi-detached/detached dwellings.</p>				

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
<b>CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION</b>								
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	15) Air pollution a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m3)  b) Air quality strategy objective of annual mean at number of days exceeding a daily mean of 50 ug/m3	ES6 Noise and Pollution	<b>2004</b> a) Bar Hill: 49.7 ug/m3 Impington: 52.2 ug/m3 Histon (urban background): 19 ug/m3 Histon (roadside): 32 ug/m3  b) Bar Hill: 40 days Impington: 72 days	National Air Quality Objectives: Targets  a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)  b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)	<b>1999-2002</b> a) Bar Hill: 38.2 (2001) Impington: 52.7 (2002) Histon (urban background): 31 (1999) Histon (roadside): 48 (1999)  b) Bar Hill: 9 (2001) and 27 (2002) Impington: 22 (2002)	National Air Quality Objectives: Targets  a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)  b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)	At several of the locations surveyed, the level of nitrogen dioxide pollution exceeded the targets set by the National Air quality objectives, both in terms of the average atmospheric concentration and the number of days where the concentration exceeds 50 ug/m3.  The levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the district appear to have increased since the last assessment undertaken by the County Council in 2002. There are tensions between the aim of reducing the level of air pollution in the district and the need to allocate further homes in the district. The additional homes brought forward by the Local Plan 2004 have inevitably resulted in additional traffic movements, which have led to increased air pollution. This unintended adverse effect of the Local Plan 2004 policies is unavoidable given current transport technologies.  Prospects for reducing the levels of nitrogen dioxide pollution in the future are reasonably good. The Local Development Framework will address the issue of development creating additional emissions by maximising the accessibility of services and facilities by building housing developments at a high density and locating retail, employment, and community uses within walking distance of new homes and by requiring high quality, high frequency, dedicated public transport routes to key destinations to encourage and enable people to use their cars less.	<i>Air Quality Review and Assessment progress report 2004</i> , Cambridgeshire County Council.  Structure Plan monitoring based on district reporting.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	16) Vehicle flows across urban boundaries	TP1 Planning for more sustainable travel	<p><b>2005</b> Cambridge 183,596 motor vehicles; 1.7 per head of population</p>	N/a	<p><b>2003</b> Cambridge 170,036</p> <p><b>2001</b> Cambridge 172,926</p>	N/a	<p>The daily rate of flow of traffic from South Cams to Cambridge to Cambridge and vice versa has increased since 2003.</p> <p>This increase is an unintended and undesirable consequence of the policies of the Local Plan 2004. The increase has adverse implications for emissions of greenhouse gases, for air pollution in general and for amenity of Cambridge itself. The increase in traffic is an inevitable result of building new homes in villages in South Cams when the majority of the jobs in the area are based within the boundaries of Cambridge City.</p> <p>The Local Development Framework will seek to reduce the number of vehicles crossing the urban boundary of Cambridge. The Structure Plan 2003 responds to commuting pressures by proposing high levels of housing development in and on the edge of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe, to enable more people to live closer to the employment in and close to Cambridge and to facilitate high quality public transport to reduce commuting by the private car. The emerging AAPs for urban extensions to Cambridge at Cambridge East and the Cambridge Southern Fringe require high quality, dedicated public transport to serve the new communities.</p> <p>The emerging Northstowe AAP requires the town to have a high level of self-sufficiency in terms of services and facilities and to include a range of employment provision. The presence of the Guided Busway, and a dedicated route through the town linking to it, should mean that a high proportion of journeys from Northstowe to Cambridge will be made by means other than the private car. The Guided Busway will also provide an effective alternative to the car for residents of several of the larger villages in South Cams to the north west of Cambridge.</p>	Cambridgeshire County Council monitoring (no regional comparator) for Local Transport Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 Policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	17) % main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	EN45 The Water Environment	<b>2004</b> Chemical 99% Biological 100%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2000-2002</b> Chemical 90% <b>2000</b> Biological 100%	<b>2003</b> Chemical 90% Biological 100% <b>2002</b> Chemical 100% Biological 100% <b>2001</b> Chemical 99% Biological 100% <b>2000</b> Chemical 94% Biological 100% <b>1995</b> Chemical 87% Biological 100% <b>1990</b> Chemical 86% Biological 100%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>1997/99</b> Chemical 75% <b>1998/2000</b> Biological 99%	The steadily improving river quality in the District reflects improvements taking place across the county.  2005 data not available at the time of publication.	Environment Agency  Cambridgeshire Structure Plan AMR indicator 16

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	18) Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	ES5 Recycling/Waste Minimisation	<b>2004-2005</b> 438.2 (Source: South Cams Recycling Waste and Minimisation monitoring 2004/2005)	Cambridgeshire <b>2003/4</b> 498 (Hardcore included)	<b>2003</b> 352  <b>2002</b> 282	Cambridgeshire ( <b>2001-02</b> ) 481 (Hardcore included)	The amount of waste produced per person is increasing. This makes it even more important that the rates of recycling and composting continue to increase.	District monitoring (BV84) Waste Data for Cambridgeshire 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 (BV184)
	19) % household waste collected which is recycled	ES5 Recycling/Waste Minimisation	<b>2004-2005</b> 46.72% (Source: South Cams Recycling Waste and Minimisation Officer 2004/2005)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2002-2003</b> 16.19% recycled 8.48% composted	<b>2002-2003</b> 20.3% recycled (2002-03) 5.3% composted (data excludes hardcore waste)  <b>1999-2000</b> 10.1% recycled 4.8% composted	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>1999-2000</b> 11.56% recycled 6.78% composted	Following the introduction of a new refuse collection system in 2004, Recycling rates in South Cambridgeshire are amongst the highest in the UK.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20 Waste Data for Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	No indicator developed as yet.	EN45 The Water Environment, CS5 Flood Protection	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	Data not available.	<p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>Appropriate indicators need to be developed to monitor the impact of climate change. The possibility of using GIS analysis of Environment Agency data to estimate no. of properties within flood risk areas will be examined with a view to publication in the 2005-2006 Annual Monitoring Report.</p>
<b>HEALTHY COMMUNITIES</b>								
Maintain and enhance human health	21) Life expectancy at birth (male & female)	ES1 Contaminated Land ES6 Noise and Pollution	<b>2000-2002</b> Male – 79.0 Female – 83.0	England & Wales <b>2000-2002</b> Male – 75.9 Female – 80.6	<b>1999-2001</b> Male – 79.0 Female – 82.6	England & Wales <b>1999-2001</b> Male – 75.6 Female – 80.3	Life expectancies in the District are significantly higher than the national average, and have risen alongside national rates.  2005 data not available.	Office of National Statistics.
	22) % residents with limiting long-term illness	ES1 Contaminated Land ES6 Noise and Pollution	<b>2004</b> 12.7%	<b>2004</b> East of England 15.6% England & Wales – 18.23 %	N/A	N/A	The age structure of the population of South Cams is younger than that of the region overall – so less Limiting Long Term Illness is to be expected.	Office for National Statistics

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources/data availability
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	23) Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	HG10 Housing Mix and Design, CS13 Community Safety	<b>2004-2005</b> 48.5	Cambridgeshire  <b>2004/5</b> 79.2	<b>2003/04</b> 57.0  <b>2002/03</b> 59.2	Cambridgeshire  <b>2003/04</b> 93.6  <b>2002/03</b> 90.9	Crime in South Cambridgeshire is significantly lower than the County average, and has decreased while it has actually increased in the County as a whole. This reflects the rural nature of the District.	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group; Home Office; County Council Research Group mid-2002 population estimates.
Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	24) % residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark	HG10 Housing Mix and Design, CS13 Community Safety	<b>2003</b> 69.09% of people who replied felt very safe or fairly safe in their local area after dark	Cambridgeshire  <b>2003</b> 58.88% of people who replied felt very safe or fairly safe in their local area after dark	<b>2002-03</b> 70.0%	N/A	The percentage of residents feeling safe after dark compares well to county levels, but indicates that there is still room for improvement.	Quality of life survey 2003 – Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002.  <b>Data availability</b>  The Quality of life survey is not undertaken on a regular basis so data availability for this indicator will be limited during the course of the plan period.
Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	25) Ha of strategic open space per 1,000 people	RT2 Provision of Open Space in New Development	<b>2004</b> 4.3 ha/1000 *	<b>2004</b> Cambridgeshire 5.5 ha/1000 *  Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 4.8 ha/1000 *	No data available.	No data available.	The amount of strategic open space per resident for South Cambridgeshire does not compare favourably to countywide levels. New strategic open spaces are being planned as part of strategic housing developments to ensure no worsening of the level of provision.	Strategic Open Space study – Cambridgeshire County Council  *All figures are combined 'natural greenspace' and 'parks & gardens' ha/1000 population
Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	26) Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	RT2 Provision of Open Space in New Development RT7 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas	<b>2004</b> 1.33	No data available.	No estimates carried out prior to the Recreation Audit and Needs Assessment in 2004.	No data available.	Provision varies greatly across the District, and there are also issues of cross border usage, particularly close to Cambridge. District Audits provide a more detailed comparison of provision compared to need.  Levels of provision are generally lower in larger and smaller villages. Provision in medium-sized villages often exceeds the standard because of cricket pitch provision.	District monitoring through the Recreation Audit and Needs Assessment 2004. Pitches are for Hockey, football, Cricket, Rugby etc (not MUGA). QoL/LIB038  <b>Data availability</b>  The availability of data in future Annual Monitoring Reports will be dependent on future open space audits.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
<b>INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES</b>								
<p>Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)</p>	<p>27) % of population in village categories 1-3 for access to Primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.</p> <p>(Note: Village categories 1-3 are defined in Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Monitoring Report 2004 as follows:            1: Rural Centre candidates, population 3,000 or more, primary school, 2 or more food shops, post office, 2 or more public transport services, surgery/health centre &amp; employment            2: other large villages with good services and facilities: population 3,000 or more, with a primary school, food shop, post office, public transport.            3: Other villages with good services and facilities: population less than 3,000, with three to four of the following services: primary school, food shop, post office, public transport            Categories 4 and 5 are smaller villages which do have less extensive service ranges..</p>	<p>SH1 The Retail Hierarchy, SH2 Applications for New Retail Development, SH5 New Retail Development, SH6 Loss of Shops, TP1 Planning for More Sustainable Travel, CS9 Protection of Services, CS10 Education</p>	<p><b>2004</b> 83%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire</p> <p><b>2004</b> % Of rural areas 81%</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>No data available.</p>	<p>Reflects the fact that many small villages in the District have limited services available locally.</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council; Countryside Agency. Structure Plan AMR available locally.</p> <p>Choice of services measured was based on availability within the settlement of four basics - primary school, food shop, post office and public transport. % of population in village categories 1-3.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>No estimates carried out prior to the ones carried out for the 2003-2004 Structure Plan AMR, but Structure Plan AMR will provide future monitoring.</p>
<p>Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income</p>	<p>28) % residents who feel their local area is harmonious</p>	<p>CS13 Community Safety</p>	<p><b>2003</b> 66.64% of people who replied strongly agreed or tended to strongly agree with the statement "the local community is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously"</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire</p> <p><b>2003</b> 59.52% of people who replied strongly agreed or tended to strongly agree with the statement "the local community is a place where people from different backgrounds and communities can live together harmoniously"</p>	<p><b>2002-03</b> 70.0%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire</p> <p><b>2002-03</b> 64.0%</p>	<p>District figures compare favourably to the county comparator, but there is still room for improvement.</p>	<p>Quality of life survey 2003 – Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002.</p> <p>Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The Quality of life survey is not undertaken on a regular basis so data availability for this indicator will be limited during the course of the LDF period.</p>

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	29) Index of multiple deprivation	HG1 The Structure Plan Housing Requirement, HG3-HG6 Allocations in Villages, HG7 Affordable Housing, HG10 Housing Mix and Design, EM1-EM10 Employment policies, SH1-SH6 Retail Policies, CS1 Planning Obligations, CS9 Protection of Services, CS10 Education, CS13 Community Safety, RT2 Provision of Public Open Space in New Development, ES4 Air Quality, ES6 Noise and Pollution	<b>2004</b> Average South Cambridgeshire IMD score: 6.39	<b>2004</b> Cambridgeshire average IMD score: 12.34	<b>2004</b> Average IMD score : 6.90  <b>2000</b> Average IMD score: 7.33	Not available.	South Cambridgeshire compares favourably to most other districts in the UK in terms of most regional and county deprivation indicators. The District also performs favourably in relation to the figures for the County as a whole.	Office of Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of deprivation  <b>Data availability</b>  Indices of deprivation are produced by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister on an intermittent basis, with the last data set being made available in 2004.
Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	30) House price/earnings ratio	HG1 The Structure Plan Housing Requirement, HG2-HG6 Housing Allocations by settlement category, HG7 Affordable Housing within Village Frameworks, HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing	<b>2004</b> 7.6	Cambridgeshire <b>2004</b> 7.3	<b>2003</b> 7.8  <b>2002</b> 6.1	Cambridgeshire <b>2003</b> 7.2  East of England <b>2003</b> 6.6  <b>2002</b> 5.6	House price to earnings ratio in South Cambs shows a slight improvement on the 2003 figure but there are still significant problems with housing affordability.	Land Registry & Annual Survey of Hours & Earnings (ASHE)  House prices are first quarter of year (January-March) averages. Earnings data is collected in the month of April.

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	31) % of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'	HG7 Affordable Housing within Village Frameworks HG 8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing	<p><b>2004-2005</b> 19.3%</p> <p>108 affordable dwellings completed district-wide.</p> <p>A total of 559 dwellings completed district-wide.</p>	No data available.	<p><b>2003</b> 19%</p> <p>Average over period <b>1999-2003</b> 9.8%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>2003</b> 12%</p> <p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough <b>Average over period 1999-2004</b> 11.4%</p>	<p>Rate is low compared to urban districts like Cambridge City, although actual numbers compare favourably with other Districts. The total affordable stock as of March 2005 stands at 7741 dwellings. Numbers of dwellings provided do not meet needs indicated by housing needs surveys.</p> <p>Major developments that will come forward through the Local Development Framework will provide a significantly greater level of affordable provision than has been possible in developments until now.</p>	District monitoring. Structure Plan AMR Indicator L.
Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	32) % adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies.	<p><b>2003</b></p> <p>19.66% of people who replied strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement "I can influence decisions affecting my local area"</p>	Cambridgeshire <b>2003</b> 17.22% of people who replied strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement "I can influence decisions affecting my local area"	<b>2002</b> 22.0%	Cambridgeshire <b>2002</b> 21.0%	<p>Although the rate compares favourably to the county comparator, only 1 in 5 people feel they can influence local decisions and there is scope to improve performance.</p>	<p>Quality of life survey 2003 – Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The Quality of life survey is not undertaken regularly so data availability for this indicator will be limited during the course of the LDF period.</p>
	33) % adults who had given support to others (non-family) in past year	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies.	<p><b>2003</b></p> <p>80.67% of people who replied said they had given support to others (non-family) in the last year</p>	<b>2003</b> 79.96% of people who replied said they had given support to others (non-family) in the last year	Data not available.	Data not available.	<p>Quality of life survey 2003 – Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002.</p> <p><b>Data availability</b></p> <p>The Quality of life survey is not undertaken regularly so data availability for this indicator will be limited during the course of the LDF period.</p>	

Sustainability Appraisal Objective	Significant Effects Indicator	Linkages to Local Plan 2004 policies	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
			South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>								
Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	34) a) Unemployment rate b) Incapacity benefit	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Uses, EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses, EM3 Limitations on the Occupancy of new premises in South Cambridgeshire, EM4 Research Establishments, EM5 Employment at Cambourne, EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Settlements, EM7 Expansion of Existing firms at Villages, EM8 Loss of Employment sites in villages	<b>April 2005</b> a) 0.8%  <b>October 2005</b> b) 2,300	Eastern Region <b>April 2005</b> a) 1.8%  <b>October 2005</b> b) 171,100	<b>January 2004</b> a) 1.0% b)  <b>January 2003</b> a) 1.1% b)	Cambridgeshire <b>January 2004</b> a) 1.7% b)  Cambridgeshire <b>January 2003</b> a) 1.7% b)	The unemployment rate in the District has remained consistently low and there is a lower proportion of people on incapacity benefit compared with the County as a whole.	Nomis / Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group  Office of National Statistics claimant count .  Unemployment figures are calculated using the Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group economically active denominator  Also Structure Plan Annual Monitoring Report Indicator 1
	35) % residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	EM1 Allocations for B1 Employment Uses, EM2 Allocations for B1 and B2 Employment Uses, EM3 Limitations on the Occupancy of new premises in South Cambridgeshire, EM4 Research Establishments, EM5 Employment at Cambourne, EM6 New Employment at Rural Growth and Limited Rural Growth Settlements, EM7 Expansion of Existing firms at Villages, EM8 Loss of Employment sites in villages	<b>2004-2005</b> Data not available.	East of England <b>2001</b> 46.5%	<b>2001</b> 37.2%	N/a	South Cams has a relatively widespread population and more concentrated workplaces. People are on average travelling further to work than they did in 1991.  The new development strategy in the submission LDF addresses this trend and focuses the major levels of development on the edge of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe to help enable more people to live closer to their place of work.	Census of Population  <b>Data availability</b>  Data on this indicator only available in Census years.

## **Appendix 4      Housing Trajectory**

Planning Policy Statement 12 requires local authorities to produce housing trajectories as part of their annual monitoring reports. The housing trajectory constitutes one of the core output indicators that districts are required to monitor. The housing trajectory is an important aspect of the monitoring strategy as it shows the progress that the local authority is making towards achieving its strategic housing requirement and identifies where there is likely to be a shortfall in terms of the number of homes being provided. For this reason a separate appendix of this report is committed to the housing trajectory.

## **Purpose of the Housing Trajectory**

The role of the housing trajectory is to integrate the “plan, monitor, manage” approach to housing delivery by showing past performance and estimating future performance. The housing trajectory illustrates this information in a graphical form. The housing trajectory will compare the levels of actual and projected completions over the period of the LDF with the strategic housing requirement. This will allow the Council to assess whether there is or is likely to be a shortfall in the number of homes completed in relation to the required rate of building. A shortfall or surplus in the number of homes coming forward may indicate a need to review the housing policies set out in the LDF to seek to make the necessary adjustments in build rates. However, it may also be caused by wider economic conditions affecting the overall performance of the housing market, the capacity of the housebuilding industry or by housebuilders/landowners building/releasing land for development at lower rates for other commercial reasons.

## **Housing trajectories for 1995 and 2003 Structure Plan requirements**

This section contains two separate housing trajectories – Firstly, the Housing Trajectory from 1991-2006 shows progress toward the strategic requirement of 11,300 dwellings which was set out in the previous Structure Plan – the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 1995. The majority of the housing development in this housing trajectory has already taken place.

Secondly, the strategic requirement from 1999-2016, set out in the 2003 Structure Plan, is addressed. This trajectory shows early progress toward the total requirement of 20,000 dwellings between 1999-2016, and includes projected completions for the years to 2016 during which the developments planned for by the LDF will be built.

## **Housing Trajectory 1991-2006**

The Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 1995 required that 11,300 dwellings should be built between 1991 and 2006. The Local Plan 2004 was drafted with a view to meeting this requirement.

The Housing Trajectory for the District from 1991-2006 is shown on the pages that follow in Figures A, B, and C.

- Figure A shows the Housing Trajectory for the District in graphical form, showing the completions to date, projected completions to 2006, the annualised Structure Plan requirement to 2006, and the annual housing requirement for South Cambridgeshire taking into account completions and projected completions.
- Figure B shows how cumulative housing completions in the district have progressed in relation to the Structure Plan requirement.
- Figure C shows the data that produces the housing trajectory graph - the completions to date and the projections for 2005/2006 completions on individual allocations in the district, as well as the projected level of future windfall development.

Figure A: South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory – 1991-2006

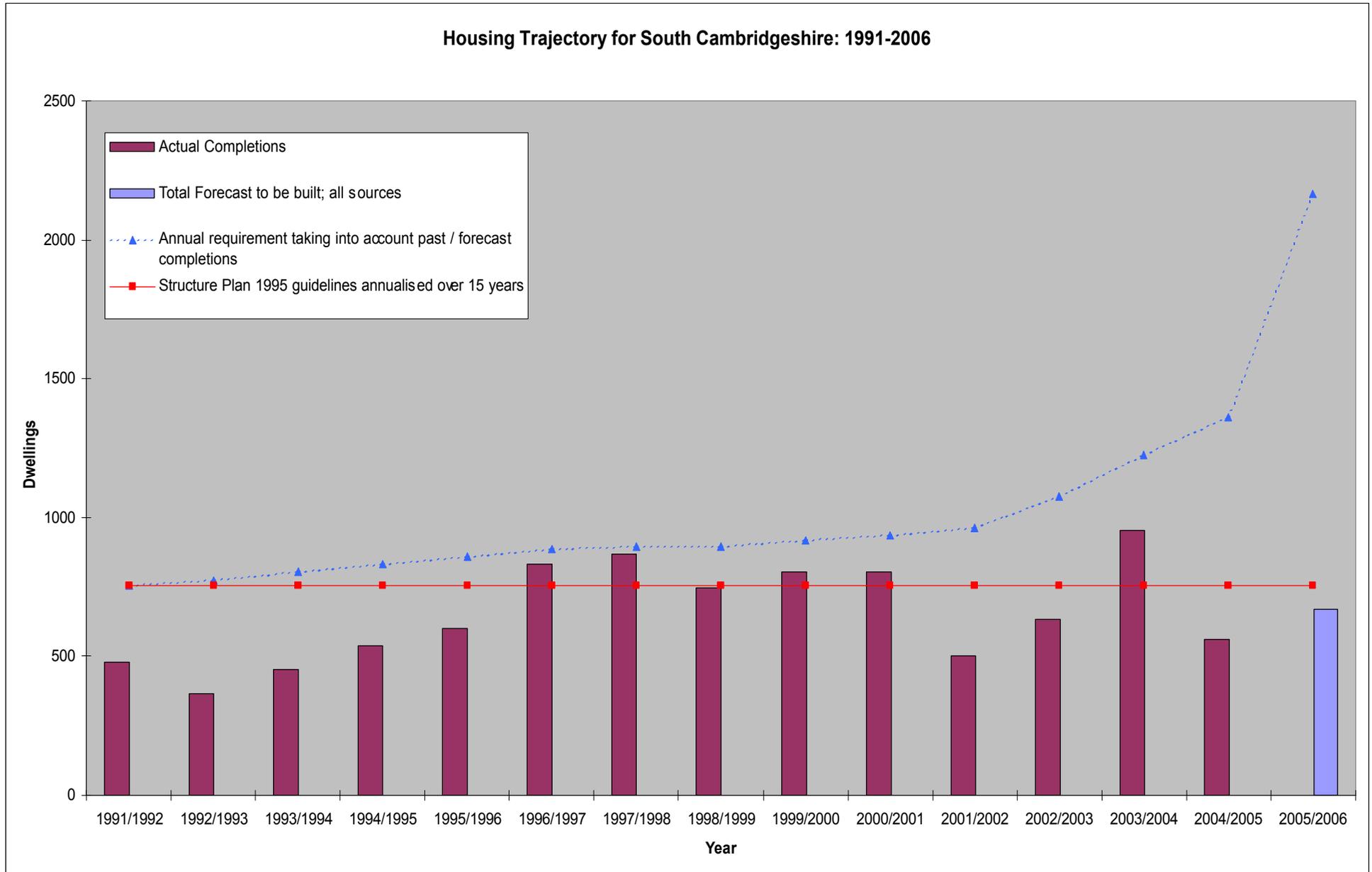




Figure B: Graph showing actual/projected cumulative completions and the annualised Structure Plan requirement

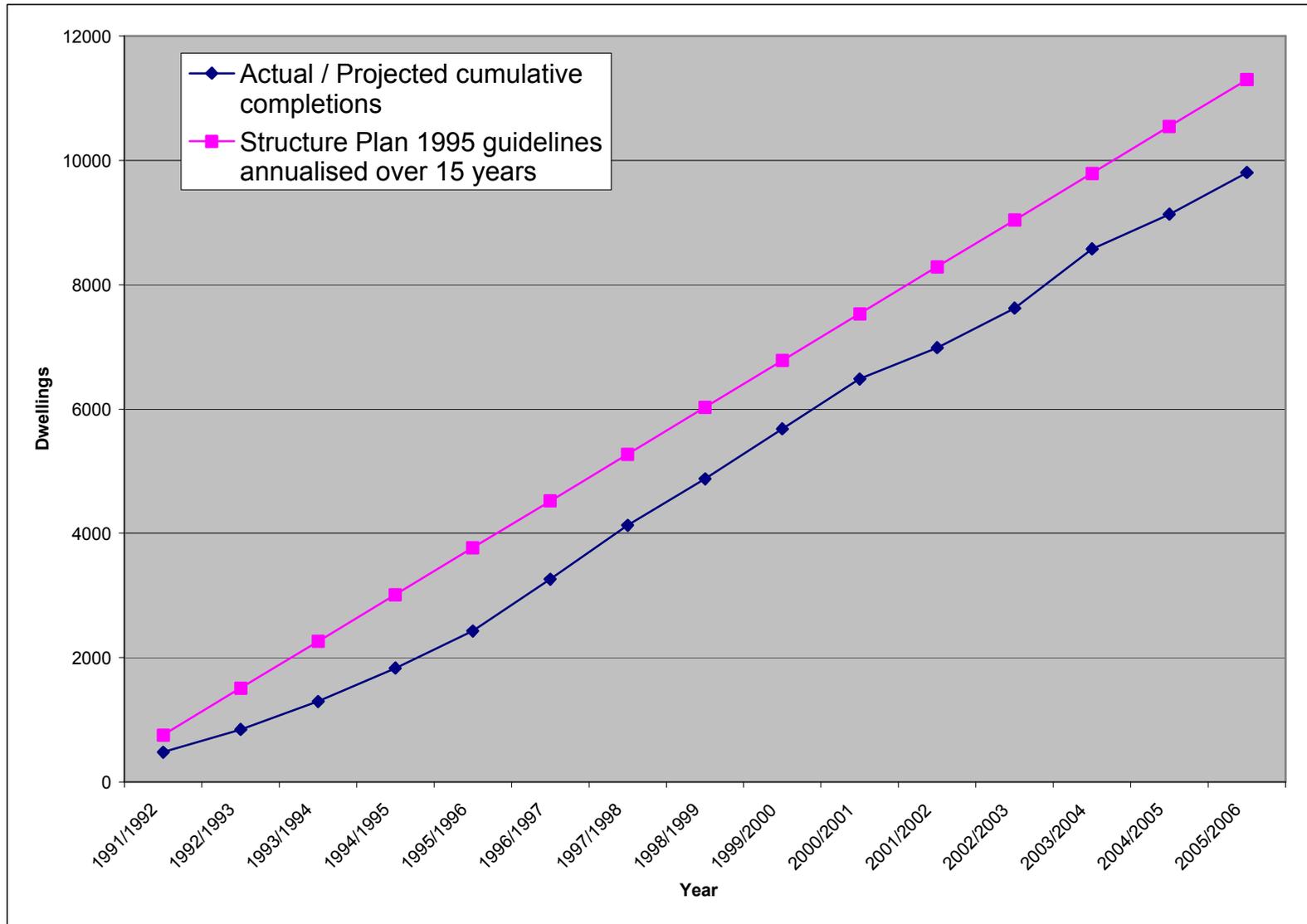


Figure C: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire – table of actual/projected completions by allocation

Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire: 1991-2006																	
Period 1991 - 2006		COMPLETIONS														PROJECTIONS	Total up to 2006
		1991/1992	1992/1993	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997	1997/1998	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	
		*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*7	*6	*6						
<b>Completions</b>	Actual Completions	477	365	451	536	600	831	870	746	804	804	504	634	953	559	-	9134
<b>Edge of Cambridge</b>	Cambridge Northern Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>Rural Development</b>	Rural Allocations in villages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
<b>Existing Permissions</b>	Existing permissions: excluding Cambourne*4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	530	530
	Existing Permissions: Cambourne only	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131	131
<b>Windfalls</b>	Windfalls*5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
	<b>Total forecast to be built; all sources</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>671</b>	<b>9805</b>
	Annual requirement taking account of past / forecast completions	753	773	804	834	861	887	893	896	918	937	963	1078	1226	1363	2166	1495
	Structure Plan 1995 guidelines annualised over 15 years	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	753	11300

Notes:

- \*4 These figures exclude Cambourne. Where sites from Local Plan 2004 now have planning permission, detailed work has been done to assess when they are likely to come forward and all are anticipated to be completed by 2016. All remaining existing permissions have been discounted by 10% to allow for sites that may not come forward.
- \*5 These figures are based upon the latest Urban Capacity Study data. The windfall figures are weighted towards the end of the plan period to take into account those windfall sites that are included within the existing permissions figure
- \*6 For the period 1999-2001, data is only available for the two year period; this figure has been split evenly across the two years in the table.
- \*7 For the period 1997-1999, data on completions is based on gross completions

While the monitoring period as set out in regulation 48 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 is based on the annual period 1<sup>st</sup> April to 31<sup>st</sup> March, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 1995 is based on the period 31<sup>st</sup> June to 1<sup>st</sup> July. Therefore this trajectory is not actually covering the same period that the Structure Plan target is set for. There is an extra 3 months in 1991 that should not technically be included and there is 3 months missing in 2006. Given that the trajectory is not designed to be a wholly accurate process it has been decided that it will be acceptable to assume the houses built in these two periods will not be significantly different given the overall period and they will effectively cancel each other out.

## **Housing Trajectory 1991-2006 Commentary**

Figures A,B and C, which comprise the housing trajectory to 2006, show that there will be a shortfall in housing provision in relation to the strategic requirement from 1991-2006. The total strategic requirement from 1991-2006 amounts to 11,300 dwellings. Figure C shows that, taking into account the projected completions from the 2005-2006 monitoring year (671 dwellings), it is anticipated that by March 2006 9805 dwellings will have been built. This amounts to a shortfall of 1,495 dwellings over the 1991-2006 period.

In figure B, the development of this shortfall over the 1991-2006 period is illustrated by the divergence between the Actual/Projected Cumulative completions (blue line) and the Structure Plan 1995 guidelines annualised over 15 years (purple line).

Figure A plots the year-by-year actual completions figures alongside the annualised 1995 Structure plan requirement of 753 dwellings to be provided each year. It is clear from figure A that, in the early years of the 1991-2006 strategic requirement period, there were significant shortfalls in the number of dwellings that came forward each year in relation to the annualised 1995 Structure Plan requirement of 753 dwellings per year. It was not until 1996/1997 that the level of annual completions began to exceed the 753 dwellings per year figure. It was in the early years of the strategic requirement period that the shortfall developed. Unfortunately, the housing market and housebuilding industry would not appear capable of remedying this shortfall in the period to 2006.

## **Housing Trajectory 1999-2016**

The Housing Trajectory for the District up to 2016 is shown on the pages that follow in Figures D,E,F, G and H:

- Figure D shows the Housing Trajectory for the District in graphical form, showing the completions to date, projected completions to 2006, the annualised Structure Plan requirement to 2006, and the annual housing requirement for South Cambridgeshire taking into account completions and projected completions.
- Figure E shows how cumulative housing completions in the district are projected to relate to the Structure Plan requirement.
- Figure F shows the data that produces the housing trajectory graph - the completions to date and the projections for future years on individual allocations in the district, as well as the projected level of future windfall development.
- Figure G shows the projected level of annual completions to 2016 for the housing allocations on the edge of Cambridge.
- Figure H shows the projected level of annual completions to 2016 for the housing allocations in the rural area.

Figure D: South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory – 1999-2016

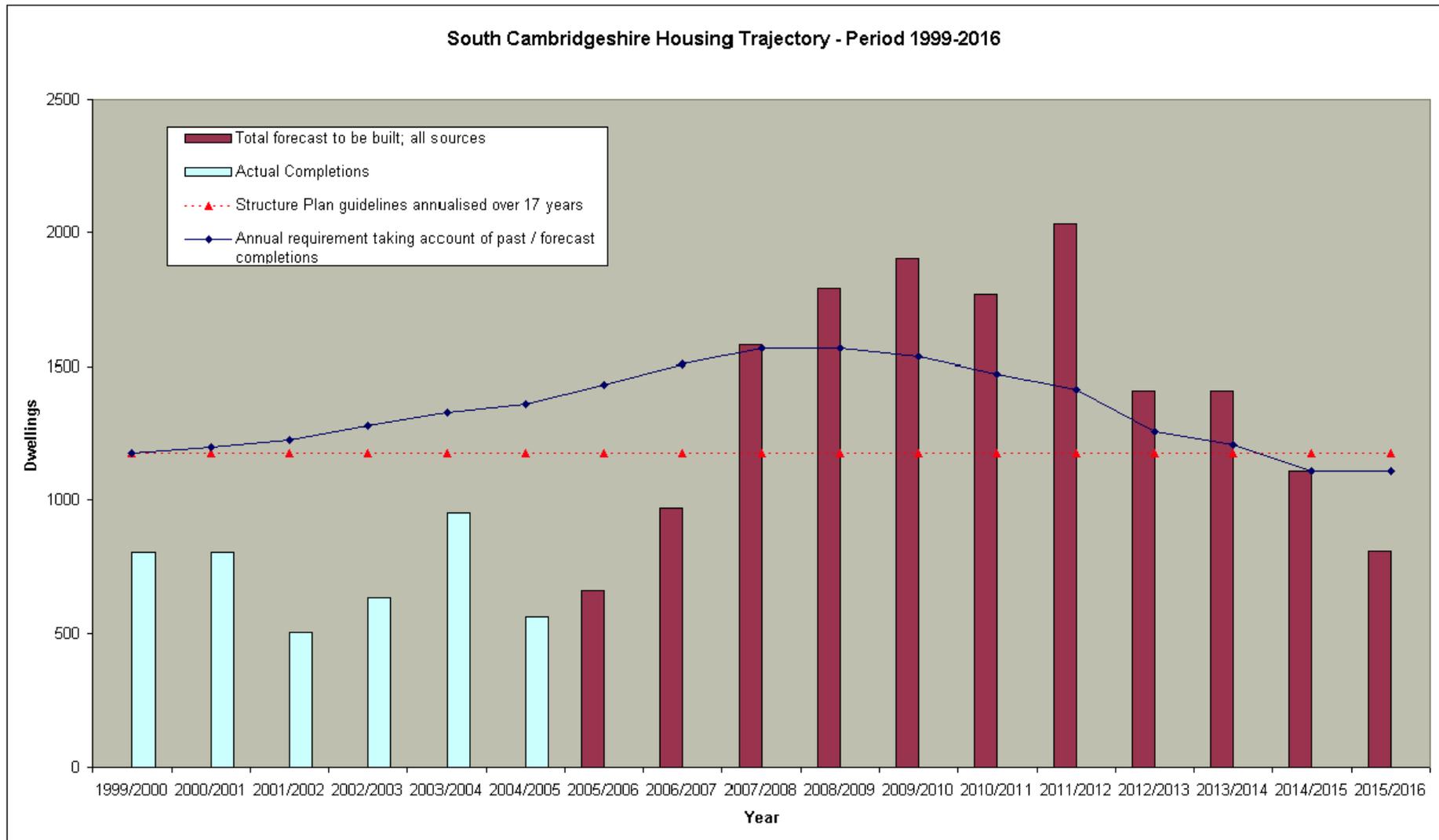


Figure E: Graph showing actual/projected cumulative completions and the annualised Structure Plan requirement

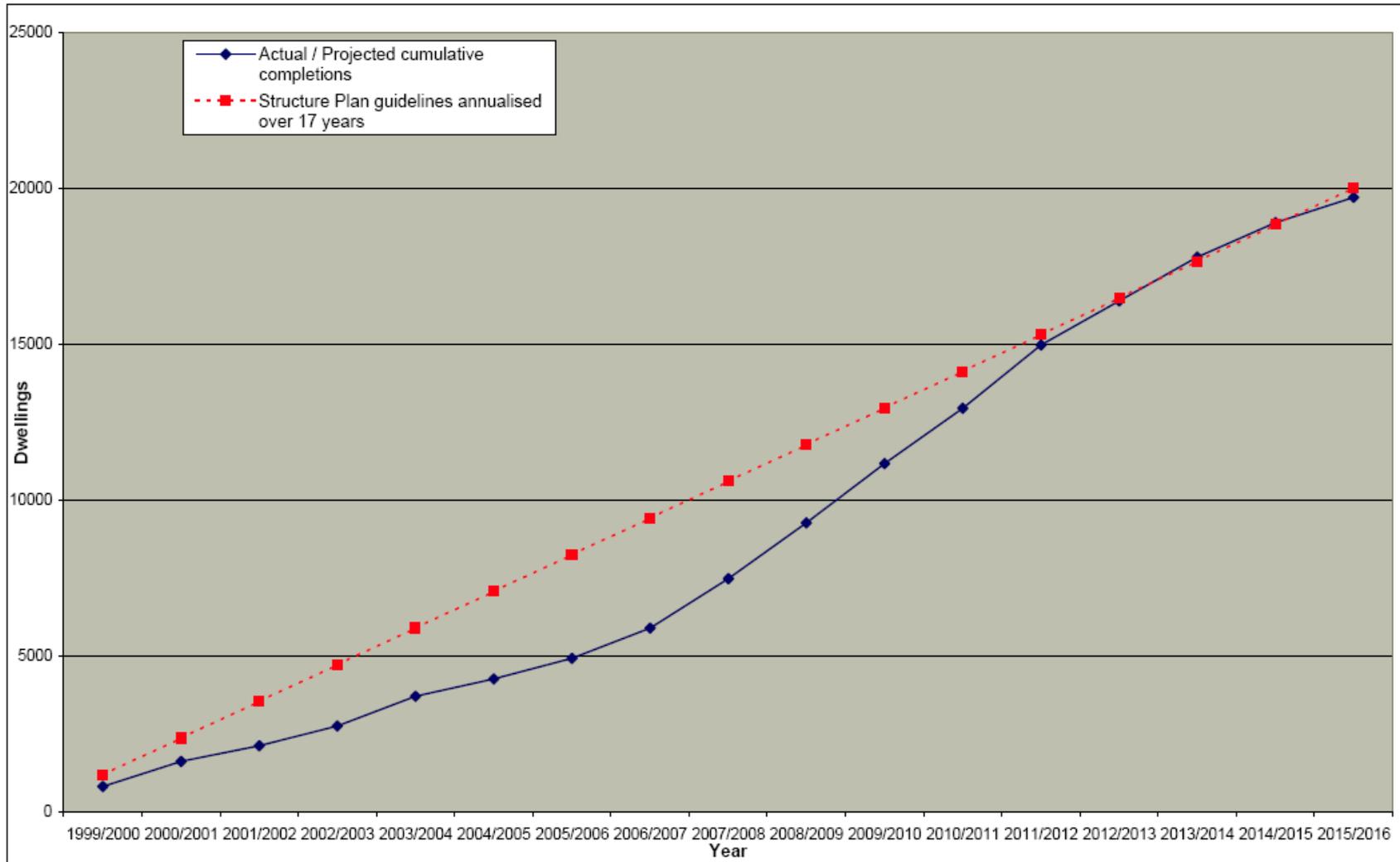


Figure F: Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire – table of actual/projected completions by source

Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire: 1999-2016

	Period 1999 - 2016		COMPLETIONS					PROJECTIONS										Total up to 2016	
	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016		
<b>Completions</b>	Actual Completions	804	804	504	634	953	559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4258
<b>Edge of Cambridge</b>	Cambridge East <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	100	150	300	400	400	400	300	0	0	2050
	Cambridge Southern Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	100	150	200	180	0	0	0	0	0	630
	Cambridge Northern Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	0	225	225	225	225	0	200	200	200	0	0	0	1500
<b>Northstowe</b>	Northstowe <sup>2</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	200	550	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	5300
<b>Rural Development</b>	Rural Allocations in villages	-	-	-	-	-	0	122	179	94	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	459
	Rural Brownfield Allocation: Bayer Cropscience	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	40	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	250
	Rural Allocations Cambourne extra density <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	140	140	140	140	140	0	0	0	0	0	700
<b>Existing Permissions</b>	Existing permissions: excluding Cambourne <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	530	471	410	205	74	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1706
	Existing Permissions: Cambourne only	-	-	-	-	-	131	130	367	237	237	236	236	0	0	0	0	0	1574
<b>Windfalls</b>	Windfalls <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	0	20	61	102	142	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	1273
	<b>Total forecast to be built; all sources</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>661</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>1582</b>	<b>1793</b>	<b>1902</b>	<b>1770</b>	<b>2034</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>1108</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>19700</b>	
	Annual requirement taking account of past / forecast completions	1176	1200	1226	1278	1327	1358	1431	1508	1568	1566	1534	1473	1413	1258	1208	1108	1108	300
	Structure Plan guidelines annualised over 17 years	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	20000

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Whilst this figure does not include any houses on the Airport site itself, the developers are of the opinion that development could start on this site in 2014/2015

<sup>2</sup> Gallagher Estates indicates that it is possible that 5300 dwellings may be completed by 2016 rather than the policy target of 6000 dwellings. However, every effort will be made to deliver the full target

<sup>3</sup> These figures include the extra 700 dwellings that can be built in Cambourne through increasing the density to 30dph across the village

<sup>4</sup> These figures exclude Cambourne. Where sites from Local Plan 2004 now have planning permission, detailed work has been done to assess when they are likely to come forward and all are anticipated to be completed by 2016. All remaining existing permissions have been discounted by 10% to allow for sites that may not come forward.

<sup>5</sup> These figures are based upon the latest Urban Capacity Study data. The windfall figures are weighted towards the end of the plan period to take into account those windfall sites that are included within the existing permissions figure

<sup>6</sup> For the period 1999-2001, data is only available for the two year period; this figure has been split evenly across the two years in the table.

Figure G: Edge of Cambridge Housing Allocation Trajectory

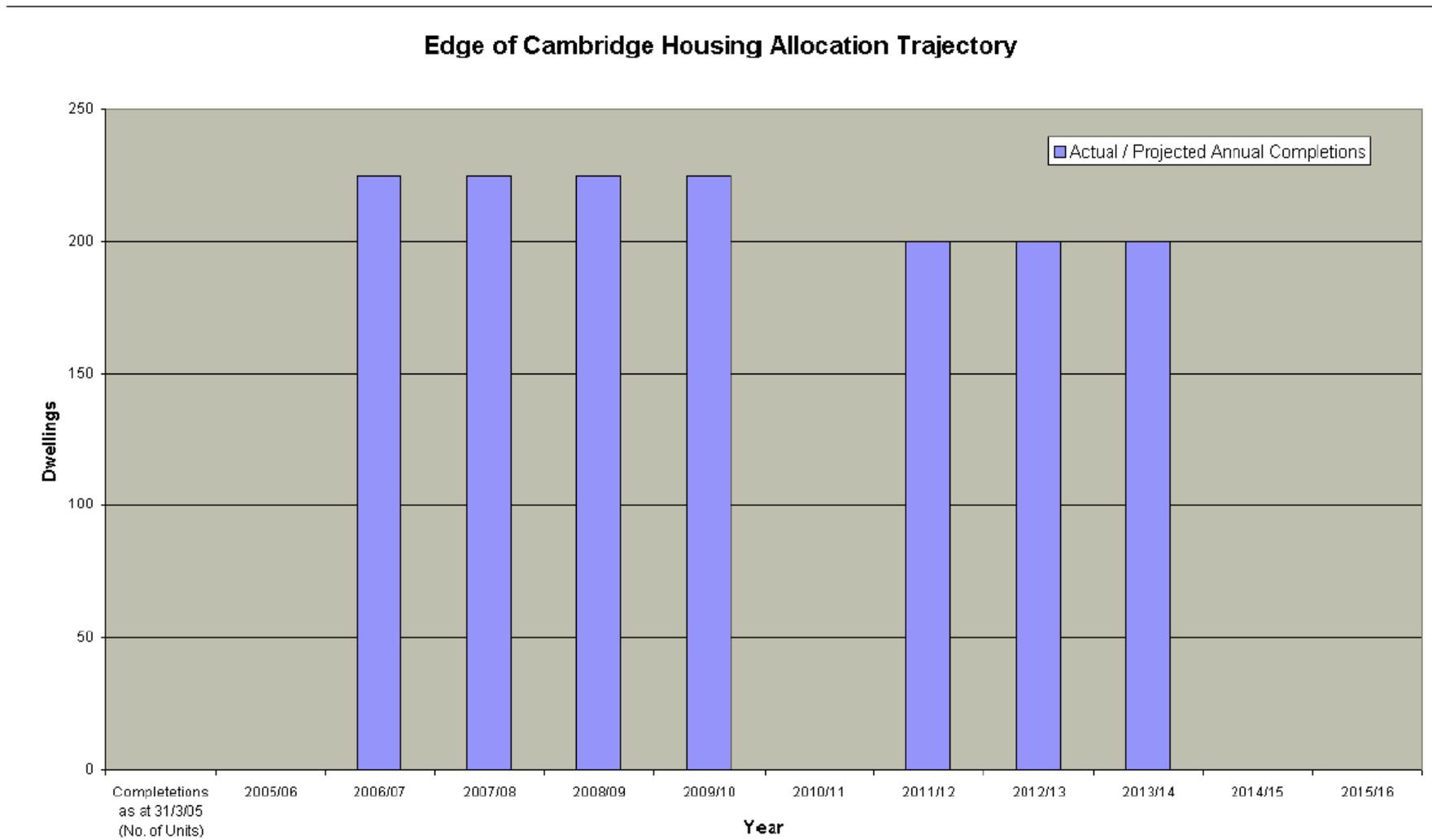
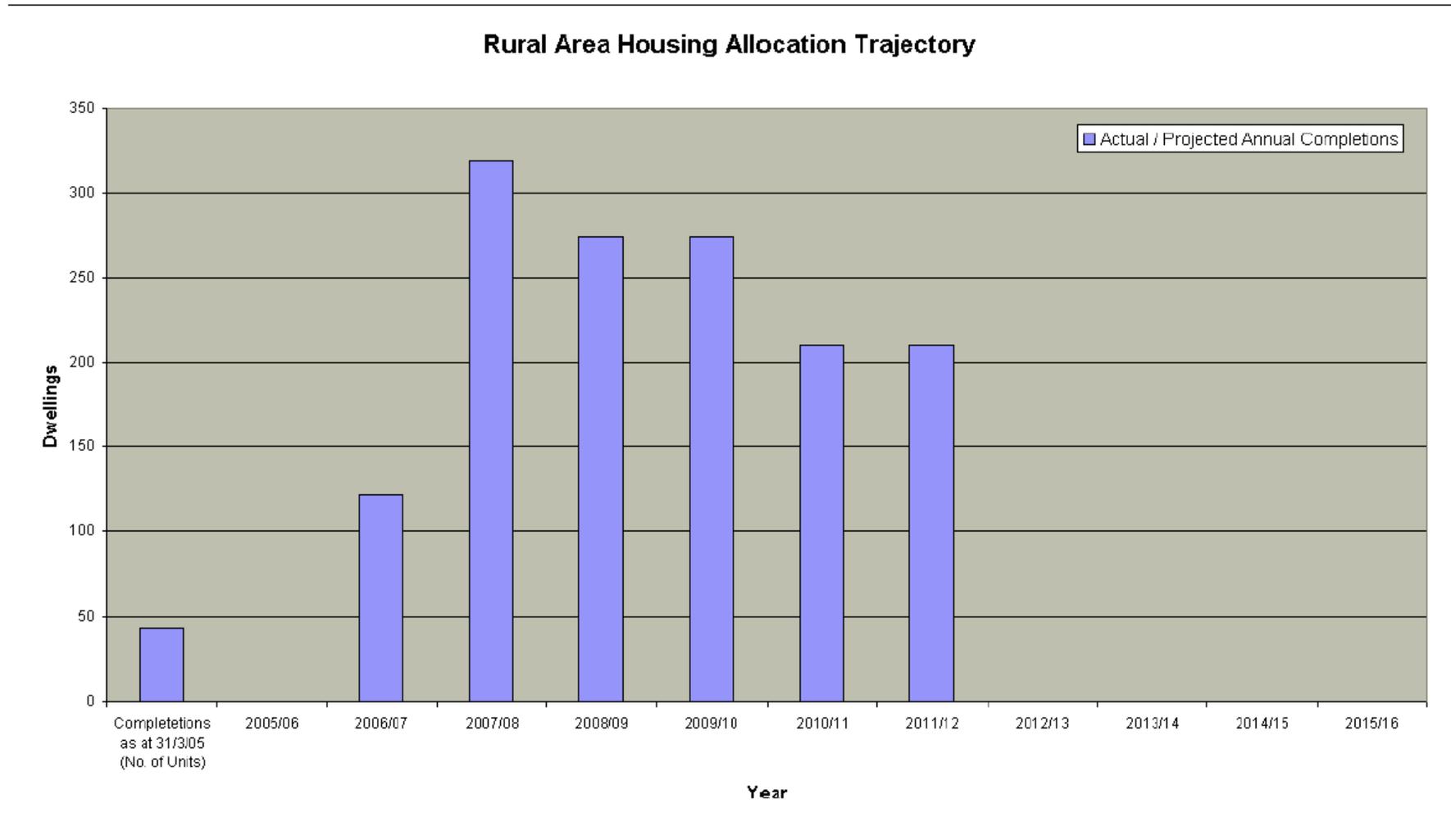


Figure H: Rural Area Housing Allocation Trajectory



## **1999-2016 Housing Trajectory Commentary**

### *Initial shortfall in provision*

Figure D shows that, as of 2004/2005, the level of completions is some way below the structure plan housing requirement. Between 1999 and 2005, 4258 dwellings have been completed, whereas the overall Structure Plan requirement of 20,000 dwellings between 1999 and 2016 implies that expected level of completions by 2005 would be 7056 dwellings. It is anticipated that this shortfall of 2798 dwellings will be made up gradually over the next ten years as the major developments set out in the LDF come on stream.

### *Meeting the Strategic Requirement*

It is estimated, as shown in figure E, that completions in 2005-2006 and 2006-2007 will continue to be below the annualised structure plan allocation of 1176 dwellings, with 661 dwellings projected for completion in 2005-2006 and 968 dwellings in 2006-2007. The annual level of completions in the district is predicted to increase significantly in 2007/2008 to around 1582 dwellings and to remain at a level above the annualised Structure Plan allocation until 2014/2015. It is during these years between 2007 and 2015 that it is anticipated the shortfall in housing provision will be eliminated, with the high level of housing completions through the district being underpinned by the progression of developments at Northstowe, Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe. The cumulative level of completions in the district is projected to draw level with the cumulative Structure Plan requirement in 2012/2013.

### **Implications of Housing Trajectory for policy content of the LDF**

As of 2004/2005 there are no grounds to amend the policy content of the LDF in the light of the housing trajectory. As of 2004/2005, informed predictions have been made as to the timescale within which the developments set out in the LDF will come forward and the speed with which they will be developed, and at present it is considered probable that the Structure Plan housing allocation will be met. There is therefore no reason to revise the LDF strategy on the basis of this housing trajectory; it will be the role of the housing trajectory in future annual monitoring reports to examine the success of the LDF policies in bringing forward the necessary housing development.

Any changes to the policy content of the Local Development Framework that the Council considers necessary as a result of this Annual Monitoring Report are set out in Section 8 *Amendment and Replacement of Policies*.

Note 1 Preparation of the Housing Trajectory sets out the methodology for preparing the housing trajectories for this Annual Monitoring Report.

### Note 1: Preparation of the Housing Trajectory

The methodology used for preparing the South Cambridgeshire housing trajectory reflects that set out in the Good Practice Guidance. The starting point for the preparation of the trajectory is the requirement set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 that there should be 20,000 homes provided in South Cambridgeshire before 2016.

There are five key variables that needed to be taken into account in preparing the trajectory:

- (a) Total Actual Completions
- (b) Total Projected Completions
- (c) Annualised Strategic Allocation (plan)
- (d) Annual housing requirement taking into account actual/projected completions
- (e) Amount of dwellings that the district is above or below their cumulative allocation at any time (monitor)

Data for Variable (a), **Total Actual Completions**, was obtained from Cambridgeshire County Council's annual survey of completions. The trajectory shows data going back to 1999.

The data for Variable (b), **Total Projected Completions**, was obtained by the following process:

- Projected completions on each of the housing allocations were estimated
- The projected annual rate at which "windfall" development comes forward, estimated in the urban capacity study and recently updated, was taken into account. Windfall developments are developments on sites that are not allocated in the Local Plan but which come forward when a site unexpectedly becomes available for development.

Figure (c) shows the estimates of future completions on allocations on through windfall development.

Variable (c), the **Annualised Strategic Allocation**, is the Structure Plan housing requirement of 20,000 annualised over the period from 1999-2016. The Annualised Strategic Allocation gives the number of dwellings that would need to be completed in each year in order to meet the total Strategic Allocation figure of 20,000. The annualised strategic allocation is calculated by dividing the total strategic allocation – 20,000, by the number of years in the period over which the allocation should be achieved – seventeen years (1999-2016). The annualised strategic allocation is therefore 20,000/17 years = 1176 dwellings per year.

Variable (d), **the annualised housing requirement taking into account actual and projected completions**, is obtained for any given year by the following calculation:

*(Total annual strategic housing requirement) – (Total cumulative completions/projected completions up to but not including the year in question)  
Number of years left in the monitoring period*

The resultant figure is the number of homes that need to be built in that year in order to stay on course for meeting the overall strategic requirement.

Variable (e), **the amount of dwellings that the district is above or below their cumulative allocation at any time**, is calculated by subtracting the sum of the annual completions at the a particular point in time from the number of dwellings entailed by the strategic allocation at that point in time.

**Appendix 5      Site Specific Local Output Indicators**

The Site Specific Local Output Indicators relate to the policies that will appear in the Site Specific Policies DPD. Data for these indicators will be published in the future AMRs following the adoption of the Site Specific Policies DPD.

**Table 1: Site Specific Monitoring Indicators**

<b>Housing</b>			
<b>Indicator #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Related Draft LDF Policies</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>SSLO 1</b>	Dwellings completions at the Housing Allocations set out in SP/1	SP/6	Development of housing allocations at the notional density figure set out in the Site Specific Policies DPD
<b>SSLO 2</b>	Residential Densities at Cambourne	SP/4, SP/5	Residential densities at Cambourne meet those required by Policy HG1 - at least 30 dwellings per ha and 40 dwellings per ha in more sustainable locations close to a good range of existing or potential services and facilities and where there is, or there is potential for, Good Quality Public Transport.
<b>Employment</b>			
<b>Indicator #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Related Draft LDF Policies</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>SSLO 3</b>	Development at sites allocated for B1 Employment Use	SP/10	No specific targets; development that comes forward on the sites to be compatible with the specific requirements of the sites and to be compatible with the aim of ensuring sufficient provision of a range of suitable employment land, to respond to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 guidelines.
<b>SSLO 4</b>	Development at sites allocated for B1/B2 Employment Use	SP/11	No specific targets; development that comes forward on the sites to be compatible with the specific requirements of the sites and to be compatible with the aim of ensuring sufficient provision of a range of suitable employment land, to respond to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 guidelines.
<b>Mixed Use Development</b>			
<b>Indicator #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Related Draft LDF Policies</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>SSLO 5</b>	Development at Bayer Cropscience, Hauxton	SP/7	Development of site in accordance with the provisions of Policy SP/2 and the approved Masterplan for the site.
<b>SSLO 6</b>	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe West	SP/1	Completion of development that accords with the CNF West Masterplan.
<b>SSLO 7</b>	Development at Cambridge Northern Fringe East (Chesterton Sidings)	SP/2	Completion of CNF East development in accordance with the forthcoming Masterplan for the site.

<b>SSLO 8</b>	Papworth Everard Village Development	SP/8	In the eventuality of Papworth Hospital relocating to the Addenbrooke's Hospital site  a) Site 1the Papworth Hospital site; and, b) Site 2 – Papworth Everard West Central  to be developed in such a way as to meet the requirements of Policy SP/11 and of the Development Briefs that would be prepared for the sites.
<b>Recreation</b>			
<b>Indicator #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Related Draft LDF Policies</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>SSLO9</b>	Development of additional graveyard west of St Mary's Church, Gamlingay	SP/12	Provision of additional graveyard at site.
<b>SSLO10</b>	Progress of open space allocations	SP/14	Completion of extension to recreation grounds at the sites listed in SP/7.
<b>Environment</b>			
<b>Indicator #</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Related Draft LDF Policies</b>	<b>Target</b>
<b>SSLO11</b>	Green Separation at Northstowe	SP/15	Green Separation at Northstowe to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• extend to protect Conservation areas which extend beyond the village frameworks</li> <li>• have a high degree of public access where appropriate to character and amenity, having particular regard to the character of Conservation Areas</li> <li>• not contain any urban uses such as allotments, playing fields or cemeteries-include enhancement of series of hedged paddocks and small copses adjoining St Michael's Mount.</li> </ul>

