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East Cambridgeshire Local Area Report

Version C – 03.03.26

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Document title	Authors	Checker	Approver	Date	Version	Purpose
East Cambridgeshire Local Area Report	Kelo Uchendu, Fergus Ross, Lesley Sibanda	Nick Jimenez	Luke Strickland	24.11.25	A	For Client and Steering Group comment
East Cambridgeshire Local Area Report	Fergus Ross, Lesley Sibanda	Nick Jimenez	Luke Strickland	13.02.26	B	Final Draft
East Cambridgeshire Local Area Report	Fergus Ross, Lesley Sibanda	Nick Jimenez	Luke Strickland	03.03.26	C	Final Draft

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 East 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.

East Cambridgeshire Local Context

Area Demographics (2024 data)[1,2,3,6]

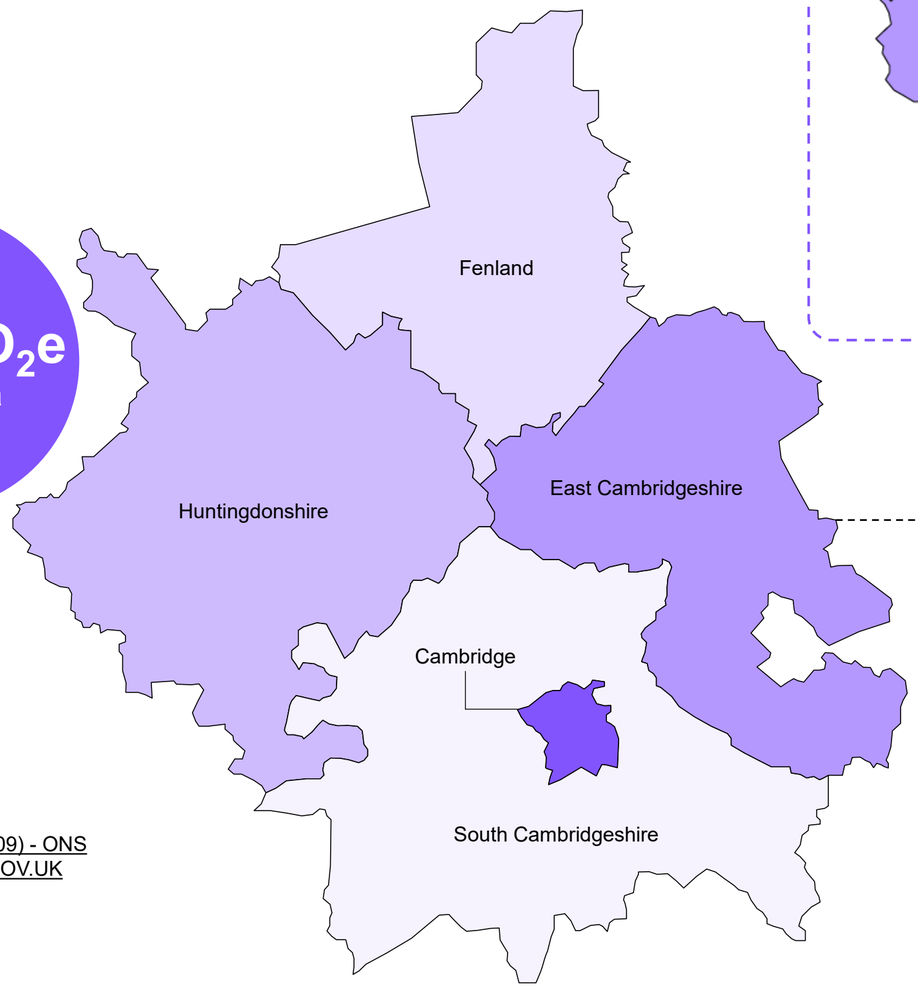
92,906
Population

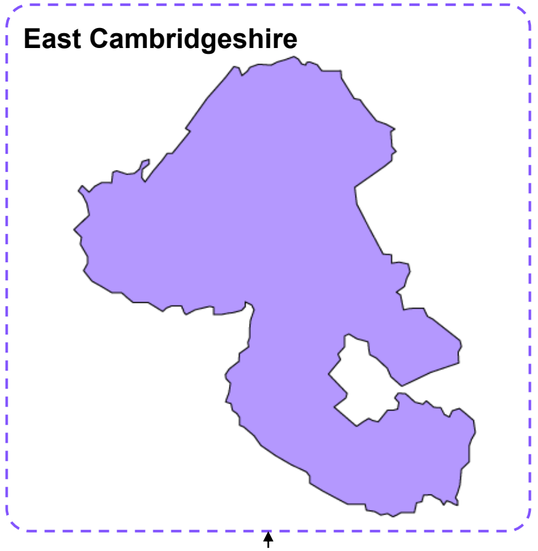
142.6
Persons per km²

651 km²
Land Area

15.6 tCO_2e
Per Capita

10.1 %
Households in fuel poverty in 2023





[1] Local indicators for East Cambridgeshire (E07000009) - ONS
[2] Sub-regional fuel poverty data 2024 (2022 data) - GOV.UK
[3] State of The Region Data Portal

Baseline statistics (2023)

380 heat pumps installed in domestic buildings

2,800 electric resistive installations in domestic buildings

80 heat network domestic connections

4 heat pumps installed in non-domestic buildings

0 heat network non-domestic building connections

80
publicly accessible chargers

2,500
electric vehicles

340 MW
renewable generation capacity

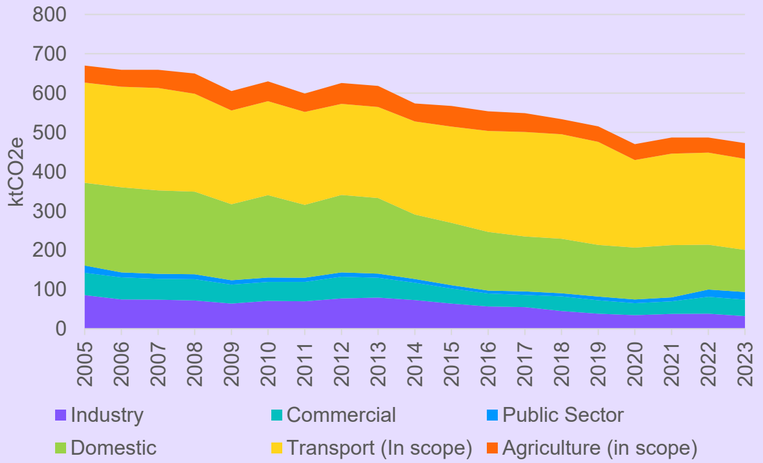
110 MW
2023 peak winter demand

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

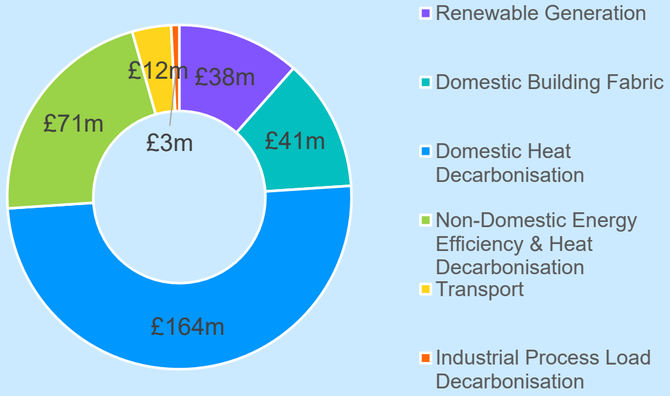
East Cambridgeshire Summary

Historical Carbon Emissions

East Cambridgeshire's in-scope[1] emissions have fallen by 29.5% 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 East Cambridgeshire, decarbonisation of domestic heat represents the biggest spend required, followed by non-domestic heat. All costs and benefits throughout show the additional spend against business as usual, and are presented in present value terms.

Key Priorities :

East Cambridgeshire is expected to experience earlier electricity network constraints than neighbouring districts, with limited primary substation headroom emerging in the early 2030s. Primary substations at Chatteris, Exning and Aldreth are likely to face capacity pressures, requiring early and focused engagement with UKPN to plan proactive reinforcement.

Rural areas of the district show high levels of fuel poverty and poor energy performance, particularly in priority MSOAs including Soham, Littleport and the outskirts of Ely. Targeted retrofit programmes are needed to improve building fabric and heating systems in these locations, with a focus on vulnerable households.

Improving the energy performance of non-domestic buildings is also a priority, particularly in South Ely, which has a high concentration of buildings currently below EPC C.

Although the district does not fall within any DESNZ NMR zones, areas of higher heat density and concentrations of public-sector buildings present opportunities for heat network development. These locations are well suited to further feasibility work or early stakeholder engagement, particularly where heat networks could support town-centre regeneration and public-estate decarbonisation.

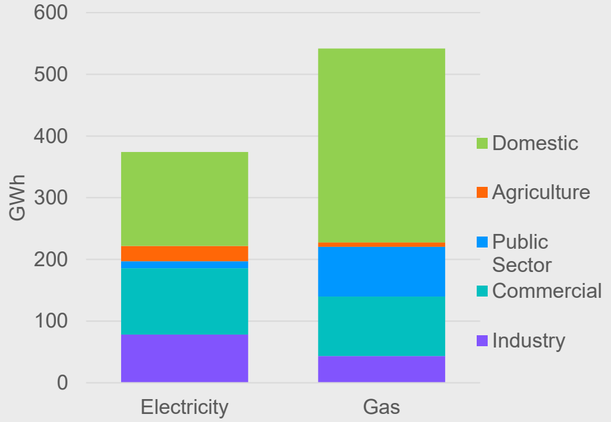
Industrial decarbonisation opportunities are present in Isleham, Fordham and Chippenham, where clusters of industrial activity will require a managed transition away from fossil fuels. Early engagement with site operators will be important to understand future electricity demand, opportunities for electrification and longer-term hydrogen readiness, and to ensure these requirements are reflected in network planning.

Energy, Decarbonisation And Grid

Baseline (2023)

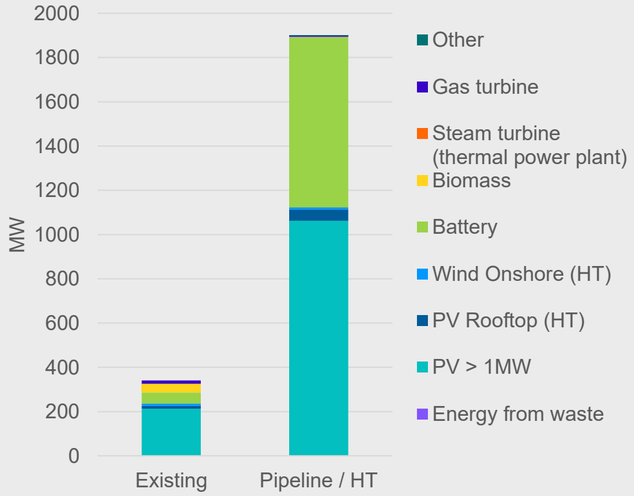
1 Electricity/gas breakdown per sector

East Cambridgeshire's gas consumption is a major contributor to overall emissions. Over half of all gas use occurs in the domestic sector, which should be a key priority for decarbonisation. Most of East Cambridgeshire's non-domestic gas consumption is in the commercial and public sectors. Electricity consumption is also dominated by the domestic sector, which accounts for 41% of total use. The commercial sector follows at 29%, with industry contributing 21%.



2 Local Generation

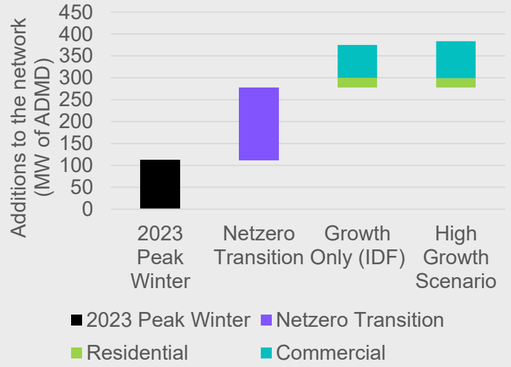
East Cambridgeshire is the highest contributor to Cambridgeshire's renewables, with 213 MW of operational Solar. This accounts for 34.5% of the County's current solar capacity. There is currently an additional 1061MW of solar and 770MW of battery storage in the pipeline. It should be noted that 74% of the solar pipeline is comprised of 2 schemes, and 52% of the battery pipeline is a single project.



What needs to happen

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, 10,309 new dwellings will be added, and 827,640m^2 of non-domestic floor space. In a high growth scenario this could be as much as 14,584 dwellings, if the area grows by as much as the Draft Local Growth Plan. This results in a tripling of current power demand if both net zero is achieved with growth. Note that the increase in a high growth scenario is minimal.



4 Grid Constraints and Headroom

East Cambridgeshire is served by eight primary substations, with some of them potentially exceeding their headroom in the very near future. The map (next page) shows some of the new development and net zero transition, that will rely on increased capacity at the existing primaries, indicating a strong need for proactive investment with UKPN if the electrical network is meant to keep pace with the energy transition.

Primary Substation	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035
Burwell Primary 11kV	4.5	4.42	4.28	4.15	3.90	3.83	3.66	3.34	3.19	2.95	2.67	2.47	1.83
Newmarket Primary 11kV	4.6	4.43	4.22	3.97	3.78	3.47	3.31	2.99	2.77	2.55	2.28	2.00	1.39
Ely Primary 11kV	10.4	10.01	9.25	8.56	7.72	6.77	5.89	5.02	4.19	3.28	2.37	1.23	-1.28
Chatteris Primary 11kV	0.5	0.19	-0.49	-1.16	-1.87	-2.77	-3.54	-4.38	-5.27	-5.98	-6.99	-7.91	-9.98
Soham Primary 11kV	7.1	6.81	6.33	5.68	5.14	4.51	3.84	3.07	2.54	1.77	1.11	0.40	-1.45
Exning Primary 11kV	-2.4	-2.51	-2.56	-2.65	-2.71	-2.77	-2.83	-2.92	-3.02	-3.11	-3.17	-3.23	-3.48
Aldreth Primary 11kV	-0.1	-0.38	-0.81	-1.28	-1.78	-2.29	-2.80	-3.40	-3.92	-4.61	-5.08	-5.63	-7.27
Littleport Primary 11kV	5.0	4.88	4.68	4.46	4.21	3.97	3.69	3.44	3.06	2.82	2.57	2.16	1.38

Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

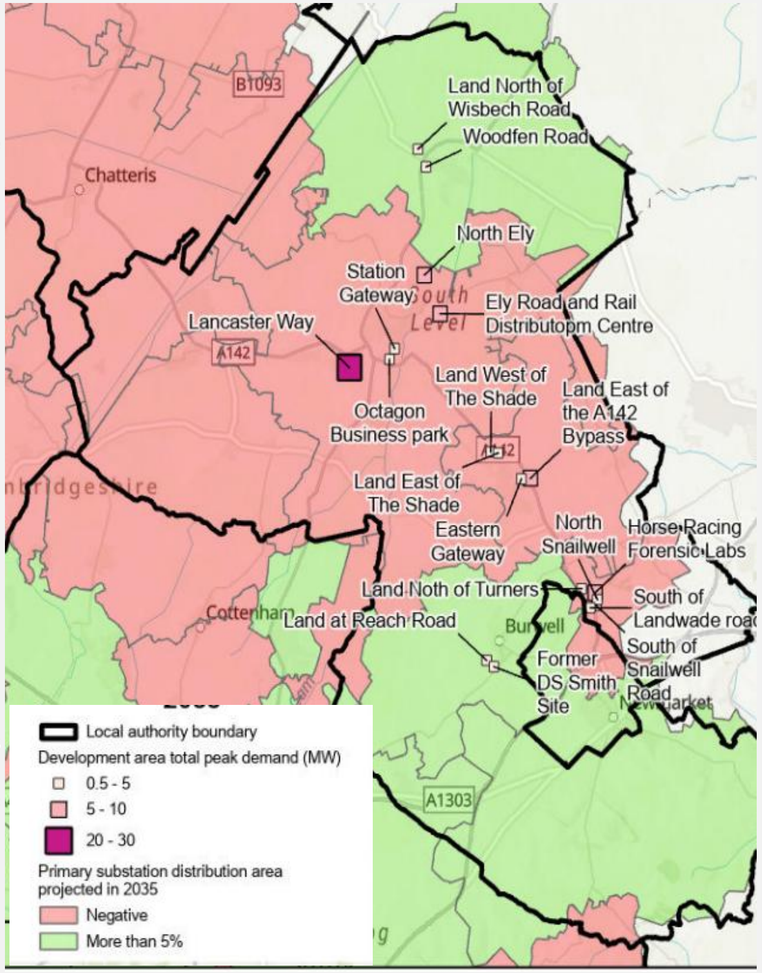
What needs to happen

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. A large contiguous area of the district lies in constrained zones with negative headroom. This indicates that substantial infrastructure reinforcement or smart solutions will be needed to support growth to 2035.

In contrast, areas such as, Land North of Wisbech Road an Woodfen Road, show positive headroom of more than 5%, reflecting parts of the local network with comparatively greater short- to medium-term capacity. These areas may offer more straightforward opportunities for new connections and early phases of development. However, these are surrounded by broader constrained zones, indicating limited flexibility across the wider network.

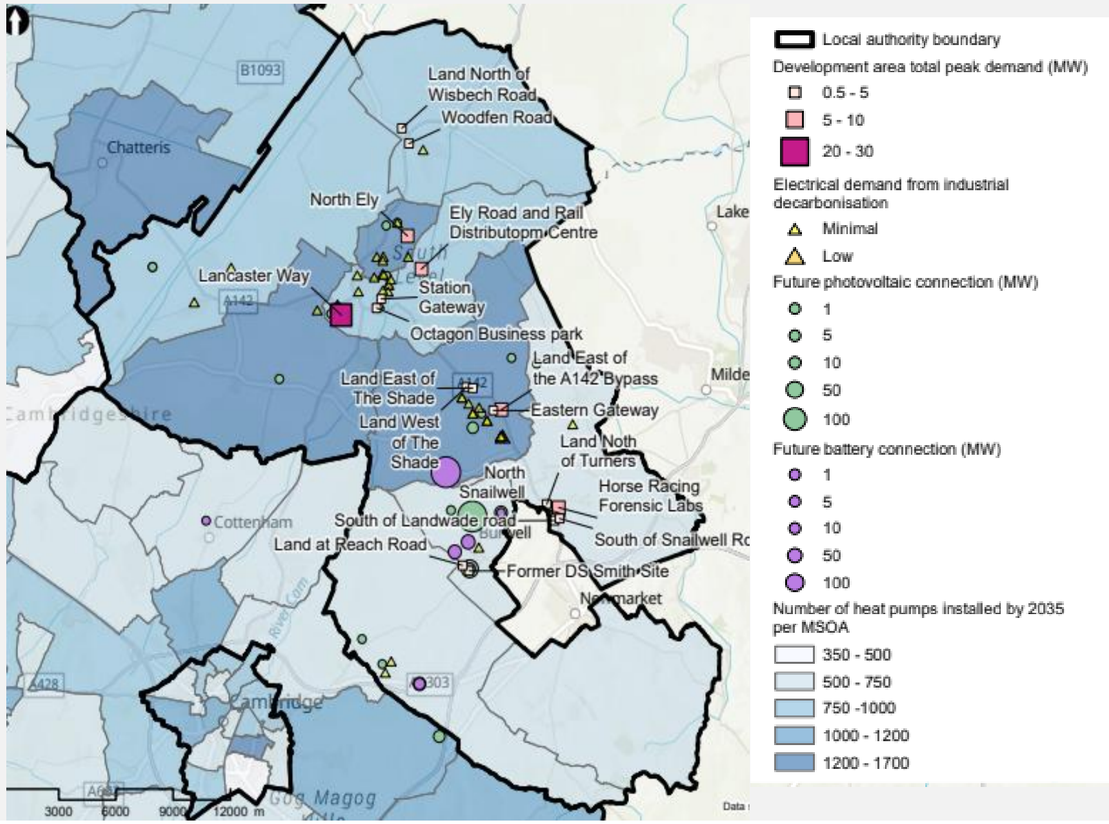


What needs to happen

2

Energy Hotspots and Transition Opportunities

East Cambridgeshire energy hotspots – from domestic heat transition, industrial process load switching, and new development – are shown overlaid by generation projects already in the pipeline. There are some overlaps where Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) or virtual PPAs could be facilitated, but generally we see that the majority of generation and storage in the pipeline is not located near the growth and industrial decarbonisation expected around Ely. The clustering of industrial decarbonisation (triangles) and some new developments (squares) offer some opportunities for community level infrastructure / partnerships.



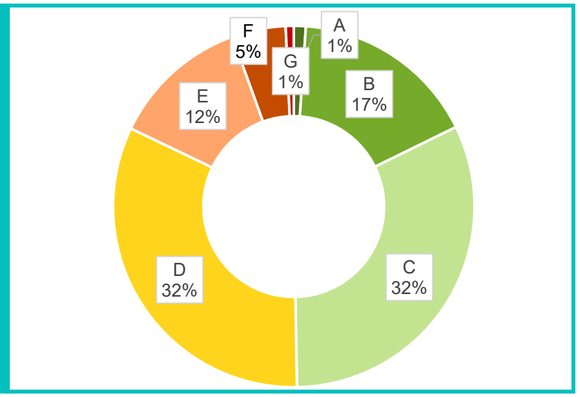
*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Domestic Building Fabric

Baseline

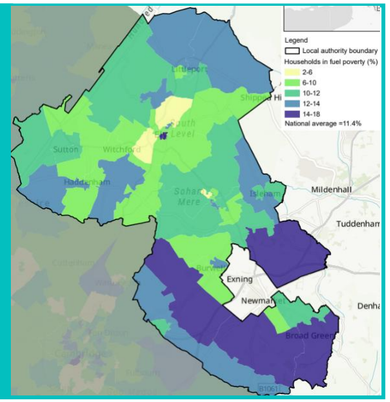
1 EPC rating (2025)

Slightly more than half of all homes in East Cambridgeshire currently have an EPC rating of D or lower and will require fabric and energy efficiency improvements to align with the UK Government target of all homes reaching EPC C (for rented properties by 2030 and being considered for owner occupied by 2035). These proportions are broadly aligned with county wide averages.



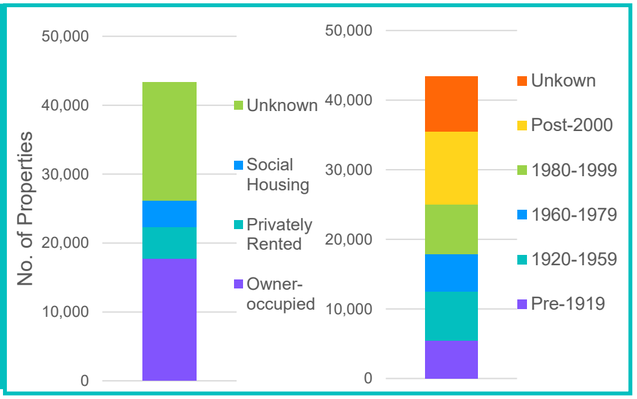
2 Fuel Poverty (2023)

Improving the fabric efficiency of domestic homes can help to reduce fuel poverty across East Cambridgeshire, through a reduction in the cost of energy bills. The areas with highest rates of fuel poverty include Fordham, Dullingham and The Swaffhams. The areas in darker 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 East Cambridgeshire is 10.1%, down from a peak of 13.7% in 2019.



3 Tenure & Age band (2025)

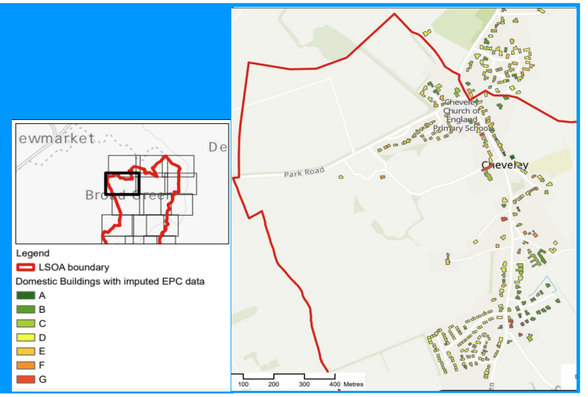
East Cambridgeshire has a similar tenure split to the County as a whole, with the majority of homes being owner occupied, and a relatively small rental sector covering less than a third of all homes with a known tenure. The age band of homes in East Cambridgeshire is relatively evenly spread, with a 35% of homes being constructed before 1960, but also 29% post 2000.



What needs to happen

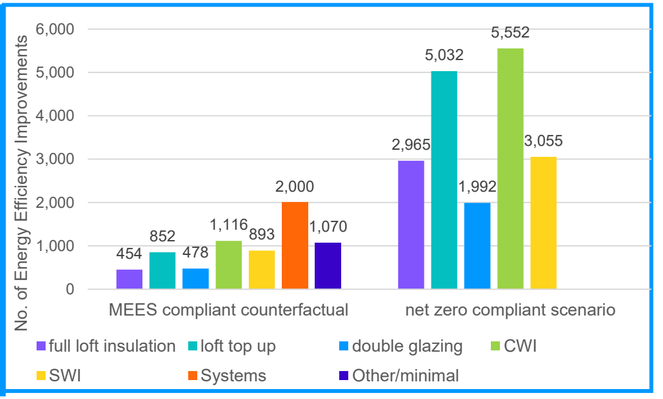
4 EPC Hotspots (2025)

The EPC ratings for domestic properties rated D or lower are shown for East 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.



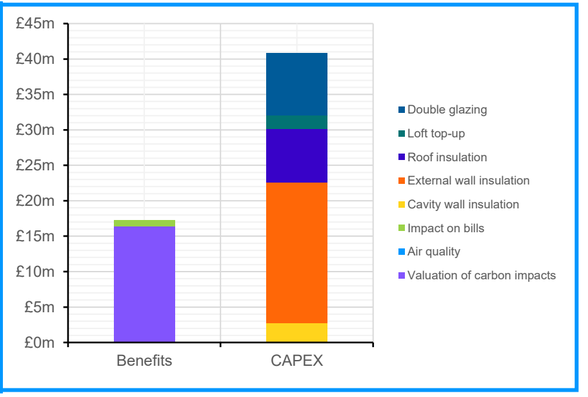
5 Fabric Upgrades Needed

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

£41 million of investment will be required to improve the energy efficiency of East 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.



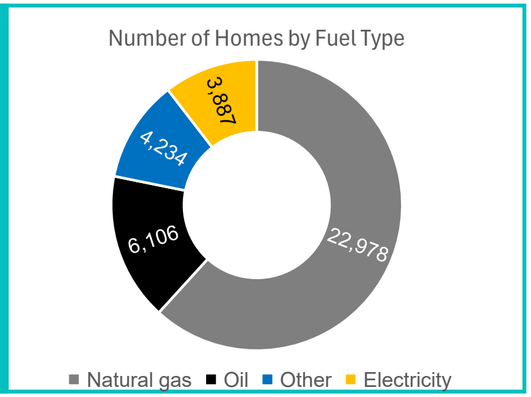
*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Domestic Building Heat Decarbonisation

Baseline

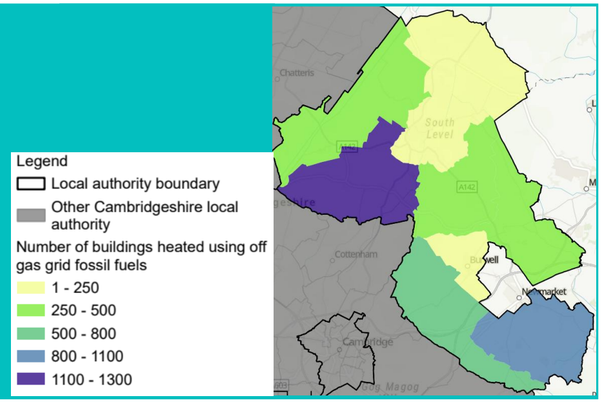
1 Fuel Type Breakdown (2025)

Around 87% of all homes in East Cambridgeshire currently 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



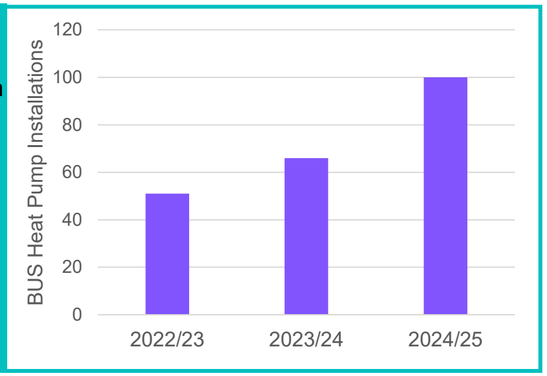
2 Off gas grid MSOAs (2025)

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 Haddenham and Stratham areas, have the highest numbers of homes currently using oil or other non natural gas fossil fuels.



3 Heat Pump Uptake

Heat pump uptake in East Cambridgeshire has been gradual and remains below the pace needed to meet decarbonisation goals, though uptake is steadily increasing. 100 heat pumps were installed through the Boiler Upgrade Scheme last financial year. However, with an estimated 2,200 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.



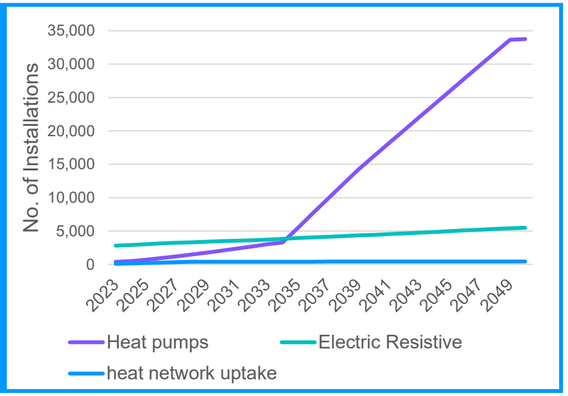
What needs to happen

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, based on linear heat density analysis. There were no zones identified in East Cambridgeshire, however that does not mean that there are no viable heat networks, as evidence by the operational Swaffham Prior heat network, which delivers low carbon heat to nearly 300 homes and community buildings.

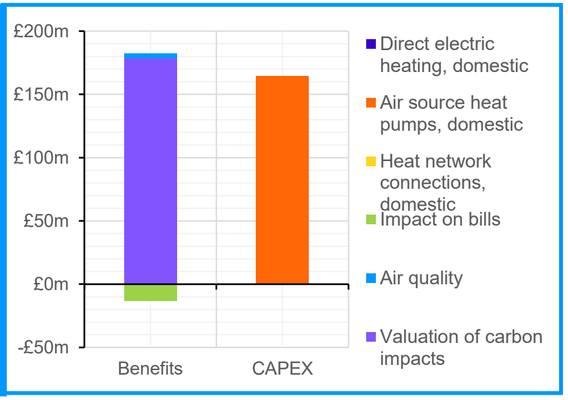
5 Heat decarbonisation projections

The modelled holistic transition net zero scenario has East Cambridgeshire decarbonising space heating predominantly through air source heat pumps. Some electric resistive uptake in homes that may not be suitable for a heat pump. Minimal heat network uptake is assumed in East Cambridgeshire. Values shown in the graph are cumulative.



6 Investment needed

. The majority of the investment required to decarbonise domestic heat consumption is for air source heat pump installations, with £165 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 household in East Cambridgeshire



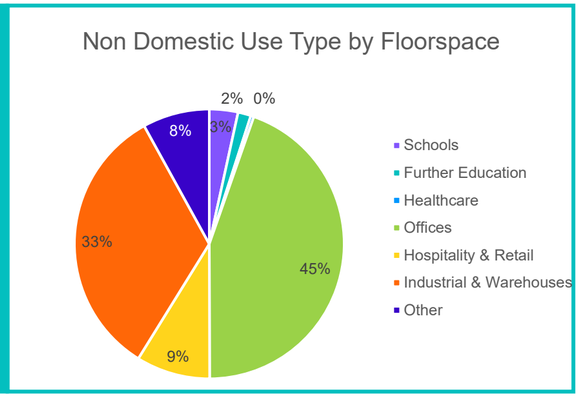
*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Non-domestic Energy Efficiency & Heat Decarbonisation

Baseline

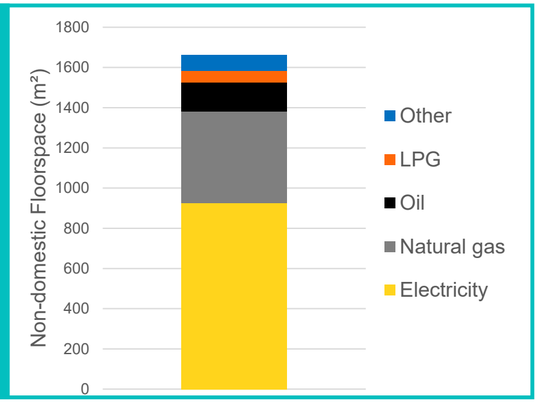
1 Primary Use by floor area

Offices dominate the non-domestic floorspace, accounting for roughly 45% of the total. The second and third most common uses are Industrial & Warehouses (33%) and Hospitality & Retail (9%). There is comparatively less floorspace used in the healthcare or “other” categories compared to the other districts. The data shown here is from lodged EPC reports, which account for 47% of non-domestic buildings in East Cambridgeshire.



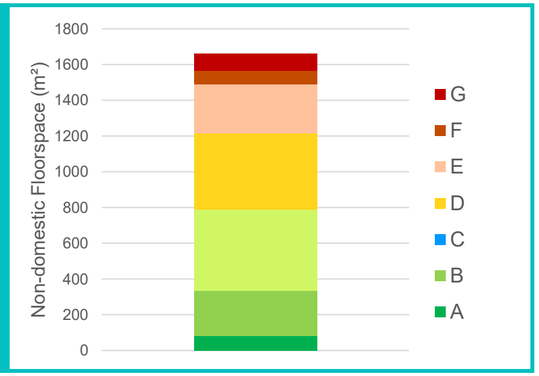
2 Fuel type breakdown

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. 43% are still using fossil fuels and will need to decarbonise their heat supply. Rural buildings using oil or LPG should be a priority for heat decarbonisation, due to the high carbon factors for those fuel types. These figures were also taken from lodged EPC reports



3 EPC Breakdown

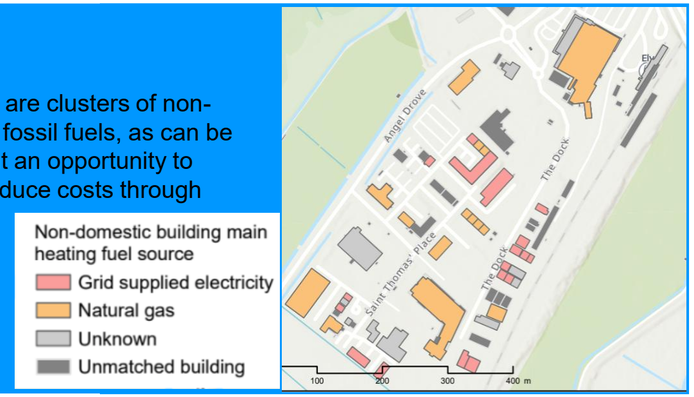
52% of non-domestic EPC ratings in East Cambridgeshire are D or lower and will need some type of energy efficiency upgrades to fabrics, lighting, systems or processes to align with UK Government targets of all buildings being EPC C. A higher proportion of buildings in the private sector (office, retail, hospitality etc.) are below EPC C, compared to the public sector.



What needs to happen

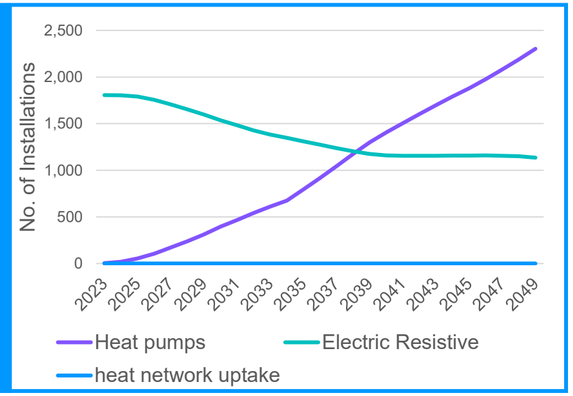
4 Building Clusters

Throughout East 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.



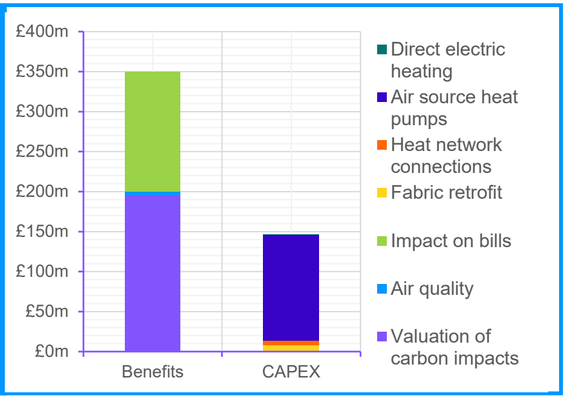
5 Heat decarbonisation projections

In the Holistic Transition scenario, air source heat pumps make up most of the projected heat decarbonisation in non-domestic buildings, with 92 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.



6 Investment needed

Most of the investment required to decarbonise non-domestic heat consumption is for air source heat pump installations, costing around £65m. 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.



*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

Transport

Baseline (2023)

Current State (2023)

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

Licensed vehicles in East Cambridgeshire grew 19.3% between 2011 and 2024, with petrol and diesel dominating. EVs account for only around 3.2% of all licensed vehicles. Travel patterns remain highly car-dependent with about 84% 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.

2,517 total number of registered electric vehicles.

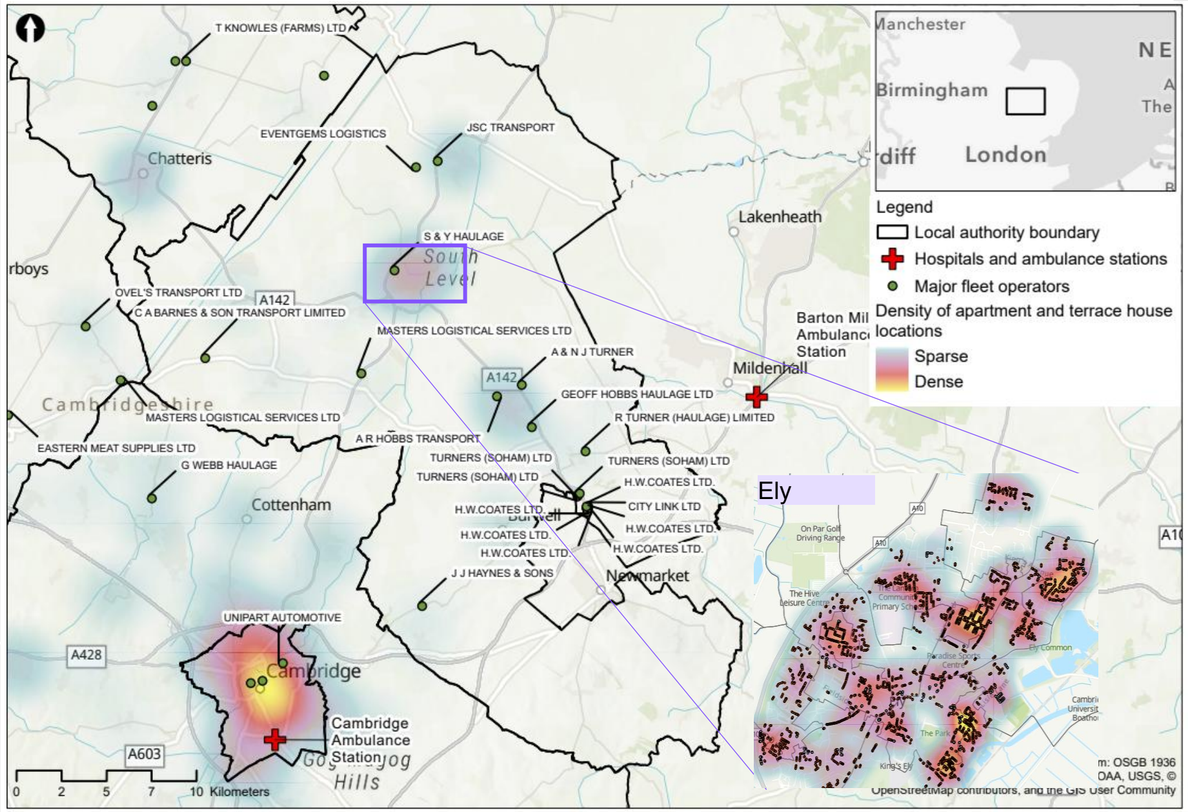
75 existing publicly accessible chargers.

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

Source: 2023 Data from the UK Government Vehicle Statistics

Intervention Focus Areas

Spatial analysis identifies urban areas where public EV charging may be needed to facilitate EV uptake among those without off-street parking. Areas such as Ely City Centre and Soham High Street are estimated to have the highest levels of need for public charging (as illustrated below). These locations could therefore be prioritised for more detailed assessment to identify appropriate public charging solutions and ensure equitable across communities. As can be seen, there are several fleet operators in the district, so engagement with businesses will be key to determine whether ultra-rapid hub charging is needed or slower overnight charging infrastructure at depots. A few major fleet operators are shown below.



*All maps are shown in full size in the appendix

What needs to happen

Scale of Change required

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

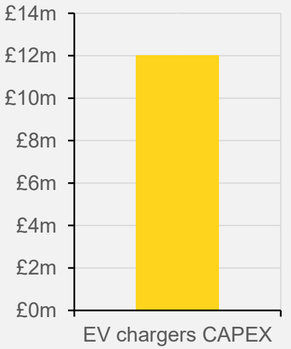
7,153
publicly accessible chargers required by **2045**

570
are rapid or high-powered chargers out of the above 7,153 required by **2045**

285
are chargers specifically needed for homes without off-street parking out of the above 7,153 by **2045**

Investment needed

The estimated capital expenditure required for transport decarbonisation in East Cambridgeshire is significant, with public EV charging infrastructure alone projected to cost £12 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.



Holistic Transition Pathway Ambition Summary

93.7% **Total county-wide emission reduction from 2023 to 2045**

950 GWh
local renewable generation

2045 electricity demand is **580 GWh**

7,180
publicly accessible chargers

74,010
electric vehicles

33,750 heat pumps installed in domestic buildings

5,960 electric resistive installations in domestic buildings

440 heat network domestic connections

3,170 heat pumps installed in non-domestic buildings

0 heat network non-domestic building connections

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

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

Acronym	Definition
PV	Photovoltaic
tCO$_2$e	tonnes of CO_2 equivalent
UK	United Kingdom
UKPN	UK Power Networks

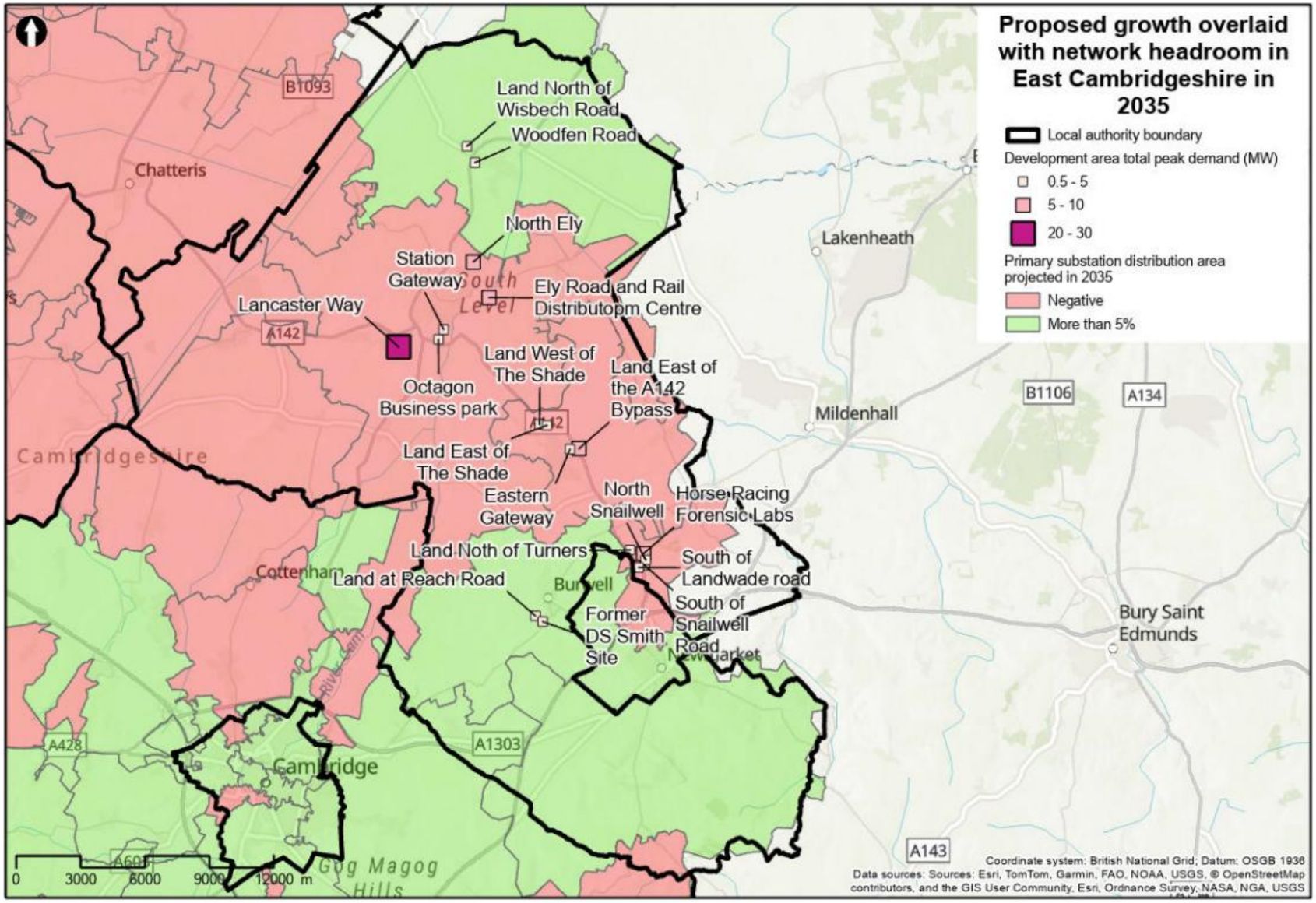
Appendices

Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

Proposed Development Overlaid with Projected Grid Headroom in East 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.



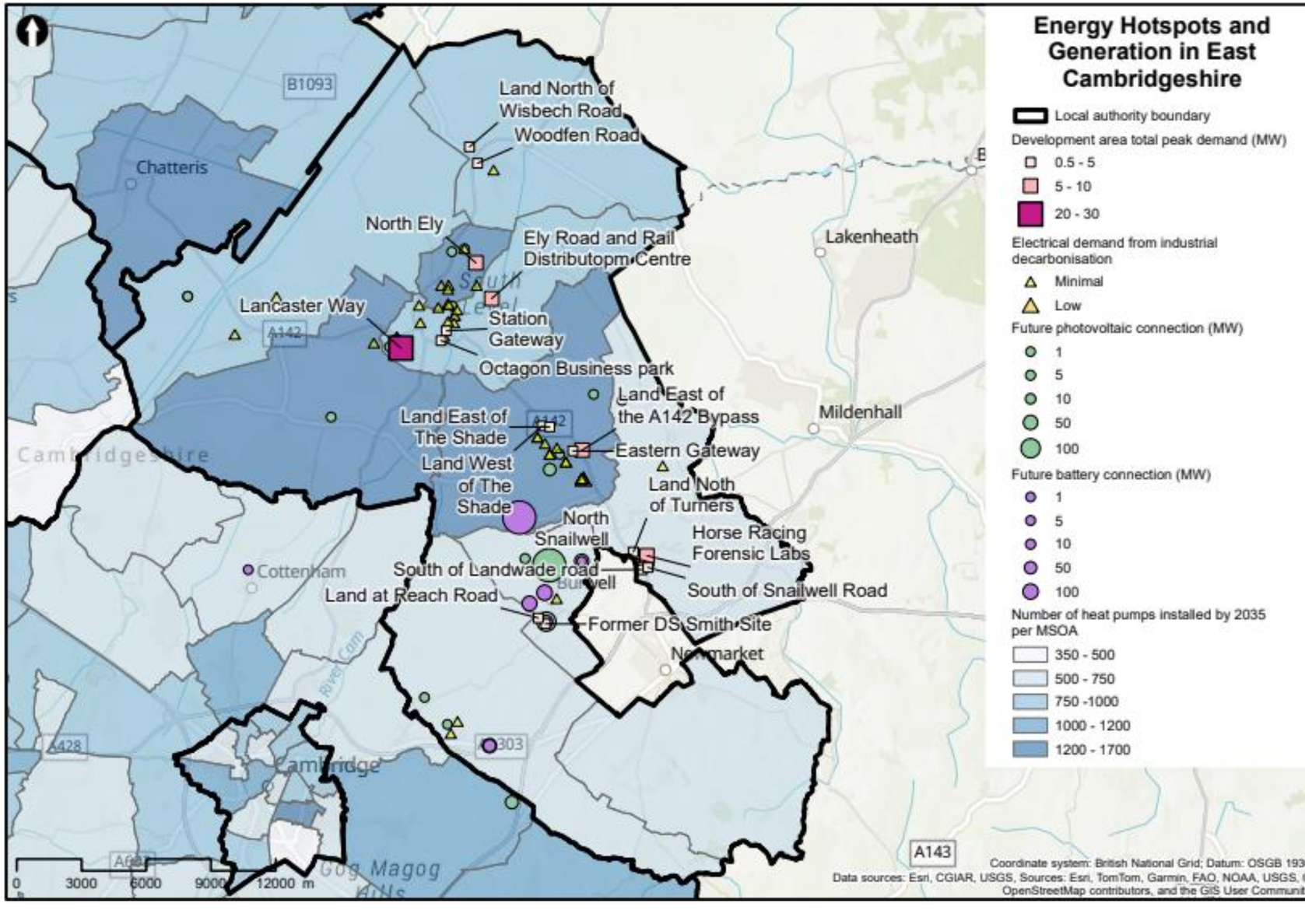
Energy Hotspots And Transition Priorities

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.

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

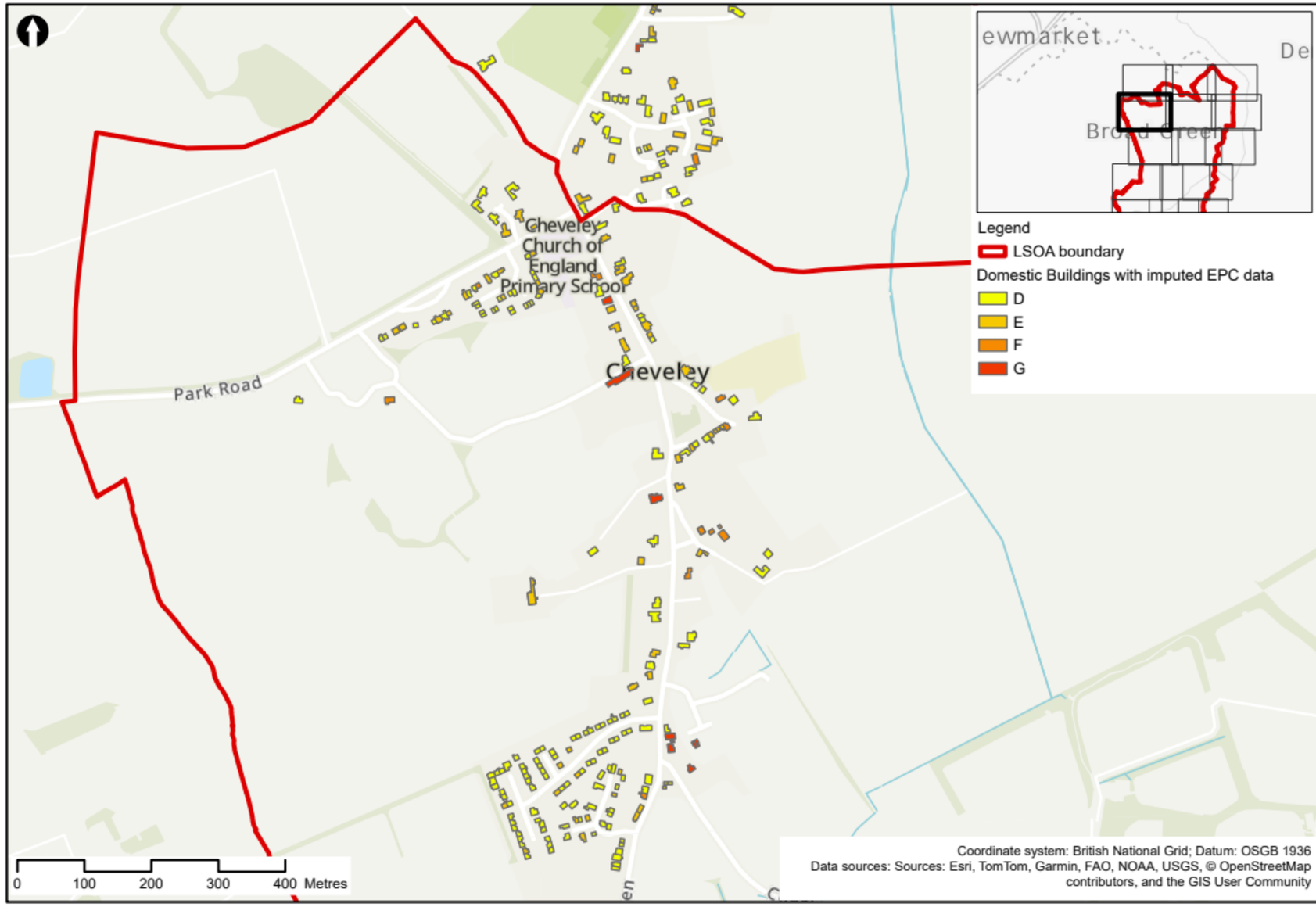


Domestic Building Fabric

Homes below EPC C per MSOA

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

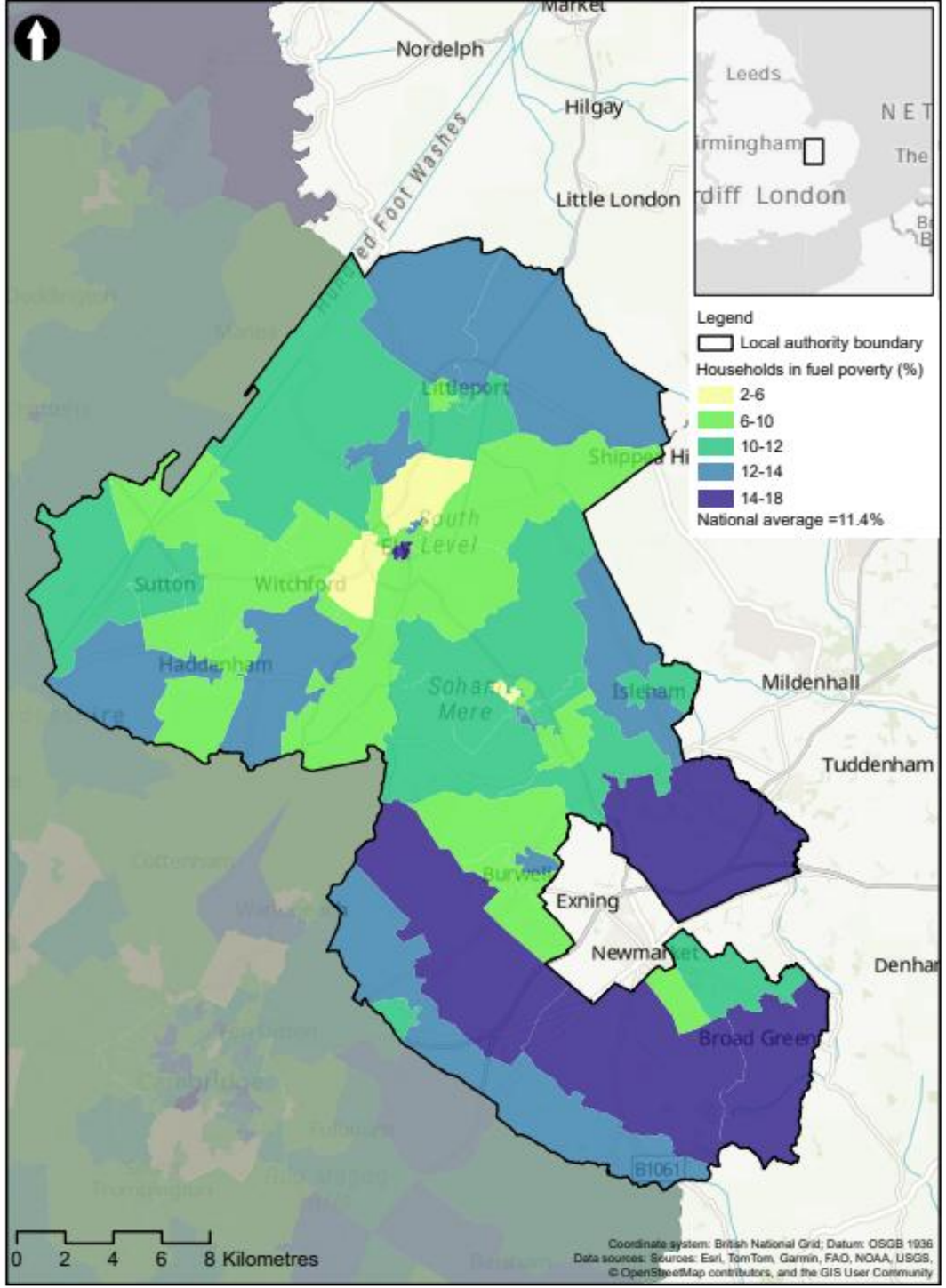
Note: this is imputed EPC Data and therefore is only accurate at an aggregate level by LSOA. The EPC rating provided for a given building (that does not already have a lodged EPC record) is a prediction, rather than a known quantity.



Domestic Building Fabric

Fuel Poverty

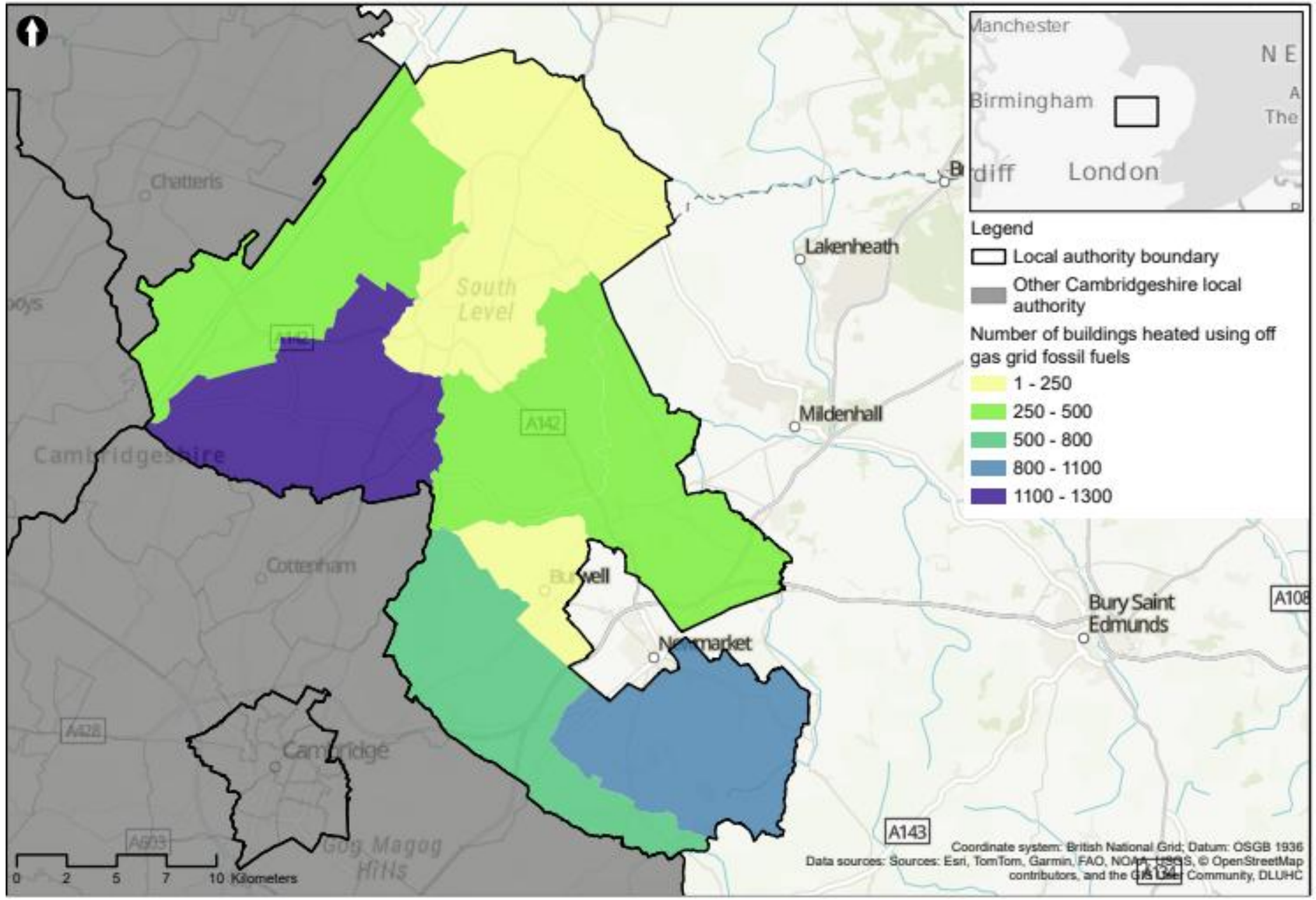
This map shows the percentage of household in fuel poverty in East Cambridgeshire mapped at LSOA level.



Domestic Building Heat Decarbonisation

Off Gas Map

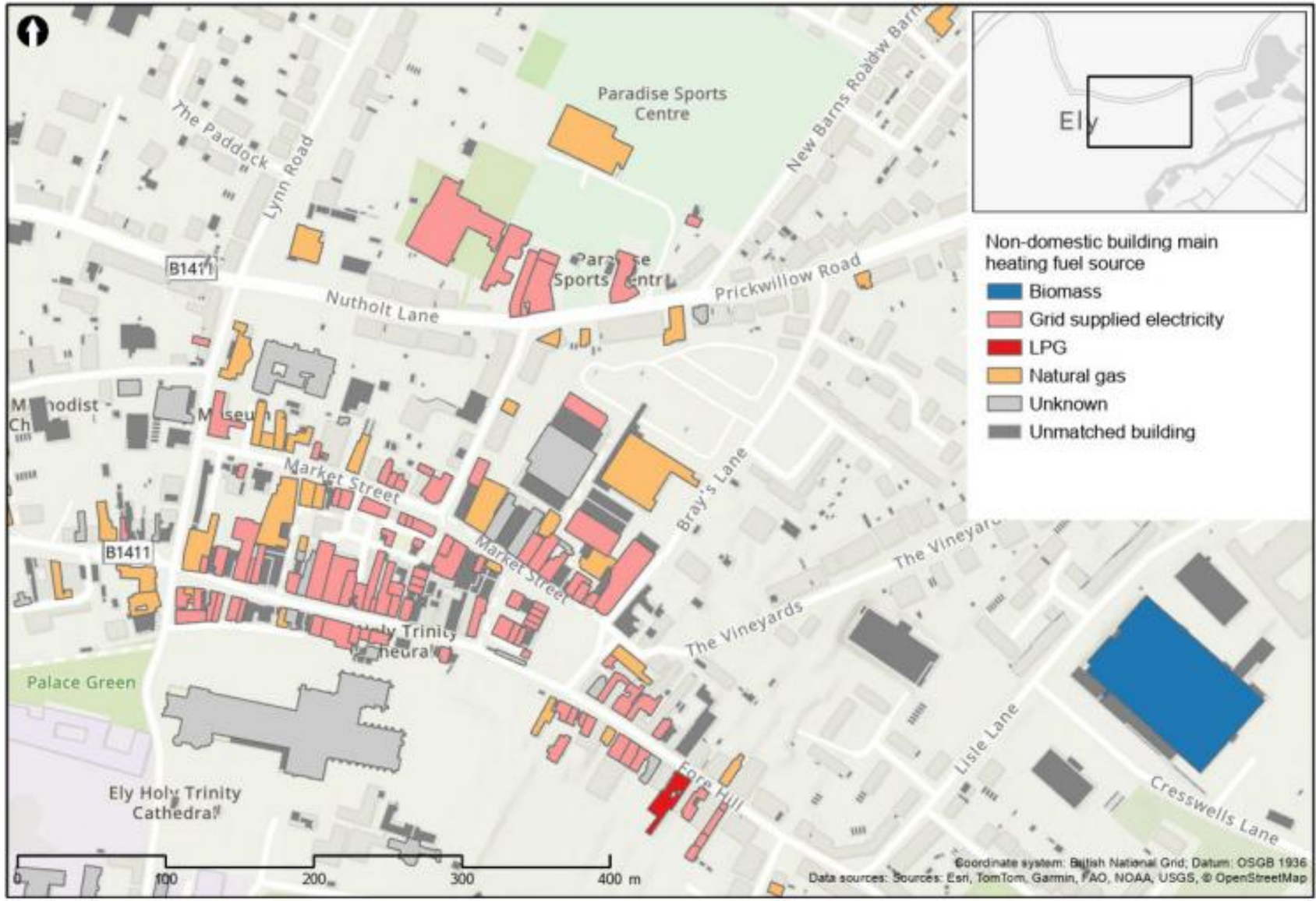
This map shows buildings heated by off grid fossil fuels per MSOA level.



Non-domestic Energy Efficiency & Heat Decarbonisation

Non-domestic fuel types

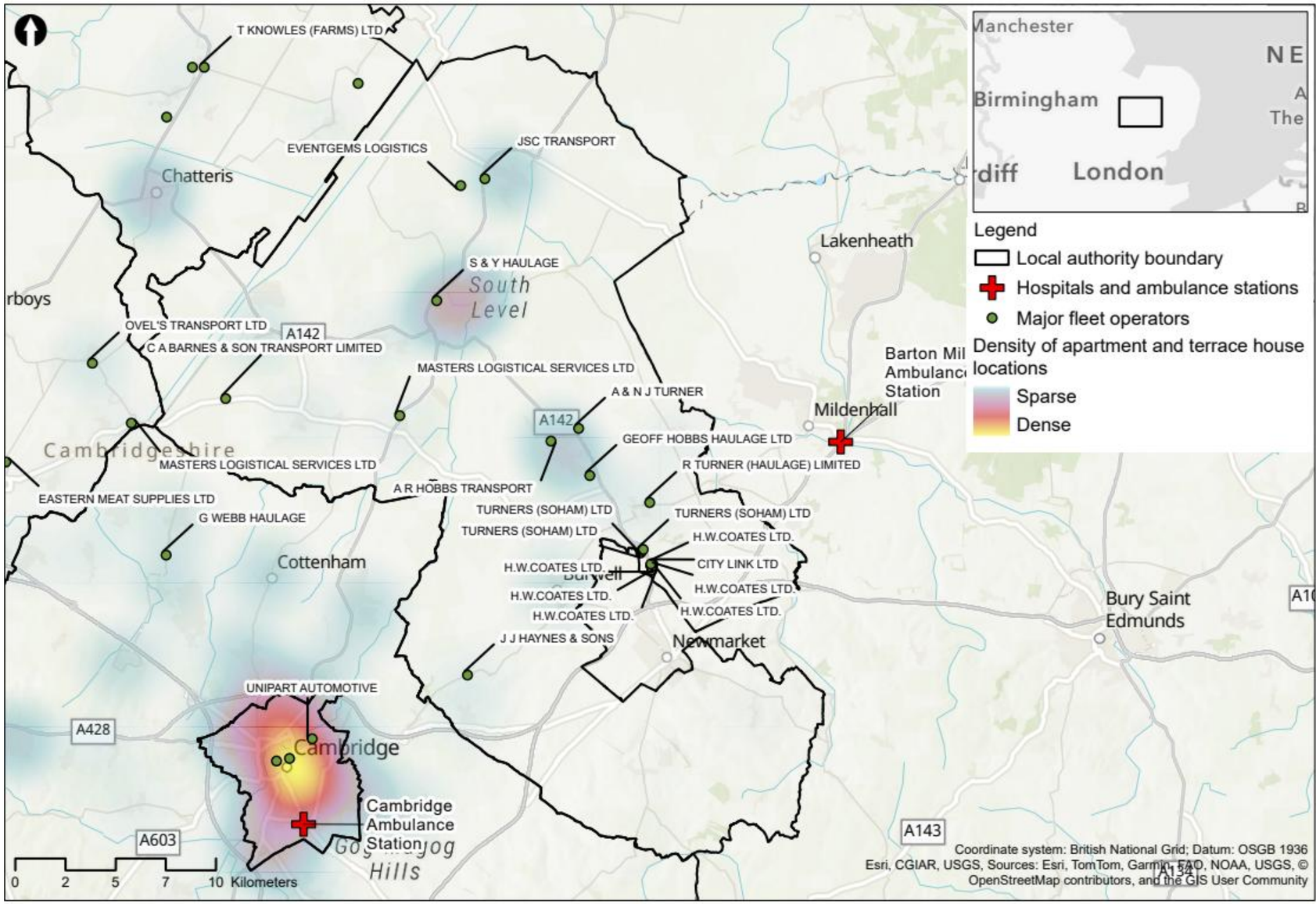
This map shows the fuel types of non-domestic buildings in Ely, East Cambridgeshire.



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.

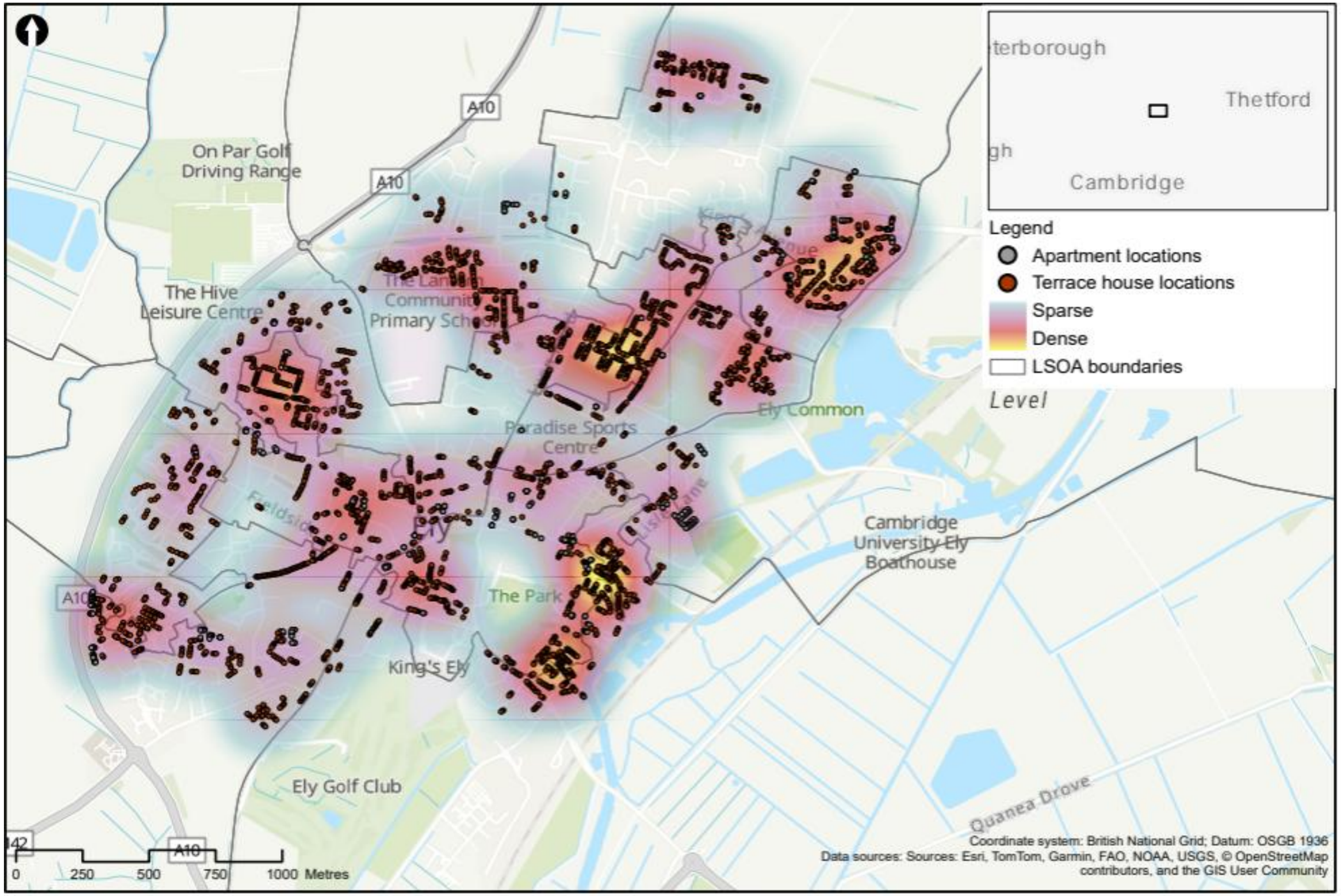


Transport

Transport Overview

This map shows the concentration of apartments and terraced housing, helping identify neighbourhoods which may benefit from public charging provision.

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



East Cambridgeshire
Local Area Report

Version C – 03.03.26