



East Cambridgeshire  
District Council

# East Cambridgeshire Authority's Monitoring Report 2017-18

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## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Regulation 34 of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 requires Local Planning Authorities to produce an Authorities' Monitoring Report (AMR). This AMR is structured around meeting the requirements of Regulation 34.
- 1.2 The main planning policy document for East Cambridgeshire is the Local Plan which was adopted in April 2015. This includes a vision for growth, strategic policies, identifies sites for development and the delivery of infrastructure. The Local Plan covers the period up to 2031. This is the third report to cover a period of the adopted Local Plan (April 2015).
- 1.3 The AMR provides information on a range of development related statistical matters, progress on the implementation of planning policy documents and monitoring of the implementation of planning policy. This AMR covers the reporting year from 1 April 2017 – 31 March 2018. It has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set out in Regulation 34 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012.
- 1.4 The Localism Act (2011) removed the requirement for Councils to produce an annual monitoring report for Government, whilst retaining the overall duty to monitor. Formal guidance on AMRs was withdrawn in March 2011 and local planning authorities now have much greater freedom to choose which targets and indicators to monitor, albeit the regulations require a minimum set of issues upon which to report matters.
- 1.5 The source of the information used in this report is from East Cambridgeshire District Council or the Cambridgeshire County Council Business Intelligence (Research) Team unless otherwise stated.

### Period Covered

- 1.6 This AMR covers the period **1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018**.

### Key findings of the 2017/18 Monitoring Report

- 1.7 The following summarises the key findings of this AMR:
  - The 2015 Local Plan remained the main policy document for decision making during the monitoring period, and CIL continued to be operated.
  - A new Local Plan (to supersede the 2015 Local Plan) continued its preparation. During 2017/18 (the monitoring period), the Proposed Submission version of the Local Plan was consulted upon during November – December 2017 and was submitted to Secretary of State in February 2018.
  - 289 dwellings (net) were completed in 2017/18 in East Cambridgeshire and this represents an increase of 23% from the previous year completions (2016/17).
  - 88 affordable dwellings were completed which represent approximately 29.3% of gross dwelling completions in this monitoring year, higher than all the previous years.
  - Around 12,000 sq.m. of additional gross employment floor space was created in East Cambridgeshire. This was lower than recent years.

## Location

- 1.8 East Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural district located to the north-east of Cambridge. The district covers an area of 655km<sup>2</sup>, and has a population of 86,300 (mid-2015 estimates, Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)). The district contains the city of Ely, two market towns, and 50 other villages and hamlets varying in size, including the fringe areas of Newmarket.

Figure 1 – The District of East Cambridgeshire



Source: East Cambridgeshire Local Plan

## Detailed Spatial Portrait of East Cambridgeshire

- 1.9 The northern part of the district is characterised by low-lying intensively farmed fenland – with many settlements located on higher ground on the old ‘islands’ in the fen. Flood risk in the area is a key issue, with much of the land at or below sea-level. The area contains the cathedral city of Ely, the market towns of Soham and Littleport and a range of scattered villages and hamlets. Compared to the south of the district, incomes are lower and deprivation is more marked. Although the northern part is predominantly an area of fertile agricultural land, it contains the majority of the district’s industry and manufacturing. 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 built in the market towns. The main service and commercial centre is Ely (population 20,720), whilst Soham (population 11,970) and Littleport (population 9,230) both serve more local catchments and have lower scales of commercial and retail provision.

- 1.10 The nearby city of Cambridge (population 134,080) exerts a significant influence over the whole district as a major economic, social and cultural centre. The success of the Cambridge economy has caused the district to experience 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.
- 1.11 Unemployment in the district remains low by regional and national standards. 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.
- 1.12 The district contains a number of sites of particular importance for biodiversity, including four internationally important wildlife sites at the Ouse Washes, Wicken Fen, Devil's Dyke and Chippenham Fen. There are also 20 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.

## Population

1.13 The table below sets out district and county wide information on population

Table 1: - Cambridgeshire and Districts population estimates by districts mid 2011 to mid 2016 by Local Authority Area

	Mid-2011 estimate	Mid-2012 estimate	Mid-2013 estimate	Mid-2014 estimate	Mid-2015 estimate	Mid-2016 estimate	% Change mid-2011 to mid-2016	% Change mid-2015 to mid-2016
Cambridge	124,350	125,480	127,050	130,250	132,130	134,080	7.8%	1.5%
<b>East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>84,100</b>	<b>84,710</b>	<b>85,280</b>	<b>85,740</b>	<b>86,300</b>	<b>86,580</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>
Fenland	95,870	96,420	97,240	97,880	99,170	99,200	3.5%	0.03%
Huntingdonshire	170,470	171,950	172,880	174,540	176,050	176,590	3.6%	0.3%
South Cambridgeshire	149,390	150,190	150,550	152,350	154,660	155,660	4.2%	0.6%
<b>Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>624,180</b>	<b>628,750</b>	<b>633,000</b>	<b>640,760</b>	<b>648,310</b>	<b>652,110</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>0.6%</b>

Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group's mid-2011 to mid-2016 population estimates

## 2.0 Authority's Monitoring Report and the Local Planning Regulations 2012

### **Regulation 34(1) – Local Plans and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)**

34. (1) A local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the following information—

(a) the title of the local plans or supplementary planning documents specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme;

(b) in relation to each of those documents—

(i) the timetable specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme for the document's preparation;

(ii) the stage the document has reached in its preparation; and

(iii) if the document's preparation is behind the timetable mentioned in paragraph (i), the reasons for this; and

(c) where any local plan or supplementary planning document specified in the local planning authority's local development scheme has been adopted or approved within the period in respect of which the report is made, a statement of that fact and of the date of adoption or approval.

- 2.1 A Local Development Scheme (LDS) is the project plan setting out the content and relevant timescales for the delivery of a council's Local Plan. An East Cambridgeshire LDS was adopted in October 2017 and came in to force during the monitoring period of this report. The LDS 2017 along with the previous LDS 2015 are available to view on our website. A 'Live' update table which is updated every month is also included on the same page: (<http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/local-development-framework/monitoring-and-local-development-scheme>). To meet regulation 34(1) (a), the title of Local Plans (DPDs) in the LDS (2017) was only one item: 'East Cambridgeshire Local Plan'. To meet regulation 34(1) (b) (i) and (ii), the LDS (2017) sets out the following timetable for the proposed documents' production, together with the stage reached during the monitoring period:

		<b>Sustainability Scoping Report Consultation</b>	<b>Early Consultations</b>	<b>Proposed Submission Consultation</b>	<b>Submission to S of S</b>	<b>Hearing</b>	<b>Adoption</b>
<b>"East Cambridgeshire Local Plan"</b>	LDS (2017) target	September 2015	Feb-March 2016, Jan- February 2017	Nov-December 2017	February 2018	Mar - August 2018	October 2018
	Actual	December 2015	Feb-March 2016, Jan –February 2017	Nov-December 2017	February 2018	Not undertaken in monitoring period 2017/18	

- 2.2 To meet regulation 34(1)(b)(iii), it is confirmed by the above table that the "East Cambridgeshire Local Plan" preparation during the monitoring period remained generally on track. During this monitoring period, we consulted on the Proposed Submission Draft Local Plan and considered all the comments. We were able to submit the Local Plan to the Secretary of State in February 2018 in line with our LDS schedule. All relevant background documents which provide justifications for the policies and site selections were submitted with the Local Plan. To meet regulation 34(1)(c), no document specified in the LDS was adopted in the period April 2017 and March 2018.

- 2.3 It is also confirmed that the LDS (2017) did not stipulate any Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) that were to be produced. Listed below are the extant SPDs, some of which will have to be revised following the adoption of the current Local Plan and others may no longer be necessary. Future AMRs will identify status of these SPDs.

- Developer Contributions SPD
- Community-Led Development SPD



- Contaminated Land SPD
- County Wildlife Sites SPD
- Design Guide SPD
- Renewable Energy (Commercial Scale) SPD
- Shop Fronts Design Guide SPD
- Cambridgeshire Flood and Water Supplementary Planning Document (SPD)

**Regulation 34(2) Non-Implementation of a Policy**

34. (2) Where a local planning authority is/are not implementing a policy specified in a local plan, the local planning authority's monitoring report must—

(a) identify that policy; and

(b) include a statement of—

(i) the reasons why the local planning authority is not implementing the policy; and

(ii) the steps (if any) that the local planning authority intends to take to secure that the policy is implemented.

2.4 To meet Regulation 34(2), it is confirmed that all policies of the adopted East Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2015) are/will be implemented. When the emerging Local Plan is completed, this will replace all policies in the Local Plan adopted in 2015.

**Dwelling completions in East Cambridgeshire**

**Regulation 34(3) – Net additional dwellings**

34. (3) Where a policy specified in a local plan specifies an annual number, or a number relating to any other period of net additional dwellings or net additional affordable dwellings in any part of the local planning authority's area, the local planning authority's monitoring report must specify the relevant number for the part of the local planning authority's area concerned—

(a) in the period in respect of which the report is made, and

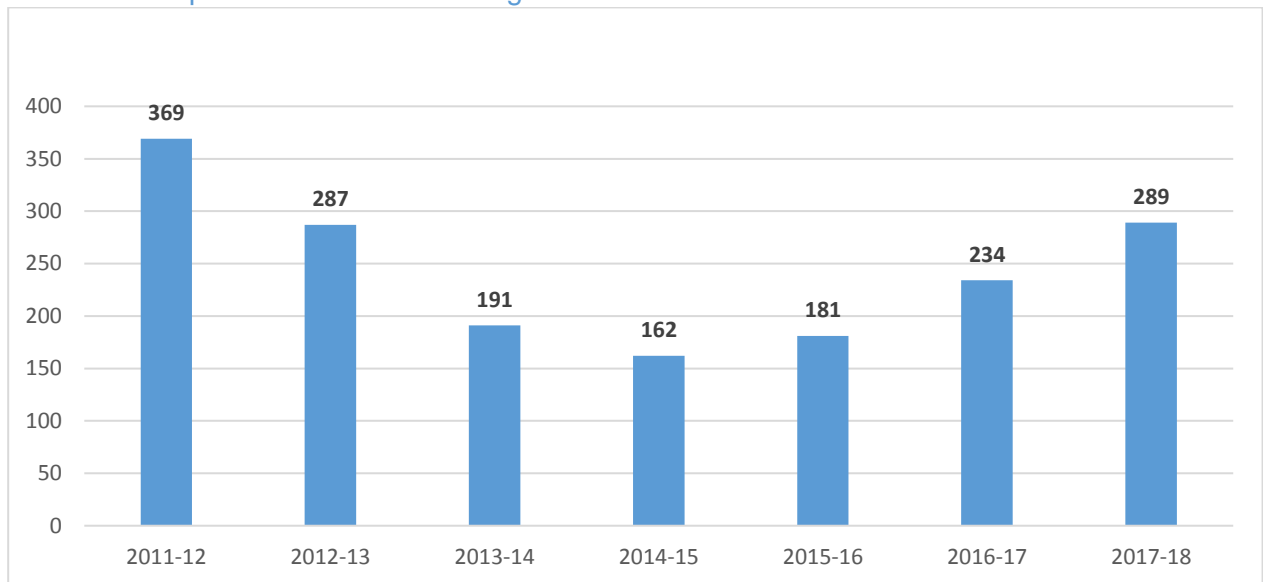
(b) since the policy was first published, adopted or approved.

2.5 The delivery of new dwellings is a key focus for the Council. As at 31 March 2018, the adopted Local Plan (2015) is the relevant plan which specifies housing requirements. The Local Plan sets a target for 11,500 dwellings to be delivered within East Cambridgeshire from 2011-2031 (or 575 dwellings per annum). Table 2 shows the progress in this regards.

**Table 2 – East Cambridgeshire Net Housing Completions**

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Completions	369	287	191	162	181	234	289
Cumulative	369	656	847	1009	1190	1424	1713
Average (last 7 years)	245						

Figure 2 – Net Completions in East Cambridgeshire 2011-18



2.6 For information purposes, the total gross completions (e.g. it makes no allowance for demolitions or replacement dwellings) were as follows:

Table 3 – Gross Housing Completions in East Cambridgeshire

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Completions	394	307	208	181	203	246	300
Cumulative	394	701	909	1090	1293	1539	1839

2.7 Table 4 below demonstrates that 130 net dwellings, or around 45% of total completions in 17/18, have come forward in three market towns parishes (Ely, Soham and Littleport). Over the last 16 years, the majority of development, specifically about 64%, has been in these three main parishes.

Table 4 – Net Dwelling Completions by Parish

	2017-2018	2002-2018
Ashley	0	19
Bottisham	2	158
Brinkley	0	4
Burrough Green	0	21
Burwell	51	352
Cheveley	15	129
Chippenham	0	17
Coveney	0	2
Covington	0	7
Dullingham	0	28
Ely	13	1,975
Fordham	6	112
Haddenham	3	156
Isleham	4	118
Kennett	0	16

Kirtling	0	11
Little Downham	3	153
Little Thetford	0	41
Littleport	5	908
Lode	1	15
Mepal	1	38
Reach	0	7
Snailwell	1	11
Soham	112	1,352
Stetchworth	0	120
Stretham	36	41
Sutton	2	348
Swaffham Bulbeck	0	46
Swaffham Prior	1	37
Wentworth	0	9
Westley Waterless	1	3
Wicken	6	43
Wilburton	0	88
Witcham	0	17
Witchford	1	102
Woodditton	25	84
<b>Total East Cambridgeshire</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>6,588</b>

### Gypsy and Traveller pitches

- 2.8 This monitoring information relates to the delivery of pitches for Gypsy and Traveller families. For the purposes of monitoring, a pitch is defined as an “area of land earmarked for the use as accommodation by a single Gypsy and Traveller household, sometimes including extended families which may require space, within one pitch, to provide for more than one caravan.” (Core Output Indicators - Update 2/2008).
- 2.9 Table 5 details the net total number of pitches that have been completed in each monitoring period since 2011. For a pitch to be considered completed it must be available for use. For the 2017/18 monitoring period there were no additional pitches in East Cambridgeshire district.

Table 5 – Additional Pitches: Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Net)

Additional pitches for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople (Net)							
2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
0	9	0	12	6	1	0	28

### Affordable housing completions (Gross)

- 2.10 Table 6 sets out affordable housing completions over the past 7 years.
- 2.11 Affordable housing is monitored as gross completions. Between 1 April 2017 and 31 March 2018, there were 88 affordable dwelling completions which represent approximately 29.3% of gross dwelling completions in that year. This is higher, in total and as a percentage, than all the previous years to 2011, as recorded in table 6.

Table 6 – Affordable Housing Completions (Gross)

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total
<b>Total Gross Completions (All Homes)</b>	394	307	208	181	203	246	300	1,839
<b>Affordable (Gross)</b>	82	14	24	19	54	11	88	292
<b>Percentage Affordable</b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>4.6%</b>	<b>11.5%</b>	<b>10.5%</b>	<b>26.6%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>29.3%</b>	<b>15.9%</b>

#### Housing densities

2.12 Table 7 below shows that the average density of development has been quite consistent over the last six years. It has generally been relatively low in recent years compared with the past, possibly due to government's removal of the minimum density requirements, as well as a general downturn in the market for flatted developments. In 2017/18, it was slightly higher than last year (30dph, compared with the 2002-17 average of 29dph) but it is still below long term average.

Table 7 – Density of Completed Dwellings

<b>Average Density of Completed Dwellings in East Cambridgeshire (Dwellings per Hectare)</b>	
<b>2011-12</b>	44.3
<b>2012-13</b>	33.9
<b>2013-14</b>	39.4
<b>2014-15</b>	33.0
<b>2015-16</b>	36.4
<b>2016-17</b>	29.1
<b>2017-18</b>	30.1
<b>Average (last 7 years)</b>	35.2

#### Dwelling Size

2.13 As illustrated in table 8 Dwelling Sizes, in the 2017/18 monitoring year approximately 62% of total dwelling completions (gross) were of 3 or 4+ Beds.

Table 8 - Dwelling Sizes (based on gross completions)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total	% Total
<b>1 Bed</b>	35	14	10	32	22	12	17	142	7.72%
<b>2 Beds</b>	131	98	42	36	68	51	99	525	28.55%
<b>3 Beds</b>	123	105	86	48	43	81	98	584	31.76%
<b>4+ Beds</b>	101	82	70	56	63	101	86	559	30.40%
<b>Unknown Beds</b>	4	8	0	9	7	1	0	29	1.58%
<b>Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>1,839</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Housing Land Supply in East Cambridgeshire

2.14 The Council publishes a separate report entitled East Cambridgeshire's Five Year Housing Land Supply Report showing how East Cambridgeshire is able or not able to meet its five year land supply requirements. The latest report is made available on our website and this shows the authority's current position regarding the five year land supply.

<http://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/local-development-framework/annual-monitoring-report>

## Self-Build Housing in East Cambridgeshire

- 2.15 Whilst Self Build Housing is not strictly required to be reported on in the AMR, it is considered helpful to do so. The Self-build and Custom Housebuilding (S&CH) Act 2015 (as amended) obliges a local authority to maintain a list of people and groups interested in building their own homes, on a 'register'. The Government has issued Regulations to assist in implementing the Act.
- 2.16 As set out in the Regulations, Part 1 of a register comprises those people and organisations who meet all of the eligibility criteria, including the local connection test. Part 2 comprises those people and organisations who meet most, but not necessarily all, the eligibility criteria. The Council has a duty to *'give suitable development permission in respect of enough serviced plots of land to meet the demand for self-build and custom housebuilding in the authority's area'*<sup>1</sup> (i.e. to meet the demand for the number of applicants on Part 1 of their register) within a 3 year period, post the end of the base period. If the register is not split into a Part 1 and Part 2 by a local authority, then all on the register are assumed to be qualifying as if within a Part 1.
- 2.17 There is a different time frame for monitoring self-build data compared with most other data recorded in this AMR. A 'self-build monitoring year' ends on 30 October each year, and the new year commences on 31 October. On 31<sup>st</sup> October 2017, the Councils were allowed to charge a fee for entering names on to the 'register' and this has likely been the cause of a reduced number on the register, possibly because people will no longer put their name on several registers (i.e. several local authorities) and pay a fee each time. This will be noticeable in the next AMR. The data collected that corresponds to this AMR period (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018) includes the self-build monitoring year 31 October 2016 to 30 October 2017. At the end of that monitoring period, the following statistics applied:

### Self Build Register table

Base Period	Number On Part 1 at end of base period	Number On Part 2 at end of base period	Permissions Granted
31 Oct 2015 – 30 Oct 2016	60	0	N/A
31 Oct 2016 – 30 Oct 2017	90	0	N/A
31 Oct 2017 – 30 Oct 2018	X	B	
31 Oct 2018 – 30 Oct 2019	Y	C	
31 Oct 2019 – 30 Oct 2020	Z	D	

<sup>1</sup> see the S&CH Act, as amended by the Housing and Planning Act, section 2(A)(2)

## Self Build Permissions table

3 year period	Permissions Required (doesn't apply to anyone on Part 2)	Permissions Granted to date in period	Requirement met?
31 Oct 2016 – 30 Oct 2019 (i.e. for base period 31 Oct 2015 – 30 Oct 2016)	60	15/01491/FUM - Land West Of The Cherry Tree Public House Cherrytree Lane Soham Cambridgeshire: - <b>6 plots</b> ;  16/01551/OUM - Fordham Technology Centre 5 Station Road Fordham Ely Cambridgeshire CB7 5LW: - <b>5 plots</b> ;  16/01662/OUM - Land Adjacent 67 Mildenhall Road Fordham Cambridgeshire: - <b>5 plots</b> ;  18/00840/OUT - College Farm Main Street Wentworth Ely Cambridgeshire CB6 3QG: - <b>6 plots</b> .  Current total (2018): - <b>22 plots</b>	To be confirmed post 30 Oct 2019
31 Oct 2017 – 30 Oct 2020	90		To be confirmed post 30 Oct 2020
31 Oct 2018 – 30 Oct 2021	X		To be confirmed post 30 Oct 2021
31 Oct 2019 – 30 Oct 2022	Y		To be confirmed post 30 Oct 2022
31 Oct 2020 – 30 Oct 2023	Z		To be confirmed post 30 Oct 2023

## Neighbourhood Planning

### **Regulation 34(4) – Neighbourhood Planning**

*34. (4) Where a local planning authority has/have made a neighbourhood development order or a neighbourhood development plan; the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain details of these documents.*

- 2.18 To meet Regulation 34(4), East Cambridgeshire District Council confirms that, during the monitoring period of 2017/18, no neighbourhood development order or neighbourhood development plan was made ('adopted'). Latest information on the examination and all other information on neighbourhood planning in East Cambridgeshire can be found on the website via the link. <https://www.eastcambs.gov.uk/local-development-framework/neighbourhood-planning>

## Community Infrastructure Levy Report

### **Regulation 34(5) - Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

34. (5) Where a local planning authority has prepared a report pursuant to regulation 62 of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010(b), the local planning authority's monitoring report must contain the information specified in regulation 62(4) of those Regulations.

2.19 East Cambridgeshire District Council adopted a CIL Charging Schedule (see below) on 10 December 2012.

<b>Development Type</b>	<b>CIL rate per square metre</b>
Residential Zone A – <b>Littleport and Soham</b>	£40
Residential Zone B - <b>Ely</b>	£70
Residential Zone C – <b>Rest of District</b>	£90
Retail development(1) (A1/A2/A3/A4/A5) and sui generis uses akin to retail (eg petrol filling stations, motor sales units)	£120
All other uses (unless stated above in this table)	£0

2.20 Regulation 62 of The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 requires East Cambridgeshire District Council as a charging authority to prepare a report for the financial year. Section 4 of this regulation outlines information that should be included in the report. The table below provides the information required by the regulation **for 2017/18 financial year** (which aligns with this AMR monitoring period) and in the left hand column reference is made to the CIL Regulations 62 (3) and (4). More details on CIL and how it has been spent can be found on the Council's website.

<b>Regulation 62 Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Amount Collected/ Project Title</b>
(3)	Land payments made in respect of CIL charged by the District Council, and CIL collected by way of a land payment which has not been spent if at the end of the reported year- (a) Development consistent with a relevant purpose has not commenced on the acquired land; or (b) The acquired land (in whole or in part) has been used or disposed of for a purpose other than a relevant purpose; and the amount deemed to be CIL by virtue of Regulations 73(9) has not been spent	n/a n/a
4(a)	Total CIL receipts for the reported year	£2,718,931.00
4(b)	Total CIL expenditure for the reported year	£2,386,232.04
4(c)(i)	The items of infrastructure to which CIL (including land payments) has been applied	Leisure Centre Ely Southern Bypass Littleport Schools Angel Drove Car Park Extension Littleport Car Park Extension
4(c)(ii)	Amount of CIL expenditure on each item	Leisure Centre- £799,526.04 Ely Southern Bypass- £343,353.00 Littleport Schools- £343,353.00 Angel Drove Car Park Extension- £500,000.00



		Littleport Car Park Extension- £400,000
4(c)(iii)	Amount of CIL applied to repay money borrowed, including any interest, with details of the infrastructure items which that money was used to provide (wholly or in part)	£0.00
4(c)(iv)	Amount of CIL applied to administrative expenses pursuant to Regulation 61, and that amount expressed as a percentage of CIL collected in that year in accordance with that Regulation	£135,946.55 (5%)
4(ca)(i)	Amount of CIL passed to any local council under Regulation 59A or 59B	£327,186.92
4(ca)(ii)	Any person under Regulation 59(4)	£0.00
4(cb)(i)	Summary details of the total receipts that Regulations 59E and 59F applied to	n/a
4(cb)(ii)	The items to which the CIL receipts that Regulations 59E and 59F applied have been applied	n/a
4(cb)(iii)	The amount of expenditure on each item	n/a
4(cc)(i)	Total value of CIL receipts requested from each local council served with a notice under Regulation 59E	£0.00
4(cc)(ii)	Any funds not yet recovered from each local council at the end of the reported year	n/a
4(d)(i)	Total amount of CIL receipts for the reported year retained at the end of the reported year other than those to which Regulation 59E or 59F applied	£3,288,727.92
4(d)(ii)	CIL receipts from previous years retained at the end of the reported year other than those to which Regulation 59E or 59F applied	£3,288,727.92
4(d)(iii)	CIL receipts for the reported year to which Regulation 59E or 59F applied retained at the end of the reported year	£0.00
4(d)(iv)	CIL receipts from previous years to which Regulation 59E or 59F applied retained at the end of the reported year	£0.00
4(e)	In relation to any infrastructure payments accepted by the District Council- i) Items of infrastructure to which the infrastructure payments relate, ii) The amount of CIL to which each item of infrastructure relates	n/a £0.00

## Duty to Cooperate: Joint Plans or other applicable Strategies

### **Regulation 34(6) – Duty to Cooperate**

*34. (6) Where a local planning authority has co-operated with another local planning authority, county council, or a body or person prescribed under section 33A of the Act, the local planning authority's monitoring report must give details of what action they have taken during the period covered by the report.*

- 2.21 It is confirmed that no joint plans or other applicable strategies were adopted or under preparation during the monitoring period 2017/18.

## Duty to Cooperate: Joint work on evidence documents on matters of strategic importance

- 2.22 It is confirmed that no joint work on evidence documents on matters of strategic importance was undertaken during the monitoring period 2017/18.

## Other Items Reported on in this AMR

2.23 This section of the AMR sets out monitoring information on matters which the regulations do not expressly require to be monitored. However, such information is considered useful in decision making and future plan preparation.

### Additional employment floor space

2.24 This indicator relates to the amount of additional floor space completed within the monitoring period. A piece of secondary legislation groups types of use of premises into classes, so that no planning permission is required if a building is changed from one use to another within the same class. This makes monitoring difficult. Employment Land for the purposes of this monitoring indicator is defined as uses B1, B2 and B8 (see table below for categories). Table 9 shows the additional floor space created for employment in East Cambridgeshire over the period 01 April 2011 to 31 March 2018.

Table 9 – Additional Employment Floor Space

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
<b>B1 - Unspecified</b>	186	0	0	0	636	536	0	1,358
<b>B1a - Offices</b>	368	929	1,896	544	5,422	4,442	668	14,269
<b>B1b - Research</b>	0	0	1,020	104	307	0	100	1,531
<b>B1c - Light Industry</b>	1,262	780	2,100	475	763	1,238	388	7,006
<b>B2 - General Industry</b>	0	2,776	1,105	2,643	6,536	891	887	14,887
<b>B8 - Storage and Distribution</b>	3,912	632	3,666	13,310	5,405	16,719	10,398	54,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,728</b>	<b>5,117</b>	<b>9,787</b>	<b>17,076</b>	<b>19,069</b>	<b>23,826</b>	<b>12,441</b>	<b>93,042</b>

2.25 For the period 2017-18 a total of 12,441 sq m of additional employment floor space was created in East Cambridgeshire. This was lower than previous recent year completions. It is mostly accounted for by completions in B8.

### Completed floor space for “town centre uses”

2.26 This information relates to the amount of floor space created for “town centre uses”. For the purposes of this indicator, the town centre is defined in policy COM 1 (Location of retail and town centre uses) of the adopted Local Plan 2015. The town centres of Ely, Soham and Littleport (COM 2 – Retail uses in town centres) are targeted for regeneration to create sustainable communities. Town centre uses are defined as Use Class Orders A1, A2, B1a and D2. Overall, there has been a steady decline in “town centre uses” within town centre areas within East Cambridgeshire. Table 10 illustrates the steady decline in retail floorspace within the area defined as Town Centre.

Table 10 – Floor space completed for “town centre uses” in town centre areas

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
<b>A1 Retail*</b>	-533	0	-264	43	-240	-90	-189	-1273
<b>A2 Professional Services</b>	0	0	0	0	-39	0	0	-39
<b>B1a Offices</b>	-395	0	0	68	-405	0	0	-732
<b>D2 Assembly and Leisure</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-928</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-264</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>-684</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-189</b>	<b>-1,954</b>

\* A1 figures are for net retail floor space (sales space). Floor space for the rest of the Use Classes is gross

2.27 Below is a brief summary of the changes taking place in each of the market towns.

- **Ely** has seen a net loss of -4,457 sq.m. in town centre activities since 2002. Most of the changes have been in the retail sector with a considerable number of changes of shops to other uses – particularly restaurants, beauty related and A2 office which has resulted in overall net loss in ‘town centre uses’ floorspace.
- Very little activity has taken place in **Littleport** town centre between 2002 and 2018. Although in 2018 there has been further reduction in retail floorspace as one of the shop was converted to residential use.
- **Soham** has seen a loss of town centre floorspace between 2002 and 2018. There have been a number of small developments in Churchgate and the High Street – changes of use from retail to A2 offices and restaurants/cafes to residential.

2.28 Table 11 shows the total completed floor space for ‘town centre uses’ across the whole district.

Table 11 - Total Completed Floor Space in East Cambridgeshire Area

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total
A1 Retail*	4,182	593	1,368	276	212	202	-252	6,581
A2 Financial Services	-103	-142	127	0	17	0	449	348
B1a Offices	-271	-991	797	-341	4,443	4,322	15	7,974
D2 Assembly and Leisure	974	-615	2,362	-593	3,801	3,833	3,967	13,729
Total	4,782	-1,155	4,654	-658	8,473	8,446	4,179	28,721

\* A1 figures are for net retail floor space (sales space). Floor space for the rest of the Use Classes is gross

2.29 Tables 10 and 11 demonstrate that while there has been a decrease in floorspace within the ‘town centres’ of market towns of -1,954 sq m between 2011 and 2018, there has been considerable increase in floorspace of ‘town centre uses’ in out of centre locations, of 28,721 sq m over the same period. Table 11 also shows that in 2017-18 monitoring year, there was an increase of over 4,000 sq.m. in all “town centre uses” types of floorspace uses across the district. This is nearly half the increase compared with last year. Of particular note was the completion of a large cinema (D2) and other leisure uses at Ely Leisure Village in 2017 and this trend of increase in leisure uses continues in 2018 with the opening of the Hive leisure centre.

## Environmental Quality

2.30 Appendix 1 contains monitoring data relating to sites designated for environmental protection reasons, and renewable energy generation. All the information in this appendix is provided by Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Environmental Records Centre except for renewable energy generation (tables 14 and 15) which is provided by Cambridgeshire County Council.

## Appendix 1 - Environmental Quality - Statutory Sites

### 1. Single Data List Ref:160-00

County Wildlife Sites and City Wildlife Sites are 'Local Sites' as defined by DEFRA. Local Sites have been assessed in terms of their management for the Local nature conservation/biodiversity data requirement on the Single Data List (Ref:160-00). This is the proportion of Local Sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented (Local Sites also include Local Geological Sites although there are none of these in East Cambridgeshire).

Table 12 - Positive Conservation Management in East Cambridgeshire

	2017/18	Change 16/17 - 17/18
Total number of Local Sites in East Cambridgeshire used in analysis	81	0
Number of Local Sites in East Cambridgeshire where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years	34	-1
<b>% sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years</b>	<b>42.0%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>

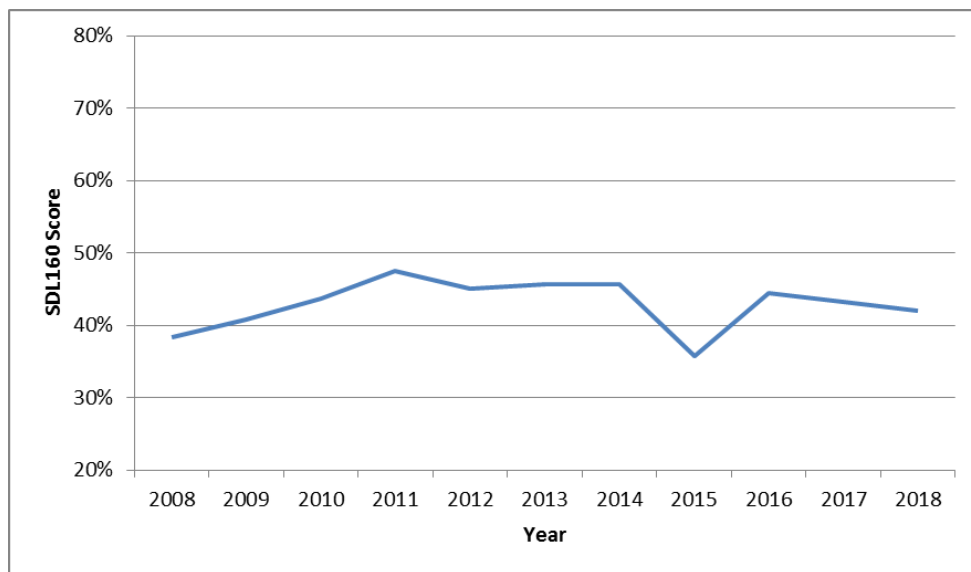
There has been a decrease in the percentage of sites deemed to be in positive conservation management in 2017/18. The figures for Cambridgeshire are provided below as a comparison.

Table 13 - Positive Conservation Management in Cambridgeshire

	2017/18	Change 16/17 - 17/18
Total number of Local Sites in Cambridgeshire used in analysis	421	0
Number of Local Sites in Cambridgeshire sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years	218	-9
<b>% sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented during the last five years</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>

The overall trend in SDL160 score in East Cambridgeshire since the indicator began to be measured in 2008 is shown in the graph below.

Figure 3 - SDL Score in East Cambridgeshire 2008-2018



SDL160 Score in East Cambridgeshire 2008-2018

## 2. East Cambridgeshire

As in 2016/17, Pauline's Swamp CWS has been affected by adjacent housing development works on the former DS Smith site in Burwell in 2017/18. The development led to a reduction in ground water levels on a County Wildlife Site which is designated for its wet meadow habitat.

\* 'Significantly affected' refers to situations where the integrity of site has been impacted to such an extent to compromise the reasons for which the site was designated originally and/or to result in a possible future boundary change. This consultation has been undertaken, if necessary, with relevant individuals representing organisations within the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough County Wildlife Sites Group. This section primarily refers to sites which have been newly affected by development in the monitoring year - on-going development within sites is not always mentioned here. As part of the analysis GIS layers were obtained showing development within Cambridgeshire during the monitoring year.

## Renewable Energy Generation

This data looks at the energy generation capacity provided from renewable energy sources.

Table 14 – Installed renewable energy generation East Cambridgeshire

INSTALLED CAPACITY (MEGAWATTS)								
East Cambridgeshire	2011-12	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	Total
Wind	0.0000	0.0500	0.0110	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	<b>0.0610</b>
Biomass	0.0055	2.4000	1.0000	0.0000	3.8500	0.0000	0.1640	<b>7.4195</b>
Landfill gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
Sewage gas	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
Photovoltaic	6.6263	20.9893	17.9723	28.0770	21.5632	12.1220	5.4156	<b>112.7657</b>
Hydro-power	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	<b>0.0000</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6318</b>	<b>23.4393</b>	<b>18.9833</b>	<b>28.0770</b>	<b>25.4132</b>	<b>12.1220</b>	<b>5.5796</b>	<b>120.2462</b>

One proposal was completed in this monitoring year that contributed to the increase in renewable energy generation in East Cambridgeshire, this was a large 50,000 panel solar farm in the parish of Soham.

Table 15 - Potential sites in East Cambridgeshire

POTENTIAL SITES - INSTALLED CAPACITY (MW) AT 31/03/2018	
East Cambridgeshire	Amount
Wind	0.0990
Biomass	0.0000
Landfill gas	0.0000
Sewage gas	0.0000
Photovoltaic	39.5150
Hydro-power	0.0000
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.6140</b>

*Note: The figures for installed capacity for photovoltaics are a combination of Cambridgeshire County Council Research and Monitoring Team data and Feed in Tariff data from OFGEM. The figures are based on standalone renewable energy generation applications and not where renewable energy is part of a larger scheme, such as major housing developments.*