



South
Cambridgeshire
District Council

Local Development Framework
Sustainability Appraisal

Scoping Report

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Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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The methodology contained in this report was developed on behalf of the Cambridgeshire local planning authorities by Huntingdonshire District Council, with assistance from South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council.

Further information on the Local Development Framework can also be found on our website <http://www.scambs.gov.uk>, or telephone: 01954 713183 email: ldf@scambs.gov.uk

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PART A INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose of this Document

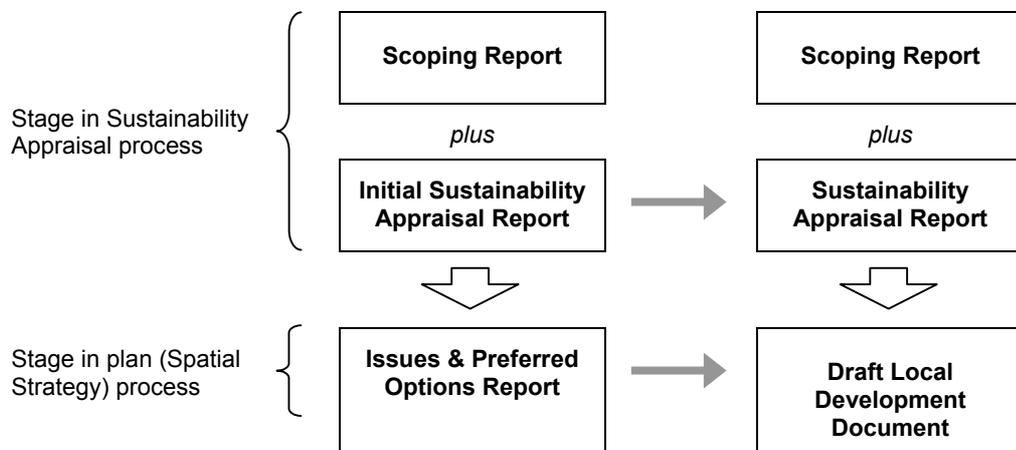
- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the sustainability appraisal of the emerging South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework. The Local Development Framework will replace the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004 in setting out policies and proposals to guide the future development of the area.
- 1.2 Sustainability appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.
- 1.3 The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework, and the Local Development Documents it contains, makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. The most widely-used definition of this concept is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"¹.
- 1.4 The purpose of this initial Scoping Report is to:
- Identify environmental, social and economic objectives contained in other plans and programmes that are relevant to the Local Development Framework;
 - Assess the broad environmental, social and economic characteristics of South Cambridgeshire, and how these are changing;
 - In the light of these reviews, consider key issues and problems that the Local Development Framework should address in the pursuit of sustainable development;
 - Set out an appropriate framework for carrying out the remainder of the sustainability appraisal, including objectives against which draft policies and options may be assessed, and indicators against which progress towards meeting those objectives can be monitored in future.
- 1.5 The Scoping Report should be read in conjunction with both:
- a) The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Reports (which appraise the key elements of the emerging Local Development Documents, including alternative options); and

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.

- a. The Sustainability Appraisal Report (which appraise the draft Local Development Documents in the light of the preferred options, including its policies and site-specific proposals).

1.6 The relationship between these documents and the related stages of plan production is illustrated in Figure 1. The analysis and appraisal framework contained in this Scoping Report will also provide the first stage of any sustainability appraisals required for Supplementary Planning Documents (whose purpose is to elaborate upon policies and proposals contained in Development Plan Documents).

Figure 1 Sustainability appraisal documents and key stages in plan production



1.7 The Scoping Report is divided into three parts. This **introduction** – Part A – continues with a brief explanation of the relationship between sustainability appraisal and the requirement to undertake ‘environmental assessment’ of the Local Development Framework. Part B then explains the **methodology** used for the Scoping stage, whilst Part C sets out the **baseline assessment** itself. The appendices provide more detailed information on the documents reviewed, the objectives and indicators that were identified, organisations that were consulted on the draft, and results of public participation on the scoping report at the LDF Preferred Options stage.

1.8 Initially, the Local Development Framework will comprise:

- Core Strategy Development Plan Document (DPD).
- Development Control Policies DPD
- Site Specific Policies DPD
- Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) (being prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council)
- Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP
- Northstowe AAP
- Proposals Map

- 1.9 Other documents, including Supplementary Planning Documents, will be prepared in the future, with further details available in the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Scheme. All will be subject to Sustainability Appraisal / Strategic Environmental Assessment to an appropriate level.

2. Relationship to Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.1 European Directive 2001/42/EC requires an 'Environmental Assessment' of plans and programmes prepared by public authorities that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. This process is referred to commonly as 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA), and covers relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation begins after 21 July 2004. Among the documents to which this requirement will apply are land use plans that cover a wide area, such as the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework.
- 2.2 At the same time the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires sustainability appraisal (SA) of all emerging Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. As the guidance explaining this requirement² makes clear, SA and SEA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of steps. If there is a difference between them, it lies in the fact that SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters.
- 2.3 This Scoping Report (and the Sustainability Appraisal Reports that accompany it) uses an approach that addresses the requirements of SEA and SA simultaneously, by giving full consideration to environmental issues whilst also addressing the spectrum of socio-economic concerns. In terms of the specific requirements of the Directive, the Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report on the draft Local Development Documents will together meet the need for an 'Environmental Report' setting out the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the draft plan (and the reasonable alternatives that have been considered).

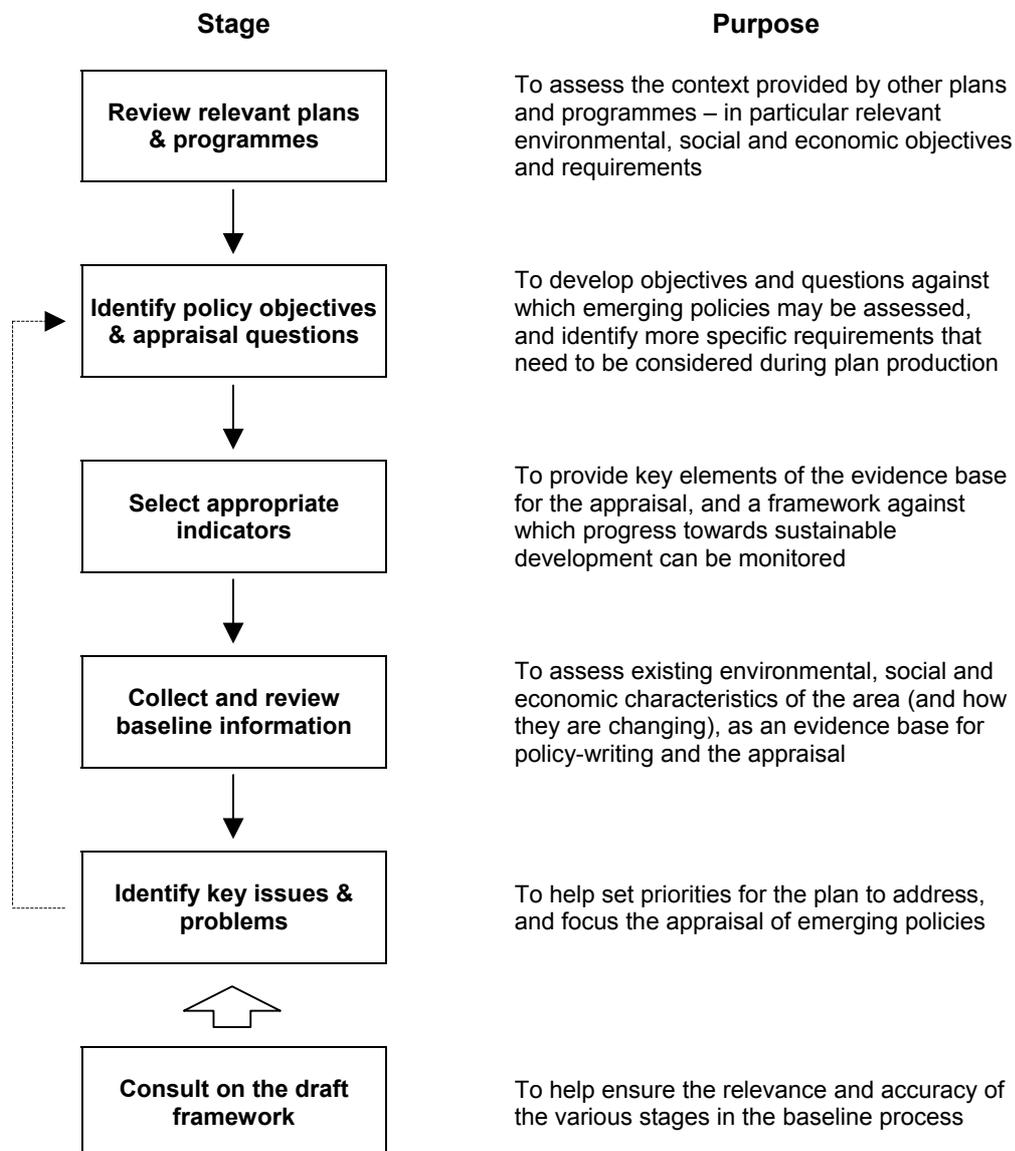
² Office of the Deputy Prime Minister, 2004.

PART B METHODOLOGY

3. General Approach

- 3.1 An outline of the process entailed is set out in Figure 2. Each stage is discussed more fully in the sections that follow, but it should be stressed at the outset that the diagram simplifies the interdependencies between the elements. The iterative nature of the baseline work meant that some stages overlapped and informed each other. The general approach employed draws upon the guidance on sustainability appraisal and SEA published by ODPM (2003 & 2004), with minor modifications.

Figure 2 Stages in the baseline process, and their Purpose



4. Review of Documents and Objectives

- 4.1 The production of the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework needs to take into account a wide range of other plans and programmes. These may contain policy objectives or specific requirements that need to be addressed through the new plan. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the sustainability appraisal (and SEA) process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 4.2 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the national/international, regional and local levels. A list of the documents reviewed, and their relationship to the Local Development Framework, is set out in Appendix 1. It should be noted that this review did not cover every single document that might have some connection with the Local Development Framework, as the range of material potentially involved would have made this impractical. Rather, the focus was the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the Local Development Framework.
- 4.3 Similarly, the review did not attempt to identify in detail the content of every plan or programme listed in Appendix 1, but concentrated instead on the following key elements:
- First, any high-level environmental, social or economic objectives of relevance to the Local Development Framework, and which should be considered when appraising emerging policies (these objectives are referred to below as ‘appraisal objectives’);
 - Second, any more particular requirements which the Local Development Framework needs to take into account (including specific environmental protection objectives established at national/ international levels).³
- 4.4 The process of identifying relevant appraisal objectives was able to build upon a possible set suggested in the ODPM’s interim guidance on SEA (ODPM, 2003). Using the various ‘sustainability appraisal topics’ in the latter as a structuring device, relevant appraisal objectives in the documents reviewed were set out in a table (reproduced in Appendix 2). The final column of this table records whether the appraisal objectives identified in each document merited some alteration to the list suggested in the ODPM guidance. The most frequent additions involved social and economic matters (unsurprisingly, as the ODPM’s interim guidance focused on SEA rather than sustainability appraisal).

³ These are referred to in the interim guidance on SEA (ODPM, 2003) as ‘external objectives’.

- 4.5 In order to arrive at a cohesive set of appraisal objectives, the list put forward in the ODPM's interim guidance, together with the potential modifications to it arising from the review of documents, was scrutinised further to ensure that:
- Any overlaps between objectives were minimised;
 - The objectives reflect desired environmental, social or economic **outcomes**, rather than measures that would assist in achieving those outcomes⁴;
 - The objectives were grouped into a coherent and logical set of appraisal topics (or subject areas).
- 4.6 This process of refinement also took into account the results of consultation with key stakeholders (see Section 6) and the objectives used to appraise the emerging Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS14) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (2003). These documents provide the regional and sub-regional planning framework for the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework, so it was appropriate to consider the objectives against which they had been appraised in finalising the set of objectives to be used locally.
- 4.7 The outcome of this process – the list of appraisal objectives for use in developing the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework – is set out in Table 1. The table indicates the extent to which each objective relates to:
- Those in the ODPM's interim guidance on SEA;
 - Objectives contained in other plans or programmes, where appropriate; and
 - The objectives used to appraise the Regional Spatial Strategy and Structure Plan.

It also indicates the relationship to South Cambridgeshire District Council's corporate policy aims, as set out in its Corporate Strategy. The relationship to the Cambridge City Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Objectives is also detailed. The Deposit Cambridge City Local Plan 2003 has already been subject to appraisal. The urban extensions to Cambridge require a high degree of joint planning between the authorities, and it is therefore important that appraisals are compatible.

⁴ For this reason appraisal objectives concerned with reducing the need to travel (or limiting car use) have been omitted, as this is more a means to an end than an 'end' in its own right: the key outcomes which benefit from a reduction in traffic include reducing the use of non-renewable energy sources and limiting pollution.

- 4.8 A consistency matrix was used to help identify any tensions between the objectives (see Appendix 3); this highlights areas where priorities may need to be determined during plan production (and where mitigation measures may be required). In addition, a set of 'appraisal questions' was formulated to provide more specific criteria for use in assessing draft policies/proposals against the objectives (Appendix 4).
- 4.9 Finally, the list of appraisal objectives was employed to structure the recording of more particular requirements identified in the documents that were reviewed (Appendix 5). This allowed similar requirements emanating from different documents to be compared, and to be related to the ultimate policy goals as expressed through the appraisal objectives.
- 4.10 It should be reiterated that this analysis did not attempt to summarise everything contained in the documents that were reviewed; the focus was on specific and relevant requirements that the Local Development Framework needs to take into account. Appendix 5 indicates the sources of the requirements identified, and also suggests how these might be taken into account in the preparation of the Local Development Framework.

Table 1 Sustainability appraisal objectives and sources (main additions/amendments to objectives in ODPM's interim guidance in italics)

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Sources		Relationship to:			
		ODPM interim guidance	Other plans/ programmes	RSS14 appraisal objectives	Structure Plan appraisal objectives	Sustainability Appraisal of Cambridge Deposit Local Plan 2003	South Cambs Corporate Policy Aims
Land and water resources	1.1 Minimise the <i>irreversible loss of undeveloped land</i> and productive agricultural holdings	~	LUC, EERA, PPG 1, SCEE, SDF, MLP, SP	2	5, 6	(5)	-
	1.2 <i>Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources</i>	-	EERA, RPG, RSS(d), SP, SC-LA21	6	9	5	9
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	~		6	(7)	5	9
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+		3	2	4	(9)
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and <i>viability</i> of characteristic habitats and species	~		3	2	4	6, 9
	2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	~		3	-	4	-
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	~		3	1	3	4
	3.2 Maintain and enhance the <i>diversity and distinctiveness</i>	~		3	1	3	4

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Sources		Relationship to:			
		ODPM interim guidance	Other plans/ programmes	RSS14 appraisal objectives	Structure Plan appraisal objectives	Sustainability Appraisal of Cambridge Deposit Local Plan 2003	South Cambs Corporate Policy Aims
	diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character 3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	+		(9)	-	3	4
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and <i>light</i>)	~	SDF	4	3	5, 6	4, 7, 9
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	~		6, 7	3	5	9
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	~		2 (a)	8	5	(9)
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~		5	13,15	2, 3	2
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	+		5, 9	14	3	5
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+		9	13	2, 3, 4	5

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Sources		Relationship to:			
		ODPM interim guidance	Other plans/ programmes	RSS14 appraisal objectives	Structure Plan appraisal objectives	Sustainability Appraisal of Cambridge Deposit Local Plan 2003	South Cambs Corporate Policy Aims
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the <i>quality, range</i> and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	~	PPS6, LTP, CRS, SC-CS, SC-LSP	5, (9)	13	2, 6	1, 9
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, <i>location and income</i>	~	SDF, RPG, RsocS, CHIMP, SC-EDS	1, 5	10	1, 2, 6	2, 7
	6.3 <i>Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing</i>	-	LUC, EERA, PPG3, SCEE, SDF, RHS, RSS(d), SC-EDS, SC-HS, SC-HNS	5	12	2	2, 5, 8
	6.4 <i>Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities</i>	-	EERA, SCEE, SDF, SC-LSP, SC-com	5	-	1	5, 10, 11
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work <i>appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence</i>	~	SDF, RPG, SP, SC-EDS, SC-LSP	1, 5	11	1	5
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, <i>communications</i> and other infrastructure	~	SDF, RPG, SC-EDS	1	(16)	1, 2, 3	6, 7
	7.3 Improve the efficiency, <i>competitiveness, vitality and adaptability</i> of the local economy	~	EERA, PPG 1, PPS 7, RPG, RSS(d), SC-EDS, SC-LSP	1, (8)	16,19	1	5

The column headed ODPM interim guidance shows the relationship each objective has to those suggested in Appendix 3 of the ODPM's interim guidance (2003). A + indicates that the objective is identical to one in the SEA guidance, a - that the objective was not included in the SEA guidance, and a ~ that the objective has been modified from one in the guidance.

The column headed Other plans/programmes shows, where modifications or additions have been made to the list in the ODPM guidance, which documents these modifications derive from. The abbreviations used are as follows:

CHIMP	Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002-2005	RPG	Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia
CRS	Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy	RSS(d)	Draft RSS 14
SC-CS	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy	RsocS	Regional Social Strategy
SC-EDS	South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy	SCEE	Sustainable Communities in the East of England
SC-LA21	Today and Tomorrow – South Cambridgeshire LA21 Community Action Plan 2001	SDF	A Sustainable Framework for the East of England
MLP	Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan	SP	Cambridge and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003
RHS	Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006	SC-HS	South Cambridgeshire Housing Strategy 2002-2005
SC-com	South Cambridgeshire Community Safety Strategy 2002-2005	SC-LSP	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership – 20 Year Vision
SC-HNS	South Cambridgeshire - Housing Needs Survey 2002 – June 2003		

The final four columns show the relationship between the sustainability appraisal objectives and RSS appraisal objectives, structure plan appraisal objectives, the sustainability appraisal of the Cambridge City Deposit Local Plan 2003 and the Council's corporate policy aims. The numbers indicate the objective from each of these documents which the sustainability appraisal objective relates to. The numbers which are in brackets have a less direct link than those without.

5. Indicators and Data Collection

- 5.1 By highlighting key aspects of environmental, social or economic performance, indicators can help with:
- Assembling the evidence base for the appraisal process;
 - Identifying important issues and problems that should be addressed by the plan; and
 - Monitoring the effects of policies and proposals once they are implemented.
- 5.2 The set of appraisal objectives in Table 1 was used as a framework for identifying appropriate indicators. A limited number of indicators were devised for each objective; where possible these drew upon national sources of potential indicators, to allow comparisons between local data and the wider picture. Many of these indicators also derive from the suggestions made by ODPM in its guidance on SEA/SA (2003, 2004).
- 5.3 The list of indicators was refined through consideration of their soundness, data availability and views of key stakeholders (see Section 6). The outcome of this process is set out in Appendix 6. This lists the selected indicators against the relevant appraisal objectives, and reports both the current situation and identifiable trends for each indicator. This data is provided for both South Cambridgeshire and a 'comparator' area so that the local information is seen in context; this comparator is usually the East of England region as a whole, but in a few cases Cambridgeshire has been used where regional data is unavailable.
- 5.4 Where the necessary information is not available at present (for South Cambridgeshire, the comparator area, or both), Appendix 6 identifies where there are gaps to be filled through future data collection. The final column of the Appendix indicates the data sources used, and also shows how the indicators relate to certain national lists of potential indicators. In addition the penultimate column provides a brief overall assessment of South Cambridgeshire's performance against each indicator, set against the wider context provided by the comparator data.
- 5.5 By definition, indicators are selective in the information they provide. While those included in Appendix 6 were chosen to be reflective of the various appraisal objectives, it is inevitable that they capture only some dimensions of the area's environmental, social and economic conditions. In particular, an indicators-based approach is not the best means of reporting qualitative information or spatial variations at the sub-district level. For this reason the baseline assessment in Part C of this report supplements the indicators with a broader discussion of the area's characteristics, providing a more rounded basis for identifying key issues and problems.

- 5.6 Issues highlighted in the baseline assessment that the Local Development Framework should address have been used to review indicators and the appraisal questions. While the focus on outcomes limited the impact on the objectives themselves, significant amendments and additions were made to the appraisal questions.

6. Key Issues and Consultation

- 6.1 The baseline assessment in Part C is structured around the sustainability appraisal topics set out in the first column of Table 1. The discussion of each topic is followed by a list of key issues and problems that need to be taken into account when preparing the Local Development Framework. These are derived from the information revealed by the indicators and baseline assessment, and were also informed by:
- The review of other plans and programmes listed in Appendix 1; and
 - The results of extensive public consultation on an Issues Report conducted in 2001/2.
- 6.2 Consultation on a draft of this Scoping Report was carried out in June 2004 with a number of key agencies that have environmental, social or economic responsibilities (the Environment Agency, English Nature, English Heritage, and the Countryside Agency). The consultation enabled these bodies to comment on the appropriateness of the objectives, indicators, baseline assessment and issues/problems. A report on the outcome of these consultations is included in Appendix 7.
- 6.3 A consultation draft Scoping Report was included in the public participation at the Preferred Options stage of the Local Development Framework preparation. The Preferred Options Reports were published in October 2004 and were subject to a six-week long public participation period. During this period, over 6,000 representations were received, 30 of which specifically related to the scoping report. A report on the outcome of the public participation is included in Appendix 8.
- 6.4 The Scoping Report was again subject to public participation at June 2005 during a six-week long public participation period, when it was published as part of the Draft Final Sustainability Reports relating to six development plan documents. During this period, over 3,500 representations were received, 11 of which specifically related to the scoping report. A report on the outcome of the public participation is included in Appendix 9.

PART C BASELINE ASSESSMENT

7. INTRODUCTION

- 7.1 South Cambridgeshire is a rural district which surrounds the city of Cambridge and comprises 101 villages, none larger than 8,000 persons, including 89,961 hectares of land. It is surrounded by a ring of market towns just beyond its borders which are generally 10 – 15 miles from Cambridge. It has long been a fast growing district and in 2002 had a population of 131,700 persons (bigger than Cambridge itself) and has become home to much of the cluster of high technology research and development in the Cambridge Sub-Region. Population is likely to continue to increase, and is forecast to be 172,000 by 2016.
- 7.2 South Cambridgeshire is located in the middle of the Eastern Region at the crossroads of the M11 / A14 roads with direct rail access to London and to nearby Stansted Airport.

8. LAND & WATER RESOURCES

- 8.1 Surveys (including NLUD Previously Developed Land Survey, and the Urban Capacity Study) indicate that there is a limited supply of previously developed land available for development in the district. The new town of Northstowe is to be focused on previously developed land at the Oakington Barracks. The Cambridge Northern Fringe East site is made up of railway sidings (and other brownfield land in Cambridge City). Cambridge East also includes previously developed land as part of the airport. There is a limited supply of potential previously developed vacant or derelict land and buildings within village frameworks. Limited supplies of previously developed land emphasises the importance of making efficient use of land.
- 8.2 The district contains significant areas of high quality agricultural land (grades 1, 2 & 3a) that requires protection.
- 8.3 The area is one of the driest in the country, leading to water supply issues, and limiting the ability to limit water consumption to that supportable by natural systems. There are currently significant ground water resources in the district, however, increased future abstraction needs to take account of impacts on the natural environment. The chalk aquifer to the south and east of Cambridge is an important Strategic Resource, and the principle source for Cambridge Water Company. The River Cam was designated a Sensitive Area (Eutrophic) in 2002, and certain sewage works are scheduled to receive phosphorus removal, subject to funding. The impact of climate change is likely to amplify water supply issues.
- 8.4 There are also areas of mineral resources, sand and gravel aggregates, that must be protected from being sterilised by inappropriate forms of development.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Land & Water Resources		
1	Objective: Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.	Identified as problem in baseline
	Issue (problem): Limited stock of brownfield land means new development will inevitably result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land.	
	Response: Ensure development makes the most efficient use of the stocks of land of all quality to reduce the take of greenfield land, especially if this has high agricultural (productive) value.	
2	Objective: Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.	Not evident from baseline
	Issue: New development may sterilise important local sources of sand and gravel.	
	Response: Protect local mineral resources.	

3	Objective: Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Indicator but no data in baseline
	Issue: Much of South Cambridgeshire is open countryside so new development could alter natural drainage patterns while also providing scope for contamination of groundwater in areas where rainfall currently percolates directly into the soil.	
	Response: Protect groundwater resources and aquifers.	
4	Objective: Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Not evident from baseline
	Issue: New development will make additional demands of water supply (for homes, industry, etc.) in an area where the capacity of natural systems is limited.	
	Response: Conserve water resources; ensure new developments are designed to use water efficiently.	

9. BIODIVERSITY

- 9.1 South Cambridgeshire includes five different Natural Areas. A Natural Area is identified by a unique combination of physical attributes such as geology, plant and animal species, land-use and culture. The Natural Areas for South Cambridgeshire are based on those put forward by the Countryside Agency / English Nature in 1996 in "The Character of England: landscape, wildlife and natural features". These attributes combine to give an area's distinctive biodiversity. The Natural Area concept acknowledges that biodiversity does not recognise administrative boundaries nor attempts to classify those that are rare or common. It therefore allows the rare and unusual to be conserved alongside the widespread and typical, thus contributing to the overall concept of biodiversity conservation and enhancement.
- 9.2 At present the only site of international importance for biodiversity within South Cambridgeshire is the Eversden and Wimpole Woods candidate Special Area of Conservation (cSAC). The site provides a habitat for a colony of the barbastelle bat, one of the rarest bats in Western Europe.
- 9.3 The district includes a variety of Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), which are of national importance. There are also other sites with natural history value, known as county wildlife sites. They include important roadside verges which need to be protected from road improvements or new access points, along with ponds, moats and ditches that can be adversely affected by changes in local hydrology. Management of such features is crucial to maintain the existing wildlife interest and to encourage further colonisation.
- 9.4 The district contains large areas of Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats, and species that need to be protected and encouraged. It also contains a number of Target Areas for Habitat Creation.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Biodiversity		
1	Objective: Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species.	Not evident from baseline
	Issue (problem): The predominantly rural nature of the district means that development may result in the loss or deterioration of local habitats such as hedgerows and verges.	
	Response: Protect and enhance biodiversity, habitats and species in accordance with their rarity and importance of their covering designation, taking care to seek alternative solutions, sites or designs to limit impacts or, failing that, mitigate or compensate habitat loss fully.	

2	Objective: Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Indicator in baseline does not measure change / trend
	Issue: Similarly, development may affect specific areas covered by national and international designations. These are often very sensitive and can be easily affected by impacts from non-adjacent locations (e.g. contamination of reedbeds and similar habitats by sediment accumulation resulting from building works upstream).	
	Response: Protect and enhance areas covered by national and international designations.	

10. LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 10.1 New developments provide an opportunity to provide quality environments that do not harm local amenity, that respond to local surroundings, and bring benefits to the landscapes and townscapes of the area. They must be high quality, integrated, distinctive, sustainable communities that meet the needs of new and existing residents. They must respond to their context, and reflect an understanding of the historic character of the area.
- 10.2 South Cambridgeshire contains five Landscape Character Areas:
- The Fens
 - The East Anglian Chalk
 - The Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands
 - The Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge
 - The South Suffolk and North Essex Claylands.
- 10.3 These mark areas of unique character across the Country. Changing practices in land management and agriculture have lead to a decline in local distinctiveness in many areas. It is important that new development protects and enhances the character of these areas. Historic landscape character is part of this character, and should be respected where development requires greenfield sites.
- 10.4 The City of Cambridge has a unique character and setting that must be protected. A Green Belt has been designated since 1965, surrounding the City in a ring between 3.5km and 10km wide. The qualities of the Cambridge Green Belt were captured in a recent study commissioned for the Council from Landscape Design Associates examining developments east of Cambridge, as follows: A large historic core relative to the size of the city as a whole; A city focused on the historic core; Short and/or characteristic approaches to Cambridge from the edge of the city; A city of human scale easily crossed by foot and by bicycle; Key views of Cambridge from the landscape; Significant areas of distinctive and supportive townscape and landscape; Topography providing a framework to Cambridge; A soft green edge to the city; Green fingers into the city; Designated sites and areas enriching the setting of Cambridge; Long distance footpaths and bridleways providing links between Cambridge and the open countryside; Elements and features contributing positively to the character of the landscape setting; The distribution, physical separation, setting, scale and character of necklace villages; A city set in a landscape which retains a strong rural character.
- 10.5 The villages of South Cambridgeshire vary greatly in size and character, with complex combinations of materials and styles, set in different landscapes.

Over 80 Conservation areas have been designated, to protect the historic character of the area. It also contains a great variety of buildings of architectural and historical interest, including over 2600 Listed buildings. These include a wide range of timber framed buildings, usually covered in lime plaster, dating from medieval times to the 19th century, with each period represented by its own building form, style and detailing. There are also brick buildings dating from the 16th & 17th Centuries. Other building materials include clunch, clay lump, clay bat and flint. Roofing materials include clay peg tiles, and pan tiles, and also thatching.

- 10.6 Villages contain many open spaces, and open frontages allowing views out to the countryside, which make important contributions to the character, amenity and function of villages. While these include commons, recreation grounds, parks, playingfields, and open areas, they may also be semi enclosed areas, including areas in private ownership.
- 10.7 South Cambridgeshire contains a number of historic landscapes, which are particularly valuable where they add interest and variety to an intensively farmed countryside. This is most obvious in the parklands, waterways, trackways, hedges, field patterns, woodlands and wetlands of the District. Some of these are individual features (such as Wandlebury Hill Fort, Car Dyke, Fleam Dyke and the Roman Road) while others cover wide tracts of countryside (such as Wimpole Hall Park). While many are not protected by designations, they must be retained for their contribution to the landscape. Cambridgeshire County Council is currently undertaking historic Landscape Characterisation.
- 10.8 There are a number of river valleys, providing key landscape settings and natural habitats for biodiversity. The most important of these are the River Cam north of Cambridge, the River Rhee to the south and west, the River Granta to the south-east and the smaller tributary valley of the Bourn Brook, and the River Great Ouse.
- 10.9 There is a very considerable archaeological heritage in the District. There are more than a hundred Scheduled Ancient Monuments, designated by central government, which have a proven national importance. There are also wider areas of known archaeological interest, detailed on the Country Sites and Monuments Record.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Landscape, Townscape & Archaeology

1	Objective: Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.	Not evident from baseline
	Issue (problem): Policy has focused development around the fringes of Cambridge city, and further expansion could adversely affect the unique character and setting of the city by hemming it in, affecting the quality of approaches to the city, harming the quality of the landscape, and shutting off key views of its distinctive skyline.	
	Response: Ensure development in the Cambridge fringe is sympathetic with the existing urban design and does not block views of the city.	
2	Objective: Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.	Baseline only shows public satisfaction with local community
	Issue: The pace of growth and infilling around Cambridge means that there is no clear local style or building material, although this does not mean that fringe and rural communities have no distinctive character. However further growth may exacerbate this situation if clear design controls are not imposed.	
	Response: Seek a high standard of design in new development, taking account of local character, at a broad urban design level, down to form design and materials of new buildings	
3	Objective: Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.	Not evident from baseline
	Issue: Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape character if it occurs on a large enough scale, or repeatedly through a particular area.	
	Response: Protect and enhance the distinctiveness of local landscape character.	
4	Objective: Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Baseline suggests not a problem
	Issue: As with the natural environment, South Cambridgeshire's archaeological heritage could be threatened by development that in effect sterilises known sites, or which harms the setting of sites with important historical or cultural associations.	
	Response: Ensure that archaeological heritage is safeguarded and recorded.	

5	Objective: Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Baseline suggests not a problem
	Issue: Given the district's limited stock of brownfield land, further development may encroach on existing areas of open space, amenity and recreation value, or it may harm their setting and tranquillity (e.g. if development brings traffic noise and pollution into an area currently some distance from a major road at present).	
	Response: Protect important areas of open space for their recreation and amenity value. Ensure good quality open space is provided within new developments.	

11. CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION

- 11.1 The full impacts of climate change are becoming clearer – for example, the growing season for plants in central England has lengthened by about one month since 1900. The district falls primarily within the East of England Northern ‘Heartland’, which is less vulnerable to certain aspects of climate change than other areas in the region. Key issues for this area relating to climate change are fluvial flooding and changes in soil characteristics. The Council has also signed the Nottingham Declaration for Climate Change which commits the authority to meeting the Kyoto targets for reducing carbon dioxide and greenhouse gas emissions (12.5% by 2012). South Cambs is also participating in the European Climate Menu Programme – a trans European partnership of local authorities working to develop their own climate change action plans.
- 11.2 Flooding is becoming an increasingly important issue. The impact of flooding from new development, and the impact on local drainage systems must be considered. A significant area of the district lies within the indicative floodplain. In the south of the district areas within the floodplain are mainly restricted to areas immediately adjacent to the River Rhee, Cam and Granta, and the Bourn Brook. In the north of the district, the River Great Ouse floodplain covers a wider area. The clay soils in large areas of the district often make grey water recycling systems more practical than sustainable urban drainage systems in new developments.
- 11.3 There are also issues of higher diurnal and nocturnal temperatures which will increase the importance of designing housing to keep cool in hot weather without mechanical ventilation/air conditioning, and with high thermal mass to help keep indoor temperatures comfortable given more extreme weather.
- 11.4 Air Quality in the district varies according to location, with the poorest quality adjacent to major roads. Data indicates that conditions have worsened in the last 2 years, surpassing national air quality targets. The number of days when fine particle concentration is moderate or higher has also increased significantly, at monitoring sites at Bar Hill and Impington.
- 11.5 Road transport is a significant source of pollution. From 1992 to 2002 motor vehicle traffic in Cambridgeshire grew by 28%. The traffic flow is 70% higher than the national average on trunk roads, and 35% higher on principle roads.
- 11.6 The A14 north of Cambridge is under particular pressure as it performs three functions; an east west route linking the east coast ports to the M1 / M6; a north / south route linking the M11 with the A1; and carrying local traffic to and from Cambridge. The Cambridge to Huntingdon Multi Modal Study recommended improvements to the A14, including a local feeder road, traffic calming in adjoining villages, traffic demand management measures in Cambridge, and a rapid transit link along the former Cambridge to St.Ives railway line.

- 11.7 The rural nature of the district increases dependency on car travel. Deaths related to road traffic accidents are higher than the national average, probably due to the number of rural roads and the higher speeds and traffic levels on these roads.
- 11.8 There is a high level of commuting by car, resulting in significant congestion at peak times into and out of Cambridge. Around 70% of people travel to work by car, compared to 7% using public transport. Commuting also takes place over longer distances than the national average (almost twice the national average across Cambridgeshire). Evidence suggests many people are leapfrogging South Cambridgeshire, and commuting from Huntingdonshire, East Cambridgeshire, and Fenland. There is also significant commuting from South Cambridgeshire to London.
- 11.9 Cambridge has higher than the national average levels of commuting by bike, which is also the case for those villages in South Cambridgeshire close to Cambridge.
- 11.10 The school run has significant transport implications. Traffic is known to be approximately 20% lighter during school holidays. One reason for the high proportion of children's journeys to school taking place by car is the perception of safety. This makes providing safe routes to school an important issue, 25% of schools in Cambridgeshire were involved in activities in 2003. Many schools are developing Travel Plans.
- 11.11 South Cambridgeshire has a long association with flying, and there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in the district. Aviation contributes to national, regional and local economies and a number of industries established on local airfields are important in that context. At the same time airfields can raise difficult environmental issues. In particular, noise resulting from flying activities has been a source of complaints in the past and is still a very sensitive issue in some areas of the district.
- 11.12 There are two larger airfields in the district. On the eastern edge of the city, Cambridge Airport (Marshall's) lies predominantly within South Cambridgeshire. The airport is a base for general aviation including charter flights to Europe, business and recreational flying, flying instruction and aircraft repair. As a prestigious firm bidding for major contracts for aircraft maintenance, Marshall's is a significant local employer. Relocation proposed will enable development of the Cambridge East urban extension. Secondly, Duxford, to the south of Cambridge, forms part of the Imperial War Museum and is a site of national and international importance, depicting the history of 20th century conflict. There are a further seven smaller aerodromes and airfields in South Cambridgeshire. Three of these are licensed by the Civil Aviation Authority (Bourn; Fowlmere; and Little Gransden), while four are unlicensed airfields / airstrips (Gransden Lodge Gliding Site; Little Shelford; Top Farm, Croydon; and Willingham).

- 11.13 The built environment is a significant energy user, and contributes to green house gas emissions. The energy efficiency of much of the housing stock is poor, resulting in high fuel bills and emissions of greenhouse gases. New development provides an opportunity to ensure that buildings are constructed to be energy efficient and sustainable, to minimise their impact on the environment. Such efforts need to be pursued in tandem with the on-site generation of renewable energy within new large-scale developments. Such opportunities were recently explored by Cambridgeshire's Sub-Regional Partnership.
- 11.14 Waste disposal means that valuable resources are lost to productive use, increases road traffic, and uses land resources. The amount of household waste produced in the district has increased over recent years, rising from 282 kgs of waste per head of population in 2001/2, to 352 in 2002/3. While the percentage of waste recycled or composted has increased, the benefits have been outweighed by the rising amount of waste produced. Further improvements are also needed to meet recycling and waste reduction targets set out in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Climate Change and Pollution		
1	Objective: Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding).	Not measured in baseline
	Issue (problem): Development pressure in the north of the district may result in use of land potentially subject to flooding by the Great Ouse and its tributaries (there is a lower risk in the south of the district). Meanwhile local topography and drainage systems mean that there is an existing flood hazard across parts of the district.	
	Response: There is a requirement to focus development in those areas where flood-risk is negligible, balancing its implications against the loss of good agricultural land this may entail. There is a need for effective measures to defend existing settlements. Drainage of new developments must also be carefully considered, with Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems possible in some areas of the district.	
2	Objective: Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Measured in baseline – no obvious problem
	Issue: The adoption of sustainable development objectives that reduce the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, increased use of renewable energy, and more energy-efficient management of homes and business properties cannot occur without the support of, and direct action by, employers, homeowners and parents.	
	Response: Promote usage of renewable energy. Support the greening of businesses, including requiring Travel Plans.	

3	Objective: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light).	Traffic volume is a known problem
	Issue: The rural nature of the district makes residents dependent on the private car, resulting in high levels of ownership and usage.	
	Response: Locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day to day needs for employment, shopping, education and other services locally, or in locations which minimise the need to travel, and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the private car.	
4	Objective: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	As above
	Issue: The district straddles several important transport arteries, and addressing local transport issues such as encouraging a modal shift to public transport will not solve the whole problem.	
	Response: Ensure LDF policies are consistent with the Local Transport Plan.	
5	Objective: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Not measured directly in the baseline
	Issue: dispersal of housing and employment beyond Cambridge city has occurred at different rates and in different directions, contributing to high levels of commuting, particularly that by private car.	
	Response: Locate development where it will provide the opportunity for people to satisfy their day to day needs for employment, shopping, education and other services locally, or in locations which minimise the need to travel, and where there are modes of transport available in addition to the private car.	
6	Objective: Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Problem is identified in the baseline
	Issue: Despite improvements in composting and recycling, the rate of waste production is still rising.	
	Response: Encourage reduction of household waste, reuse and recycling of materials.	
7	Objective: Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Further development through infilling or creation of new communities will contribute to noise and light pollution.	
	Response: Seek to minimise noise and light pollution from new development by careful siting and design.	

12. HEALTHY COMMUNITIES

- 12.1 South Cambridgeshire residents have a life expectancy well above the regional and national average. The percentage of residents living with a limiting long-term illness also compares favourably with regional and national levels. District-wide statistics hide pockets of relative health deprivation, in particular Papworth Everard, Fulbourn and Bassingbourn. These are primarily linked to the location of hospitals.
- 12.2 There are increasing numbers of elderly people in the population, which raises issues of access to services and facilities, including healthcare. Around 20% of the population in 2001 was over 60.
- 12.3 For many people in rural communities choice of travel modes is limited, with an overriding reliance on the private car. This may have implications for health, limiting the ability to obtain services via walking or cycling. The majority of people in South Cambridgeshire are not sufficiently active, leading to a broad range of adverse health effects.
- 12.4 Crime figures are low, with 57 recorded crimes per 1,000 people in 2003/4 compared to 93.6 across Cambridgeshire. Domestic burglaries show a decreasing trend, with 8.6 per 1,000 households in 2001/2, to 7.86 in 2002/3, but vehicle crimes are increasing, from 7.9 to 10.54. The fear of crime in low crime rural areas like South Cambridgeshire is disproportionately high when compared to the actual rate of victimisation.
- 12.5 Publicly accessible open space offers opportunities for sport, play, and informal recreation, and is essential for maintaining healthy communities. The District Council has undertaken an audit of Outdoor Playspace, and an assessment of need, which will guide the creation of open space standards for the Local Development Framework. Provision varies greatly across the district, with many of the very small villages having no outdoor playspaces available. Many medium sized villages have a relatively high proportion of playspace, due to the popularity of village cricket. The larger villages, which contain a large proportion of the population, showed a shortfall of provision compared to actual need.
- 12.6 In larger villages, indoor facilities, including swimming, are provided by Village Colleges, through dual use agreements. This provides an effective means of providing services to geographically spread rural communities.
- 12.7 Strategic Open Spaces (parks & gardens, natural green spaces, and green corridors) provide informal recreation, including walking and cycling. The district has two country parks, at Milton and Wandlebury. Wimpole Hall and Anglesey Abbey, run by the National Trust, offer parks and gardens. There are also many natural green spaces. The district figure of 4.3 hectares per 1,000 population is significantly below the Cambridgeshire wide figure of 5.5

hectares per 1,000. With the population growth anticipated in the district, demand for use of the sites is likely to increase.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Healthy Communities		
1	Objective: Reduce and prevent crime; and reduce the fear of crime.	Measured in baseline – not a problem
	Issue (problem): Fear of crime in the district is disproportionate to actual crime rates.	
	Response: Inform communities about real crime levels and demonstrate that their rural location does not necessarily render them more vulnerable.	
2	Objective: Maintain and enhance human health	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Dependence on the private car for shopping, commuting and the school run has knock-on effects on people's willingness to use more sustainable forms of transport for these activities, and for recreation.	
	Response: Promote a healthy lifestyle through travel choice. Ensure adequate provision for walkers, cyclists and horse riders in new developments.	
3	Objective: Maintain and enhance human health	High elderly population evident in baseline
	Issue: The gradual increase in the retired sector of the local population will make increasing demands on provision of appropriate health care, and the need to ensure this part of the community has convenient access to shops, amenities and social facilities.	
	Response: Provide access to healthcare facilities, and other community facilities for disadvantaged groups.	
4	Objective: Maintain and enhance human health	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Ensuring high quality family and early years support is available.	
	Response: Provide access to community facilities.	
5	Objective: Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Availability of open space not currently a problem
	Issue: Development pressure may result in the loss of open space that has recreational value, which may encourage sports activities, or which benefits the character of the locality.	
	Response: Provide sufficient open space for residents, in terms of both quality and quantity.	

13. INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

- 13.1 South Cambridgeshire is a rural district, with the major service centres that serve residents being Cambridge and the surrounding market towns. Accessing these major services requires transport, and for many residents without a car this is a considerable problem. In some areas, particularly many of the smaller villages, public transport services are very limited. There are a number of community transport schemes, including Dial-a-ride and social car schemes, which operate to improve access where traditional public transport is not viable.
- 13.2 Many small villages in the district have limited local services. For example, more than 40 villages in the district have no general store, and around 55 have no doctor's surgery. Rural services are in decline, with the loss of key facilities like post offices, village shops, and pubs.
- 13.3 Achieving community involvement in activities and decision making is an important issue. Only around a fifth of people feel they can influence decisions in their local area. Achieving participation and involvement in community activities of disadvantaged / underrepresented groups, including young people, is a particular problem. The voluntary sector is very dispersed in South Cambridgeshire, mainly relying on organisations outside the district for support and training, including Cambridgeshire ACRE or Cambridge CVS.
- 13.4 Consultation has indicated that provision of facilities for young people is of particular importance to residents.
- 13.5 House prices are relatively high compared to national and county averages. They are on average over six times the average annual wage in the district. This makes it difficult for many people to afford a decent home, especially first time buyers and those on low incomes. Around 50% of households could not afford to buy the average home in the area. Private sector rents have also been increasing faster than house prices.
- 13.6 This makes provision of affordable housing all the more important. The Housing Needs Survey 2002 identified that there was a backlog of housing need of 800 households. In addition, a further 1,047 households per annum were falling into housing need. It is also estimated that there will be a supply of affordable housing through re-lets of existing properties of 323 units per annum. Advice in the Government's best practice guide for assessing net annual need for affordable housing is to spread the backlog over 5 years. The annual net affordable housing requirement for the period 2002-2007 is estimated at 884 units per annum. Particular shortages are Fulbourn, Balsham, West Wrating, Cottenham and Rampton, where need is greater than 2.5%. There has been a considerable shortfall in the amount of affordable housing provided compared to the needs identified in housing needs studies, 9.8% of new housing built between 1999 and 2003 were affordable homes.

- 13.7 Key Workers provide important services to the local area, and are often earning low or moderate incomes. Evidence suggests that households on low to moderate incomes are being forced out of the Cambridge area to the detriment of services and the economy. The average Key Worker cannot afford to buy a home in South Cambridgeshire. 80% of employers have recruitment problems and 50% have problems with staff retention, related to high house prices and rents. Traditional affordable housing is not meeting the needs of key workers.
- 13.8 There is a need for a greater number of smaller dwellings (one or two bedroom), as opposed to larger dwellings in the District. In South Cambridgeshire only 30% of new dwellings (1991 to 2001) have one or two bedrooms, and almost half have been four or five bedroom dwellings. The district has a higher proportion of large dwellings than the county or regional average. There are also growing numbers of single person households in the District, around 24% of households in 2001. Over half of new households are expected to be single person households.
- 13.9 Travellers are a minority group in the district with a need for suitable accommodation. While many Travellers are less nomadic than they have been in the past, as seasonal work opportunities have diminished or changed, they continue to need homes which allow them to travel at times, and to maintain their preferred lifestyle. If their legitimate needs are not appropriately catered for it means they face the continual disruption of moving from one unsuitable site to another. This also has an impact on 'settled communities'.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Inclusive Communities		
1	Objective: Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.	Problem is evident in baseline
	Issue (problem): House purchase and rental rates in the district are above the national average and continue to rise while salaries do not (particularly in the public sector), with the result that more than half the households in the district could not buy an average-priced home, creating a divided society.	
	Response: Add to the stock of affordable housing – particularly, but not exclusively, for key workers – using instruments such as planning obligations wherever possible within the constraints of the structure of the current private housing market.	
2	Objective: Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: There is lack of facilities in rural communities for young people in particular, and this may contribute to residents' fears about crime.	
	Response: Provide sufficient youth facilities through new developments; Encourage provision of facilities in rural communities.	

3	Objective: Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).	Measured in baseline – need to track trend
	Issue: Further loss of amenities and services in rural centres is likely to occur without positive action to reverse the trend.	
	Response: Protect and enhance rural services and facilities.	
4	Objective: Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	High elderly population evident in baseline
	Issue: The increasing proportion of aged population will make increasing demands of the need for special access facilities, including community transport schemes.	
	Response: Widen access to the public transport network; Promote accessibility through community transport schemes.	
5	Objective: Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.	Not really measured in the baseline
	Issue: The increasing trend for the district's communities to become dormitory or commuting suburbs for Cambridge and London could lead to a loss of community identity, reducing inclusiveness and community involvement.	
	Response: Provide adequate community facilities suited to recognised local needs, and encourage involvement in community activities.	
6	Objective: Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: The district has a substantial population of travellers whose needs differ from those of the resident population.	
	Response: Consider the needs of the travelling community.	
7	Objective: Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Rural dispersal can make it difficult to justify the business case for regular transport connections to major shopping, employment and entertainment facilities.	
	Response: Widen access to the public transport network; improve community transport in rural areas.	

14. ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 14.1 The driver of population and housing growth in the Cambridge Sub-Region has been the clustering of hi-technology research and development industries and university related services. This is known as the 'Cambridge Phenomenon'. The Phenomenon resulted from Cambridge University academics, creating an environment of entrepreneurship, initiating start-up companies and spin-outs; Addenbrookes Hospital's (a leading research hospital) development of specialist medical knowledge; a number of important research institutes; and the growth of a plethora of organisations which service these organisations or are located in the area to take advantage of the knowledge based clusters.
- 14.2 Some of the research and business parks within South Cambridgeshire district are listed below. Several of them specialise in specific sectors such as Granta Park in biotechnology and Genome Campus in genomics (the analysis and understanding of genomes):
- Cambridge Science Park in Milton
 - St John's Innovation Park also in Milton
 - Cambourne Business Park in the new settlement to the west of the district
 - Cambridge Research Park on the A10 at Waterbeach
 - Granta Park next to the A11 at Great Abington
 - Babraham Research Campus on the A505 / A1307 at Babraham
 - The Wellcome Trust Genome Campus at Hinxton
 - Capital Park at Fulbourn
 - Papworth Business Park at Papworth Everard
 - Buckingway Business Park at Swavesey.
- 14.3 The district of South Cambridgeshire is now home to more high technology research and development businesses and jobs than the City of Cambridge itself. The success of the district is crucial to the success of the East of England, and to the national economy. However the success of the area has put pressure on housing, infrastructure. Environmental constraints mean that employment land has become a precious resource.
- 14.4 The South Cambridgeshire economy is not purely based on high technology. Other sectors are represented by Vantico / Hexel Corporation (manufacturer

of composite materials), Spicers (office products), and Marshalls (aircraft maintenance and car sales and servicing), the later being the largest single employer in the district.

- 14.5 The rural economy is also important in South Cambridgeshire, providing local employment opportunities. Farming still makes an important contribution to the South Cambridgeshire economy, but increasingly farms are having to diversify into non-agricultural activities, for the business to remain viable. This could include planting of woodland, farm shops, farm-based food processing and packaging, craft workshops, sporting facilities, fishing lakes, equestrian businesses, nature trails or holiday accommodation. Redundant buildings have also provided opportunities for conversion for employment uses. It is important that uses of these buildings remain in scale with their location if they are to be sustainable, and not unduly increase car journeys.
- 14.6 The district has a thriving tourism economy, worth £133,407,000 in 2002 (staying and day visitor spend combined totals), and providing 2359 jobs (full time equivalents). Important attractions within the district include Duxford Imperial War Museum, Wimpole Hall, the American Military Cemetery at Madingley, Chilford Hall, and Linton Zoo. The district surrounds the 'honey pot' attraction of Cambridge, with many visitors staying in South Cambridgeshire to visit the City, and many Cambridge visitors venturing further afield to surrounding attractions. Cambridge City Council's Tourism Strategy, working in partnership with South Cambridgeshire, is based on managing the pressures of tourism, encouraging visitors to stay longer and spend more.
- 14.7 In recent decades jobs growth has been higher than housing growth in the Cambridge area, putting pressure on the supply of housing and raising prices. It has also put pressure on infrastructure. The cost of infrastructure improvements, including transport, affordable housing, utilities, social and community facilities, could amount to £2 billion in Cambridgeshire. An Infrastructure Partnership has been established to coordinate the delivery process, involving Leaders and Chief Executives from County and District Councils, with representatives from EEDA, Go-East and the Greater Cambridge Partnership.
- 14.8 South Cambridgeshire has a buoyant economy, with the lowest rates of unemployment in Cambridgeshire (1.0% in January 2004, compared to 1.7% in Cambridgeshire). This has remained steady within seasonal trend boundaries for the last three years. Although the district has very low unemployment, there are pockets of high unemployment relative to the district, and relative employment disadvantage, in particular at Papworth Everard, and to a lesser extent Fulbourn and Bassingbourn.
- 14.9 Average incomes in the District (£32,600 in 2000/1) are above the county and regional average. However there is a significant difference between the mean and median income (£18,800), highlighting significant income inequalities. From 1999 to 2003 average incomes rose by 23%.

- 14.10 The economic activity rate in 2001 was 83.7% in South Cambridgeshire, compared to 79.3% in the East of England. The high economic activity rate, combined with extremely low unemployment, means that many firms have difficulty filling vacancies, as there is only a small percentage of the existing population who are potential workers searching for jobs.
- 14.11 There are skills shortages in certain sectors, including high level skills (particularly administration and management, science and engineering), skills to meet medium and short term shortages (such as healthcare, construction and computing services). The shortage of skills in the construction industry is a particular problem given the housing growth required in the area. The largest and fastest growing occupational sectors in the district are Managers & Administrators and Professional Occupations, while Craft & Manual, Plant & Machine Operatives and other occupations are the smallest, and in decline. These trends are expected to continue.
- 14.12 Access to telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband, in some rural areas is still limited. The District Council has addressed this issue in partnership with EEDA, and it is hoped that its Broadband networking project will result in availability to all villages by 2006.
- 14.13 Cambridge acts as the sub-regional shopping centre for the district. Studies indicate that no further major sub-regional shopping is required in the period up to 2016, apart from new developments taking place in central Cambridge. Market towns also provide higher order services. A number of the larger villages in the district act as Rural Centres, but are only appropriate locations for shops which serve the local catchment area. New developments will require additional shopping facilities at an appropriate level, in order to sustainably serve the needs of new residents.

Key Sustainability Issues and Responses: Economic Activity		
1	Objective: improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.	Not evident in baseline
	Issue (problem): The research and technology sectors are vitally important to the Cambridge sub-regional economy but the district must not become over-dependent on a limited employment base, and people with other skills should not be driven away from the district in search of work.	
	Response: Ensure the infrastructure and investment needs of 'flagship' sectors are balanced against other manufacturing, and service sectors.	

2	Objective: Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Farm diversification or the conversion of farm buildings for other business uses could add to vehicle traffic in rural areas offsetting any employment benefits generated.	
	Response: Ensure development is in scale with its location.	
3	Objective: Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: The district's (sub-region's) rapidly growing economy will make substantial demands on infrastructure investment.	
	Response: Enable improvements in infrastructure to meet the needs of the economy and a growing population.	
4	Objective: Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: Unplanned growth in tourism and related developments could increase traffic, detract from rural or urban character, and place additional pressure on other resources such as water supply.	
	Response: Promote sustainable tourism, and have regard to the environmental impacts of tourism development.	
5	Objective: Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: The disproportionate size of Cambridge as a retail centre could have adverse effects for attempts to retain and improve service and amenity provision in smaller centres in the district.	
	Response: Whilst ensuring Cambridge continues as the main sub-regional shopping centre for South Cambridgeshire, protect the vitality of other centres and villages within the district.	
6	Objective: Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure.	Not evident in baseline
	Issue: The predominantly dispersed rural population of the district makes it difficult to justify the cost of installing broadband telecoms infrastructure which could encourage teleworking and support the dispersal of some businesses.	
	Response: Support provision of telecommunications infrastructure, including broadband.	

APPENDIX 1: Relevant Plans / Programmes Reviewed

1 International

The Kyoto Protocol (1992)
 The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
 EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
 EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
 The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
 EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)
 EC Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the landfill of waste (1999)
 The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
 Water Framework Directive (EC 2002)

2 National

A better quality of life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)
 Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)
 Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 3 Housing (ODPM 2000)
 Planning Policy Statement 6 Town Centres and Retail Development (ODPM 2005)
 Planning Policy Statement 7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 9 Nature Conservation (DoE 1994)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 13 Transport (DETR 2001)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE 1994)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1993)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)
 Planning Policy Statement 22 Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)
 Planning Policy Statement 23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)
 Planning Policy Guidance Note 25 Development and Flood Risk (ODPM 2001)
 Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport 2000)
 Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (Dti 2003)
 Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)
 Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
 The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum (Defra 2003)
 UK Waste Strategy (Defra 2000)
 Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier' White Paper (DoH November 2004).
 'Securing Good Health for the Whole Population: Final report. HM Treasury (2004)
 'Delivering Choosing health: making healthier choices easier' Guidance (DoH) March 2005.
 Home Office target Delivery Report 2003
 Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (Defra 2002)

3 Regional

Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)
 A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)

Our Environment, Our Future (Regional Environment Strategy, EERA 2003)
 Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East 1999+)
 Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA, 2001)
 EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006
 Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (GOEAST 2000)
 Draft RSS 14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004)
 East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)
 Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)
 Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA, 2003)
 Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2003)
 Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission, 2003)
 Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum, 2003)
 Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)
 Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA, 2003)
 Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-E, PECT 2003)
 Living with Climate Change in the East Of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)
 East of England Plan For Sport (Sport England East, 2004)

4 County

Cambridge and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (CCC & PCC 2003)
 Cambridgeshire County Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)
 Public Library Position Statement 2003 (CCC 2003)
 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (CCC & PCC 2002)
 Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003
 Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (CCC 2003)
 A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005
 Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (CCC 1991)
 Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (CCC 1992)
 Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)
 Prospects for Learning (CCC 2001)
 Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan, (CCC 1991)
 Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC 2001)
 Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (CCC 2004)
 The Infrastructure Partnership – sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region(CCC)
 Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners “Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region”, June 2004.

5 District

South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy 2003/04 – 2007/08
 South Cambridgeshire Community Strategy 2004
 South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2003
 Today and Tomorrow – South Cambridgeshire District Council LA21 Community Action Plan 2001

LA21 Consultation Results June 2000
South Cambridgeshire District Council – Housing Strategy 2002-2005
South Cambridgeshire District Council – Community Safety Strategy – 2002 - 2005
South Cambridgeshire District Council – Lighting the Way – Arts Strategy 2002 - 2005
South Cambridgeshire District Council – Local Strategic Partnership – 20 Year Vision
South Cambridgeshire District Council – Sports Development Strategy 2002 - 2004
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002
–2005
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003
– 2006
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004
South Cambridgeshire District Council - Housing Needs Survey 2002 – June 2003

APPENDIX 2: Analysis of Appraisal Objectives

National Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
A better quality of life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objective on prudent use of natural resources (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective on social progress that recognises the needs of everyone (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes objective on maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective on effective protection of the environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None
Choosing Health (DoH 2004)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to improve health (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Issues of the impact of air quality on health identified (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to reduce inequalities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Issues raised on the impact of health on the economy (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None
Delivering Choosing Health (DoH 2005)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to improve health (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to reduce inequalities, and create stronger communities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Issues raised on the impact of health on the economy (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None

National Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)	Objectives on biodiversity, improving habitats and protecting species, and public access (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None
PPS 1 (ODPM 2004)	Enhance and protect biodiversity (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives to create healthy communities, including provision for physical activities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to make efficient use of land, and minimise consumption of resources.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Address causes and impacts of climate change (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to protect and enhance natural and historic environment, landscape and townscape character and promote urban regeneration and re-use of previously developed land (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes objectives on accessibility, and reduce social inequalities that are adequately met by existing SEA objectives.	Includes objective to contribute to sustainable economic development, make land available for development, in line with economic, social and environmental objectives (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes objectives to shape new development patterns in a way that minimises the need to travel and to promote more sustainable forms of travel (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Include an objective on reducing loss of undeveloped land.

National Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
PPG 3 (ODPM 2000)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives on re-use of previously developed land.	Objectives on ensuring everyone has the opportunity of a decent home, access to affordable housing and providing a suitable housing mix.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives on ensuring access to services by public transport and reducing car dependency (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective on providing decent, appropriate and affordable housing. Objective on reducing loss of undeveloped land.
PPS 6 (ODPM 2005)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to ensure retail developments are accessible and served by a range of transport (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to promote vital and viable city, town and other centres (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	Objectives need to cover enhancing the vitality and viability of town centres. Expand objective on accessibility to include a wider range of services and facilities.
PPS 7 (ODPM 2004)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to improve the quality of life and the environment in rural areas (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to promote more sustainable patterns of development and support urban renaissance (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to make sustainable improvements in economic performance (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to promote sustainable, diverse and adaptable agricultural sectors and rural economy.	Objectives on efficiency of the economy need expanding to cover diversity and adaptability.

National Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
PPG9 (DETR 1994)	Objective to conserve wildlife and habitats (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None				
PPG 13 (DETR 2001)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to promote sustainable transport choices and reducing the need to travel especially by car (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Expand objective on accessibility to include a wider range of services and facilities.
PPG15 (ODPM 1994)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives for protection of the natural and historic environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None

National Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
PPG17 (ODPM 2002)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives on promoting healthy living and providing leisure and recreation opportunities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None					

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)	Objectives in framework combine both the SEA objectives and indicators. Includes objective on farming and countryside practices (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective to improve the provision and condition of affordable housing in the region. Includes an objective to reduce crime to encourage provision and participation in community-based activities.	Includes an objective on water use, efficiency and reuse that is adequately covered in existing SEA objectives. Remaining objectives concur with SEA.	Includes an objective on improving IT and communications within the region to be promoted as an alternative to car use.	Includes objectives that deal with managing and adapting to climate change that should be replicated in SEA objectives.	Objectives in the strategy broadly correspond with the existing SEA objectives and do not require modification.	Includes a number of objectives covering rural issues. Including competitiveness of rural businesses and restoring the role of market towns and rural centres.	Objectives in the strategy broadly correspond with the existing SEA objectives and do not require modification.	Includes an objective on light pollution that should be incorporated into the SEA. Also includes objectives on use of local aggregates and recycling aggregates for development that should be included.	Objective regarding the provision of affordable housing. Objective regarding the provision of community based activities. Ensure objectives cover telecommunications. Expand objectives on inequalities and access to employment to cover the rural dimension. Expand objectives on pollution to cover light. Objectives need to be expanded to cover loss of undeveloped land for mineral extraction and other purposes.

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Our Environment, Our Future (Regional Environment Strategy, EERA 2003)	The strategy includes the strategic aim to enhance biodiversity. This is adequately covered in existing objectives.	No applicable strategic aims.	All strategic aims within the strategy broadly similar with SEA draft objectives. No modifications required.	Objectives on reducing the need to travel and promoting sustainable forms of transport (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Strategic aims support objectives in SEA. Also indicates the need to harness the environmental benefits arising from climate change. This is adequately covered by existing objectives.	Strategic aims identical to the objectives in SEA. Includes the need to maintain as well as enhancing landscape and townscape character. No modifications required.	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	Includes some more general strategic aims covering environmental awareness and education and sustainable agriculture (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None
Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East	No applicable strategic aims.	Includes a strategic aim to promote the regenerative, health, and learning benefits of cultural activity (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable strategic aims.	No applicable strategic aims.	No applicable strategic aims.	No applicable strategic aims.	No applicable strategic aims.	No applicable strategic aims.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA, 2001)	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	No applicable strategic aims	Includes numerous major themes for economic growth including the need to promote competitive businesses and organisations in the region.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None
Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (GOEAST 2000)	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	Includes an objective on water efficiency (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	Includes objectives to improve energy efficiency of buildings to reduce emissions.	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	Includes an objective on rural facilities that should be included within the SEA objectives.	Refers to the economic competitiveness of the region. This term should be reflected within SEA objectives.	Includes objective on promotion of effective communications in the region.	Objective on reducing use of non-renewable energy resources. Expand objectives on inequalities and access to employment to cover the rural dimension. Include the term 'economic competitiveness' within the appropriate economic objective. Ensure objectives cover telecommunications.

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Draft RSS 14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004)	Objectives on biodiversity (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective on providing appropriate and affordable housing.	Includes an objective on water efficiency (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objective on minimising the risk of flooding (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective on using land more efficiently. Includes objectives on protecting the built and historic environment and encouraging sustainable construction and high quality design (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives on social inclusion and cultural diversity (adequately met by existing SEA objectives). Objective on regeneration and renewal.	Includes objective on employment growth and meeting the needs of the region in a sustainable way (adequately met by existing SEA objectives). Objective on enhancing vitality and viability of town centres.	Includes objectives on recycling and promoting energy efficiency. Objective on use of natural resources and sustainable modes of transport (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective on reducing loss of undeveloped land. Objectives need to cover enhancing the vitality and viability of town centres. Objective regarding the provision of appropriate and affordable housing. Objective on reducing use of non-renewable energy resources.
East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None
Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA, 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Includes priority regarding education contributing to social inclusion (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None
EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006	Includes objectives on promoting biodiversity gain(adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Includes an objective to promote excellence in design (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective to achieve neighbourhood renewal, and an objective to improve access to services (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective to achieve better broadband coverage and an objective to achieve sustainable economic performance (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None
Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Identifies the key issue of providing appropriate number of new homes to meet expanding populations needs.	Includes the key issue of unlocking the brownfield potential in the regions urban areas	Objectives in the strategy broadly correspond with the existing SEA objectives and do not require modification	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Broadly concurs with existing objectives in SEA. Also identifies the need to tackle deprivation to ensure the integration of communities	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	Objective regarding the provision of affordable housing Include objective on encouraging and enabling active involvement in community activities. Objective on reducing loss of undeveloped land.

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Most objectives in this area of the strategy included in the existing SEA objectives. However access to transport for disadvantaged groups and developing community cohesion should be included.	Objectives in this area of the strategy are adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	Expand objective on addressing inequalities to cover location. Include an objective on encouraging involvement in community activities.
Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission, 2003)	Most objectives in this area of the strategy included in the existing SEA objectives.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic	Most objectives in this area of the strategy included in the existing SEA objectives.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic	Most objectives in this area of the strategy included in the existing SEA objectives.	Most objectives in this area of the strategy included in the existing SEA objectives.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None
Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum, 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Includes particular reference to meeting the housing and health needs of an ageing population	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Objectives in this area of the strategy adequately included in the existing SEA objectives.	Includes reference to ensuring an appropriate mix across all tenures.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	Objective on access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	All of the objectives in this strategy concur with the SEA objectives although most are too specific for inclusion within this SEA.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Includes few strategic aims or objectives relevant to this SEA.	None
Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA, 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Includes objectives on design and land use in urban environment. Considered within existing objectives.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None
Living with Climate Change in the East Of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Objectives on working with climate change (covered by existing objectives).	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None

Regional Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
East of England Plan For Sport (Sport England East, 2004)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Targeted outcomes to improve health, though access and participation in sport (covered by existing objectives).	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Targeted outcomes to create stronger communities and widen access (covered by existing objectives).	Targeted outcome to benefit the economy through sport (covered by existing objectives).	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	None
Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-E, PECT 2003)	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Objectives include delivering a high quality built environment and infrastructure and increasing resource efficiency in the built environment.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	No applicable strategic aims or vision appropriate to this topic.	Objective on reducing use of non-renewable energy resources.

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridge and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (CCC & PCC 2003)	Includes an objective to ensure the environment is adequately protected from development and that opportunity to improve and enhance local distinctiveness and biodiversity are fully taken.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Identified the need to make more efficient use of land through greater use of previously developed land and buildings and by developing at higher densities	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes an objective to ensure new development is of a high standard of design, makes efficient use of resources, and minimises greenhouse gas emissions to address impacts of climate change.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Affordable housing acknowledged as a key challenge for the area.	Included objectives on increasing economic growth, ensuring provision of appropriate infrastructure, including housing, and reducing reliance on the car (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes strategic aim to integrate environmental, economic and social progress and minimise consumption of resources by making provision for planned growth of housing, jobs, services and facilities accessible to all sectors of the community.	Objective on reducing loss of undeveloped land. Objective on reducing the use of non-renewable energy sources. Ensure social and economic objectives include a social component. Objective on access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridgeshire County Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)	Objective to protect and enhance Cambridgeshire's biodiversity (adequately met in the existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to improve the quality of surface and ground water and to minimise harm from land that is contaminated or polluted (adequately met in the existing SEA objectives).	Objective to improve air quality in Cambridgeshire (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives on reducing emissions of gases and ensuring buildings, services and the community are able to adapt to climate change, (adequately met by existing SEA objectives). Also includes objectives on increasing energy efficiency and the use of renewable resources.	Objective to protect and enhance the quality of the built environment, protect and enhance Cambridgeshire's landscape diversity and quality and increasing access to open space that concur with existing SEA objectives.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives on using resources more efficiently, maintaining or reducing ambient noise levels and minimising the risk of hazardous incidents and an objective to encourage more sustainable modes of transport that are covered by existing SEA objectives.	Objective on reducing the use of non-renewable energy resources.

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Public Library Position Statement 2003 (CCC 2003)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to promote personal development and lifelong learning, promote community involvement and social inclusion and to promote cultural enrichment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None identified that are of relevance to this SEA.	None					
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (CCC & PCC 2002)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to minimise waste, increase recycling and seek more sustainable waste management (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None						

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives on ensuring regional self-sufficiency in the management of waste, encouraging waste management practices which do not have adverse impacts on the environment or endanger human health and ensuring there is suitable provision for waste facilities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	None							

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (CCC 2003)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes an objective to protect and enhance the build and natural environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes an objective to create a transport system that is accessible to all.	Objective to provide a transport system that meets the needs of the economy (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes objectives to promote public transport, walking, cycling and other sustainable forms of transport.	Include transport in objective on quality, range and accessibility of services.
A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to promote healthy lifestyles through participation in cultural activities.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to ensure cultural activities are available to all that is adequately covered in the existing SEA objectives.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None			
Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (CCC 1991)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to increase awareness of landscape quality (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (CCC 1992)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives on protecting and enhancing landscape and countryside and opportunities for people to enjoy it, (adequately met by existing SEA objectives). Objective to improve understanding and appreciation of the countryside.	Includes an objective to provide services that meet the needs and aspirations of the whole community.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Expand objective on inequalities to include location and income.				

County Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes a number of objectives on health issues. Including reducing inequalities, promoting health and preventing illness, improving the quality of health and community services and modernising health and social care.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Expand objective on inequalities to include location				
Prospects for Learning (CCC 2001)	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives include raising educational achievement, promoting lifelong learning and developing capacity of learning services.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to promote inclusion in education for those with special needs or in danger of exclusion (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None			

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy 2003/04 – 2007/08	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to create sustainable communities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objective of finding sustainable transport solutions (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to protect and enhance the village environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives to support disadvantaged groups, and provide accessible services to the community.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Expand objective on accessibility to include a wider range of services and facilities.
SCDC Community Strategy 2004	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to build active safe and healthy communities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to tackle climate change (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to provide better access to the countryside (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective to provide good access to services, and quality homes for all (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objective towards achieving a prosperous district where jobs, skills and learning are developed and sustained to benefit everyone (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None.

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
SCDC Economic Development Strategy 2003	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objective of finding sustainable transport solutions (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to continue to support policies to provide adequate affordable housing. Objective to work with partners, to improve skills, and aid organisations which help disadvantaged groups in the workplace (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Includes objectives of achieving sustainable growth of the local economy, including through selective management of the economy (adequately met by existing SEA objectives). Supports rural diversification. Objective to support provision of broadband. Objective on provision of key worker housing.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective on key worker housing as well as affordable housing Ensure objectives cover telecommunications (including broadband) Expand objectives on inequalities and access to employment to cover the rural dimension. Add place of residence to objective of helping people gain access to satisfying work.

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
Today and Tomorrow – SCDC LA21 Community Action Plan 2001	Objective to value biodiversity - covered by existing SEA objectives.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to reduce all forms of waste and encourage recycling and promote responsible use of all forms of energy .	Objective to promote good management of the countryside and villages (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to promote local economy and workforce whilst reflecting limits of natural environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective on reducing the use of non-renewable energy resources.
SCDC – Housing Strategy 2002-2005	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to increase supply of affordable housing, improve condition of the housing stock, encourage resident participation, tackle social exclusion.	Objective to sustain the economy of the District (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective on access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
SCDC – Community Safety Strategy – 2002 - 2005	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives to reduce crime, and fear of crime - adequately met by existing SEA objectives	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Includes objectives for community involvement and reducing inequality.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Include an objective on encouraging involvement in community activities.

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
SCDC – Lighting the Way – Arts Strategy 2002 - 2005	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to advocate the value of arts to the environment (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives to advocate the value of arts to improve social, educational and economic life (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Objectives to advocate the value of arts to economic life (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None
SCDC – Local Strategic Partnership – 20 Year Vision	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Develop sustainable communities that include community facilities for health, childcare (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Improve cultural heritage, buildings and the countryside (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	Provide an integrated service to help communities to help themselves, support voluntary groups and priority groups. Develop sustainable communities that include community facilities for learning and leisure, affordable housing and well-managed green spaces.	Develop sustainable communities that include local employment opportunities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Expand objective on accessibility to include a wider range of services and facilities. Objective on access to employment appropriate to place of residence. Include an objective on encouraging involvement in community activities.

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
SCDC – Sports Development Strategy 2002 - 2004	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to promote healthy lifestyles (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to create opportunities for sport, including for young people (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None			
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 –2005	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to address health inequalities (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective to address social exclusion, tackling integration issues (including travellers) - (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None			
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 - 2006	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to address health issues, including form new development (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to address social inclusion issues of health (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None			
South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to improve health of the population (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objectives to address health inequality issues (adequately met by existing SEA objectives).	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	None.			

District Plans & Strategies	SEA TOPIC									Implied Amendments to Core Objectives
	Biodiversity fauna and flora	Population and Human health	Water And soil	Air	Climatic factors	Cultural Heritage And Landscape	Social Inclusiveness	Economic Development	Other Relevant Objectives	
SCDC - Housing Needs Survey 2002 – June 2003	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Provides information and recommendations for affordable and key worker housing policy.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	No applicable challenges or key issues identified.	Objective on key worker housing as well as affordable housing.					

APPENDIX 4: List of Appraisal Questions

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision Making Criteria
Land and water resources	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Will it use land that has been previously developed? Will it use land efficiently? Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land?
	1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Will it reduce water consumption? Will it conserve ground water resources?
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Will it protect sites designated for nature conservation interest?
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Will it conserve species, reversing declines, and help to enhance diversity? Will it reduce habitat fragmentation? Will it help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets?
	2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Will it improve access to wildlife, and wild places? Will it improve access to the wider countryside through the network of public rights of way? Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green space in the District? Will it promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife?

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision Making Criteria
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Will it protect or enhance sites, features of areas of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?
	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	<p>Will it maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character?</p> <p>Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?</p> <p>Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?</p>
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	<p>Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</p> <p>Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design and good place making?</p>
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	<p>Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses?</p> <p>Will it improve air quality?</p> <p>Will it reduce traffic volumes?</p> <p>Will it support travel by means other than the car?</p> <p>Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns?</p> <p>Will it reduce or minimise light pollution?</p> <p>Will it improve water quality including by reducing diffuse and point source water pollution?</p>
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	<p>Will it reduce household waste?</p> <p>Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</p>
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Will it minimise risk to people and property from flooding, storm events or subsidence?

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision Making Criteria
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	'Will it substantially reduce mortality rates? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce fear of crime?
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Will it increase the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)? Will it improve quality and range of key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)? Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car, and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking? Will it support and improve community and public transport?
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Will it improve relations between people from different backgrounds or social groups? Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? Will it promote accessibility for all members of society, including the elderly and disabled?
	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable and key worker housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community? Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? Will it meet the needs of the travelling community?

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision Making Criteria
	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	<p>Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</p> <p>Will it encourage engagement with community activities?</p>
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	<p>Will it encourage businesses development?</p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to employment by means other than the car?</p> <p>Will it improve the range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?</p> <p>Will it encourage the rural economy and diversification?</p>
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	<p>Will it improve the level of investment in key community services and infrastructure?</p> <p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure, including broadband?</p> <p>Will it improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?</p>
	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	<p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it support the Cambridge area's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters?</p> <p>Will it support sustainable tourism?</p> <p>Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of Cambridge, town, district, and local centres?</p>

APPENDIX 5: Relationship Between Appraisal Objectives, Specific Requirements of Other Plans & Programmes, and Potential Policy Responses

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
Land and water resources	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Priority should be given to development of previously developed land and buildings and within existing settlements	PPG 3, Cambridgeshire Structure Plan, PPS 7	Policies to encourage appropriate development on previously developed land. Settlement policies that resist new housing development in the countryside.
		National target for 60% of additional housing to be provided on previously developed land by 2008. This target is 37% for south cants.	PPG 3, Cambridgeshire Structure Plan	
		Encourage densities of 30-50 dwellings per hectare	PPG 3	Policies on housing density requirements, including minimum standards, where compatible with maintaining local character.
		Development of agricultural land of grades 1, 2 and 3a should be avoided	PPS 7	Policies to protect the best and most versatile agricultural land.
	1.2 Energy sources	10% increase in renewable energy by 2010 and 20% by 2020 The East of England has set itself a target of producing 14% of its electricity needs from renewable sources by 2010. The aggregate target for Cambridgeshire is 9%.	PPS 22, Energy White Paper, Kyoto Regional Environment Strategy	Policies seeking use of renewable energy sources where practicable, and that support granting of planning permission for appropriate proposals to generate energy from renewable sources.
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Water companies to reduce leakage by 26% by 2000 compared to 1996/7	UK Sustainable Development Strategy	Policies to seek use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems.
		Incorporate water efficiency measures in all new development	Cambridgeshire Structure Plan	Policies to encourage developments to seek water efficiency through their location, layout or design or which make full use of water conservation techniques.

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Local Authorities should protect and where possible enhance sites of national and international importance and protected species	PPG 9, The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Wild Birds, EC Council Directive on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora, The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals, EC Council Directive on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment	Policies to conserve important habitats/species and to secure appropriate expansion and enhancement of high biodiversity areas, where possible, and seek increased opportunities for the public to access such sites.
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Various targets to conserve and extend the extent of key habitats and species	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan	
	2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Various targets on increasing access to and quality of the countryside and open space	Rural White Paper	
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Local Authorities should protect buildings and sites of historic or architectural importance	PPG 15, Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Policies to protect and enhance Conservation Areas and their settings, and to protect Listed Buildings and their settings.

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
		Local authorities should protect, enhance and preserve sites of archaeological importance	PPG 16	Policies that require new development to protect, preserve and enhance known and suspected sites and features of archaeological importance, together with their settings.
	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character			
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Promote good design in housing developments to create attractive, high quality living environments	PPG 3	Policies that require all new development to be of high quality design and, as appropriate to the scale and nature of the development.
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Locate services and facilities that will attract large numbers of people in places accessible by non-car modes	PPG 13, RPG 6, Cambridgeshire Structure Plan, PPS 7	Policies to require a sufficient standard of accessibility appropriate to the nature of the development.
		Government's domestic goal of a 20% reduction in UK carbon dioxide emissions by 2010	UK Sustainable Development Strategy, Kyoto	Policies that encourage minimise use of energy and resources, both during construction and once implemented, including requiring energy efficient design and materials, siting and orientation of buildings, and position of uses within buildings.
		60% Reduction in carbon emissions by 2050	'Our Energy Future' White Paper, Kyoto	
		60% of the trunk road network – including all concrete roads – to have low-noise surfaces	Rural White Paper	
		Improve compliance with River Quality Objectives to at least 95% by 2005	Rural White Paper	
		National Air Quality Strategy Targets	National Air Quality Strategy	Policies which minimise water pollution, protect groundwater, and appropriate provision of drainage.

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
		Inland and coastal waters to reach "good status" by 2015	Water Framework Directive	
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Maximise the level of recycling (Regional Target: Household recovery of 40% at 2005, 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015)	Regional Waste Management Strategy 2002	Policies for the storage and collection of waste in new developments, to support recycling.
		Reduce the amount of biodegradable material going to landfill to 35% of 1995 levels by 2016	EC Landfill Directive, UK Waste Strategy	
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Development should not take place in the functional flood plain, in areas where adequate flood protection cannot be given or where it will increase the risk of flooding elsewhere	PPG 25, Cambridgeshire Structure Plan	Policies that resist development in the floodplain where adequate flood protection cannot be achieved, or where risk of flooding would be increased elsewhere.

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	<p>Objective to improve the health of the population, underpinned by the following specific targets:</p> <p>1. Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 -From heart disease and stroke and related disease by at least 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics);</p> <p>-From cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics);</p> <p>-From suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20%</p> <p>2. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth:</p> <p>Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between 'routine and manual' groups and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics); Starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the 'worst health and deprivation indicators' and the population as a whole (data source: ONS data)</p> <p>3. Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by:</p> <p>-Reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine manual groups to 26% or less.</p> <p>-Halting the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole;</p> <p>-Reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health</p>	Choosing Health	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Various targets to reduce crime and the fear of crime	Home Office	Policies requiring design and layout that minimises opportunities for crime

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Various targets on increasing access to and quality of public open space	Rural White Paper	Policies to require new developments to provide public open space, where existing space is inadequate in terms of quantity, quality, and accessibility.
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Government targets to reduce inequalities in health	Public Health Strategy, Cambridgeshire Heath Improvement and Modernisation Plan	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community.
		50% of 18-30 year olds to have access to higher education by 2010	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action	
		Various targets to improve public transport	10 year transport plan	Policies that require new development to make adequate provision for integrated and improved transport infrastructure through direct improvements to the transport network and Section 106 contributions.
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income			
	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Provide a wide range of housing to meet the needs of the whole community (including at least 20,000 homes in South Cambridgeshire) Improve the quality of life and independence of vulnerable older people by supporting them to live in their own homes where possible by - Increasing the proportion of older people being supported to live in their own homes by 1 % annually in 2007 and 2008 and; - Increasing by 2008, the proportion of those supported intensively to live at home to 34% of the total of those being supported at home or in residential care	PPG 3, Cambridgeshire Structure Plan Choosing Heath	Policies allocating sufficient housing land to meet targets, and policies requiring an appropriate mix of sizes and tenures, including affordable housing.
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Government target of increasing voluntary and community sector activity, including increased community involvement in decision making, by 5% by 2006	PPS 1 (draft), Home Office	Policies to require developments to contribute to the creation of mixed and inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation and social needs of all sections of the community.	

Sustainability appraisal topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Specific requirements of other plans/programmes	Source	Potential policy responses
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence			
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Targets for improvements through the Infrastructure Partnership.	Infrastructure Partnership Business Plan	Policies that require developments to be located and designed so that they are highly accessible by public transport, cycle and on foot. Policies that require new development to make adequate provision for integrated and improved transport infrastructure through direct improvements to the transport network and Section 106 contributions.
		Various targets in the 10 year transport plan	10 Year Transport Plan	Policies to support infrastructure provision through the Infrastructure Partnership.
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Make the East of England a world class economy, in the top 20 wealthiest European regions by 2010	East of England Regional Economic Strategy	Policies to ensure an appropriate supply of employment land, both in terms of quantity and quality. Policies that support the development of the Cambridge area economy, including the development of clusters. Policies that support rural diversification.	

APPENDIX 6: Baseline Data and Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES							
Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	% dwellings completed on previously-developed land	2003 27%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 48%	Average over period 1999-2003 26%	Average over period 1999-2003 26%	Structure Plan target for SCDC is 37%. Targets reflect limited supply of previously developed land available in the District, and the amount of housing development required. Large areas of PDL will be developed as part of Area Action Plans, to enable SCDC to meet the target later in the plan period.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA Structure Plan AMR Indicator C
	Net density of new dwellings completed	2003 19.7 (gross) Dwellings per ha	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 18.45 (gross)	Average over period 1999-2003 18 (gross)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 20 (gross)	Densities in rural South Cambridgeshire have historically been lower than achieved in Cambridge and the Market Towns. Higher densities must be sought from new developments if Structure Plan targets are to be met.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA Structure Plan AMR Indicator P is intended to collect data on net density, but currently is based on Gross. Monitoring systems and being developed to collect net data in the future.
Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	KWh of gas consumed per household per year	2001/2 15,395	UK 2001/2 17,004			The District figure compares favourably to the national figure. Further monitoring of trends is required.	Transco (plus household stock data) QoL/LIB058 provides the methodology, with information published on the Transco website. Future monitoring will require the figure to be calculated annually.
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	8.94 GWh/yr (2002)	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (2002) 333.5 GWh/yr* UK - 11450GWe	8.94 GWh/yr (1999)	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (1999) 36.1 GWh/yr*	While energy generation from renewable sources has not increased in the District since 1999, a number of new projects have been initiated in the County.	Structure Plan APR indicator 21, monitored through planning process.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems							Water consumption data is available by water company regions. A method of estimating water consumption at the County and District level is being investigated. This indicator is a priority because sustainable water supply is a key local issue.
BIODIVERSITY							
Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	% SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition		Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2004 68% UK – 63%		N/a		English Nature. The first complete survey of SSSI condition was published in early 2004. DEFRA target is 95% by 2010. Additional work is required to disaggregate the data to District level.
Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Total area designated as SSSIs (ha)	2004 954.01 ha.				The District has a relatively low amount of SSSI compared to many rural District. The amount designated has remained static for a number of years.	District GIS; English Nature
	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	N/a		N/a			Awaiting implementation of monitoring software for County data. Expect to begin late 2004. Limited usefulness as LDF policies may not have a direct impact.
Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	% of rights of way that are easy to use (NB also see open space indicators below)	N/a		N/a			New survey conducted by County Council of 5% per year. Data available December 2004.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY							
Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings	% listed buildings 'at risk'	2004 2% (48 buildings)		2003 2% (49 buildings)		There have only been minor fluctuations in number of listed buildings at risk in the last 5 years, and they have remained a low percentage of the total stock of listed buildings.	District monitoring (no regional comparator)
Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas <i>(NB also see biodiversity indicators above)</i>	2004 21.2%				Figure varies as Conservation Areas are designated, or village frameworks amended through development plan review. % is likely to fall as major new developments are completed creating new built up areas.	District GIS (no regional comparator) Calculated as % of land within village frameworks that lies within a Conservation Area.
Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Satisfaction rating for quality of built environment	2002/03 90.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 87.0%	In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Cambridgeshire In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Results indicate a high satisfaction rate, that is also higher than the countywide rate.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL18/LIB133 The percentage of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live Data in trend column not directly comparable.
	% of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard.						SCDC Community Strategy Milestone Monitoring framework needs to be developed

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION							
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	CO2 emissions per domestic property per year						District monitoring (no direct regional comparator)
	a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m3) b) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (days)	2003 a) Bar Hill: 49.7 Impington: 52.2 Histon (urban background): 19 Histon (roadside): 32 b) Bar Hill: 40 Impington: 72	National Air Quality Objectives a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005) b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)	a) Bar Hill: 38.2 (2001) Impington: 52.7 (2002) Histon (urban background): 31 (1999) Histon (roadside): 48 (1999) b) Bar Hill: 9 (2001) and 27 (2002) Impington: 22 (2002)	National Air Quality Objectives a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005) b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)		Air Quality Review and Assessment progress report 2004. Structure Plan monitoring based on district reporting.
	Vehicle flows across urban boundaries	2003 Cambridge 170,036	N/a	2001 Cambridge 172,926	N/a	Rate of traffic going in and out of Cambridge is stable, but still higher than LTP target.	County monitoring (no regional comparator) Local Transport Plan
	% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	2000/02 Chemical 100% 2000 Biological 100%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2000/02 Chemical 90% 2000 Biological 100%	1997/99 Chemical 85%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 1997/99 Chemical 75% 1998/2000 Biological 99%	The improving river quality in the District reflects improvements taking place across the county.	Environment Agency Cambridgeshire Structure Plan AMR indicator 16

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2003 352	Cambridgeshire 2003/4 498 (Hardcore included)	2002 282	Cambridgeshire (2001-02) 481 (Hardcore included)	The amount of waste produced per person is increasing. This will reduce the impact of increasing recycling and composting rates.	District monitoring (BV84) Waste Data for Cambridgeshire 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 (BV184)
	% household waste collected which is recycled	20.3% recycled (2002-03) 5.3% composted (2002-03) (data excludes hardcore waste)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 16.19% recycled (2002-03) 8.48% composted (2002-03)	1999-2000 10.1% recycled 4.8% composted	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 11.56% recycled (1999-2000) 6.78% composted (1999-2000)	Recycling rates compare favourably with other Districts in Cambridgeshire, although the composting rate is slightly lower. Further work is required to meet the recycling target of 25% by 2005.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20 Waste Data for Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan
Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)							Appropriate indicators needs to be developed to monitor the impact of climate change. Possibly use GIS analysis of Environment Agency data to estimate no. of properties within flood risk areas.
HEALTHY COMMUNITIES							
Maintain and enhance human health	Life expectancy at birth (male & female)	2000-2002 Male – 79.0 Female – 83.0	England & Wales 2000-2002 Male – 75.9 Female – 80.6	1999-2001 Male – 79.0 Female – 82.6	England & Wales 1999-2001 Male – 75.6 Female – 80.3	Life expectancies in the District are significantly higher than the national average, and have risen alongside national rates.	Office of National Statistics
	% residents with limiting long-term illness	12.7%	East of England 15.6% England & Wales – 18.23 %	N/a	N/a	The age structure of the population of South Cambs is younger than that of the region overall – so less LLTI is to be expected.	Census of Population

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	2003/04 57.0	Cambridgeshire 2003/04 93.6	2002/03 59.2	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 90.9	Crime in South Cambridgeshire is significantly lower than the County average, and has decreased while it has actually increased in the County as a whole. This reflects the rural nature of the District.	CCC Research Group; Home Office County Council Research Group mid-2002 population estimates.
	% residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark	2002/03 70.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 56.0%	N/a	N/a	The % of residents feeling safe after dark compares well to county levels, but indicates that there is still room for improvement.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002
Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Ha of strategic open space per 1,000 people	4.3 ha/1000 *	Cambridgeshire 5.5 ha/1000 * Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 4.8 ha/1000 *			South Cambridgeshire does not compare favourably to countywide levels. New strategic open spaces are being planned as part of strategic housing developments.	Strategic Open Space study – CCC *All figures are combined 'natural greenspace' and 'parks & gardens' ha/1000 population
	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	2004 1.33				Provision varies greatly across the District, and there are also issues of cross border usage, particularly close to Cambridge. District Audits provide a more detailed comparison of provision compared to need.	District monitoring through recreation audits. Pitches are for Hockey, football, Cricket, Rugby etc (not MUGA). QoL/LIB038 Future monitoring will be dependent on future open space audits.

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES							
Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	% of population in categories 1-3 for access to Primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.	2004 83%	Cambridgeshire 2004 % Of rural areas 81%			Reflects the fact that many small villages in the District have limited services available locally.	County monitoring; Countryside Agency. Structure Plan AMR Indicator 22. Choice of services measured was based on availability within the settlement of four basics - primary school, food shop, post office and public transport. % of population in categories 1-3. No comparator data available, but Structure Plan AMR will provide future monitoring.
Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	% residents who feel their local area is harmonious	2002/03 70.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 64.0%	N/a	N/a	District figures compare favourably to the county comparator, but there is still room for improvement.	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL25/LIB139 Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 Average IMD score : 6.90	2004 Cambridgeshire average IMD score: 12.34	2000 Average IMD score: 7.33		South Cambridgeshire compares favourably to most regional and county deprivation indicators.	Office of Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of deprivation
Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	House price/earnings ratio	2003 6.6	East of England 2003 6.6	2002 6.1	East of England 2002 5.6	House price to earnings ratio in South Cambs is around the regional figure but both the South Cambs and region ratios are worsening.	Land Registry & New Earnings Survey House prices for January to March average. Earnings data for April.

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'	2003 19%	Cambridgeshire 2003 12%	Average over period 1999-2003 9.8%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 10%	Rate is low compared to urban districts like Cambridge City, although actual numbers compare favourably with other Districts. Numbers of dwellings provided do not meet needs indicated by housing needs surveys.	District monitoring. Structure Plan AMR Indicator L.
Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	% adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	2002/03 22.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 21.0%	N/a	N/a	Although the rate compares favourably to the county comparator, only 1 in 5 people feel they can influence local decisions.	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL23/LIB137
	% adults who had given support to others (non-family) in past year	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Unemployment rate	January 2004 1.0%	Cambridgeshire January 2004 1.7%	January 2003 1.1%	Cambridgeshire January 2003 1.7%	The unemployment rate in the District has remained consistently low.	Nomis / CCC Research Group ONS claimant count unemployment figures with CCC RG economically active denominator Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1
	% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	2001 37.2%	East of England 2001 46.5%	N/a	N/a	South Cambs has a relatively widespread population and more concentrated workplaces. People are on average travelling further to work than they did in 1991	Census of Population

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	2001 63.1%	Cambridgeshire 2001 53.6%		Cambridgeshire 1998 52.0%		QofL /BV38 (County Council monitoring)
	Infrastructure investment						County Monitoring. Structure Plan APR Indicator M: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities, including developer contributions for development that has an impact within the Plan area and the strategic improvements needed in the CSR Currently no data available
Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Annual net increase (or decrease) in VAT registered firms, %	2001/02 0.9%	Cambridgeshire 2001/02 1.2%	2000/01 1.1%	Cambridgeshire 2000/01 1.1%	From being significantly greater than the county rate in 1997/98, the South Cambs rate has steadily fallen and is now below the county rate	NOMIS / CCC Research Group VAT stocks at the end of the year – percentage change from end of year to end of next year
	Economic activity rate	83.7%	East of England 79.3%	N/a	N/a	South Cambs has very high rates of activity. However, as there are no higher education establishments in the district except part of Girton College (a part of Cambridge University), a significant proportion of young people leave home to study at university and so are not counted in either the numerator or denominator – so the rates are likely to be higher than average	Census of Pop / NOMIS / CCC Research Group Expressed as a percentage of the working age population

IMD source: <http://www.eastofenglandobservatory.org.uk/viewResource.asp?categoryGEOID=903&uri=http://eastofenglandobservatory.org.uk/resources/?id=11253>
http://www.odpm.gov.uk/stellent/groups/odpm_control/documents/contentservertemplate/odpm_index.hcst?n=4610&l=3

APPENDIX 7: Consultees for Draft Scoping Report

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
30	Environment Agency	4	General			Ensure that the sustainable development objectives are reconciled with general legal constraints and individual site circumstances.	This is undertaken as part of the appraisal process.	No change.
29	Environment Agency	7		4	Table 1	Suggest additional SA objectives for inclusion in Table 1: <i>1) avoid detriment to existing water uses 2) Encourage reduced risk of environmental emissions as a result of improved infrastructure design 3) Aim to reduce the quality of unremediated contaminated land and 4) avoid risk of harm to the environment.</i>	Suggested new objective 1) is already covered by existing Objective 4.1 (reducing emissions of pollutants, including water pollutants). Suggested objective 2) is a means of achieving Objective 4.1, and reference to improved infrastructure design is included as a potential policy response in Appendix 5. Suggested new objective 3) will be achieved through other objectives, particularly 1.1 and 4.1. Suggested new objective 4) is inherent in many objectives, and it to broad to be included as an objective in itself.	No change.
34	English Heritage	7		4	Table 1	Amend Objective 3.1 to 'Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings'. This should encompass conservation areas, listed buildings, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens.	Agreed	Objective 3.1 Avoid damage to protected sites and historic buildings – change to 'Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings'
35	English Heritage	7		4	Table 1	This should include enhancement of the entire historic environment – designated sites , and the undesignated, such as unscheduled archaeology and historic landscape	The objectives is sufficiently broad to address these issues, and they are also reflected in 3.1	No change.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
						character.		
36	English Heritage	8	4		Table 1	This should encompass settlement character – many of the South Cambridgeshire settlements will be significantly expanded, and consideration needs to be given to how this affects these settlements as a whole. Proper integration of new development with what exists is key. Concentration on how a new neighbourhood works, and the impact on the land affected is only a part of the picture. It may be that another point 3.4 is needed to cover this.	Settlement character is addressed by 3.2, but a new decision making criteria may clarify the issue.	Insert new decision making criteria for objective 3.2 'Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?'
37	English Heritage	8	4		Table 1	It is assumed that 3.3 covers high quality design in new development – part of the baseline would be to look at the standards achieved in recent development in South Cambs, how this integrates, whether it utilises locally distinctive materials etc.	Such research is taking place as part of preparation of District wide design guidance.	No change.
38	English Heritage	9	5	5.5		We welcome the caveats in para 5.5 on indicators. Indicators for the historic environment are at present quite limited, though more data will become available.	Noted	No change.
27	Environment Agency	11	8, and SA objective 4.1	Comments refer to Appendices where Objective 4.1 is referred to, and section 8 generally.		Concern that there is no reference to the control of nutrient loads in rivers in South Cambridgeshire and the problem of eutrophication, particularly as this relates to statutory obligations under the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (UWWTD)	The decision making criterion " <i>Will it reduce diffuse and point source water pollution?</i> " under Objective 4.1 covers this issue. Agree that text referring to sensitivity of Cam, Rhee and Granta to eutrophication, and the necessity of control of nutrient levels.	Add text referring to control of nutrient loads in South Cambridgeshire rivers, and the related need to prevent eutrophication, to baseline report text in section 8.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
33	Environment Agency	11	General	Comments refer to land and water resources issues in section 4 generally.		Every opportunity should be taken to build water efficiency into new developments, and innovative approaches should be encouraged.	As the representation states, this issue is recognised in section 8 <i>Land and Water Resources</i> . The Environment Agency's specific recommendations relating to initiatives for reducing water use are noted.	No change
24	Environment Agency	11	General	n/a		Suggests that there is no reference to Sustainable Drainage Systems in the document, and that there should be acknowledgement of the role such systems can play in reducing peak flow during heavy rainfall and in contributing modestly to groundwater recharge.	Water consumption is a decision-making criteria under Objective 1.3. Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS) are referred to as a potential policy option.	No change.
25	Environment Agency	11	General			Suggests that it would be useful to draw attention to the need to take account of the capacity of water courses to accept foul drainage when planning residential or commercial development.	This issue can be explored through policies in the local development framework.	No change.
31	Environment Agency	11	General			Development should not be committed ahead of secure water supplies.	The issue of water supply is highlighted in the baseline assessment.	No change.
32	Environment Agency	11	General	n/a		The location of development should take into consideration the relative availability of existing developed water resources.	Noted. This issue relates more to implementation than to policy.	No change.
26	Environment Agency	11		8		Concern that there is a tendency for sewage treatment facilities to be fewer in number and to be further down river catchments than is desirable, leading to problems of maintaining base flows and hence character of water courses. Water and sewerage under	A point for water and sewage undertakers - LDF policies only have a limited influence on these issues.	No change.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
39	English Heritage	13	10	10.1		Add to end of paragraph 10.1: 'They must respond to their context, and reflect an understanding of the historic character of the area.'	Agreed	Add to end of paragraph 10.1: 'They must respond to their context, and reflect an understanding of the historic character of the area.'
40	English Heritage	13	10	10.2		10.2 Add to end: 'Historic landscape character is part of this character, and should be respected where development requires greenfield sites.'	Agreed	Add to end of para 10.3: 'Historic landscape character is part of this character, and should be respected where development requires greenfield sites.'
41	English Heritage	13	10	10.3		10.3 Beginning of third sentence, add: 'It aims to protect the historic character of Cambridge, and its setting. This includes preserving the rural character of the surrounding countryside and villages which provide its setting, maintaining the physical separation..'	Agreed	Amend third sentence of 10.4 'It aims to protect the historic character of Cambridge, and its setting. This includes preserving the rural character of the surrounding countryside and villages which provide its setting, maintaining the physical separation..'
53	Countryside Agency	15	10	After 10.9		Maintain and enhance diversity of landscape etc: Unclear that this indicator is related to Conservation Areas? The indicator should be 'Change in landscape quality' (the Countryside Agency is working with others on this indicator see website: www.countryside-quality-counts.org.uk).	This objective relates to both townscape and landscape. Links to the biodiversity indicators have been stressed, as there is a significant degree of overlap.	No change.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
42	English Heritage	15	10	Key sustainability issues and responses		Issue 1: this should take account of wider considerations relating to setting than simply views and skyline. The Green Belt study commissioned by South Cambs from Landscape Design Associates in 2002 gave consideration to the quality of approaches into Cambridge, the distance between historic core and urban edge, the landscapes that provide essential context etc. The response to the issue should be similarly widened.	Agreed	Amend issue 1 in section 10 as follows: Issue (problem): policy has focused development around the fringes of Cambridge City, and further expansion could adversely affect the unique character and setting of the city by hemming it in, affecting the quality of approaches to the City, harming the quality of the landscape, and shutting off key views of its distinctive skyline. Response: ensure development in the Cambridge fringe is sympathetic with the existing urban design and does not block views of the city.
43	English Heritage	15	10	Key sustainability issues and responses		Issue 2: High standards of design are crucial – assessment needs to be made at different levels, from the design and materials of new buildings, to urban design and layout, to overall impact on the character of the existing settlement [the latter two categories might come under 5].	Agreed	Amend issue 2 in section 10 as follows: Issue: the pace of growth and infilling around Cambridge means that there is no clear local style or building material, although this does not mean that fringe and rural communities have no distinctive character. However further growth may exacerbate this situation if clear design controls are not imposed. Response: Seek a high standard of design in new development, taking account of local character, at a broad urban design level, down to form design and materials of new buildings

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
44	English Heritage	15	10	Key sustainability issues and responses		Issue 3: The historic landscape characterisation work currently underway in the county should be used to understand baseline trends and quality.	Such data may provide useful information for reviewing the impact of policies.	No change.
45	English Heritage	15	10	Key sustainability issues and responses		Issue 4: The objective should refer to all historic environment designations. The issue and response need to be broadened therefore to include conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments. The wider archaeological heritage, though not always scheduled, should also be included.	It is not necessary to list all designations is the objective. Leaving it deliberately broad means that all relevant sites and buildings can be considered. It may be appropriate to list designations for clarity, in the decision making criteria.	Change decision making criteria to: Will it protect or enhance sites, features of areas of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?
46	English Heritage	15	10	Key sustainability issues and responses		Issue 5: See above comments on 3.3. This objective should cover urban design – successful masterplanning encompassing open space and buildings, and their relationship to existing urban areas.	Urban design has been highlighted as an objective in a number of areas of the report.	No change.
1	English Nature	27	Appendix 1	International Documents		Include Water Frameworks Directive	Agreed.	Add Water Framework Directive (EC 2002) to documents list.
2	English Nature	27	Appendix 1	National Documents		UK Climate Impacts Programme - include in relevant strategies	Appears to be mainly research, and does not set objectives. Perhaps a useful data source.	No change.
3	English Nature	27	Appendix 1	National Documents		Planning for Sustainable Housing and Communities: Sustainable Communities in the South East (ODPM 2003) - include in relevant strategies	This document does not cover the East of England	No change.
4	English Nature	27	Appendix 1	National Documents		Working with the Grain of Nature (Defra 2002) - include in relevant strategies	Agreed.	Add Working with The Grain of Nature to documents list

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
9	English Nature	27	Appendix 2	Regional Plans & Strategies table section		Under the Regional Plans and Strategies table section of Appendix 2, there are additional documents are listed which do not appear in Appendix 1. EN suggests these documents are included in Appendix 1.	All documents in appendix 2 are listed in appendix 1	No Change
28	Environment Agency	27	Appendix 1			Concern that there is no mention of PPG 25 in Appendix 1 under National Plans and Strategies	Agree.	Add PPG 25 to list of National Plans and Strategies of column in Appendix 1.
52	Countryside Agency	27	Appendix 1			Concerned that no reference is made in the list of Relevant Strategies, Plans and Programmes to RPG 6 or the emerging RSS 14, Regional Sustainable Development Framework, Regional Environmental Strategy, Living with Climate Change in the east of England, Farming and Food Strategy, Regional Economic Strategy, Sustainable Construction. This would appear to be an omission.	Two are missing, the rest are already included.	Living with Climate Change in the east of England – added; Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (Defra 2002) – added to relevant plans and strategies.
5	English Nature	28	Appendix 1	Regional documents		Corporate Plan 2003-2006 - include in relevant strategies	Agreed.	Add Corporate Plan 2003-2006 to documents list
6	English Nature	28	Appendix 1	Regional documents		Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA) - include in relevant strategies	Agreed.	Add Regional Economic Strategy to documents list
7	English Nature	28	Appendix 1	Regional documents		Our Environment, Our Future - The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England: A Sustainable Development (EEEEF & EERA 2003)	Agreed.	Add 'Our Environment, Our Future - The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England: A Sustainable Development' to documents list
47	English Heritage	29	Appendix 2			'A better quality of life' – p61, shaping our surroundings. Paras 7.54, 7.55, 7.65, 7.70 are relevant, especially the emphasis on heritage and regeneration, and re-use of historic buildings.	Agreed	Included in the review of strategies.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
48	English Heritage	32	Appendix 2			PPG15 – this deals with the historic environment, not the natural environment.	The historic environment can consist of both built and natural features, which the wording was trying to reflect.	No change.
8	English Nature	33	Appendix 2	National Plans & Strategies table section		Concern as to there being no specific mention in Appendix 2 to the analysis of sustainability appraisal objectives against PPG 9, PPG 15, and the remainder of national plans and programmes listed in Appendix 1.	Objectives of PPG 9 and PPG 15 added. No further national programmes and strategies added because whereas Appendix 1 lists ALL plans and programmes mentioned in the study, the purpose of Appendix 2 is to analyse only those that set sustainability objectives.	Add Objectives of PPG 9 and PPG 15 to the National Plans & Strategies section of Appendix 2
49	English Heritage	33	Appendix 2			PPG16 is missing from the analysis.	Agreed	Include PPG16 in the review of strategies.
50	English Heritage	37	Appendix 2			Draft RSS14 – includes protection and enhancement of the historic environment, high quality design [aesthetic quality as well as sustainable materials]	Agreed	Review of objectives of draft RSS14 amended to include historic environment and high quality design.
51	English Heritage	40	Appendix 2			Towns and cities strategy – refers to importance of historic environment to regeneration projects.	This has been included in analysis, but not specifically to regeneration projects, due to the nature of the District.	No change.
10	English Nature	49	Appendix 2	County Plans & Strategies table section		Concern as to there being no specific mention in Appendix 2 of the <i>Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan</i> , or <i>Infrastructure Partnership - sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region</i>	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan is closely related to the Biodiversity checklist, which sets biodiversity objectives for the area.	No change.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
13	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests amendment of Objective 2.2 to include reference to protecting the viability, as well as the range of characteristic habitats and species. Suggests the new criterion " <i>Will it help to reverse the long-term decline of farmland birds?</i> "	Agree with suggested amendment to objective - the word "viability" has been inserted. Agree that a new criterion is needed but it is considered that the criterion should not be limited to the decline of bird species.	Amend Objective 2.2 to read " <i>Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species</i> " and insert new criterion " <i>Will it conserve species, reversing declines, and help to enhance diversity?</i> "
14	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests inclusion of four new criteria under the existing of SA objective of " <i>Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places</i> "	Agree with insertion of new objective. Agree with the general thrust of the new criteria, but consider that some of them are somewhat over-prescriptive and/or over-specific. Two new criteria have therefore been added, which in our view summarise the aims of the four criteria proposed.	Insert two new decision-making criteria - " <i>Will it maintain, and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green space in the district</i> ", and " <i>Will it promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife?</i> "
15	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests inclusion of the additional SA objective " <i>Maintain local biodiversity</i> " and the criterion " <i>Will it improve understanding and appreciation of wildlife?</i> "	Disagree - The objective suggested is already addressed by objective 2.1 and its associated criteria. With regard to suggested criterion it is not understood how understanding and appreciation of wildlife directly maintain biodiversity.	No change
16	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests inclusion of objective " <i>Meet Local BAP targets</i> " and criterion " <i>will it increase partnership projects that create new wildlife areas for people to enjoy?</i> "	Do not include the objective, but include a criterion relating to Local BAP targets against objective 2.2	Insert new criterion " <i>will it help to achieve BAP targets?</i> " against objective 2.2
11	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Land and Water Resources SA topic		Suggests the inclusion of an additional SA objective and decision-making criterion relating to the need to avoid developments being located in areas at risk from flooding.	Disagree as this objective/criterion pair duplicates one that is already in the climate change section. Duplication should be avoided as it may	No change.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
							should be avoided as it may lead to confusion.	
12	English Nature	56	Appendix 4	Land and Water Resources SA topic		Suggests the inclusion of the additional SA objective <i>Maintain and improve water quality</i> and three related additional decision-making criteria: (1) <i>will it reduce point source pollution?</i> (2) <i>will it reduce pollution from phosphorus, nitrogen and silt?</i> and (3) <i>will it ensure that phosphate levels in water entering wildlife sites have less than 0.11 mg of phosphorus?</i>	Partly agree. With regard to (1), new criterion added at Objective 4.1 under the Climate Change and Pollution SA topic addressing both diffuse and point source pollution. With regard to (2), Objective 1.3 amended to " <i>will it conserve groundwater resources?</i> " to acknowledge issue of diffuse pollution from P, N, and silt. With regard to (3), this suggested criterion is considered to be too detailed for a scoping document. It is also difficult to envisage what a DPD could do directly to influence phosphorus levels through the planning system. The criterion has therefore not been added.	Add new criterion relating to Objective 4.1 " <i>Will it reduce diffuse and point source water pollution?</i> ", and amend criterion relating to Objective 1.3 to " <i>Will it conserve groundwater resources?</i> "
17	English Nature	57	Appendix 4	Climate change and pollution SA topic		Suggests inclusion of the additional criterion " <i>Will it zone areas of high wildlife and recreational value</i> " under Objective 4.1	This is addressed in the biodiversity section.	No change

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
18	English Nature	57	Appendix 4	Climate change and pollution SA topic	Appendix 4 table	Suggests the inclusion of two additional criteria under Objective 4.3 relating to habitat fragmentation and to the ecosystem functioning naturally.	The criterion relating to habitat fragmentation is very specific in the context of the Climate change and pollution SA topic. An additional criterion relating to habitat fragmentation has been added to the Biodiversity SA topic. The criterion relating to the functioning of the ecosystem is not added as the objective relates to the vulnerability of infrastructure to climate change and not that of the ecosystem.	Add new criterion "will it reduce habitat fragmentation?" under Objective 2.2
19	English Nature	58	Appendix 4	Healthy Communities SA topic		Suggests the amendment of the wording of the SA topic to include reference to open space being "multi-functional" and of "high wildlife value", and the insertion of four new decision-making criteria under the objective.	Objective 5.3 "Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space" concerns the value of green space to humans. The issue of green space value to wildlife is now covered by a decision-making criterion under the biodiversity objective.	No change.
20	English Nature	61	Appendix 5	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests that wording in the specific requirements of other plans/programmes column relating to Objective 2.1 should be amended to " <i>local authorities should protect and where possible enhance sites of national and international importance and protected species.</i> " (suggested additions to text in bold , suggested deletions struckthrough)	Agreed	Amend text as suggested.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
21	English Nature	61	Appendix 5	Biodiversity SA topic		Suggests that the statement in the Planning Policy Responses section of the table relating to Objective 2.1 should be divided into two separate statements.	Agreed	Divide the statement "Policies to conserve important habitats/species and to secure appropriate expansion and enhancement of high biodiversity areas, where possible, and seek increased opportunities for the public to access such sites." into two separate statements.
22	English Nature	61	Appendix 5	Biodiversity SA topic		Under Biodiversity objective 2.1, suggests the inclusion of the English Nature Research Report No.153 (1995) <i>"Accessible natural greenspace in towns and cities: a review of appropriate size and distinct criteria. Guidance of the preparation of strategies"</i>	The document proposed for inclusion appears to be a quite specific design manual rather than a statement of policy objectives as the other documents listed in the <Source> column are. As such it is probably inappropriate to include the document.	No change
23	English Nature	66	Appendix 6			Suggests that, whilst the correct data sources are identified, it might be useful to include Local Record Centres and the National Biodiversity Network as additional sources of biodiversity data.	Data sources are listed where data has specifically been obtained from, but the suggested new sources could be useful if additional data is required to consider the impact of policies.	No change.
54	Countryside Agency	66	Appendix 6			Improve the quantity and quality of green spaces that are easy to use: we very much support the inclusion of this issue and suggest that the measures should also include ' % of Rights of Way that are easy to use' (information should be available from Cambridgeshire CC).	This indicator will be included when data is available from the County Council later this year.	No immediate change, but include "percentage of Rights of Way that are easy to use" data when it becomes available.

REF	Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
55	Countryside Agency	66	Appendix 6			Improve the quality range accessibility of services etc: suggest that you check this against our latest State of the Countryside Report (2003 for the east of England and the 2004 national SOCR published today): www.countryside.gov.uk .	The Structure Plan AMR offers a data source already being used in the development plan. In working with the County Council, the viability/ suitability of alternative data sources and indicators will be monitored.	No immediate change, but monitor the viability/suitability of alternative data sources and indicators.

APPENDIX 8: Public Participation Results on Consultation Draft Scoping Report October 2004

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
3166 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	1	1			From the perspective of the health economy the key element of this process is the sustainability appraisal. Public Health and Health Service objectives found in key local and national strategic policies should be included in the appraisal and reflected in the developing planning documents.	Agree that public health objectives should be reflected in the study, identified through the review of relevant plans and programmes. The Scoping Report has attempted to do this, by including a number of relevant strategies.	Review of Plans & Strategies added: South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 – 2006 South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004
4636 - Bayer CropScience Ltd	1	1			Generally support. Bayer CropScience Ltd are aware of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report in line with government guidance. Whilst Bayer CropScience Ltd do not necessarily agree with every statement in the document, the Company welcomes the platform it provides and will have regard to the sustainability objectives in preparing any brief for the site.	General support noted.	No change.
3250	1	1			1. Challenges the basic approach to the production of the document. 2. Questions the validity of key criteria for assessment of environmental and sustainability. 3. The use of theoretical matrices for assessment as against common sense. 4. Confusion rather than clarification of issues and criteria.	The representation refers to the lack of a key indicator relating to transport. The Scoping report is intended to provide a baseline against which to test future proposals. The sustainability appraisal objectives focus on desired outcomes, such as reduced pollution, rather than measures which would help achieve them.	No change.

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
						<p>The existing problems relating to transport are acknowledged in the baseline assessment. This section specifically focused on identifying real key issues facing the District, utilising statistical data. This lead to the development of suitable Decision Making Criteria, which are used in appraisal to determine whether an impact will be positive or negative, and the scale of the impact, on an objective. With relation to transport they include - 'Will it reduce traffic volumes?' Will it support travel by means other than the car' 'Will it improve accessibility to key local services'.</p> <p>The use of matrices is an essential part of a complex process. They will not specifically be used to justify policies that defy common sense, but instead provide a neutral detailed assessment of the outcomes of a policy on social, economic and environmental factors, in order to assist decision making.</p>	

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
						The full appraisal of draft LDF documents, building on the initial appraisals of the preferred options, will provide vital supporting information to those considering new planning policies. It will include a summarised version, to make the documents more accessible to members of the public.	
3187 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	6	4			From the perspective of the health economy the key element of this process is the sustainability appraisal. Currently it is mandatory that a strategic environmental assessment and a sustainability assessment are undertaken. The former concentrates on environmental effects and the latter is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters. It is recognized that health is inextricably linked to these factors and needs to be considered in any appraisal as they are fundamental to developing sustainable communities. Health objectives found in key local and national strategic policies should be included in the appraisal.	Agree that public health objectives should be reflected in the study, identified through the review of relevant plans and programmes. The Scoping Report has attempted to do this, by including a number of relevant strategies. The objectives reflect health issues, but it is important that a comprehensive set of decision making criteria are created to examine impacts on the objective. Expanded references to health can be developed, in partnership with the PCT.	Update review of relevant plans and strategies to provide more detailed review of health issues. Develop additional decision making criteria where appropriate. Additional plans and strategies reviewed: South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 – 2006 South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004
5143 - Ramblers' Association Cambridge Group	7	4	4.7	Table 1	We would like to see Objectives 2.3 & 5.3 (Ch 4, Table 1) extended to include access to the wider countryside and the whole network of public rights of way, and the corresponding indicators widened to include general rights of way data, including baseline data which are	1) As objectives focus on outcomes, it would be inappropriate to include an objective relating to rights of way. As they are a means of accessing the countryside and wild places, the impact of	Include new decision making criteria: Will it improve access to the wider countryside through the network of public rights of way?

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					now available from the County Council's Rights of Way Condition Survey.	<p>policies on them should be assessed. Therefore a suitable Decision Making Criteria should be developed.</p> <p>2) An indicator has been included in the baseline data, but at time of publication no data was available. Through ongoing monitoring and data collection information will be included when it becomes available.</p>	
5144 - Ramblers' Association Cambridge Group	13	5	5.3		We would like to see Objectives 2.3 & 5.3 (Ch 4, Table 1) extended to include access to the wider countryside and the whole network of public rights of way, and the corresponding indicators widened to include general rights of way data, including baseline data which are now available from the County Council's Rights of Way Condition Survey.	Repeats representation 5143.	No change.
3193 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	14	6			It is important that there is an ongoing dialogue between the PCTs and those leading the planning process. This would better ensure that all the factors necessary for a healthy sustainable community are identified and considered in the development of the Local Development Framework.	Agreed. The Council will endeavour to work closely with PCT, through the Local Strategic Partnership.	No change.
5442 - Ramblers' Association Cambridge Group	16	8	8.3		We note the lack of baseline data for the impact of increased water consumption on the natural environment, and on the damage to designated sites. Informal	Water consumption is identified as a key local issue in the report, and there are appropriate objectives and Decision	Review future data availability on water consumption.

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					observations suggest that there is already a problem with excessive water extraction, and we think there ought at the very least to be firm baseline data available for both indicators, before committing to any further major development.	Making Criteria. There is a lack of quantifiable data at the local level. When data becomes available it will be utilised in future monitoring.	
4174 - Cambridgeshire County Council	19	9			The section makes no reference to "Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines"	The Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines have been identified as a relevant strategy, and is included in the Scoping Report.	No change.
5441 - Ramblers' Association Cambridge Group	19	9	9.3		We note the lack of baseline data for the impact of increased water consumption on the natural environment, and on damage to designated sites. Informal observations suggest that there is already a problem with excessive water extraction, and we think there ought at the very least to be firm baseline data available for both indicators, before committing to any further major development.	Identical to representation 5442.	No change.
6474 - English Heritage	21	10	10.4		After the third sentence, we suggest the addition of 'The Green Belt helps preserve the character of Cambridge by limiting its outward spread, thereby ensuring the compact urban form of the historic settlement is maintained. The character and setting are preserved also by preserving the rural character..'	The paragraph already sufficiently conveys the importance of the green belt to preserve the historic character of Cambridge.	Amendments have been made to paragraph 10.4 to highlight the role of the Cambridge Green Belt.
6475 - English Heritage	22	10	10.7		This paragraph needs to be expanded to refer to the Historic Landscape Characterisation data now being completed by the county. This approaches the historic landscape in a holistic way, and while	Agree reference should be made to Historic Landscape Characterisation information that will become available.	Historic Landscape Characterisation work noted in paragraph 10.7

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					we welcome the identification of Registered Parks, and other features, the subject needs to be addressed in the wider sense too.		
6476 - English Heritage	22	10		Landscape, townscape and archaeology table	In issue 1, it would be helpful to reflect the issues in the Council's own Green Belt study by Landscape Design Associates. The term 'hemming in' is rather unclear, and the study might provide the necessary clarity.	Agree this could be clarified. The qualities of the Cambridge green belt in the LDA study are as follows: A large historic core relative to the size of the city as a whole; A city focused on the historic core; Short and/or characteristic approaches to Cambridge from the edge of the city; A city of human scale easily crossed by foot and by bicycle; Key views of Cambridge from the landscape; Significant areas of distinctive and supportive townscape and landscape; Topography providing a framework to Cambridge; A soft green edge to the city; Green fingers into the city; Designated sites and areas enriching the setting of Cambridge; Long distance footpaths and bridleways providing links between Cambridge and the open countryside; Elements and features contributing positively to the character of the landscape setting; The	LDA green belt study used to clarify green belt issues in paragraph 10.4

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
						distribution, physical separation, setting, scale and character of necklace villages; A city set in a landscape which retains a strong rural character.	
5243 - Swavesey IDB	25	11			Pleased that report acknowledges that: flooding is becoming an increasingly important issue; Impact on drainage systems must be considered when considering development control issues; Clay soils in the district are not suitable for use of SuDS.	Noted.	No change.
1506 - British Horse Society (Cambridgeshire) 2796	30	12		Healthy Communities table	Support Key Sustainable Issue 2 - inclusion of horse riding. Riding for leisure and recreation in the countryside can be undertaken by all. Its a healthy pastime, with very low impact on the natural environment.	Noted.	No change.
3199 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	29	12			The PCT acknowledges the amount of thought and energy that has been invested in the Sustainability Appraisal. Although we have concerns about the profile of health in the document they recognize that it also presents an opportunity to explore these concerns and contribute to the further development of the appraisal process. These could include specialist input to the Key Sustainability issues for Healthy Communities and demonstrating the impact of the growth on local Health Services.	The Council will continue to work with the PCT to ensure appropriate health issues are addressed.	No change.
5009 - Sport England	29	12	12.6		Sport England supports this section due to its inherent recognition that open space standards and sports facilities play an essential role in maintaining healthy communities.	There is a degree of cross referencing required when considering objectives, as a judgement must be made as to how to	No change.

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					Objective 4 relating to improving the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space is therefore welcome. However, this section is objected to because it is requested that sports facilities is added to this objective, in recognition that built sports facilities play a similar role to outdoor facilities that are located within open space. This would be consistent with paragraph 12.6, which refers to such facilities in larger villages.	categorize issues. Objective 6.1 on inclusive communities covers access to services and facilities, including leisure. This covers built sports facilities.	
1507 - British Horse Society (Cambridgeshire) 2798	31	13			Horse riders are frequently not considered in Cambridgeshire although valued in other parts of the country for their contribution to the community, including rural economy.	The issue of provision for horse riding is covered in the healthy communities section of the report.	No change.
2799 - Addenbrooke's Hospital	31	13			The Trust welcomes the comments contained in the Inclusive Communities section of this report.	Noted.	No change.
1508 - British Horse Society (Cambridgeshire) 2800					Farm diversification into tourism (particularly horse based) promoting public rights of way, including links to national routes. (i.e. walking and riding holidays with bed and breakfast facilities) would help to reduce the dependence of vehicular travel.	The Council is supportive of appropriate farm diversification, which could include development for equestrian tourism. Provision for horse riding is dealt with through the healthy communities section of the report.	Paragraph 14.5 modified to clarify potential methods of farm diversification, including tourism and equestrian facilities.
3205 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	36	14	14.5		Key, up to date, Public Health and Health Service documents were made available but have not been used in developing the appraisal or in identifying relevant appraisal objectives. As a result, this has not led to any expansion of health issues and also there were limited links made between non-health plans and strategies and their impact on health.	It is acknowledged that not all strategies highlighted were included in the consultation draft. The Council will work with the PCT to include all relevant strategies.	Additional plans and strategies reviewed: South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 – 2006 South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
4175 - Cambridgeshire County Council	39	Appendix 1			The list of National plans and programmes should be updated to include recently published programmes such as PPS11 Regional Spatial Strategies, and PPS12 Local Development Frameworks. It would also be more informative to give the subject title of all these documents.	The documents listed were not published at time of publication. The scoping report will require periodic updates to ensure it is up to date. The subject title of documents can be added to a final version.	Document titles added, and recent Planning Policy Statements added and updated. Draft documents that are now adopted have been checked for any changes, including: PPS1, PPS7, PPS22, Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan; Also updated to reflect Draft RSS14 released December 2004
4177 - Cambridgeshire County Council	43				Some further clarification of this table would be helpful. There is no explanation for some text being bold and other not. It could also be made clearer whether the purpose of the "Implied Amendments to Core Objectives" column is to definitely alter the core objectives of the LDF or not.	The bold type indicates where amendment may be required to the ODPM possible set of objectives detailed in 2003 interim guidance on SEA/SA, where relevant strategies indicate additional points should be included. This approach is made clear in section 4 of the Scoping Report.	No change
4179 - Cambridgeshire County Council	56				Reference to the Draft Waste Local Plan should be updated to refer to the adopted Plan 2003 In the "Climatic factors" column for the Structure Plan, the word "omissions" should be replaced with "emissions". In the analysis of the Structure Plan the "Social Inclusiveness" column should include a reference to affordable housing as it is both a challenge and a key issues for the area, and this fact has been	Agree.	Updated to include Adopted Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan 2003. In the 'Climatic factors' column for the Structure Plan, the word 'omissions' replaced with 'emissions'. In the Structure Plan 'Social Inclusiveness' column added a reference to affordable housing.

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					recognised in Structure Plan Sustainable Development Strategy Objective 2f		
4642 - Sport England	49	Appendix 2			Objection is made to the schedule of Regional Plans and Strategies, because the East of England Plan for Sport (2004) has not been included as a document that has been considered as part of the SEA process. The plan is considered to be a relevant document for consideration as part of the SEA process, as there may be implications to the core objectives of the documents that have been prepared as DPDs. The document is also considered to have similar status (and therefore should be afforded similar weight to the other regional plans.	Agree.	East of England Plan for Sport (2004) added to review of plans and strategies.
6477 - English Heritage	83	Appendix 6			Indicators, page 83 The indicators for the historic environment require some further work. We would welcome the chance to discuss.	Noted.	No change.
2697 - Wildlife Trust for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire & Peterborough	84	Appendix 6			Modify indicators to make more relevant to planning process Detailed suggestions made in text of representation.	Indicators have been chosen from the best available data. The SSSI indicator is not ideal, and future data sources for other indicators will be explored. The progress toward BAP targets indicators are still being developed. The Council will endeavour to work with the County Council to ensure they provide a useful indicator.	No change.

The following modifications were made to the Sustainability Objectives and Decision Making Criteria following the initial appraisal, in order to improve their effectiveness:

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision Making Criteria	Reason for Change
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources	Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs and <u>other resources</u> being met from renewable sources?	To emphasise the importance of other resources as well as energy.
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Will it <u>improve water quality including by reduceing</u> diffuse and point source water pollution?	To clarify the goal reducing water pollution is aiming to achieve.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	<p><u>Will it improve the quality and range of services and facilities, including health, education, shopping, sport, leisure, arts and cultural activities?</u></p> <p>Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)?</p> <p><u>Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?</u></p>	To clarify the separate issues of accessibility, and the quality and range of services and facilities.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	<p>Will it improve access to <u>the range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?</u></p> <p><u>Will it improve accessibility to local</u> employment by means other than the car?</p>	To clarify the separate issues of accessibility, and provision of a suitable range of jobs.
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of sub-regional <u>Cambridge City Centre</u> , town, district, and local centres?	To clarify that Cambridge is the relevant Sub-Regional centre.

APPENDIX 9: Public Participation Results on Scoping Report June 2005

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
8963 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	32	12		Healthy Communities table	Whilst the assessment recognises the needs of the increasing population over retirement age, it does not identify that high quality family and early years support is a key issue in developing healthy and inclusive communities.	Noted.	Add to table Key Sustainability Issues: Inclusive Communities: Issue: Ensuring high quality family and early years support is available.
9137 - Addenbrooke's Hospital	33	13	13.7		The Trust welcomes the comments contained in the Inclusive Communities section of this report. Section 13.7 of the report highlights the difficulties being experienced by key workers and key worker employers. The experiences outlined in this section of the report are echoed in the problems that the Cambridge University Hospitals Foundation Trust experiences in recruiting and retaining members of staff - many of whom are poorly paid on nationally negotiated rates of pay. Many of these staff experience difficulties in securing appropriate housing units either to rent or buy.	Support noted.	No change.
8973 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	33	13			Whilst the assessment recognises the need for facilities for young people , it does not identify that high quality family and early years support is a key issue in developing healthy and inclusive communities.		Addressed in section 12
8975 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	41				Under National please add:' Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier' White Paper (DoH November 2004). Replaces ' Our Healthier Nation'. 'Delivering Choosing health: making healthier choices easier' Guidance	Agree, review additional documents and add to list.	Add:'Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier' White Paper (DoH November 2004). Replaces ' Our Healthier Nation'. 'Delivering Choosing health: making healthier choices easier' Guidance

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					(DoH) published in March 2005. Wanless D et al (2004) 'Securing Good Health for the Whole Population: Final report. HM Treasury		(DoH) published in March 2005. Wanless D et al (2004) 'Securing Good Health for the Whole Population: Final report. HM Treasury
9027 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	75	Appendix 4			The PCT has a number of questions that it feels should be included in the list of appraisal questions. These questions relate specifically to the PSA targets set in 'Choosing Health'. The questions are detailed fully in our response.	Whilst one change is agreed, other suggested criteria are considered too detailed, and not directly relevant to the appraisal of plan policies. The broader question on healthy lifestyles will cover most of these issues, and highly specific proposals can consider any specific issues under that question.	Amend the following criteria under 5.1: Change 'Will it reduce death rates' to 'Will it substantially reduce mortality rates?'
8994 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	83	Appendix 5			The PCT has a number of appraisal objectives and specific requirements that it feels should be included in this column. These are taken from the Government White paper, Choosing Health: Making healthier choices easier and the guidance document Delivering Choosing Health.	Agree to add more detail on health targets.	Replace various targets to reduce death rates to; Objective to improve the health of the population, underpinned by the following specific targets: 1. Substantially reduce mortality rates by 2010 -From heart disease and stroke and related disease by at least 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health and deprivation and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics); -From cancer by at least 20% in people under 75, with a reduction in the inequalities gap of at least 6% between the fifth of areas with the worst

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
							<p>health and deprivation indicators and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -From suicide and undetermined injury by at least 20% <p>2. Reduce health inequalities by 10% by 2010 as measured by infant mortality and life expectancy at birth: Starting with children under one year, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap in mortality between 'routine and manual' groups and the population as a whole (data source ONS mortality statistics); Starting with local authorities, by 2010 to reduce by at least 10% the gap between the fifth of areas with the 'worst health and deprivation indicators' and the population as a whole (data source: ONS data)</p> <p>3. Tackle the underlying determinants of ill health and health inequalities by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reducing adult smoking rates to 21% or less by 2010, with a reduction in prevalence among routine manual groups to 26% or less. -Halting the year-on-year rise in obesity among children under 11 by 2010 in the context of a broader strategy to tackle obesity in the population as a whole;

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							-Reducing the under-18 conception rate by 50% by 2010 as part of a broader strategy to improve sexual health
8955 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	45	Appendix 2			Following the Consultation stage, the Council agreed that the review of relevant plans and strategies would be updated to provide more detailed review of health issues. It also agreed to develop additional decision making criteria where appropriate. Two key local documents have been added to the list of documents although no changes to objectives or criteria have been made or discussed with the PCT. We feel that the objectives, criteria and indicators of the Government's Public Health White Paper, Choosing Health, should be incorporated into the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. This will fulfil the Council's earlier commitment.	It is agreed that the additional document should be reviewed. Many considerations detailed in 'Our Healthier Nation', are not directly related to issues covered by the local development framework. Where it is considered there are relevant issues they have been included.	Review and add to the documents list: 'Delivering Choosing health', published in March 2005.
9336 - Gallagher Longstanton Limited					This is a comment not an objection. It is the case that some of the documents reviewed will make reference to the need to take account of feasibility issues, technical and commercial. In commenting on the Draft Appraisals the question is asked as to how such feasibility and implementation issues have been or can be taken into account in the appraisal process.	The sustainability appraisal process must highlight the impact of policies and proposals. It is acknowledged that practical issues exist relating to implementation.	
9813 - Haslingfield Parish Council					No reference to Barrington Works which would have thought would have been essential, unless the thinking is that this will be covered by other processes such as planning	The Barrington Works site is too specific to examine through the scoping report, which examines the broad issues impacting	

Representor	Page Number	Section	Paragraph	Table	Representation	Response	Action
					inquiries. Development of this works will have high impact on many areas of this report.	n the District, and creates a framework for considering the impact of proposals. If any proposals in the LDF relate to it, they would be examined through the sustainability appraisal of the policy, examining directly the impact of any development.	
9812 - Haslingfield Parish Council					Overall this was a good outline of the issues to be addressed in the sustainability appraisal. It covered: land and water, biodiversity, landscape, climate, healthy communities, inclusive communities and economic activity. Clearly an outline only but thought covered all the key issues that would be relevant to Haslingfield.	Support noted.	
9041 - South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	84	Appendix 5			The PCT has a number of appraisal objectives and specific requirements that it feels should be included in this column. These are taken from the Government White paper, Choosing Health: Making healthier choices easier and the guidance document Delivering Choosing Health. Against 6.3, specific requirements add: Improve the quality of life and independence of vulnerable older people by supporting them to live in their own homes.	Agree to add more detail to the requirements of other plans.	Against 6.3, specific requirements add: Improve the quality of life and independence of vulnerable older people by supporting them to live in their own homes where possible by - Increasing the proportion of older people being supported to live in their own homes by 1 % annually in 2007 and 2008 and; - Increasing by 2008, the proportion of those supported intensively to live at home to 34% of the total of those being supported at home or in residential care