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SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE LOCAL PLAN SA ADOPTION STATEMENT

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Made by **Emma Jones**
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1. INTRODUCTION

This Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Statement forms the final output from the SA of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan has been subject to an integrated SA and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) (hereafter referred to as SA) in line with the requirements of [Statutory Instrument 2004 No. 1633: The Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004](#).

The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan was adopted on 27 September 2018 and can be found [here](#). The Local Plan as adopted, and a copy of this statement may be viewed at South Cambridgeshire District Council, South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, Cambridge, CB23 6EA from 8.00am - 5.30pm Monday to Friday.

Under the terms of Section 16(4) of the regulations quoted above, when a plan is adopted, a statement must be produced summarising:

- How environmental / sustainability considerations have been integrated into the plan (See Chapter 2);
- How the SA report has been taken into account (See Chapter 3);
- How opinions expressed in response to consultation on the SA report have been taken into account (See Chapter 4);
- How the Local Authority made the relevant documents available (See Chapter 5);
- The reasons for choosing the plan as adopted, in the light of the other reasonable alternative options dealt with (See Chapter 6); and
- The measures that are to be taken to monitor the significant sustainability effects of the implementation of the plan or programme (See Chapter 7).

2. HOW ENVIRONMENTAL / SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED INTO THE PLAN

Section one of the Local Plan sets out clearly that the Local Plan is about achieving sustainable development and that underpinning the whole of the Local Plan is the Government's commitment to sustainable development. Taking account of local circumstances, the Local Plan's development and other proposals aim to meet the 3 overarching principles of sustainability:

- Economic – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
- Social – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural wellbeing; and
- Environmental – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, prudent use of natural resources, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.

The spatial strategy, vision and objectives of the plan reflect this approach. For example, the vision of the Local Plan states:

"South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live, work and study in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment."

The Local Plan includes a broad range of objectives reflecting the full range of sustainability issues facing the District.

The plan policies then support the delivery of the Local Plan objectives and address the issues outlined for the sustainable development of the plan area. The effectiveness of the Local Plan is then monitored to ensure that the plan is helping to achieve its objectives.

In addition, an independent check of the Local Plan has occurred through the SA, with SA being prepared at every stage of the plan (please see Table 2.1 for details of the reports that have been produced). This includes testing of reasonable alternatives. The spatial strategy has also been extensively tested most recently in the [Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report \(November 2015\) \(Revised March 2016\)](#) and has been shown to be the most sustainable approach.

Table 2.1: Local Plan SA documents
SA Scoping
South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report (South Cambridgeshire District Council, June 2012) (Ref: RD/Sub/SC/070)
SA of Issues and Options 1
South Cambridgeshire Local Plan: Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (South Cambridgeshire District Council, July 2012) (Ref: RD/LP/040)

Table 2.1: Local Plan SA documents
SA of Issues and Options 2
Issues and Options 2: Part 1 Interim Sustainability Appraisal, (includes SA of the Development Strategy and sites on the edge of Cambridge). Carried out by officers from Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council (January 2013) (Ref: RD/LP/160)
Supplementary Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report (South Cambridgeshire District Council, January 2013) (Ref: RD/LP/060)
SA of Draft Local Plans
South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission. SA report (ENVIRON, March 2014) (Ref: RD/Sub/SC/060)
Further Joint Sustainability Appraisal of the Development Strategy. Carried out by officers from Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council and reviewed by independent consultants ENVIRON, contained within the report "Reviewing the Sustainable Development Strategy for the Cambridge Area (May 2013). (Ref: RD/LP/180)
Sustainability Appraisal Addendum
Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report (November 2015) (Revised March 2016) (RD/MC/021)
Further Proposed Modifications SA screening
Further Proposed Modifications SA screening (November 2016) (RD/FM/012)
Sustainability Appraisal of Main Modifications
South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans: Sustainability Appraisal of Main Modifications (December 2017) (RD/MM/020)

3. HOW THE SA REPORT HAS BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

The SEA regulations require that during plan preparation an assessment is carried out on a draft version and a statutory report (called an SA report in England) is produced and consulted on. To comply with these regulations a SA report was produced alongside the production and publication of the Submission Local Plan. Please see [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission. SA report \(ENVIRON, March 2014\) \(Ref: RD/Sub/SC/060\)](#). Appendix 5 of the above linked document contains the full assessment of the Draft Plan. This assessment includes the results of the assessment, mitigation measures intended to reduce / offset significant negative effects and the Council's response to these issues. The SA report was taken into account alongside the submitted Local Plan for the purposes of the assessment of the soundness of the Local Plan through the independent examination process.

The assessment of the Submission Local Plan found that the Local Plan could have a small number of potential significant negative effects and these are shown in Section 4.2 of the above linked document. It should be noted that at the Submission stage in the plan making process the Local Plan, after having already taken account of mitigation recommendations or issues identified through the appraisal at earlier stages in the SA process¹, performs more favourably against the many of the SA objectives than at earlier draft stages. Therefore, at submission stage there were inherently fewer mitigation measures needed to be identified during the assessment. Additionally, the individual site appraisals (carried out at the various issues and options stages) also highlighted issues that would require mitigation at an early stage in the plan making process and the Council was able to reflect these when drafting policies of the Local Plan. Tables 4.2.1 to 4.2.9 of the above linked document show that the residual effects that were left at the Draft Local Plan stage were those that were not possible to mitigate over and above the policy considerations that the Council had already built into the Local Plan.

Three sets of modifications were also made to the Local Plan between the Submission Local Plan and the Adopted Local Plan and some significant effects were identified as part of this process. The Council has taken these into account when finalising the Adopted Local Plan.

¹ Earlier stages include the Issues and Options stages and the assessment of site options.

4. HOW OPINIONS EXPRESSED IN RESPONSE TO CONSULTATION ON THE SA REPORT HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT

4.1 Introduction

Consultation is an essential part of the plan making and SA processes. This section of the report summarises the statutory consultations undertaken on the SA and outlines how consultation has contributed to the development of the Adopted Local Plan and SA.

The SEA regulations set out two stages where consultation should be undertaken (statutory consultation):

- Consultation on the scope and level of detail of the SA - scoping (Regulation 12(5) and (6)); and
- At the draft plan stage when the SA report is published (Regulation 13).

The results of these consultations are summarised below. Please note that the Council undertook consultations on all stages of the SA, and took account of representations at each stage.

The SEA regulations also require this statement to address how any trans-boundary consultations with other Member States has taken place. Please note that no trans-boundary consultations with other Member States were deemed necessary for this process.

4.2 Regulation 12 consultation – comments received about scoping

The scoping report is the primary mechanism for consulting on the scope and level of detail of the SA, and was consulted upon in accordance with the requirements of Regulation 12(5) and (6) of the SEA regulations. A draft scoping report was published in February 2012 by South Cambridgeshire District Council and was issued to the following statutory environmental bodies:

- Natural England;
- English Heritage; and
- The Environment Agency.

It was also published on the Council's website where anyone could submit a comment.

Consultees were broadly happy with the work that had been carried out but recommended some changes to the report. Where appropriate these comments have been taken into account in the SA scoping report. These comments could be broken down into the following main themes:

- Consultees welcomed the extensive baseline that the scoping report provides;
- Additional plans, policies and data that consultees wanted the revised scoping report to consider;
- Amendments to the lists of key issues or changes of emphasis;
- Comments regarding the consistency in the way different topics are dealt with;
- Local initiatives that should be addressed; and
- Better referencing of statements made.

A final version of the scoping report was then published as part 2 of the Submission Local Plan SA report in 2014. Table 8.1 of this document sets out changes made to the Scoping Report as a result of this consultation.

4.3 Regulation 13 consultation - comments received about the Draft Local Plan and SA report

The Statement of Consultation outlines the comments that were received on the Draft Local Plan and the SA report. This can be found here: [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Statement of Consultation, March 2014 \(Ref: RD/Sub/SC/090\)](#).

Section 32 of the above report sets out the key issues from the Proposed Submission Local Plan consultation. Comments were submitted on how much development was needed and where/when and many comments on strategic sites were submitted (both in support and in objection). Many respondents put forward alternative sites to be considered.

The SA was made available for consultation at the same time as the Local Plan. A total of 14 representations were received, 2 in support and 12 objections. Natural England supported the methodology of the SA stating that it adhered to regulations. The main objections related to opinions that the presumption of sustainable development had not been followed; that the edge of Cambridge had not been recognised as the most sustainable option and that the Green Belt has taken precedence over other sustainability issues. After reviewing the submissions no action was taken to amend the SA report or the Local Plan in light of comments made and supporting arguments for the approach taken in the SA were given in Table 1.7 of Appendix 2 of the [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission. SA report \(ENVIRON, March 2014\) \(Ref: RD/Sub/SC/060\)](#).

4.4 Additional consultations

Consultations were also carried out at the Proposed Modifications stage and the Main Modifications stage. Consultation was carried out on the Local Plan Modifications and also the SA work carried out on the Modifications. A summary of the responses received, and subsequent action taken by the Councils is available in the reports below:

[Cambridge Local Plan South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposed Modifications – Report on Consultation, March 2016 \(Ref: RD/MC/120\)](#).

[Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Statement of Consultation to the Main Modifications Consultation, March 2018](#).

4.4.1 Proposed Modifications

At the Proposed Modifications stage a total of 892 representations were received. A further 143 representations were received on the accompanying SA Addendum.

The Councils made a small number of changes to the Proposed Modifications as a result of the consultation. Some of the main changes are shown below:

- Provisional Modification to allocate land south of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus (Policy E/1B) is recommended to be deferred, in order to obtain further evidence;
- Additional text relating to the Development Strategy and the further work undertaken;
- Correction to the housing number relating to the total housing provision in the Cambridge urban area to read 6828 not 6282;
- Policy H/8 Housing Mix - additional wording added to sub section (g) in relation to self and custom build houses; and

- Additional text relating to vehicular access and masterplanning of land North of Cherry Hinton.

With regard to the SA Addendum the main issues raised in the consultation are shown below:

- Natural England and Historic England endorse approach to SA;
- SA Addendum relies on the Councils' other evidence base documents which are flawed;
- Should have used more quantitative data;
- Every policy in both plans should be jointly assessed using the new joint SA framework;
- Site packages considered were set up to favour packages without edge of Cambridge Green Belt sites. Packages do not identify specific edge of Cambridge sites, or site North of Cambourne;
- SAA seeks to justify the existing strategy;
- Plans don't achieve the 'right balance' across the development hierarchy;
- Unjustified weighting of Green Belt compared to other sustainability issues;
- SAA fails to sufficiently recognise the benefits of village growth;
- Detailed criticisms of individual site criteria scores; and
- Site by site queries regarding potential mitigation measures.

In the main the Councils did not feel that changes were appropriate to the SA Addendum report based on the consultation comments made. Some minor changes were made to the SAA and these are set out in Appendix 10 of that report.

4.4.2 Main Modifications

In total there were 961 representations received on the Main Modifications and 10 representations received on the SA for the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.

A high-level summary of the main modifications consultation representations is shown in paragraphs 4.15-4.28 in [Cambridge Local Plan and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Statement of Consultation to the Main Modifications Consultation, March 2018](#). These include objections on the removal of Local Green Space designations; objections and also support for allocated sites and objections related to the method of calculating five-year housing land supply.

The SA representations included support from Natural England that the appraisal accords with requirements of regulations. Objection that alternatives to the Liverpool method and joint trajectory should have been tested. Objections were made regarding how the Appraisal addressed Bourn Airfield, and assumptions made regarding delivery of a secondary school and Park & Ride, and the transport impacts of the development, also how a larger development at Cambourne West was appraised. Objection was also raised to the way the impacts of the proposed modification concerning mortgagee in possession clauses in relation to rural exception sites were screened.

The representations relating to the Main Modifications and the Sustainability Appraisal have been submitted to the Inspectors undertaking the examination. The Inspectors considered all the comments received and have determined that the Local Plan is sound (subject to main modifications set out in their final report.

5. HOW THE LOCAL AUTHORITY MADE THE RELEVANT DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

The SA statement should specify how the Council acted in accordance with the following regulation:

13(4); The responsible authority shall keep a copy of the relevant documents available at its principal office for inspection by the public at all reasonable times and free of charge.

Consultation arrangements for the Draft Local Plan and SA report included making all documents available on the council's website and in the Councils office. No charge was made to view any of the documents.

6. THE REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE PLAN OR PROGRAMME AS ADOPTED, IN THE LIGHT OF THE OTHER REASONABLE ALTERNATIVE OPTIONS DEALT WITH

6.1 Introduction

The Local Plan has been through a significant process of identifying and testing potential alternatives and this is explained in detail in Section 3-11 of the [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission. SA report \(ENVIRON, March 2014\) \(Ref: RD/Sub/SC/060\)](#).

South Cambridgeshire District Council has identified several levels of alternatives from strategic development strategies, policy approaches, through to site allocations. In particular, strategic alternatives relating to development on the edge of Cambridge were identified and considered in partnership with Cambridge City Council.

6.2 The reasons for choosing the Local Plan as adopted

The reasons for selecting the Sustainable Development Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are set out below. Please also note that the reasons for selecting the Local Plan for each issue are set out in Annex A. of the Submission Local Plan SA report. Please see [Annex A: Audit Tables for all the Issues and Options Assessed During the Plan Making Process](#).

6.3 The reasons for selecting the Sustainable Development Strategy

The selected Sustainable Development Strategy being taken forward by both authorities follows the sequence of:

1. Development within the existing urban area of Cambridge;
2. Development within the defined fringe sites on the edge of Cambridge;
3. Development within six small-scale Green Belt sites proposed to be released from the inner Green Belt boundary;
4. Development within existing and newly identified new settlement locations at Cambourne, Northstowe, Bourn Airfield and Waterbeach; and
5. Development in identified villages.

This was selected after a comprehensive process of testing. As part of the [Sustainability Appraisal Addendum Report \(November 2015\) \(Revised March 2016\)](#) RD/MC/021, South Cambridgeshire District Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council jointly reviewed the development strategy for the greater Cambridge area. Section 9.4 of the report sets out the Council's reason for the approach. The non-technical summary document included a summary of these reasons:

The Councils recognise the merits of land on the edge of Cambridge in accessibility terms and the transport evidence confirms that situation, although it makes clear that major new development on the edge of Cambridge on congested radial routes have their own transport issues and are not necessarily cheap to deliver. The independent Green Belt evidence supports the findings of the Councils' own evidence that the release of land on the edge of Cambridge can be expected to compromise substantially the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt, with two exceptions...

The evidence also looks at the potential to deliver sustainable new settlements, as an alternative to sites on the edge of Cambridge. They can provide viable and deliverable developments, that will be able to contribute to strategic off site infrastructure and provide high quality public

transport links to Cambridge, that will attract significant levels of patronage and also provide wider benefits to existing communities. The City Deal is a significant opportunity to deliver sustainable transport to serve the wider area and with its focus on supporting the delivery of the development strategy is an important fund intended to assist with any funding shortfalls that might arise.

Having weighed all those factors, and considering the results of the Sustainability Appraisal Addendum, the Councils maintain their view that the development strategy in the submitted plans, with limited modifications, provides the right balance for this plan period and will provide a range of deliverable sites for the plan period and beyond, and that sustainability will be secured.

Section 9.4 referred to above summarised that the Preferred Strategy in the local plans:

- Maximises development within the urban area of Cambridge focusing on previously developed land;
- Includes the existing major developments on the edge of Cambridge identified in the adopted plans through previous Green Belt releases;
- Releases limited land for development on the edge of Cambridge weighing in each case the sustainability merits of such locations with the significance of harm to the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt;
- Focuses growth at new settlements on two key strategic growth corridors, supported by transport improvements to achieve sustainable high quality public transport and other infrastructure such as education, with potential to support longer term sustainable growth outside the Green Belt;
- Continues to limit the amount of new development in villages whilst providing for new development focused at the more sustainable villages to provide some flexibility to meet local needs supports the recycling of land at villages and schemes to meet local needs, with the scale of schemes guided by the rural settlement hierarchy.

7. THE MEASURES THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN TO MONITOR THE SIGNIFICANT SUSTAINABILITY EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN OR PROGRAMME

The SEA Regulations (Regulation 17) require the significant environmental effects of plans and programmes to be monitored. The monitoring undertaken on the Local Plan will help to:

- Monitor the significant effects of the plan (although these are a fairly small number);
- Track whether the plan has had any unforeseen adverse effects; and
- Ensure that action can be taken to reduce / offset the significant effects of the plan.

The requirements of the SEA regulations focus on monitoring the significant environmental effects so that any unforeseen adverse effects of the plan can be identified at an early stage and appropriate remedial action taken. Therefore, the SA monitoring framework will generally focus on monitoring those effects that are significant or uncertain, where the potential for cumulative effects has been identified, or where the consultation bodies have suggested that monitoring would be appropriate. These are highlighted in bold in the proposed monitoring programme set out in Table 7.1 below.

The Local Plan process will itself include a comprehensive monitoring programme which is focused on the achievement of the plan's objectives, which may also closely reflect the sustainability objectives. This monitoring programme will enable the Council to track the success of individual policies and also to monitor the baseline environmental, economic and social conditions of the plan area. This is reported in the Council's Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR).

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
Land	<p>Percentage of new and Converted Dwellings on Previously Developed Land</p> <p>Amount and Type of Completed Employment on Previously Developed Land</p> <p>Average Density of New Residential Development Completed</p>	<p>The Core Strategy included a target that between 1999 and 2016 at least 37% of new dwellings should either be located on previously developed land or utilise existing buildings</p>	<p>SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p>	<p>Annual</p>
Pollution (air quality)	<p>Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (at monitoring points)</p> <p>Annual mean number of days when PM_{10} levels exceeded a daily mean of $50\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$</p> <p>No of declared Air Quality Management Areas and locations within 10% of threshold</p>	<p>Member States are required to reduce exposure to $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ in urban areas by an average of 20% by 2020 based on 2010 levels. It obliges them to bring exposure levels below 20 micrograms/m^3 by 2015 in these areas. Throughout their territory Member States will need to respect the $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ limit value set at 25</p>	<p>SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)SCDC Air Quality Strategies</p>	<p>Annual</p>
Pollution (Water Quality)	<p>% of surface waters meet the Water Framework Directive 'good' status or better for water quality</p>	<p>'Good' status or better for water quality in all river basins by 2015</p>	<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Annual</p>
Waste reduction and recycling	<p>Amount of municipal waste arising, and managed by management type and the percentage each management type represents of the waste managed</p>	<p>The Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008-2022 sets targets for the reduction of household waste sent to</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council</p>	<p>Annual</p>

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
		landfill of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 55 to 60% of household waste by 2020. 		
Construction waste	Tonnage of construction and demolition waste produced and proportion that is recycled / reused.	N/A	Environment Agency	Annual
Biodiversity loss from development	Number of development schemes completing relevant biodiversity avoidance or mitigation measures. Amount of new development within, or likely to adversely affect internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas.	N/A	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report	
Biodiversity - Protected sites	Change in area of sites of biodiversity importance (SPA, SAC, RAMSAR, SSSI, NNR, LNR, CWS) % SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	Better wildlife habitats with 90% of priority habitats in favourable or recovering condition and at least 50% of SSSIs in favourable condition, while maintaining at least 95% in favourable or recovering condition	Natural England Condition Monitoring Local County Wildlife Site data	Annual for SPA, SAC, Ramsar and SSSI, NNR Ad hoc LNR and CWS
Landscape	% planning permission granted which are inconsistent with local landscape character	N/A	SCDC	Annual
	Areas inconsistent with landscape character	N/A	SCDC Countryside Quality Counts	Annual
Townscape	% of total built-up areas falling	N/A	SCDC	Annual

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	within Conservation Areas			
Heritage assets	Number of Listed Buildings and number that are at risk	N/A	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) English Heritage – Heritage at Risk Register	Annual
	Number of other historic assets, and historic assets at risk	N/A	English Heritage – Heritage at Risk Register	Annual
Places	Satisfaction rating for Quality of the built environment Buildings for Life Assessments – Number of Developments achieving each standard	N/A	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Climate Change	Carbon Dioxide emissions by sector and per capita Renewable energy capacity installed by type (in MegaWatts) Kilowatt hours of gas consumed per household per year, Kilowatt hours of electricity consumed per household per year Water consumption per head per day (Cambridge Water Company area) Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence	N/A	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	measures			
Health	Life expectancy at birth % of residents with a long-term illness (Census data)	N/A	Census data	Annual
Crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1000 people Percentage of people feeling safe after dark	Annual targets in Community Safety Plan.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Housing	Total and percentage of Dwellings completed that are affordable House price to earnings ratio Delivery of Extracare Housing Number of new Gypsies and Travellers pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots	40% of dwellings permitted on sites of three or more dwellings 85 new Traveler pitches by 2031 and 4 new Travelling Showpeople plots by 2016.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Inclusive Communities	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious % of residents that definitely agree or tend to agree that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together Index of multiple deprivation	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
	% of adults who feel they can	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual	Annual

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	influence decisions affecting their local area % of residents that 'definitely agree' and 'tend to agree' that they can influence decisions affecting their local area		Monitoring Report (AMR)	
Economic Activity	Number of People in Employment Annual net change in VAT registered firms Industrial composition of employee jobs	Local Plan seeks to meet objectively assessed needs of 22,000 jobs, 2011 to 2031.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Work Opportunities	Percentage of people claiming Job Seekers Allowance % of Residents aged 16-64 in employment and working within 5km of home or at home (Census data) Economic Activity Rate Median Gross Household income	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Investment	Investment Secured for Infrastructure and Community Facilities through developer contributions Percentage of 15/16 year olds achieving 5 or more GCSE/GNVQ passes at A* to C grade	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Transport	Vehicle flows across the South Cambridgeshire – Cambridge City boundary over 12 hour period	N/A.	SCDC, Cambridge City Council	Annual
	Cycling trips index	N/A.	SCDC	Annual

Table 7.1: Proposed Monitoring Programme – Significant Effects Indicators				
Potential issue or SA Topic	Proposed indicators	Published targets	Source of data	Frequency of reporting
	Congestion – average journey time per mile during the am peak environment	N/A.	Cambridge County Council	Annual
	Investment secured for transport infrastructure through developer contributions	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
	People killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents	N/A.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Travel - Sustainable transport Car Parking Standards (to ensure standards are helping to meet the objectives of the Local Plan with regards to generating a modal shift towards more sustainable modes of transport)	Number of development schemes implementing minimum or greater provision of cycle parking	100%.	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual
Travel - Reducing journeys made by car	Amount of development within 15 minutes walking distance (1000 meters) and 10 minutes cycling distance (2km) of rural centres	N/A	SCDC Local Plan Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)	Annual