



**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**

Local Development Framework

**South Cambridgeshire
Annual Monitoring Report
2006 - 2007**

December 2007

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South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report

December 2007

Covering the period 1st April 2006 – 31st March 2007

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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This Annual Monitoring Report has two key functions. One is to examine how successful South Cambridgeshire's planning policies have been in achieving their objectives. The other is to assess the Council's progress in producing new planning policy documents, against a timetable set out in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).
- 1.2 The requirement for District Councils to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) each December was introduced by the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This is the third AMR that the District Council has produced and it covers the period from 1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007. This document is set out in the following two distinct parts:

Part One

- 1.3 The first part of this document sets the context for planning policy in South Cambs, and examines the way that the Council has addressed local and regional pressures in its approach to a new planning system. This section also examines the progress which the Council has made against its own timetable for producing planning policy documents, the Local Development Scheme.
- 1.4 Following this is a summary of the performance of the Council's policies against a set of indicators. The Council's planning policies cover a diverse range of topics, but are designed around strategic objectives, such as locating new development in the most sustainable locations. This analysis will therefore look at the way that key planning policies are performing against the targets which have been set for them, but also at the way that contributes to the Council's wider strategic objectives.

Part Two

- 1.5 The second part of the document expands on Part One. It contains a detailed analysis of the District as a whole, and of the specific effect of individual planning policies. This is split into the following sections:
- **Contextual Indicators** – A set of indicators, which together form a general portrait of South Cambs. They cover diverse subjects, often unrelated to planning policy, to give a broad idea of the social, economic and environmental background against which the planning policies operate.
 - **Output Indicators** – These include both statutory Core Output Indicators, set by central government, and Local Indicators, set by the Council. These indicators provide a detailed analysis of the way the Council's adopted planning policies have performed.
 - **Significant Effect Indicators** – These indicators take a wider look at the effects that the Council's adopted planning policies are having on South Cambridgeshire. They are based on the objectives set out in the Council's Sustainability Appraisal documents, and their purpose is to examine the indirect effects that the policies may have.

PART 1

2 Context

South Cambridgeshire and the Cambridge Sub-Region

- 2.1 South Cambridgeshire is a large rural District, which entirely surrounds the City of Cambridge. Together, the area covered by the City and South Cambs Districts are within an area called the Cambridge Sub-Region, which also extends to the ring of market towns beyond South Cambs, which surround the City. The Cambridge Sub-Region is a notional area used to measure the economic and social impact of Cambridge City on its surroundings. In order to understand the economic, social and environmental pressures, which are at play in South Cambs, it is important to view the District as part of this wider Sub-Region.

The New Planning System and South Cambridgeshire

- 2.2 In September 2004, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act marked the beginning of a new system of plan making, which aims to replace Local Plans with new Local Development Frameworks (LDF). South Cambridgeshire District Council has been one of the first local authorities in the country to embrace the new LDF system, and in November 2006 became the first to have a Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD) found “sound” by independent Inspectors. Chapter 3 sets out the progress that the Council has made to date in producing the documents, which will make up its LDF.
- 2.3 The Cambridge Sub-Region has a thriving economy and is subject to great pressure for development, especially for new housing to bring about a better balance between jobs and homes. It is one of the governments’ growth areas. South Cambs is a generally rural area and it is important that any increase in development should be handled sensitively with regard to existing residents and the built and natural environment. Equally, development must also be planned with consideration of climate change and its impact on carbon emissions. The Council aims to address the diverse and often conflicting pressures of economic development, social needs and local and global environmental issues in a positive and proactive way in its emerging Local Development Framework. Further details of the Council’s strategy for future development, as set out in the emerging planning policy documents of the Local Development Framework, are set out in the Summary in Chapter 4 below.

Structure and Role of the Annual Monitoring Report

- 2.4 The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is intended to show how the Council’s adopted planning policies perform over time, and to highlight any trends which may need to be addressed through the revision of these policies. The planning policies which were adopted in the monitoring year which this document covers (1st April 2006 to 31st March 2007) were the ‘saved’ policies of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, and towards the end of the monitoring year, the Core Strategy DPD (adopted January 2007). This AMR document essentially monitors the performance of the Local Plan policies. However, the indicators included within this and past AMR documents are based on the policies of the Council’s emerging Local Development Framework (LDF). It was considered that, whilst the Local Plan policies were not designed to perform against these objectives, this

approach would allow a consistent analysis of the way the adopted policies performed over time. This will, for instance, help to highlight any change in performance, which is brought about by a new planning policy.

- 2.5 Next year's AMR, due to be published in December 2008, will be able to consider the application of the policies in the Core Strategy throughout an entire monitoring year. Following the adoption of further LDF documents in the 2007/08 monitoring year, especially the Development Control Policies DPD, the next AMR will also be in a position to comment to some extent on the performance of these policies. With the adoption of the current emerging Area Action Plans, the AMR will also monitor the specific effect that these documents have. The analysis of the policies in the emerging LDF can only be conducted over a period of years as development approved under those policies is implemented.

3 Progress Against the Local Development Scheme

- 3.1 Government guidance for Annual Monitoring Reports specifies that they should compare the Council's progress in producing planning policy documents over the past year with the timetable set out in the Local Development Scheme (LDS). The Council updates its LDS on a regular basis, most recently in July 2007. However, it is appropriate to judge performance in the last monitoring year against the version of the LDS, which was adopted at the beginning of the period, and take account of any revision to the scheme during the monitoring year. The LDS adopted in May 2005 was the current scheme at 1st April 2006. A revised scheme was submitted to the Government Office in September 2006 and published in draft on the Council's website. Whilst Go East did not formally approve it, it is a relevant indicator of the Council's position on the preparation of DPDs part way through the monitoring year. The Key Milestones Charts from the two LDS documents are set out on pages 8 and 9. The main differences between the schemes relate to the timings of the public examinations of the different DPDs and the subsequent need to revise the dates for the Inspectors' reports and adoption by the Council. This was because of the approach taken by the independent Inspectors appointed to examine all the DPDs.
- 3.2 The following commentary explains the progress of the various planning policy documents which the Council is producing, in comparison to the key milestones charts, but also the progress made since the end of the monitoring year.

Development Plan Documents Submitted to the Secretary of State in January 2006

- 3.3 Following extensive public consultation, South Cambridgeshire District Council submitted six Development Plan Documents to the Secretary of State in January 2006, of which the Core Strategy was one. These documents were then subject to a further six-week period of public consultation, followed by public examinations conducted by two independent Inspectors. The Core Strategy was the first of these documents to be examined, and the only one, which the Council was able to adopt within the 2006/07 monitoring year (in January 2007).
- 3.4 Between them, the six documents are intended to entirely replace the Local Plan. The documents are as follows:
- **Core Strategy**, which sets out the overall approach to development in the district, including the number of houses to be built and the strategy behind this.
 - **Development Control Policies**, which will guide decisions on planning applications. These policies therefore cover a very wide range of topics, such as housing and employment development, travel, environmental issues and the Cambridge Green Belt.
 - **Area Action Plans for Northstowe, Cambridge Southern Fringe and Cambridge East**. These three documents set out the planning framework for three areas of major growth within the district; these are the proposed new town of Northstowe, and two major developments on the urban fringe of Cambridge.

- **Site Specific Policies**, which will detail the policies, which relate to certain sites in the district, including housing and employment allocations on a smaller scale than those put forward in the Area Action Plans.

- 3.5 The Key Milestones Chart shows that the May 2005 version of the LDS anticipated that all six of these DPDs would be subject to public examinations together between July and October 2006. South Cambridgeshire District Council was one of the first to bring LDF documents to the examination stage and the first LDS was prepared on the basis of the Council's understanding of how the new plan-making system would be implemented. It was approved by the Government Office, who raised no questions to the scheme in relation to the examination programme. In the event, the independent Inspectors who were appointed to examine these documents decided that rather than conduct their examinations consecutively, as anticipated in the LDS 2005, they should report on certain documents separately before considering the next. Once this approach was understood the Council prepared a revised LDS in September 2006.
- 3.6 The Core Strategy DPD was the first LDF document to be examined, and the Council received the Inspectors' Report into the examination in November 2006. This was significantly earlier than the date predicted by the Key Milestones Chart in the 2005 LDS, of between March and June 2007.
- 3.7 The Development Control Policies DPD was the next LDF document to be examined, in October 2006. The Inspectors' Report was received in May 2007, after a delay of around a month, during which the government embargoed all reports due to the local elections. Following receipt of this report, the DPD was adopted in July 2007. The Northstowe Area Action Plan was examined from December 2006 to January 2007, a report received in June 2007 and the AAP was adopted in July 2007. The 2005 Scheme anticipated that the reports for these documents would be received from the Inspectors in February 2007, whilst the 2006 draft Scheme predicted March 2007 as agreed with the Inspectors.
- 3.8 With the adoption of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs, the majority of the Local Plan policies have been superseded. The adoption of the Northstowe Area Action Plan has provided certainty on the planning policy framework to assist progress on a new planning application for the proposed new town; this was submitted shortly before this AMR was published, in December 2007. This is an important step towards meeting the housing requirement set by the Core Strategy.
- 3.9 Of the next three DPDs, the examinations into the Cambridge Southern Fringe and Cambridge East Area Action Plans were conducted in June and July 2007, around a year later than anticipated by the 2005 Key Milestones Chart but consistent with the draft 2006 Scheme. The Inspector's report into the Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP examination was received in October 2007 a month ahead of the draft 2006 Scheme, while the Cambridge East AAP report is anticipated in December 2007 consistent with the Scheme. It is hoped that these two documents can be adopted in January 2008.
- 3.10 The final document of the first six DPDs is the Site Specific Policies DPD, which is to be examined between November 2007 and January 2008. It is anticipated that this document will be adopted in Spring 2008. Once this DPD has been adopted, the Local Plan will have been entirely replaced by adopted Local Development Framework documents.

Development Plan Documents Currently in Production

- 3.11 In addition to the six Development Plan Documents listed above, the Key Milestones Chart from the May 2005 and the draft September 2006 versions of the Local Development Scheme include other DPDs on which work was to be undertaken. The first of these is the **North West Cambridge Area Action Plan**, undertaken jointly by South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City Councils. Progress on this document was good during the monitoring period, with an Issues and Options consultation held between October and December 2006. This was in advance of the anticipated date in the 2005 LDS, of between April and October 2007, but consistent with the draft 2006 LDS. The City Council requested that the preparation of the AAP should be brought forward, in light of the need for affordable housing, which was demonstrated through the Cambridge Local Plan Inquiry. The timetable was reviewed in response to this, and additional resources were made available with the appointment of a planning consultant to enable work on the AAP to begin in parallel with the completion of the first 6 DPDs. Notwithstanding significant efforts by the joint officer team, the revised timetable was delayed because elected members asked for further work to be done on the site assessment. This was in view of the challenge of seeking to balance the needs of the University with the maintenance of a satisfactory Green Belt setting to Cambridge. Public consultation on the Councils' Preferred Options (the stage referred to in the Key Milestones Chart as 'Pre-Submission Public Participation on Preferred Options') was held from October to December 2007. This was a six-month delay on the draft 2006 Scheme.
- 3.12 Another document listed in the May 2005 Key Milestones Chart is the **Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document**. The Chart lists that this DPD was to be submitted to the Secretary of State between November 2006 and May 2007. However, this programme was revised in the subsequent Local Development Scheme, to allow for a two-stage Issues and Options process. The first issues and options consultation, on the general approach and site selection criteria, was carried out in November 2006. A second issues and options consultation, on options for new sites, was due to take place in September 2007. However, this has yet to take place. Whilst work is underway to identify potential site options, additional work is being carried out to ensure options are available to achieve a deliverable plan, in light of the emerging East of England Plan Single Issue Review on Gypsy and Traveller sites. It is now anticipated that consultation will take place in 2008, and a revision to the LDS to reflect this will be published.
- 3.13 The May 2005 Key Milestones Chart also listed a **Planning Obligations Development Plan Document**, with an Issues and Options public consultation due to take place between November 2006 and March 2007. However, this document could not be produced until the Development Control Policies DPD had been adopted. The extended examination programme for the six DPDs submitted to the Secretary of State in January 2006 had implications for the timetable of this DPD, and its production was delayed. This latest version of the LDS anticipates that this document will be submitted to the Secretary of State around February to March 2008. It also predicts that it will be produced as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to the adopted Development Control Policies DPD, rather than as a DPD in its own right.
- 3.14 The May 2005 LDS also listed several SPD which were to be produced following the original six DPDs. As with the Planning Obligations DPD, the revised examination timetable has meant that officers have focussed their attention on the key DPDs. Due to this, the Council has not until now been able to make the anticipated progress with these SPDs. However, many of these documents are now being produced, and their progress will be reported in next year's AMR.

Key Milestones Chart from the Local Development Scheme, May 2005

KEY MILESTONES CHART													AMR monitoring period 06-07																													
	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
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS																																										
Statement of Community Involvement													1 2 3 4 5																													
Core Strategy	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Development Control Policies	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Site Specific Allocations	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Northstowe AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Cambridge East AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP	1					2					3	4	5	6 & *	7	8	9	10																								
Cambridge NW AAP													1 2 3																													
Travellers													1 2 3			4 5 6 7 8 9 10																										
Planning Obligations													1			2 3 4 5 6																										
SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENTS																																										
Fen Drayton LSA													A B C D E																													
Affordable Housing													A B C D E																													
Sustainable Communities Checklist													A B C D E																													
Northstowe Town Centre													A B C D E																													
Design Guide	A															C			D					E																		
Recreation and Community													A					B C D E																								
Public Art													A					B C D E																								
Note: For the remainder of the timetable after December 2007 see the Local Development Document Profiles																																										
Development Plan Documents															Supplementary Planning Documents																											
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																																										
* 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																																										

Key Milestones Chart from the draft Local Development Scheme, September 2006

KEY MILESTONES CHART													AMR monitoring period 06-07																				
	2003			2004			2005			2006			2007																				
	J	J	A	S	O	I	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	I	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	I	D		
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS																																	
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Site Specific Allocations	1				2				3	4	5	6 &*					7																
Northstowe AAP	1				2				3	4	5	6 &*	7	8	9	10																	
Cambridge East AAP	1				2				3	4	5	6 &*					7	8	9														
Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP	1				2				3	4	5	6 &*					7	8	9	10													
Cambridge NW AAP										1				2				3	4	5													
Travellers													1						2														
Planning Obligations													1						2	3	4	5	6										
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10 Adoption and publication																																	

4 Summary: Performance of Planning Policies

Adopted Planning Policies

- 4.1 The adopted planning policies within South Cambs during the last monitoring year (1st April 2006 to 31 March 2007) consisted of the Local Plan (2004), and at the latter part of the period, the Core Strategy DPD adopted January 2007. As the Core Strategy was adopted towards the end of the monitoring period, it is not reasonable to judge the performance of its policies against the data gathered for the whole period.
- 4.2 Each of the Output and Contextual indicators included in Part Two is set out next to a list of relevant planning policies. These comprise policies in the Local Plan and Core Strategy DPD, as these were the adopted policy documents during the monitoring period. However, they also include policies from the Development Control Policies DPD; this is because the indicators are generally designed around the policies of the LDF. As the Development Control Policies DPD was adopted in July 2007, the effect of its policies will be monitored from in the next AMR document. Some of these policies have been amended, following the document's public examination by an independent Inspector in October 2006. Where relevant the indicators reported in this AMR have been updated to accord with the amended adopted policies. This will allow the data in this AMR to be compared consistently with future AMR documents.

Core Strategy Objectives

- 4.3 The Core Strategy DPD is the first of the new Local Development Framework (LDF) documents to be adopted. It signals a new direction for many areas of planning policy, especially housing provision which moves from a dispersed development strategy across the district to a more urban focused strategy with a small number of large allocations on the edge of Cambridge and the new town of Northstowe. This gives effect to Regional Planning Guidance (RPG6) and the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 and will provide a more sustainable pattern of development. From the first AMR document in December 2005, South Cambs Council has set indicators, which are relevant to the emerging LDF documents, so as to provide a consistent background to analyse the effect of planning policies over time. These indicators are based on emerging LDF policies, which aim to implement the Core Strategy objectives.
- 4.4 A recurring theme throughout the analysis which follows is that the Local Plan policies often do not meet the targets set by the draft LDF documents. This analysis will explain the reasons for this in greater detail, but it is important to understand that this AMR is reporting on a transitional period between the Local Plan and the LDF, and it will therefore take time before the effect of the LDF policies becomes apparent.
- 4.5 The analysis which follows is divided into sections, in a similar way to the Output Indicators in Part Two.

Housing

Housing Completions

- 4.6 A net total of 929 dwellings were completed in South Cambs in the last monitoring year. Policy ST/2 of the Core Strategy requires that 20,000 dwellings are built in the District between 1999 and 2016. So far, housing provision has been below the average annual rate which this figure implies, as understood by RPG6 and the Structure Plan because it will take time for the major developments to come on stream and the trajectory reflects this fact and that it will be necessary to build housing at a greater rate in future years achieve the housing requirement.
- 4.7 The Core Strategy requirement is a continuation of the policies of Regional Planning Guidance 6 (RPG6) and the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan. In setting out this requirement, RPG6 recognised that it represents a step-change in housing delivery, which relies upon the development of a small number of large sites, such as the new town of Northstowe and major urban extensions to Cambridge City, such as Cambridge East and Cambridge Southern Fringe. The complex nature of these large sites means that they will only begin to deliver substantial amounts of housing later in the plan period. Therefore, even though housing development currently appears to be significantly below the required annual rate, it is anticipated that the shortfall will be made up by the end of the plan period. This is illustrated by the housing trajectory on page 34.
- 4.8 At the beginning of the monitoring year, the average annual rate of housing provision necessary to meet the Core Strategy requirement was 1,491 dwellings. This means that the actual provision of 929 dwellings was some 562 short of this requirement. However, the housing trajectory in the last AMR predicted 1,245 completions this year, some 316 more than were completed. The shortfall in housing development is due to an unexpected downturn in building rates at Cambourne, where much of the housing supply was anticipated. It has been ascertained that this downturn in development was due to a delay in the determination of reserved matters permissions for the rest of the village, and this represented only a short-term uncertainty, which should not hinder future development. In addition to this, it was found that an unprecedented 120 dwellings were lost in the period. Many of these losses were related to affordable housing developments, which in some cases have involved the redevelopment of housing sites; it is anticipated that all of these sites will be completed in the 2007-2008 monitoring year.

Changes to the Pattern of Housing Development in South Cambs

- 4.9 The housing trajectory demonstrates what will be a change in the nature of housing delivery in South Cambs. Previously, the Local Plan made a large number of significant allocations at villages. The emerging LDF makes relatively few, but far larger strategic, urban focused allocations, which are intended to provide the majority of housing in the District up to 2016 and beyond. These emerging housing allocations are intended to offer the most sustainable locations for development, with good public transport links and close to local services and sources of employment.
- 4.10 Many of the objectives of the new Core Strategy are based on this new pattern of housing provision. This is the major reason for some of the Local Plan policies not performing well to the requirements of indicators based on emerging LDF policies, such as the number of dwellings built on previously developed land, and the percentage of all housing which is affordable.

Housing Built on Previously Developed Land (PDL)

- 4.11 The amount of development on previously developed land has fluctuated between 20-30% over the past few years, and this trend is continued this year with 24% on PDL. Much of the current housing development is on Local Plan housing allocations, which are distributed throughout the District amongst the villages, often on previously undeveloped Greenfield sites. The LDF allocations at the new town of Northstowe, and at Cambridge East, will deliver the majority of housing completions in future years, and much of the areas to be developed are PDL. This will therefore increase the proportion of development which is on PDL in future years, in line with Core Strategy Policy ST/3.

Housing Density

- 4.12 It is important that new housing development makes the best possible use of finite land resources. National government policy has been to increase densities overall, and development in South Cambridgeshire has followed this principle. For the last four years, the average density of development in South Cambridgeshire has been at more than 30 dwellings per hectare. Building housing at greater densities helps to answer the local shortage in housing, whilst not compromising the rural nature of the District. It has been shown that good design can lead to high quality developments at densities which make the best use of land; this is one of the Council's key aims with its Area Action Plans.

Housing Mix

- 4.13 The emerging LDF contains policies, which seek to ensure a mix of housing is provided in the District, to meet local needs. It has been apparent over the last 15-20 years that a high proportion of the houses being built in South Cambs are large properties with four bedrooms or more. The Council has demonstrated that a greater number of small houses are required to meet housing need, and previous AMR documents have included the draft LDF target that 50% of all dwellings built should have one or two bedrooms. This target has been updated in line with the recently adopted Policy HG/2 of the Development Control Policies DPD, which no longer makes a specific requirement of all dwellings, but only of those built on sites of up to 10 dwellings, although the supporting text says the targets should be used as a guide on larger developments. It is therefore no longer appropriate to judge performance against the policies on a District-wide basis. It is clear, however, that a movement towards the draft LDF figures last year has not been maintained this year, with 38% of new properties on sites of up to 10 dwellings having four or more bedrooms, and only 29% having one or two. This is compared with last year's figures for market properties on all sites of 33% with four or more bedrooms, and 30% with one or two.

Affordable Housing

- 4.14 The Council has demonstrated that there is a high level of need for affordable housing in the Cambridge area, and newly adopted policies in the Development Control Policies DPD and Northstowe Area Action Plan require a significant level of affordable housing to be provided as part of new developments. Net provision in the last monitoring year has fallen from last year's figure of 283, to 176. However, gross provision this year was 245, demonstrating the unusually high number of demolitions of affordable houses which took place as housing associations implemented several redevelopment schemes. Policy HG/3 of the newly adopted Development Control Policies DPD requires that 40% of housing on

sites of two or more dwellings should be affordable. This policy has been included in this AMR, so as to measure the difference made by the new policy, as its results are included in next year's AMR. At this stage, only 26% of the houses built on sites hitting the policy threshold were affordable. This target has itself been revised downwards from 50%, following revisions made by the independent Inspector to the Development Control Policies DPD. However the provision of affordable housing through the rural exceptions sites policy has increased, with five sites delivering 85 dwellings, a great increase on the last two years, which had one site each, delivering 36 and 6 dwellings respectively.

- 4.15 It is anticipated that the number of affordable houses built will rise in future years, as the newly adopted LDF policies require a greater provision. This will be particularly affected as the major housing allocations come on stream and start delivering significant levels of affordable housing. With the adoption of the Development Control Policies DPD, there is no longer any specific indicative target for a mix in the types of affordable housing, which should be provided. This information is still monitored in Part Two, as it may be useful to the development of future planning policies – including the preparation of an Affordable Housing SPD. The mix in the monitoring year was 50% social rented and 50% intermediate housing (shared ownership etc).

Gypsy and Traveller Sites

- 4.16 As of January 2007, there were 128 caravans used by the travelling community on land without planning permission. The number of caravans on sites without planning permission reduced by 51 between January 2006 and January 2007. Whilst there were no new permissions for permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites in the monitoring year, 7 planning permissions were granted for a total of 26 caravans, for a temporary period of 3 years. This reflects government guidance, where Councils are in the process of preparing a Development Plan Document which will allocate sites. These permissions go some way to meeting the urgent need in the District, as identified by the Cambridge Sub-Region Travellers' Needs Assessment. Looking to the future, the Council are now working on a Gypsy and Travellers Development Plan Document, which will guide the future provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites.

Employment

Employment Development

- 4.17 The total amount of employment floorspace delivered in the District over the past few years has remained at a fairly constant level, at around 40,000m². Approximately a quarter of this floorspace development has been on sites allocated as part of the Local Plan. The past three years have also seen a consistent 40% of employment floorspace coming forward on previously developed land (PDL). This compares favourably with the amount of housing coming forward on this land, which is typically 10-15% less. In terms of the amount of land developed for employment use, this tends to fluctuate from year to year. An unusually large net total was developed last year, at 13.2 Ha.; this year's net total of 5.91 Ha. is consistent with the level of completions in previous years.

Employment Land Supply

- 4.18 There is a good stock of employment land currently in the planning system. There is more land with full planning permission this year, following a high amount of land with outline planning permission last year.

Employment Land Lost

- 4.19 Only small amounts of employment land have been lost in this monitoring year (3.87Ha.), and in the previous two years (2.74 and 3.78 respectively). Over the three years, none of this land has been located in areas designated by the Local Plan for employment use. This year, the majority of the land lost went to residential use, demonstrating the strong pressure for new houses in the District.

Community Facilities and Local Services

Proximity to Local Services

- 4.20 The government's Core Indicator CO3b requires Districts to monitor the amount of new housing development built in the monitoring year within 30 minutes public transport time of various local services and facilities. These range from GPs and Hospitals to Schools and sources of Employment. This indicator has only been monitored for two years, and due to its complexity, the data is still being refined. Many of the changes between the data for this year and last year are due either to changes in the way the figures are calculated, or relatively small changes in public transport provision, such as a new bus service to Cambourne, where much of the current housing development is located. It is anticipated that the development strategy set out by the Core Strategy will lead to a more sustainable form of housing development in future years, and performance against this indicator will improve in a corresponding manner. It should be noted, however, that performance against this indicator is already very good in most areas, and it is only when the proximity of new development to all of the criteria is considered that the figure becomes particularly low.

Provision of Office (B1), Retail (A1 & A2) and Leisure (D2) Development

- 4.21 The amount of office space completed in the District has increased in each of the last two monitoring years, and a significant amount is also currently coming forwards for development in the next monitoring year. The amount of retail and leisure development coming forward can fluctuate from year to year, as this usually relies on a few large sites.

Built and Natural Environment

Renewable Energy

- 4.22 Only a small amount of renewable energy development was recorded in the last monitoring year. It should be noted that this does not include small renewable energy devices, such as wind turbines and solar panels, which can often be fitted to residential properties and business premises without planning permission, and are therefore outside the planning process and difficult to record.

Flood Risk

- 4.23 There were no final planning permissions granted by the Council in flood risk areas against the advice of the Environment Agency (EA).

Development in Locations of Environmental Importance

- 4.24 There was no development completed in locations of environmental importance.

Part 2

5 Contextual Indicators

Economy

Monitoring Indicators

Number of people in employment (2006)

73,800 (62,500 employed in workplaces)

(Source: NOMIS)

Number of people unemployed claiming Job Seekers Allowance

2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
668	713	664	764	685

(Source: NOMIS)

Economic Activity Rate

	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006
South Cams	84.9%	85.6%	86.8%	85.6%	86.0%
Cambridgeshire	83.0%	83.6%	84.3%	83.6%	81.2%

(Source: NOMIS)

Industrial composition of employee jobs

Industry Sector	2005	2006
Manufacturing	20.2% (11,800)	17.3% (11,200)
Construction	4.8% (2,800)	5.3% (3,400)
Service Industries (Broken down by sector below)	72.4% (42,500)	75.3% (48,800)
Distribution	19.4% (11,400)	17.3% (11,200)
Transport and Communications	4.0% (2,400)	2.5% (1,600)
Banking, Finance	26.5% (15,500)	28% (18,100)
Public Administration	18.3% (10,800)	23.2% (15,000)
Other services	4.2% (2,500)	4.4% (2,800)

(Source: NOMIS)

Business start-ups and closures (VAT registrations) (2006)

Registrations	De-registrations	Business stock	Net gain
490	385	6205	105

(Source: NOMIS)

See significant effect indicator on page 79 for data on previous years.

Commentary

South Cambridgeshire has a successful economy with 86% of its working age population economically active. The local economy is based mainly on service sector industries such as banking and finance, distribution and public administration. The unemployment rate has

remained consistently low at 0.8%, which compares favourably to other Cambridgeshire districts and is one of the lowest rates in the East of England.

The business stock in South Cambridgeshire has increased every year since 1999, indicating the extent to which the economy is growing in the district. In 2006, there was a net gain of 105 firms from the previous year, increasing the total stock of VAT registered firms to 6205.

Housing Affordability

Monitoring Indicators

Gross disposable household income (2006)	
South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire
£31,522	£27,066

(Source: Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

House prices: earnings ratio (2006)		
South Cambridgeshire	Cambridge City	Cambridgeshire
8.3	9.4	7.9

(Source: Land Registry)

See significant effect indicator on page 81 for data on previous years.

Commentary

Whilst the District's population is generally better off than the national and Cambridgeshire average, significant problems remain in terms of the affordability of housing. In 2006, the house price to earnings ratio in the district was 8.3:1, meaning that the average house price was 8.3 times the average annual salary.

The Council's emerging LDF documents contain policies which are intended to make housing in South Cambridgeshire more affordable. For further details, see the explanation of the Council's policies for housing provision (above at page 12).

Energy Consumption and Renewable Energy

Monitoring Indicators

Carbon Dioxide emissions per domestic property per year (2005)			
	Total CO2 emissions	Total domestic CO2 emissions	Domestic per capita CO2 emissions
South Cambs	1,936 kilo tonnes	345 kilo tonnes	2.7 tonnes
Cambridgeshire	6,566 kilo tonnes	277 kilo tonnes	2.5 tonnes
UK	545,775 kilo tonnes	344 kilo tonnes	2.5 tonnes

(Source: DEFRA and Netcen)

See significant indicators on page 95 for data on previous years.

KWh of gas consumed per household per year					
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Cambs	20,291	20,609	20,829	20,068	19,691
Cambridgeshire	20,021	20,331	20,484	19,164	18,731

(Source: BERR)

KWh of electricity consumed per household per year			
	2003	2004	2005
South Cambs	5,621	5,615	5,506
Cambridgeshire	5,147	5,185	5,032

(Source: BERR)

See significant indicator on page 89 for data on previous years.

Water consumption per head per day						
	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Cambridge Water Company	141 litres	142 litres	151 litres	148 litres	148 litres	141 litres
Industry Average	150 litres	150 litres	154 litres	150 litres	151 litres	148 litres

(Source: OFWAT)

Generating potential of renewable energy resources in South Cambridgeshire						
Before 1999	1999 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
16.84	16.85	16.85	16.85	33.63	33.64	33.65

(Source: BERR)

Commentary

The level of carbon dioxide emissions from domestic properties in South Cambridgeshire is falling, as is the consumption of gas, electricity and water by domestic properties. It is hoped that growing awareness of the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve energy will lead to a continuation of these trends in the future. The Council has also taken a pro-active approach in its emerging Area Action Plans, which promote a more sustainable form of development than has been seen in the past, minimising reliance on the private car, and promoting renewable energy generation and high levels of energy efficiency.

The generating potential of renewable energy resources increased slightly in 2006 with the completion of the Smart Life Turbine at Cambridge Regional College. There are a number of schemes with current planning permission and it is hoped that the Council's recently adopted Development Control Policies DPD will help to increase the amount of renewable energy generated in the District. .

Education

Monitoring Indicators

Key stage 2 - % of primary school pupils achieving Level 4 or higher (2005 / 2006)			
	South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	England
English	85.9%	81.6%	79%
Maths	84.2%	78.8%	77%
Science	92.4%	88.2%	73%

(Source: DfES)

% of all 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A*-C grade					
	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006
South Cambs	65.6%	67.0%	68.2%	70.4%	69.2%
Cambridgeshire	54.3%	54.7%	56.2%	58.5%	60.2%

(Source: DfES)

Average point score per student entered into GCE/VCE examinations		
South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	England
803.1	754.0	721.5

(Source: DfES)

% of resident population with NVQ level 1 (equivalent) and above		
South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	England
86%	80.3%	77.7%

(Source: NOMIS)

Commentary

The level of educational attainment in South Cambridgeshire is higher than the national average. The level of GCSE passes decreased slightly from the previous year with 69.2% of all year 11 students obtaining 5 or more GCSE / GNVQ passes at A*-C grade. The pass rate is the 27th highest of all local authorities in England. The percentage of primary school pupils obtaining level 4 or higher in English, Maths and Science also decreased from 2005 but remained higher than the national and Cambridgeshire averages. 86% of economically active 16-74 years olds have some form of qualification.

Health

Monitoring Indicators

Life expectancy at birth (2003-2005)		
	South Cambridgeshire	England & Wales
Males (years)	79.3	76.6
Females (years)	83.9	81.0

(Source: ONS)

% of residents with a limiting long-term illness	13% (17,268 people)
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(Source: ONS)

Commentary

South Cambridgeshire's population has above average health levels, with 75% of residents describing their health as 'good' in the 2001 census. Life expectancies are higher than the national average, with the female life expectancy rate being the 4th highest, and males being the 30th highest of 354 local authorities in England. The percentage of residents with limiting long-term illness is lower than the national average.

Crime and Quality of Life

Monitoring Indicators

Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people					
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Cambridgeshire	90.9	93.6	79.2	73.5	74.9
South Cambridgeshire	59.2	57.0	48.5	43.6	49.9

(Source: Cambridgeshire Constabulary)

% residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark		
	2003	2006
Cambridge	45%	45%
East Cambridgeshire	57%	56%
Fenland	47%	43%
Huntingdonshire	59%	58%
South Cambridgeshire	69%	64%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council, Quality of Life Survey)

% residents who feel their local area is harmonious		
	2003	2006
Cambridge	63%	59%
East Cambridgeshire	60%	50%
Fenland	46%	37%
Huntingdonshire	58%	50%
South Cambridgeshire	67%	57%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council, Quality of Life Survey)

% adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area		
	2003	2006
Cambridge	22%	23%
East Cambridgeshire	16%	14%
Fenland	12%	10%
Huntingdonshire	17%	15%
South Cambridgeshire	19%	17%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council, Quality of Life Survey)

Indices of Multiple Deprivation by super output area (The position of the district out of 354 local authorities, where 1 is the most deprived and 354 is the least deprived)		
	2000	2004
Income deprivation rank	298th	294th
Employment deprivation rank	275th	286th
Overall deprivation rank	342nd	345th
Average Deprivation Score	7.33	6.39

(Source: DCLG)

Commentary

South Cambridgeshire has a low crime rate, with 49.9 crimes being recorded per 1,000 population in 2006/2007. This compares favourably with other Cambridgeshire districts and the national average. The Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, undertaken in 2006, shows that residents also perceive there to be a relatively high level of community safety in the district, with 64% of South Cambridgeshire residents considering that they felt 'safe' or 'relatively safe' after dark. 57% of those surveyed considered that their local area was harmonious with regard to the way different social and ethnic groups interacted. The percentage of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area has fallen since the 2003 survey. The district figure of 17% shows that less than 1 in 5 people feel they have active involvement in local decision-making. Whilst it can be seen that there has been a decrease in the perceived quality of life in South Cambridgeshire in recent years, this trend has been mirrored throughout the rest of the County.

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation 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. 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 345th 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 10th least deprived in England. In terms of average income and levels of employment, the district is ranked 286th and 294th in the country respectively.

Biodiversity

Monitoring Indicators

Number and hectares of land designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI)	948.16 ha, 38 sites
Percentage of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	92%

(Source: Natural England)

See significant indicators on pages 85 and 86 for data on previous years.

Area of Local Nature Reserves per 1,000 population	0.22ha
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(Source: Natural England and NOMIS)

Commentary

South Cambridgeshire is a very rural district, with built-up areas forming a low proportion of its total land area. There are 38 Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the district, a relatively low total of the overall land area of the district. The percentage of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition within the district has increased significantly since the last monitoring period to 92%. This is only 3% behind the Government's Public Service Agreement target of 95% by 2010.

6 Output Indicators

Housing

Indicator CO2a (Core)	Housing Trajectory
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Core Strategy DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/2: Housing Provision

Monitoring Indicators

CO2a (i)	Cumulative number of dwellings completed 1999 – 2007, compared to the Core Strategy Requirement
	1999 - 2007
Net housing completions	6016
Annualised Strategic Requirement	9408 (Shortfall of 3392)

CO2a (ii), (iv) & (v)	Number of dwellings completed in the monitoring year, compared to the Core Strategy Requirement
	2006 / 2007
Net housing completions 2006 / 2007	929
Annualised Strategic Requirement	1176 (Shortfall of 247)
Annual requirement, taking account of past completions	1,491 (Shortfall of 562)

Commentary

2006 / 2007 Monitoring Year

The housing trajectory included in last year's Annual Monitoring Report predicted that 1,245 dwellings would be completed between 1 April 2006 and 31 March 2007. The net total number of dwellings built in this period was only 929, some 316 short of the projected figure. However, a gross total of 1,049 dwellings were built in the monitoring year, demonstrating that an unprecedented 120 dwellings were lost in the period. Many of these losses were related to affordable housing developments, which in some cases have involved the redevelopment of housing sites; it is anticipated that all of these sites will be completed in the 2007-2008 monitoring year.

In addition to this, housing delivery at Cambourne was significantly below the level predicted by last year's AMR. Whilst researching this year's housing trajectory, the Council approached the Cambourne Consortium, the organisation which represents the various developers of the village, and asked them to comment on what was in effect a slow-down in housing delivery. The developers have indicated that this was due to a delay in the determination of reserved matters permissions for the rest of the village and the subsequent uncertainty this caused them in terms of the rate at which development would be able to take place in the future. Based on this

consultation with the Cambourne Consortium, it is anticipated that this has been a short-term problem, and that the rate of housing delivery should pick up in the coming years.

The table below illustrates the specific differences between the prediction made by last year's housing trajectory, and actual completions in the 2006/07 monitoring year.

Comparison Between Predicted Housing Delivery and Actual Completions

	Site	Prediction (net)	Actual (net)	Actual (gross)
Edge of Cambridge	Cambridge East	0	0	0
	Cambridge Southern Fringe	0	0	0
	Cambridge Northern Fringe	60	100	100
	Northstowe	0	0	0
Rural Development	Rural Allocations in Villages	0	0	0
	Rural Brownfield Allocation: Bayer CropScience	0	0	0
	Rural Allocations Cambourne Extra Density	0	0	0
Existing Permissions	Existing Permissions: excluding Cambourne and Arbury Park	722	556	622
	Existing Permissions: Cambourne Only	448	267	267
	Windfalls	15	6	60
	Total	1245	929	1049

Background to the Housing Trajectory

Whilst preparing its recent *Statement of Housing Land Supply* (September 2007), the Council consulted the various landowners, developers and other bodies responsible for developing the sites listed in the housing trajectory table below. The detailed methodology and reasoning for the Council's approach, as well as a site-by-site analysis of the projected housing supply can be read in this document; it is available on the Council's website at www.scamb.gov.uk/ldf under the Annual Monitoring Report heading.

The trajectories for major development sites have been revised from those in last year's AMR document; this is most notable in the case of Northstowe, which the developers advise is now due to start delivering housing a year later than anticipated by the 2006 trajectory, in 2009 / 2010. Northstowe will therefore also deliver 650 fewer dwellings within the Core Strategy plan period (4,150 rather than 4,800).

However, other sites have now been included in the trajectory, which were not previously counted. For instance, the North-West Cambridge site, for which an Area Action Plan is being prepared, is anticipated to provide 400 dwellings during the plan period. The estimate of the number of dwellings to be provided by developing Upper Cambourne, as a result of revised densities, is now 950 dwellings in addition to the original outline planning permission, an increase of 200 on the 2006 estimate.

There has also been an increase in the number of new sites gaining planning permission. Along with NW Cambridge and Cambourne, this has contributed to the increase in the total number of dwellings expected to be built by 2016, despite the reduction in the Northstowe numbers.

Delivery Against the Core Strategy Plan Period

The Core Strategy housing requirement is based on the requirement set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 and Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England (RPG6). This requirement is to deliver 20,000 new dwellings in South Cambridgeshire between 1999 and 2016. If the total housing requirement is divided equally over the period, it translates into an annual requirement of 1,176 dwellings.

The net total of 929 new dwellings completed in South Cambridgeshire in 2006/07 represents a second consecutive rise on the previous year's total completions. Whilst it is clear that this level of housing development is still below what is required by the Core Strategy, the strategy for housing delivery, first set out by RPG6, relied upon a limited number of large sites, and recognised that the required step change in delivery would not take place until those sites came forward for development. It was therefore expected that the annual rate of housing delivery would be lower in the early years and higher later in the plan period.

This pattern of development is borne out by the housing trajectory, which predicts that the larger sites, especially the new town of Northstowe and the urban extensions to Cambridge, will begin to deliver large numbers of houses later in the plan period. The development of such large sites relies on the necessary infrastructure being put in place before houses can be occupied; this creates a time lag between the beginning of development on a site and the completion of houses. Other large sites, such as Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Arbury Park) and the new village of Cambourne, are delivering housing now, and the housing completions are anticipated to be higher in the District next year.

The housing trajectory predicts that 19,871 dwellings will be built in the Core Strategy Plan Period, by 2016. This is within 1% of the Core Strategy Requirement of 20,000 dwellings. However, since this trajectory was produced for the *Statement of Housing Land Supply*, the Council has resolved to grant planning permission (Planning Committee, 3 October 2007) on two major housing sites: in Papworth Everard and at the former Bayer CropScience site in Hauxton. These sites were included within the Council's *Statement*, but the anticipated density of development on the sites was based on assumptions in the Core Strategy DPD. The recent permissions allow for a greater number of houses to be built on these sites, increasing the Papworth Everard site from 310 dwellings to 365 and the Hauxton site from 250 dwellings to 380. Taking these two permissions, and the extra 185 dwellings that they represent into account, an updated housing trajectory would show that an estimated 20,056 dwellings are to be built by 2016, thus exceeding the Core Strategy requirement.

Housing Trajectory for South Cambridgeshire: 1999-2016

Period 1999 - 2016		COMPLETIONS ¹								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
		+2	+2																
Completions	Actual Completions	779	778	502	638	962	550	878	929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6016
Allocations without planning permission	Edge of Cambridge	Cambridge East ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	50	200	300	600	300	300	300	2050
		Cambridge Southern Fringe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	60	120	130	130	100	90	630
		Cambridge Northern Fringe East	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	200	200	200	0	0	600
		North-West Cambridge ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	150	200	400
	Northstowe	Northstowe ⁵	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	150	400	600	650	650	850	850	4150
		Rural Development	Camboorne extra density ⁶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	100	300	350	200	0	0	0	0
	Rural Allocations in villages without planning permission		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	36	34	30	0	0	0	0	0	100
	Rural Brownfield Allocation: Bayer Cropscience		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	50	100	100	100	30	0	0	380
	Rural Brownfield Allocation: Papworth West-Central		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	32	33	0	0	6	16	0	0	87
	Existing Permissions	Camboorne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	350	261	0	0	0	0	0	0	1011
Cambridge Northern Fringe West (Arbury Park)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	
Rural Allocations in villages with planning permission ⁷		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	285	200	129	64	0	0	0	0	959	
Other Estate-level sites ⁸		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370	167	58	8	0	0	0	0	0	603	
Small Sites Already Under Construction ⁹		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	
Small Sites Not Under Construction ¹⁰		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	85	100	60	22	0	0	0	0	312	
Windfalls		Windfalls ¹¹	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	26	57	94	132	132	132	132	132	852
Total forecast to be built; all sources		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1528	1420	1493	1431	1738	1818	1508	1532	1572	20056	
Annual requirement taking account of past / forecast completions		1176	1201	1230	1282	1331	1362	1436	1491	1554	1557	1577	1591	1622	1594	1519	1524	1516	-56
Core Strategy Policy ST/2 requirement annualised over 17 years		1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	1176	20000

Notes:

¹ The number of dwellings shown here as completed in previous years has in some cases been revised from data previously published; this is due to ongoing assessment by Cambridgeshire County Council's Research and Monitoring Department.

² 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.

³ Whilst this figure does not include any dwellings on the Airport site itself, the developers are of the opinion that development could potentially start on site before 2016/2017.

⁴ A figure of 400 dwellings is considered to be a robust minimum for the period up to 2016. Actual numbers will be dependent on phasing and masterplanning of the site.

⁵ The Inspectors' Report into the Core Strategy set a target of 4,800 dwellings to be built at Northstowe by 2016. Based on information provided jointly by Gallagher Estates and English Partnerships, in the light of current progress on the production of a masterplan, the phasing of this development has been revised to a total of 4,150 dwellings to be built by 2016.

⁶ The extra 950 dwellings that can be built in Camboorne by reflecting LDF density policies. This is currently the subject of a planning application by the combined developers of Camboorne, MCA Developments Ltd.

⁷ These figures include rural allocations from Local Plan 2004 which currently have planning permission. Sites have been subject to review through preparation of the Statement of Housing Land Supply.

⁸ These figures include estate-sized (9 dwellings or more) windfall sites, that were not allocations in development plans. Sites have been subject to review through preparation of the Statement of Housing Land Supply.

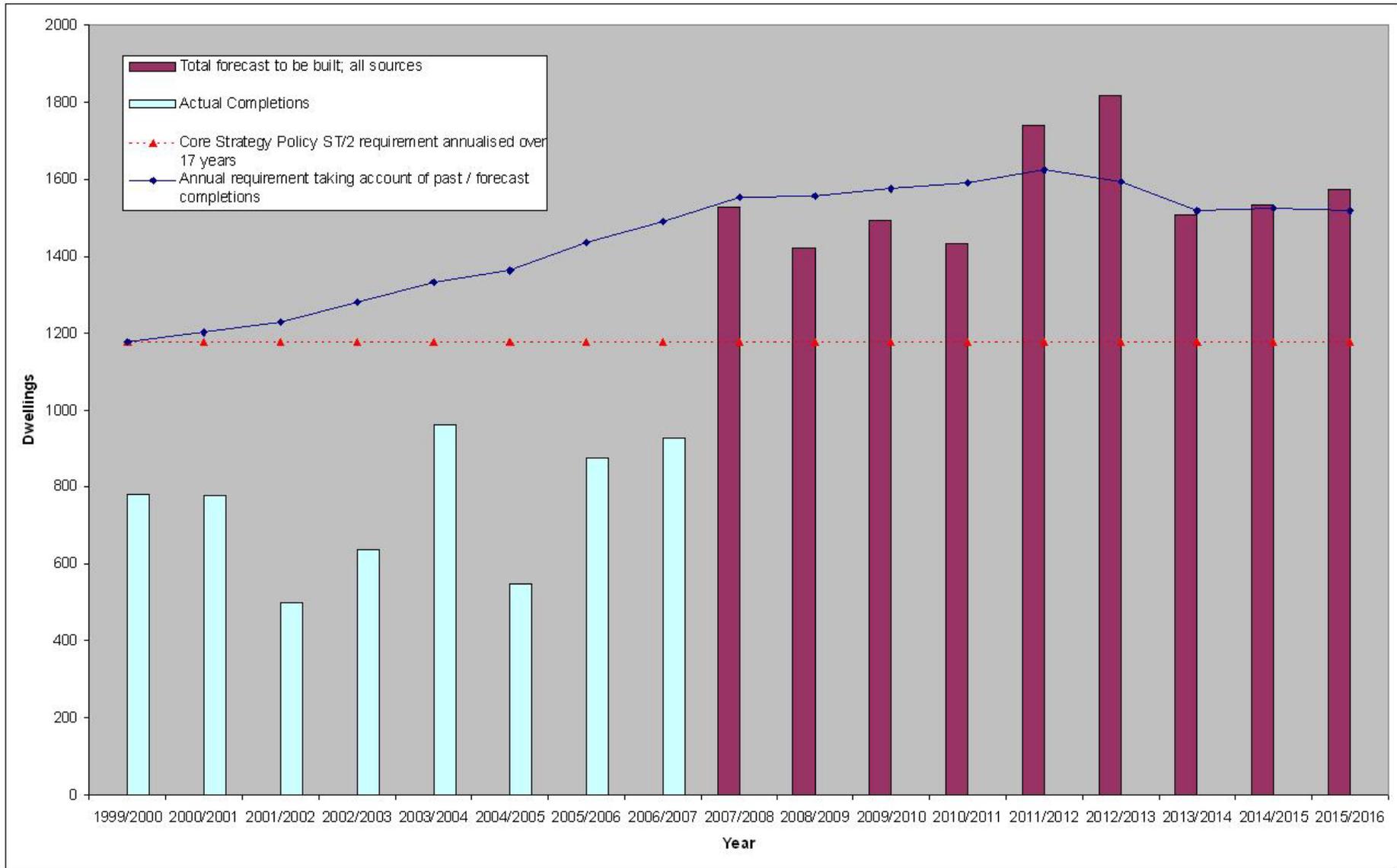
⁹ Small sites are counted as those of 8 or fewer dwellings.

¹⁰ These sites have been discounted by 10% to allow for any that may not come forward for development.

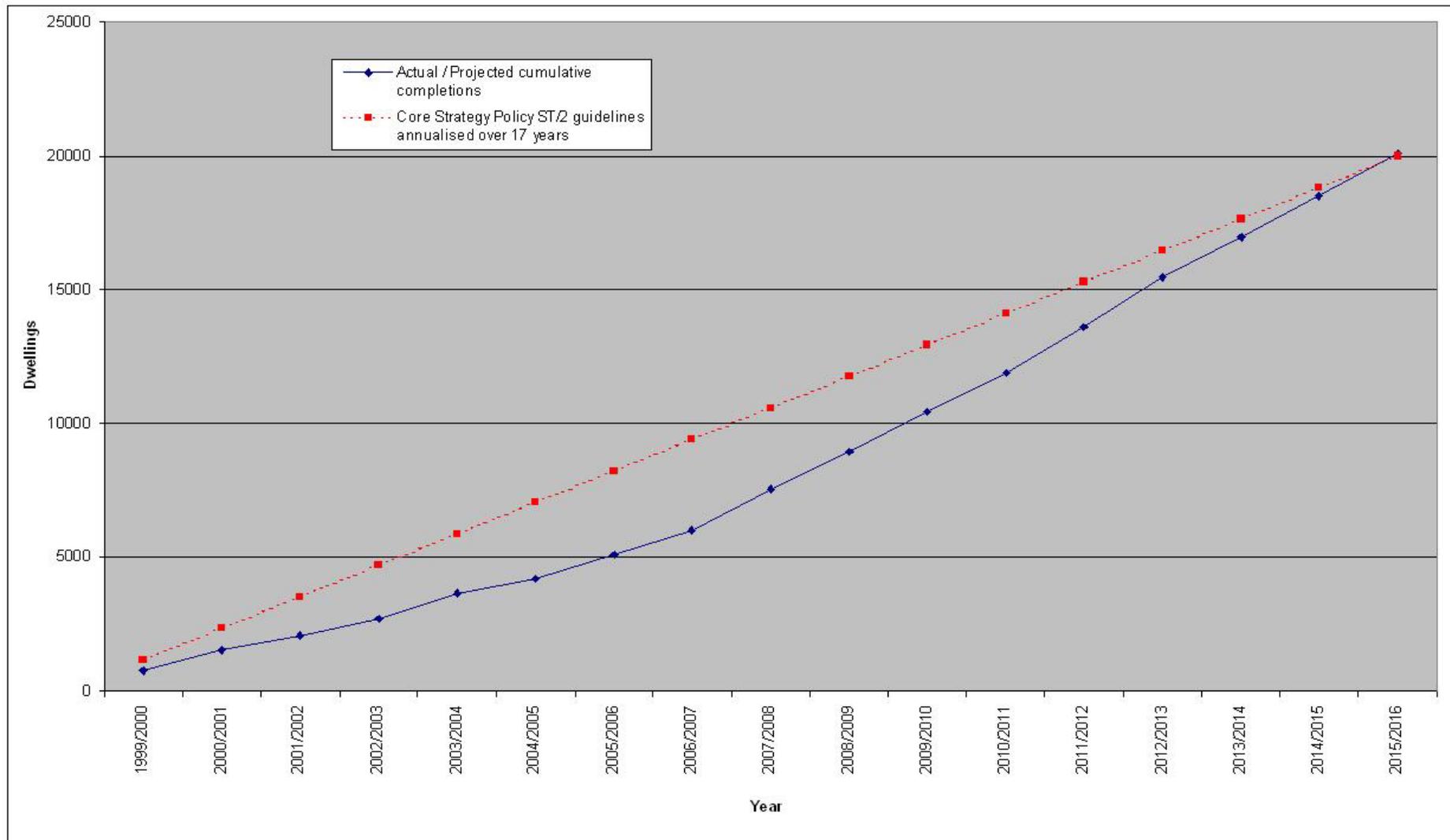
¹¹ The Inspectors' Report into the Core Strategy gave a figure of 984 for windfall allowance up to 2016. 132 has been subtracted from that figure as one year's windfall rate.

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 1st April to 31st March, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 is based on the period 31st June to 1st 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 1999 that should not technically be included and there is 3 months missing in 2016. 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.

South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory – 1999-2016



Actual / projected housing completions against the annualised requirement of the Core Strategy DPD



Indicators CO2b (Core) & LOA6 (Local)	Dwellings Completed on Previously Developed Land
Core Strategy Objectives	<p>ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i></p> <p>ST/k <i>“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.”</i></p>
Related Planning Policy	<p>Core Strategy DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ST/3: Re-Using Previously Developed Land and Buildings

Monitoring Indicators

CO2b	% of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land, by year					
1999 / 2001	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
417 of 1613 (25.85%)	108 of 523 (20.65%)	219 of 661 (33.13%)	274 of 1031 (26.58%)	213 of 624 (34.13%)	271 of 938 (29.89%)	249 of 1049 (23.74%)

LOA6	Between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings will either be located on previously developed land or utilise existing buildings
% of development 1999 – 2007 on previously developed land	1751 of 6439 (27.19%)

Commentary

The percentage of dwellings built on previously developed land (PDL) within the Core Strategy plan period (since 1999) is still some way below the target of at least 37%. South Cambs is a large rural district, and the strategy for development in previous Local Plans has been for a significant number of allocations on the edge of villages on Greenfield land. The amount of residential development on PDL has historically been below the current Core Strategy target of 37%.

However, performance against the new target can only be judged at the end of the Core Strategy plan period, in 2016. The development strategy set out by the Core Strategy relies on a small number of large-scale developments, due to come forward towards the end of the plan period. A large proportion of these developments are planned on previously developed land, for instance at Northstowe and Cambridge East. It is anticipated that the development of these sites will mean that by the end of the plan period, at least 37% of dwellings will have been built on PDL, thus satisfying the Core Strategy requirement. Therefore, while the figure for the 2006/07 monitoring year is below the overall target of 37%, it must be seen in the context of the plan period as a whole.

Indicator CO2c (Core)	Housing Density
Core Strategy Objective	ST/b <i>“To locate development where access to day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services is available by public transport, walking and cycling thus reducing the need to travel, particularly by private car.”</i>
Related Planning Policy	Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/1: Housing Density

Monitoring Indicators

CO2c	Density of new residential development in dwellings per hectare (dph)		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Less than 30dph	81.2%	53.5%	43.3%
Between 30 dph and 50 dph	18.9%	28.2	50.9%
More than 50 dph	None	18.2%	5.8%

LOB3	Average Density of new residential development in dwellings per hectare					
1999 / 2001	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
26.75	26.81	24.05	34.56	31.05	32.75	33.30

Commentary

It is important to increase the density of new residential development, in order to make the best possible use of the limited amount of land which is available for development. It has been shown above that the demand for new housing is very high in the Cambridge Sub-Region, and it is important that whilst the Council sets out its strategy to meet this demand, it does all that it can not to compromise the largely rural nature of the District.

It is clear from the tables above that the density of new residential development within South Cambridgeshire has been increasing in recent years. This is in line with current government policy, as set out recently in Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3, November 2006), which specifies that such development should be at a density of at least 30 dwellings per hectare. It can be seen that the average development in the District has been above this figure for the past four years, and the amount of development below this threshold is falling sharply.

An aim of the LDF documents is to provide residential development at a higher density in locations close to public transport. It is hoped that future AMR documents will be able to monitor the density of new residential development which is close to public transport and the density of development in less sustainable locations.

It is expected that the average density of future residential developments will continue to increase, as PPS3 is implemented, and as the Council's Local Development Framework allocations are built. These allocations offer sites in sustainable locations which, with good design, can be built at high average densities.

Indicator LOA1 (Local)	Market Housing Mix
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policy	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG10: Housing Mix and Design Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/2: Housing Mix

Monitoring Indicators

LOA1 (i)	Mix of market housing completions by number of bedrooms					
	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
1 or 2 bedrooms	18%	23%	28%	25%	30%	26%
3 bedrooms	27%	36%	37%	39%	34%	29%
4 or more bedrooms	53%	40%	35%	36%	33%	45%

LOA1 (ii)	In developments of up to 10 dwellings, market properties should provide:	
		2006 / 2007
i) At least 40% of homes with 1 or 2 bedrooms		40 of 139 (29%)
ii) Approximately 25% of homes with 3 bedrooms		44 of 139 (32%)
iii) Approximately 25% of homes with 4 or more bedrooms		53 of 139 (38%)

Commentary

Changes to This Year's Reported Data

Indicator LOA1(i) shows the mix of housing built for the open market, divided by the number of bedrooms in each property. These figures are gross, representing the mix of the new dwellings being provided in the district. Note that the percentages do not always add up to 100%; this is because it is not always possible to monitor the number of bedrooms in every dwelling, for instance in the case of mobile homes. The figures for the past two monitoring years have been revised. For the first time, this year's AMR also includes historic data going back to 2001, in order that any medium-term trends can be seen more clearly.

In previous years, AMR documents have included the targets for market housing mix set out in the submission draft Development Control Policies DPD. This document was the subject of a public examination by an independent Inspector, and was adopted by the Council after the 2006/07 monitoring year. The final adopted version of 'Policy HG/2: Housing Mix' specified a different target, which applied only to developments of up to 10 dwellings; this is represented in table LOA1(ii) above. For consistency with future AMR documents, it has been decided that the new policy should be monitored from now on, even though it was adopted after the end of the last monitoring year. It is anticipated that, as Policy HG/2 is implemented from the middle of the 2007

/ 08 monitoring year onwards, the results for indicator LOA1(ii) should get closer to the Policy targets in future years.

The target for market housing mix included in previous years' AMR documents was intended to apply to all market housing developments within the district. As the new adopted target only applies to sites below a certain threshold, it is no longer possible to comment on the data in table LOA1(i) in terms of a specific planning policy target. However, it is important to continue to monitor this information so as to provide data for future reviews of the housing mix policy.

Small Sites

The data in table LOA1(ii) shows that a gross total of 139 dwellings were built on sites of ten dwellings or less, for which policy HG/2 sets specific mix targets. For practical purposes the Policy cannot be applied to sites on which only a single dwelling is built, or on sites of two dwellings where one is affordable. The first thing that the table shows is the proportion of dwellings built to which the Policy applies: 139 of 1,049 gross dwellings, or 13%. This may appear to be a small proportion, but it should be borne in mind that the rest of the housing output is made up of either affordable dwellings or sites which are below or above the Policy's threshold. The vast majority of the development coming forward in South Cambs is on sites larger than ten dwellings, in the most sustainable locations; this is either in the larger villages, or in the two large Local Plan allocations currently being built out, at Arbury Park on the northern fringe of Cambridge, and the new village of Cambourne.

Housing Mix in South Cambs

South Cambridgeshire's Housing Needs Survey 2002 demonstrated that there were a high proportion of dwellings being built with 4 or more bedrooms, but a relatively low proportion of dwellings with 1 or 2 bedrooms. Whilst the figures demonstrate that it is clearly profitable for developers to build large houses, the Survey showed that 89% of those in need of housing in the district required 1 or 2 bedroom dwellings. Table LOA1(i) shows that provision of 1 or 2 bedroom dwellings has not been increasing at any great rate over the past few years. It is hoped that the newly adopted Policy HG/2 will contribute towards an increase in the provision of 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings. However, the supporting text to the policy notes that *'In the interest of achieving balanced communities and also to provide choice and ensure viability of schemes, the targets do not go as far as the Housing Needs Survey suggests'*. Essentially, this means that it is not practical for social and economic reasons to simply require that 89% of all new dwellings built have 1 or 2 bedrooms.

On sites of more than 10 dwellings, within the rest of the district, the policy specifies that the housing mix should be determined by local circumstances, including need and financial viability. However, much of the new housing planned for the district is within large developments covered by separate planning policy documents, Area Action Plans (AAP). These AAPs set out targets for housing mix within their boundaries, which take precedence over Policy HG/2 for the area they cover. For instance, the Northstowe AAP, for a new town which is to be built to the north-west of Cambridge, was adopted in July 2007. This document specifies (at Policy NS/7) that the market housing should comprise 25-30% with 1 or 2 bedrooms, 35-40% with 3 bedrooms, and 30-35% with four or more bedrooms.

Future AMR documents will continue to monitor the mix of new housing provided in the district as a whole, and also specifically in the AAP areas. The results of any future Housing Needs Surveys will also be monitored, in order to show the impact housing provision is having on local need.

Indicators CO2d (Core), LOA7 & LOA8 (Local)	Affordable Housing Completions
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG7: Affordable Housing on Sites Within Village Frameworks • HG8: Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/3: Affordable Housing • HG/4: Affordable Housing Subsidy • HG/5: Exceptions sites for Affordable Housing

Monitoring Indicators

CO2d	Number of affordable houses built					
	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Net	38 of 502 (8%)	127 of 638 (20%)	259 of 962 (27%)	95 of 550 (17%)	283 of 878 (32%)	176 of 929 (19%)
Gross	38 of 523 (8%)	127 of 661 (19%)	271 of 1031 (26%)	115 of 624 (18%)	285 of 938 (30%)	245 of 1049 (23%)

LOA7	40% or more of all housing completions on sites of two or more dwellings should be affordable
2006 / 2007	245 of 943 (26%)

LOA8	Affordable housing as a % of all planning permissions for housing (target 25%)
2006 / 2007	405 of 1291 (31%)

Commentary

Definition of Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is defined by Planning Policy Statement 3 (PPS3: Housing, Annex B), and includes both social rented and intermediate housing. It is a key national and local government priority to deliver affordable housing to those people whose are not able to buy housing which meets their needs on the open market. Affordable housing does not therefore include low-cost market housing.

Delivery of Affordable Housing in the 2006/07 Monitoring Year

Core indicator CO2d shows that, while the total number of dwellings built in 2006/07 increased on the previous year's total, fewer affordable homes were completed. The provision of affordable housing is reliant on several factors, one of which is the Council's adopted planning policy. However, factors beyond the Council's control, such as the resources available to housing associations, also have a strong impact on the number of affordable houses completed each year.

It should be noted that the gross number of completions was significantly higher than the net total. This is because a number of affordable houses have been demolished, prior to being rebuilt; it is anticipated that the replacement dwellings will all be completed during the 2007/08 monitoring year.

Monitoring Planning Policy for Affordable Housing

The adopted planning policy relating to affordable housing during the 2006/07 monitoring year was Policy HG7, of the Local Plan 2004. This policy required that, for settlements with a population greater than 3,000, 30% of the dwellings built on sites of more than 10 dwellings should be affordable, and in settlements with a population of less than 3,000, 50% of dwellings built on sites of two or more dwellings should be affordable. In July 2007, after the end of the last monitoring year, the Council adopted its Development Control Policies DPD, and the Local Plan policy was replaced by Policy HG/3: Affordable Housing. Local Indicator LOA7 above is based on Policy HG/3, for consistency with future AMR documents. This Policy requires that 40% or more of all housing completions on sites of two or more dwellings should be affordable.

The new LDF policy clearly requires an increased proportion of the dwellings built in the district to be affordable. This Policy has evolved because of an increasing need for affordable housing within the Cambridge sub-region. It is anticipated that the new policy will lead to a rise in the provision of affordable housing in future years.

Affordable housing is one of the Council's key corporate priorities, and the proportion of residential planning permissions granted which are for affordable housing is monitored as a local performance indicator. This target has been included in the AMR as local indicator LOA8. The Council has set a target of 25% for the indicator, and as the table above shows, this has been exceeded in its first year. Performance against this target will be monitored, and the target may be modified in future years. This indicator is intended to give a rough indication of what the future provision of affordable housing will be.

Indicator LOA2 (Local)	Mix of Affordable Housing
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG7: Affordable Housing on Sites Within Village Frameworks • HG8: Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/3: Affordable Housing

Monitoring Indicators

LOA2	% of affordable housing which is:		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
i) Social rented	93 of 115 (81%)	147 of 285 (52%)	122 of 245 (50%)
ii) Intermediate housing (including Key Worker housing)	22 of 115 (19%)	138 of 285 (48%)	123 of 245 (50%)

Commentary

Previous AMR documents have included a target for the housing built in the district to comprise approximately 50% affordable housing, of which 30% was to be social rented and 20% intermediate housing, including Key Worker housing. This was based on the submission draft of the Development Control Policies DPD. The Council has recently adopted a final version of this document, following its examination by an independent Inspector. The newly adopted version of the Development Control Policies DPD does not contain a specific target stating the proportions in which affordable housing should be provided. This is now to be determined through negotiation as part of the planning application process, so as to better reflect local needs. This and future AMR documents will therefore not include a target for this indicator, although the Council will continue to monitor it, as this information may help to inform future planning policies.

Indicator LOA3 (Local)	Rural Exception Sites for Affordable Housing
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG8: Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/5: Exceptions sites for Affordable Housing

Monitoring Indicators

LOA3	Number of dwellings built on Rural Exception Sites		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
No. of Rural Exception Sites coming forward for development	1	1	5
No. of dwellings on Rural Exception Sites	36	6	85
% of total affordable housing built in the District which is on Rural Exception Sites (gross)	31%	2%	35%

Commentary

Rural Exception sites for affordable housing are sites which provide 100% affordable housing, either within or adjoining village frameworks, in order to meet identified local housing need. These sites have provided a significant proportion of the total amount of affordable housing coming forward in 2006/07. The figure for 2005/06 was incorrectly reported last year, and has been revised for this year's AMR. The figure for 2004/05 has also been revised, in line with revised figures provided by Cambridgeshire County Council.

There is no specific target for the provision of affordable housing at Rural Exception Sites as the suitability of the sites for development depends on the housing need situation in the village concerned and the characteristics of the site itself.

Indicators LOA4 (Local) and Additional Core Indicator	Gypsy and Traveller Sites
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/23: Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople <p>The above policy was the relevant adopted policy during the 2006/07 monitoring year. However, as of September 2007, it is no longer an adopted policy, as it has not been saved under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This policy is instead superseded by current national planning policy, as set out in Circular 1/2006, and policies in the adopted Development Control Policies DPD.</p>

Monitoring Indicators

Authorised Gypsy and Traveller Sites (and number of caravans on them)		
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Authorised public sites	2 (35)	2 (56)
Authorised private sites	31 (377)	35 (402)

Unauthorised Gypsy and Traveller Sites (and number of caravans on them)		
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Total number of unauthorised sites	17 (170)	14 (128)
Number of unauthorised sites which are roadside encampments	3 (6)	3 (9)

LOA4	Number of Gypsies and Travelling Showpeople living on sites without planning permission	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
	179 from a total of 591 caravans	128 from a total of 595 caravans

Commentary

Planning Permissions for New Gypsy and Traveller Sites

Whilst there were no new permissions for permanent Gypsy and Traveller sites in the monitoring year, 7 planning permissions were granted for a total of 26 caravans, for a temporary period of 3 years. This reflects government guidance, where Councils are in the process of preparing a Development Plan Document which will allocate sites. These permissions go some way to meeting the urgent need in the District, as identified by the Cambridge Sub-Region Travellers’

Needs Assessment. Looking to the future, the Council are now working on a Gypsy and Travellers Development Plan Document, which will guide the future provision of Gypsy and Traveller sites.

Gypsies and Travellers Living On Sites Without Planning Permission

As of January 2007, there were 128 caravans used by the travelling community on land without planning permission. The number of caravans on sites without planning permission reduced by 51 between January 2006 and January 2007.

Indicator LOE1 (Local)	Development in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages. i) Average size of development. ii) Largest development coming forward. iii) Total dwellings built.
Core Strategy Objective	ST/e <i>“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, character and function and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SE2: List of Rural Growth Settlements • SE3: List of Limited Rural Growth Settlements • SE4: Group Villages • SE5: Infill Villages Core Strategy DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/4: Rural Centres • ST/5: Minor Rural Centres • ST/6: Group Villages • ST/7: Infill Villages

Monitoring Indicators

LOE1(i)	Average size of housing developments, split by village category	
	Overall	Excluding Allocations
Rural Centres	16.30	5.75
Minor Rural Centres	7.64	2.40
Group Villages	8.83	2.54
Infill Villages	3.50	1.73

LOE1(ii)	Largest development coming forward, split by village category	
	Overall (Local Plan Allocation)	Excluding Allocations
Rural Centres	65 (Cambourne, Area GC19)	44
Minor Rural Centres	78 (Papworth 3a)	10
Group Villages	144 (Girton 1)	15
Infill Villages	59 (Heathfield 1)	11

LOE1(iii)	Total dwellings built, split by village category (net)	
	Overall	Excluding Allocations
Rural Centres	259	-8
Minor Rural Centres	141	37
Group Villages	242	50
Infill Villages	66	32

Commentary

The South Cambridgeshire Core Strategy DPD was adopted in January 2007, within the 2006/07 monitoring year. This document contains policies which categorise the district's villages in terms of their ability to contain future development in a sustainable way. These policies take note of the village's size and the provision of local services, such as shops and schools, as well as public transport. Based on this, the policies set indicative maximum scheme sizes for new residential development in each category of village, as can be seen below.

The Core Strategy policies replaced similar policies contained in the Local Plan 2004, which were used as the basis for indicator LOE1 in previous AMR documents. As the Local Plan policies differed from the new LDF policies both in their content and names, it is not reasonable to compare this year's results with those of past years.

The Core Strategy policies set the following indicative maximum scheme sizes:

Policy ST/4: Rural Centres	No specific limit.
Policy ST/5: Minor Rural Centres	30 dwellings.
Policy ST/6: Group Villages	8 dwellings (or up to 15 to make use of previously developed site)
Policy ST/7: Infill Villages	2 dwellings (In very exceptional circumstances a slightly larger development (not more than about 8 dwellings) may be permitted where this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a Brownfield site bringing positive overall benefit to the village)

Average Size of Development

The data in table LOE(i) is calculated by taking a snapshot of all of the schemes which were under construction during the monitoring year, looking at what the gross size of each of these schemes will be once they are complete, and then working out the average size. This gives an indication of the average size of development which is coming forward in each village category at this point in time. The table also shows the average scheme size when the sites allocated in the Local Plan are removed from the equation. The Local Plan allocations tended to be relatively large, and by considering these figures without them it is possible to see the average size of development that is coming forward under the village category policies.

In terms of the 2006/07 monitoring year, the relevant adopted policies changed from those of the Local Plan to the Core Strategy DPD towards the end of the period. Therefore, the figures in this table do not fully represent the effects of either plan. However, these figures will be useful for comparison with future AMR documents. It is clear, however, that the development coming

forward does not generally exceed the indicative limits set by the Core Strategy policies. The limits are only exceeded where Local Plan allocations are taken into account.

Largest development coming forward

This indicator looks at all developments under construction in the monitoring year, and lists the final gross total number of dwellings to be provided by that development. As with the average size of developments, the Local Plan allocations currently under construction tend to be larger than other developments coming forward. Table LOE(ii) lists the Local Plan allocations which constitute the largest developments in each of the village categories.

The development of 44 dwellings in Sawston, which is not from a Local Plan allocation, is the redevelopment of a group of affordable houses. Whilst this is a large development, with a gross scheme size of 44 dwellings, it has involved the demolition of 28 dwellings, meaning it will eventually comprise a net increase of only 16 dwellings. The development of 15 dwellings in the Group village category is also an affordable housing site, in Girton. Again, this is a redevelopment of an older site, for a gross total of 15 dwellings, but including the demolition of 8 dwellings (a net total of 7 dwellings).

Given the Core Strategy policy for Infill villages, which mirrors the old Local Plan policy, requiring an indicative maximum scheme size of two dwellings, the developments listed for this category appear out of keeping with this scale of village. The Local Plan allocation, Heathfield 1, was intended to bring forward a scale of development that would provide community facilities to help make this small settlement more sustainable. This allocation has generally been built out now, and the completions within the 2006/07 monitoring year are to be some of the last on the site. The development of 11 dwellings, which is not a Local Plan allocation, is on the former Oblic Engineering site in Litlington. This development comprises the extension and conversion of the old school house and college to form 5 dwellings, and the redevelopment of the old Engineering works to form a further 6 dwellings. Both the Local Plan and Core Strategy policies make provision for larger-scale development, in very exceptional circumstances, if this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a Brownfield site, bringing positive overall benefit to the village.

Total dwellings built

Indicator LOE(iii) takes the total number of dwellings built in the District in the 2006/07 monitoring year, and splits it by village category. These figures do not include dwellings built outside village frameworks, or dwellings built on the urban fringe of Cambridge (in this case, at Arbury Camp).

The majority of the dwellings built in the Rural Centres category were at Cambourne, which is the only Local Plan allocation within this village category. Provision within the other Rural Centres was very low, resulting in a net decrease of 8 dwellings. It is also notable that there was more development within Group Villages than in Minor Rural Centres. This is because of the continuing development of Local Plan allocations. It is anticipated that this trend will not be continued in the long-term, as the Council's strategy for new allocations made by the Local Development Framework is to have fewer, larger sites in the most sustainable locations; this is unlikely to be in the smaller villages.

Employment

Indicators CO1a, CO1b & CO1c (Core)	Employment Development
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Core Strategy DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/8: Employment Provision <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ET/3: Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside • ET/4: New Employment Development in Villages • ET/5: Development for the Expansion of Firms

Monitoring Indicators

CO1a	Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type (m ²)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	320	0	0	448	0
B1a	14,425	12,196	5,173	9,463	11,710
B1b	37,779	17,114	12,720	9,529	5,299
B1c	2,348	2,537	3,000	11,437	5,646
B2	3,098	2,886	3,684	5,999	14,127
B8	5,187	5,917	3,528	9,115	2,780
Total	63,157	40,650	28,105	45,991	39,562

CO1b	Amount of floorspace developed for employment, by type, in employment or regeneration areas (m²)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	0	5,476	0	0	0
B1b	0	0	7,832	4,383	2,014
B1c	0	0	0	4,830	1,108
B2	0	0	0	1,963	6,901
B8	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5,476	7,832	11,176	10,023
% of Total Floorspace	0%	13.5%	27.9%	24.3%	25.3%

CO1c	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type, which is on previously developed land (m²)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	0	0	0	0	0
B1a	10,129	2,525	2,908	5,637	10,467
B1b	278	4,200	4,888	2,908	1,045
B1c	654	100	1,670	3,578	31
B2	1,978	0	1,883	3,641	2,998
B8	1,708	3,997	536	2,985	835
Total on PDL	14,747	10,822	11,885	18,749	15,376
% of Total Floorspace	23.3%	26.6%	42.3%	40.8%	38.9%

LOA10 (i)	Amount of land developed for employment by type (Ha) (gross)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	0.03	0	0	0.61	0
B1a	4.95	6.91	1.89	2.44	3.04
B1b	6.31	3.90	5.88	5.24	0.89
B1c	1.10	0.62	2.14	3.93	2.93
B2	1.22	0.61	0.60	3.97	4.44
B8	2.22	1.10	2.54	3.01	1.67
Total	15.83	13.14	13.05	19.20	12.97

LOA10 (ii)	Amount of land developed for employment by type (Ha) (net)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	0.03	0	0	0.61	0
B1a	4.76	5.44	1.61	1.87	2.00
B1b	6.31	3.39	-0.68	3.09	-1.40
B1c	-3.44	-0.44	1.40	3.33	2.07
B2	-3.02	0.09	-0.14	1.81	1.85
B8	1.76	1.10	1.29	2.49	1.39
Total	6.40	9.58	3.48	13.20	5.91

Commentary

Floorspace

The total amount of employment floorspace developed over the past few years has remained at a fairly consistent level. It should be noted that the figures in tables CO1a, b and c are gross, in line with the government's guidance on its Core Indicators. No target has been set for this total, but it is appropriate that the AMR monitors this information, as it may help to inform future Local Development Framework (LDF) policies.

The data in table CO1b shows the gross total of employment floorspace developed in the areas allocated for employment in the Council's adopted Local Plan. For the last three years, since the adoption of the Local Plan in February 2004, this has represented around a quarter of the total employment floorspace developed

The amount of floorspace developed on previously developed land (PDL) has been around 40% in recent years. This is relatively high in comparison to the amount of housing developed on PDL, which has tended to be around 10-15% less. The emerging LDF allocations are intended to create thriving local communities, and the land uses on these sites will include employment as well as housing, recreation and other land uses. As much of these sites are already classified as previously developed land, it is anticipated that the proportion of employment development on PDL will increase further in future years.

Land

Figures for the gross and net total amounts of land developed for employment use have also been included above in tables LOA10 (i) and (ii). The net figures take account of both the land lost from employment use (this is reported separately below, in tables CO1e and f) and changes between employment uses. The net figures show that, while the gross totals are relatively high, the actual gain in the amount of land in employment use can be somewhat lower. The net totals tend to fluctuate from year to year, with an unusually large amount of land developed last year, and this year's figure appearing to represent a return to previous levels of completions. These annual fluctuations can be attributed to the fact that these figures are often influenced by a few large developments. It should also be noted that the Council hopes to monitor the density of development on its employment allocations in future years.

Data

The figures for floorspace represent the gross external floorspace of new employment developments. Government guidance¹ requires local authorities to report on the total gross internal floorspace developed, but it has not yet been possible to monitor this. The information above represents the built footprint of the buildings developed for employment use, whereas the gross internal floorspace constitutes the total internal floorspace, excluding the external walls; the difference between the two is typically between 2.5 and 5%.

This data overlaps to some extent with Core Indicator CO4a, reported separately in the Community Facilities and Local Services Chapter.

¹ Update 1/2005, Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators (ODPM, October 2005)

Indicator CO1d (Core)	Employment Land Supply
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <p>Core Strategy DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/8: Employment Provision <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ET/3: Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside • ET/4: New Employment Development in Villages • ET/5: Development for the Expansion of Firms

Monitoring Indicators

CO1d (i)	Gross Employment land with full planning permission (Ha.)			
	2005 / 2006		2006 / 2007	
	Development Not Started	Under construction	Development Not Started	Under construction
B1 (Primary Use)	3.63	0	0.66	0
B1a	11.51	2.60	9.42	2.02
B1b	21.25	5.69	29.50	6.22
B1c	1.28	0.32	11.26	0.05
B2	1.84	1.76	8.51	0.23
B8	9.81	2.48	11.23	5.19
Total	49.32	12.85	70.58	13.71

CO1d (ii)	Net Employment land with full planning permission (Ha.)			
	2005 / 2006		2006 / 2007	
	Development Not Started	Under construction	Development Not Started	Under construction
B1 (Primary Use)	3.63	0	0.66	0
B1a	11.33	1.69	9.12	2.01
B1b	18.44	5.69	23.74	6.22
B1c	0.45	0.32	10.61	0.05
B2	0.11	1.76	7.64	0.20
B8	8.64	2.48	9.43	5.19
Total	42.60	11.94	61.20	13.67

CO1d (iii)	Gross Employment land with outline planning permission (Ha.)	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	15.22	14.93
B1a	11.11	7.07
B1b	48.78	30.40
B1c	1.75	0.75
B2	9.14	4.63
B8	0.57	0.82
Total	86.57	58.60

CO1d (iv)	Net Employment land with outline planning permission (Ha.)	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	15.22	14.93
B1a	11.11	7.07
B1b	43.99	25.69
B1c	1.57	0.54
B2	9.14	4.63
B8	0.57	0.07
Total	81.60	52.93

CO1d (v)	Allocated employment land without planning permission (Ha.)	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1	2.96	2.96
B2	1.45	1.45
B8	0	0
Total	4.41	4.41

Commentary

It has been possible to split both this year's and last year's figures for sites with full planning permission into two categories, to show those currently under construction. The government's Core Indicators require a gross figure to be reported, but this year it has also been possible to report a net figure, reflecting the employment land that is to be redeveloped.

Tables CO1d (i) and (ii) show that the amount of land with full planning permission has increased significantly, demonstrating an increase in recent employment development. It is likely that many of these full permissions represent a progression from the large number of outline permissions reported in last year's AMR document.

Table CO1d(v) demonstrates that none of the few remaining adopted allocations, which are from the Local Plan 2004, have been gaining planning permission in the monitoring year. However, next year's AMR will include additional allocated employment sites, such as land at Northstowe and Cambridge East. As this land comes forward for development in future years, it is likely that a much higher proportion of the employment land gaining planning permission will be on allocated sites.

Data

This year, it has been possible to provide a greater level of detail on the composition of the current supply of employment land. Where possible, B1 data has been split down into its three sub-categories. The reason this has not been done for the data on allocated sites is because this split is not known at this early stage in the planning process. Where there is a figure in the 'B1 (Primary Use)' column, this is because the planning permission has not specified which type of B1 the use should be.

Data from the 2004/05 AMR has not been included here because it did not differentiate between outline and full planning permissions, and did not include data on employment allocations.

The figure reported for the employment land committed on allocated sites for the 2005/06 monitoring year has fallen from the figure reported in last year's AMR. This is because this figure was previously counted incorrectly, including emerging LDF allocations, which were not yet adopted planning policy.

Indicators CO1e & CO1f (Core)	Employment Land Lost
Core Strategy Objective	ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EM8: Loss of Employment Sites in Villages Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ET/6: Loss of Rural Employment to Non-Employment Uses

Monitoring Indicators

CO1e (i)	Amount of employment land (ha.) lost in South Cambridgeshire		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
B1 (Primary Use)	No specific breakdown of data available for this year.	No specific breakdown of data available for this year.	0
B1a			1.03
B1b			0.65
B1c			0.79
B2			1.36
B8			0.04
Total	3.78	2.74	3.87

CO1e (ii)	Amount of employment land (ha.) lost in employment areas		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
None	None	None	None

CO1f	Amount of employment land (ha.) lost to residential development within:		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Village Frameworks	8.98	0.84	3.44
South Cambs District	8.98	0.84	3.44

Commentary

Indicator CO1e represents the amount of land which was committed for employment use in the previous monitoring year, but which has since been developed for residential use. Table CO1e(ii) shows that none of the land currently allocated for employment development has been lost to residential use, and Table CO1f shows that all of the employment land lost was within village frameworks.

Community Facilities and Local Services

Indicator CO3b (Core)	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).
Core Strategy Objective	ST/b <i>“To locate development where access to day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services is available by public transport, walking and cycling thus reducing the need to travel, particularly by private car.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP1: Planning More Sustainable Travel Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP/1: Sustainable Development • SF/1: Protection of Village Services and Facilities • TR/1: Planning for More Sustainable Travel

Monitoring Indicators

CO3b	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of: a GP; a hospital; a primary school; a secondary school; areas of employment; and a major retail centre(s).	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
General Practitioner	87%	97%
Hospital	68%	53%
Primary School	96%	97%
Secondary School	40%	73%
Employment	97%	97%
Major Retail Centre	41%	44%
All of the Above	19%	18%

Commentary

This is an indicator which was not monitored prior to the 2005/06 AMR. The results above were calculated by Cambridgeshire County Council, using computer mapping software. The data which informs this indicator is constantly being reviewed, as it involves a great deal of information from various sources. Changes in the information used have led to some of the differences between this year's and last year's results; other differences may be due to the location of new development, the provision of local services or the coverage of local transport. Last year's results have also been changed from net to gross figures, which has resulted in changes of one or two percent in some cases.

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to recalculate last year's figures, to better reflect the changes in the background data used to calculate this year's figures. It is hoped that it will be possible to do this next year, so as to give a better year-on-year comparison.

General Practitioner

There has been a 10% rise in the amount of new development within 30 minutes travel time of a GP surgery. It is believed that this is mostly due to improved data, with a more extensive list of GPs used to calculate the 2006/07 result. However, the rise may also be partly attributed to a greater amount of housing development being completed on the Council's larger allocated sites, such as the new village of Cambourne and Arbury Park, on the northern fringe of Cambridge, which are both within easy reach of GP surgeries. This figure shows that development is almost always located within easy reach of GP surgeries.

Hospital

The amount of new development which is within 30 minutes public transport time of a hospital appears to have fallen, from 68% last year, to 53% this year. The major cause for this fall is actually due to refinements in the data which Cambridgeshire County Council use to calculate this indicator. This year, only hospitals with outpatient facilities have been included in the calculation; this is consistent with the County Council's 'Accessibility Strategy'.

Primary School

There has been no change in the result for the proximity of new development to primary schools this year. As with GP surgeries, the figures above show that most development is located within easy reach of primary schools. These figures do not yet take account of primary schools outside Cambridgeshire, so it may be that with the inclusion of this data in future years, even more development will be within easy reach of a primary school.

Secondary School

As with primary schools, the data for secondary schools does not yet include those outside Cambridgeshire. Despite this, the percentage of new development within easy reach of a secondary school increased dramatically, from 40% to 73%. One reason for this increase is a greater number of homes having been completed at Arbury Park, within range of various schools in Cambridge. Another reason is the inclusion in this year's data of a new bus service, which links Cambourne with Comberton Village College.

Employment

Again, there has been no significant change in the amount of development within easy reach of employment areas (these are taken from the Census 2001 Super Output Areas). This demonstrated that most new development is close to a significant source of employment.

Major Retail Centre

The list of retail centres has been expanded for the 2006/07 results, and now includes centres outside Cambridgeshire, including Saffron Walden, Royston, Haverhill and Biggleswade. This affects some of the smaller housing developments towards the edges of the district, and may be responsible for the small increase in the figure for this year. It is still

clear, however, that the large and rural nature of South Cambs means that much new development is more than 30 minutes public transport time from a major retail centre.

All of the Above

Slightly less than a fifth of all new housing development was within 30 minutes public transport time of all of the destinations listed above. This is essentially because of the large, rural nature of South Cambs. It is desirable that as much new development as possible is within easy reach of these services. The strategy for new development contained in the adopted Core Strategy aims to focus development in the most sustainable locations, on the fringe of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe. As the Housing chapter of this document shows, much of the new housing development planned within South Cambs will be within these locations, which will have good access by public transport to all of the above services. For instance, there will be a guided bus, which will connect Northstowe directly with Addenbrookes Hospital in Cambridge.

Indicators CO4a (Core) & LOA9 (Local)	Retail, office and leisure development.
Core Strategy Objectives	<p>ST/a <i>“To provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations.”</i></p> <p>ST/b <i>“To locate development where access to day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services is available by public transport, walking and cycling thus reducing the need to travel, particularly by private car.”</i></p>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SH1 The Retail Hierarchy • SH2 Applications for New Retail Development • SH3 Retail Development on Land Allocated for other uses • SH4 Retailing at Cambourne • SH5 New Retail Development • SH6 Loss of shops • 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 <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP/4: Infrastructure and New Developments • ET/3: Development in Established Employment Areas in the Countryside • ET/4: New Employment Development in Villages • ET/5: Development for the Expansion of Firms • ET/7: Conversion of Rural Buildings for Employment • SF/2: Applications for New Retail Development • SF/3: Retail Development on Land Allocated for Other Uses • SF/4: Retailing in Villages • SF/5: Retailing in the Countryside

Monitoring Indicators

Completions

CO4a(i)	Amount of completed office (B1a) development (m ²)				
	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Net	13,975	10,935	5,047	6,910	10,654
Gross	14,425	12,196	5,173	9,463	11,710

CO4a(ii)		Amount of completed retail (A1 / A2) development (m ²)				
		2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
A1	Net	1,156	2,038	-195	2,076	419
	Gross	1,156	2,178	561	4,107	564
A2	Net	Not monitored	Not monitored	Not monitored	138	40
	Gross	monitored	monitored	monitored	138	40

CO4a(iii)		Amount of completed leisure (D2) development (m ²)		
		2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Net		195	470	1,532
Gross		195	470	1,532

Commitments

LOA9 (i)		Amount of office (B1a) development committed (m ²)	
		2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Allocation, No Planning Permission		0*	0*
Outline Planning Permission		41,548	30,102
Full or Reserve Matters Planning Permission		37,105	3,939
Under Construction at 31 March 2007			16,549

* This figure is recorded as 0 because the Local Plan allocations which include an element of B1 development have not been split into the different types of B1 uses (B1a, b and c). The figure for total B1 allocations, which includes B1a, b and c development, was 108,048m² in both 2005/06 and 2006/07.

LOA9 (ii)		Amount of retail (A1 / A2) development committed (m ²)	
		2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
A1	Allocation, No Planning Permission	37,500	37,500
	Outline Planning Permission	1,858	1,858
	Full or Reserve Matters Planning Permission	1,307	63
	Under Construction at 31 March 2007		317
A2	Allocation, No Planning Permission	4,000	4,000
	Outline Planning Permission	1,630	1,630
	Full or Reserve Matters Planning Permission	0	0
	Under Construction at 31 March 2007		0

LOA9 (iii)		Amount of leisure (D2) development committed (m ²)	
		2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Allocation, No Planning Permission		8,250	8,250
Outline Planning Permission		1,630	1,630
Full or Reserve Matters Planning Permission		7,541	915
Under Construction at 31 March 2007			9,272

Commentary

Office (Use Class B1a)

The amount of B1a development completed in the district has increased in each of the last two monitoring years. Cambridgeshire County Council have also been able to monitor the amount of B1a development which is under construction, shown in Table LOA9(ii), and this shows that a significant amount is currently coming forwards for development.

Retail (Use Classes A1 & A2)

Table CO4a(ii) shows that the amount of retail floorspace completed can fluctuate substantially from year to year. This is because these figures often represent large developments on only a few sites. It is difficult, therefore, to draw meaningful comparisons between individual years, and an analysis over a greater length of time is more likely to highlight any general trends. It is with this in mind that figures for previous years, going back to 2002, have been included in this year's AMR.

Previous AMR documents have also reported on completions and commitments for the A3 use class, but this data has been omitted from this year's document. This is because Cambridgeshire County Council no longer monitors it, as it was felt that it was no longer practical or sufficiently useful to do so.

Leisure (Use Class D2)

As with the retail figures, the tables outlining leisure development show that annual provision can fluctuate, as it also tends to be on a few large sites.

Note on the Data

The data above includes all the comparable data which is available, which for the completions tables includes figures going back to 2002/03 and including both net and gross figures. This is intended to give a better base for analysing trends in the data over time. Some figures from previous years have also been revised, in line with updated data provided by Cambridgeshire County Council.

Indicators CO3a (Core)	Car Parking Provision in New Development
Core Strategy Objective	ST/b <i>“To locate development where access to day-to-day needs for employment, shopping, education, recreation, and other services is available by public transport, walking and cycling thus reducing the need to travel, particularly by private car.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP1: Planning More Sustainable Travel Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TR/2: Cycle and Parking Standards

Monitoring Indicators

% of non-residential developments complying with LDF Car Parking standards.

Commentary

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to gather the data for this indicator this year. The Council will be investigating ways to capture this data at the planning application stage in future years.

Indicator LOF1 (Local)	Developer Contributions
Core Strategy Objectives	ST/f <i>“To provide and enable provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CS1: Planning Obligations Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DP/4: Infrastructure and New Developments

Monitoring Indicators

LOF1	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions			
		2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
South Cambs District Council	Affordable Housing	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
	Other	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Cambridgeshire County Council	Education	£24.9 million	£3.6 million	£2.5 million
	Transport	£15.4 million	£6.9 million	£5.4 million
	Miscellaneous		£102,000	£134,400

Commentary

The County Council have secured a significant amount of developer contributions for educational and transport facilities. It has not been possible to monitor the total amount of developer contributions collected by South Cambridgeshire District Council, although it is hoped that this data will be available in future AMR documents.

Built and Natural Environment

Indicators CO9 (Core) and LOG2 (Local)	Renewable Energy
Core Strategy Objective	ST/g <i>“To ensure development addresses sustainability issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, maximising recycling and reuse of resources, and reduce waste and pollution.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN44: Renewable Energy and the Conservation of Energy • HG22: Energy Conservation Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/2: Renewable Energy • NE/3: Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development

Monitoring Indicators

CO9	Renewable energy capacity installed by type				
	Wind	Methane	Bio-fuels	Water	Total
Before 1999	0	2.136	0	0	2.136
1999-2002	0.0025	0	0	0	0.0025
2002-2003	0	0	0	0	0
2003-2004	0	0	0	0	0
2004-2005	0	2.128	0	0	2.128
2005-2006	0.005*	0	0	0	0.005
2006-2007	0.006**	0	0	0	0.006
Total	0.0135	4.264	0	0	4.2775

Significant Effects Indicator Table Showing the Total Generating Potential of Renewable Energy Sources in South Cambridgeshire (GWh)

Before 1999	1999 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
16.84	16.85	16.85	16.85	33.63	33.64	33.65

Commentary

Only a small increase in renewable energy generating capacity was monitored in the District within the last monitoring year. It should be noted that this does not include small renewable energy devices, such as wind turbines and solar panels, which can often be fitted to residential properties and business premises without planning permission, and are therefore outside the planning process and difficult to record.

The second table is repeated from the Significant Effects Indicator section below, and shows the total recorded generating potential of renewable energy resources in the District. It is

expected that with the adoption of the Development Control Policies DPD in July 2007, Policies NE/2 and NE/3 will begin to increase capacity for renewable energy generation in the District, as it is required in large developments.

Indicators CO7 (Core) & LOJ1 (Local)	Flood Risk
Core Strategy Objective	ST/g <i>“To ensure development addresses sustainability issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, maximising recycling and reuse of resources, and reduce waste and pollution.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CS3: Foul and Surface Water Drainage • CS4: Ground Water Protection • CS5: Flood Protection Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/8: Groundwater • NE/9: Water5 and Drainage Infrastructure • NE/11: Flood Risk

Monitoring Indicators

CO7	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on either flood defence or water quality grounds	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Flood Defence	None	2 (See Below)
Water Quality	None	None

LOG1	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Previously undeveloped functional floodplain land	None	None
Flood risk areas	None	None

Commentary

Flood Defence

The Environment Agency’s website lists any planning applications which have been granted contrary to its advice on either flood defence or water quality grounds. The two applications which were granted planning permission within the monitoring year, contrary to the Agency’s advice, were as follows:

S/0873/06 Construction of a Bungalow

This application was refused permission by the District Council, but was eventually granted permission by an independent Inspector, after the applicant appealed the Council’s decision. The Inspector concluded that the Council and Environment Agency’s objections on the grounds of flood risk were unfounded, as the site was elevated sufficiently above the flood

plain and was highly unlikely to be at risk of flooding. The application was approved, with a condition requiring a raised ground floor level, to protect against a 1 in 100 year flood event.

S/1086/06 Extension of an outline planning permission for a large housing development

Whilst the Environment Agency's concerns in terms of flood defence were not satisfied with this renewal of an older outline planning permission, it was felt that such matters could be addressed at the Reserved Matters stage. Planning application ref. S/0548/07/RM is pending the issuing of the formal decision but the Planning Committee approved the application subject to the floor levels of the dwellings being at the height specified by the Environment Agency. A revised plan has been received which satisfies the Environment Agency requirements. Confirmation has been received from the Environment Agency that the plan is adequate and the permission will shortly be issued with a condition to ensure the dwellings are constructed in accordance with these revised floor level details. It is worth noting that no further Reserved Matters application can now be submitted as the time in which to do so has expired.

Indicators LOE2, LO1 & LOK1 (Local)	Development in Locations of Particular Environmental Importance
Core Strategy Objective	<p>ST/e <i>“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, character and function and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced.”</i></p> <p>ST/i <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 aspects of new development.”</i></p> <p>ST/k <i>“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.”</i></p>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN2: The River Valleys • EN8: Natural Areas • EN9: Nature Conservation, Identified Sites <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP/1: Sustainable Development • NE/6: Biodiversity • NE/7: Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance

Monitoring Indicators

LOI1	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas: RAMSAR sites, SPAs, SACs, NNRs, SSSIs.		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
RAMSAR (Wetland Areas)	None	None	None
SPA (Special Protection Areas)	None	None	None
SAC (Special Areas of Conservation)	None	None	None
NNR (National Nature Reserves)	None	None	None
SSSI (Site of Special Scientific Interest)	None	None	None
Total	None	None	None

LOK1	Amount of inappropriate development in the Green Belt, by type
2006 / 2007	None

LOE2 (ii)	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage which is lost to development each year
2006 / 2007	No land lost

Commentary

The tables above show that no inappropriate development has taken place in the various locations of particular environmental importance within the last monitoring year. These are areas of land which are protected by policies in the Local Plan and the recently adopted Development Control Policies DPD. These indicators therefore demonstrate how effective these policies have been. The indicators which do not include data from before the 2006/07 monitoring year have not been reported in previous AMR documents.

Indicator CO8 (Core)	Biodiversity
Core Strategy Objective	ST/i <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 aspects of new development.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	<p>Local Plan 2004</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN2: The River Valleys • EN8: Natural Areas • EN9: Nature Conservation, Identified Sites • EN11: Proposals Increasing Nature Conservation Importance • EN12: Nature Conservation, Unidentified Sites • EN13: Protected Species • EN14: Protected Species in Farm Buildings <p>Development Control Policies DPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/6: Biodiversity • NE/7: Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance

Monitoring Indicators

CO8 (i) - Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance in priority habitats and species (by type).

CO8 (i)		Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) Habitats and Species Affected by New Developments			
		South Cambridgeshire BAP		UK BAP	
		2005 / 2006 (From a total of 1,276)	2006 / 2007 (From a total of 1418)	2005 / 2006 (From a total of 5,024)	2006 / 2007 (From a total of 5,507)
Housing Developments	100m	19	29	36	116
	1Km	80	185	448	1,103
	2Km	6	5	8	21
	10Km	11	11	17	17
Non-Housing Developments	100m	0	9	8	12
	1Km	43	67	1	7
	2Km	0	2	97	163
	10Km	13	13	2	4

CO8 (ii)	Change in areas and populations of biodiversity importance in areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value including sites of international, national, regional or sub-regional significance.	
	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
	No change	No change

Commentary

Core Indicator CO8(i) requires any change in “*priority habitats and species*” to be monitored. For the purposes of this AMR, these were considered to be the species listed in the UK and South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) lists. These species can be of significance at either a local or national level, and the two lists differ. The total number of species and habitat records for each year and BAP is listed in the table above, so that the number affected by new development can be seen in context. The number of species and habitats against which new development is considered has increased from last year. It is also clear that there are many more species and habitats listed in the UK BAP. However, the number of species and habitats affected by new developments this year has increased significantly.

The distances (100m, 1km, etc.) listed in table CO8(i) refer to the distances at which development is considered to affect the species or habitats. For instance, some species are only likely to be affected by development within 100m of them. This may be, for instance, because the species does not travel far. On the other hand, an example of a species which could be affected at a greater distance, because of the distance it travels, would be a bird, which could fall into the 10km category. Of course, it isn't the case that all development within the specified distance will actually have an effect on the species or habitat; this data is necessarily simplistic, and the appropriateness of development is always considered in the context of all appropriate factors at the planning application stage. Indeed, it is quite possible that a new development may actually improve conditions for a biodiversity feature, for instance through a S106 agreement or mitigation measures.

With regard to Core Indicator CO8 (ii), it was not possible to undertake a comprehensive assessment of change in all habitats, due to the limited amount of digitised data available to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Records Centre. However, from the analysis of the available data, there was no evidence of any change to an area or population of biodiversity importance. For the purposes of this indicator, the sites designated “*for their intrinsic environmental value*” are taken to be the sites listed above in sites LOI1, as well as County Wildlife Sites.

Data

The figures above were calculated with the use of computer mapping software, which compared the locations of new development with the locations of sites and species designated for their biodiversity interest. Where a development was within the specified distance of the recorded location of one of the habitats or species, it is considered to have an effect on it, and is listed in the table above. Therefore, each development may be listed as having an effect on several habitats or species.

This data was provided by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre. For future AMR documents, the Records Centre advises that it would be wise to use a subset of data identified as ‘significant’. This may include only using breeding records, records of species on a known key feeding route, recent records, and records with a minimum precision. This is work the records centre will be undertaking in the future in consultation with its data providers and with local authorities, and it is hoped that this indicator can be further developed in future documents.

Indicator LOJ1 (Local)	Listed Buildings
Core Strategy Objective	ST/i <i>“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.”</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2003 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN17: Building Preservation Notices and Spot Listing • 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 • EN25: Register of 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 curtilage or setting of a Listed Building Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CH/3: Listed Buildings • CH/4: Development Within the Curtilage or Setting of a Listed Building

Monitoring Indicators

LOJ1	Number of listed buildings and number that are at risk.		
	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Number of listed buildings	2,630	2,633	2665
Number at risk	51	50	41

Commentary

The total number of listed buildings in South Cambridgeshire in 2006/07 was 2,665, a comparatively high number relative to other Cambridgeshire districts. The general trend of the last few years has been that the number of listed buildings has been increasing, while the numbers which are at risk has been decreasing. The number at risk represents only 1.5% of all listed buildings.

7 Significant Effect Indicators

Economy

Annual net increase (or decrease) in VAT registered firms	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies EM1-8 in Chapter 5 - Employment Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies in Chapter 5 – Economy and Tourism

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
South Cambridgeshire	1.8%	1.7%	3.1%	1.6%	1.6%	2.3%	1.7%
Cambridgeshire	1.2%	1.6%	2.7%	1.6%	1.5%	2.7%	1.6%

(Source: NOMIS)

Commentary

There has been a steady growth in the number of VAT registered firms since 2000. In 2006, there was a net gain of 105 firms from the previous year, increasing the total stock of VAT registered firms to 6205. This reflects the trend across the East of England with increases year on year in business stock.

% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies EM1-8 in Chapter 5 - Employment Core Strategy DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/2 Housing Provision Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies in Chapter 5 – Economy and Tourism

Commentary

In 2001, 37.2% of residents aged 16-74 in employment were working within 5km of their home, or at home. This is considerably lower than the East of England level of 46.5% because South Cambridgeshire has a relatively widespread population with concentrated employment areas. The LDF will address this with major levels of development on the edge of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe which will encourage more people to live closer to their place of work. The data for this indicator is only available in census years. (Source: ONS)

Housing

Net density of new dwellings completed	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings</i>
Related Planning Policies	Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/1 Housing Density

	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
South Cambridgeshire	28 per ha	32 per ha	Data outstanding
Cambridgeshire	44 per ha	42 per ha	Data outstanding

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

See core indicator CO2d on page 41 for detailed commentary.

% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable' (gross)	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG7 Affordable Housing on Sites within Village Frameworks • HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/3 Affordable Housing • HG/4 Affordable Housing Subsidy • HG/5 Exception Sites for Affordable Housing

	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
South Cambridgeshire	8.0%	19.0%	26.0%	18.0%	30.0%	23.0%
Cambridgeshire	11.1%	13.9%	17.1%	20.3%	22.6%	21.9%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

See core indicator CO2c on page 38 for detailed commentary.

House price/earnings ratio	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG1 The Structure Plan Housing Requirement • HG2-6 Housing Allocations by Settlement Category • HG7 Affordable Housing on Sites within Village Frameworks • HG8 Exceptions Policy for Affordable Housing Core Strategy DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/2 Housing Provision Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HG/3 Affordable Housing • HG/4 Affordable Housing Subsidy • HG/5 Exception Sites for Affordable Housing

South Cambridgeshire

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
House Price	£192,346	£209,880	£232,196	£233,697	£261,449
Earnings	£24,463	£26,079	£29,307	£30,573	£31,522
Ratio	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.3

Cambridge City

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
House Price	£197,097	£222,332	£228,707	£246,521	£266,623
Earnings	£23,672	£24,566	£25,924	£27,103	£28,256
Ratio	8.3	9.1	8.8	9.1	9.4

Cambridgeshire

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
House Price	£148,023	£171,727	£187,098	£200,346	£212,545
Earnings	£22,745	£23,703	£25,626	£26,189	£27,066
Ratio	6.5	7.2	7.3	7.7	7.9

Note: house price data (average between Jan-Dec) and earnings (average earnings of residents).
(Source: Land Registry and Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings)

Commentary

The house price to earnings ratio in the district has fluctuated over the past five years with an increase of 0.4 since 2002. Although the average earnings within the district have increased significantly in the same period, houses prices have increased at a higher rate making housing affordability worse. In comparison to Cambridge City, the

affordability of housing in the district is better but still very high for first time buyers. In July 2007, after the end of the last monitoring year, the Council adopted its Development Control Policies DPD. This document includes the policy that 40% or more of all housing completions on sites of two or more dwellings (net) should be affordable. It is anticipated that the new policy will lead to a rise in the provision of affordable housing in future years and allow first time buyers to get onto the first step of the property ladder.

% of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land, by year	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings</i>
Related Planning Policies	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies. Core Strategy DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ST/3 Re-Using Previously Developed Land and Buildings

	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
South Cambridgeshire	20.65%	33.13%	26.58%	34.13%	29.89%	23.74%
Cambridgeshire	34.50%	41.20%	44.50%	43.70%	54.20%	51.00%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

This data is reported in greater detail, with regard to South Cambridgeshire, by Core Indicator CO2b on page 37. However, it is worth noting here that the reason that a lower amount of residential development is completed on previously developed land in South Cambridgeshire, when compared to the County as a whole, is down to the large and rural nature of the District. This does not generally offer the same opportunities for development on previously developed sites.

% of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good</i>
Related Planning Policies	Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DP/2 Design of New Development

	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
% of new homes	1.6%	13.2%	12.9%
Rating (no. of units)			
Excellent	0	0	0
Very Good	0	0	63
Good	8	63	41
Pass	1	53	16
Total	9	116	120

(Source: BRE)

Commentary

The Ecohomes certification balances environmental performance with the need for a high quality of life and a safe and healthy internal environment. The assessment is grouped into seven categories; energy, water, pollution, materials, transport, ecology and land use, and health and well-being. The last two years have seen a significant improvement in the number of dwellings achieving Ecohome certification, showing that sustainable house building is coming forward in the district.

Built and Natural Environment

Satisfaction rating for quality of built environment	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN17 Building Preservation Notices and Spot-Listing • EN18 The Demolition of Listed Buildings • EN28 Development within the Curtilage or Setting of a Listed Building • EN29 Conservation Area Appraisals

	2003	2006
South Cambridgeshire	57.27%	47%
Cambridgeshire	50.32%	43%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council, Quality of Life Survey)

Commentary

The results from the 2006 survey indicate a decline in the satisfaction rating compared to 2003 but remains above the average for Cambridgeshire. The 2006 survey was the last survey to be carried out. See Local Indicator LOJ1 on page 75 regarding Listed Buildings.

% total built-up areas falling within Conservation Areas	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN30 Development in Conservation Areas Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CH/5 Conservation Areas

2004	2005	2006	2007
21.2%	21.6%	21.9%	21.8%

(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

Commentary

The Council is undertaking a programme to review all 84 Conservation Areas designated within the District to prepare individual appraisals for each Conservation Area. The programme is likely to take a number of years to complete, and will see conservation areas changing with the addition and removal of land where

appropriate. The percentage of built up areas within Conservation Areas is likely to fall in future years when major developments are completed.

% rights of way that are easy to use	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN4 Historic Landscapes Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CH/1 Historic Landscapes

	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007
Rights of way easy to use	70.3%	61.2%	75%
Total length of rights of way easy to use	65.9%	56.7%	63.1%

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council, Countryside Access Team)

Commentary

The percentage of rights of way that are easy to use has improved since last year due to the implementation of The Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP) by Cambridgeshire County Council. Part of this improvement can be attributed to the Northstowe Area Footpath and Cycle Network Project which received funding from the Department of Communities and Local Government Growth Area Fund. This funding is contributing to a new cycleway from Histon, improvements to existing paths and new routes, together with measures to encourage people to take healthy exercise and travel in sustainable fashion.

% SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance

	2005	2006	2007
South Cambridgeshire	89%	77%	92%
Cambridgeshire	69%	65%	72%

(Source: Natural England)

Commentary

The percentage of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition within the district has increased significantly since the last monitoring period to 92%. This is only 3% behind the Government's Public Service Agreement target of 95% by 2010.

Total area designated as SSSIs	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN9 Sites of Special Scientific Interest Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance

2004	2005	2006	2007
948.17	948.17	948.17	948.16

(Source: Natural England)

Commentary

The district has a relatively small amount of SSSI designated land compared to many other rural districts

South Cambridgeshire is a very rural district, with built-up areas forming a very low proportion of its total land area. The district has a relatively small amount of SSSI designated land compared to many other rural districts, a fact explained principally by the arable farming based nature in the district. The amount of land designated as SSSI has remained consistent at 948 hectares over the past couple of years.

Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species</i>
Related Planning Policies	Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/6 Biodiversity

Ensure no net loss of ancient woodlands as result of development (BAP tw/3)
There has been no net loss of ancient woodlands as a result of development during 2006/2007.

Facilitate the management and/or restoration of two ponds per year until March 2009 (BAP fm/11)

In this monitoring period, four ponds in the district were restored, two in Swavesey (Swan Pond and the pond adjacent to the playing field), one in Haslingfield (Wisbeyi Yard Pond) and one in Shepreth (adjacent to the River Shep).

Facilitate the creation or restoration of 1 hectare of neutral grassland annually until April 2006 (BAP gr/6)

At least 1 ha. of neutral grassland has been restored during this monitoring period. This was facilitated by Dovecot Meadow in Foxton, Docwras Meadow in Shepreth, and the Longstanton Public Open Space at Home Farm.

Riparian developments shall maintain undisturbed semi-natural river frontages (BAP rw/16)

Data not available for this monitoring period.

Achieve 10km of hedgerow planting per year through the use of appropriate planning conditions (BAP fm/4)

Data not available for this monitoring period.

Riparian developments shall maintain undisturbed semi-natural river frontages (BAP rw/16)

Data not available for this monitoring period.

Commentary

The South Cambridgeshire District Council Biodiversity Strategy aims to outline how the Council will promote biodiversity, conservation and enhancement throughout its daily functions, both regulatory and advisory, in order to produce an ecologically diverse and sustainable local environment for the district. The strategy strives to identify the biodiversity resource considered as typical of the district, and within the South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan it proposes specific actions to secure their protection and enhancement.

The AMR will report on six key indicators to monitor the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity within the district. Some of the data for these indicators was not available for this report because the strategy was published midway through the monitoring period in August 2006. A monitoring strategy will be implemented to ensure that future AMR documents can report the progress on these indicators.

% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN45 The Water Environment Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NE/8 Groundwater

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Biological	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Chemical	86%	87%	94%	99%	100%	90%	99%	99%	99%

(Source: Environment Agency)

Commentary

The excellent river quality level within our district is a result of the work carried out by the Environment Agency over the past decade. The biological classification assigns a grade to a river by comparing the small animals that can be seen with the naked eye in a sample with the range of species you would expect to find in a river if it was not polluted. The chemical classification also uses a grade system to examine ammonia, biochemical oxygen demand and dissolved oxygen within samples. The biological indicator has maintained a 100% constant since 1990 and the chemical indicator has gradually improved from 86% in 1990 to 99% for the past three years.

Number of properties at risk to flooding	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN45 The Water Environment CS5 Flood Protection Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NE/11 Flood Risk

	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
1 in 100 flood event	1736	1831
1 in 1000 flood event	2901	3072

(Source: Environment Agency)

Commentary

These figures are estimates of the number of properties at risk to flooding in South Cambridgeshire. They were calculated by querying Ordnance Survey Address Point data with Environment Agency Flood Maps. The figures for 2006/2007 have risen

since the previous year and these can be partly attributed to changes in the flood map. In the event of actual flooding the maps are revised to take account of new information and an ongoing programme of improvement to data modelling will also result in updates to the mapping. Some new development has also been completed within these areas, where risk has been assessed and appropriate mitigation action taken.

KWh of gas consumed per household per year	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources</i>
Related Planning Policies	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies. Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/1 Energy Efficiency • NE/2 Renewable Energy • NE/3 Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
South Cambridgeshire	20,291	20,609	20,829	20,068	19,691
Cambridgeshire	20,021	20,331	20,484	19,164	18,731

(Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform – BERR and National Grid)

Commentary

Gas consumption figures for 2005 fell by 377KWh on the 2004 figures. Unfortunately, it is not possible to make meaningful comparisons to data prior to 2004; the National Grid (NG) provided data on gas consumption to BERR (formally DTI), but a major re-structuring of the gas network with NG selling off some local distribution zones meant they were unable to continue to provide the data after 2004. BERR now receive this data from Xoserve who have improved the collection and geographical allocation of consumption data to NUTS4 areas, to provide higher quality data. The data being published each year is currently one year behind the report period.

KWh of electricity consumed per household per year	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources</i>
Related Planning Policies	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies. Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/1 Energy Efficiency • NE/2 Renewable Energy • NE/3 Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development

	2003	2004	2005
South Cambridgeshire	5,621	5,615	5,506
Cambridgeshire	5,147	5,185	5,032

(Source: Department for Business Enterprise & Regulatory Reform - BERR)

Commentary

In 2003, BERR began to publish estimates of household electricity consumption data to assist local and regional bodies to monitor and implement energy efficiency programmes. The amount of electricity consumed per household per year has fallen each year since 2003, but remains significantly higher than the average for Cambridgeshire. The promotion of energy efficient methods and the opportunity to implement sustainable energy infrastructure into new developments should result in consumption levels falling further in the future. The data being published each year is currently one year behind the report period.

Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems (litres/head/day)	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN45 The Water Environment Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/12 Water Conservation

	2001 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Cambridge Water Company	141 litres	142 litres	151 litres	148 litres	148 litres	141 litres
Industry Average	150 litres	150 litres	154 litres	150 litres	151 litres	148 litres

(Source: OFWAT)

Commentary

The data for 2006/2007 is the lowest water consumption figure since 2002/2003 and below and the industry average. Cambridge Water Company (CWC) supports various initiatives to reduce water consumption, particularly at new developments, through the installation of water-efficient appliances and water meters. Although the district is wholly within the coverage area of CWC it only accounts for approximately 46% of its customers. Nevertheless, this data provides a reasonable assessment of water consumption levels within the district.

Generating potential of renewable energy sources (GWh)	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EN44 Renewable Energy and the Conservation of Energy Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/2 Renewable Energy • NE/3 Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development

Before 1999	1999 / 2002	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
16.84	16.85	16.85	16.85	33.63	33.64	33.65

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

There was an increase of 0.01 GWh since the last monitoring period with the completion of the Smart Life Turbine at Cambridge Regional College. There are a number of schemes with planning permission in the district but these have not been implemented due to issues with funding. These figures have been revised from those reported last year. In previous years the data was calculated using load factors based on optimistic assumptions about what these schemes could produce. Experience has shown that actual generation levels in the East of England are lower due to the Region's topography, so new load factors have been used to calculate generation. See Core Indicator CO9 and Local Indicator LOG2 on page 67 for a breakdown on capacity.

Community Facilities and Local Services

Ha. of strategic open space per 1,000 people	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RT2 Provision of Public Open Space in New Development Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SF/10 Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments • SF/11 Open Space Standards

	2004	2006	2007
South Cambridgeshire	4.3	4.67	7.34
Cambridgeshire	5.5	5.14	5.86

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

The amount of strategic open space has increased significantly in 2006/2007 due to an increase of 13ha from the Forest of South Cambridgeshire Project and 376ha from the RSPB Fen Drayton Lakes Project. The district now performs better than the average for Cambridgeshire.

Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RT2 Provision of Public Open Space in New Development • RT7 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SF/10 Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space, and New Developments • SF/11 Open Space Standards

(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

Commentary

The last Recreation Audit and Needs Assessment in 2004 determined that 1.33 sports pitches were available for public use per 1,000 people. The provision varies greatly across the district with a significant amount of cross border usage close to Cambridge.

Infrastructure Investment	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CS1 Planning Obligations• EN41 Co-ordination of Consents with Commencement• EN42 Enhancement Schemes Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none">• DP/4 Infrastructure and New Developments

Commentary

The County Council have secured a significant amount of developer contributions for educational and transport facilities. It has not been possible to monitor the total amount of developer contributions collected by South Cambridgeshire District Council, although it is hoped that this data will be available in future AMR documents. For details see Indicator LOF1 on page 66 above.

Waste and Pollution

Household waste collected per person per year	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ES5 Recycling/Waste Minimisation

	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
South Cambridgeshire	354 kg	356 kg	422 kg	434 kg	448 kg
Cambridgeshire	-	498 kg	519 kg	515 kg	520 kg

(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

The amount of household waste collected per person per year has risen every year since 2002/2003. Waste is a big environmental issue and it is thought that up to 90% of household waste could be recycled. The Council has one of the best recycling and composting rates in the country and it is important this trend continues to rise to mitigate possible future rises in waste production.

% Household waste collected which is recycled	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ES5 Recycling/Waste Minimisation

	2002 / 2003	2003 / 2004	2004 / 2005	2005 / 2006	2006 / 2007
Composted	5.3%	8.8%	29.0%	31.3%	32.7%
Recycled	18.3%	19.6%	17.8%	18.1%	18.2%

(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

Commentary

The Council was awarded with the prestigious Beacon status for Waste and Recycling for 2006/2007. South Cambridgeshire has the second highest figures of any district in the UK for composting, and third highest for overall recycling. The Council's achievements include improving village recycling banks, exceeding

recycling targets, winning an award for excellence in Waste and Recycling and helping the community get involved.

CO2 emissions per domestic property per year	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)</i>
Related Planning Policies	No directly related Local Plan 2004 policies. Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/16 Emissions

Total domestic Carbon Dioxide emissions (kilo tonnes)			
	2003	2004	2005
South Cambs	408	373	345
Cambridgeshire	317	288	277
UK	377	357	344

Domestic Carbon Dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)			
	2003	2004	2005
South Cambs	3.0	2.9	2.7
Cambridgeshire	2.8	2.6	2.5
UK	2.8	2.6	2.5

(Source: DEFRA and Netcen)

Commentary

This experimental data is provided by a project commissioned by DEFRA in partnership with the National Environmental Technology Centre (Netcen) to provide nationally consistent carbon dioxide emission estimates. The data is intended to provide a starting point for further thought on quantifying emissions, and at present no reliable method of producing emissions data per domestic property is available.

It is anticipated that the 2006 dataset, to be published in 2008, will no longer be labelled as “experimental” and will be given full National Statistics status. It is expected that further improvements to the underlying data and methodology will be made in this dataset which will improve the level of accuracy in certain sectors. From the publication of the 2006 dataset onwards, the data will therefore be consistent from one year to the next, and year on year comparisons will be possible.

Air Pollution	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ES6 Noise and Pollution Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NE/16 Emissions

(a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m³)			
	2004	2005	2006
Bar Hill	49.7 ug/m ³	42 ug/m ³	43 ug/m ³
Impington	52.2 ug/m ³	31 ug/m ³	30 ug/m ³

(b) Air quality strategy objective of annual mean at number of days exceeding a daily mean of 50 ug/m³.			
	2004	2005	2006
Bar Hill	40 days	25 days	51 days
Impington	72 days	37 days	42 days

(Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council)

Commentary

The average concentration levels of Nitrogen Dioxide in 2006 remained consistent with levels in 2005 but the number of days exceeding a daily mean of 50 ug/m³ increased significantly. This could be caused by a number of factors; a general trend of increasing pollutant levels, meteorological conditions giving rise to higher atmospheric concentrations or an overall increase in traffic flows. An Air Quality Management Area was declared in July 2007 for Nitrogen Dioxide which covers the stretch of the A14 between Milton and Bar Hill. The Council will prepare a Local Air Quality Plan to improve the quality of air within this management area.

Transport

Vehicle flows across urban boundaries	
Sustainability Appraisal Objective	<i>Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)</i>
Related Planning Policies	Local Plan 2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TP1 Planning More Sustainable Travel Development Control Policies DPD <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TR/1 Planning for More Sustainable Travel

No. of motor vehicles crossing the outer cordon (bounded by the A14, M11 and the extent of the built up area to the south and east) of Cambridge, entering and leaving during a 12 hour period

2001	2003	2004	2005	2006
172,926	170,036	183,596	185,908	183,850

(Source: Cambridgeshire County Council)

Commentary

In 2006, there was a decrease in the number of cars crossing the South Cambridgeshire/ Cambridge City cordon. The Local Development Framework will seek to reduce this rate by proposing high levels of housing development on the edge of Cambridge and in the new town of Northstowe, to enable more people to live closer to their employment and to facilitate high quality public transport to reduce commuting by private car. The presence of the Guided Busway, a dedicated route linking Cambridge and Northstowe, should encourage a high proportion of journeys to be made by public transport rather than the private car.

