

South Cambridgeshire Local Area Report



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South Cambridgeshire Local Area Report	Fergus Ross, Lesley Sibanda	Nick Jimenez	Luke Strickland	21.01.26	B	Final Draft
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Readers should note that the development of the Cambridgeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP) began before work commenced on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Growth Plan (LGP). Both this report and the Local Growth Plan both refer to doubling GVA by 2050 as the Core Growth scenario. However, the Technical Report and in each of the District Reports this is referred to as Higher Growth scenario. This discrepancy is because the terminology used to describe the growth ambitions in the LGP had not been finalised at the time of writing the Technical Report and District Reports.

Introduction

Drawing on the Cambridgeshire Local Area Energy Plan, this report provides a district-level “readout” for the South Cambridgeshire District area, identifying priorities and actions to deliver a sustainable, low-carbon and resilient energy system. It supports both current and future growth by setting out the scale of change and investment needed.

The summary provides an outline of:

- **Local context.**
- Summary analysis of the **scale of change** required across key interventions across buildings, transport and energy generation.
- **Estimated costs** of interventions required to deliver the transition.

Important Note:

This report does not replace the Cambridgeshire LAEP Technical Report. The two documents are designed to work together: the technical report provides detailed analysis and evidence, while this local area report highlights the scale of change and investment required across the district area. Together, these documents form the strategic and technical foundation for planning and delivering the energy infrastructure needed to enable sustainable growth and the wider energy system transition across Cambridgeshire. They ensure the transition is **technically robust, socially inclusive, economically viable and underpinned by energy security**, delivering social benefits and reducing inequalities across communities.

This report sets out actionable priorities and investment needs for the district. It should be read alongside the main technical report, which includes:

- Detailed modelling and analysis underpinning the LAEP.
- Key assumptions on growth, modelling and calculation methodology.
- Comprehensive assessment of intervention areas, including energy hotspots, building fabric upgrades, heat network opportunities, transport requirements and industrial fuel switching.
- Cost considerations and barriers to growth, with guidance on proactive infrastructure investment.
- Policy and financing challenges, including potential funding responsibilities to support decarbonisation

What is the Cambridgeshire Local Area Energy Plan (LAEP)?

The **LAEP is a strategic framework designed to guide Cambridgeshire’s transition towards a more sustainable, low carbon and resilient energy system**. It requires collaboration among local authorities, energy providers, businesses, and communities to ensure the right infrastructure is in the right places to deliver local ambitions.

It sets out **locally tailored interventions** across buildings, transport, industry, and energy generation, integrating projected growth in housing, employment, and infrastructure to align decarbonisation with development. The plan **supports both existing communities and future growth** while reinforcing long-term sustainability and energy security. By aligning national targets with local priorities, it ensures the transition is technically robust, socially inclusive, economically viable, and underpinned by a secure energy supply.

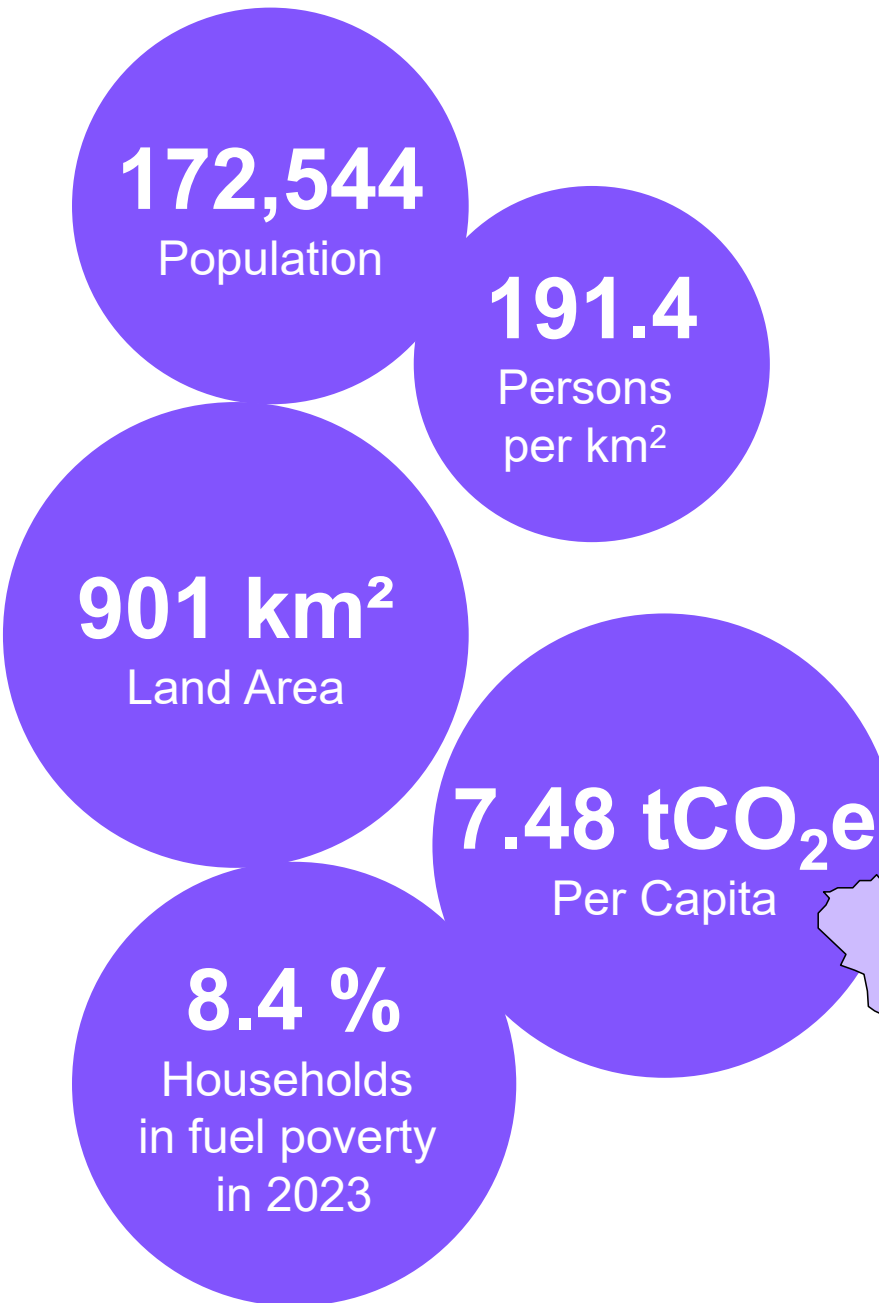


Purpose and Strategic Objectives of the LAEP

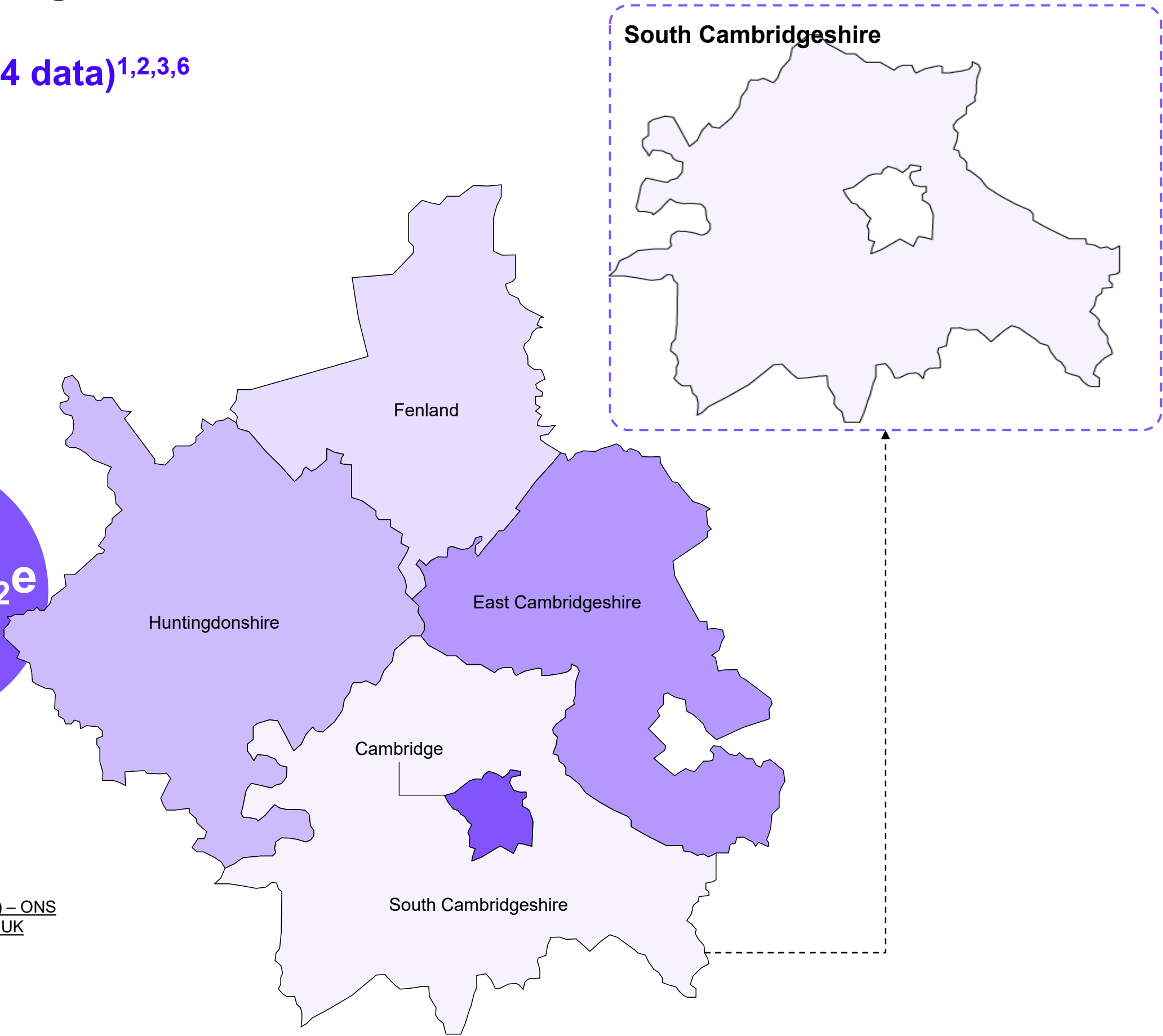
1. Develop a strategic understanding of the energy infrastructure required to support planned and future growth, and provide the evidence needed to make a compelling case for proactive investment.
2. Support achievement of a clean energy transition by 2045 while ensuring a secure, reliable, and resilient energy supply.
3. Provide robust, locally relevant data on future energy needs to inform electricity network operators and planners (including UK Power Networks and National Energy System Operator), Local Plans, and wider spatial planning frameworks.
4. Ensure the benefits of the clean energy transition are realised locally, reducing inequalities and delivering social and economic benefits for communities.
5. Identify policy and financing barriers and propose practical, actionable solutions to overcome them.

South Cambridgeshire Local Context

Area Demographics (2024 data)^{1,2,3,6}



¹ Local indicators for South Cambridgeshire (E07000012) – ONS
² Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2024 (2022 data) - GOV.UK
³ State of The Region Data Portal



Baseline statistics (2023)

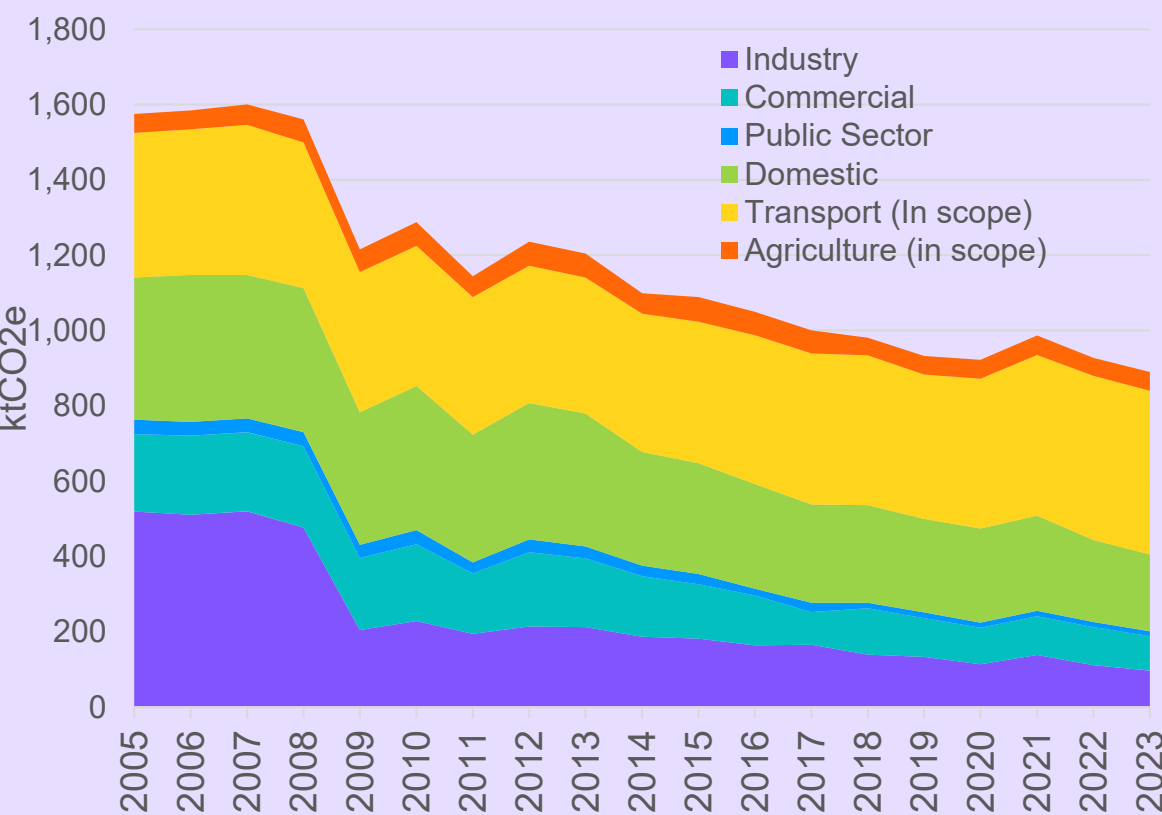
- 560** heat pumps installed in domestic buildings
- 4,700** electric resistive installations in domestic buildings
- 100** heat network domestic connections
- 20** heat pumps installed in non-domestic buildings
- 0** heat network non-domestic building connections
- 220** publicly accessible chargers
- 6,950** electric vehicles
- 300 MW** renewable generation capacity
- 140 MW** 2023 peak winter demand

All figures here rounded to nearest 10 Or 100, for simplicity

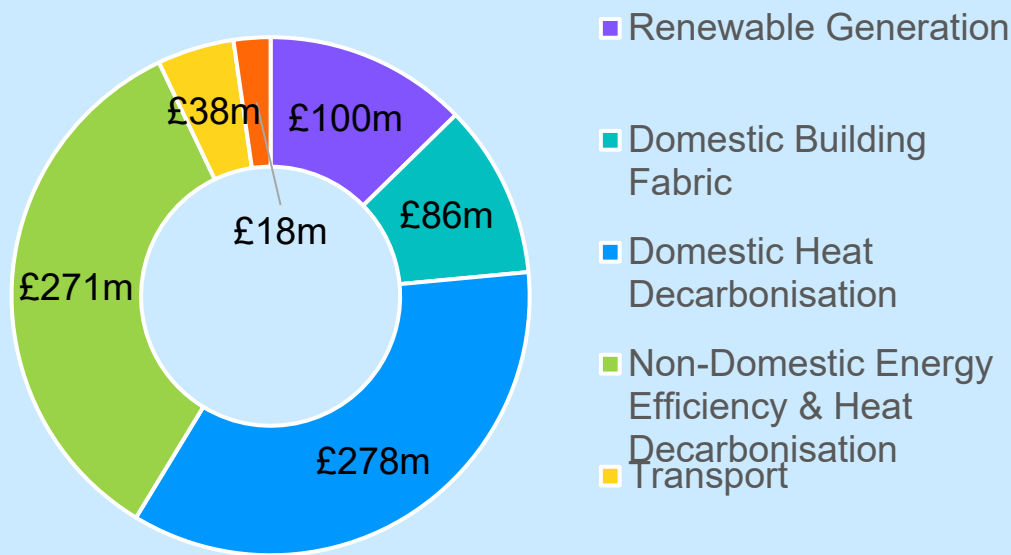
South Cambridgeshire Summary

Historical Carbon Emissions

South Cambridgeshire's in-scope¹ emissions have fallen by 44% between 2005 and 2022, largely driven by the decarbonisation of the electricity grid, with additional contributions from energy efficiency improvements across domestic and non-domestic sectors. However, transport remains the largest source of emissions, accounting for approximately 49% of the total, representing a significant challenge in achieving net zero. Domestic emissions are the second largest contributor, making up around 23% of the area's overall emissions



1: Excluding emissions from land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF), non-energy use agriculture and waste.
From <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/uk-local-authority-and-regional-greenhouse-gas-emissions-national-statistics>



Sector Cost Breakdown

Reaching net zero will require significant investment across all sectors. In South Cambridgeshire, decarbonisation of domestic heat represents the biggest spend required, followed by non-domestic heat, and then renewable generation. All costs and benefits throughout show the additional spend against business as usual and are presented in present value terms.

Key Priorities :

-  South Cambridgeshire largely retains grid headroom into the late 2030s, but there are a number of primaries that will exceed capacity close to known developments: Granta Park in Great Abington and Cambourne West are two such examples showing an exceeded headroom in 2035. Focused discussions with UKPN should occur to confirm build out rates and sufficient capacity is available. Northstowe and Waterbeach could also be reviewed, although they are already well underway.
-  Given the potential impact in a High Growth Scenario, discussions should be held with the DNO to indicate the scale of growth, when it might occur (likely after 2035), and collaboratively determine locations best suited for this growth. This could include potential data centre locations.
-  Coordination with the County Council and other stakeholders, in improving building efficiency (fabric upgrades) for vulnerable residents and neighbourhoods with higher fuel poverty (priority on Linton).
-  Complete feasibility studies or begin stakeholder engagement in DESNZ-identified opportunity areas: Abington, Papworth Everard and the science park just to the North of Cambridge. Abington also has a cluster of industrial sites which will need to decarbonise.
-  As a leader in renewable generation, with the highest number of rooftop solar installations of any county in the UK, South Cambridgeshire can continue to promote rooftop solar, and enable community energy projects, especially where it can support public estate buildings and schools.
-  Linton, Great Abington, Melbourn, and Waterbeach, offer synergies with new generation and batteries within the pipeline located in close proximity to industrial decarbonisation and new developments. Whether driven by the District Council or County Council, connecting stakeholders together including the DNO, could help mitigate grid connections holding back renewable generation.

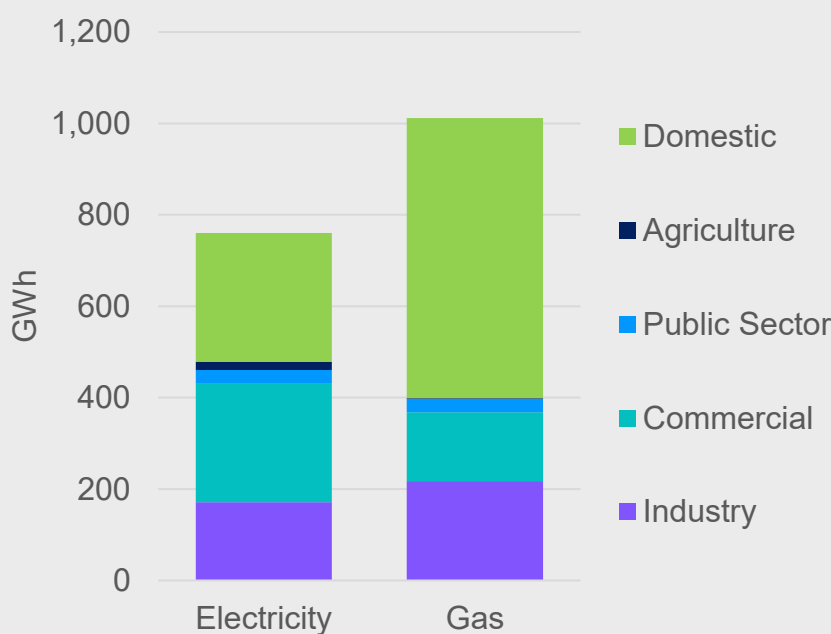
Energy, Decarbonisation And Grid

Baseline (2023)

1

Electricity/gas breakdown per sector

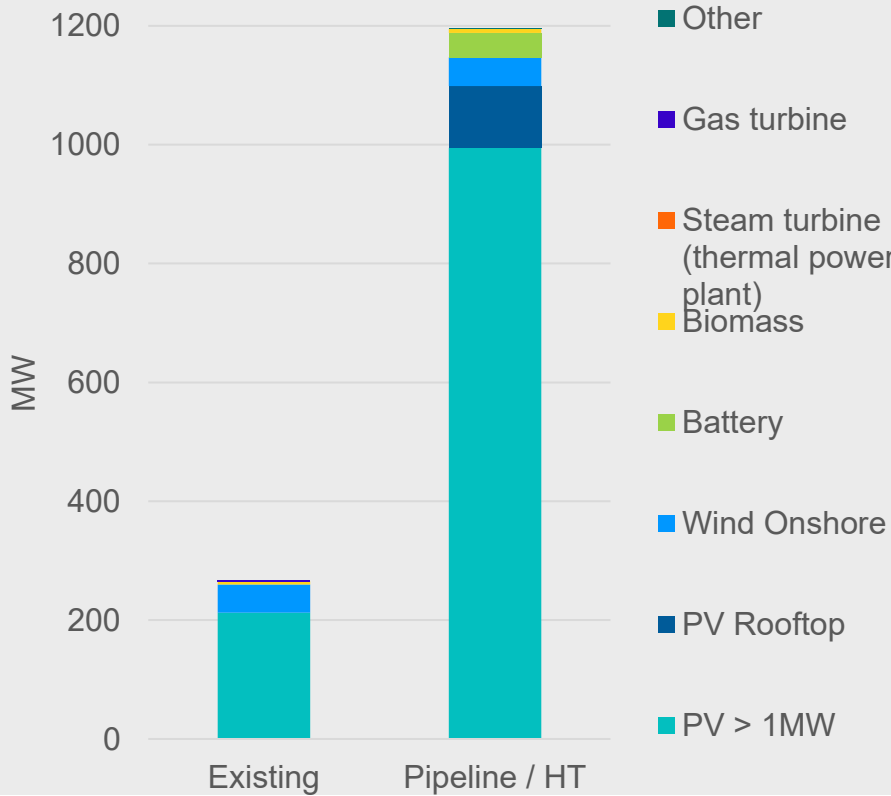
South Cambridgeshire’s gas consumption is a major contributor to overall emissions. Around 61% of gas use occurs in the domestic sector, while approximately 21% is attributed to industrial and 15% to commercial activities. Electricity consumption is also dominated by the domestic sector, which accounts for 39% of total use. The commercial sector follows at 34%, with industrial contributing 23%.



2

Local Generation

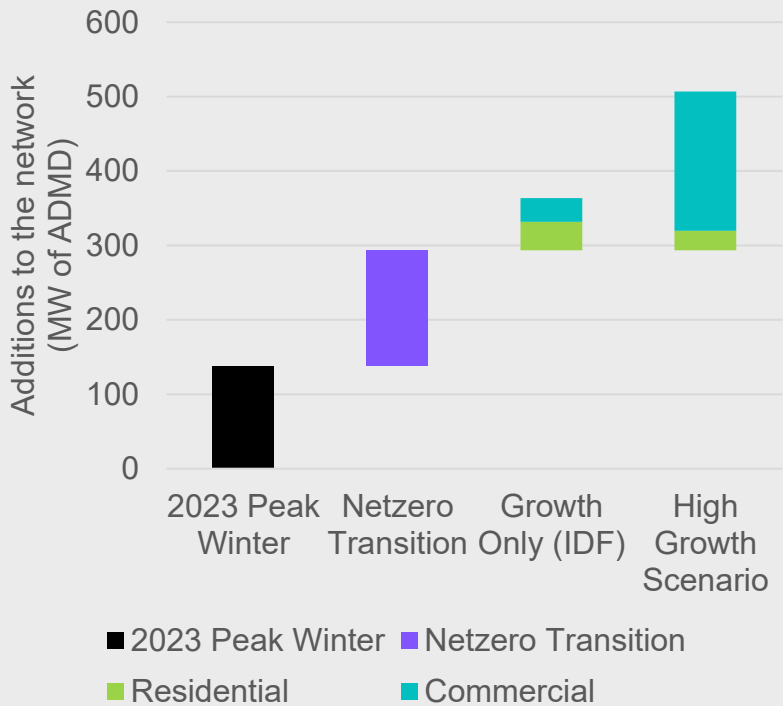
South Cambridgeshire has the highest contribution of solar to Cambridgeshire’s renewable energy mix, with over 213 MW of solar and an additional 47MW of wind. There is a future pipeline predominantly consisting of 995 MW of solar, 41 MW of battery storage and small amount of biomass, energy from waste and anaerobic digestion. The Holistic Transition forecast of rooftop PV and wind is also shown.



3

Growth and Power Demand

Based on the Infrastructure Delivery Framework (IDF) (Stantec, 2024) and updated population forecasts provided for this LAEP, we anticipate that by 2045, 29,333 new dwellings will be added, and 294,738m² of non-domestic floor space. In a high growth scenario this could be as much as 36,112 dwellings, if the area grows by as much as the Draft Local Growth Plan. This results in a doubling of current power demand if both net zero is achieved with conservative growth. In a high growth scenario, this results in more than tripling of demand. Important to note however, is that in the high growth scenario the majority of additional growth occurs after 2035.



What needs to happen

4

Grid Constraints and Headroom

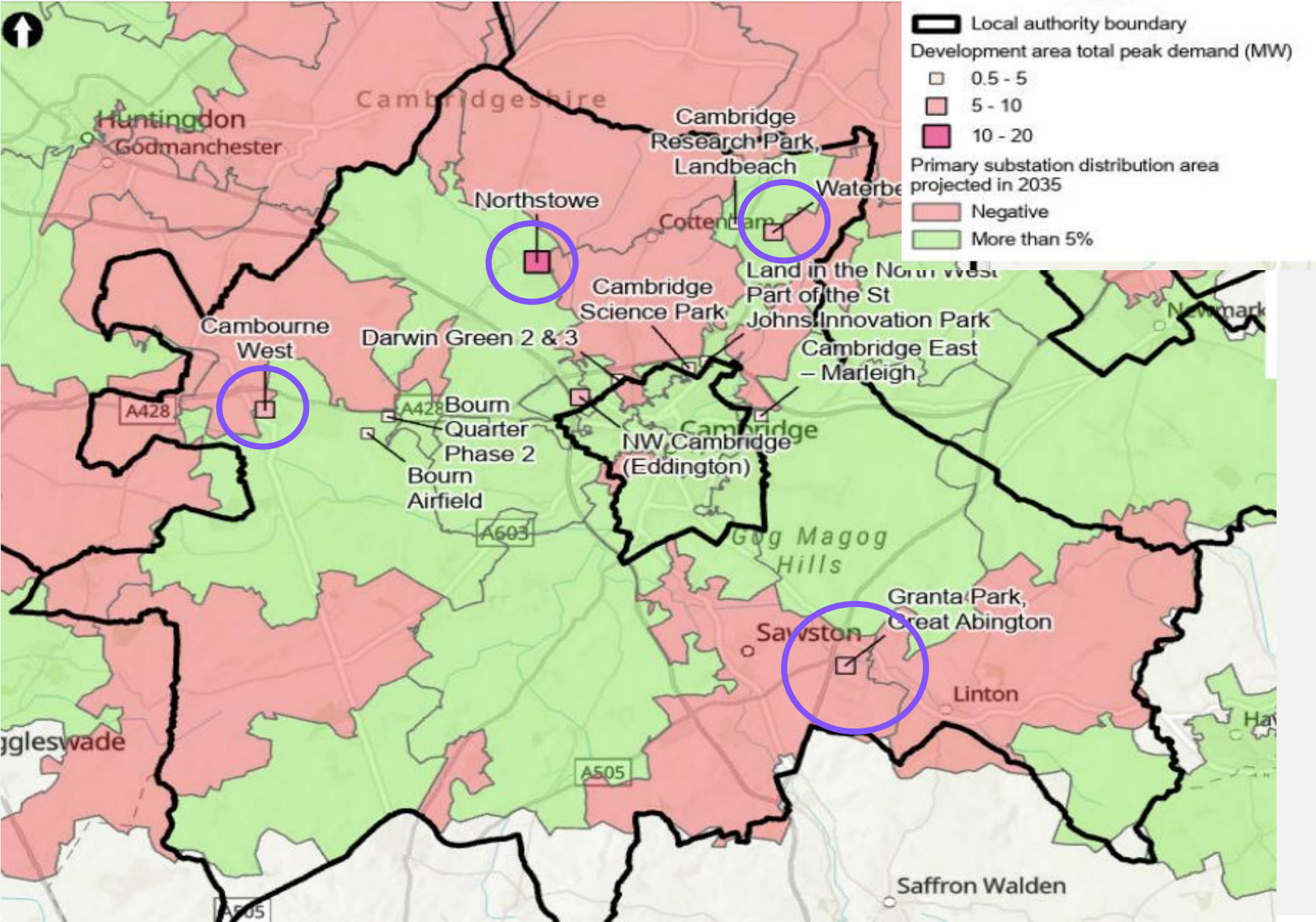
South Cambridgeshire is served by 12 primary substations, with some of them potentially exceeding their headroom in the very near future in the Holistic Transition Scenario. The below table shows the impact from the transition to net zero (Holistic Transition), and so if growth were included headroom would be exceeded earlier.

Primary Substation	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Linton Primary 11kV	0.4	0.28	0.01	-0.28	-0.55	-0.85	-1.25	-1.64	-1.91	-2.23	-2.58	-2.87	-3.81
Haverhill Primary 11kV	3.4	3.37	3.32	3.26	3.20	3.17	3.14	3.08	3.02	2.96	2.90	2.81	2.67
Longstanton Primary 11kV	8.5	8.30	7.90	7.55	7.02	6.64	6.15	5.64	5.15	4.65	4.24	3.67	2.59
Madingley Rd Primary 11kV	15.8	15.73	15.60	15.34	15.28	15.09	14.94	14.68	14.50	14.39	14.14	14.06	13.50
Bassingbourn Primary 11kV	7.1	6.97	6.73	6.50	6.30	6.14	5.94	5.61	5.44	5.14	4.95	4.68	4.15
Bourn Primary 11kV	8.7	8.41	8.04	7.58	7.06	6.67	6.11	5.46	5.01	4.49	3.93	3.34	2.09
Sawston Primary 11kV	3.6	3.45	3.06	2.59	2.07	1.51	0.82	0.21	-0.43	-1.05	-1.62	-2.26	-3.99
Shepreth Primary 11kV	6.9	6.76	6.47	6.06	5.59	5.15	4.63	4.13	3.78	3.30	2.82	2.29	1.03
Sandy Primary 11kV	9.1	9.04	8.96	8.95	8.82	8.77	8.71	8.64	8.58	8.45	8.39	8.30	8.05
Croydon Primary 11kV	-0.8	-0.80	-0.86	-0.94	-1.01	-1.07	-1.17	-1.24	-1.31	-1.44	-1.47	-1.60	-1.75
Melbourn Primary 11kV	-0.2	-0.29	-0.44	-0.59	-0.76	-1.00	-1.24	-1.47	-1.74	-1.92	-2.17	-2.38	-3.12
Landbeach Primary 11kV	22.4	22.21	21.86	21.46	21.18	20.63	20.14	19.68	19.26	18.70	18.24	17.75	16.32

Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

1 Grid Constraints and Headroom (continued)

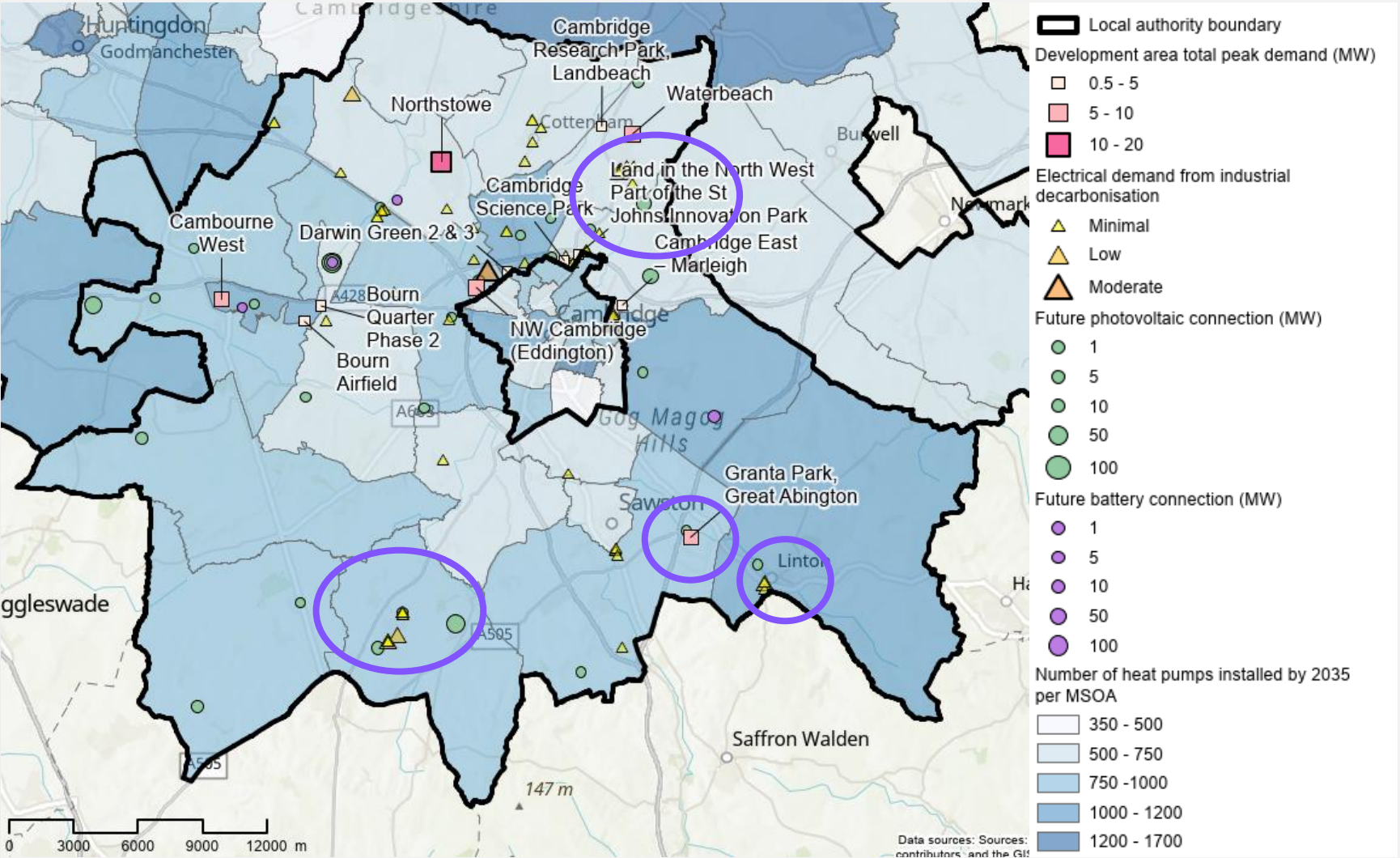
The map shows some of the new developments planned, underlaid by the headroom under the holistic transition scenario in 2035. This indicates where some proposed growth will rely on increased capacity at the existing primaries. Granta Park in Great Abington and Cambourne West are two such examples showing an exceeded headroom in 2035. Northstowe and Waterbeach, should also be reviewed, as although their 'point location' is not in a red primary area, these developments are geographically much larger than displayed on the map below. It should be noted that the headroom shown is for 2035, so there is still sufficient time for proactive network planning and investment, ensuring that the projected development pipeline can be accommodated across both constrained zones.



2 Energy Hotspots and Transition Opportunities

South Cambridgeshire shows a concentration of energy hotspots driven by domestic heat electrification (background blue shading), industrial process decarbonisation (triangles), and major new development areas (squares). The clustering of industrial decarbonisation and some new developments offer opportunities for shared, community-scale solutions including coordinated heat-pump deployment, local energy storage, shared EV charging, and partnership models linking landlords, businesses, and local authorities.

Linton, Great Abington, Melbourn, and Waterbeach, offer synergies with new generation and batteries within the pipeline (circles) located in close proximity to industrial decarbonisation and new developments.



What needs to happen

What needs to happen

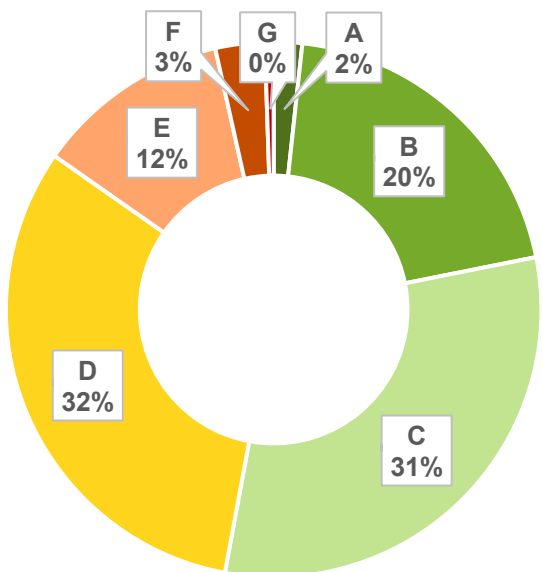
*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Domestic Building Fabric

Baseline

1 EPC rating (2025)

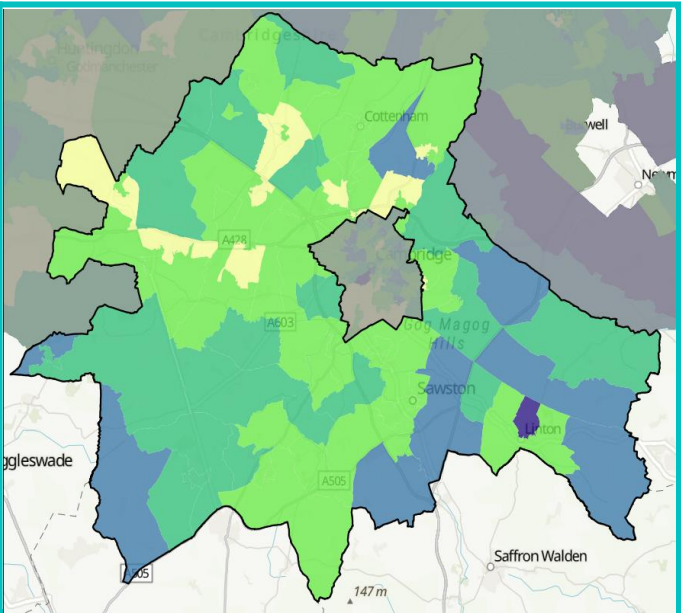
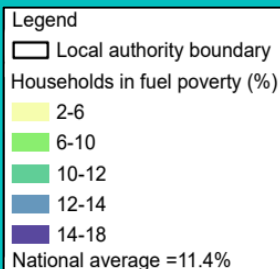
Around 47% of all homes in South Cambridgeshire currently have an EPC rating of D or lower and will require fabric and energy efficiency improvements to align with UK Government targets, of all homes achieving minimum EPC rating C. This proportion is broadly aligned with county wide averages.



2 Fuel Poverty (2023)

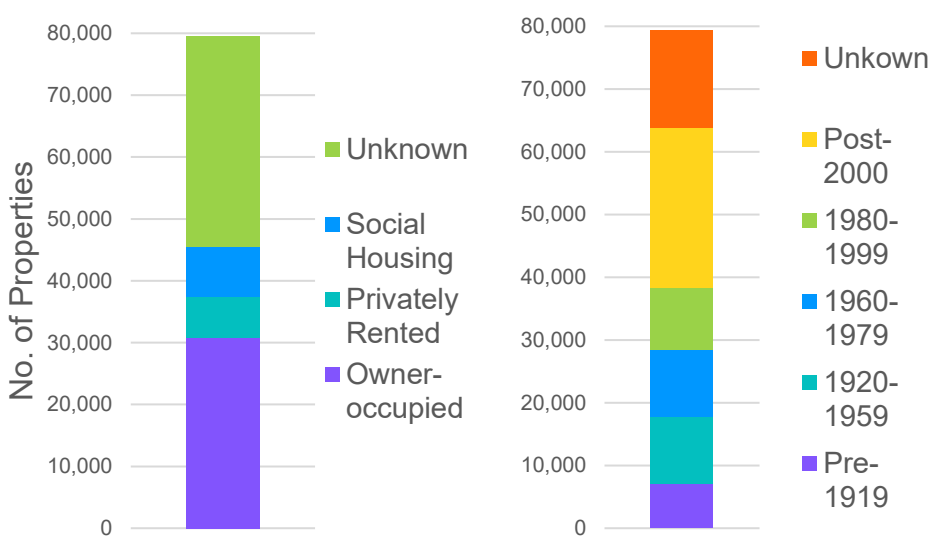
Improving the fabric efficiency of domestic homes can help to reduce fuel poverty across South Cambridgeshire, through a reduction in the cost of energy bills. The highest fuel poverty area is in Linton.

The areas in blue shown in the map are at higher levels of fuel poverty compared to the national average of 11.4%. The average fuel poverty rate in South Cambridgeshire is 8%, down from 10% in 2021.



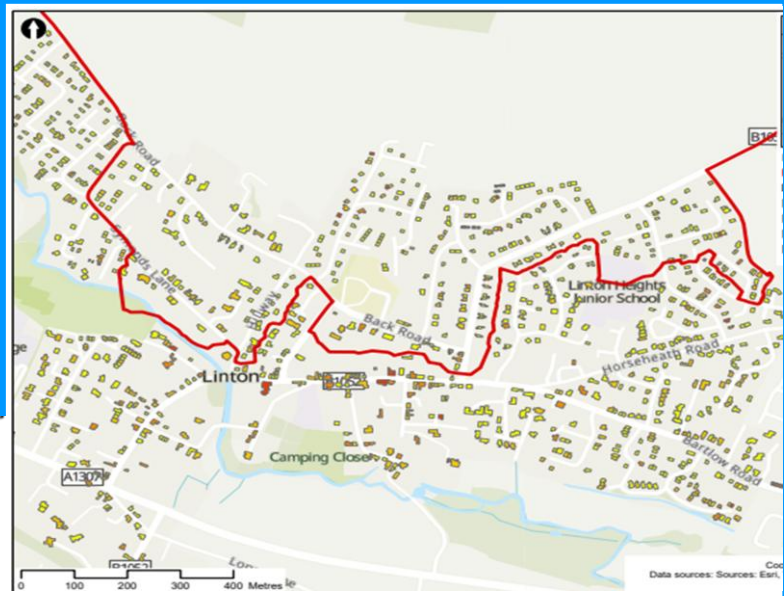
3 Tenure & Age band (2025)

South Cambridgeshire has a similar tenure split to the County as a whole, with the majority of homes being owner occupied, and a relatively small rental sector covering less than a third of all homes with a known tenure. The age band of domestic properties leans more modern than the County average, with 40% of homes being constructed after 2000.



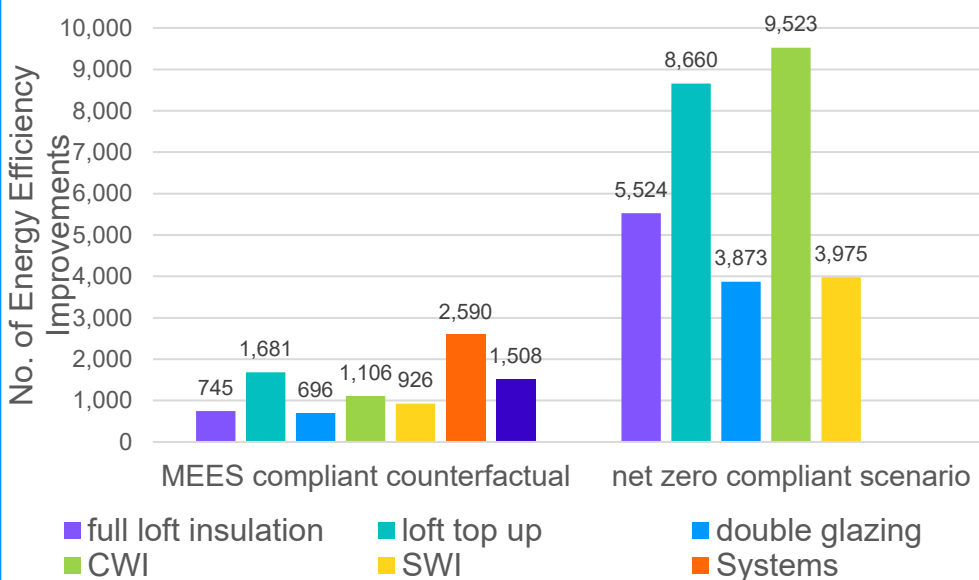
4 EPC Hotspots (2025)

The EPC ratings for domestic properties rated D or lower are shown for South Cambridgeshire's highest fuel poverty LSOA. These homes are currently missing the UK Government's minimum target of C (for rented properties by 2030 and being considered for owner occupied by 2035) and will likely need some form of fabric or energy efficiency improvements to effectively deploy heat pump systems and reduce fuel poverty.



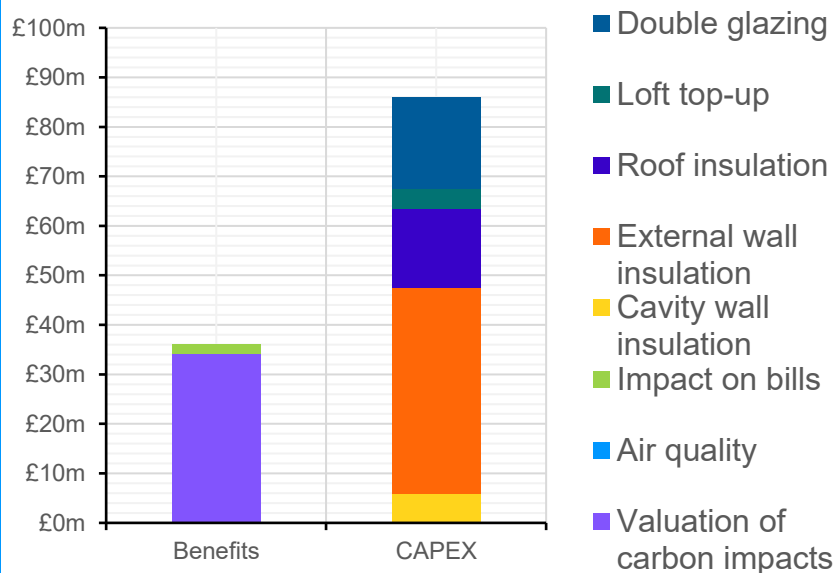
5 Fabric Upgrades Needed

To reach compliance with MEES regulations several hundred installations of each fabric improvement type will be required. The net zero compliant scenario will require significantly more fabric improvements to cut fuel poverty and ensure homes are heat pump ready. Cavity wall insulation is the most common fabric improvement intervention required in the net zero compliant scenario.



6 Investment needed

£86 million of investment will be required to improve the energy efficiency of South Cambridgeshire's homes. Light retrofit measures such as cavity wall and loft insulation typically has a relatively short payback period (<10yrs). However more expensive and disruptive works such as solid wall insulation or new glazing will likely require additional funding (e.g. grants or loans) to be cost effective for homeowners. Fabric retrofit can create wider societal benefits through reducing carbon emissions and energy bills.



*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

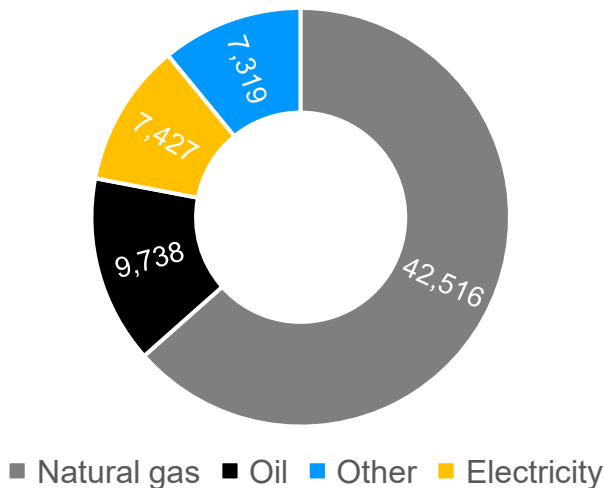
Domestic Building Heat Decarbonisation

Baseline

1 Fuel Type Breakdown (2025)

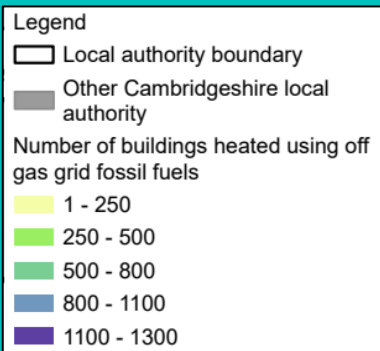
Around 89% of all homes in South Cambridgeshire use fossil fuels for space heating and hot water. These will need to change to a low carbon alternative to reach net zero and create wider benefits such as improve health outcomes through improved air quality. Natural gas is the most widely used fuel, with many homes in rural areas also using Oil or LPG, the latter of which is included in the other category.

Number of Homes by Fuel Type



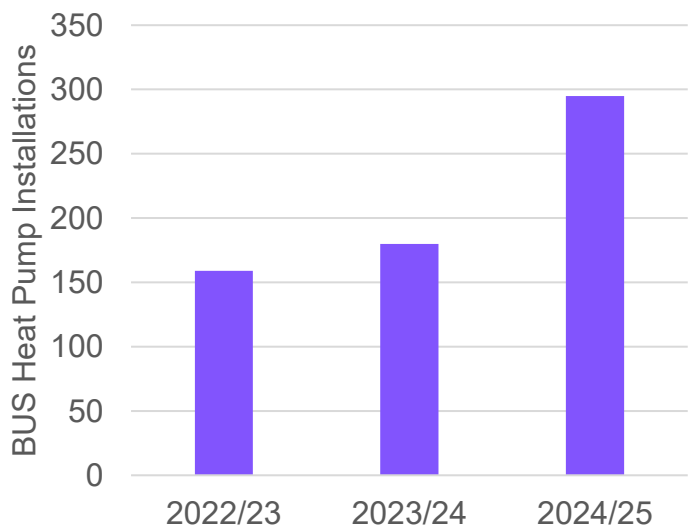
2 Off gas grid MSOAs (2025)

Homes using non natural gas fossil fuels such as oil or LPG should be highest priority for transitioning to heat pumps, as they will have a greater carbon impact and be more likely to have a reduction in fuel bills. The Mordens and Linton, have the highest numbers of homes currently using oil or other fossil fuels, based on 2025 data.



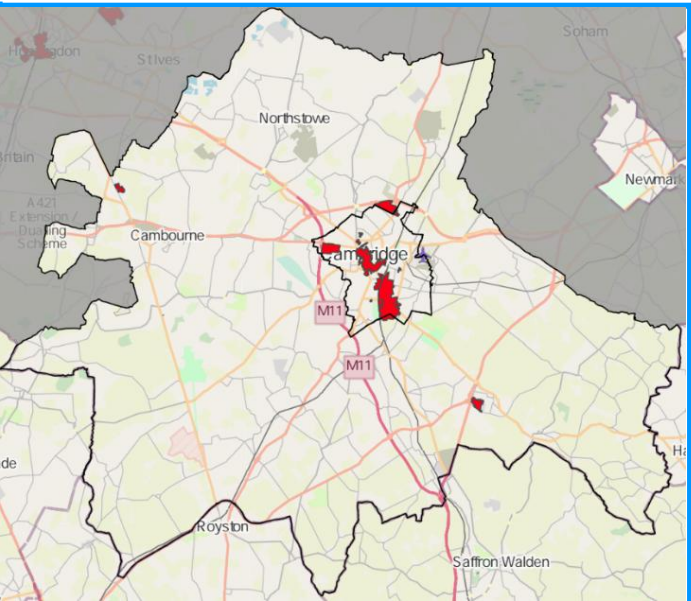
3 Heat Pump Uptake

Heat pump uptake in South Cambridgeshire has been gradual and remains below the pace needed to meet decarbonisation goals, though uptake is steadily increasing. 295 heat pumps were installed via the Boiler Upgrade Scheme last financial year, more than any other district in Cambridgeshire. However, with an estimated 4,000 gas boiler replacements occurring annually in the district, proactive measures are essential to encourage homeowners and landlords to choose heat pumps where cost-effective and technically viable.



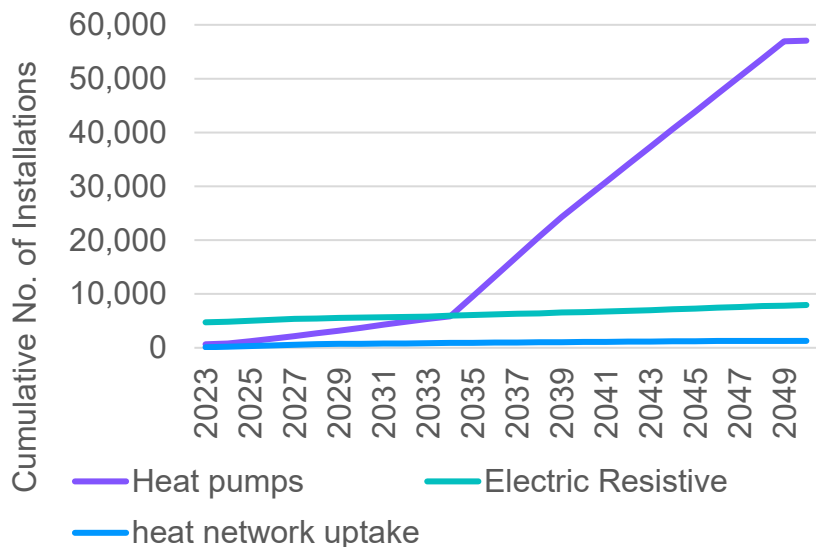
4 Heat Network Zoning

DESNZ provided data from their third National Model Run, which determines zones where a heat network would likely be a cheaper option for heat decarbonisation compared to an individual building level system. These are shown in red on the map. South Cambridgeshire has three potential heat network zones, in Abington, Papworth Everard, and the science park just to the North of Cambridge City. Some areas outside of these zones may still be suitable for communal systems.



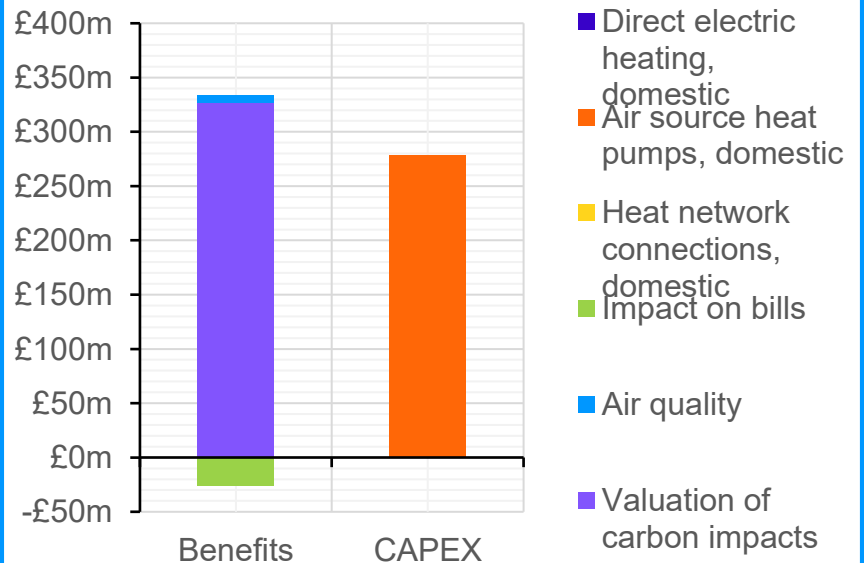
5 Heat decarbonisation projections

The modelled holistic transition net zero scenario has South Cambridgeshire decarbonising space heating predominantly through air source heat pumps. This scenario also assumes a small amount of heat network uptake, and some electric resistive uptake in homes that may not be suitable for a heat pump. Graph values are cumulative.



6 Investment needed

The majority of the investment required to decarbonise domestic heat consumption is for air source heat pump installations, with £278 million spend required. These installations will create a similar amount of monetised benefits through reduced carbon emissions and improved air quality, despite a likely small increase in energy bills for the average South Cambridgeshire household.



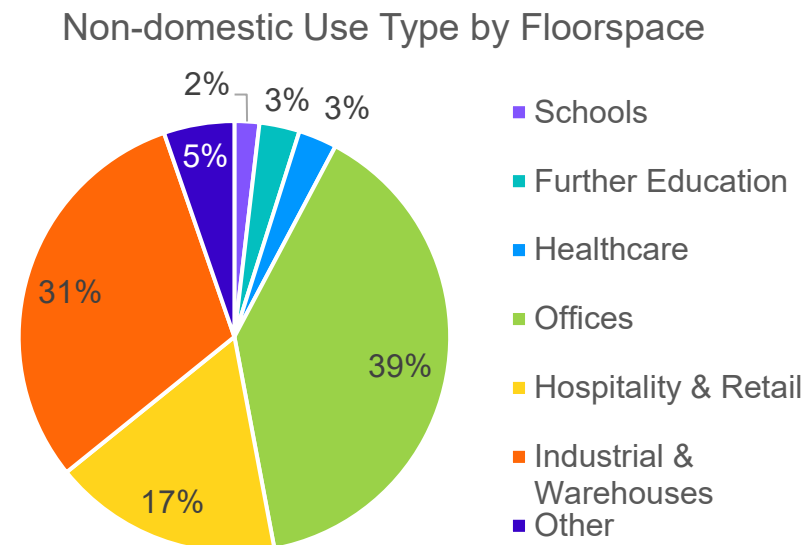
What needs to happen

*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Non-domestic Energy Efficiency & Heat Decarbonisation

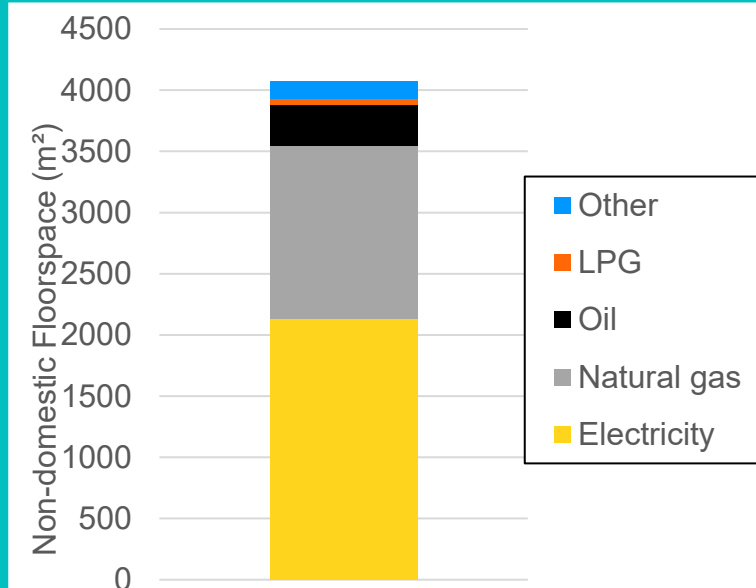
1 Primary Use by floor area

Offices dominate the non-domestic floorspace, accounting for roughly 39% of the total. The second and third most common uses are Industrial & Warehouses (31%) and Hospitality & Retail (17%). Only a very small amount of floorspace is taken up by schools, further education, or healthcare buildings. Note that this data has been taken from lodged EPC reports, which account for around 62% of all non-domestic buildings.



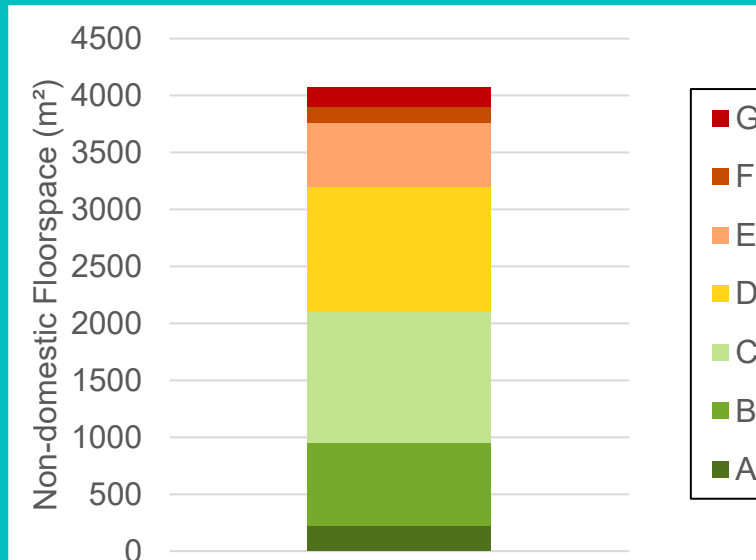
2 Fuel type breakdown

A higher proportion of non-domestic buildings already use a low carbon heat source, compared to domestic, as can be seen by the portion using electricity. Half are still using fossil fuels and will need to decarbonise their heat supply. Rural buildings currently using oil or LPG should be a priority for heat decarbonisation, due to the high carbon factor of those fuel types. These figures were also taken from the lodged EPC reports.



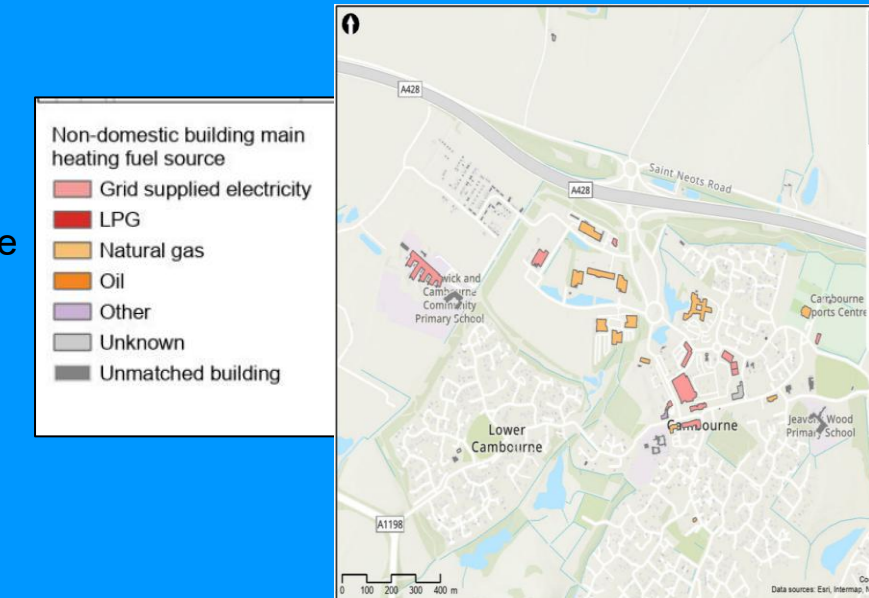
3 EPC Breakdown

48% of non-domestic EPC ratings in South Cambridgeshire are D or lower, and will need some type of energy efficiency upgrades to fabrics, lighting, systems or processes to align with UK Government targets of all buildings being EPC C. A higher proportion of buildings in the private sector (office, retail, hospitality etc.) are below EPC C, compared to the public sector.



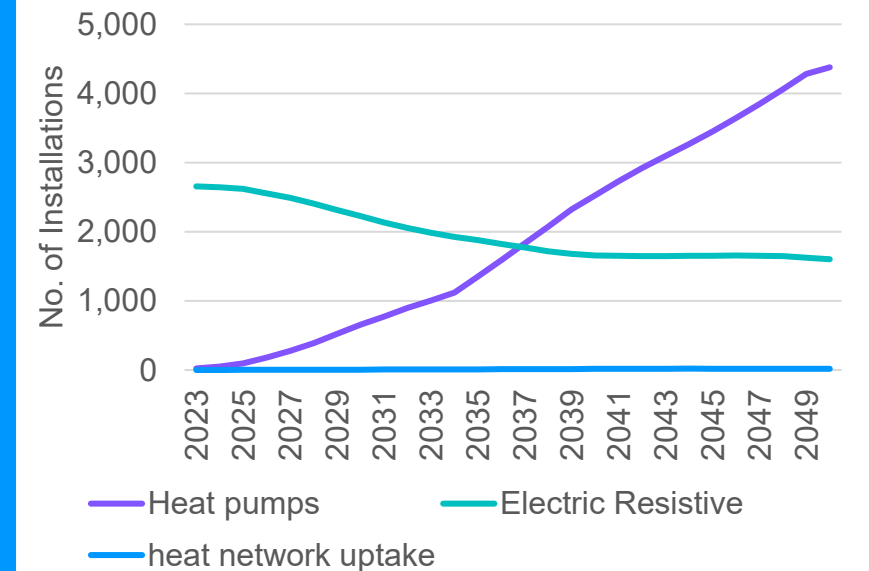
4 Building Clusters

Throughout South Cambridgeshire, there are clusters of non-domestic buildings predominantly using fossil fuels, as can be seen on the map. These could represent an opportunity to decarbonise via a heat network, or to reduce costs through shared procurements schemes or small-scale communal systems, depending on sufficient engagement occurring.



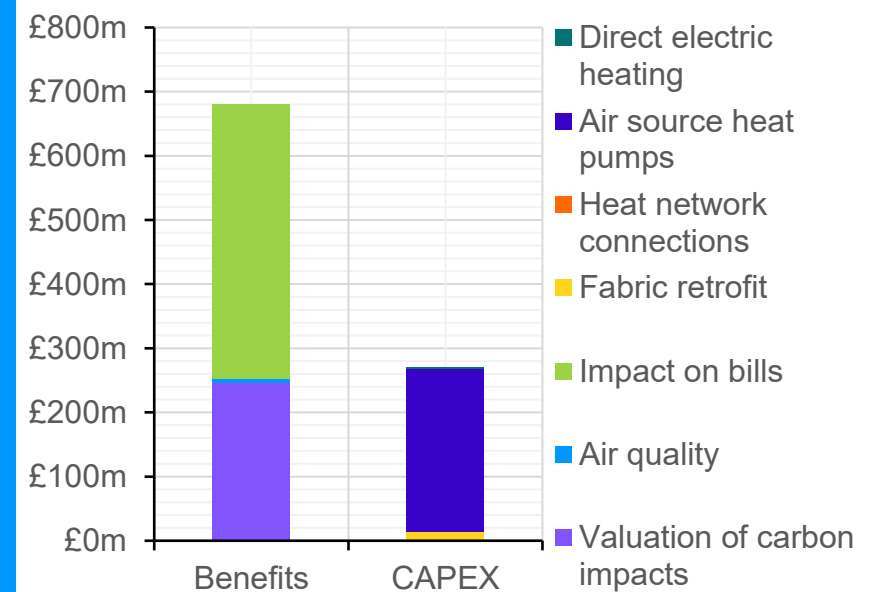
5 Heat decarbonisation projections

In the Holistic Transition scenario, air source heat pumps make up most of the projected heat decarbonisation in non-domestic buildings, with 180 heat pump installations per year on average. This scenario also assumed that several non-domestic buildings switch from their existing electric resistive heating technology, to a more efficient air source heat pump. There is minimal heat network uptake assumed in South Cambridgeshire. The data is cumulative.



6 Investment needed

Most of the investment required to decarbonise non-domestic heat consumption is for air source heat pump installations, costing £271m. These installations will create significant monetised benefits through reduced carbon emissions and savings on bills. Savings on bills occur when heat pumps are replacing existing direct electric heating systems which are less efficient, and carbon savings are predominantly driven by replacement of fossil fuel systems, which do not typically generate a bill saving.



What needs to happen

*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Transport

Current State (2023)

South Cambridgeshire is making progress on transport decarbonisation, with a growing uptake of electric vehicles across different categories. However, transport emissions remain moderate, reflecting continued reliance on private cars and limited public transport options. This underscores the challenge of reducing car dependency in rural areas.

Licensed vehicles in South Cambridgeshire grew 15.1% (2011–2024), with petrol and diesel dominating. EVs remain under 5% of licenced vehicles. Travel patterns remain highly car-dependent with about 79–81% of commuting trips made by private motorised vehicles. While switching to active travel or public transport will contribute to net zero, switching to EVs will be critical.



6,947 total number of registered electric vehicles.



219 existing publicly accessible chargers.



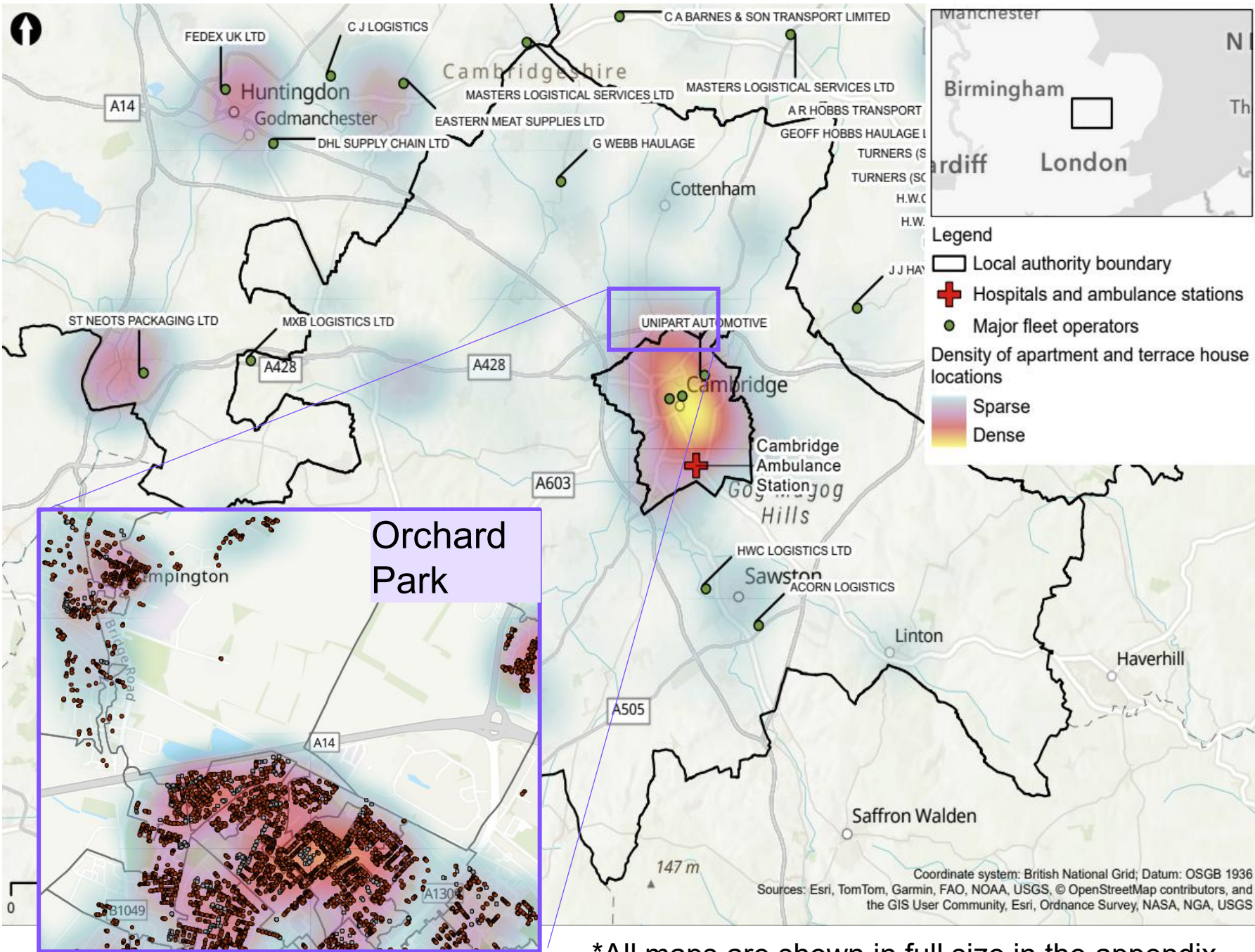
77 existing rapid or high-powered chargers (>50kW).

Source: 2023 Data from the UK Government Vehicle Statistics

Intervention Focus Areas

Spatial analysis indicated that flats and terraced housing are relatively sparse across the district, with only small clusters in some villages and a stronger concentration around Cambridge. Meaning the need to provide public charging infrastructure for blocks of flats or residents without off-street parking, is less in South Cambridgeshire than other districts. Orchard Park is the area estimated to have the highest need for public chargers (shown below). Communities such as Cambourne, Linton, and Sawston could be reviewed in more detail to identify suitable public charging solutions and ensure equitable access

A few major fleet operators are also present as shown below.



*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Scale of Change required

Detailed projections highlight the scale of infrastructure needed to support EV uptake across South Cambridgeshire under the most likely scenario, the Holistic Transition scenario.



12,913 publicly accessible chargers required by **2045**



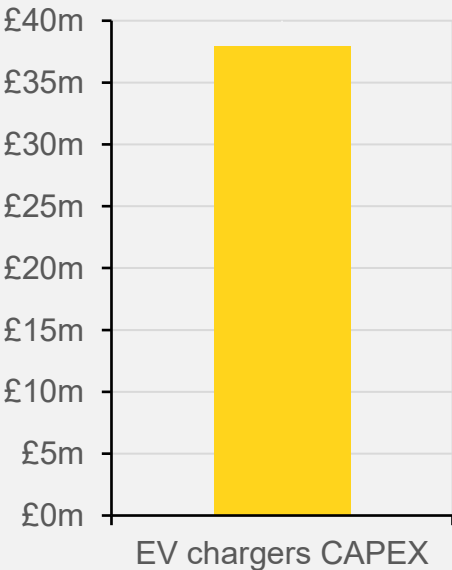
4,472 are rapid or high-powered chargers out of the above 12,913 required by **2045**



440 are chargers specifically needed for homes without off-street parking out of the above 12,913 by **2045**

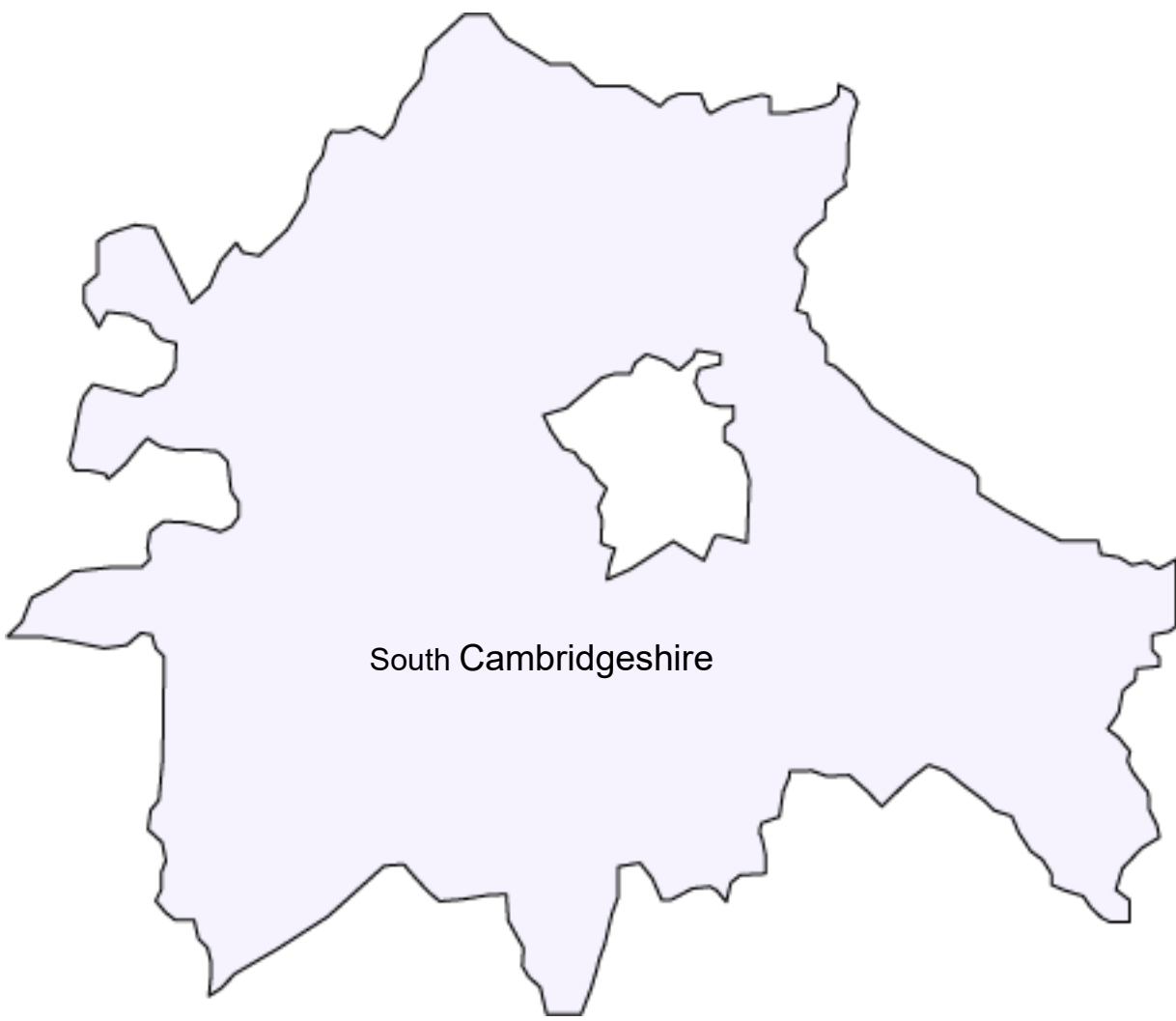
Investment needed

The estimated capital expenditure required for transport decarbonisation in South Cambridgeshire is significant, with public EV charging infrastructure alone projected to cost £38 million. Private EV charging (chargers on homes) are not included, as they will be funded by residents in a do-nothing scenario as wider EV uptake occurs. The benefits have not been presented, as these are associated with EV uptake rather than the charging infrastructure itself.



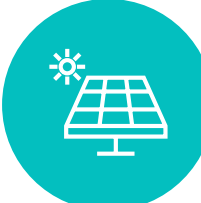
What needs to happen

Holistic Transition Pathway Ambition Summary

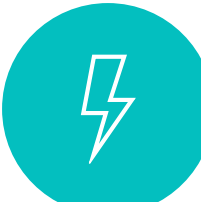


93.7%

Total emission reduction from 2023 to 2045



1,020 GWh
local renewable generation



2045 electricity demand is 1,470 GWh



13,040
publicly accessible chargers



136,490
electric vehicles



57,060 heat pumps installed in domestic buildings



8,770 electric resistive installations in domestic buildings



1,290 heat network domestic connections



5,460 heat pumps installed in non-domestic buildings



20 heat network non-domestic building connections

Glossary

Acronym	Definition
ADMD	After Diversity Maximum Demand
BUS	Boiler Upgrade Scheme
DESNZ	Department for Energy Security and Net Zero
DNO	Distribution Network Operator
BUS	Boiler Upgrade Scheme
EPC	Energy Performance Certificate
EV	Electric Vehicle
GWh	Gigawatt-hour
IDF	Infrastructure Delivery Framework
ktCO ₂ e	kilotonnes of CO ₂ equivalent
LAEP	Local Area Energy Plan
LSOA	Lower-layer Super Output Area
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LULUCF	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry
LSOA	Lower-layer Super Output Area
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MEES	Minimum Energy Efficiency Standards
MSOA	Middle-layer Super Output Area
MW	Megawatt
EV	Electric Vehicle
ONS	Office for National Statistics

[illegible]



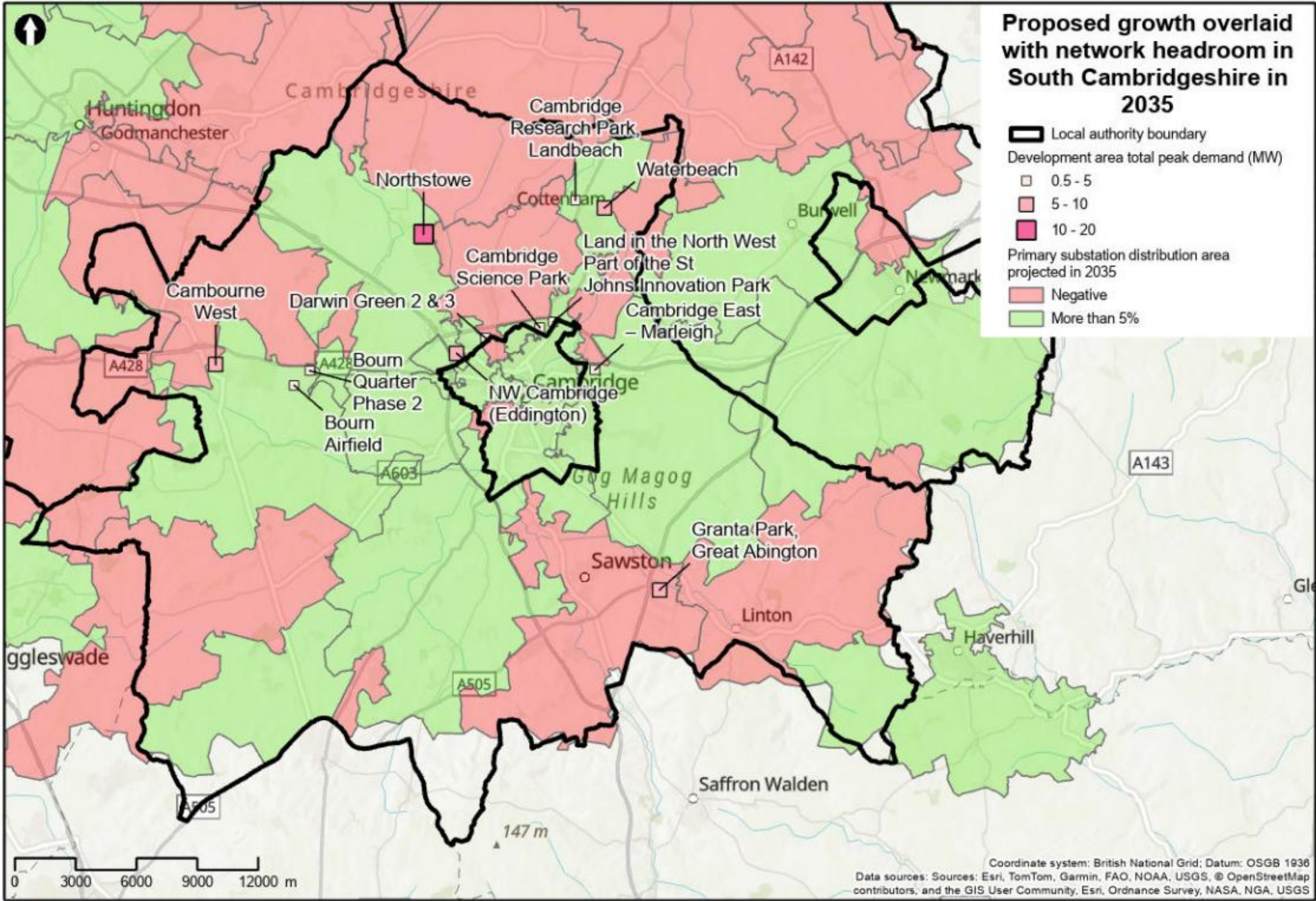
Appendices

Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

Proposed Development Overlaid with Projected Grid Headroom in South Cambridgeshire (2035)

This map shows projected grid headroom constraints in 2035, with future known development scaled by size.

Note developments are shown as a point (squares), and the actual area of the development is much larger.

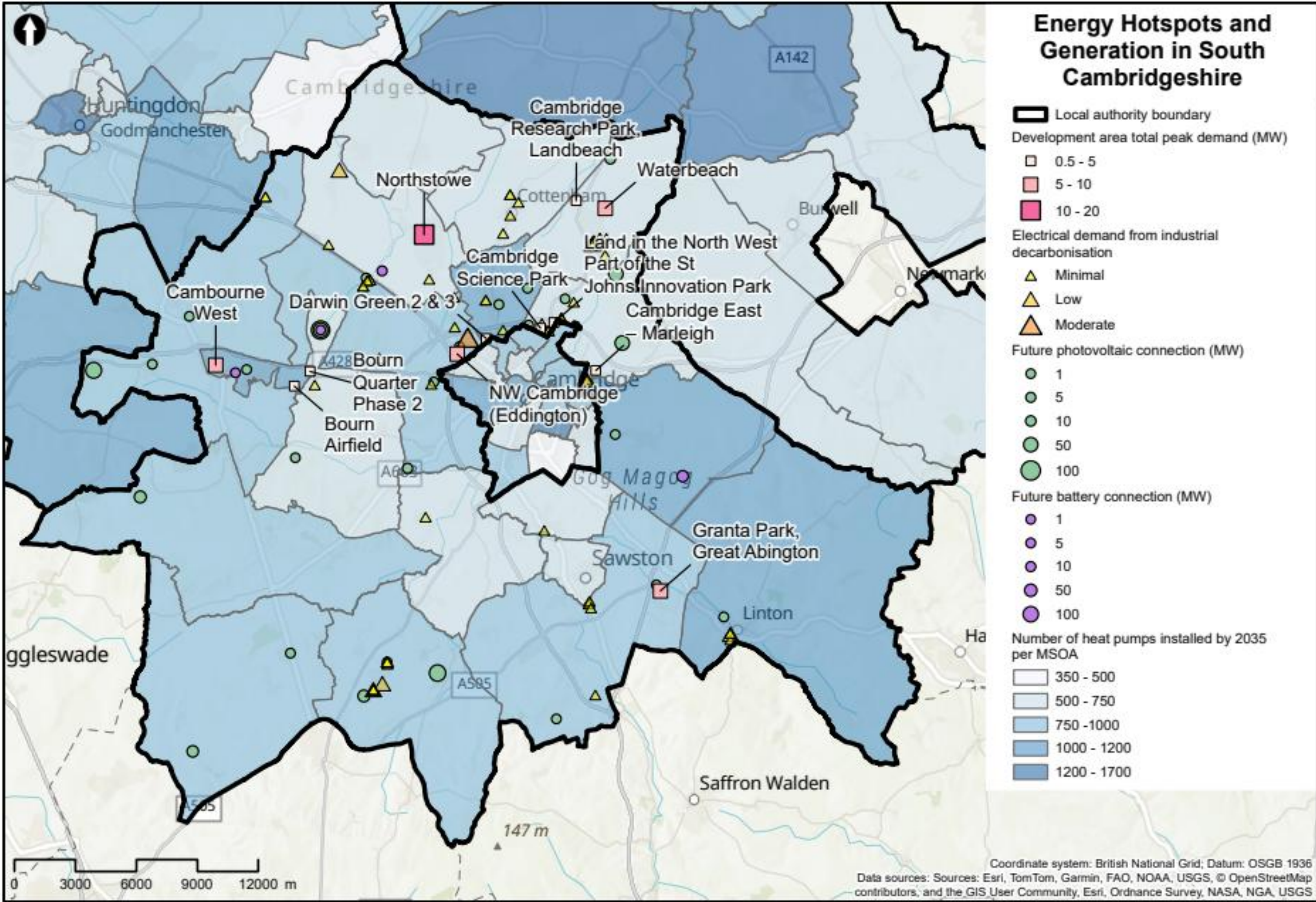


Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

Energy Heatmap and Opportunities

This map visualises where energy demand is growing from heat pumps, where industrial loads may electrify and therefore present large point loads, and future developments (growth).

Alongside future local energy generation and flexibility – solar and batteries – that are within the pipeline already are shown.

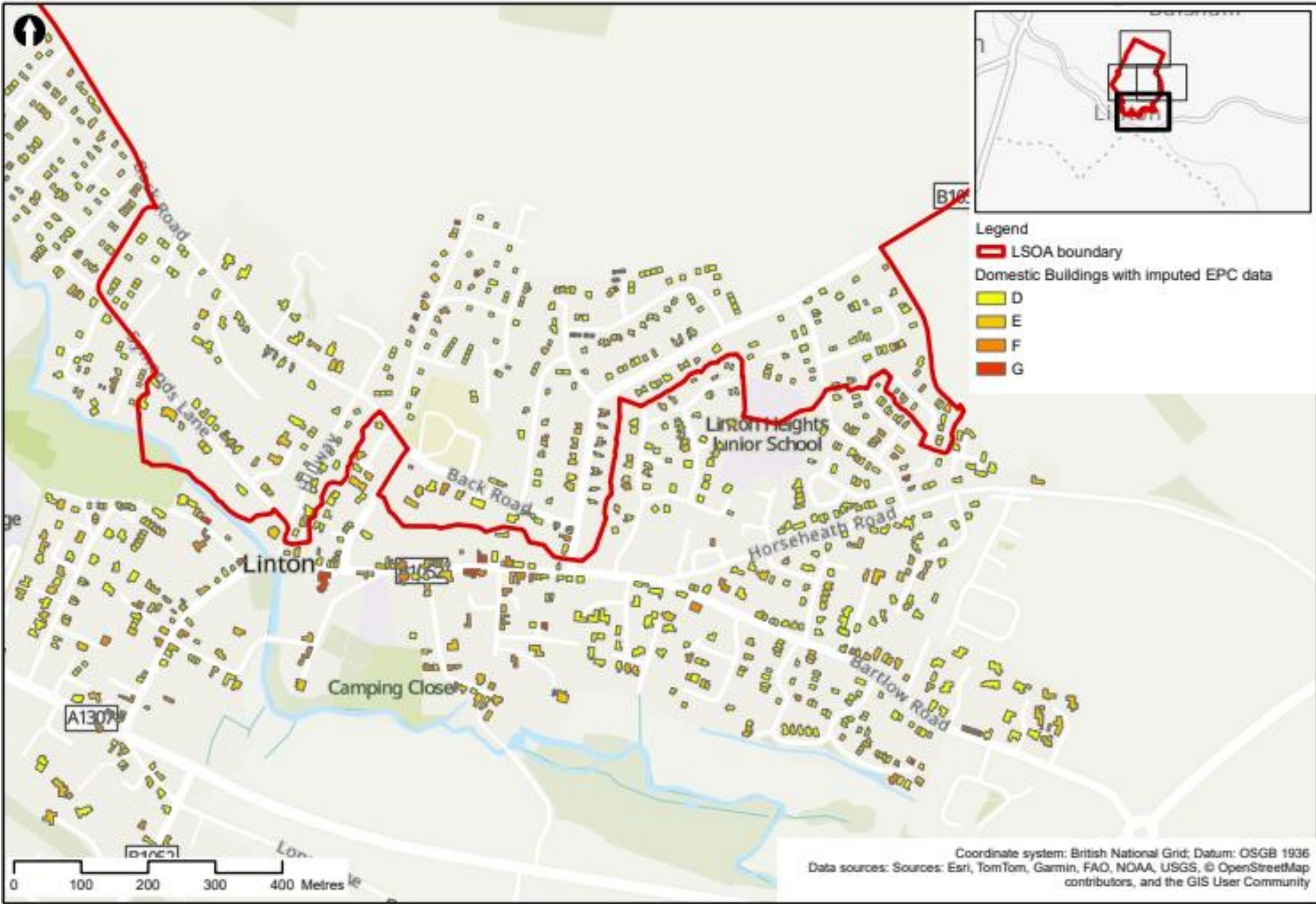


Domestic Building Fabric

Homes below EPC C per MSOA

This map shows the EPC ratings for domestic properties rated D or lower in South Cambridgeshire per LSOA.

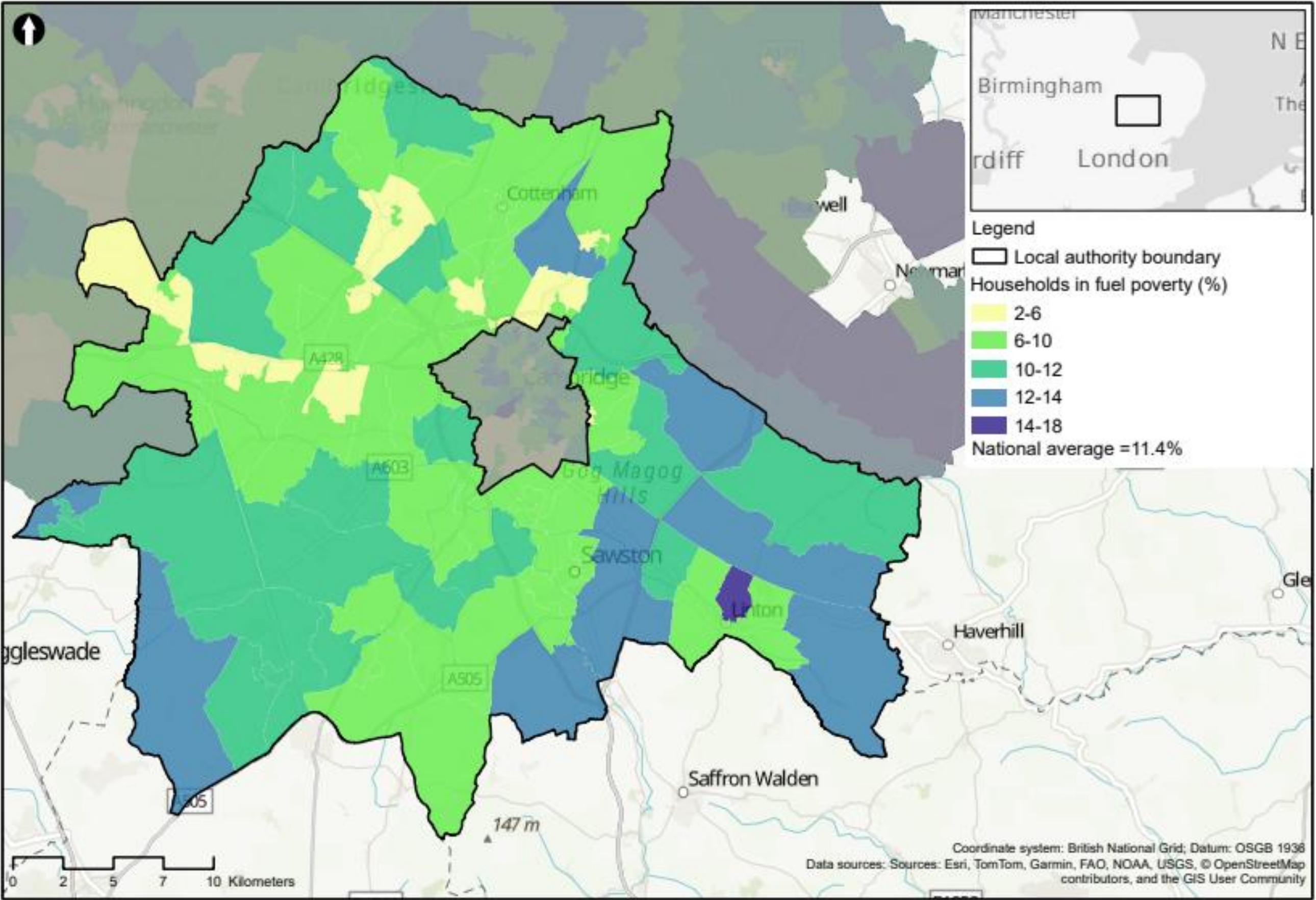
Note: this is imputed EPC Data and therefore is only accurate at an aggregate level by LSOA. The EPC rating provided for a given building (that does not already have a lodged EPC record) is a prediction, rather than a known quantity.



Domestic Building Fabric

Fuel Poverty

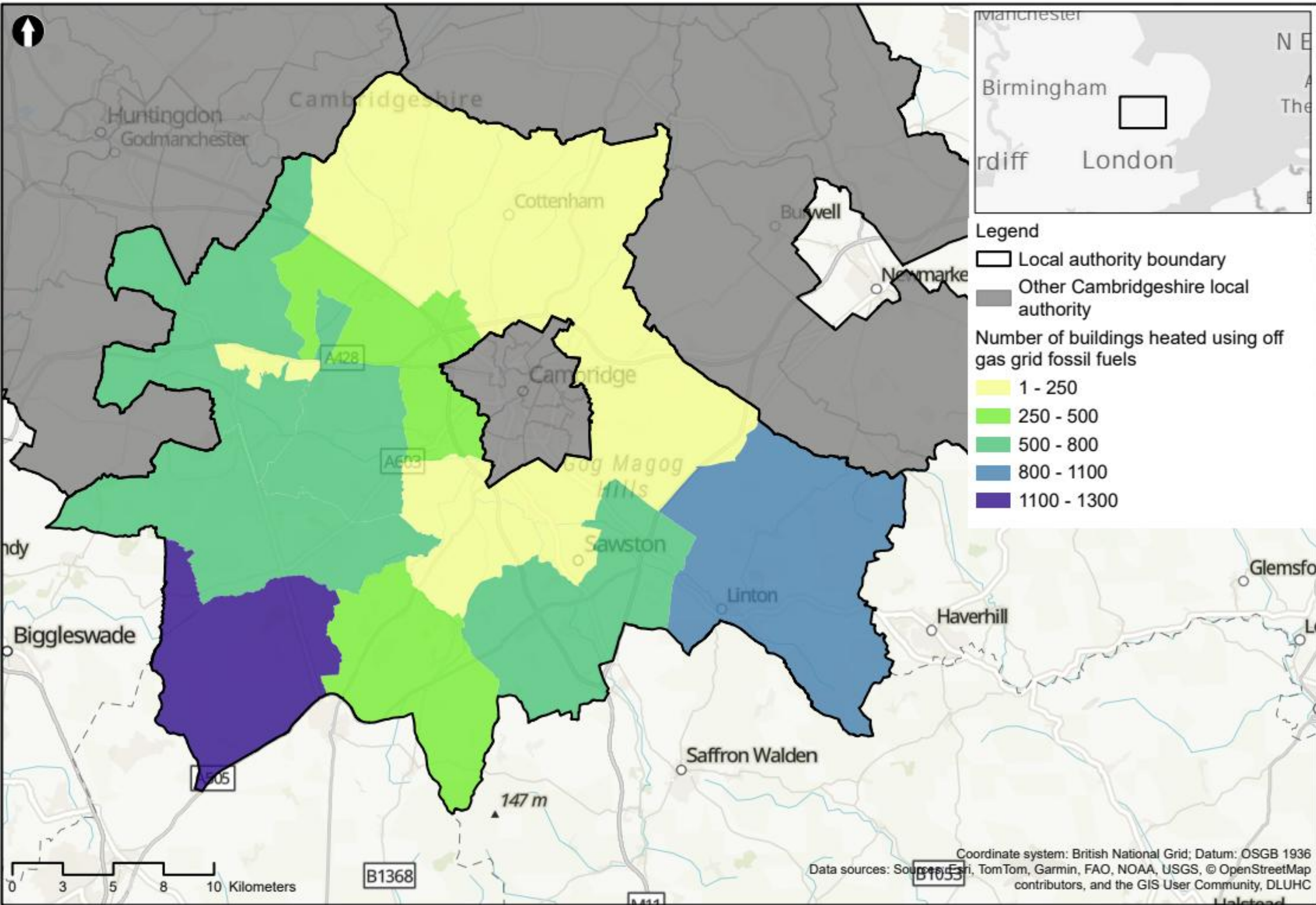
This map shows the percentage of household in fuel poverty in South Cambridgeshire mapped at LSOA level.



Domestic Building Heat Decarbonisation

Off Gas Map

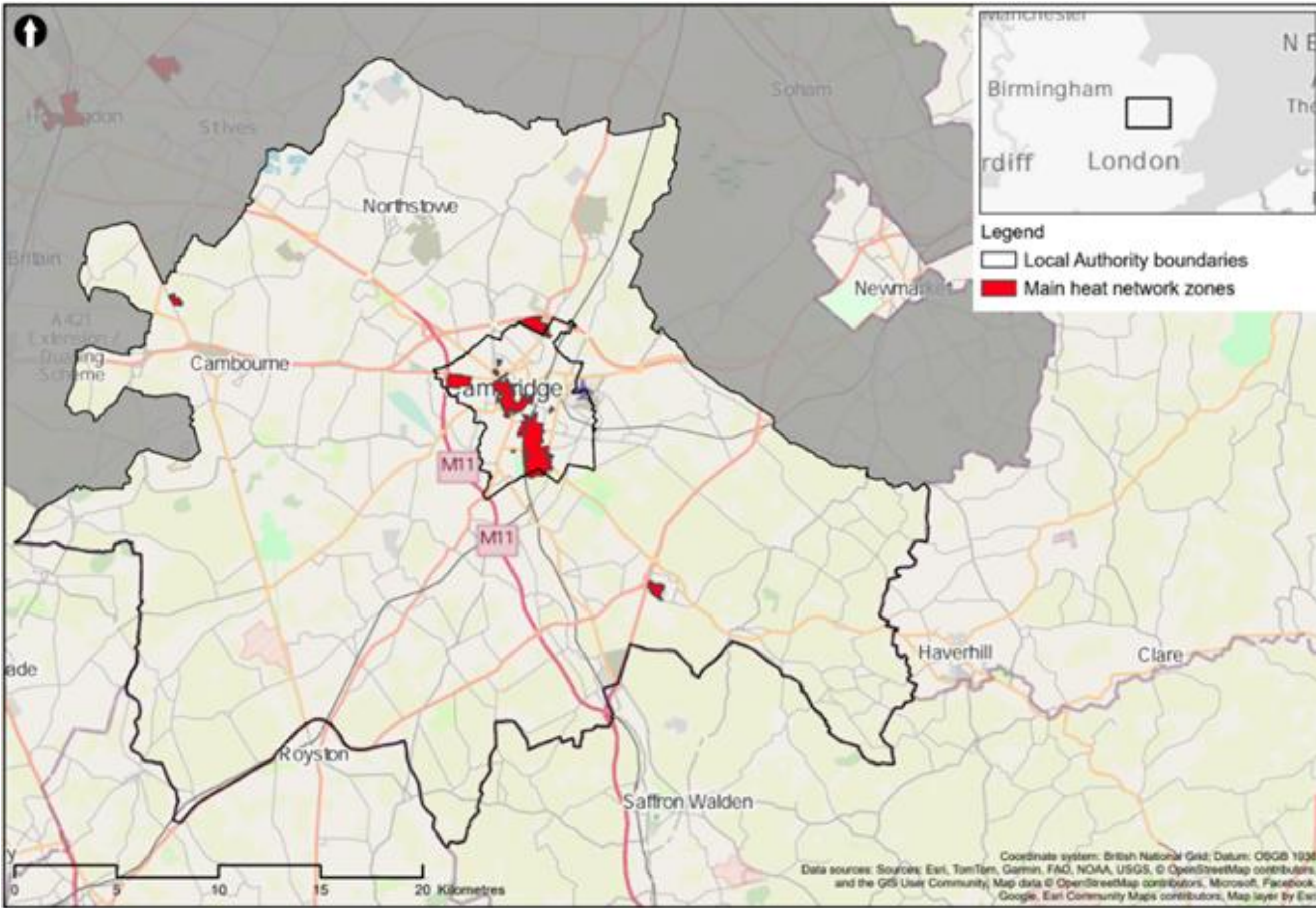
This map shows buildings heated by off grid fossil fuels per MSOA level.



Domestic Building Heat Decarbonisation

Heat Network Zones

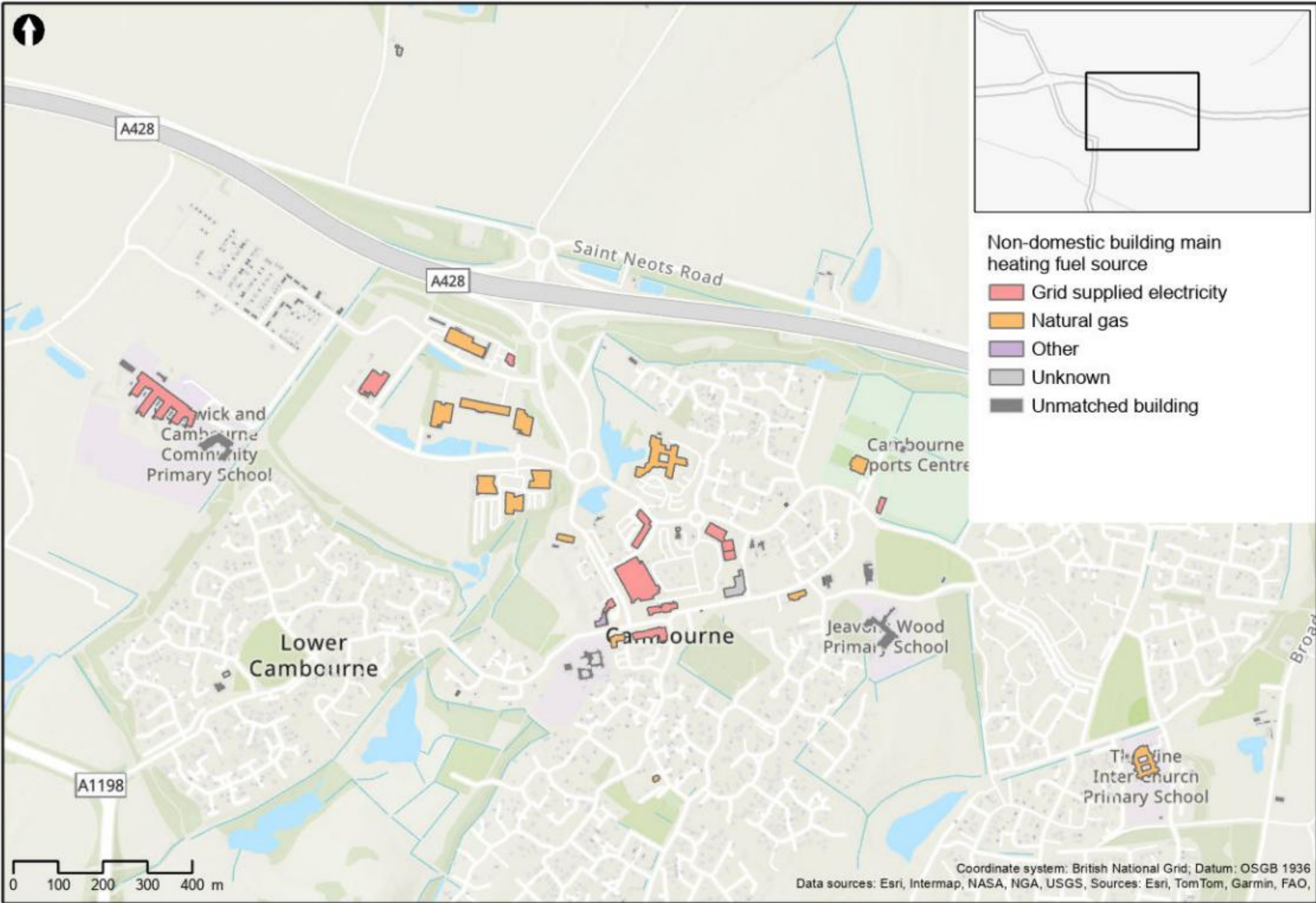
This map shows heat network zones in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.



Non-domestic Energy Efficiency & Heat Decarbonisation

Non-domestic fuel types

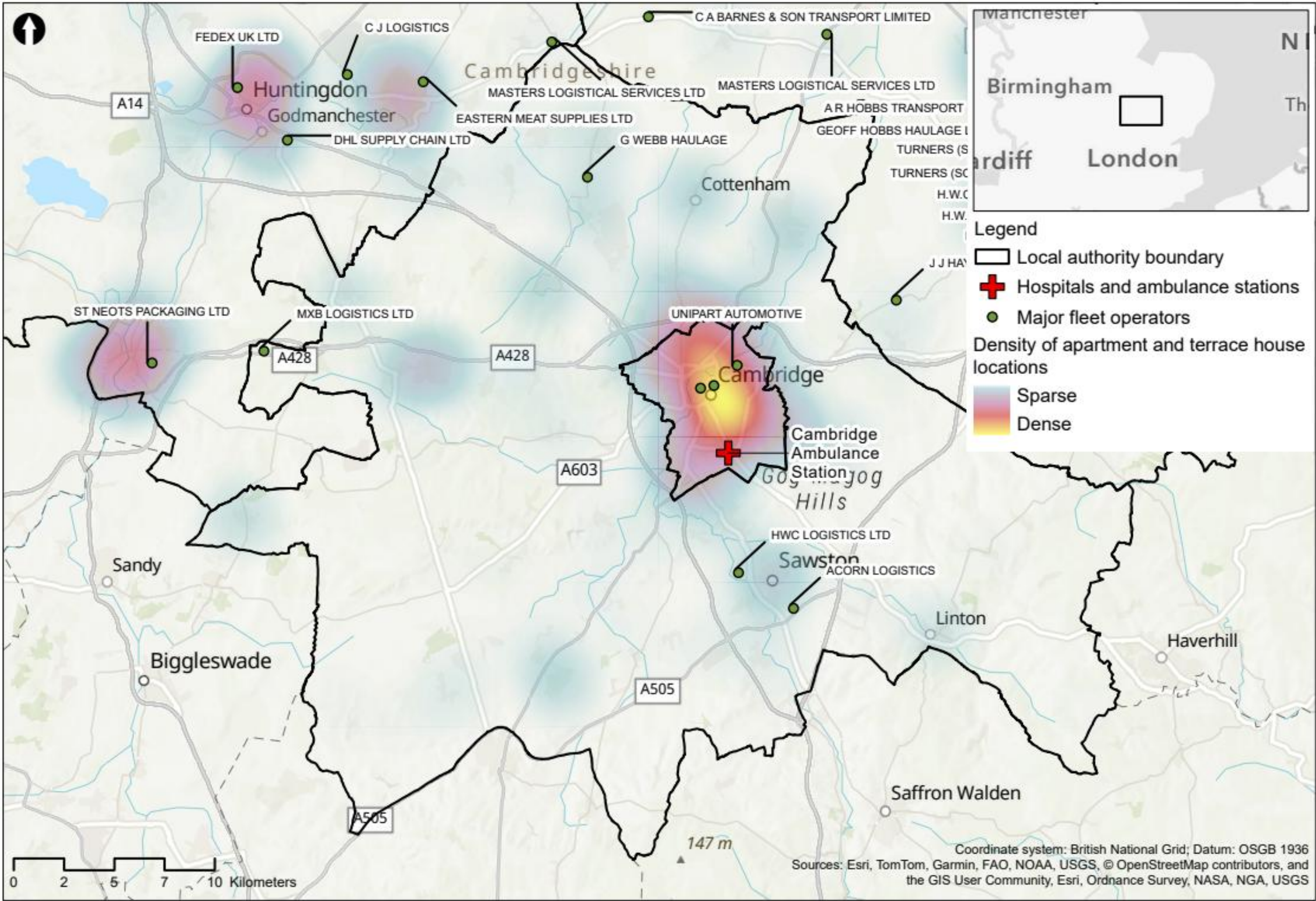
This map shows the fuel types of non-domestic buildings in Cambourne, South Cambridgeshire.



Transport

Transport Overview

This map provides an overview of transport-related factors, illustrating the distribution of apartment and terraced housing densities alongside the locations of major fleet operators, hospitals, and ambulance stations.



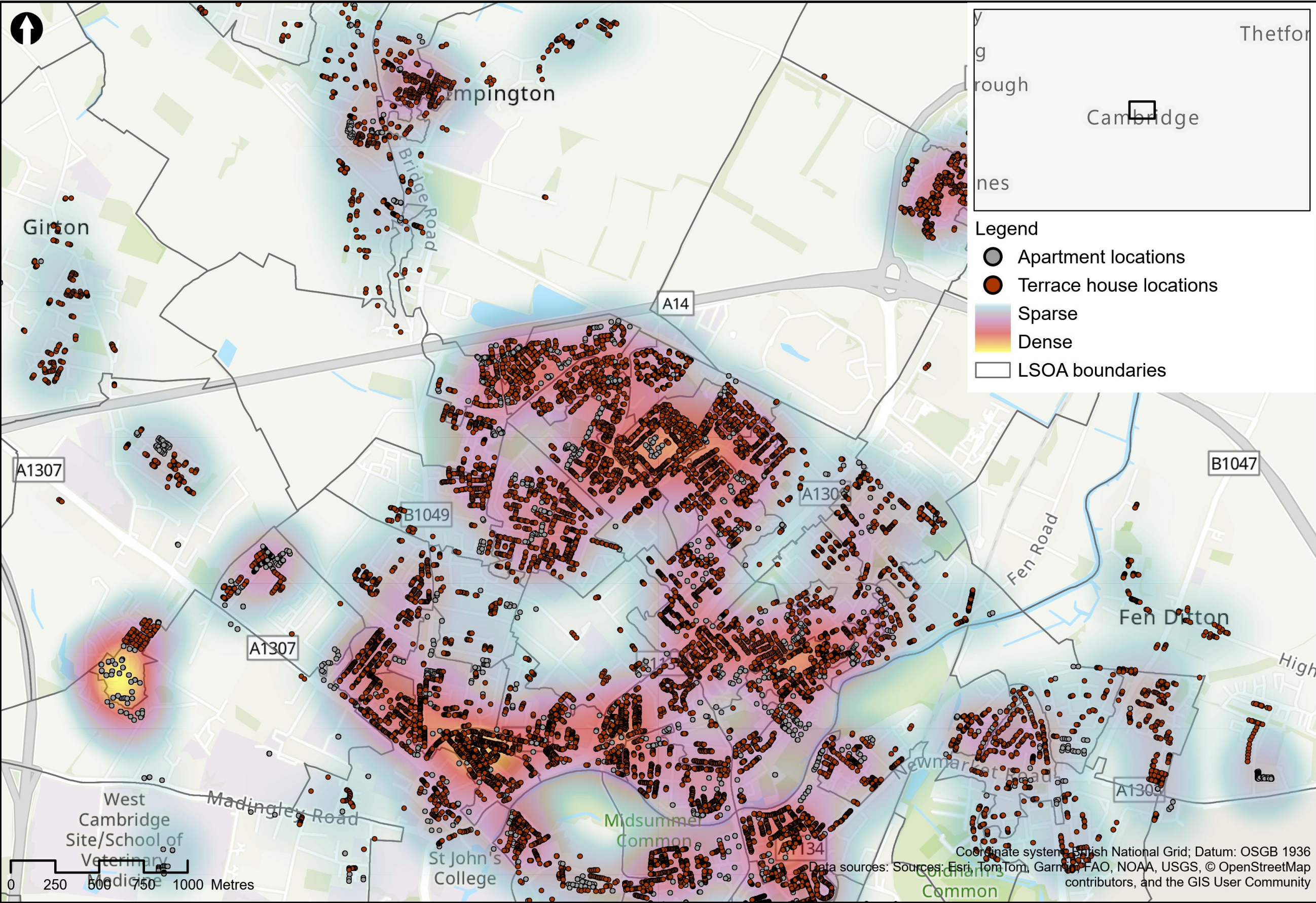
Transport

Transport Overview

This map provides a close up of the Northern part of Cambridge City, and importantly the Orchard Park LSOA (South Cambridgeshire 006H). It shows concentration of Apartments and Terraced housing, helping identify neighbourhoods which may benefit from public charging provision.

This location is considered to have a higher concentration of residents who lack off-street parking.

Map 2: Cambridge City, north



South Cambridgeshire Local Area Report

Version D – 03.03.26