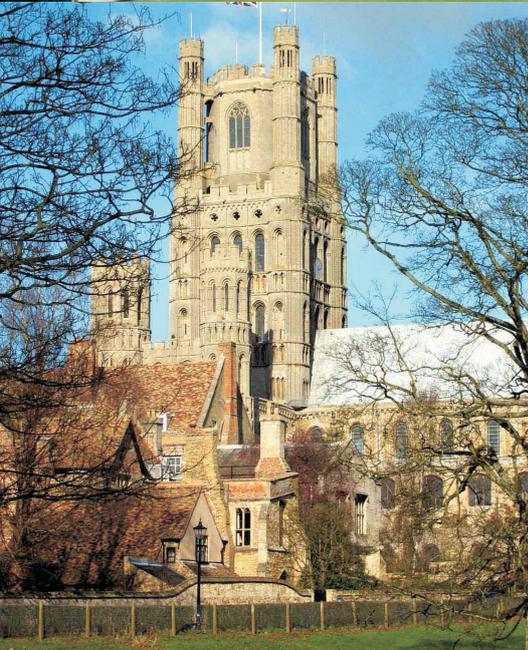




EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL  
Local Development Framework

# Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

December 2008





EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

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- For the services of a sign language interpreter please contact us in advance by e-mail or fax so that arrangements can be made.  
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Fax number: 01353 665240
- A loop system is available in our main reception



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# Annual Monitoring Report 2007/08

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# Executive Summary

## Outline of the AMR

All local planning authorities are required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. This is the fourth AMR to be produced and covers the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

The AMR has two aims. The first is to report on progress made in the preparation of the Local Development Framework (LDF). This AMR covers the interim period of LDF production and therefore reports on both 'saved' policies of the East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan 2000 and emerging policies within the East Cambridgeshire Submission Core Strategy Development Plan Document. The second aim is to provide data to Government on a number of indicators, which seek to monitor how Government policy has been implemented locally.

## Progress on the LDF

Under the 2004 Act, the LDF will eventually replace the adopted East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan (2000). It will contain a series of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) providing policies and proposals to guide future development in East Cambridgeshire. A revised Local Development Scheme (LDS) is due to be produced in early 2009 to take account of new legislative changes, the Council's programme of masterplanning work, and the need to respond to the Government's growth agenda.

Work progressed on the Core Strategy DPD in this monitoring period with public consultation on the Core Strategy Amendment Issues and Options Paper and Initial Sustainability Appraisal in May/June 2007 and public consultation on the Core Strategy Amendment Preferred Options Paper and Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal in October/November 2007.

## National Indicators, Core Output Indicators and Local Indicators

National Indicators cover all the national priority outcomes which local authorities will be responsible for delivering. Core Output Indicators are required by Government to provide data for the AMR. Local Indicators provide additional information on issues of local importance.

The main findings of this AMR are summarised below.

- **Housing**

The housing trajectory indicates that the Council has been successful in delivering housing over the plan period, although there remains a high level of affordable housing need which is currently not being met. A total of 753 dwellings (net) were completed in East Cambridgeshire in 2007/08, 152 of which were affordable. The average density of completed dwellings remained high at 39 dwellings per hectare. The Council met the local target of 35% for the re-use of previously developed (brownfield) land. 39% of dwelling completions were for smaller 1 and 2 bedroom dwellings, an improvement of 4% on last year's figures given the need for such units.

- **Gypsy and Traveller Sites**

The number of gypsy caravans remained fairly static at 127 although there was a shift from Council owned sites to private sites. Two additional pitches were completed in 2007/08 and 2 new pitches were committed in that period. So far in 2008/09 a further 21 pitches have been approved. There were four unauthorised encampments recorded over the monitoring period. Gypsy sites will be allocated in the forthcoming Site Allocations DPD.

- **Employment**

9,612 sq m of employment space was developed in this monitoring period whilst 37,267 sq m were lost due to a redevelopment at Lion Mills, Mill Corner, Soham to facilitate an extension to the neighbouring extra-care scheme. This represents a net loss of 37,574 sq m in 2007/08. 61% of employment floorspace was competed on existing or allocated employment sites. 58.35ha of employment land was available at the end of the monitoring period. Median gross weekly pay for workers in the district increased to £419.40 (2008 figures) and employee jobs increased to 33,000 (2007 figures).

- **Services and Infrastructure**

No retail developments were completed in the monitoring year. Six new or improved community facilities (including one leisure development) were completed in the district and four were lost. Overall, 53% of new dwellings were completed within 30 minutes by public transport of key services. Access to hospital remained the main service not easily accessible by public transport although this improved by 16% in 2007/08. Retail vacancy in Ely and Littleport town centres remained low at 1.7% but increased to 12.3% in Soham. This compares to the national average of 10%. The provision of sports pitches in the district is low at 1.3ha per 1,000 population. 71.8% of rights of way in East Cambridgeshire were rated 'easy to use'.

- **Environment**

In 2007/08, East Cambridgeshire had 2.05ha of open space per 1,000 population. Jubilee Gardens in Ely remained the only site to be awarded a Green Flag award. One renewable energy generating development was recorded, a photovoltaic development providing 0.001MW. No additional areas of biodiversity importance were designated in the monitoring period. The effects of development on priority species were unclear due to recent increases in the size of the dataset. 30% of SSSIs were in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition in the monitoring period, a slight increase on 2006/07. No planning permissions were granted contrary to Environment Agency advice. Levels of nitrogen dioxide and particulates remained within National Air Quality Strategy Objectives.

- **Future Monitoring**

Data was available for all Core Output Indicators with the exception of Housing Quality [H6]. This AMR includes a number of new local indicators that have been designed to monitor emerging Core Strategy policies. The Council was unable to provide data on 9 of these indicators as new databases are being set up. Full details of these indicators are provided in Chapter 4.

# 1 Introduction

## Background to the Annual Monitoring Report

- 1.1 The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (the Act) introduced major changes to the development plan system. The Act requires the replacement of the East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan with a new Local Development Framework (LDF). This will be a suite of documents which together will guide development in East Cambridgeshire.
- 1.2 The preparation of a Local Development Scheme (LDS) setting out the programme for achieving the LDF is also a requirement of the Act. The current Local Development Scheme (2007) can be viewed on the East Cambridgeshire District Council website at <http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/docs/publications/devservices/ldfscheme.pdf>. Work is likely to commence on a further revision to the Local Development Scheme in early 2009, in order to take account of new legislative changes, the Council's programme of masterplanning work, and the need to respond to the Government's growth agenda.
- 1.3 The Act introduced the statutory requirement to provide an Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) to the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government. The Annual Monitoring Report is designed principally to provide information on a range of development related statistical matters, progress on the implementation of the Local Development Scheme and monitoring on the implementation of planning policy.
- 1.4 The Council is required to monitor a series of Core Output Indicators. These are set out in the guidance issued by the ODPM 'Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide' (2005), and its update 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework: Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008' (February 2008).

## Period Covered

- 1.5 This AMR covers the period 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 – 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008.

## Structure of the Report

- 1.6 The report measures various indicators to assess performance:
  - **National Indicators** – Central Government has recently introduced a set of 198 National Indicators that will be used to measure all areas of performance for local authorities. These indicators will form the basis of future Audit Commission inspections, and are the basis for performance targets in the Local Area Agreement. The Local Area Agreement is an important document for the Council, and sets out a vision for the whole of the County which is developed by local authorities and other service providers working to identify the most important local priorities. Targets are set in consultation with the Government Office for the region (GO-East), and funding is allocated to each priority area. Of the set of 198 indicators there are a number on which spatial planning has a powerful influence. Therefore, a number of the performance indicators reported in the AMR are also included in the Local Area Agreement, or are National Indicators. These indicators are highlighted throughout the text of this document. Where these indicators are included in the Local Area Agreement, target setting will be carried out through Local Area Agreement processes.

- **Contextual Indicators** – these describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which local development framework policy operates. These long-term indicators draw mainly on existing published sources of information such as the 2001 Census.
- **Core Output Indicators** – these are indicators that all local authorities must monitor. The core output indicators address a number of key planning variables which fall under the topic areas of Business Development and Town Centres, Housing, and Environmental Quality.
- **Local Indicators** – these indicators should address the outputs of policies which are not covered by the Core Output Indicators. Local Indicators provide scope for addressing issues which are of particular local importance; the Local Output Indicators that have been developed are therefore unique to East Cambridgeshire.
- **Process Indicators** – these highlight the progress that has been made on the preparation of the agreed programme of Development Plan Documents.

1.7 The AMR has been divided into four chapters:

- **Spatial Portrait** – this chapter provides a useful snapshot of the district's main characteristics. Key features of the Spatial Portrait are described by a series of Contextual Indicators.
- **Plan Making** – this chapter reviews progress on the East Cambridgeshire LDF and indicates whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) are being achieved.
- **Performance Against Key Indicators** – this chapter measures the performance of the Council against a series of national and local indicators.
- **Existing Deficiencies and Future Monitoring** – this chapter provides an outline of those indicators that the Council were not able to report upon.

1.8 The AMR will be published on the Council's website at [www.eastcambs.gov.uk](http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk) as soon as possible after submission to the Secretary of State at the end of December 2008.

## Data Sources

1.9 Information for this AMR comes predominantly from monitoring carried out on the Council's behalf by the Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Monitoring Team. This involves an annual survey of sites with planning permission for residential, employment and retail use for evidence of completion, construction or non-implementation. The District Council has also carried out some further research and survey work.

## 2 Spatial Portrait

- 2.1** East Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural district located to the north-east of Cambridge. The District covers an area of 655 sq km, and has a population of 81,000 (ONS mid-year population estimate 2007). The district contains 3 market towns, and 50 other villages and hamlets varying in size, including the fringe areas of Newmarket.
- 2.2** The nearby city of Cambridge (population 113,800), as a major economic, social and cultural centre, exerts a significant influence over the whole district. The success of the Cambridge economy has meant the district has experienced considerable recent pressure for housing growth. However, the pace of economic growth has not matched that of housing growth which has meant a significant recent increase in the level of out-commuting, and the associated problems of congestion and pollution. Rapid population growth has also placed pressure on local infrastructure and service provision – for example, education, transport, health services, recreation and utility services.
- 2.3** The economy of East Cambridgeshire is relatively healthy. Unemployment in the district is low (about 1%), and there are positive business formation rates (net increase of 1% in the number of companies in 2006/7: source, Nomis 2007). Important sectors include business services, manufacturing, wholesale and haulage. Agriculture is still significant relative to the national average, and stud farming is a key industry in the south of the district around Newmarket. Most of the main settlements in East Cambridgeshire have industrial estates, although the largest concentrations of industrial and commercial operations are in Ely, Littleport, Sutton and close to the A14 at Snailwell.
- 2.4** The district can be broadly divided into two sub-areas. The northern part of the district is characterised by low-lying intensively farmed fenland – with many of the settlements located on higher ground on the old ‘islands’ in the fen. Flood risk in the area is a key issue, as much of the land lies at or below sea-level. The area contains the three market towns of Ely, Soham and Littleport, and a range of scattered villages and hamlets. Compared to the south of the district, incomes are lower, deprivation is more marked, and although it is pre-dominantly an area of fertile agricultural land, it contains the majority of the industry and manufacturing in the district. The area has also been a focus for most of the housing growth in the district over the last 20 years, with large new estates having been built in each of the market towns. The main service and commercial centre is Ely (population 17,430), whilst Soham (population 9,030) and Littleport (population 7,800) both serve more local catchments and have lower scales of commercial and retail provision.
- 2.5** The district contains a number of sites of particular importance for biodiversity, including 3 internationally important wildlife sites at the Ouse Washes, Wicken Fen and Chippenham Fen. There are also 19 Sites of Special Scientific Importance and 81 County Wildlife Sites – as well as areas identified as important for wildlife in the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Many of these wildlife areas also provide opportunities for outdoor recreation and sport – particularly boating and fishing on the fenland rivers and waterways.

## Contextual Indicators

- 2.6** This section reports on the contextual indicators for the district of East Cambridgeshire. County, regional and/or national comparators are detailed as appropriate. The indicators are grouped into five sections: demographic structure, socio-cultural issues, economy, environment, and housing and the built environment.

### Demographic Structure

- 2.7 Population:** The population of East Cambridgeshire was estimated as **81,000** in 2007 (ONS mid-year population estimates 2007). Table 2.1 shows the growth in dwellings in the neighbouring districts and Cambridgeshire as a whole. Table 2.2 shows the growth in households. The pace of growth has slowed in recent years but the district remains the fastest growing in Cambridgeshire both in terms of population, dwellings and households growth.

Table 2.1 Dwellings Growth in Cambridgeshire 1991-2007

	Total Dwellings				
	1991	2001	2007	% Change 1991-2007	% Change 2001-2007
Cambridge City	41,700	44,500	47,500	12.21%	6.7%
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>34,800</b>	<b>26.15%</b>	<b>12.6%</b>
Fenland	32,400	36,800	40,900	20.78%	11.1%
Huntingdonshire	58,200	65,700	69,200	15.90%	5.3%
South Cambridgeshire	48,300	54,200	58,800	17.86%	8.5%
Cambridgeshire	206,400	232,100	251,200	17.83%	8.2%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group/ONS

Table 2.2 Household Growth in Cambridgeshire 2001-2007 and Projections to 2021

	Total Households				
	Mid 2001	Mid 2007	% Change 2001-2007	Projection to 2021	% Change 2001-2021
Cambridge City	42,700	44,200	3.5%	61,100	43.1%
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>29,900</b>	<b>33,500</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>37,600</b>	<b>25.8%</b>
Fenland	35,300	38,900	10.2%	45,400	28.6%
Huntingdonshire	63,100	67,400	6.8%	75,400	19.5%
South Cambridgeshire	52,300	57,900	10.7%	75,400	44.2%
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	223,300	241,900	8.3%	294,900	32.1%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

- 2.8 Age profile:** The percentage of the district's population in each age group is roughly comparable to the regional averages, the exceptions being a higher number of pre-school children and those over 40 in the district, fewer 25-39 year olds, and a much lower proportion of those aged 20-24 (Table 2.4). Meeting the needs of an ageing population is a key issue for the district.

- 2.9** The district therefore has a higher than County average proportion of older people. This ageing population is set to significantly increase over the next 13 years, rising from 18% in 2011 to 24% in 2021 (source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008).

Table 2.4 Population Age Group Estimates Mid 2007

Age Group	East Cambridgeshire		CAMBRIDGESHIRE	
	Number in Age Group	% of Population	Number in Age Group	% of Population
0-4	5,000	6.42%	33,100	5.64%
5-10	5,700	7.32%	41,000	6.99%
11-15	4,500	5.78%	35,300	6.02%
16-19	3,700	4.75%	29,800	5.08%
20-24	3,900	5.01%	44,000	7.50%
25-39	14,700	18.87%	117,900	20.09%
40-64	27,400	35.17%	196,000	33.40%
65-74	6,700	8.60%	47,100	8.03%
75+	6,300	8.09%	42,700	7.28%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>77,900</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>586,800</b>	<b>100.02%</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group  
 Note: population figures may not add to totals due to rounding

- 2.10 Ethnic origin:** The district has a non-white population of 2.1%, and the largest ethnic minority group is Travellers. This compares with a non-white population of 4.1% for Cambridgeshire as a whole, and 9.1% for England (2001 Census).
- 2.11 Life expectancy:** The life expectancy at birth for East Cambridgeshire residents is relatively high in comparison with the region and nation as a whole (Table 2.3). Life expectancy has continued to increase for both males and females in 2004-2006.

Table 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth (in years)

	East Cambridgeshire				East of England				England			
	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006	2001-2003	2002-2004	2003-2005	2004-2006
Males	77.30	77.80	78.30	<b>79.40</b>	77.30	77.60	78.00	78.30	76.24	76.55	76.92	77.32
Females	82.70	82.30	83.00	<b>84.10</b>	81.40	81.60	81.80	82.30	80.72	80.91	81.14	81.55

Source: Office for National Statistics

## Socio-cultural Issues

- 2.12 Deprivation:** The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007 (IMD 2007) is a measure of multiple deprivation at the small area level. Each of the 32,482 Super Output Areas (SOAs) have been assigned a score and rank, with 1 being the most deprived and 32,482 the least. The IMD is made up of seven domains as follows:

- Income deprivation
- Employment deprivation
- Health deprivation and disability
- Education, skills and training deprivation
- Barriers to housing and services

- Living environment deprivation
- Crime

- 2.13 Overall deprivation:** The most deprived SOA in the district is one of the two Littleport West SOAs (11,954). Seven SOAs (two of the Ely East, one of the Ely North, one of the Ely West, one of the Littleport East, one of the Littleport West, one of the Sutton SOAs) are ranked among the top 50% of the most deprived SOAs in the country. However, the most deprived 20% of East Cambridgeshire's SOAs rank among the middle quintile of SOAs nationally. This demonstrates that, overall, the most deprived areas of East Cambridgeshire are considerably less deprived than the most deprived areas nationally. Ely South is the least deprived SOA in the district with a ranking of 32,112.
- 2.14 Income deprivation:** One of the two Littleport West SOAs has the highest level of income deprivation (8373). Eleven SOAs (Burwell, Ely East, Ely North, Ely South, Ely West, Isleham, Littleport East, Littleport West, Soham South, Stretham and Sutton) are among the top 50% of the most income deprived SOAs in the country. One of the Ely South SOAs has the least income deprivation in the district (31,462).
- 2.15 Employment deprivation:** One of Ely South SOAs has the highest level of employment deprivation (10,496), followed by Ely West (12,740), Ely East (12,784) and Littleport West (12,950). These four SOAs are ranked among the top 50% of the most employment deprived SOAs in the country.
- 2.16 Education, skills and training:** One Littleport West SOA is ranked 3275 out of 32,482. Three SOAs in the district are in the top 25% of most deprived in the country: one Littleport East and two Littleport West SOAs. 21 of the 47 district SOAs are in the top 50% most deprived in the country. Bottisham has the lowest education, skills and training deprivation ranking in the district (29,350).
- 2.17 Crime:** Levels of crime in the district are relatively low. Table 2.7 shows a reduction in the number of all notifiable offences in the 2007/08 period with the exception of 'theft from a vehicle'. This has continued to increase from 2005/06, however, the district still experiences the fewest offences of this type in the Cambridgeshire region.
- 2.18** The East Cambridgeshire Community Safety Partnership have published the Community Safety Plan for 2008-2011 which can be viewed online at: <http://www.eastcambbs.gov.uk/docs/publications/corpservices/csp2008.pdf>

Table 2.7 Notifiable Offences Recorded by the Police 2004 –2008

Area	Year	Violence Against the Person		Robbery		Burglary in a Dwelling		Theft of a Vehicle		Theft from a Vehicle	
		No. Offences	% Change	No. Offences	% Change	No. Offences	% Change	No. Offences	% Change	No. Offences	% Change
England	2004/05	981,211		87,619		309,761		228,819		470,454	
	2005/06	991,818	+1.1%	94,888	+8.3%	290,503	-6.2%	201,898	-11.8%	476,695	+1.3%
	2006/07	975,843	-1.6%	98,050	+3.3%	281,704	-3.0%	181,593	-10.1%	473,171	-0.7%
	2007/08	896,287	-8.2%	82,404	-16.0%	269,400	-4.4%	160,109	-11.8%	407,141	-14.0%
East of England	2004/05	88,969		4,547		22,043		18,045		43,153	
	2005/06	82,571	-7.2%	4,808	+5.7%	21,358	-3.1%	16,905	-6.3%	43,570	+1.0%
	2006/07	81,045	-1.8%	5,127	+6.6%	21,098	-1.2%	15,555	-8.0%	42,510	-2.4%
	2007/08	73,727	-9.0%	4,460	-13.0%	22,071	+4.6%	14,323	-7.9%	37,889	-10.9%
Cambridgeshire	2004/05	8,193		301		1,946		1,490		3,526	
	2005/06	6,002	-26.7%	266	-11.6%	1,973	+1.4%	1,264	-15.2%	3,347	-5.0%
	2006/07	6,404	+6.7%	308	+15.8%	2,260	+14.5%	1,399	+10.6%	3,524	+5.3%
	2007/08	6,449	+0.7%	336	+9.1%	2,160	-4.4%	1,422	+1.6%	3,483	-1.2%
East Cambridgeshire	2004/05	745		16		141		194		417	
	2005/06	525	-29.5%	12	-25.0%	213	+51.1%	137	-29.4%	346	-17.0%
	2006/07	527	+0.4%	24	+100.0%	268	+25.8%	250	+82.5%	394	+13.9%
	2007/08	494	-6.3%	10	-58.3%	236	-11.9%	231	-7.6%	447	+13.5%

Source: Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics

Note: Cambridgeshire figures have been derived by aggregating figures for 5 districts as county figures not given.

**2.19 Unemployment:** Unemployment remains low at 1.0% (0.7% females, 1.4% males). This is currently less than half the national rate, below the regional average of 1.7% and slightly lower than the county average of 1.2% (Table 2.8).

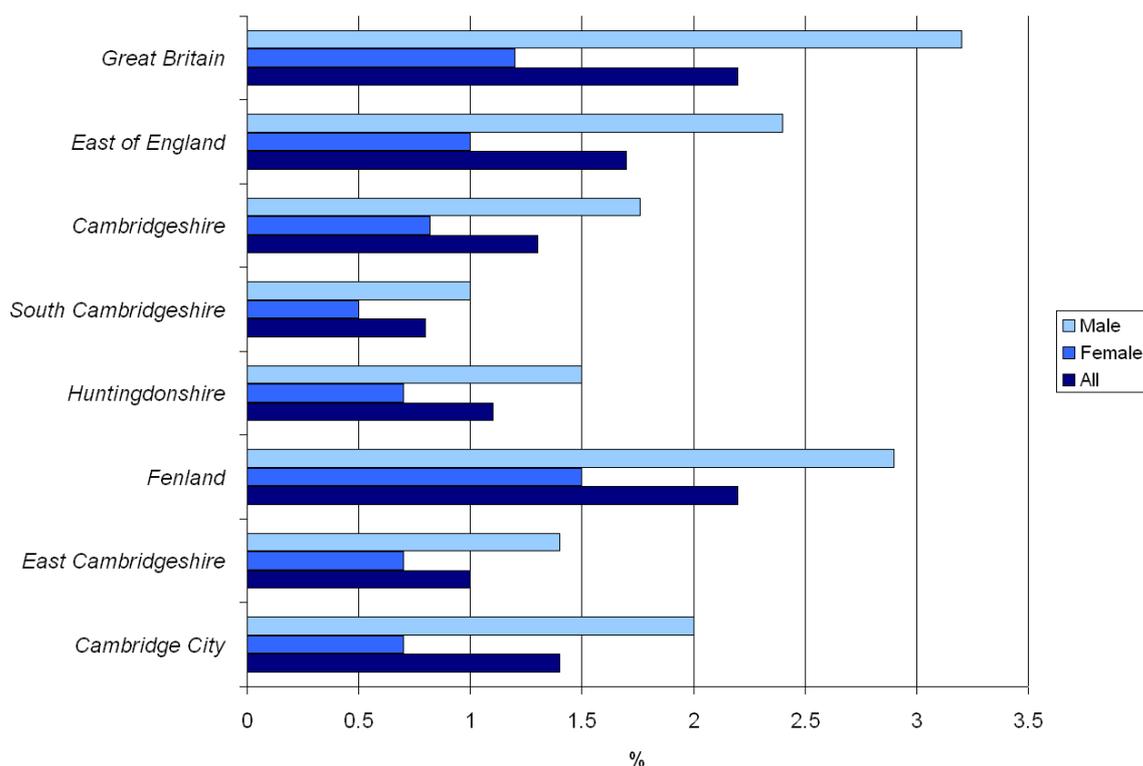
Table 2.8 - Unemployment rates and Comparators (April 2006 – April 2008)

	April 2006		April 2007		April 2008		April 2006 to April 2008	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Change in Number	% Change
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Cambridgeshire	5,164	1.4	5,311	1.4	4,671	1.2	-493	-0.2
East of England		2.0		1.9		1.7		-0.3
Great Britain		2.6		2.4		2.2		-0.4

Source: NOMIS Neighbourhood Statistics (Job Seeker Allowance Claimant Count area statistics)

**2.20** Figure 2.1 below illustrates that within the county, only South Cambridgeshire has a lower unemployment rate than East Cambridgeshire.

Figure 2.1 Unemployment Rates in Comparator Areas (April 2008)



Source: NOMIS Neighbourhood Statistics (Job Seeker Allowance Claimant Count area statistics)

Note: % is a proportion of resident working age people

**2.21 Educational Attainment:** Young people attending schools in East Cambridgeshire performed better than last year in all subjects at Key Stage 2 (Level 4) and Key Stage 3

(Level 5) with the exception of Key Stage 3 Maths (Table 2.9). Pupils are performing better than the national average and roughly on par with other schools in Cambridgeshire. However, at GCSE/GNVQ level the percentage of pupils achieving 5 or more A\*-C passes fell from 63.8% to 60.4% which is below the regional and national average.

**2.22 Post-16 Education:** In 2007 87% of students in East Cambridgeshire stayed on in full-time education at 16+, an increase of almost 5% from the previous year, 3% were in full time training, 10% in full time employment and fewer than 2% of leavers were not in education, employment or training (NEET). This is the lowest level of NEETS in the five districts in the Cambridgeshire sub region.

Table 2.9 Educational attainment at Key Stage 2 and 3 (school year 2006/07)

	English		Maths		Science		% Achieving 5+ A*-C GCSE/GNVQ
	Key Stage 2: Level 4+	Key Stage 3: Level 5+	Key Stage 2: Level 4+	Key Stage 3 (Level 5+)	Key Stage 2 (Level 4+)	Key Stage 3 (Level 5+)	
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>60.4%</b>
Cambridgeshire	82%	78%	79%	78%	88%	78%	59.7%
East of England	80%	77%	77%	77%	88%	75%	61.2%
England	80%	74%	77%	76%	88%	73%	62.0%

Source: Office for National Statistics: Neighbourhood Statistics

*Notes: Achievement at level 4 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 2 equates to National Indicator 73; Achievement at level 5 or above in both English and Maths at Key Stage 3 equates to National Indicator 74; Achievement of 5 or more A\*-C grades at GCSE or equivalent including English and Maths equates to National Indicator 75*

**2.23 Qualification levels:** The level of educational achievement of the district's workforce is above the regional and national average at all levels except NVQ1. The number of people in the district with no qualifications remains lower than the regional and national average (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 Qualification levels of working age people in East Cambridgeshire and comparators (January 2007-December 2007)

Qualification Level	East Cambridgeshire (numbers)	East Cambridgeshire (%)	East of England	UK
NVQ4 and above	19,000	39.3	26.0	28.6
NVQ3 and above	26,600	54.8	43.4	46.4
NVQ2 and above	32,400	66.8	62.2	64.5
NVQ1 and above	35,800	74.0	78.2	78.1
Other qualifications	6,600	13.7	9.3	8.8
No qualifications	6,000	12.3	12.5	13.1

Source: ONS Annual Population Survey

## Economy

**2.24 Employment Sectors:** The 2001 Census revealed the following employment sector profile for the district: wholesale and retail trade, repairs (15.9%); manufacturing (15.4%) real estate; renting and business activities (13.9%); health and social work (9.8%); and

construction (8.7%). The latest data available is that compiled in the Annual Business Inquiry 2006, as shown in Table 2.11. It reveals that the industries that employ the most people in East Cambridgeshire are finance/IT/business (24.3%), and public administration/education/health (21.7%), with 76.8% of employment being in the service industries. Major employers in the district include Shropshires (Gs), Turners Transport, DS Smith, JDR Cables, Life Fitness, Standens and Tesco.

Table 2.11 Employment by Industry 2006

Industry	East Cambridgeshire	East of England	Great Britain
Manufacturing	11.4%	11.0%	10.9%
Construction	6.7%	5.3%	4.8%
Services	76.8%	82.1%	82.9%
• Distribution, hotels and restaurants	18.5%	25.0%	23.5%
• Transport and communication	6.3%	6.3%	5.9%
• Finance, IT and other business activities	24.3%	20.3%	21.2%
• Public administration, education and health	21.7%	25.5%	26.9%
• Other services	6.1%	4.9%	5.3%
Tourism	7.0%	7.8%	8.3%

Source: ONS Annual Business Inquiry Employee Analysis (2006)

*Note: % is a proportion of total employee jobs.*

**2.25 Employment by occupation:** There has been a rise in those employed as managers and senior officials and professional occupations as compared with the 2006/07 monitoring period and the district now has a significantly higher proportion of people employed in these occupations than the regional and national average. There has been a corresponding fall in administrative/secretarial employment, with figures now below the regional and national average (Table 2.12).

Table 2.12 Employment by Occupation 2007/08 (April 2007 – March 2008)

Occupation	East Cambridgeshire			East of England 2007/08	Great Britain 2007/08
	2001	2006/07	2007/08		
Managers and senior officials	17.3%	15.3%	18.9%	16.4%	15.3%
Professional occupations	10.9%	14.4%	21.7%	13.3%	13.1%
Associate professional and technical	12.7%	12.4%	12.7%	14.5%	14.6%
Administrative/secretarial	12.1%	19.9%	11.2%	11.3%	11.6%
Skilled trades	13.9%	13.6%	13.0%	11.4%	10.9%
Personal service occupations	-	9.4%	8.5%	7.8%	8.0%
Sales and customer services	-	*	*	7.0%	7.6%
Process plant and machine operatives	-	*	*	6.9%	7.2%
Elementary occupations	11.0%	*	*	11.0%	11.4%

Source: 2001 Census; ONS Annual Population Survey

*Notes: \* Sample size too small for reliable estimate. % is a proportion of all persons in employment. – no information*

**2.26 Economic Activity Rate:** The economic activity rate (i.e. the labour force as a proportion of the population) declined by 8% in 2007 and is now below the county and regional average (Table 2.13). The latest April 2007 to March 2008 figures show activity rates of 86.4% in the district (source: Nomis).

Table 2.13 Activity rates in East Cambridgeshire and comparator areas 2004-2007

Year	East Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire	East of England	Great Britain
Jan 2004 – Dec 2004	84.2%	83.9%	81.7%	78.2%
Jan 2005 – Dec 2005	84.5%	83.2%	81.3%	78.4%
Jan 2006 – Dec 2006	86.7%	83.1%	80.9%	78.6%
Jan 2007 – Dec 2007	78.6%	80.9%	81.0%	78.6%

Source: Nomis local area labour force survey

## Housing and the Built Environment

**2.27 Housing Tenure:** The percentage of households who own their own property is slightly higher in East Cambridgeshire than for the County as a whole, 72.9% as opposed to 71%, and much higher than the national figure of 68.8%. The difference between the District and County figures for rented properties is due to the transfer of former East Cambridgeshire housing stock to Hereward Housing.

Table 2.17 - Households and Tenure in East Cambridgeshire

	Total Households	Owner Occupier	Local Authority	Housing Association	Private Rented	Other
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>29,778</b>	<b>72.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	222,871	71.0%	9.1%	6.6%	11.0%	2.3%

Source: 2001 Census and Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

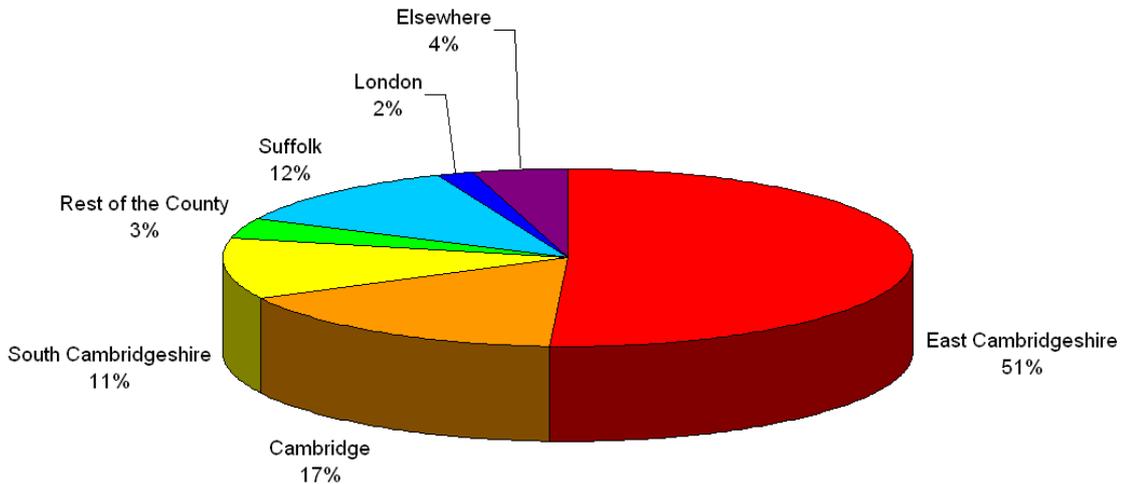
**2.28 House Prices:** The average house price in East Cambridgeshire (as at April 2008) was **£224,911**, equating to over 9 times the median annual wage (Table 2.14). This was slightly lower than the county average of £230,648 (East Cambridgeshire Economic Audit 2008). This continues to raise considerable concern about housing affordability in the district, where wages are low and house prices high.

## Transport and Spatial Connectivity

**2.29 Commuting:** As reported in last years' AMR the results of the 2001 Census show that there are significant levels of commuting in and out of the district, and within the district,

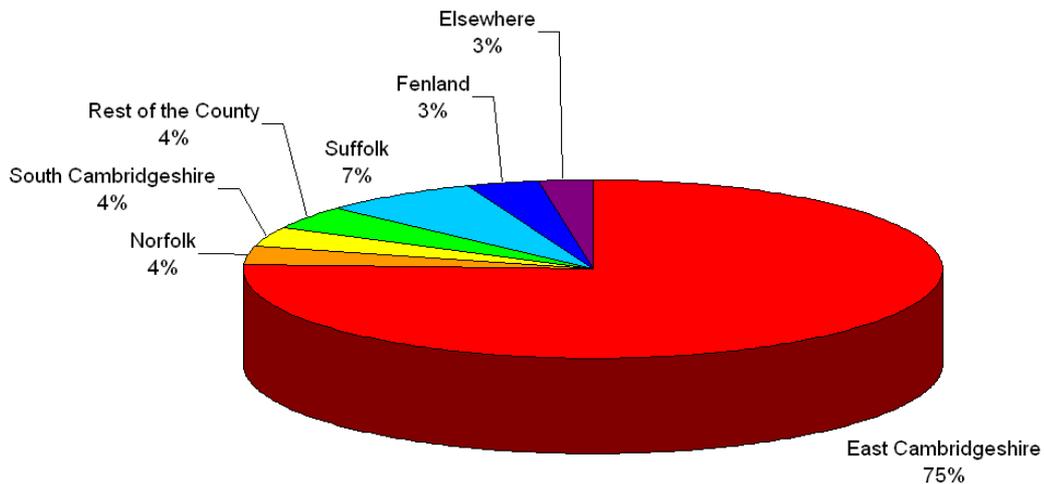
with 49.4% of employed residents out-commuting, and 24.4% in-commuting. The remainder (11%) work mainly from home (gross figures). Figures 3.5 and 3.6 show the workplace of East Cambridgeshire residents and the origin of the working population of East Cambridgeshire.

Figure 2.5 Workplace of East Cambridgeshire employed residents



Source: A Census Profile of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Labour Market, Census 2001 CCRG

Figure 2.6 Origin of East Cambridgeshire Workforce



Source: A Census Profile of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Labour Market, Census 2001 CCRG

**2.30 Station usage:** East Cambridgeshire has 5 railway stations: Ely, Littleport, Shippea Hill, Kennett and Dullingham, but the latter three have very limited services. Usage of all stations has grown between 2003-2007 with significant increases at Ely, Littleport, Shippea Hill and Kennett (Table 2.19).

Table 2.19 – Station Usage in East Cambridgeshire Stations and Comparators

Station	Users				Change 2003-2007	% Change 2003- 2007
	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	2006-2007		
Ely	1,038,708	1,255,362	1,278,724	1,420,734	+382,026	36.78%
Littleport	94,363	119,198	122,666	146,218	+51,855	54.95%
Shippea Hill	29	37	26	606	+577	1989.66%
Kennett	6,898	11,167	13,057	16,056	+9,158	132.76%
Dullingham	19,593	19,815	20,219	19,676	+83	0.42%
Cambridge	5,478,112	6,060,475	6,137,423	6,522,309	+1,044,197	19.06%
Waterbeach	176,639	197,594	213,500	227,281	+50,642	28.67%
Huntingdon	1,277,163	1,360,729	1,373,378	1,448,338	+171,175	13.40%

Source: Office of Rail Regulator (ORR)

### 3 Plan Making

3.1 The statutory development plan for the district in the 2007/08 monitoring period comprised:

- East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan 2000 (saved policies<sup>1</sup>)
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (saved policies)

3.2 Given that significant progress was made on replacement development plan documents within the 2008 monitoring period (with submission of the East Cambridgeshire District Core Strategy DPD to the Secretary of State in May 2008 and adoption of the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England in May 2008), this document includes monitoring information in respect of both the existing and emerging documents. Those Local Plan Indicators that related to saved Local Plan policies have been continued as Local Indicators for the emerging Core Strategy DPD.

3.3 This chapter reviews progress on the East Cambridgeshire LDF and indicates whether the timetable and milestones in the Local Development Scheme (LDS) are being achieved. The requirement is to monitor progress between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2007 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, but progress to November/December 2008 is also included. The current Local Development Scheme (2007) can be viewed on the East Cambridgeshire District Council website: [www.eastcambs.gov.uk/docs/publications/devservices/ldfscheme.pdf](http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/docs/publications/devservices/ldfscheme.pdf)

Table 3.1 Summary of Progress on the Major LDF Documents

LDF Document	Date Completed	Date Scheduled
<b>Core Strategy DPD:</b> Issues and Options Paper Preferred Options Paper Core Strategy Amendment Paper (Issues and Options) Core Strategy Amendment Paper (Preferred Options) <b>Submission Draft</b> Examination Adoption	July 2005 May 2006 May 2007 October 2007 May 2008	TBC TBC
<b>Site Allocations DPD</b> Issues and Options Paper <b>Preparation of Preferred Options</b> Preferred Options Paper Submission Draft Examination Adoption	May 2006	TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC
<b>Gypsy and Traveller Sites DPD</b> Issues and Options Paper <b>Preparation of Preferred Options</b> Preferred Options Paper Submission Draft Examination Adoption	May 2006	TBC TBC TBC TBC TBC

#### LDF Progress

3.4 The following milestones were achieved between April 2007 and March 2008:

- Following approval from Government Office in February 2007, LDS Adopted by the Council (May 2007)

<sup>1</sup> In September 2007 the Government confirmed that 197 policies in the East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan would be 'saved' under schedule 8 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

- Public Consultation on Core Strategy Amendment Issues and Options Paper and Initial Sustainability Appraisal (May – June 2007)
- Public Consultation on Core Strategy Amendment Preferred Options Paper and Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal (October – November 2007)
- Submitted Annual Monitoring Report (December 2007)

**3.5** Since April 2007 further milestones have been achieved or have commenced:

- Submitted Core Strategy DPD, Proposals Map DPD and Final Sustainability Appraisal (May 2008)
- Public Consultation on Submission Core Strategy, Proposals Map and Final Sustainability Appraisal (May - July 2008)
- Public Consultation on proposed boundary changes and alternative development sites put forward during consultation on the Core Strategy DPD and Proposals Map DPD (November 2008 – January 2009)
- The provisional start date for the Core Strategy Examination Hearings is 29<sup>th</sup> April 2009.

**3.6** Table 3.2 charts the progress of the East Cambridgeshire LDF for the monitoring period April 2007 to March 2008. Milestones achieved between April 2008 and November 2008 are also included and marked in italics. The key milestones for the Core Strategy DPD and Proposals Map DPD were achieved. However, the delays in SPD production have continued into the 2007/08 period. Several Conservation Area Appraisals are expected to be completed in Spring 2009.

Table 3.2 Progress on the East Cambridgeshire LDF

LDF Document	Preferred Options		Submission		Adoption		Comments
	LDS (2007) Target	Achieved Date	LDS (2007) Target	Achieved Date	LDS (2007) Target	Achieved Date	
Core Strategy DPD	Oct 2007	Oct 2007	<i>Apr 2008</i>	<i>May 2008</i>			Examination Hearings scheduled for Apr/May 2009.
Proposals Section DPD	<i>Apr 2008</i>	Yet to occur					Delayed due to resource issues.
Gypsy and Traveller Sites DPD	<i>Apr 2008</i>	Yet to occur					Delayed due to resource issues.
Proposals Map DPD	Oct 2007	Oct 2007	<i>Apr 2008</i>	<i>May 2008</i>			Examination Hearings scheduled for Apr/May 2009.
Conservation Area 2 SPD (Soham)			N/A	N/A	<i>Feb 2007</i>	<i>Feb 2007</i>	
Conservation Area 4 SPD (Haddenham)	Apr 2007	Nov 2007	N/A	N/A	Oct 2007	Yet to occur	Adoption expected Apr 2009
Conservation Area 5 SPD (Ely)	Apr 2007	Jul 2007	N/A	N/A	Oct 2007	Yet to occur	
Conservation Area 6 SPD (Stretham)	Jun 2007	Nov 2007			Dec 2007	Yet to occur	Adoption expected Apr 2009
Conservation Area 7 SPD (Little Downham)	Nov 2007	Yet to occur			<i>May 2008</i>	Yet to occur	
Conservation Area 8 SPD (Wilburton)	Nov 2007	Yet to occur			<i>May 2008</i>	Yet to occur	
Shopfronts and Advertisements	Nov 2007	Yet to occur			<i>May 2008</i>	Yet to occur	Delayed due to resource issues.

## Analysis of 'Saved' Policies

- 3.7** In order to ensure continuity in the plan-led system and a stable local planning framework, the Secretary of State issued a Direction (Schedule 1) listing all policies from the East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan 2000 which were to be 'saved' beyond 28 September 2007, until they are replaced by policies in forthcoming Development Plan Documents. The policies which have expired are shown in Table 3.3. The Local Development Scheme contains a schedule of the 'saved' policies and an indication of whether they are likely to be replaced, merged or deleted in the new DPDs.

Table 3.3 East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan Policies That Expired on 27<sup>th</sup> September 2007 under Government Office Direction

Policy Reference	Subject
15	Swaffham Bulbeck Allocation of Land at Downing Court
25	Mix of dwellings required on sites over 30 dwellings
31	Criteria for gypsy sites in the countryside
32	Countryside Replacement of caravan with permanent dwelling
33	Criteria for travelling showpeople sites in the countryside
35	Requirement for Environmental Impact Assessments
61	Village Design Statements
104	Countryside Heritage Sites
120	County Road Improvements
130	Moorings and Marinas
147	Lancaster Way Simplified Planning Zone
153	Surgery Site in Bottisham
168	Landscape buffer to west of Ely
170	Land for expansion of City of Ely Community College
171	Site for new primary school between Lynn Road and Downham Road
173	New hotel site
175	Fordham Bypass provision
176	Cycle route between Fordham and Soham

- 3.8** Under the above Government Direction, most of the Structure Plan Policies expired on 27th September 2007. Table 3.4 lists the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 policies which are 'saved'.

Table 3.4 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 Policies 'Saved' Beyond 27<sup>th</sup> September 2007

Policy Reference	Subject
P1/3	Sustainable Design in Buildings
P2/3	Strategic Employment Locations
P2/4	Development and Expansion of Employment Clusters
P2/5	Distribution, Warehousing and Manufacturing
P4/4	Water-based recreation
P6/1	Development-related Provision
P7/10	Location of new Sand and Gravel Workings
P7/12	Location of Waste Management Facilities
P8/3	Area Transport Plans
P8/6	Improving Bus and Community Transport Services

Policy Reference	Subject
P8/7	Improvements to Rail Services
P8/10	Transport Investment Priorities
P9/2a	Green Belt
P9/2b	Review of Green Belt Boundaries
P9/2c	Location and Phasing of Development Land to be released from the Green E
P9/4	Market Towns – Cambridge Sub-Region
P9/5	Economic Regeneration of Chatteris
P9/8	Infrastructure Provision
P9/9	Cambridge Sub-Region – Transport
P10/3	Market Towns – Peterborough and North Cambridgeshire
P10/5	Peterborough - Hampton

### Planning Application and Appeal Statistics

- 3.9** In this monitoring period **1279** planning applications were determined (excluding prior notification applications), of these **80%** were granted (1,024). This compares to the national average of 82%<sup>2</sup>. The number of applications determined was 2.2% more than for the same period last year. Nationally there was a 6.5% decrease in the number of applications determined (March 2007 to March 2008).
- 3.10** Also during this period the Planning Inspectorate determined **49** planning appeals. 31 appeals were upheld (dismissed) and 18 were allowed giving a success rate for the Council of **63%**. The national average of appeals dismissed was 56% (source: Planning Inspectorate).
- 3.11** Regulation 48 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 requires that AMRs report on any 'saved' policies that have not been implemented. Unfortunately the Council has not yet devised a system of recording which policies have been used in making planning application decisions.

<sup>2</sup> Communities and Local Government planning statistics (April 2007 to March 2008)

## 4 Performance Against Key Indicators

- 4.1 Local planning authorities are required to report on Core Output Indicators as defined by Government (see 'Regional Spatial Strategy and Local Development Framework Core Output Indicators Update 2/2008'). The District Council has also developed a number of its own local indicators to monitor the emerging Core Strategy policies. Data from these indicators will provide a useful baseline for monitoring the adopted Core Strategy in the future.
- 4.2 The Council has been able to provide information on most of the Core Output Indicators. However, information was not available for a number of the new Local Indicators as new databases are being developed. It is hoped that data will be collected from April 2009 to inform the 2009/10 AMR.
- 4.3 Please note that figures quoted in previous AMRs may differ to those published here as much of the data has been investigated further and 'cleaned' by the County Council Monitoring Team to provide more robust figures for the future.

### Housing

#### Plan period and housing targets [Core Output Indicator H1]

- 4.4 The housing target for East Cambridgeshire is set out in the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (May 2008). This states that an additional 8,600 dwellings need to be accommodated in East Cambridgeshire between 2001 and 2021. This represents an annual rate of 430 dwellings per year over the period.
- 4.5 However, the East Cambridgeshire Core Strategy proposes to plan up to the year 2025. In relation to the period beyond 2021, the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) has advised that the annual housing target for East Cambridgeshire should be 'the same as the rates for 2006 to 2021, or 2001 to 2021, whichever is the higher'. This means an annual rate of 430 dwellings per year between 2021 and 2025. The total target for the period between 2001 and 2025 is therefore 10,320<sup>3</sup>.

Table 4.1 Summary of Plan Period and Housing Targets

	Start of Plan Period	End of Plan Period	Total Housing Required	Source of Plan Target
H1	2001	2021	8,600	RSS for the East of England (May 2008)
H1(b)	2021	2025	1,720	RSS for the East of England (May 2008)

#### Housing Trajectory

- 4.6 A housing trajectory sets out information on past and anticipated housing completions and compares these to targets for new housing. PPS3 explains that housing trajectories are an

<sup>3</sup> It should be noted that the draft RSS had proposed that the rate beyond 2021 should take account of completions between 2001 and 2006 and therefore be at a lower rate of 360 dwellings per year.

essential part of the housing implementation strategy in terms of managing delivery. This is because they allow local planning authorities to monitor any shortfall or surplus in housing provision and to manage future provision to ensure the required amount of housing is delivered.

- 4.7** The housing trajectory (Table 4.2) shows the number of dwellings completed in East Cambridgeshire since 2001 and projected future completions to 2025 and compares these to the RSS minimum target rate. Figures 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 provide a graphic illustration of the housing trajectory. A brief explanation of the sources of housing supply and the methodology used to produce the housing trajectory is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.8** The amount of housing which is likely to be delivered between 2001 and 2025 will exceed the RSS minimum target. This is notwithstanding the higher target proposed in the final RSS as the estimate of housing supply has also increased slightly compared to the housing trajectory in the Submission Core Strategy. Therefore, it appears that additions to the potential allocations identified in the Submission Core Strategy may not be necessary to meet the minimum target. However, this issue will need to be explored through preparation of the emerging Core Strategy and other Development Plan Documents as it will be important to ensure that sufficient new sites are allocated in order to meet the strategic housing target for the district. The Plan will also need to demonstrate sufficient flexibility, in order to cater for situations where identified sites do not come forward as anticipated.

Table 4.2 Housing Trajectory

	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08 Rep	08/09 Cur	09/10 1	10/11 2	11/12 3	12/13 4	13/14 5	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25
<b>Net additional dwellings – in previous years [H2(a)]</b>	799	589	606	401	796	688																		
<b>Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year [H2(b)]</b>							753																	
Housing allocations with permission								166	163	152	71	60	60	60	46									
Housing allocations without permission										40	71	70	30											
Other large committed sites with permission								116	179	154	72	36	15											
Large committed sites with permission since 31.03.08									44	21														
Windfall estimates (small brownfield sites)								92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Windfall estimates (rural exception sites)								26	26	26	26	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Large potential sites within settlements (brownfield)									20	86	115	65	61	43	30									
Large potential sites within settlements (greenfield)									11	15	118	116	95	79	43	24	20	15	30	50	33	10		
Broad growth areas (Submission Core Strategy)											50	50			100	350	350	200						
<b>Total net additional dwellings – in future years [H2(ci)]</b>								400	535	586	615	515	380	301	338	493	490	335	150	170	153	130	120	120
<b>Annualised Plan Target [H2(cii)]</b>	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430	430
Plan – Cumulative RSS allocation	430	860	1290	1720	2150	2580	3010	3440	3870	4300	4730	5160	5590	6020	6450	6880	7310	7740	8170	8600	9030	9460	9890	10320
Monitor – No. dwellings above/below cumulative allocation	369	528	704	675	1041	1299	1622	1592	1697	1853	2038	2123	2073	1944	1852	1915	1975	1880	1600	1340	1063	763	453	143
<b>Managed delivery target [H2(d)]</b>	430	414	406	396	396	375	358	335	331	317	298	273	253	242	236	224	191	148	117	110	95	76	49	23

Figure 4.1 Housing Trajectory 2001-2025

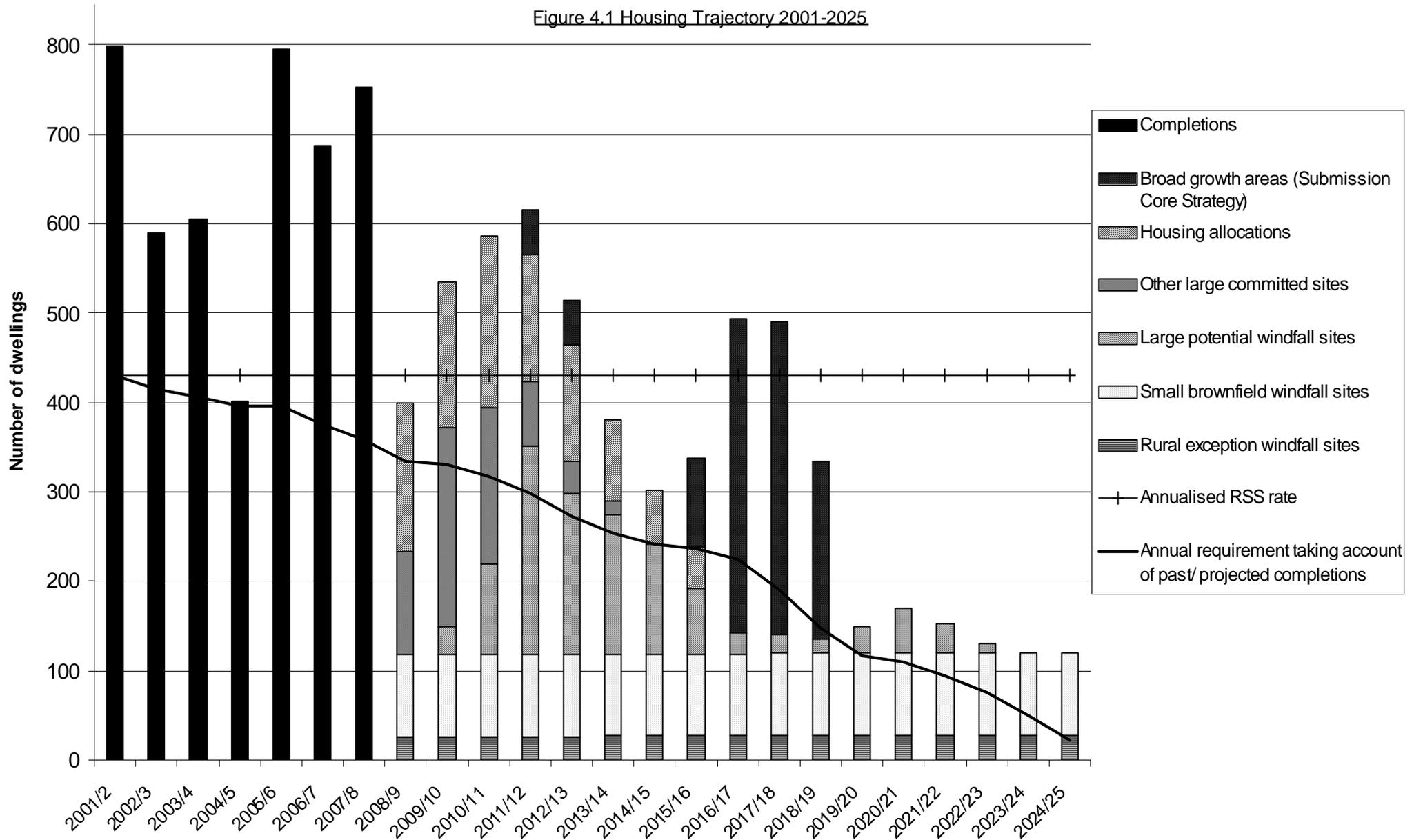


Figure 4.2 Housing Trajectory: Cumulative Completions

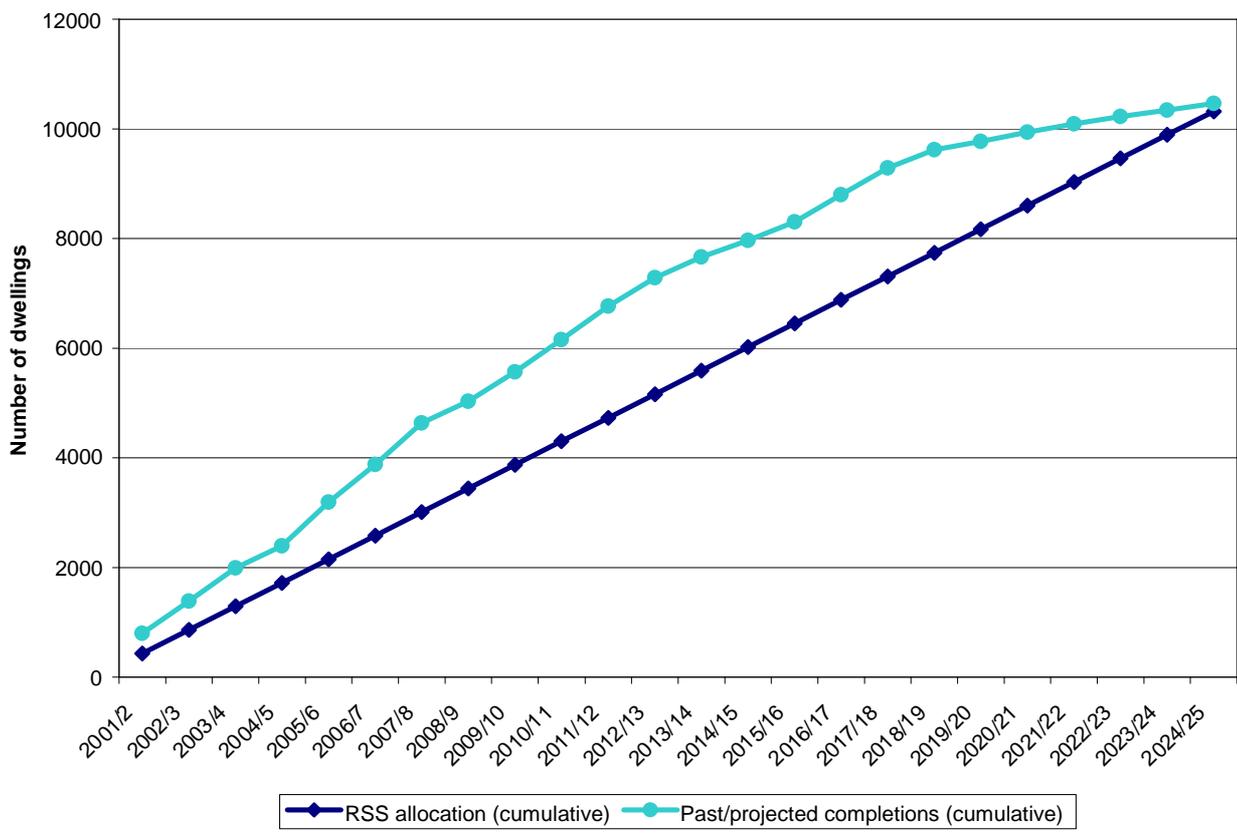
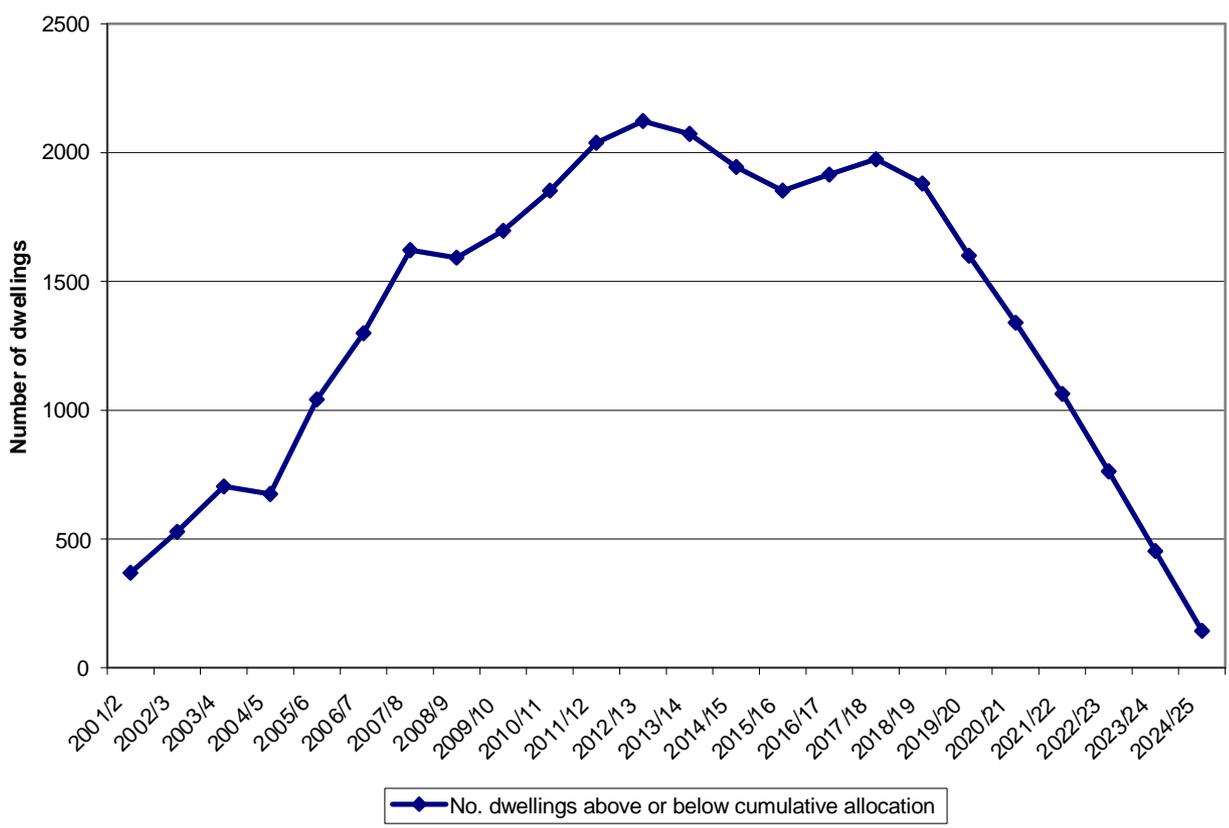


Figure 4.3 Housing Trajectory: Monitor



- 4.9 Core Output Indicator H2 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS2: Housing.

#### **Net additional dwellings – in previous years [Core Output Indicator H2(a)]**

- 4.10 Table 4.2 shows the net additional dwellings completed between 2001/02 and 2006/07.

#### **Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year [Core Output Indicator H2(b), National Indicator 154, Local Area Agreement Indicator and Local Indicator]**

- 4.11 753 dwellings (net) were completed in 2007/08 against a prediction of 725 dwellings in the 2006/07 housing trajectory. The estimate was therefore fairly accurate and probably a reflection of the continued strength of the housing market during the monitoring period.

#### **Net additional dwellings – in future years [Core Output Indicator H2(c) and National Indicator 159]**

- 4.12 Taking into account past completions between 2001/02 and 2007/08 (4,632 dwellings), the outstanding requirement is for a minimum of 5,688 dwellings to be completed by 2025.

- 4.13 National Indicator 159 requires Local Planning Authorities to maintain, at least annually, a 5-year supply of deliverable sites for housing. For the 5-year period from 2009/10 to 2013/14, the district is exceeding the target for housing supply with 2,631 deliverable sites for housing against a target of 2,150 net additional dwellings (Table 4.2). The supply of ready to develop housing sites is therefore 122.37%.

#### **Managed delivery target [Core Output Indicator H2(d)]**

- 4.14 The managed delivery target is intended to show how likely levels of future housing are expected to come forward taking into account the previous delivery of net additional dwellings since the start of the plan period.

- 4.15 Table 4.2 shows the managed delivery target for the period 2001/02 to 2024/25.

#### **New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land [Core Output Indicator H3 and Local Indicator]**

- 4.16 Core Output Indicator H3 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS2: Housing. The target is for 35% of dwelling completions from 2001 to 2025 to be on Previously Developed Land.

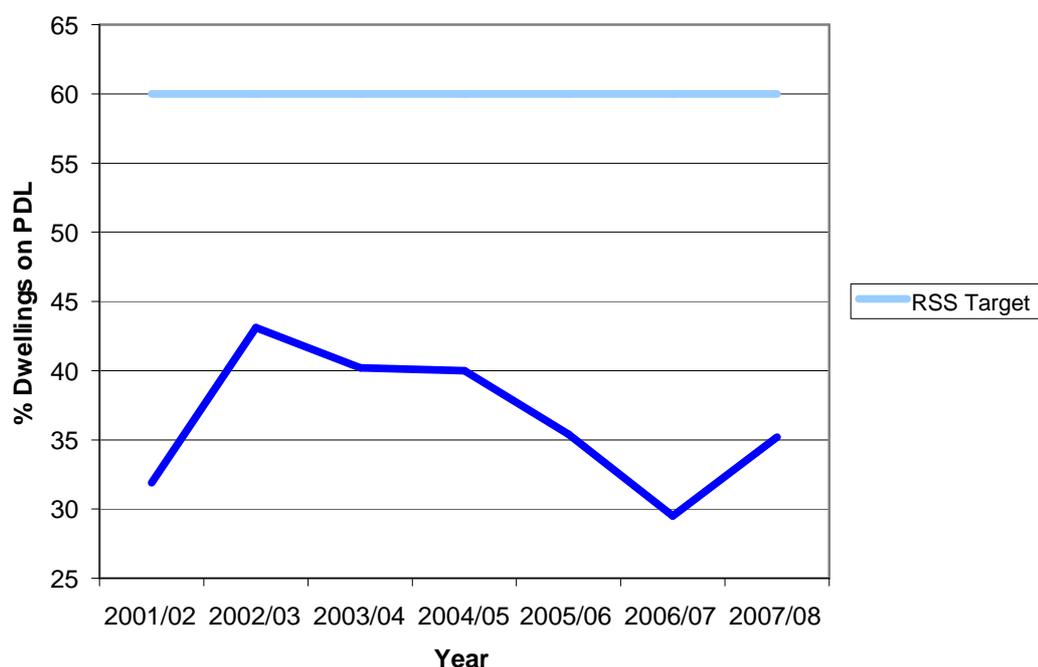
- 4.17 There were 824 completions during the year, and a loss of 71 dwellings, leaving a net increase of 753 dwellings. Of the 824 gross completions, 290 dwellings were on previously developed land, representing 35.2% (Table 4.3). As Table 4.3 and Figure 4.4 demonstrate, the percentage of dwellings built on PDL has fluctuated between 29.5% and 43.1% over the last 7 years. This is on track to meet the proposed LDF target of 35%.

Table 4.3 New and Converted Dwellings on PDL

H3	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2001-2008
PDL	261	263	255	176	299	216	290	1,760
Greenfield	558	347	379	264	545	515	534	3,142
% Gross on PDL	31.9%	43.1%	40.2%	40.0%	35.4%	29.5%	35.2%	35.9%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

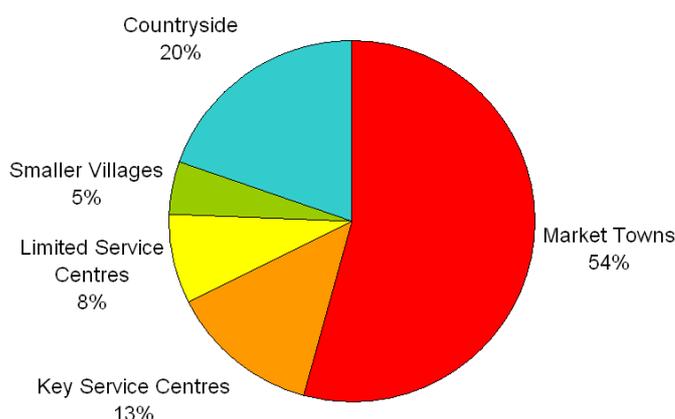
Figure 4.4 Percentage of Housing Completions on PDL



**Proportion of dwellings completed in Market Towns, Key Service Centres, Limited Service Centres, Smaller Villages and the Countryside [Local Indicator]**

- 4.18 This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy. The target is for 66% of housing development to take place in the Market Towns and 16% in the Key Service Centres.
- 4.19 Figure 4.5 shows the breakdown of where the new dwelling completions were located in the district for the monitoring period. The proportion of dwellings completed in the Market Towns fell short of the Submission Core Strategy target by 12%. The proportion of dwelling completions in Key Service Centres was broadly on target at 13%.

Figure 4.5 Proportion of Dwelling Completions



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### Number of dwellings completed in each settlement and the countryside [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.20** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS2: Housing. No targets have been set for individual settlements.
- 4.21** Table 4.4 shows the breakdown of where the new dwelling completions were located in the district for the monitoring period by settlement.

Table 4.4 Net Dwellings Completed in East Cambridgeshire Settlements

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2005-2008
Aldreth	2	0	3	5
Ashley	0	1	1	2
Black Horse Drove	1	0	3	4
Bottisham	1	1	1	3
Burwell	60	12	8	80
Chettisham	0	0	1	1
Cheveley	0	1	1	2
Ely	281	144	274	699
Fordham	2	2	2	6
Haddenham	19	2	1	22
Isleham	2	8	10	20
Kennett	0	0	2	2
Littleport	104	113	61	278
Little Downham	14	3	34	51
Little Thetford	1	0	0	1
Lode	1	1	0	2
Mepal	5	18	-1	22
Newmarket Fringe	2	0	8	10
Prickwillow	0	5	3	8
Pymoor	1	0	1	2
Queen Adelaide	0	3	0	3
Reach	0	1	0	1
Saxon Street	8	1	0	9
Soham	90	259	94	443
Stetchworth	0	-2	8	6
Stretham	4	5	10	19

	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2005-2008
Stuntney	0	0	1	1
Sutton	102	43	87	232
Swaffham Bulbeck	0	0	-2	-2
Swaffham Prior	1	0	1	2
Wardy Hill	3	1	1	5
Wentworth	2	3	1	6
Wicken	0	1	3	4
Wilburton	3	3	8	14
Witcham	5	3	1	9
Witchford	6	10	0	16
Outside Settlements	76	46	127	249

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Gross affordable housing completions [Core Output Indicator H5, National Indicator 155, Local Area Agreement Indicator and Local Indicator]

- 4.22** Core Output Indicator H5 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS2: Housing. The target is for 30% of housing provided from 2008 to 2025 to be affordable.
- 4.23** A total of 152 affordable dwellings were built during the year (Table 4.5), continuing the downward trend since 2005/06. This represented 18.4% of total completions. This falls considerably short of the requirement to complete 597 affordable dwellings per annum for 2008-2013 (Cambridge Sub-Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2008).

Table 4.5 Gross affordable housing completions 2001 to 2008

H5	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Total 2001-2008
Total Completions	819	610	634	440	844	731	824	4,902
Affordable	56	46	68	59	207	197	152	785
% Affordable	6.8%	7.5%	10.7%	13.4%	24.5%	27.0%	18.4%	16.0%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Housing quality – building for life assessments [Core Output Indicator H6]

- 4.24** Due to the timing of the publication of the revised Core Output Indicators, the Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that housing quality will be reported on in future.

### Housing mix [Local Indicator]

- 4.25** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H1: Housing Mix. The target is for 40% of additional dwellings completed on schemes of 10 dwellings or more to contain 2 or fewer bedrooms.

- 4.26** Table 4.6 sets out the size mix of housing completions in the district since 2001. 38.5% of gross new dwellings completed in 2007/08 were 1 or 2 bed properties. This falls slightly short of the target for 40%.

Table 4.6 Housing mix (gross new dwelling completions by number of bedrooms) 2001-2008

Number of Bedrooms	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	%
1 Bed	49	22	32	21	117	61	<b>43</b>	<b>5.2%</b>
2 Bed	136	92	112	92	246	195	<b>274</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
3 Bed	309	218	200	175	259	272	<b>276</b>	<b>33.5%</b>
4+ Bed	320	271	287	146	217	186	<b>186</b>	<b>22.6%</b>
Unknown	5	7	3	6	5	17	<b>45</b>	<b>5.5%</b>
Total Housing Completions	819	610	634	440	844	731	<b>824</b>	

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

*Note: both affordable and general market housing completions are included in the data, but the Housing Needs Survey was restricted to private/general market housing.*

#### **Percentage of additional dwellings (and affordable dwellings) completed meeting Lifetime Homes standards or equivalent [Local Indicator]**

- 4.27** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H1: Housing Mix. The target is for 20% of additional dwellings completed on schemes of 5 dwellings or more to meet Lifetime Homes standards.
- 4.28** 'Lifetime Homes' is a design standard for residential property that ensures that homes can easily be adapted in the future to meet the existing and changing needs of most households. The standard will have to be incorporated into all new homes by 2016.
- 4.29** No additional dwellings were completed in 2007/08 that met the Lifetime Homes standards.

#### **Housing density - number of dwellings per hectare [Local Indicator]**

- 4.30** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H2: Density. The target is for the district to achieve an average density of 30 dwellings per hectare on new developments. This target reflects the national indicative minimum encouraged by the Government in PPS3.
- 4.31** In East Cambridgeshire, 10.7% of all dwelling completions took place at densities in excess of 50dph and 87.7% of all dwelling completions took place at densities between 30-50dph. Therefore only 1.6% of all dwellings were completed at densities below the Government and Submission Core Strategy target (Table 4.7). Overall, the average density of all dwelling completions fell slightly in 2007/08 to 39.26dph.

Table 4.7 – Average density of completed dwellings (2001-2008)

	<30 dph	30-50dph	>50dph	Total Completed
2001-2002	75.6%	9.1%	15.3%	418
2002-2003	10.2%	60.2%	29.6%	324
2003-2004	39.6%	60.4%	0.0%	783
2004-2005	30.0%	30.0%	40.0%	50
2005-2006	4.0 %	74.4%	21.6%	676
2006-2007	13.8%	86.2%	0.0%	123
<b>2007-2008</b>	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>685</b>
Average 2001-2008	25.0%	58.3%	16.7%	3,059

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

*Note: densities are 'net' and include all land except major distributor roads, primary schools, open spaces serving a wider area, and significant landscape buffer strips.*

### Location and tenure of affordable housing completions [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.32** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H3: Affordable Housing. The first target is to secure 40% of the total number of dwellings as affordable housing in the south of the district, 30% in the north and 35% in the City of Ely (on new developments over 3 units in size). The second target is for 70% of completed dwellings to be for rent and 30% for shared ownership.
- 4.33** It is hoped that this approach will bring forward affordable housing in the smaller villages where large-scale development is rare and need is high. At present, the District Council seeks affordable housing on sites of 25 or more units in settlements of 3,000+ population, and sites of 9 or more in all other villages through the East Cambridgeshire District Local Plan.
- 4.34** Table 4.8 shows the location and tenure of affordable housing completions on schemes of 3+ dwellings:
- *Ely* - 51 affordable dwellings were completed. This represents 19% of total completions in Ely against the target of 35%.
  - *North of the district* – 63 affordable dwellings were completed. This represents 19% of total completions in the north against the target of 30%.
  - *South of the district* – 38 affordable dwellings were completed. This represents 41% of total completions in the south and exceeds the target of 40%.
  - In total, 45% of affordable housing completions were social rented (including key workers) and 55% were shared ownership. Actual provision was therefore very different from the identified needs.

Table 4.8 Location and Tenure of Affordable Housing Completions

Site	Area	Completions 2007/08	Dwelling Size Mix	Tenure Mix	PDL
Westfield Farm, St. Johns Road, Ely	Ely	17	17 x 2-bed	12 x social rented 5 x newbuild homebuy	No
Phase 3, Prickwillow Road, Ely	Ely	27	1 x 1-bed 26 x 2-bed	27 x First Time Buyer Initiative	No
Former Unwins Industrial Estate, Prickwillow Road, Ely	Ely	7	6 x 2-bed 1 x 3-bed	3 x social rented 4 x newbuild homebuy	Yes
Garage area adjacent to 64 Stretham Road, Wilburton	North	2	2 x 3-bed	2 x newbuild homebuy	Yes
Land at, Oak Farm, Little Street, Little Downham	North	5	3 x 2-bed 2 x 3-bed	2 x social rented 3 x newbuild homebuy	No
Garage Block to north of 42 Berry Close, Stretham	North	7	7 x 2-bed	3 x social rented 4 x newbuild homebuy	Yes
Parking and, Garages at, Brewhouse Lane, Soham	North	6	6 x 2-bed	6 x newbuild homebuy	Yes
Land adjacent to Weatheralls Close, Soham	North	21	15 x 2-bed 6 x 3-bed	13 x social rented 8 x newbuild homebuy	No
Land at Highfield Farm, Ely Road, Littleport	North	5	4 x 1-bed 1 x 2-bed	5 x social rented	No
Garage Site, Lawns Crescent, Little Downham	North	4	4 x 3-bed	2 x social rented 2 x newbuild homebuy	Yes
Garage block rear of 78-98 Parsons Lane, Littleport	North	13	4 x 1-bed 7 x 2-bed 2 x 3-bed	13 x social rented	Yes
Land Between Duchess Drive and, Centre Drive, Newmarket	South	18	18 x 2-bed	12 x newbuild homebuy 6 x keyworker	No
Site east of, Barkways, Burwell	South	20	6 x 1-bed 10 x 2-bed 4 x 3-bed	16 x social rented 4 x newbuild homebuy	No

Notes. 1. First Time Buyer Initiative and newbuild homebuy are types of shared ownership. 2. The Council has received requests from RSLs to change the tenure of shared ownership to social rented and/or intermediate rent. Figures for social rented units may therefore be higher. Accurate figures are expected in April 2009.

#### Number of dwellings completed for rural workers per year and location [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.35** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H6: Dwellings for Rural Workers. The target is to minimise the number of dwellings completed for rural workers per year.
- 4.36** One permanent dwelling was completed in the countryside for a full-time worker in agriculture in the 2007/08 monitoring period. This involved a replacement farmhouse at Common Farm, Common Road, Witchford. The proposed dwelling was considered to be acceptable in the circumstances due to the nature of the unsecured occupancy of the original dwelling and the applicant's agreement to the application of an agricultural occupancy condition.

#### Number of residential care home bedspaces completed [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.37** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H7: Residential Care Homes. The Cambridge Sub-region Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies a need for an additional 550 nursing home beds, an additional 1,800 'extra care' sheltered housing units and 1,000 fewer residential care home bedspaces in the county by 2021. No district breakdown is provided, however, based on

the proportion of existing residential and nursing home bedspaces in East Cambridgeshire, the following approximate levels of provision have been inferred:

- 70 additional nursing home beds would be required by 2021 (90 by 2025)
- 234 'extra care' sheltered housing units would be required by 2021 (300 by 2025)
- 130 fewer residential care home bedspaces would be required by 2021 (140 by 2025)

**4.38** In July 2007, there were 414 nursing home and residential care bedspaces in the district, 190 of which were funded by Cambridgeshire County Council to some degree. 16 residential care home bedspaces were completed in 2007/08 at Queens Court Old Peoples Home in Bottisham.

#### Loss of mobile home pitches [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.39** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H8: Mobile Home and Residential Caravan Parks. The target is for no mobile home pitches to be lost per year.

**4.40** Data from the Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team indicates that no mobile home pitches were lost during the monitoring period.

#### Number of extensions or replacement buildings approvals with capacity of more than 25% of the original building [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.41** The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy H9: Alterations or Replacement of Rural Buildings.

### Gypsy and Traveller Sites

**4.42** The travelling community in East Cambridgeshire live mainly in extended family units on small private sites. The Council owns 3 gypsy sites in the district: Earith Bridge, Haddenham parish (13 pitches), Burwell (9 pitches) and Wentworth (8 pitches). Table 4.9 summarises the number and type of authorised gypsy sites and caravans.

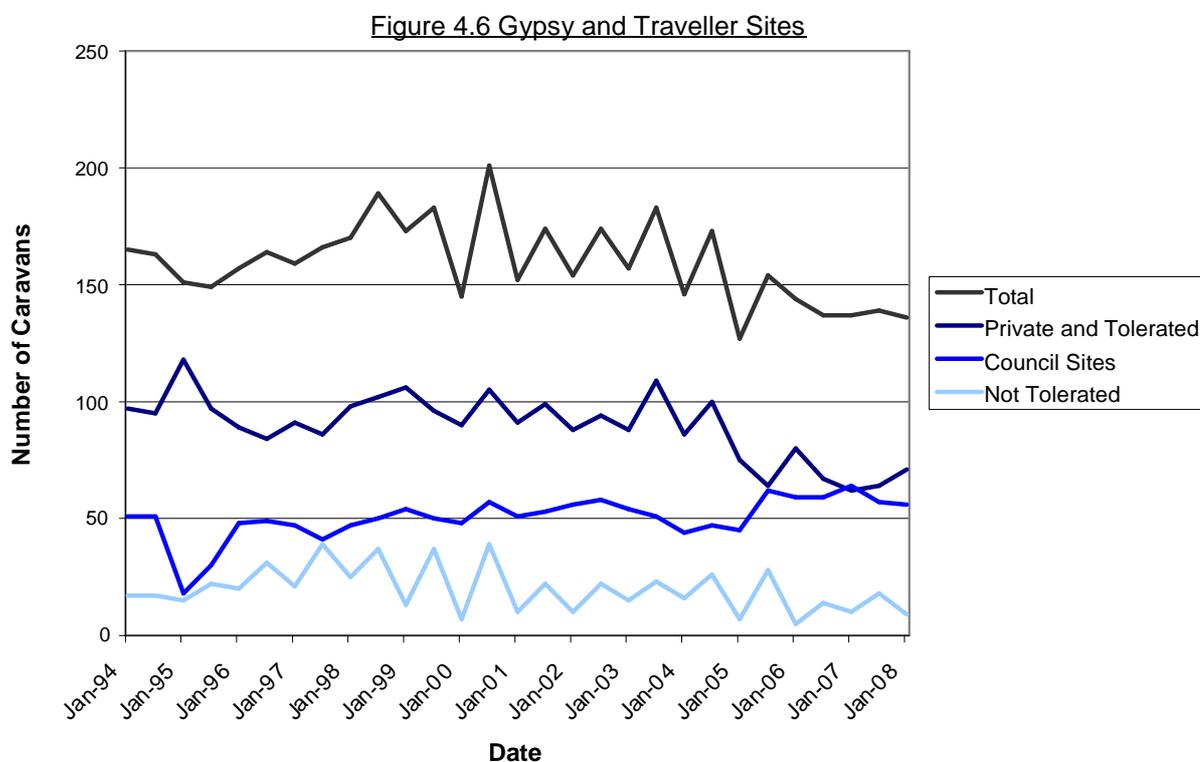
Table 4.9 Number of Authorised Gypsy Sites and Caravans

Number of Authorised Pitches	Number of Sites	Number of Caravans							% Change Jan 2007-Jan 2008
		Jan 2005	Jul 2005	Jan 2006	Jul 2006	Jan 2007	Jul 2007	Jan 2008	
Council owned sites	30	45	62	59	59	64	57	56	-12.5%
Private sites	30	69	61	67	56	53	61	68	+28.3%
Tolerated sites	Variable	6	3	13	11	9	3	3	-66.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>+0.79%</b>

Source: East Cambridgeshire District Council

Note: The term 'caravan' also includes 'mobile home'

**4.43** Figure 4.6 indicates the level of private and tolerated Gypsy owned sites, Council owned sites, and untolerated sites in the district since 1994. Historically, the number of caravans has increased in the summer as more gypsy families come to the district for seasonal work, however this does not appear to have happened in recent years.



Source: East Cambridgeshire District Council

**Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller) [Core Output Indicator H4 and Local Indicator]**

**4.44** Core Output Indicator H4 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS3: Gypsies and Travellers. The East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) are currently undertaking a ‘Single Issue Review’ which will determine the numbers of pitches required in the district over the LDF period. The draft report indicates that 35 pitches should be provided between 2006-2011. Beyond this East Cambridgeshire District Council should plan to provide for an annual increase of 3% in the overall level of pitch provision. This would mean the provision of a further 46 pitches between 2011-2025 and a total of 81 new pitches between 2006-2025.

**4.45** Table 4.10 shows the net additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers completed in the district. 2 pitches were completed in 2007/08. So far in 2008/09 a further 21 pitches have been approved.

Table 4.10 Net additional pitches for Gypsies and Travellers (2001-2008)

	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	Total 2001-2008
<b>Net additional pitches</b>	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### **Number of pitches completed in each sub-district area [Local Indicator]**

- 4.46** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS3: Gypsies and Travellers. Taking account of current distribution, need arising from family growth, and unauthorised encampments, the target is for 56% of pitches to be completed in the north of the district, 18% in the central area and 26% in the south over the plan period.
- 4.47** During the 2007/08 monitoring period, 2 new planning permissions were determined for gypsy pitches of the north of the district, while 2 pitches were completed (one in the north and one in the central area).

#### **Tenure of gypsy pitches [Local Indicator]**

- 4.48** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS3: Gypsies and Travellers. The target is to meet the needs of the local gypsy population as identified in the East Cambridgeshire Sub-District Gypsy and Travellers Needs Assessment, 2007. This concluded that in terms of tenure, privately owned and sites for rent are needed due to the financial constraints of many of the local gypsy population. The mix of sites and the potential involvement of Registered Social Landlords to provide rented sites (possibly in partnership with the Council) will be fully investigated in the Gypsy and Travellers Sites DPD. The timetable for production of this document is currently under review.
- 4.49** There are 20 Council run pitches (all occupied), 28 private sites (of which 4 are vacant), 19 private housing sites with additional caravans, and 38 social houses being occupied by Gypsies and Travellers (Source: East Cambridgeshire Sub-District Gypsy and Travellers Needs Assessment, 2007).

#### **Number of vacant pitches on Council-run sites and number of unauthorised encampments in the district [Local Indicator]**

- 4.50** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS3: Gypsies and Travellers. The target is to minimise the number of vacant pitches on Council-run sites and the number of unauthorised encampments in the district.
- 4.51** There were no vacant pitches on Council-run sites and 4 unauthorised encampments in the district as at 31st March 2008 (source: East Cambridgeshire District Council monitoring).
- 4.52** Table 4.11 shows the number of “not tolerated” caravans on unauthorised encampments (without planning permission) for the last 5 biannual counts. This shows a reduction of 9 “not tolerated” caravans in the 6 monthly period between July 2007 and January 2008.

Table 4.11 Number of “Not Tolerated” Caravans on Unauthorised Sites

	Caravans on Gypsy-owned Land	Caravans on Land Not Owned by Gypsies
<b>January 2008</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>
July 2007	0	18
January 2007	1	10
July 2006	0	14
January 2006	0	5

Source: Communities and Local Government Count of Gypsy and Traveller Caravans

### Number of pitches for gypsies and travellers completed on non-allocated sites per year, and their location [Local Indicator]

- 4.53** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS3: Gypsies and Travellers. Monitoring for this indicator will commence following the allocation of gypsy sites in the forthcoming Site Allocations DPD.

### Employment

#### Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type [Core Output Indicator BD1 and Local Indicator]

- 4.54** Core Output Indicator BD1 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. There is currently no fixed target for the amount of employment floorspace to be developed per annum.
- 4.55** Table 4.12 shows the amount and type of new completed floorspace (gross and net) in the district. In total, **9,612 sq m (gross)** of employment floorspace was developed in 2007/08, considerably lower than the 21,552 sq m developed in 2006/07. There was significantly more B1(a) development and less B1(c), B2 and B8 development than was recorded in the previous two years.
- 4.56** Overall, there was a loss of **37,574 sq m (net)** of employment floorspace compared to a net increase of 13,890 sq m in 2006/07. This was largely due to a 40,467 sq m development at Lion Mills, Mill Corner, Soham (formerly B2 use) to facilitate an extension to the neighbouring extra-care scheme. The loss of employment land was justified by a low demand for additional employment land in Soham, the unsuitability of the buildings for reuse, and the fulfillment of a need for Residential Care Home bedspaces.

Table 4.12 Total Amount of Additional Employment Floorspace - By Type

Indicator		B1a			B1b			B1c			B2			B8			Total (2007/8)*
		2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
BD1	Gross (sq m)	1,293	1,577	<b>2,752</b>	322	0	<b>0</b>	1,088	3,411	<b>446</b>	2,545	8,634	<b>5,095</b>	17,149	7,930	<b>1,319</b>	<b>9,612</b>
	Net (sq m)	918	268	<b>1,647</b>	322	0	<b>0</b>	-1,822	1,826	<b>-1,160</b>	-1,297	7,782	<b>-37,267</b>	11,919	4,014	<b>-794</b>	<b>-37,574</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

Note: \* = total includes B1 'unspecified'

Table 4.13 Total Amount of Employment Floorspace on Previously Developed Land – By Type

Indicator		B1a			B1b			B1c			B2			B8			Total (2007/8)*
		2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
BD:	% Gross on PDL	100%	72.6%	<b>53.1%</b>	100%	0.0%	<b>0.0%</b>	100%	22.9%	<b>0.0%</b>	80.6%	16.7%	<b>62.5%</b>	20.5%	40.7%	<b>16.8%</b>	<b>44.13%</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

Note: \* = total includes B1 'unspecified'

Table 4.14 Employment Land Available – By Type

Indicator		B1a			B1b			B1c			B2			B8			Total (2007/8)*
		2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
BD3	Hectares	16.47	19.30	<b>17.63</b>	0.02	0.02	<b>0.17</b>	3.49	2.47	<b>1.03</b>	19.33	17.12	<b>13.22</b>	16.77	13.15	<b>14.87</b>	<b>58.35</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

Note: \* = total includes B1 'unspecified'

### **Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type [Core Output Indicator BD2 and Local Indicator]**

- 4.57** Core Output Indicator BD2 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to maximise development on previously developed (brownfield) land.
- 4.58** Table 4.13 shows the amount and type of completed employment floorspace (gross) coming forward on previously developed land (PDL) in the district. For the monitoring year, the amount of B1a and B8 development on PDL fell considerably from 2006/07 to 53.1% and 16.8% respectively. The proportion of B2 development on PDL increased considerably to 62.5%. Overall, **44.1%** of employment development occurred on PDL.

### **Employment land available – by type [Core Output Indicator BD3 and Local Indicator]**

- 4.59** Core Output Indicator BD3 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to increase the existing average development of 3.6ha per annum.
- 4.60** Table 4.14 shows the total amount and type of employment land available in the district as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008. Despite an overall reduction in the amount of employment floorspace in 2007/08, the area of employment land increased from 52.06ha to **58.35ha** over the monitoring period. This increase of 6.3ha exceeds the Submission Core Strategy target.

### **Amount of land and floorspace developed for employment use – by settlement [Local Indicator]**

- 4.61** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The majority of land allocations are proposed on the edge of Ely: the largest and most sustainable settlement. New allocations are also proposed in Soham, Burwell and Bottisham. New allocations are not proposed in Littleport, or in the Key Service Centres of Sutton, Haddenham and Newmarket Fringe.
- 4.62** Table 4.15 shows where the new completed employment floorspace was developed in the monitoring period. Most employment development occurred in the Market Towns of Ely, Soham and Littleport (5,934 sq m in total). Burwell, Fordham and Witchford also had new employment floorspace. Smaller developments occurred at Ashley and Wicken. A significant amount of employment development took place in the rest of the district, mainly due to farm diversification schemes and schemes in edge of settlement locations.

Table 4.15 Amount of Completed Land and Floorspace for Employment Uses

Settlement	B1		B2		B8		Total B Uses	
	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha)						
Ely	381	0.04	1,316	0.44			1,697	0.48
Soham			1,367	0.14			1,367	0.14
Littleport	439	0.90	1,433	2.69	998	0.31	2,870	3.90
Burwell			365	0.07			365	0.07
Fordham	860	0.21					860	0.21
Witchford	620	0.31			321	0.10	941	0.41
Ashley	84	0.06					84	0.06
Wicken			134	0.01			134	0.01
Rest of the district	814	0.45	480	0.54			1,294	0.99
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,198</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>5,095</b>	<b>3.89</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>6.27</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Gross weekly pay for full-time employees [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.63** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to maximise earnings for full-time employees.
- 4.64** Median gross weekly earnings in East Cambridgeshire decreased by £37.90 (8%) in 2008 to £419.40 (Table 4.16). Using this measure, East Cambridgeshire remains the fourth highest earning district in the county. All other districts recorded a rise in mean weekly earnings over the year with the exception of Fenland where wages fell 4% to £405.40 (source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings).

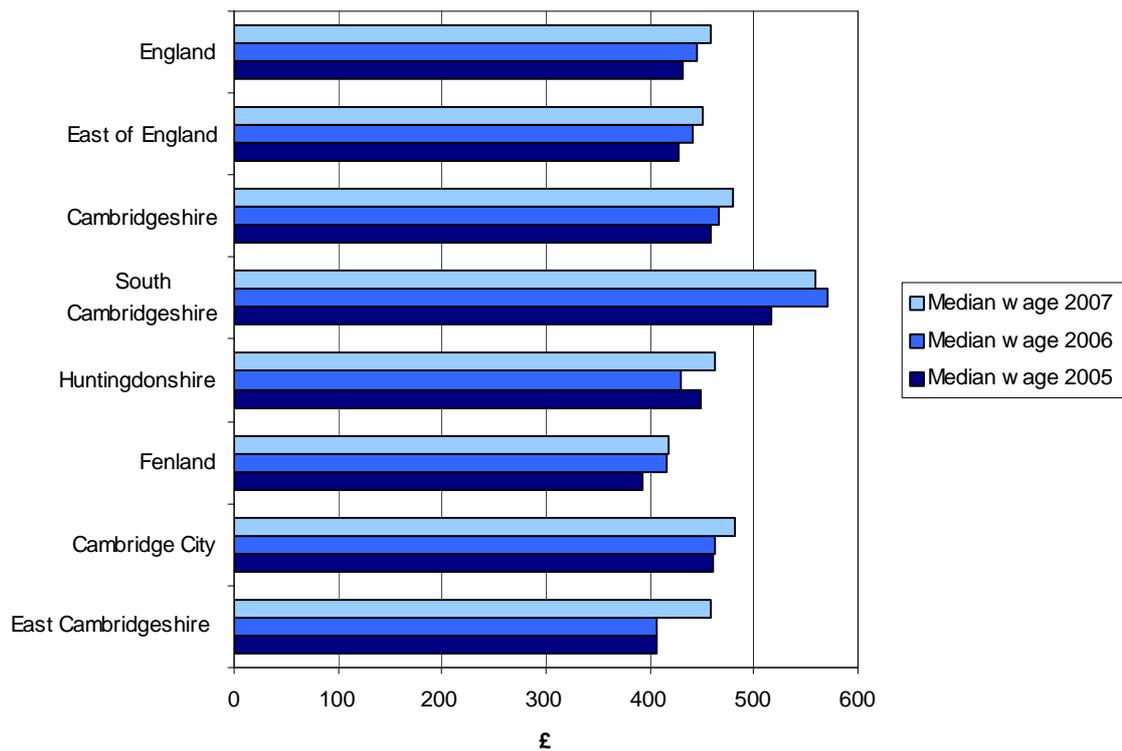
Table 4.16 Median gross weekly earnings by workplace – All full-time workers 2005 to 2008

	2005 (£)	2006 (£)	2007 (£)	2008 (£)
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>405.80</b>	<b>406.80</b>	<b>457.30</b>	<b>419.40</b>
Cambridge City	461.00	463.10	480.30	502.90
Fenland	392.20	415.50	423.80	405.40
Huntingdonshire	448.10	429.60	457.00	469.20
South Cambridgeshire	517.10	570.40	555.70	596.60
East of England	427.70	440.60	450.50	468.10
England	431.70	444.80	459.30	479.10

Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

Notes: Median earnings in pounds for employees living in the area. This is equivalent to National Indicator 166. ASHE estimates for 2006 (as included in the 2006/07 AMR) have been revised to take account of corrections to the original 2006 data, as well as late returns.

Figure 4.7 Median Weekly Full-Time Earnings (April 2005 to April 2007)



Source: ONS annual survey of hours and earnings - workplace analysis

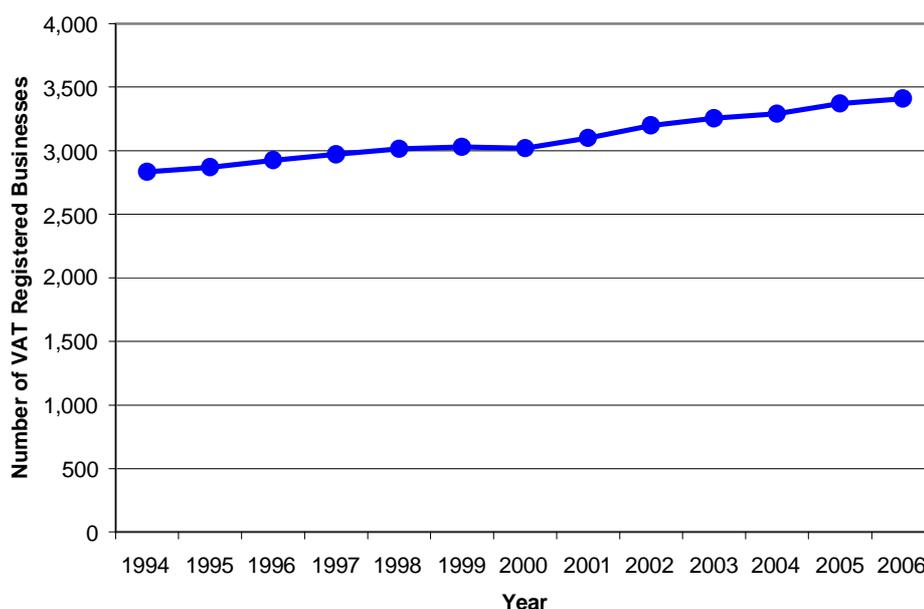
**4.65** Mean gross weekly earnings for residents in East Cambridgeshire in 2008 were £487.00, a reduction of £5.40, or 1% on 2007 figures (£492.40). This compared to a 4% rise in earnings in both the country and the county. Using this measure, East Cambridgeshire remains the fourth highest earning district in the county. All other districts recorded a rise in mean weekly earnings over the year with the exception of Fenland where wages fell 2% to £418.70 (source: ONS Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings).

**Number of new VAT registrations** [\[National Indicator 171, Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.66** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to increase the number of new VAT registrations in the district.

**4.67** VAT Stocks, Registrations and De-registrations are viewed by the Department of Trade and Industry as the best official guide to the pattern of business start-ups and closures, an indicator of the level of entrepreneurship and of the health of the business community. In 2007 there were 305 registrations and 215 deregistrations giving an overall stock of 3,500 at the end of the year (source: DTI Small Business Service – vat registrations/deregistrations by industry 2007). As Figure 4.8 shows, there has been a steady rise in VAT registered companies in the district since 2000.

Figure 4.8 VAT Registered Businesses in East Cambridgeshire (1994-2006)



Source: Nomis

**Amount of land and floorspace developed for employment use on current employment land or land allocated for employment use [\[Local Indicator\]](#)**

**4.68** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. There is no fixed target for the amount of land and floorspace to be developed on current employment land or land allocated for employment use.

**4.69** Table 4.17 shows the total amount of employment floorspace completed on current employment land / land allocated for employment use during the monitoring period. It demonstrates that 33% of new B1 floorspace, 69% of B2 floorspace and 92% of B8 floorspace was developed on existing or allocated employment sites. Overall, 61% of floorspace (5,819 sq m) was developed on existing or allocated employment sites.

Table 4.17 Amount of Completed Land and Floorspace for Employment Uses on Current Employment Land or Land Allocated for Employment Use

Settlement	B1		B2		B8	
	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha)	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha)	Floorspace (sq m)	Area (ha)
Ely	-	-	1,135	+0.067	-	-
Soham	-	-	839	+0.084	-	-
Littleport	439	+3.589	1,433	+3.589	998	+0.311
Witchford	620	+0.305	-	-	221	+0.034
Wicken	-	-	134	+0.006	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,059</b>	<b>+3.89</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>+3.75</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>+0.35</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

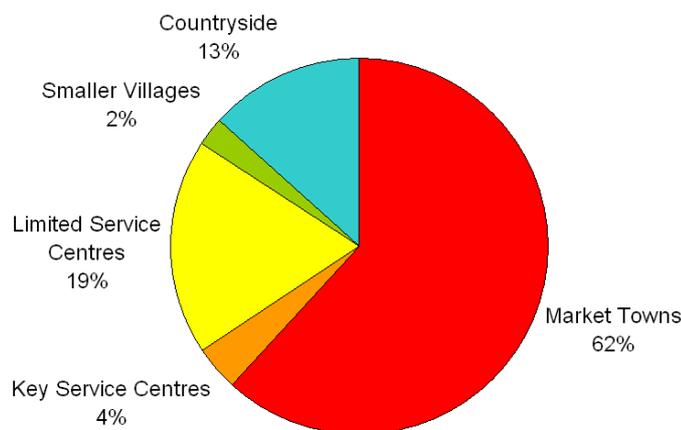
### Number of new jobs created [Local Indicator]

- 4.70** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to achieve net job growth of 6,200 over the plan period.
- 4.71** In 2007 there were 33,000 employee jobs in East Cambridgeshire. This was an increase of **5,600 jobs** from 2006 (Source: ONS annual business inquiry analysis).

### Proportion of employment development completed – by location [Local Indicator]

- 4.72** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS1: Spatial Strategy. The target is for 63% of employment development to take place in the Market Towns and 28% in the Key Service Centres.
- 4.73** Figure 4.9 shows where the new employment development was located in the district for the monitoring period. The proportion of employment development completed in the Market Towns fell just short of the Submission Core Strategy target, however, only 4% of employment development was located in the Key Service Centres compared to the target of 28%.

Figure 4.9 Proportion of Employment Development Completed in Market Towns, Key Service Centres, Limited Service Centres, Smaller Villages and the Rest of the District (Countryside)



Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses [Local Indicator]

- 4.74** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC1: Retention of Employment Sites and Policy CS4: Employment. The target is to minimise the amount of employment land lost to other uses (unless either the continued use of the site for employment purposes is no longer viable; the development would give rise to unacceptable environmental problems; or an alternative use or mix of uses offers greater potential in meeting local business and employment needs).

**4.75** As Table 4.18 shows, there were 17 developments which involved the loss of employment land to other uses within the monitoring period. In total, 3,679 sq m of employment floorspace was lost to other uses. However, as detailed below, most developments met one of the three criteria.

Table 4.18 Employment Land Lost to Non-Employment Uses

Location	Details of Scheme	Amount of Employment Land Lost		Justification
		Sq m	Hectares	
Land Adjacent 105 North Street, Burwell	Demolition of factory and erection of 6 dwellings with landscaping	1,822	0.254	No information available.
Barcham Farm, Barcham Road, Soham	Change of use of units 1&2 from general commercial use to agricultural use.	766	0.093	The return of the farm buildings to agricultural use was considered an appropriate change of use.
Buildings at, Derisley Wood Yard, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	Change of use admin office to 20 bed residential hostel; stud office to visitors centre; barn 2 to storage, laundry and vehicle storage; Derisley yard barn to estate maintenance, project office and storage; Hospitality suite to security office	589	0.03	The development was considered essential to the horseracing industry.
85-87 Lynn Road, Ely	Construction of 17 residential units following demolition of 85 and 87 Lynn Road	180	0.09	No information available.
William House, 35 Forehill, Ely	Change of use of part of building from commercial to domestic	156	0.069	The proposed change of use was considered acceptable subject to conditions.
Property at, 13A-15 Newnham Street, Ely	Change of use from office to residential.	87	0.016	No information available.
Land at 1 Lode Road, Lode	Conversion of unused office space on first floor to form studio apartment (domestic use)	78	0.03	The principle of a mixed-use building and the introduction of residential onto this site were considered to be acceptable.
Land at 77a, Station Road, Fordham	Residential development for one mobile home (Retrospective)	1	0.12	No information available.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### **Extensions to existing businesses in the countryside [Local Indicator]**

**4.76** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC2: Extensions to Existing Buildings in the Countryside. The Council will aim to assist businesses in their proposals to extend on site, subject to schemes being of an appropriate scale and character. There is no target for the number of extensions schemes approved.

**4.77** As Table 4.19 shows, there were 17 extensions to existing buildings in the countryside approved during the monitoring period.

Table 4.19 Extensions to Existing Buildings in the Countryside

Location	Details of Scheme
Ede & Ravenscroft Ltd, Henry Crabb Road, Littleport	Extension of existing industrial units
Anson Packaging Ltd, Elean Business Park, Sutton	Warehouse extension and associated plant

Location	Details of Scheme
Jardin Corrugated Cases factory, Elean Business Park, Sutton	Alterations to access and enlarged car park, additional lorry parking at rear and new access. Conversion of warehouse to loading bay and extension of warehouse.
Turners Haulage and Warehousing, Landwade Road, Exning, Newmarket	Construction of an extension to the existing chill store to house fruit ripening rooms and a blast chiller.
DS Smith UK Limited, Fordham Road, Fordham	Extension of existing storage building and relocation of existing pallet stores
The Innovation Centre, Common Road, Witchford	Extensions to existing workshops and offices
Melrose Press Ltd, St Thomas Place, Ely	Erection of two-storey office building. Alterations to warehouse and extension to existing offices.
HFL Ltd, Newmarket Road, Fordham	Modified proposal: construction of a new archive building
Precision House, 16 St Thomas Place, Ely	Proposed industrial unit and link to existing building together with first floor extension
Land at Willow Farm, Little Hasse Drove, Soham	Portal frame side extension to existing carrot packing building, including canopy lean to.
Wicken Four Wheel Drive, Lower Road, Wicken	Erection of building for offices and reception
Unit 80, Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely	Side extension to existing warehouse
Wrights Engineering, Wisbech Road, Littleport	Erection of extension to industrial building.
B& Willet, Mereside, Soham	Extension to existing workshop
Whitebridge Farm, Ely Road, Littleport	Building extension to form potato store
The Barn, Downing Park Innovation Centre, Station Road, Swaffham Bulbeck	Formation of meeting room at first floor.
Building at, White Hall Farm, Temple Road, Isleham	Construction of extension to existing cold storage and packaging areas.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### Number of rural buildings reused and redeveloped for non-residential uses [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.78** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC3: Non-residential Re-use or Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside. The target is to maximise the number of rural buildings that are re-used and redeveloped for non-residential uses.
- 4.79** As Table 4.20 indicates, in 2007/08 there were two rural buildings redeveloped for non-residential uses: a barn at John Langley Haulage Yard in Witchford was reused as a storage and distribution depot; and a barn at Hill House Farm in Dullingham was reused for business (B1) use. There are a further 7 rural buildings in the district with outstanding planning permission for a change of use to non-residential uses.

Table 4.20 Number of Rural Buildings Reused and Redeveloped for Non-Residential Uses

Location	Details of Redevelopment	Status as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008
Land at John Langley Haulage Yard, Common Road, Witchford	Change of use of barn and yard from agriculture to storage and distribution depot.	Completed
Hill House Farm, 127-129 Station Road, Dullingham	Change of use from agricultural barn to business (B1) use (Building A) and retrospective change of use of Building B for business (B1) use.	Completed
Hall Farm, Stetchworth	Change of use of existing redundant farm buildings to workshop(s) and related retail.	Committed
Tree Farm, Hillrow Causeway, Haddenham	Change of use of farm building to storage.	Committed
Agricultural yard to the east of Isle	Convert existing farm building into an equine /farm animal clinic and	Committed

Location	Details of Redevelopment	Status as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008
Vet Group premises, West Fen Road, Ely	new office/theatre with flat above for staff accommodation.	
Horse Racing Forensic Laboratory, Land at Newmarket Road, Fordham	Change of use of stable block to laboratories and office (B1) with mezzanine floor complete with front and rear (2-storey) extension and associated infrastructure.	Committed
Hill Side Mill, Quarry Lane, Swaffham Bulbeck	Change of use of existing store building to B1 office use.	Committed
Manderly Farm, Hillrow Causeway, Haddenham	Change of use of existing redundant farm buildings to B8 storage use.	Committed
Yard North West of OS Land Parcel 8021, Grunty Fen Road, Witchford	Change of use of yard / buildings to storage for applicants fencing materials.	Committed

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Number of rural buildings lost to residential use [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.80** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC4: Residential Re-use of Buildings in the Countryside. The target is to minimise the number of dwellings completed for rural workers per year unless they comply with the criteria of Policy EC4.
- 4.81** No rural building were wholly lost to residential use in the 2007/08 monitoring period, however, existing farm buildings at Sterling Farm in Swaffham Prior were converted to 2 units of live-work accommodation. There is one commitment for a rural building at the Berristead, Wilburton to be converted to a dwelling (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21 Number of Rural Buildings Lost to Residential Use

Location	Description of Development	Status as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008
Sterling Farm, Heath Road, Swaffham Prior	Conversion and extension of existing farm buildings (including re-location) to provide two units of working and living accommodation.	Completed
The Berristead, Station Road, Wilburton	Conversion of existing barn to dwelling. Replacement of 2 No existing buildings by 2 No office buildings, class B1, with associated parking.	Committed

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Number of schemes approved on farms not related to tourism, economic development or new agricultural activities [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.82** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC5: Farm Diversification. The target is for 0 schemes on farms that are not related to tourism, economic development or new agricultural activities to be approved.
- 4.83** As Table 4.22 shows, there were 16 schemes approved on farms across the district in 2007/08. One scheme was unrelated to tourism, economic development or new agricultural activities. This involved a proposal to revert the property at Saxon Farm in Lode back to full residential use after the former business relocated to purpose built premises in Cambridge.

Table 4.22 Schemes Approved on Farms

Location	Details of Scheme	Type of Farm Diversification
Hall Farm, Stetchworth	Change of use of existing redundant farm buildings to workshop(s) and related retail.	Economic development
Commercial Unit Mill Drove Farm, Mill Drove, Soham	Construction of production and office building.	Economic development
Barcham Farm, Barcham Road, Soham	Change of use of units 1&2 from general commercial use to agricultural use.	Agricultural activities
Tree Farm, Hillrow Causeway, Haddenham	Change of use of farm building to storage.	Agricultural activities / economic development
Sterling Farm, Heath Road, Swaffham Prior	Conversion and extension of existing farm buildings (including re-location) to provide two units of working and living accommodation.	Agricultural activities / economic development
Whitelands Farm, Newmarket Road, Bottisham	Showroom and office with parking space.	Economic development
Land at, Orwell Pit Farm, Downham Road, Ely	Proposed grainstore and lean to for machinery storage.	Agricultural activities
Land at Willow Farm, Little Hasse Drove, Soham	Portal frame side extension to existing carrot-packing building, including canopy lean to.	Agricultural activities
Wyck Farm, Bradley Road, Burrough Green	Erection of hay/straw storage building.	Agricultural activities
Manderly Farm, Hillrow Causeway, Haddenham	Change of use of existing redundant farm buildings to B8 storage use.	Economic development
Saxon Farm, Long Meadow Road, Lode	Change of use from current office use into residential use.	N/A
Whitebridge Farm, Ely Road, Littleport	Building extension to form potato store.	Agricultural activities
Land at Four Mile Stable Farm, Cambridge Road, Newmarket	Change of use to Offices.	Economic development
Building at, Whitehall Farm, Temple Road, Isleham	Construction of extension to existing cold storage and packaging areas.	Agricultural activities
Land at Parsonage Farm, The Street, Kirtling	Change of use from residential to mixed office/residential use to provide on site veterinary care.	Agricultural activities/ economic development
Hill House Farm, 127-129 Station Road, Dullingham	Change of use from agricultural barn to business (B1) use (Building A) and retrospective change of use of Building B for business (B1) use.	Economic development

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### Number of new employment buildings approved on the edge of settlements [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.84** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC6: New Employment Buildings on the Edge of Settlements. No target has been set.
- 4.85** There is no formal guidance on what constitutes 'edge of settlement', however, Policy EC6 considers that these sites must be easily accessible by foot or cycle from the settlement (i.e. edge of the development envelope). We have used 300 metres as a threshold as PPS6 advises this to be an 'easy walking distance'.
- 4.86** As Table 4.23 shows, there were 17 new employment buildings approved on the edge of settlements over the monitoring period.

Table 4.23 New Employment Buildings on the Edge of Settlements

Location	Details of Scheme	Distance from Development Envelope
Commercial Unit Mill Drove Farm, Mill Drove, Soham	Construction of production and office building	300m
Unit 3, 19 Ely Road (A10), Stretham	Erection of a seed frame canopy and two steel grain storage bins and elevator	17m
Land Adjacent, 5b, Henry Crabb Road, Littleport, Ely	3 industrial units (289sqm)	215m
Land To Industrial Use, Common Road, Witchford	Change use of land to industrial	40m
23 Hall Barn Road Industrial Estate Hall Barn Road, Isleham	To construct first floor within existing unit to make office and workshop area	20m
Cambridgeshire Industrial Properties Ltd, Elean Business Park, Sutton	Erection of building portal framed steel	250m
Commercial Yard Northwest of 60 Reach Road, Burwell	Factory Unit	295m
Little Foxes, School Lane, Aldreth	New single storey property	80m
The Berristead, Station Road, Wilburton	Replacement of 2 No existing buildings by 2 No office buildings, class B1, with associated parking	100m
Haulage Depot South of 20 Regal Lane, Soham	Erection of a heavy goods repair workshop to service existing haulage yard	100m
Wyck Farm, Bradley Road, Burrough Green	Erection of hay/straw storage building	45m
Century park, Lynn Road, Chettisham, Ely	Erection of starter workshop units	25m
Land adjacent 230 Carter Street, Fordham	Erection of two portal framed industrial units, access road, and associated site works	90m
Land North East of Faraday Road, Littleport	New agricultural machinery and related services depot as phase 1 of a new commercial business park	285m
Highfield House, 80 Aldreth Road, Haddenham	Construction of open barn workshop/store	180m
Land at Parsonage Farm, The Street, Kirtling	Change of use from residential to mixed office/residential use to provide on site veterinary care	150m
Plot A, Haddenham Business Park, Sutton Road, Haddenham	Office (180 sqm), Storage (180 sqm) and industrial (180 sqm)	200m

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### Number of new tourism-related permissions with no significant effects on the environment [Local Indicator]

**4.87** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EC8: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions. The target is to maximise the number of new tourism-related permissions that have no significant effects on the environment.

**4.88** Two schemes were approved in 2007/08 which related to tourism, neither of which were considered to pose a significant impact on the environment:

- *Construction of bed and breakfast accommodation at the Lazy Otter public house, Cambridge Road, Stretham* - although a relatively rural location, the Council considered that the scale and mass of the scheme was acceptable given a history of approval for larger extensions on the site.
- *Change of use to holiday lets, the Old Blacksmiths, Black Horse Drove, Littleport* – the proposal was considered to have no significant effects on the environment.

## Services and Infrastructure

### Amount of completed and committed retail and leisure developments by settlement, location and type [Local Indicator]

- 4.89** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS5: Retail and Town Centre Uses. The target is for 1,000 sq m (net) of convenience retail floorspace and 12,000 sq m (net) of comparison retail floorspace to be provided in Ely; 600 sq m (net) of convenience retail floorspace to be provided in Soham; and 400 sq m (net) of convenience retail floorspace to be provided in Littleport over the plan period. No target is proposed for leisure development, although a target for new sports provision in Ely will be identified in the forthcoming Site Allocations DPD.
- 4.90** Table 4.24 shows completed and committed retail developments (A1 uses) and leisure developments (D2 uses) for the monitoring year. No retail developments were completed in the district in 2007/08. Only one leisure development was completed: the construction of a new pavillion on the recreation ground at Witcham Road in Mepal.

Table 4.24 Completed Retail and Leisure Floorspace by Settlement Location

Settlement	Retail Development (sq m)	Leisure Development (sq m)
Rest of the district		156
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>156</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Number of completed new or improved community, infrastructure and transport facilities [Local Indicator]

- 4.91** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS7: Infrastructure. The target is to maximise the provision of new or improved community, infrastructure and transport facilities.
- 4.92** There were six such developments completed in 2007/08, as detailed in Table 4.25. These ranged from a new pavilion on the recreation ground at Mepal to a new veterinary practice in St Mary's Street, Ely.

Table 4.25 Completed New or Improved Community, Infrastructure and Transport Facilities

Planning Application Ref.	Location	Details of Facility	Type of Facility
06/01010/FUL	Land at Burwell Fire Station, Reach Road, Burwell	Extension of temporary fire station office and cabin accommodation.	New community facility
06//00822/FUL	St Marys Junior School, High Barns, Ely	Erection of new multipurpose hall on one of the school's courtyards, alteration and extension of school entrance.	New community facility
06//01107/FUL	Land to rear of units, 1 & 3 Market Place, Ely	Construction of two-storey building to form retail space (A1 / A3 use).	New community facility
05//01187/FUL	Buildings at The Old White Lion, 31 St. Mary's Street, Ely	Change of use of ground floor and rear wing of first floor to provide veterinary practice.	New community facility
07//01204/FUL	68 St Mary's Street, Ely	Change of use to Cosmetic Dental Surgery.	New community facility

Planning Application Ref.	Location	Details of Facility	Type of Facility
05//01395/FUL	Recreation Ground, Witcham Road, Mepal	Construction of new pavilion on the recreation ground, car parking and improvement to vehicular access and footpath.	Improvements to existing community facility

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Loss of important community, infrastructure or transport facilities [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.93** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS7: Infrastructure. The target is to minimise the loss of important community, infrastructure and transport facilities.
- 4.94** There were four losses of community, infrastructure and transport facilities in 2007/08, as detailed in Table 4.26. Three of these involved a loss of a retail unit.

Table 4.26 Losses of Important Community, Infrastructure and Transport Facilities

Planning Application Ref.	Location	Details of Facility	Comments
07/00262/FUL	37a High Street, Soham	Change of use from A1 to A2.	The site comprised a vacant retail unit within the town centre. The change of use would not be out of keeping, would be acceptable in land-use terms and would have no adverse impact on the character of the Conservation Area. No external alterations to the building were proposed.
06/00041/FUL	Snap 4 Kids Ltd, 32 West End, Ely	Change of use from day nursery to residential.	No information available.
06/01041/FUL	105 The Causeway, Burwell	Change of use from A1 to A2.	The proposed change of use would not be out of keeping and would be acceptable in land-use terms. The new use would have no adverse impact on the setting of the nearby Listed buildings or character of the Conservation Area. No external alterations to the building were proposed.
07/01189/FUL	Unit 2, 3 Chequer Lane, Ely	Change of use from A1 to A2 mortgage brokers.	The proposed use would add to the services available within the City Centre and would be a suitable use within the existing Listed Building.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

### Proportion of new dwellings completed within 30 minutes public transport time of key services [\[National Indicator 175, Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.95** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS8: Access. The target is to maximise the proportion of new dwellings that are completed within 30 minutes public transport time of key services including employment areas, town centres, GP surgeries, hospitals, primary schools and secondary schools.
- 4.96** Data is collected using Accession, a GIS-based application that measures accessibility to public transport services. The tool has been in use since the 2006/07 monitoring period. Government guidance states that major retail centres should include market towns that provide a range of services for their rural catchment area. Ely, Newmarket, Cambridge

and Chatteris have been used. Employment centres are those which provide 500+ jobs - Ely, Newmarket, and Cambridge have been used, and also as locations for hospitals, major retail centres and employment centres.

- 4.97** As Table 4.27 shows, the majority of new housing development has been carried out in relatively close proximity to key services, except access to hospitals (although this has improved from 2006/07). Accessibility improved from the previous year in all categories except the accessibility to employment areas.

Table 4.27 Number of Dwellings Completed (Net) within 30 Minutes of Public Transport Time of Key Services

	2006/07			2007/08		
	Within 30 mins	Over 30 mins	% Within 30 mins	Within 30 mins	Over 30 mins	% Within 30 mins
<b>Employment Area</b>	636	87	88.0%	688	65	<b>91.4%</b>
<b>Town Centre</b>	672	51	92.9%	659	94	<b>87.5%</b>
<b>GP Surgery</b>	677	46	93.6%	732	21	<b>97.2%</b>
<b>Hospital</b>	317	406	43.8%	453	300	<b>60.2%</b>
<b>Primary School</b>	681	42	94.2%	735	18	<b>97.6%</b>
<b>Secondary School</b>	541	182	74.8%	624	129	<b>82.9%</b>
<b>All Key Services</b>	189	534	26.2%	401	352	<b>53.3%</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

**Total amount of floorspace for ‘town centre’ uses [Core Output Indicator BD4 and Local Indicator]**

- 4.98** Core Output Indicator BD4 will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S1: Location of Retail and Town Centre Uses. The target is to maximise the percentage of ‘town centre’ uses in the town centres of Ely, Soham and Littleport.
- 4.99** Tables 5.28 and 5.29 show the amount of completed floorspace (gross and net) for town centre uses within (i) the local authority area and (ii) the town centre areas. In the monitoring period there was no retail development (A1 uses), 383 sq m of financial/professional services development (A2 uses), 2,752 sq m of office development (B1a uses) and 156 sq m of assembly/leisure development (D2 uses) in the district. Of this, 156 sq m of A2 development was located in the town centre areas.

Table 4.28 Amount of Completed Floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses' in Local Authority Area

BD4(i)	A1			A2			B1(a)			D2		
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Gross (sq m)	278	88	0	53	86	383	1,293	1,577	2,752	512	3,626	156
Net (sq m)	-247	-1,593	-165	53	-188	298	918	268	1,647	512	1,066	156

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

Note = A1 figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); floorspace for the rest of the Use Classes is gross

Table 4.29 Amount of Completed Floorspace for 'Town Centre Uses' in Town Centre Area

BD4(ii)	A1			A2			B1(a)			D2		
	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8
Gross (sq m)	0	61	0	53	75	156	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net (sq m)	-222	-482	-156	53	-199	63	0	-375	-87	0	0	0

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

Note = A1 figures are for net tradeable floorspace (sales space); floorspace for the rest of the Use Classes is gross

#### Percentage of A1 and A2 floorspace in Ely Primary Shopping Frontage [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.100** The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S2: Retail Uses in Town Centres.

#### Number of retail units lost in (i) Ely Primary Shopping Frontage and (ii) Ely, Soham and Littleport town centres [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.101** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S2: Retail Uses in Town Centres. The target is for 0 units over 200 sq m (net) to be lost in Ely's Primary Shopping Frontage or the town centres of Ely, Soham and Littleport.

**4.102** In 2007/08 no such retail units over 200 sq m (net) were lost.

#### Number of vacant retail units and amount of vacant floorspace in town centres [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.103** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S2: Retail Uses in Town Centres and Policy CS5: Retail and Town Centre Uses. The target is to minimise the number of vacant units in the town centres of Ely, Soham and Littleport.

**4.104** The East Cambridgeshire District Council Retail Survey 2008 indicates that retail vacancy rates for the monitoring period were as follows: 2% in Ely (4 vacant units), 12% in Soham (8 vacant units) and 2% in Littleport (1 vacant unit). Ely and Littleport again experienced a

decline in the number of vacant units within their town centres (Table 4.30). Soham saw a 4% increase in the number of vacant units but remains close to the UK average of 10%.

- 4.105** The amount of vacant retail floorspace increased slightly in both Ely and Soham but remains low in historical terms. The level of vacant floorspace in Littleport fell by 76 sq m.

Table 4.30 Retail vacancy rates in East Cambridgeshire Market Towns

		Number of Vacant Units	% Total Units	Vacant Retail Floorspace (sq m)	% Total Retail Area
Ely	2005	11	5.0%	1,730	4.0%
	2006	10	4.5%	1,301	3.0%
	2007	5	2.3%	519	1.2%
	<b>2008</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
Littleport	2005	4	9.1%	296	4.7%
	2006	1	2.3%	80	1.3%
	2007	3	6.8%	201	3.2%
	<b>2008</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>2.0%</b>
Soham	2005	13	16.8%	1,635	13.0%
	2006	9	11.7%	879	7.0%
	2007	6	7.8%	507	4.0%
	<b>2008</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.3%</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>7.0%</b>

Source: East Cambridgeshire District Council Retail Survey 2008

#### **Sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 population** [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.106** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S3: Retaining Community Facilities and Open Space. The target is to maximise the provision of sports pitches available for public use.
- 4.107** There are no statutory national standards for the provision of outdoor play space, however, the National Playing Fields Association's 'Six Acre Standard' is widely used as an illustrative guide. This recommends a minimum standard of 2.4ha (6 acres) per 1,000 population.
- 4.108** There are 99 pitches in secured community use in East Cambridgeshire, occupying 95.7ha of land (Source: East Cambridgeshire Sports Facilities and Play Areas Assessment, 2005). This is equivalent to 1.18ha per 1,000 population<sup>4</sup>. The total area of pitches in all community use is 105.4ha or 1.3ha per 1,000 population. On the basis of the 'Six Acre Standard', pitch provision is therefore low in the district.

#### **Proportion of rights of way that are rated 'easy to use'** [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.109** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S6: Transport Impact. The target is to maximise the proportion of rights of way that are rated 'easy to use'.
- 4.110** Table 4.31 shows the percentage of rights of way in East Cambridgeshire rated 'easy to use' for the last 4 years. This indicates that ratings have been improving since 2005 and now stand at 71.8%.

<sup>4</sup> Based on current population estimates (Paragraph 2.7)

Table 4.31 Percentage of Rights of Way Rated 'Easy to Use'

	2004	2005	2006	2007
% Rated 'Easy to Use'	65.8%	44.4%	55.1%	71.8%

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Annual Rights of Way Survey

#### Number of improvements to walking and cycling routes [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

4.111 The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S6: Transport Impact.

#### Percentage of commuter travel by sustainable modes of transport [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

4.112 This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S6: Transport Impact. The target is to maximise the proportion of commuter travel by sustainable modes of transport.

4.113 The most up-to-date information on commuter travel comes from a survey of the residents of all new properties built in Ely between 2003 and 2007. The Ely New Estates Survey 2007 indicates that 70% of working residents in new properties use the car to travel to work; 15% use the train; 1% use the bus; 2% cycle and 10% walk. 30% of working residents in new properties therefore travel to their place of work via sustainable modes of transport.

4.114 District wide data is available from the 2001 Census. Excluding those that work from home, 81.7% of the working population travel by car; 2.9% use the train; 2.6% use the bus; 4.2% cycle and 6.8% walk.

#### Percentage and amount of completed development (Use Classes A, B and D) complying with car parking standards [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

4.115 The Council was unable to provide data for this indicator to report in this AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy S7: Parking Provision.

### Environment

#### Total amount of open space provision per 1,000 population [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

4.116 This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy CS6: Environment. The target is to provide 4ha of open space per 1,000 population.

4.117 As Table 4.32 shows, East Cambridgeshire currently has 166.04ha of open space. With an estimated population of 81,000 (Paragraph 2.7), this equates to **2.05ha** per 1,000 people.

## Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard [Local Indicator]

- 4.118** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN1: Landscape Character. The target is to maximise the amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard.
- 4.119** Jubilee Gardens in Ely remains the only site in East Cambridgeshire to be awarded Green Flag Status. The park forms part of a green corridor between the Great Ouse River and Broad Street.

Table 4.32 Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard

Total amount of open space	Amount of open space managed to Green Flag Award standard	% of open spaces managed to Green Flag Award standard
166.04 ha	1.047 ha	0.63%

Source: East Cambridgeshire District Council and [www.greenflagaward.org.uk/](http://www.greenflagaward.org.uk/)

## Number of planning appeals allowed following refusal on 'harm to landscape character' grounds [Local Indicator]

- 4.120** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN1: Landscape Character. The target is for no appeals to be allowed following refusal by the Council on 'harm to landscape character' grounds.
- 4.121** There were two such planning appeals allowed in 2007/08 (Table 4.33), one for a single dwelling on the Newmarket Fringe and one for a single garage in Dullingham.

Table 4.33 Planning Appeals Allowed Following Refusal on 'Harm to Landscape Character' Grounds

Appeal Ref.	Proposal	ECDC Reason for Refusal (Summary)	Inspector's Comments (Summary)
APP/V0510/A/06/2020034	Erection of a dwelling. 1 Meadow Lane, Duchess Drive, Newmarket (06/00271/OUT)	The site is outside the development envelope and would harm the character and appearance of the locality contrary to Policy 9 of the Local Plan.	The land is largely concealed from wider view and the appeal site is screened on all sides. If left in its present state it would essentially be a small isolated enclave of no practical or amenity value to the wider area. Even if the surrounding vegetation was removed, development would still be screened from view. Proposed extensive areas of open space will do much to retain the overall openness of the area, and that openness would not be prejudiced by erecting a single house. In my view the appeal proposal would cause no tangible harm to the character and appearance of the surrounding area.
APP/V0510/A/07/2051463	Erection of single garage. 45 Station Road, Dullingham (07/00476/FUL)	The scale and form of the garage would significantly impact upon the character of the locality including the adjoining historic park contrary to Policies 1, 34, 54, 58-59, 67, 69, 77, 80-81 of the Local Plan.	Although this building would be visible from the public highway and would shield some views of the listed building, I consider that its size and bulk would not make it appear unduly cramped amongst the trees, and that it would sit more comfortably [than another proposal by the appellant] alongside the listed building. I conclude that this proposal would not have an adverse impact on the character and appearance of the surrounding area, nor on the setting of the listed building, and accordingly would preserve the character and appearance of the Conservation Area.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team/Planning Inspectorate

## Number of planning appeals allowed following refusal on design grounds [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.122** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN2: Design. The target is for no appeals to be allowed following refusal by the Council on 'design' grounds.

**4.123** There were three such planning appeals allowed in 2007/08, as detailed in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 Planning Appeals Allowed Following Refusal on 'Design' Grounds

Appeal Ref.	Proposal	ECDC Reason for Refusal (Summary)	Inspector's Comments (Summary)
APP/V0510/A/07/2048594	Alterations to roof for loft conversion. 7 The Dip, Newmarket (06/00927/FUL)	The proposed extension, by reason of its shape and design, would upset the symmetry of the building contrary to Policy 60 of the Local Plan.	A similar alteration of a hip to a gable has already been carried out at number 4. Whilst the proposed roof alteration would remove the symmetry between numbers 6 and 7 it would provide a new element of balance across numbers 4 to 7. I conclude that the proposed change of roof shape would not be out of character with The Dip as a whole nor detrimental to the street scene.
APP/V0510/A/07/2036716	Erect 500mm wire netting trellis (retrospective). 2 Chestnut Way, Mepal (06/00871/FUL)	The boundary treatment due to its height, material and visual appearance is considered to adversely affect residential amenity contrary to Policies 29, 58-60 of the Local Plan.	While I accept that the plants woven through the trellis will probably grow further and give it a more solid feel, many other sorts of common garden boundary planting could grow to a greater height and density than the kind of planting the trellis is designed to support. Accordingly, I find no conflict with the design and amenity aims of policy P1/3 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 or policies 29, 58, 59 and 60 of the adopted Local Plan.
APP/V0510/A/07/2055718	First floor side extension. 12 Beechwood Avenue, Bottisham (07/00824/FUL)	The extension will appear highly visible and intrusive resulting in a detrimental impact upon the appearance of the streetscene, contrary to Policies 58-60 of the Local Plan.	The proposed extension has been designed to complement the original building in terms of scale and appearance and whilst it might, in the future, be difficult to discern where the original building stopped and the extension began I do not consider this seamless integration to be detrimental. The resultant building would be well proportioned and not materially wider than a number of other properties in the vicinity. In my view the forward projecting gable above the garage would balance the existing gable end and provide architectural interest.

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

## Proportion of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/Ecohomes 'Very Good' standard [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.124** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN3: Sustainable Construction and Energy Efficiency. The target is to maximise the proportion of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/Ecohomes 'very good' standard.

**4.125** No additional dwellings were completed in 2007/08 that met the BREEAM or Ecohomes 'Very Good' standards.

## Renewable energy generation [\[Core Output Indicator E3 and Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.126** This indicator will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN4: Renewable Energy. The target is to maximise the overall provision of renewable energy capacity.

**4.127** The County Council Monitoring Team collect data for all bio-fuels, onshore wind, solar energy, and geothermal energy applications. The number of such planning permissions granted each year gives a good indication of new capacity in the district. However, these figures will always be an underestimate as planning permission is not required in all cases, e.g. domestic solar panels.

**4.128** Table 4.35 shows the renewable energy generating developments recorded in the district since 2004/05. Since then only four power generating installations have been recorded, including one photovoltaic development in 2007/08. The largest scheme in the district remains the straw-fired power station at the Elean Business Park in Sutton which began operation in 2001. This has a capacity of 37MW, producing power for 80,000 homes.

Table 4.35 Renewable energy generation

	Wind	Biomass	Landfill Gas	Sewage Gas	Photovoltaics	Hydro
2004/05						
2005/06			0.66MW		0.002MW	
2006/07	0.012MW					
<b>2007/08</b>					<b>0.001MW</b>	

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

*Notes: Capacity of sites taken from application forms. Generating potential calculated by using the MW capacity figure x 8760 (number of hours in year) x load factor of type of renewable energy (0.9 for landfill gas, 0.85 for sewage gas and biomass, 0.26 for wind – new March 2007 load factors from East of England Renewable Energy Statistics) divided by 1000 (number of MW in a GW)*

**4.129** There are also a number of applications that have been approved but the developments have not yet been installed. Table 4.36 provides details.

Table 4.36 Unimplemented Planning Permissions for Renewable Energy Installations

Application Number	Description	Address	Actual capacity (MW)	Date of Planning Permission
04/01500/FUL	Wind turbine attached to roofline.	The Black House, 8 Kingdon Avenue, Prickwillow	0.0015	23 February 2005
06/00151/FUL	2 wind turbines for domestic power supply (6KW each)	Snail Cottage, Old Bank, Queen Adelaide, Ely	0.012	24 April 2006
06/00900/FUL	11m wind turbine for domestic use	Park Cottage 3 Kirtling Rd, Woodditton	0.0025	25 October 2006
06/01238/FUL	Wind turbine 1KW	47 High Street, Chippenham, Ely	0.001	21 December 2006
07/00820/FUL	Replacement house with wind turbines, solar panels and ground water source heat pump	Laburnham House, Stuntney Causeway, Ely	Not known	10 August 2007

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Monitoring Team

#### **Number of schemes providing 10% energy requirements from renewable energy sources [Local Indicator]**

**4.130** The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN4: Renewable Energy.

#### **Number of Listed Buildings ‘at risk’ [Local Indicator]**

**4.131** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN5: Historic Conservation. The target is to minimise the number of Listed Buildings in East Cambridgeshire on English Heritage’s ‘Heritage at Risk Register’.

**4.132** Table 4.37 shows the number of Listed Buildings by Grade and the number of those that are ‘at risk’. The proportion of Grade I and Grade II\* is particularly high in the district, due in part to Anglesey Abbey and the Ely Cathedral complex. The number of Listed Buildings remained the same as the previous year, giving a total of 927 entries. The number of Listed Buildings at risk showed an increase of 2 over the year to 23.

Table 4.37 Listed Buildings by Grade

Grade I	Grade II*	Grade II	At risk 2005	At risk 2006	At risk 2007	At risk 2008
45	54	828	22	25	21	23

Source: East Cambridgeshire District Council

#### **Percentage of Conservation Areas covered by an up-to-date character assessment [Local Indicator]**

**4.133** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN5: Historic Conservation. The target is to maximise the percentage of Conservation Areas covered by an up-to-date character assessment.

**4.134** There are now 29 Conservation Areas in the district following the designation of Hill Row in Haddenham. 7 Conservation Areas are covered by an up-to-date character assessment (24%).

#### **Number of buildings on ‘local list’ [Local Indicator]**

**4.135** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN5: Historic Conservation. There is no fixed target for the number of buildings on a local list.

**4.136** The Council proposes to develop a local list in conjunction with local amenity groups.

#### **Change in areas of biodiversity importance [Core Output Indicator E2 and Local Indicator]**

**4.137** This indicator will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN6: Biodiversity and Geology. The target is to maximise beneficial change to biodiversity habitats.

**4.138** Areas designated for their intrinsic environmental value are included in this indicator including sites of international, national, regional, sub-regional or local significance. Using data from the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre (CPBRC), Table 4.38 shows the extent of areas of biodiversity importance in the district. The areas of land designated have not changed for a number of years.

Table 4.38 Areas Designated for Intrinsic Environmental Value

	2007/08	
	Number	Area of Land in District
Sites of Special Scientific Interest	20	2904ha
National Nature Reserves	2	362ha
County Wildlife Sites	81	2036ha
Special Areas of Conservation	3	548ha
Special Protection Areas	1	1525ha
RAMSAR sites	3	1892ha

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

#### Change in priority habitats and species by type [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

- 4.139** This indicator will also monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN6: Biodiversity and Geology. The target is to maximise beneficial change to priority habitats and species.
- 4.140** The CPBRC holds very little digitized habitat data so no assessment of change in priority habitat has been made, however, a proportion of priority habitat is covered by the County Wildlife Site criteria. No County Wildlife Sites or Sites of Special Scientific Interest were affected by housing or business development in the district in 2007/08. Changes to the designated process of County Wildlife Sites should identify more priority habitat in future years.
- 4.141** Results for the change in priority species have been obtained by comparing GIS layers of completed development against other layers showing the distribution of sites and species designated for their biodiversity interest. 'Priority species' are taken to be species occurring on the list referred to in Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006.
- 4.142** Table 4.39 shows the effects of housing development on priority species. Comparing the figures for 2002/03-2005/06 and 2004/05-2007/08, it appears that increased development has had an increased effect on recorded species in the district: 441 developments affecting 4,510 species records compared with 560 developments affecting 6,895 species records. The proportion of developments affecting NERC S41 species has also increased from 72% (441 of 613 developments) to 82% (560 of 683 developments). However, the total number of NERC S41 records has increased from 4447 in 2002/03 to 10,573 in 2007/08 and coverage has increased from 38% to 62%. The increased effects of development observed may therefore be a result of the increased number of records.

Table 4.39 NERC S41 Species Records Affected by Housing Development

Year	Completed Housing Developments Analysed	Intersections Between Housing Developments and NERC S41 Records	Housing Developments with NERC S41 Intersections	NERC S41 Records Intersecting with Housing Developments				
				Total	10km	2km	1km	100m
2002/03 to 2005/06	613	18,668	441	4,510	2,440	279	1,670	121
2003/04 to 2006/07	621	23,351	484	5,992	2,889	332	2,149	622
2004/05 to 2007/08	683	30,159	560	6,895	3,239	381	2,580	695

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

*Notes: Data is recorded at various precisions from 100m to 10km. A species with a 10km grid reference may not have been recorded near a development that has been flagged as affecting it. Similarly, a 10km precision record will potentially be affected by more developments, but may not be actually affected by any. A record at 100m precision shown as affected will on the same basis be much nearer to a development and potentially be more significant. Therefore all affected records are shown by precision to account for the potential bias of 10km records.*

**4.143** Table 4.40 shows the effects of business development on priority species. Comparing the figures for 2002/03-2005/06 and 2004/05-2007/08, it appears that increased development has had an increased effect on recorded species in the district: 24 developments affecting 677 species records compared with 125 developments affecting 1,247 species records. The proportion of developments affecting NERC S41 species has also increased from 21% (24 of 116 developments) to 50% (125 of 249 developments). However, the increased effects of development observed may be a result of the increased number of records (see paragraph 4.139).

Table 4.40 NERC S41 Species Records Affected by Business Development

Year	Completed Business Developments Analysed	Intersections Between Business Developments and NERC S41 Records	Business Developments with NERC S41 Intersections	NERC S41 Records Intersecting with Business Developments				
				Total	10km	2km	1km	100m
2002/03 to 2005/06	116	989	24	677	600	12	61	4
2003/04 to 2006/07	134	44	12	27	13	4	10	0
2004/05 to 2007/08	249	3,639	125	1,247	939	100	204	4

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

*Notes: see Table 4.32*

**4.144** Table 4.41 shows the effects of retail development on priority species. Comparing the figures for 2002/03-2005/06 and 2004/05-2007/08, it appears that increased development has had an increased effect on recorded species in the district: 34 developments affecting 203 species records compared with 86 developments affecting 1,348 species records. The proportion of developments affecting NERC S41 species has decreased from 70% (34 of 49 developments) to 51% (86 of 170 developments). However, the increased effects of

development observed may be a result of the increased number of records (see paragraph 4.139).

Table 4.41 NERC S41 Species Records Affected by Retail Development

Year	Completed Retail Developments Analysed	Intersections Between Retail Developments and NERC S41 Records	Retail Developments with NERC S41 Intersections	NERC S41 Records Intersecting with Retail Developments				
				Total	10km	2km	1km	100m
2002/03 to 2005/06	49	557	34	203	34	57	79	33
2003/04 to 2006/07	74	907	39	258	27	87	109	35
2004/05 to 2007/08	170	2,943	86	1,348	939	100	265	44

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

Notes: see Table 4.32

#### Percentage of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition [\[Local Indicator\]](#)

**4.145** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN6: Biodiversity and Geology. The target is to increase the percentage of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition over the plan period.

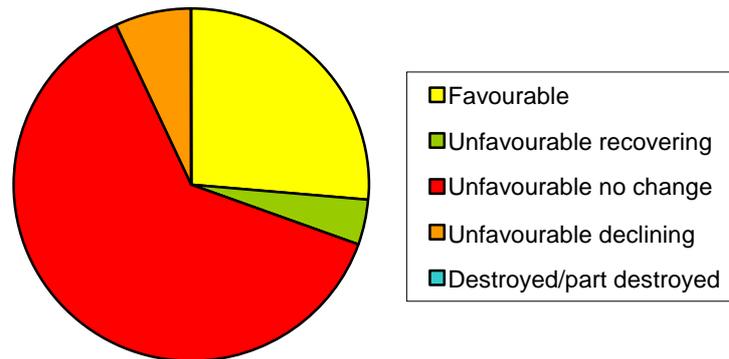
**4.146** Table 4.42 and Figure 4.10 show the condition of the SSSIs in East Cambridgeshire for 2007 and 2008. The percentage of the total SSSI area in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition increased marginally between 2007 and 2008 from 30.26% to 30.63%. The figure for Cambridgeshire as a whole was much higher for 2008 at 69.23%.

Table 4.42 SSSI Condition Assessment

	2007		2008	
	Area (ha)	%	Area (ha)	%
Favourable	604	26.40	604	26.40
Unfavourable recovering	88	3.86	97	4.23
Unfavourable no change	1438	62.85	1429	62.48
Unfavourable declining	158	6.90	158	6.90
Destroyed/part destroyed	0	0	0	0

Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

Figure 4.10 Condition of SSSI Units in East Cambridgeshire 2008



Source: Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre

**Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds [Core Output Indicator E1 and Local Indicator]**

**4.147** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN7: Flood Risk. The target is for no planning permissions to be granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds.

**4.148** In the 2007/08 monitoring period, no planning applications were approved against the advice of the Environment Agency. Source: <http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/>

**Number of planning permissions incorporating SuDS schemes [Local Indicator]**

**4.149** The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN7: Flood Risk.

**Number of Air Quality Management Areas [Local Indicator]**

**4.150** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN8: Pollution. The target is for the district to have no Air Quality Management Areas.

**4.151** Air quality in East Cambridgeshire is generally good. The district monitors for nitrogen dioxide and particulates. Ozone levels for the County are monitored at Wicken Fen. There are no designated National Air Quality Management Areas (AMQA).

**Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide [Local Indicator]**

**4.152** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN8: Pollution. The target is for levels of nitrogen dioxide not to exceed national objectives.

**4.153** The National Air Quality Strategy Objective for nitrogen dioxide is not to exceed the annual mean of 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. As Table 4.43 shows, nitrogen dioxide levels have fluctuated over

recent years, but have not exceeded the objective in this district since 2004. Annual mean levels at roadside sites are generally higher than for urban background sites.

Table 4.43 Nitrogen Dioxide Concentration in East Cambridgeshire (Annual mean  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

Type of Site	Location	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Roadside	Market Street, Ely	31.1	25.2	26.1	24.8	<b>25.3</b>
	Station Road, Ely	34.5	32.6	30.0	28.8	<b>29.6</b>
	Main Street, Littleport	27.4	22.4	20.0	21.0	<b>20.6</b>
	High Street, Soham	30.5	24.1	23.1	23.0	<b>23.2</b>
	Market Street, Fordham	45.7	40.9	31.6	20.5	<b>21.2</b>
	Station Road, Haddenham	30.7	27.4	26.9	25.0	<b>26.0</b>
	Nutholt Lane, Ely	34.5	26.5	27.9	25.7	<b>24.8</b>
	A142, Witcham	35.4	29.1	30.1	28.9	<b>29.1</b>
Urban Background	Abbot Thurston Avenue, Ely	22.1	18.2	18.0	15.5	<b>15.9</b>
	Fieldside, Ely	23.9	19.3	18.7	15.4	<b>17.8</b>
	Sheriff's Court, Burrough Green	17.9	14.6	14.7	11.4	<b>12.6</b>
	Tramar Drive, Sutton	24.3	21.2	20.6	17.8	<b>19.2</b>

Source: Air Quality Review and Assessment Cambridgeshire Local Authorities Progress Report 2008

#### Annual average levels of particulates [Local Indicator]

- 4.154** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN8: Pollution. The target is for levels of particulates not to exceed national objectives.
- 4.155** The National Air Quality Strategy Objective for particulates (PM<sub>10</sub>) is not to exceed the annual mean of 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . As Table 4.44 shows, levels of particulates have fluctuated, but continue to be within the NAQS Objective.

Table 4.44 PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations Measured at Wicken Fen (Annual mean  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Measured annual mean	26.2	15.1	15.7	20.0	<b>17.9</b>
Annual mean with adjustment factor (gravimetric)	34.1	19.6	20.4	26.0	<b>23.3</b>

Source: Air Quality Review and Assessment Cambridgeshire Local Authorities Progress Report 2008

#### Ozone concentration [Local Indicator]

- 4.156** This indicator has been designed to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN8: Pollution. The target is for levels of ozone not to exceed national objectives.
- 4.157** Ozone concentration is monitored at Wicken Fen. The National Air Quality Strategy Objective is for the daily 8-hour mean not to exceed 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  more than 10 times a year. The objective has, however, been exceeded every year (Table 4.45 and Figure 4.11). The ozone concentration varies considerably as it is affected by the temperature and circulation of air masses over Europe and the UK. Elevated ozone levels are usually

observed during periods with sustained high temperatures and sunshine levels. Only partial data is available for 2007 due to a fault with the measuring equipment. However, there were 35 exceedances between 1st January and 5th October 2007.

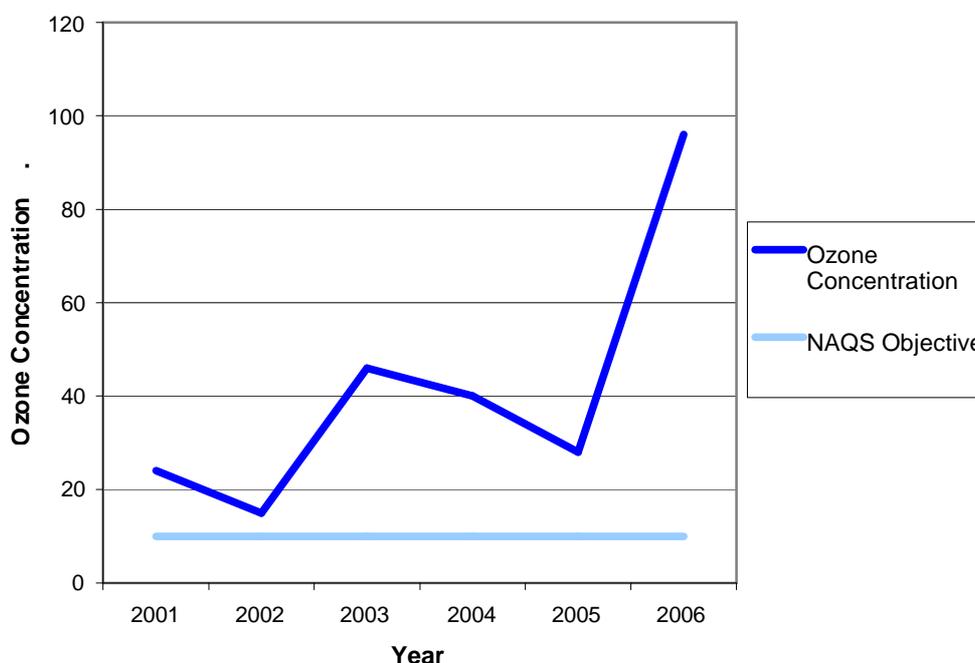
Table 4.45 Ozone Concentration at Wicken Fen, East Cambridgeshire (2001-2007)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Wicken Fen	24	15	46	40	28	96	35

Sources: Netcen from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003; AMR 2005; and Air Quality Archive data 2005-2007 – [www.airquality.co.uk](http://www.airquality.co.uk)

Notes: Data records the number of days when the daily maximum 8-hour running mean exceeded  $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . NAQS Objective:  $100\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  daily maximum running 8 hr mean not to be exceeded more than 10 times per year.

Figure 4.11 Ozone Concentration at Wicken Fen, East Cambridgeshire (2001-2007)



Sources: Netcen from Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003; AMR 2005; and Air Quality Archive data 2005-2007 – [www.airquality.co.uk](http://www.airquality.co.uk)

#### Amount of land lost to inappropriate development [Local Indicator]

**4.158** The Council was unable to incorporate this new indicator into the 2007/08 AMR. It is hoped that this will be reported on in future to monitor the effectiveness of Submission Core Strategy Policy EN9: Green Belt.

## 5 Existing Deficiencies And Future Monitoring

- 5.1 The Government recognises that local authorities may not be able to produce a comprehensive AMR within the first few years. This section discusses known deficiencies in this AMR, and how the Council intends to deal with these in future reports.
- 5.2 Contextual indicators will be kept under review to see where they can be improved, particularly for supplementing indicators where data is not frequently updated, e.g. Census data. Contextual indicator data will be updated as and when it is available.
- 5.3 For this AMR, the Council has been unable to submit any information on the following indicators:
- **Core Output Indicator H6: Housing Quality.** Ways of capturing this data are the subject of on-going discussions within Cambridgeshire County Monitoring Group, and within the Development Control Section of the District Council to find the best practice among the district councils. It is hoped that this will enable data to be captured for the 2008/09 AMR.
- 5.4 The following indicators were introduced in the Submission Core Strategy in May 2008. No data was available from existing sources. It is hoped that datasets can be populated from April 2009 for reporting in the 2009/10 AMR.
- **Local Indicator: Number of extensions/replacement buildings with capacity of over 25% of the original building.**
  - **Local Indicator: Number of pitches for gypsies and travellers completed on non-allocated sites.**
  - **Local Indicator: Percentage of A1 and A2 floorspace in Ely Primary Shopping Frontage.**
  - **Local Indicator: Number of improvements to walking and cycling routes.**
  - **Local Indicator: Percentage of completed development complying with car parking standards.**
  - **Local Indicator: Number of schemes providing 10% energy requirements from renewable energy sources.**
  - **Local Indicator: Number of planning permissions incorporating SUDS schemes.**
  - **Local Indicator: Amount of land lost to inappropriate development.**
- 5.5 The Council has only been able to submit partial information for the following indicators:
- **Change in priority habitats and species.** No information was available on habitats. Data has been provided on the effect of development on priority species although the reliability of the data for comparison has been questioned due to significant changes in the size of the dataset.
- 5.6 The County Council carries out much of the research on housing, retail and employment development. The Council has agreed a comprehensive SLA to ensure data is produced to an agreed timetable, and in the appropriate manner for the Core Output Indicators in future. This will be kept under review. It is anticipated that a SLA will be entered into with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Record Centre in the near future.
- 5.7 Due to time constraints in data provision the Council has again not had the opportunity to consult with key stakeholders on this AMR.

## Appendix 1 - Housing Trajectory Methodology

- **Completions** - This relates to dwellings completed between 2001 and 2008, in the early part of the RSS period. Data on housing completions has been taken from Cambridgeshire County Council's Annual Housing Monitoring Survey.
- **Outstanding commitments** – This relates to outstanding commitments on large sites (allocated and non-allocated), capable of accommodating 10 or more dwellings. It includes sites with outstanding planning permission at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008, and sites granted since 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 or with resolution to grant.
  - In accordance with PPS3, the Council has demonstrated that sites are developable and likely to contribute to housing delivery within the period. This evidence is provided in the Council's Housing Land Availability Assessment (2007 and 2008), where each of the sites is assessed in terms of its suitability and deliverability and have been judged to be appropriate to include. Delivery timescales are those provided by developers/agents – or estimated where not provided.
  - This source also includes 2 sites which are allocated for housing in the current Local Plan, but which do not yet have full planning permission for housing. However, these sites have been subject to the same suitability and deliverability assessment as the sites with outstanding planning permission, and it is considered that these are likely to come forward for development in the near future.
- **Windfall estimates** – PPS3 states that windfalls should not be included in the first 10 years of supply, unless local authorities can provide robust evidence of genuine local circumstances that prevent specific sites being identified. This Council considers that there is appropriate evidence to support the inclusion of 2 elements of windfall estimates throughout the Plan period: small brownfield sites within settlements and rural exception housing windfall.
  - **Small brownfield sites within settlements** - Historical completions data (from the County Council's Annual Housing Completions Survey) indicates that small site brownfield windfall development forms a very significant source of overall supply in East Cambridgeshire, and that this windfall source has been a very strong and consistent source of supply in recent years. Small sites are defined as accommodating 9 or less dwellings. This high windfall element is partly the consequence of particular local circumstances, as East Cambridgeshire is a rural authority with relatively low densities, and recent significant rises in land values mean various areas of available land are now being proposed for development. There are over 40 settlements in the district, and it would be too time consuming to identify all these small specific sites which are likely to come forward in the future, and ignoring this source would result in an under-estimation of supply, and a significant 'over-allocation' of greenfield sites to meet strategic housing targets.
  - Historical rates of small brownfield windfall completions have been used to inform the estimated future rates of development from this source, but have reduced by 20% to account for a decline in the availability of infill plots within settlement boundaries. It is considered that this approach is appropriate, for the following reasons:
    - Evidence indicates that completion rates are likely to continue at a broadly similar rate in the short to medium term – Examination of trends reveals that small brownfield completions have not declined in recent years. It is also anticipated that despite the current economic downturn, small sites will continue to come forward which cannot always be readily anticipated (particularly intensification on existing

housing sites). In addition, there are a significant number of outstanding planning permissions (as at 31st March 2008) for dwellings on small brownfield sites, which indicates a strong guaranteed supply of completions in at least the short to medium term.

- The proposed methodology underestimates overall small site windfall capacity within settlements, as it excludes greenfield capacity – Small brownfield supply only has been estimated. However, East Cambridgeshire is a rural district, and there is a strong trend in the delivery of greenfield completions within settlements – from agricultural barns, farmyards and small fields. Over the past 6 years approximately 7% of all housing development has been completed on small greenfield sites within settlements. It is likely that this source will decrease during the Plan period, as the stock of small greenfield sites within settlements, is, by logic, smaller than the stock of brownfield land. However, the high numbers of outstanding planning permissions at 31st March 2008 is also evidence that this supply is likely to continue strongly in the short to medium term.
- Predicted lower rates of overall housing completions in the latter part of the Plan period does not automatically means there will be a reduction in the small brownfield site completions in this period – Recent overall completion rates in the district (for all types of sites) have been high, and it is anticipated that the overall levels of completions could be lower in the latter part of the Plan period (see the housing trajectory graph below). However, this is due to a predicted reduction in large windfall sites and allocation sites coming forward. Evidence from the last 6 years of completions indicates that the number of completions per year is not linked to the small brownfield completions rate. Whilst the number of overall completions has varied significantly over the years, small brownfield site development has remained at a steady rate. It has been the differences in the rate of completions on new greenfield allocation sites which accounts for the significant differences in overall completions totals each year.
- The emerging LDF spatial strategy proposes a similar sustainable settlement hierarchy to that in the current Plan – The Council's spatial strategy in the Core Strategy DPD proposes to broadly continue the settlement hierarchy approach in the current Local Plan, with infill only schemes being permitted in smaller less sustainable settlements, and small schemes only permitted in the medium size villages.
- The windfall estimates have also been slightly adjusted for a small number of settlements, to take account of unusual patterns of completions between 2001 and 2008. For example, there are some settlements classed as 'infill' where the amount of outstanding planning permissions exceeds the projected number of dwellings based broadly on historical completions trends (for example, Aldreth and Black Horse Drove) – and therefore the actual completions rate will be much higher than predicted. Conversely, there are also infill settlements which have had a surprisingly high number of housing completions in recent years – but where it is possible this trend may not continue in the future due to the small size of the settlements (for example, Cheveley and Saxon Street).
- **Rural Exception windfall sites** - The Council also considers there is appropriate evidence to support the inclusion of windfall estimates relating to development of housing on 'exception' sites outside settlements, where this housing meets particular housing needs and/or accords with Government guidance in PPS7. For example, affordable housing schemes, and dwellings for agricultural, stud and other rural-based workers, which are permitted in the countryside as an exception to normal strict policies of control.

Also, the conversion of rural buildings, and the sub-division of existing housing in the countryside.

- In relation to affordable housing, there is a high level of need in East Cambridgeshire for additional dwellings to meet local needs. Whilst some of these sites are delivered via planning obligations on-site, historical completions data reveals that a significant proportion of affordable dwellings have been delivered on rural exception sites. This is likely to continue in the future, particularly given the fact that most of the villages in East Cambridgeshire are small and are proposed as 'infill' only villages in the LDF – therefore little affordable housing is likely to be delivered in these settlements via planning obligations. The identification of rural exception sites for allocation in the LDF is not considered to be an effective use of Council resources – it would be a time consuming process, be unlikely to yield many sites, and may result in delivery problems with owners seeing hope value and holding out for general market housing.
- In relation to dwellings for rural workers in the countryside, there is a large demand for such dwellings as East Cambridgeshire is a rural district with high quality fen farmland and a sizable agricultural economy. Occupancy conditions ensure that these properties remain in such use, and are a form of low-cost housing meeting specific rural requirements. In addition, there are unique circumstances, as the presence of the national headquarters of UK horse racing, stud farms and 2 racecourses in Newmarket, means that there is a high level of demand for stud worker dwellings. The Council needs to be flexible to respond to the needs of these local businesses, and therefore it is impossible to allocate these sites in the LDF in advance.
- The estimated supply from this source is set out in Table 3 in Appendix 1. Whilst historical completion rates have been used as the basis of estimating future growth, the figures have been manipulated to take account of likely future demand and some anomalies in recent supply. For example, in the case of agricultural and stud worker dwellings the projected figures have been significantly discounted, in order to account for the fact that there is already a significant stock of these dwellings in the countryside, and there is unlikely to be a sustained increase in the number of new farms and studs.
- **Capacity on large potential sites within settlements** – This source relates to large sites (capable of accommodating 10+ dwellings) within settlement boundaries which have been identified in the Council's Housing Land Availability Assessment as having potential for development – e.g. they have been assessed as potentially suitable, deliverable and available for housing development. It is proposed that these opportunity sites should be explored for potential allocation in the Site Allocations DPD. Delivery rates are those estimated by developers/owners, or estimated by the Council where this information has not been provided.
- **Potential broad locations for housing growth outside settlements, as identified in the submitted Core Strategy (May 2008)** – the submitted Core Strategy seeks to ensure delivery of the RSS housing target, and therefore indicates a number of broad locations for additional housing growth outside current settlement boundaries (in order to address the predicted 'shortfall' in provision identified in the housing trajectory in the submitted Core Strategy). These broad areas and their estimated phasing are listed in section 5 of Appendix 1 to the AMR.

## Appendix 2 - Housing Trajectory Calculations

This Appendix contains details of the sites and data used to estimate housing supply in East Cambridgeshire over the period 2001 to 2025, as set out in the AMR housing trajectory.

The table below summarises the results by source, whilst the tables on the following page contain details relating to each source.

Summary of Housing Trajectory Results by Source

Table	Type of Source	Estimated Dwellings 2001-25
1	Completions 2001-8	4632
2a+ 2b 2c+ 2d	Outstanding commitments (large sites) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing allocations</li> <li>Other large committed sites</li> </ul>	778 + 211 572 + 65
3a 3b	Windfall estimates <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small brownfield windfall sites</li> <li>Rural exception windfall sites</li> </ul>	1572 454
4a 4b	Capacity on large potential sites within settlement boundaries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brownfield</li> <li>Greenfield</li> </ul>	420 659
5	Potential broad locations for growth outside settlements, as identified in the submitted Core Strategy	1110
	<b>TOTAL PREDICTED SUPPLY</b>	<b>10,463</b>
	<i>RSS minimum target 2001-25</i>	<i>10,320</i>

Table 1. Completions 2001 to 2008

Monitoring Year	Net Completions in East Cambridgeshire
2001-2	799
2002-3	589
2003-4	606
2004-5	401
2005-6	796
2006-7	688
2007-8	753
<b>TOTAL 2001-2008</b>	<b>4,632</b>

Table 2a. Housing allocations with outstanding planning permission at 31.3.08

Parish	Address	Site Area (ha)	Total with pp	Completions at 31.3.08	Total out-standing	Estimated total per year								Further Comments	
						08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16		
Bottisham	Land east of Tunbridge Lane	1.48 gross 1.4 net	42	11	31	12	12	7							Greenfield. 06/01083 approved on 22 <sup>nd</sup> December 2006.
Cheveley	Land between Duchess Drive and Centre Drive, Newmarket	11.47 (gross)	59	37	22	13	9								Greenfield. 06/00532/RM approved 24 <sup>th</sup> July 2006.
Ely	Westfield Farm, St. John's Road	3.76 gross 2.45 net	116	71	45	15	15	15							Greenfield. 06/00174/F resolution to grant planning permission subject to S.106.
Ely	Phase 3, land off Prickwillow Road	11.75 gross 9.4 net	378	157	221	70	70	70	11						Greenfield. 05/00335/RM, granted 27 <sup>th</sup> June 2005.
Littleport	Highfield Farm, Ely Road	28.6 gross 21.2 net	650	224	426	40	40	60	60	60	60	60	46		Greenfield. 02/00950/RM granted 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2004.
Soham	Residue north-west of 21-35 Thorn Close	1.4 gross 1.26 net	44	12	32	15	17								Greenfield residue of allocation. 05/01269/F approved 1 <sup>st</sup> Feb. 2006
Sutton	North of 50-62 The Brook	3.09 gross	110	109	1	1									Greenfield. 04/00379/F granted 13 <sup>th</sup> July 2004.
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>778</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>46</b>		

Table 2b. Housing allocations without full planning permission at 31.3.08

Parish	Address	Site Area (ha)	Density (net)	Estimated capacity	Estimated total per year						Further Comments	
					08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14		
Ely	West of 93-135 Lynn Road	2 gross 1.8 net	45	81			20	31	30			Greenfield site with expired outline permission (97/00764/O).
Littleport	Residue at Highfield Farm	3.9 gross 3.12 net	42	130			20	40	40	30		Greenfield. Planning application for 128 dwellings received on 27 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2006, but invalid on receipt.
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>211</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>30</b>		

Table 2c. Other large committed sites with outstanding planning permission at 31.3.08

Parish	Address	Area in ha	Total	Completions as at 31/3/07	Total outstanding	Estimated total per year						Further Comments
						08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	
Burwell	Baron Cove, Weirs Drove	1.61	39	0	39	19	20					Brownfield. Log cabin holiday homes permitted 12 <sup>th</sup> March 2008 (07/01311)
Burwell	Adjacent to 15-42 Kingfisher Drive	0.62	16	10	6	6						Brownfield. 04/00163/F granted on 21 <sup>st</sup> Dec. 2005.
Ely	85-87 Lynn Road	0.29	17	0	17	10	7					Brownfield. 07/00618/F approved on 13 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 2007.
Haddenham	40 West End	0.46	14	0	14	4	10					Greenfield. 07/00762/F approved on 26 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2007.
Little Downham	North of 94 Main Street	0.59	23	0	23	8	8	7				Brownfield. 07/00497 granted on 16 <sup>th</sup> Nov. 2007.
Littleport	Land rear of 88-96 Wisbech Road	0.68	24	0	24		12	12				Greenfield. 07/00298/F approved on 11 <sup>th</sup> June 2007.
Littleport	Former industrial estate, Padnal Beech Court & Village College, Parsons Lane	0.71	23	5	18	6	6	6				Brownfield. 05/00995/F granted 6 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2005.
Littleport		3.79	159	0	159		36	36	36	36	15	Brownfield. 07/01097/F granted on 18 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2007.
Soham	44 The Butts	0.51	19	0	19		10	9				Brownfield. 07/01333/F approved on 29 <sup>th</sup> Feb. 2008 (20 new, 1 demolition). Pending application 08/00959 for 20 dwellings.
Soham	Lion Mills	4.28	151	4	147	20	40	51	36			Brownfield. 07/00386/F granted on 19 <sup>th</sup> Dec. 2007.
Soham	Land rear of 16 Townsend	0.29	13	0	13	13						Brownfield. 05/01390/F granted 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2005.
Soham	AA Griggs, 46 Townsend	2.01	95	2	93	30	30	33				Brownfield. Application approved on 21 <sup>st</sup> March 2007 (06/01110/RM).
<b>TOTAL</b>					<b>572</b>	116	179	154	72	36	15	

Table 2d. Large committed sites with permission granted since 31.3.08, or with resolution to grant planning permission

Parish	Address	Site Area net (ha)	Density (net)	Total to be built	Estimated total per year							Further Comments
					08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	
Bottisham	Land east of St. Peter's Field	0.72	19	14		14						Greenfield. Affordable housing scheme granted on 12 <sup>th</sup> May 2008 (08/00149).
Kennett	Adjacent to 31 Dane Hill Road			10		10						Greenfield. Affordable housing scheme granted on 15 <sup>th</sup> April 2008 (08/000051/F)
Littleport	Old Station Goods Yard	1 ha gross	33	30		15	15					Brownfield. 07/00486/O granted 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2008.
Sutton	73-79 High Street	0.12		11		5	6					Brownfield. 08/00362/F granted on 3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2008.
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>65</b>	0	44	21	0	0	0	0	

Table 3a. Small brownfield windfall sites within settlements

Parish/ settlement	Completions								Projection 2008-25 (av. x 17 yrs)	Manipulated projection 2008- 25	Outstanding at 31.3.08
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total 01-08			
Aldreth (Haddenham)	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4	10	- 20% = 8	5
Ashley	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	7	17	- 20% = 14	2
Black Horse Drove (Littleport)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	+10 - 20% = 10	11
Bottisham	1	5	3	10	1	1	1	22	53	-20% = 48	2
Brinkley	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Burwell	1	8	8	4	24	12	-2	55	134	- 20% = 107	30
Chettisham (Ely)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3
Cheveley (excluding Newmarket Fringe)	6	2	6	5	-1	1	1	20	49	- 20% = 39	5
Coveney (excluding Wardy Hill)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2 = 2	1
Chippenham	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Dullingham	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	15	- 20% = 12	4
Ely (excluding Chettisham, Queen Adelaide, Prickwillow and Stuntney)	24	31	24	2	7	7	27	122	296	- 42 - 20% = 204	64
Fordham	1	4	6	1	2	1	2	17	41	- 20% = 33	11
Haddenham (excluding Aldreth)	6	10	4	3	3	-1	1	26	63	+16 - 20% = 63	13
Isleham	1	3	4	1	-1	8	7	23	56	- 20% = 45	19
Kennett	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	- 20% = 4	4
Little Downham (excluding Pymoor)	8	4	6	8	3	4	10	43	104	- 16 - 20% = 70	16
Little Thetford	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	- 20% = 4	0
Littleport (excluding Black Horse Drove)	13	18	10	8	17	17	11	94	228	- 20% = 182	57
Lode (excluding Long Meadow)	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	7	- 20% = 6	0
Long Meadow (Lode)	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Mepal	1	2	0	1	0	1	-1	4	10	- 20% = 8	2
Newmarket Fringe (Cheveley, Woodditton)	0	1	5	-1	-1	-1	7	10	24	+ 20 - 20% = 35	11
Prickwillow (Ely)	2	0	-5	9	-1	5	2	12	29	- 8 - 20% = 17	6
Pymoor (Little Downham)	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	6	15	- 20% = 12	0
Queen Adelaide (Ely)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	7	- 20% = 6	0
Reach	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	5	+3 - 20% = 6	1
Saxon Street (Woodditton)	0	0	0	-1	8	1	0	8	19	- 6 - 20% = 10	1
Snailwell	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	- 20% = 4	0
Soham (excluding Barway)	32	20	10	3	26	15	27	133	323	- 20% = 258	81
Stetchworth	0	0	2	0	0	-2	8	8	19	- 20% = 15	8
Stretham	2	6	1	2	1	5	10	27	65	- 20% = 52	8
Stuntney (Ely)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	2
Sutton	8	5	7	16	14	11	3	64	155	- 20% = 124	17
Swaffham Bulbeck	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	-2	0	+2 = 2	0
Swaffham Prior	-1	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5	+ 7 - 20% = 10	6
Wardy Hill (Coveney)	1	0	0	0	3	1	1	6	15	-- 20% = 12	1

Parish/ settlement	Completions								Projection 2008-25 (av. x 17 yrs)	Manipulated projection 2008-25	Outstanding at 31.3.08
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total 01-08			
Wentworth	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	7	- 20% = 6	1
Wicken	0	0	1	4	0	1	3	9	22	- 20% = 18	6
Wilburton	2	1	5	9	2	2	0	21	51	- 20% = 41	4
Witcham	1	0	0	0	5	3	1	10	24	- 20% = 19	1
Witchford	2	1	2	7	6	10	0	28	68	- 20% = 54	3
Woodditton (excluding Saxon Street and Newmarket Fringe)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>1965</b>	<b>- 20% = 1572</b>	<b>391</b>

Table 3b. Rural exception windfall sites

Source type	Completions								Projection 2008-25 (av. x 17 yrs)	Manipulated projection 2008-25	Outstanding at 31.3.08
	01/02	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	Total 01-08			
Affordable housing	0	14	0	34	34	16	43	98	342	Minus 72 (Tables 2d/4b) = 270	0
Agricultural dwellings	1	2	1	1	21	2	0	28	68	Minus 75% = 17	5
Stud worker dwellings	5	6	2	9	9	8	5	39	107	Minus 40% = 64	13
Other occupancy dwellings	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	4	12	12	3
Conversion	2	6	0	1	2	8	7	19	63	- 10% = 57	12
Infill	1	1	0	1	1	2	10	6	39	- 20% = 31	15
Sub-division	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>48</b>

Outstanding rural exception applications by Parish and type – at 31st March 2008

Parish	Affordable housing	Agric.	Stud	Other occupancy	Conversions	Infill	Subdivision/intensification	TOTAL
Burrough Green			1 GF					1
Burwell		1 BF			1 GF			2
Chippenham			3 GF + 1 BF		2 GF			6
Dullingham			3 GF + 1 BF			1 GF		5
Ely					1 BF			1
Haddenham					1 GF	3 BF + 1 GF		5
Kirtling				1 GF	2 BF + 1 GF			4
Little Downham				1 GF	1 BF			2
Littleport						1 BF + 1 GF		2
Mepal				1 BF				1

Parish	Affordable housing	Agric.	Stud	Other occupancy	Conversions	Infill	Subdivision/intensification	TOTAL
Snailwell					1 GF			1
Soham		1 GF			1 GF	7 BF		9
Stetchworth			-1 BF + 3 GF					2
Stretham		1 GF				1 GF		2
Sutton		1 BF						1
Swaffham Prior		1 GF						1
Wilburton					1 GF			1
Woodditton			2 BF					2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>48</b>

Table 4a. Potential large specific brownfield sites

Parish	Address	Site Area	Density (net)	Est. capacity	Estimated total per year														Further comments
					08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21		
Ely	Standens, Station Road	1.82	NA	36					20	16									Housing on riverside would raise quality of area. Pre-application discussions in March 07.
Ely	32 Lisle Lane	0.35	38	13							13								Large garden and vacant scrubland. Within 400 metres of STW.
Ely	Old Dairy, Beald Way	0.21	47	10					10										Vacant and derelict for many years.
Ely	Walsingham Way	2.1 1.89	86	118 (net)				28	30	30	30								Re-development of 44 Hereward properties at higher density. Application pending in Oct.'08 for part of the site (08/00833).
Ely	Old Woolworths, Fore Hill	0.1 (gross)	100 (gross)	10					10										Mix of retail & housing proposed in 2007 pre-application discussions.
Ely	Land north of Nutholt Lane			60							30	30							Area owned by District Council and identified in Core Strategy as key area for re-development. Potential for flats.
Littleport	40 Wisbech Road	0.68	25	35				10	20	5									Committee resolved to grant permission on 5 <sup>th</sup> Sept. 07 subject to s.106. Application then withdrawn.
Littleport	Land at and r/o 85/87/89 Ely Road	0.47 net	35	16 (est.) -3 = 13				8	5										Permission granted for 04/00411/O but now expired.
Soham	Keith Leonard House	1.07	85	91		20	40	31											08/00867/F pending for 92 elderly care units (and 1 demolition).
Sutton	Land adjacent 123 High Street	0.64 0.58	33	19				19											
Sutton	Land adjacent 125	0.83	20	15						15									Low density due to trees on site.



Parish	Address	Site Area	Density (net)	Est. capacity	Estimated total per year															Further comments	
					08/09	09/10	10/11	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23		
Sutton	Land west of Red Lion Lane	1.2	32	35											20	15					Owner has indicated could sell.
Wilburton	Whitecross Road	0.61	18	11		11															Application pending in Oct.08 for 11 gypsy caravans (08/00888/F).
Witchford	Land off Barton Close	0.38	39	15				15													Owned by ECDC. Looking to develop for affordable housing with some general market to cross-subsidise.
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>659</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>10</b>		

### Broad locations (as set out in Policy CS2 in the submitted Core Strategy)

1. Industrial/vacant land on Lisle Lane, Ely
2. Greenfield extension on land east of the Princess of Wales hospital, Ely
3. Industrial/vacant land off Station Road, and greenfield extension off The Causeway, Soham
4. Greenfield extension to the east of Ness Road, Burwell
5. Greenfield extension to the east of Bell Road, Bottisham

Approximately 300 dwellings (estimated mid-point)  
 Approximately 250 dwellings  
 Approximately 400 dwellings  
 Approximately 100 dwellings  
 Approximately 50 dwellings

### Estimated phasing rates

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	TOTAL
Ely	50	50			100	150	200	100	550
Soham						100	100	100	400
Bottisham						50			50
Burwell						50	50		100
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>1100</b>

## Appendix 3 – Summary of Indicators

Submission Core Strategy Policy	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Target	2007/08 Performance	Data Source
CS1: Spatial Strategy	Proportion of dwellings completed – by location	Local Indicator	66% of housing development in the Market Towns, 16% in the Key Service Centres	54% in Market Towns, 13% in Key Service Centres	County Council Monitoring
	Proportion of employment development completed – by location	Local Indicator	63% of employment development in the Market Towns, 28% in the Key Service Centres	62% of employment development in the Market Towns, 4% in the Key Service Centres	County Council Monitoring
CS2: Housing	Plan period and housing targets	Core Output Indicator H1	430 dwellings per annum 2001-2025 (total 10,320)	430 dwellings per annum 2001-2025 (total 10,320)	Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (May 2008)
	Net additional dwellings – in previous years	Core Output Indicator H2(a)		See Housing Trajectory – Table 4.2	County Council Monitoring
	Net additional dwellings – for the reporting year	Core Output Indicator H2(b) and Local Indicator		753 dwellings (net) completed	County Council Monitoring
	Net additional dwellings – in future years	Core Output Indicator H2(c)		See Housing Trajectory – Table 4.2	County Council Monitoring
	Managed delivery target	Core Output Indicator H2(d)		See Housing Trajectory – Table 4.2	County Council Monitoring
	New and converted dwellings on Previously Developed Land (PDL)	Core Output Indicator H3 and Local Indicator	Minimum 35% of dwelling completions (2001-2025)	35.2%	County Council Monitoring
	Gross affordable housing completions	Core Output Indicator H5 and Local Indicator	Minimum 30% of dwelling completions (2008-2025)	18.4%	County Council Monitoring
	Housing quality – building for life assessments	Core Output Indicator H6	No target	No information available	N/A
	Number of dwellings completed in each settlement and the countryside	Local Indicator	No target	See Table 4.4	County Council Monitoring
CS3: Gypsies and Travellers	Net additional pitches (Gypsy and Traveller)	Core Output Indicator H4 and Local Indicator	35 pitches between 2006-2011; a further 46 pitches between 2011-2025 (subject to EERA Single Issue Review)	2 net additional pitches	County Council Monitoring
	Number of pitches completed in each sub-district area	Local Indicator	56% in the north of the district, 18% in the central area and 26% in the south over the plan period	2 pitch completions	County Council Monitoring
	Tenure of gypsy pitches	Local Indicator	Meet the needs of the local gypsy population. Currently privately owned and sites for rent needed.	20 Council run pitches (all occupied), 28 private sites (4 vacant), 19 private housing sites, 38 social houses	Local monitoring

Submission Core Strategy Policy	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Target	2007/08 Performance	Data Source
	Number of vacant pitches on Council-run sites and number of unauthorised encampments	Local Indicator	Minimise	0 vacant Council-run sites, 4 unauthorised encampments	Local monitoring
CS4: Employment	Total amount of additional employment floorspace - by type	Core Output Indicator BD1 and Local Indicator	Increase the existing average development of 3.6ha per annum	Increase of 6.3ha	County Council Monitoring
	Total amount of employment floorspace on previously developed land – by type	Core Output Indicator BD2 and Local Indicator	Maximise	44.1%	County Council Monitoring
	Employment land available – by type	Core Output Indicator BD3 and Local Indicator	No target	58.35ha	County Council Monitoring
	Amount of land and floorspace developed for employment use – by settlement	Local Indicator	The majority of land allocations are proposed on the edge of Ely. New allocations are also proposed in Soham, Burwell and Bottisham.	See Table 4.15	County Council Monitoring
	Gross weekly pay for full-time employees	Local Indicator	Maximise	£419.40 (median), £487.00 (mean)	ONS annual survey of hours and earnings
	Number of new VAT registrations	Local Indicator	Increase	305 registrations	DTI Small Business Service
	Amount of land and floorspace developed for employment use on current employment land or land allocated for employment use	Local Indicator	No target	61%	County Council Monitoring
	Number of new jobs created (net)	Local Indicator	Net job growth of 6,200 over the plan period	5,600 jobs (2006-2007)	ONS annual business inquiry analysis
CS4: Employment and EC1: Retention of Employment Sites	Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses	Local Indicator	Minimise (unless schemes comply with criteria of Policy CS4)	3,679 sq m	County Council Monitoring
CS5: Retail and Town Centre Uses	Amount of completed and committed retail and leisure developments by settlement, location and type	Local Indicator	As specified in Policy CS5	No retail developments. 1 leisure development (156 sq m)	County Council Monitoring
CS5: Retail and Town Centre Uses and S2: Retail Uses in Town Centres	Number of vacant retail units and amount of vacant floorspace in town centres	Local Indicator	Minimise	Ely – 4 vacant (704 sq m) Littleport – 1 vacant (125 sq m) Soham – 8 vacant (892 sq m)	East Cambridgeshire District Council Retail Survey 2008
CS6: Environment	Total amount of open space provision per 1,000 population	Local Indicator	4ha per 1,000 population	2.05ha	Local Monitoring
CS7: Infrastructure	Number of completed new or improved community, infrastructure and transport facilities	Local Indicator	Maximise	6	County Council Monitoring
	Loss of important community, infrastructure or transport facilities	Local Indicator	Minimise	4	County Council Monitoring

Submission Core Strategy Policy	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Target	2007/08 Performance	Data Source
CS8: Access	Proportion of new dwellings completed within 30 minutes public transport time of key services	Local Indicator	Maximise	53% - all key services; 91% - employment areas; 88% - town centres; 97% - GPs; 60% - hospitals; 98% - Primary Schools; 83% - Secondary Schools	County Council Monitoring
H1: Housing Mix	Housing mix	Local Indicator	40% of dwelling completions to contain 2 or fewer bedrooms [schemes of 10+ dwellings]	38.5%	County Council Monitoring
	Percentage of additional dwellings completed meeting Lifetime Homes standards or equivalent	Local Indicator	20% of dwelling completions to meet Lifetime Homes standards [schemes of 5+ dwellings]	0%	Local Monitoring
H2: Density	Housing density	Local Indicator	Average density of 30 dwellings per hectare [schemes of 10+ dwellings]	39.3dph	County Council Monitoring
H3: Affordable Housing	Location and tenure of affordable housing completions	Local Indicator	(1) 40% of total dwellings as affordable housing in the south of the district, 30% in the north and 35% in Ely [new developments 3+ units in size]. (2) 70% of completed dwellings for rent and 30% for shared ownership	(1) 41% in the south, 19% in the north, 19% in Ely. (2) 45% social rented, 55% shared ownership	County Council Monitoring
H5: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites	Number of pitches for gypsies and travellers completed on non-allocated sites per year, and their location	Local Indicator	Maximise	Monitoring will commence following the allocation of gypsy sites in the Site Allocations DPD	Local Monitoring
H6: Dwellings for Rural Workers	Number of dwellings completed for rural workers per year and location	Local Indicator	Minimise	1	County Council Monitoring
H7: Residential Care Homes	Number of residential care home bedspaces completed	Local Indicator	550 extra nursing home beds, 1,800 'extra care' sheltered housing units and 1,000 fewer residential care home bedspaces needed in the county by 2021 [Cambridge Subregion Strategic Housing Market Assessment]	16	County Council Monitoring
H8: Mobile Home and Residential Caravan Parks	Loss of mobile home pitches	Local Indicator	0	0	County Council Monitoring
H9: Alterations or Replacement of Rural Buildings	Number of extensions or replacement buildings approvals with capacity of more than 25% of the original building	Local Indicator	0	No information available	Local Monitoring
EC2: Extensions to Existing Buildings in the Countryside	Extensions to existing buildings in the countryside	Local Indicator	No target	17	County Council Monitoring
EC3: Non-residential Re-use or Replacement of Buildings in the Countryside	Number of rural buildings reused and redeveloped for non-residential uses	Local Indicator	Maximise	2	County Council Monitoring

Submission Core Strategy Policy	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Target	2007/08 Performance	Data Source
EC4: Residential Re-use of Buildings in the Countryside	Number of rural buildings lost to residential use	Local Indicator	Minimise (unless they comply with criteria of Policy CS4)	1 (converted to live-work accommodation)	County Council Monitoring
EC5: Farm Diversification	Number of schemes approved on farms not related to tourism, economic development or new agricultural activities	Local Indicator	0	1	County Council Monitoring
EC6: New Employment Buildings on the Edge of Settlements	Number of new employment buildings approved on the edge of settlements	Local Indicator	No target	17	County Council Monitoring
EC8: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions	Number of new tourism-related permissions with no significant effects on the environment	Local Indicator	Maximise	2	County Council Monitoring
S1: Location of Retail and Town Centre Uses	Total amount of floorspace for 'town centre' uses	Core Output Indicator BD4 and Local Indicator	Maximise	A1 – 0 sq m A2 – 383 sq m B1a – 2,752 sq m D2 – 156 sq m	County Council Monitoring
S2: Retail Uses in Town Centres	Percentage of A1 and A2 floorspace in Ely Primary Shopping Frontage	Local Indicator	At least 60% of net floorspace	No information available	Local Monitoring
	Number of retail units lost in (i) Ely Primary Shopping Frontage and (ii) Ely, Soham and Littleport town centres	Local Indicator	0 [200 sq m+]	0	County Council Monitoring
S3: Retaining Community Facilities and Open Space	Sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 population	Local Indicator	Maximise	1.3ha per 1,000 population	East Cambridgeshire Sports and Play Areas Assessment 2005
S6: Transport Impact	Proportion of rights of way that are rated 'easy to use'	Local Indicator	Maximise	71.8%	County Council Annual Rights of Way Survey
	Number of improvements to walking and cycling routes	Local Indicator	No target	No information available	Local Monitoring
	Percentage of commuter travel by sustainable modes of transport	Local Indicator	No target	30%	Ely New Estates Survey 2007
S7: Parking Provision	Percentage and amount of completed development (Use Classes A, B and D) complying with car parking standards	Local Indicator	100%	No information available	Local Monitoring
EN1: Landscape Character	Amount of eligible open spaces managed to Green Flag award standard	Local Indicator	Maximise	1ha	Local Monitoring
	Number of planning appeals allowed following refusal on 'harm to landscape character' grounds	Local Indicator	0	2	County Council Monitoring/Planning Inspectorate
EN2: Design	Number of planning appeals allowed following refusal on design grounds	Local Indicator	0	3	County Council Monitoring/Planning Inspectorate

Submission Core Strategy Policy	Indicator	Type of Indicator	Target	2007/08 Performance	Data Source
EN3: Sustainable Construction and Energy Efficiency	Proportion of new dwellings meeting BREEAM/Ecohomes 'Very Good' standard	Local Indicator	Maximise	0	Local Monitoring
EN4: Renewable Energy	Renewable energy generation	Core Output Indicator E3 and Local Indicator	Maximise	+0.001MW photovoltaic	County Council Monitoring
	Number of schemes providing 10% energy requirements from renewable energy sources	Local Indicator	100% [10+ dwellings or 500 sq m+]	No information available	Local Monitoring
EN5: Historic Conservation	Number of Listed Buildings 'at risk'	Local Indicator	Minimise	23	Local Monitoring
	Percentage of Conservation Areas covered by an up-to-date character assessment	Local Indicator	Maximise	24%	Local Monitoring
	Number of buildings on 'local list'	Local Indicator	No target	0	Local Monitoring
EN6: Biodiversity and Geology	Change in areas of biodiversity importance	Core Output Indicator E2 and Local Indicator	Maximise beneficial change	No change	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Biological Records Centre
	Change in priority habitats and species by type	Local Indicator	Maximise beneficial change	No information available on habitats. See Tables 4.39-4.41 for change in species	
	Percentage of SSSIs in 'favourable' or 'unfavourable recovering' condition	Local Indicator	Increase % by 2025	30.63%	
EN7: Flood Risk	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to Environment Agency advice on flooding and water quality grounds	Core Output Indicator E1 and Local Indicator	0	0	Environment Agency
	Number of planning permissions incorporating SuDS schemes	Local Indicator	Maximise	No information available	Local Monitoring
EN8: Pollution	Number of Air Quality Management Areas	Local Indicator	0	0	Local Monitoring
	Annual average concentration of nitrogen dioxide	Local Indicator	Levels not to exceed national objectives	Below national objectives	Air Quality Review and Assessment Cambridgeshire Local Authorities Progress Report 2008
	Annual average levels of particulates	Local Indicator	Levels not to exceed national objectives	Below national objectives	
	Ozone concentration	Local Indicator	Levels not to exceed national objectives	Above national objectives	
EN9: Green Belt	Amount of land lost to inappropriate development	Local Indicator	0	No information available	Local Monitoring

## Appendix 4 - Business and Retail Completions/Commitments

Planning Application	Location Address	Proposal	Primary Use Class	Sq m Loss/Gain	Ha Loss/Gain
E/00017/07	Land rear of, 16a, Hillside Meadow, Fordham	Extension to garage to form office	B1a	71	0.007
E/00262/07	37a High Street, Soham, Ely, CB7	Change of use to A2	A2	93	0.003
E/00968/05	Building at 13-15 High Street, Littleport	Change of use commercial part of property to residential.	A2	-85	0.008
E/01041/06	Building at 105 The Causeway, Burwell	Change of use from A1 to A2	A2	9	0.010
E/01189/07	Unit 2, 3 Chequer Lane, Ely	Change of use from A1 to A2 mortgage brokers.	A2	63	0.006
E/01446/06	Studio at 20 High Street, Haddenham, CB6	Change of use of 1 studio workshop to coffee tearoom	A3	15	0.002
E/01107/06	Land to rear of units, 1 & 3 Market Place, Ely, CB7	Construction of two storey building to form retail space (A1 / A3 use)	A3	136	0.007
E/00910/06	Land at Orwell Pit Farm, Downham Road, Ely, CB6	Proposed grainstore and lean to for machinery storage	AG2	1269	0.127
E/01330/06	Land at, Cheveley Park Stud, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	Erection of open sided barn	AG2	990	0.099
E/00051/06	Fordham House, Newmarket Road, Fordham, CB7 5LL	Construction of one and two storey traditional office units with new drainage scheme and alteration to existing access roads	B1a	789	0.203
E/00205/07	Dukes Stud 36 Newmarket Road, Ashley, CB8 9DR	Construction of new stud office	B1a	84	0.061
E/00362/07	40 St Mary's Street, Ely, CB7 4EY	Change of use and refurbishment to generate additional office space linked to St Marys Lodge	B1a	331	0.036
E/00618/07	85-87 Lynn Road, Ely	Construction of 17 residential units comprising 8 x 4 bedroom houses, 5 x 3 bedroom houses and 4 x 2 bedroom houses following demolition of 85 and 87 Lynn Road	B1a	-180	0.090
E/00754/05	William House 35, Forehill, Ely, CB7	Change of use of part of building from commercial to domestic	B1a	-156	0.069
E/00859/06	Land at, Plot A, Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely, CB6	Amendment to approved planning application E/627/06 office campus	B1a	620	0.305
E/00865/07	Land at 1 Lode Road, Lode	Conversion of unused office space on first floor to form studio apartment (domestic use)	B1a	-78	0.030
E/00920/04	Hill House Farm, 127 - 129, Station Road, Dullingham, CB8	Change of use from agricultural barn to business (B1) use (Building A) and retrospective change of use of Building B for business (B1) use.	B1a	148	0.019
E/01030/06	Buildings at, Derisley Wood Yard, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	(a) Change of use admin office to 20 bed residential hostel; (b) stud office to visitors centre; (c) barn 2 to storage, laundry and vehicle storage; (d) Derisley yard barn to estate maintenance, project office and storage; (e) Hospitality suite to security	B1a	-589	0.030
E/01031/06	Land and buildings at, Dalham Hall Stud, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	Construction of headquarters building, energy building, gardeners store, two stud workers dwellings, security office and lodge, alteration and improvement to existing roads, construction of new internal road and footpath, car parking, walls, fences, gate	B1a	220	0.210

Planning Application	Location Address	Proposal	Primary Use Class	Sq m Loss/Gain	Ha Loss/Gain
E/01220/06	1 Columbine Road, Ely, CB6 3WL	Conversion of rear of garage to office (includes 1 new window and door to side). pp granted for "Conversion of rear of existing garage to study (includes 1 new window & door to side)"	B1a	50	0.005
E/01295/06	Property at 13A-15, Newnham Street, Ely	Change of use from office to residential. 2 bed flat at first floor and 1 bed studio flat at second floor.	B1a	-87	0.016
E/01386/05	Land North East of, Faraday Road, Littleport, Ely, CB6	New agricultural machinery and related services depot as phase 1 of a new commercial business park	B1a	439	3.589
E/00070/08	Barcham Farm, Barcham Road, Soham, CB7 5TU	Change of use of units 1&2 from general commercial use to agricultural use.	B1c	-766	0.093
E/00669/01	Sterling Farm, Heath Road, Swaffham Prior, CB5 0LA	Conversion and extension of existing farm buildings (including re-location) to provide two units of working and living accomodation	B1c	446	0.216
E/01374/07	Unit 11 Meadow View Industrial Estate, Reach Road, Burwell	Change of use to vehicle repair workshop including MOT testing	B1c	-365	0.074
E/00310/99	Land to industrial use, Common Road, Witchford, CB6 2HY	Change of use from agricultural to Industrial use.	B2	200	0.514
E/00326/07	Orchard Farm Business Park, Unit 2, Barcham Road, Soham, CB7 5TU	Change of use from storage to MOT bay and servicing facility - part retrospective	B2	528	0.053
E/00823/06	Whitelands Farm, Newmarket Road, Bottisham, CB25 9BD	Showroom and office with parking space.	B2	280	0.028
E/00850/06	Precision House, 16, St Thomas Place, Ely CB7 4EX,	Proposed industrial unit and link to existing building together with first floor extension	B2	1135	0.067
E/00853/07	Petrol Station, Tesco, 13 Angel Drove, Ely CB7 4DJ	Erection of a 28m conveyor car wash centre	B2	181	0.374
E/00853/07	Petrol Station, Tesco, 13 Angel Drove, Ely CB7 4DJ	Erection of a 28m conveyor car wash centre	B2	-73	0.374
E/01012/07	Land at Willow Farm, Little Hasse Drove, Soham	Portal frame side extension to existing carrot packing building, including canopy lean to.	B2	839	0.084
E/01016/04	Wicken 4 wheel drive, Lower Road, Wicken, CB7	Erection of building for offices and reception	B2	134	0.006
E/01374/07	Unit 11 Meadow View Industrial Estate, Reach Road, Burwell	Change of use to vehicle repair workshop including MOT testing	B2	365	0.074
E/01386/05	Land North East of, Faraday Road, Littleport, CB6 1PE	New agricultural machinery and related services depot as phase 1 of a new commercial business park	B2	1433	3.589
E/00729/05	Land Adjacent, 105 North Street, Burwell, CB5	Demolition of factory and erection of 6 dwellings with landscaping	B2	-1822	0.254
E/00038/96	land at, John Langley Haulage Yard, Common Road, Witchford, CB6 2HY	Change of use of barn & yard from agriculture to storage & distribution depot	B8	100	0.069
E/00326/07	Orchard Farm Business Park, Unit 2, Barcham Road, Soham, CB7 5TU	Change of use from storage to MOT bay and servicing facility - part retrospective	B8	-528	0.053
E/00571/07	Plot 4 Land at, Saxon Business Park, Littleport, CB6 1XX	Proposed industrial building	B8	998	0.311
E/00608/07	Land at 77a Station Road, Fordham, CB7 5LW	Residential development for one mobile home (Retrospective)	B8	-1	0.120
E/01142/06	Unit 80, Lancaster Way Business Park, Ely	Side extension to existing warehouse	B8	221	0.034

Planning Application	Location Address	Proposal	Primary Use Class	Sq m Loss/Gain	Ha Loss/Gain
E/00833/05	The Hostel, The National Stud, Cambridge Road, Newmarket, CB8 0XD	Construction of a student accomodation building to provide education and training facilities	C2	1276	0.189
E/00548/05	Queens Court Old Peoples Home, Downing Close, Bottisham, CB5	Demolition of existing redundant bungalows and outbuildings, building of new extensions and 16 bedroom block, new service access road, parking areas and landscaping. Replacement of existing external doors, windows and cladding.	C2	332	0.164
E/01030/06	Buildings at Derisley Wood Yard, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	(a) Change of use admin office to 20 bed residential hostel; (b) stud office to visitors centre; (c) barn 2 to storage, laundry and vehicle storage; (d) Derisley yard barn to estate maintenance, project office and storage; (e) Hospitality suite to securi	D1	589	0.041
E/00884/04	Former Baptist Chapel, High Street, Sutton, CB7	Change of use of land to be included in the domestic cutilage, alterations to form dwelling & erect double garage	D1	-153	0.078
E/00041/06	Snap 4 Kids Ltd, 32 West End, Ely, CB6	Change of use from day nursery to residential	D1	-112	0.073
E/00822/06	St Marys Junior School, High Barns, Ely, CB7	Modified proposal to E/1338/05: Erection of new multipurpose hall on one of the school's courtyards, alteration and extension of school entrance	D1	261	0.027
E/01187/05	Buildings at, The Old White Lion, 31 St. Marys Street, Ely, CB7	C/U of whole of ground floor and rear wing of first floor to provide veterinary practice comprising consulting room, treatment room, theatre, kennelling and car parking	D1	160	0.056
E/00312/07	Land to rear of Tesco Stores Ltd, Angel Drove, Ely	New extension and canopy structure for Tesco Home Delivery service	RTC	532	0.055
E/01204/07	68 St Mary's Street, Ely	Change of use to Cosmetic Dental Surgery, internal and external alterations.	RTC	-30	0.028
E/00710/07	Northfield Road Business Park, Land at Northfield Road, Soham, CB7 5UF	Extension of existing buildings to provide ancillary storage for existing unit.	RTD	244	0.024
E/01041/06	Building at 105 The Causeway, Burwell	Change of use from A1 to A2	RTD	-9	0.010
E/01189/07	Unit 2, 3 Chequer Lane, Ely	Change of use from A1 to A2 mortgage brokers.	RTD	-63	0.006
E/01255/06	45D High Street, Ely, CB7 4LF	Change of use of flat 45D to form new laboratory and staffroom.	RTD	29	0.021
E/00823/07	Second Field to Northwest, Lug Fen Droveaway, Lode Fen, Lode	Racehorse rehabilitation centre relocation of exsiting livery and teaching business, associated mobile home.	SuiG	417	0.042
E/00823/07	Second Field to Northwest, Lug Fen Droveaway, Lode Fen, Lode	Racehorse rehabilitation centre relocation of exsiting livery and teaching business, associated mobile home.	SuiG	50	0.005
E/01010/06	Land at, Burwell Fire Station, Reach Road, Burwell	Extension of temporary fire station office and cabin accomodation	SuiG	47	0.017
E/01029/06	Land at Dalham Hall Stud, Duchess Drive, Newmarket	Construction of office, vehicle storage and maintenance building. Demoliton of canteen, vehicle storage buildings and fuel tanks.	SuiG	-345	0.701
E/01310/06	Downham Garage, 23a Main Street, Little Downham	Alterations for additional office space and showroom. Extension to showroom and workshop	SuiG	395	0.089
E/01310/06	Downham Garage, 23a Main Street, Little Downham	Alterations for additional office space and showroom. Extension to showroom and workshop	SuiG	-303	0.089