



**South
Cambridgeshire
District Council**

**SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:**

**CORE STRATEGY
DEVELOPMENT CONTROL POLICIES
SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES
DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOCUMENTS**

**FINAL
ENVIRONMENTAL / SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT**

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LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK:
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FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL
/ SUSTAINABILITY
REPORT

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1 SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

1.1 NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Introduction

Sustainable Development aims to balance the needs of society and the economy against the impacts of growth in housing, new shops, offices and associated infrastructure on the surrounding environment, both natural and man-made. Plans prepared by Local Planning Authorities must undergo a combined process of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) to ensure that they support the government's sustainability objectives – which are economic, environmental and social – are reflected in the policies they contain.

This document is a non-technical summary providing an overview of the approach to and conclusions of the combined SA / SEA of the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies Development Plan Documents (DPDs) prepared by South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Legislative Context

The SA was undertaken in compliance with Regulation 19 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004), which requires that an appraisal of the sustainability of the plan and that its findings are documented in a report. SA is required for all DPDs and other documents, which comprise the new Local Development Framework (LDF), replacing the District Local Plan.

UK law requires that component documents in the LDF must also undergo Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA), which is very similar to SA. A combined SA / SEA of these DPDs has been undertaken based on the guidance issued by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister. Plan development and SA / SEA have occurred during a transitional period when the new Planning Act and SEA Regulations have become part of UK law, and which has seen guidance on the assessment process revised. The approach to assessment has been compliant with the guidance available at the time. Where changes in guidance have occurred, consideration has been given to whether this would have resulted in a material change to the earlier stage of assessment and whether any further work is needed to ensure compliance with regulations. This has been included within this document as necessary.

SA / SEA has occurred in parallel with the preparation of the DPDs, so that sustainability considerations are identified at an early stage and reflected in its content. This document summarises the process and results of assessment to provide the transparency that is an essential requirement of SA / SEA.

Preparatory Steps in the SA / SEA

The initial stage of SA / SEA, which involves collecting a base of evidence to determine current environmental, economic and social conditions in the District,

and to identify any problems or key issues which must be addressed, was undertaken between Autumn 2003 and Summer 2004. It was undertaken by South Cambridgeshire District Council in partnership with Cambridgeshire County Council and the other Local Planning Authorities in the county. The material was adapted to provide specific information about conditions in the District, and the key issues it faces, and documented in a Scoping Report as required by SA / SEA guidance. This Report was presented for consultation to the nominated environmental bodies (the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency; English Heritage and English Nature) in June 2004. A revised Scoping Report, taking account the views of those bodies, was presented to a broad range of public bodies and private sector stakeholders, including the nominated environmental bodies, in October / November 2004, and again during the Pre Submission LDF Public Participation in June / July 2005, and provides a base of information, evidence, and an SA / SEA assessment framework for the LDF as a whole. The Council intends to review and update the Scoping Report periodically to reflect new policy, changing conditions, and to ensure future SA / SEA is based on up to date information.

The initial research included the review of more than 80 documents ranging from the EU Directive on conserving key natural habitats, national and regional planning guidance and strategies, to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan and a range of District plans and strategies on housing needs, economic development, community safety, etc. The review identified a number of pre-requisites (including targets), which policies in the DPDs must reflect in the light of local circumstances. A second programme of research was undertaken to assemble a baseline dataset which quantifies local conditions on 40 parameters, including river water quality, air quality, loss of high quality agricultural land, the area and condition of important wildlife habitats, housing completion rate and the achievement of energy efficiency ratings in new dwellings, levels and patterns of commuting and travel to school, availability of shops and other amenities in the District's villages, unemployment levels, educational achievement rates, etc. Data on conditions in adjacent local authority areas, in the East of England, or nationally, was used to determine whether environmental, economic and social conditions in the District were favourable, average or typical of the surrounding region, or unsatisfactory and in need of specific corrective policy.

From the initial evidence a set of key issues was identified which are to be addressed by all the policies in the LDF. These are grouped under seven headings shown overleaf, together with examples of some of the key issues identified.

<i>Land and water resources</i>	Loss of agricultural land; the effect of new development on water consumption and resources
<i>Biodiversity</i>	Deterioration of important and characteristic vegetation features (eg. hedgerows); the need to protect nationally important wildlife assets.
<i>Landscape, townscape & archaeology</i>	Protecting the character and setting of Cambridge, communities within the District, and its wider landscape; development design and materials that conform to local traditions; and the need to protect open space.

<i>Climate change and pollution</i>	High levels of car usage due to separation of homes and jobs; the constraints imposed by flood risk especially in the north of the District; and the need for effective energy conservation.
<i>Healthy communities</i>	Need to encourage healthier lifestyles and travel choices; the effect of the growing retired community, and their concerns about crime.
<i>Inclusive communities</i>	Increasing disparity between house prices and incomes which affect the public sector in particular; the need to retain a basic range of amenity in rural communities; the need to provide good access to all services for the whole population; and the need to cater to the needs of the travelling community.
<i>Economic activity</i>	Need to balance employment growth in the sub-region's key strengths with a range of opportunities across all skill levels and sectors; need to encourage appropriate farm diversification to prevent rural stagnation; and to maintain services in spite of the local dominance of Cambridge.

An SA Framework was prepared based on these issues. It comprises a set of 22 objectives for Council policy which will result in environmental, economic and social protection and / or improvement, and which address the issues listed above. These objectives formed the structure for the subsequent phases of SA / SEA.

Initial Sustainability Appraisal: Assessing the Options

In parallel with work on the Scoping Report, the Council completed the preparation of a Preferred Options Report in June 2004.

Guidance on the SA / SEA process requires the consideration of policy alternatives. In this case policy options were constrained by government targets on use of brownfield land, housing density, etc., and also by policies in the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan, which the Council is obliged to enact locally. This situation was reflected in the Preferred Options Report for the Core Strategy, Development Control and Site Specific Policies DPDs, which presented 87 policy options of which 11 were alternatives to a preferred approach.

Scott Wilson undertook an Initial Sustainability Appraisal (ISA) of the options in June 2004, the results of which were presented to Council Members in August 2004, and published for public participation in October / November 2004.

The results of the ISA were clearly positive with very limited evidence of adverse impacts against individual SA objectives throughout the assessment. The only recurring negative impacts concerned the effect of new development on demand for energy, mineral aggregates and water, and on waste generation. These are absolute impacts which are an inevitable consequence of new development in the District to meet housing and economic growth targets required by the County Structure Plan.

The ISA identified that the DPD contained a broad range of policies in two groups: those promoting a range of sustainable objectives as required by planning guidance; and those imposing controls to limit the impact of new development. Collectively these form an interlocking set of mutually supportive policies. Moreover the development control policies anticipate and mitigate a wide range of potential impacts and problems that result from land use changes, resulting in a positive sustainability assessment by the ISA, and limiting the need to recommend amendment or replacement of policies. Only one of the alternatives – on funding for affordable housing – was recommended to be taken forward rather than the Council's Preferred Option.

The ISA also made recommendations on mitigation measures. Because the DPD contains many options proposing physical mitigation measures the assessment largely proposed alterations to policy wording to clarify the intent, scope or measures to be used. The Council took forward seven of these recommendations, reflecting them in revised policy text.

At the Preferred Options stage the Council presented three policies in a Rural Centres DPD, defining a sustainable settlement hierarchy, based on earlier evaluation of village facilities. This DPD was assessed separately at the Preferred Options stage, but then incorporated into the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPD before the subsequent evaluation which is summarised below.

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Initial Re-Assessment

The Council took account of the representations received during consultation on the Preferred Options in preparing the draft DPDs. The documents that emerged from this process increased in size to more than 140 policies, including around 25 site-specific allocations for housing and employment land. As a result of these changes it was considered necessary to re-assess the full set of policies to ensure they were subject to thorough appraisal.

Scott Wilson undertook this re-appraisal of emerging policies, and the assessment of potential plan impacts, together with proposals on mitigation and monitoring plan effects in February and March 2005.

The results of this appraisal reflected those at the ISA stage, being overwhelmingly positive due to the mutually supportive and interlocking nature of the Core Strategy and Development Control components, and the extensive mitigation measures afforded by the latter. Again, the principal recurring significant adverse effects arose from the increase in housing stock and new employment sites on water, waste and energy and, as previously, these are accepted as consequences of meeting targets required by government policy and the county Structure Plan. Notwithstanding this, the DPDs include balancing policies encouraging energy and water conservation, recycling of construction wastes, and incorporation of waste recycling facilities into new development.

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Assessing Significance

It was not possible to assess the significance of plan impacts in the full manner envisaged by SA / SEA guidance, or in the way this task is approached in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of development proposals. This limitation occurs because the DPDs contain policies rather than development proposals. Policies have no spatial expression; they will apply throughout the District, and will affect the pattern of new development but their impact – and therefore their significance – will be determined by the pattern of development proposals and applications across the District over the lifetime of the DPDs. It is not possible to speculate meaningfully on this pattern.

Assessment has therefore focused on the extent to which each policy meets the requirements of each objective in the SA Framework, using this as a proxy to assess the likelihood that the plan will have significant impacts in due course. Table A (attached at in the annexes to this report) identifies which policies have been assessed as having a potentially significant impact on each objective.

Table A supports the conclusion that the effects of the plan are overwhelmingly positive, even if the benefits cannot be quantified at present. Note that policies may have minor beneficial or adverse impacts, but these are not shown in Table A, which highlights the most important impacts only.

Assessing site-specific proposals for housing

A desk-based assessment was undertaken of 22 proposals for housing land detailed in Site Specific policy SP/1 in the pre-submission public participation draft DPD. It was informed by constraints and proposals maps supplied by the Council and obtained from external sources; earlier assessments in Part 2 of the adopted District Local Plan; and by the results of a village services survey (reviewing availability of shops, public transport services, school capacity, etc.) undertaken in 2000, however formal site survey was not undertaken. This task provides an initial assessment of the sustainability of individual development proposals. Mitigation measures to deal with potential impacts identified in the assessment will be incorporated into the design brief for a site if it is taken forward.

Recently issued guidance states that significance assessment should be appropriate to scope, the stage reached in the decision-making process, and whether it would be appropriate to assess impacts elsewhere. In some cases this would occur through the subsequent EIA of a development proposal. Most of the site proposals in the draft DPD are sufficiently large that the developer is likely to need the Council to provide a Screening Opinion on whether EIA is needed to support a planning application. Scott Wilson consider it is not the role of SA / SEA to duplicate an EIA that will be undertaken in response to a development proposal as this will be based on more detailed information about the development. The assessments presented in the report can assist the Council in determining whether an EIA will be needed, and identify the impacts which will need to be assessed in detail at site level.

Most site assessments were positive, involving infilling within vacant plots which had been approved for development in the adopted Local Plan. Some sites would require or be contingent on specific improvements (Bassingbourn: traffic

management measures; Willingham: improved public transport) while redevelopment of two sizeable sites at Papworth Everard would require completion of the proposed bypass for the village as well as extensive measures to mitigate noise and other impacts during construction, given the proximity to the hospital. Some sites – including Guilden Morden; Highfields Caldecote; Longstanton; Oakington - were identified as less sustainable due to specific issues about integration of new development, cumulative traffic impacts, or lack of local services, and these issues will require further consideration or measurement if their development is taken forward.

Two large housing developments along the Cambridge Northern Fringe were assessed as being sustainable; that at Chesterton Sidings was particularly strong due to the integration of housing and transport interchanges and its proximity to the nearby science and technology parks. Applications for a limited number of sites for employment growth were also sustainable although each will require some degree of visual mitigation, and would need to be supported by a transport assessment.

Assessing the effectiveness of the plan

In the absence of well-defined quantifiable significant impacts it was necessary to evaluate how well the draft plan policies were meeting the objectives in the SA Framework. The points below summarise the assessment in each case; some of the objective descriptions (*italicised*) are paraphrased.

- *Minimise irreversible loss of agricultural land*: A strong theme through the DPDs with the settlement hierarchy, generic policies on housing and employment directing development towards urban brownfield sites, and specific policies seeking increased housing densities to make good use of developable land. These policies are supported by controls on development in the countryside, while housing allocations are based on infilling within village frameworks.
- *Reduce use of non-renewable resources*. The DPDs are limited in what it can achieve given the growth envisaged for the District over the lifetime of the LDF. Major growth at Northstowe and Cambridge East will add to demand, though their impacts are offset by requirements for developments to incorporate energy conservation measures. There may be scope to increase the level of energy conservation required in all new development. However the Council considers its policy addresses need for technology without penalising developers financially.
- *Conserve water resources*. Another objective where the scope of the DPDs are limited by its needs to meets growth targets set by government, the Structure Plan, and its adopted Local Plan. Impacts are offset by the requirement for a 25% reduction in water consumption in new technology, and that development should be designed so that its impact on local drainage is neutral.
- *Avoid damage to designated sites*. The DPDs offer a protective group of policies that prevent harmful development and that is consistent with UK obligations under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives.
- *Maintain and enhance habitats and species*. Again, the LDF's role is primarily in conservation, and policies specifically preclude development that will destroy individual features (eg. hedgerows). Policies in the sections on overall Strategy, Green Belt, Services & Facilities and Natural Environment provide a range of protective measures as well as policies seeking biodiversity improvements.

- *Improve access to wildlife sites.* Again supportive, with generic policies for providing infrastructure to improve access, particularly from villages into the surrounding Green Belt or countryside, and a policy to designate tranquil areas.
- *Avoid damage to heritage assets.* Generic policies provide controls affecting archaeological sites / monuments and listed buildings. Some site-specific housing policies may create problems integrating new development into long-established villages, and should be addressed through individual site development briefs.
- *Maintain landscape and townscape.* Well-served by the DPDs with an extensive range of policies that are prospective (encouraging good design, providing for adequate levels of open space) and others that protect the District's valued landscapes and built heritage. Again there are some housing and employment allocations that will require mitigation measures to reduce their local impact.
- *Create good spaces and places.* Similar to the preceding objective. Nevertheless the DPDs offer policies, consistent with government policy on sustainable communities, that integrates housing and employment development with access and which encourages the provision of other services and amenities where they are readily accessible. Complementary policies address design codes for new development and sustainable transport solutions to reduce traffic congestion (as well as attendant air quality and noise) problems, all of which contribute to achieving this objective.
- *Reduce emissions and development impacts.* Benefit will come from controls on development – eg. well-managed construction practices – to minimise its impact given the scale of housing and employment growth required by the whole LDF, and envisaged by policies to encourage clustering of new business activities. An extensive suite of sustainable transport policies tackles the issue of vehicle emissions, though other action may be needed to change ingrained commuting patterns. Again, a few housing allocations suggest transport problems due to the lack of public transport and local employment, while those at Longstanton and Oakington may have a cumulative impact with traffic generated by the new town of Northstowe.
- *Waste reduction and improved recycling.* Waste is primarily the responsibility of the County Council, though the generic policy on sustainable development principles and design requires the incorporation of recycling facilities into new development. As with energy and water, there is an overall negative impact from the growth in housing, and this is particularly important because much of it occurs in the period when government targets require a step-increase in recycling levels and a corresponding reduction in the landfilling of household wastes.
- *Reduce vulnerability to climate change.* Addressed in part through policies requiring basic energy conservation in design and the installation of technology such as solar panels in a proportion of all new development. There is a concern this will affect construction cost, knocking on to the funding of affordable housing. Otherwise the plan incorporates policies preventing development in flood risk areas and designing it so that natural drainage is not altered, adding to risks.

- *Human health.* Any plan impacts depend largely on changes in human behaviour, which it cannot enforce. The principal beneficial impacts are delivered through sustainable transport and design policies which increase or improve cycling and pedestrian infrastructure, while improving access between home, work, shops, etc., and better availability of public transport. They are supported by policies to improve the quality of recreational and other open space within and around communities, and by providing easier non-car based access.
- *Reduce crime and fear of it.* Design policies encourage better lighting, overlooked play areas, secure cycle parking, etc. The District has low crime levels and the DPDs have limited opportunity to affect this issue.
- *Improve public open space.* Largely addressed through those policies benefiting human health. Additionally, policy ensures adequate open space and recreational facilities for new development to address known shortages in the District, and will seek developer contributions to fund improvements in established communities.
- *Quality, range & accessibility of services.* The DPDs have greater impact on accessibility through the integration of land use and sustainable transport policy so that all forms of new development are closely located (where feasible) or well connected. The settlement hierarchy aims to reinforce the sustainability of the District's larger communities, focusing new development there to maintain a critical mass of demand which supports these local services, and which maintains a service core offering a range of facilities that can be visited on a single trip. The hierarchy limits service provision in small settlements, but there is a safety net to prevent the loss of key village services unless this is completely unavoidable.
- *Redress inequalities.* The Plan does not address this issue directly, but it has indirect effects by providing for easy access to services and around the District which lay equal weight on the needs of motorists and those without cars. Some of the specified inequalities (race; faith; etc.) cannot be addressed directly. Others are addressed through policy on housing and employment strategy.
- *Access to appropriate, affordable housing.* Property price acceleration in recent years, and a chronic lack of smaller homes mean that the DPDs addresses this issue head-on with ambitious levels of affordable housing provision that surpass government targets. Development at Northstowe and Cambridge East, together with the allocations in the DPD will clear the outstanding shortfall in affordable housing and provide for seven years' growth (although the larger developments will deliver some of this over a longer timescale). The motivation for affordable housing addresses income inequalities and contributes to the previous objective.
- *Increased community involvement.* Addressed indirectly by policies on provision of community facilities and by other policies helping to foster social infrastructure and cohesion.
- *Access to appropriate work.* Physical access is addressed by sustainable transport policy and that on integrated land use. The DPDs have policies that will facilitate growth in employment in the region's acknowledged strengths (R&D, high-tech, etc.) but provides for a wider range of development in retailing and other B1 uses to provide opportunities for a wide range of skills.
- *Appropriate infrastructure investment.* Infrastructure investment is addressed extensively by a set of the policies, with the exception of education as this lies outside the scope of the LDF.

- *Improve the local economy.* The District economy continues to grow rapidly so achieving this objective needs to be balanced against its impact on housing demand and infrastructure. Several policies aim to facilitate land use to support key economic sectors (see above), although the main priority is making sure housing and infrastructure can cope with recent growth and are available to meet demand over the life of the DPDs.

Assessing cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts

Cumulative effects occur where two insignificant impact combine to form a significant impact. Therefore it is not possible to identify such effects at this stage in the development of the DPDs because virtually all the policies have no spatial expression at present. However several policies can work together to achieve what may be more accurate to call a 'collective impact' and several positive (synergistic) and negative (cumulative) examples were identified.

Positive / Synergistic

- Green Belt and other protective measures on landscape quality (though this is primarily a conservation effect rather than enhancement);
- Effect of good design and spatial policy linking services and ways of accessing them will improve the feel of new development over time.

Negative / Cumulative

- The one clear negative impact is the effect of development on water and energy supply, and on waste. Design policies will stunt this impact by requiring conservation measures but this represents a cumulative net impact on the supply of these resources);
- The extensive range of control policies gives a feel of a restrictive level of control even if this is warranted by development pressure and key local issues such as housing supply imbalance.

It should also be stressed that the extensive range of mitigating measures contained in the Development Control policies reduces the scope for cumulative adverse impacts.

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Mitigating Impacts & Monitoring

Here too the extent of mitigation measures already in the DPDs limit the scope for the SA / SEA to propose further extensive changes. Mitigation proposals are offered for 63 of the 142 policies. Almost half of these concern site-specific housing allocations are define the impacts which will need to be investigated if development proceeds, or the parameters that will need to be clarified in the development brief for the site. The remaining proposals are largely minor wording changes to clarify the intent or scope of policy, or recommendations for further survey (eg. of local wildlife and habitats) that would normally be undertaken as part of the review of a planning application. In both cases there define the effect of the DPDs on later stages of planning process rather than shortcomings of the DPDs themselves.

An initial, outline monitoring plan based on 44 indicators is proposed. It is based largely on the baseline parameters in the Council's Scoping Report. However this is a proposal only as responsibility for monitoring rests with the Council, and there will be savings in time and cost of combining these proposals with the annual monitoring of the LDF which the Council is obliged to undertake.

Conclusion

The assessment concludes that the DPDs have a strong fit with sustainability requirements, not only in its overarching policies, but also in an interlocking set of development control and broad design policies, which anticipate the likely impacts of new land use and require measures to limit their adverse impact.

1.2 STATEMENT ON THE DIFFERENCE THE PROCESS HAS MADE

This SA / SEA has contributed to plan development by providing an independent assessment of the sustainability of the Council's proposed policies at an intermediate stage, when options were available for some areas of policy. In all but one instance the assessment concurred with the Council's preferred option, however the assessment identified a number of textual modifications which were taken forward to clarify the focus of certain policies. However the development of plan options is constrained by government planning guidance, and by policies in the adopted Cambridgeshire Structure Plan and South Cambridgeshire District Plan. This situation limited the opportunity to assess a broad range of policy alternatives at the Initial Sustainability Appraisal stage.

Changes to the Preferred Options report after initial consultation necessitated a re-assessment of all policies to ensure their sustainability implications were fully addressed in the light of potential changes.

Assessment of policy impacts has been constrained by the nature of the proposals in the plan. Apart from site-specific allocations of land for housing and employment, policies have no clear spatial expression. The assessment can therefore only outline the nature of their impact and their likely significance.

The assessment has therefore provided an initial check on the sustainability of plan policies as envisaged by government guidance. Plan assessment identifies likely impacts which will require further investigation in response to planning applications.

1.3 HOW TO COMMENT ON THE REPORT

This Report will be made available by South Cambridgeshire District Council in parallel with the Submission Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies DPDs. The timetable, process and contact point(s) for responding to both documents will be advised by the Council.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL AND THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL REPORT

Sustainability Appraisal is a requirement under Regulation 19 of the *Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act* (2004) for Local Development Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents that comprise a Local Development Framework (LDF).

The purpose of SA is “to promote sustainable development through better integration of sustainability considerations into the preparation and adoption of plans. [It is] an iterative process that identifies and reports on the likely significant effects of the plan and the extent to which the implementation of the plan will achieve the social, environmental and economic objectives by which sustainable development can be defined.” (ODPM, 2004)

The SA Report is a key output of the process and should reflect and support the draft plan on which formal public consultation is to be carried out. This report has been prepared in support of the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies DPDs for this purpose, to demonstrate that sustainability considerations have been incorporated into the development of the DPDs from an early stage, and to provide a formal statement and audit trail of the assessment.

2.2 PLAN OBJECTIVES AND OUTLINE OF CONTENTS

The Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies DPDs are some of the key documents of the South Cambridgeshire LDF, which will also include three Area Action Plans for developments at Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, and Northstowe.

The DPDs support the broader strategic vision for the District, which is that it will “contribute to satisfying the development needs of the Cambridge Sub-Region rather than those generated by pressures to the south while preserving its rich built and natural heritage and distinctive character. The District will continue to provide an attractive rural hinterland and setting for the historic City of Cambridge, much of which will be kept permanently open, those parts closer to Cambridge being protected by a Green Belt. The District will prosper in its own right as a rural district that makes up the largest part of the Cambridge Sub-Region and will continue to develop as part of the home of the largest cluster of research and development activity in Europe whilst maintaining and where possible improving the character, environment, economy and social fabric of its villages and countryside”.

Given its role as the nucleus of the LDF, the objectives of the Core Strategy are those of the Strategic Vision for South Cambridgeshire, namely to:

- Provide an adequate and continuous supply of land for housing and employment, to meet strategic requirements, in sustainable locations;

- 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 car;
- Protect the varied character of the villages of South Cambridgeshire by ensuring that the scale and location of development in each village is in keeping with its size and character and that the buildings and open spaces which create their character are maintained and where possible enhanced;
- To ensure development addresses sustainability issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, maximising recycling and reuse of resources, and reduce waste and pollution;
- To provide and enable provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population;
- Ensure that any new development results in appropriate provision for the protection and enhancement of native biodiversity in order to contribute towards biodiversity gain, whilst having regard to the site's current biodiversity value. Opportunities for increased access to the countryside and enjoyment of biodiversity should be viewed as integral requirements of new development;
- 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;
- Ensure that the District's built and natural heritage is protected and that new development identifies and protects cherished townscape assets of local urban design and conservation importance, and character of the landscape;
- Locate development where it will ensure the maximum use of previously developed land and minimise the loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.

The Strategic Vision includes other objectives concerning major new development at specific locations in the District and which are plan objectives for the other components of the LDF identified above.

The DPDs contain broad overarching policies, many of which aim to mitigate the possible impacts of land use change. It also defines broad strategic objectives (eg. on good design, affordable housing and settlement hierarchy) as well as prescribing sustainable infrastructure for drainage, water consumption and generating renewable energy. It also contains site-specific allocations for land for housing, employment and other schemes (including two bypasses), and it has absorbed the Rural Centres DPD, which was assessed as a separate document at the initial Sustainability Appraisal stage.

Policies are presented in three documents under the following headings:

Core Strategy DPD

- Strategy (ST)

Development Control Policies DPD

- Development Principles (DP)
- Housing (HG)
- Services & Facilities (SF)
- Cultural Heritage (CH)
- Site-Specific Allocations (SP)
- Green Belt (GB)
- Economy & Tourism (ET)
- Natural Environment (NE)
- Travel (TR)

Site Specific Policies DPD

- Site-Specific Allocations (SP)

2.3 COMPLIANCE WITH THE SEA DIRECTIVE/REGULATIONS

In summer 2001, the European Union legislated for Strategic Environmental Assessment with the adoption of Directive 2001/42/EC on the *Assessment of the Effects of Certain Plans and Programmes on the Environment* (the 'SEA Directive'). Article 13 of the Directive states that SEA must be undertaken for a range of UK plans and programmes whose preparation began after 21st July 2004, or whose formal adoption is not complete by 21st July 2006.

An Environmental Report on these environmental effects is a requirement of the Directive but this report can be incorporated into other reports required for similar purposes. This report is referred to as the draft Final Environmental / Sustainability Report, as it also meets the requirements of the Environmental Report as defined by the Directive and corresponding UK Regulations.

Annex 1 of the SEA Directive identifies the information to be provided in the Environmental Report as required by Article 5(1) of the Directive. The location of the corresponding material in this Report is summarised in Table 1 below.

2.4 COMPLIANCE WITH GUIDANCE ON UNDERTAKING SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

Appraisal began in the period preceding the passage of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in late Spring 2004 and continued into early 2005. Over this period, government guidance on undertaking SA that also meets the requirement of the SEA Directive evolved and the appraisal was undertaken according to the guidance in force at the time of each task.

- Consultation draft guidance issued in October 2003 was used for tasks up to consultation in October and November 2004 on the Preferred Options Report and publication of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report¹;

¹ ODPM, Creating Local Development Frameworks, October 2003, consultation draft.

- Consultation draft guidance issued in September 2004 was used for the remaining stages of the process².

However, where changes in guidance have occurred, consideration has been given to whether this would have resulted in a material change to the earlier stage of assessment and whether any further work is needed to ensure compliance with regulations. This has been included within this document as necessary.

2.5 EXPLANATION OF REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Interpretation of current guidance suggests that the draft Final Sustainability Report (and/or its SEA equivalent, the Environmental Report) should provide a comprehensive statement summarising every aspect of the analysis, including those stages that have been described in preceding Reports. In practice this suggests the Final Sustainability Report could become an extremely large document. In order to keep this report to a manageable size it has been considered necessary to cross-refer to other reports detailing earlier stages of the analysis, rather than incorporating large amounts of duplicate text into this one.

Therefore this report should be read in conjunction with the Scoping Report prepared by South Cambridgeshire District Council. Also, Section 5 summarises the initial development of strategic options and we refer to the results of the earlier assessments which were published in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal as part of the Local Development Framework Preferred Options Reports, and the corresponding detailed assessments were published on the Council's website.

² ODPM, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, September 2004, consultation draft.

Table 1: Locating report contents that comply with requirements of the SEA Directive

Requirement of SEA Directive	Location in this report
Contents and main objectives of plans and programmes that may affect the plan (DPD)	Provided in the Scoping Report. Table 5 in section 4.1 lists the documents reviewed
Relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and its likely evolution without the implementation of the plan (DPD)	Appendix 1 of this report
The environmental characteristics of the areas likely to be significantly affected	Most plan policies have no spatial expression. Relevant characteristics are identified in detailed assessments of site specific allocations and which are provided in a separate document
Any existing environmental problems (issues) in particular those relating to areas designated under the Habitats and Birds Directives	The principal issues are summarised in section 4.4
The environmental protection objectives which are relevant to the plan or programme, and the way those objectives have been taken into account in its preparation	Identified during the context review and collection of the baseline, and reflected in the plan issues and objectives (see sections 4.4 and 4.5)
The likely significant effects on the environment (and economic and social impacts)	See section 6.1; detailed assessments are provided in a separate document
The measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant effects on the environment	Summarised in Appendix 3; more detailed discussion accompanies the detailed assessments in the separate document
An outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with ...	Summarised in sections 5.1 and 5.2, and in Table 8
... and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, any problems, etc.	See sections 3, 6.3 and 6.4
A description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring	Summarised in Appendix 4
A non-technical summary of the above	See section 1 of this report

Details of modifications to this report as a result of representations received in public consultation are provided in Appendix 8 and are summarised in section 8 of this report.

3 APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 APPROACH TO THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL

The Initial and Final Sustainability Appraisals were based on a common approach which assessed the potential impact or contribution of each policy or policy option to achieving the 22 objectives in the SA Framework (see section 4.5).

Assessing the nature of the plan impacts

The nature, impact and potential significance of the impacts were assessed using a standard scoping approach which is summarised in Table 2.

Table 2: Appraisal scoring symbols.

Symbol	Likely effect against the SA Objective
+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Policy supports this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial impact
~	1. Policy has no impact 2. Effect is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine base the assessment at this stage
-	Policy appears to conflict with the objective and may result in adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Two difficulties were encountered in the assessments:

- Absolute and relative impacts.** The majority of the adverse or negative impacts are in absolute terms and reflect the tension between a planning system that presumes in favour of development, and nationally or internationally mandated policies to safeguard landscape, protect habitats, and reduce consumption of non-renewable natural resources. The LDF defines proposals for major development within the District over the period 1999-2016, most of which reflect the requirements of government housing policy and policies in the adopted Cambridgeshire Structure Plan. These developments will have a negative impact in absolute terms as they will contribute to energy and water consumption and growth in waste arisings. However the assessment also recognises that preparation of the Structure Plan included a sustainability assessment of alternative locations for housing and other land uses, and that those proposed in the LDF represent the most sustainable locations if it is accepted that such development must occur in the wider public interest. Absolute impacts are identified in the assessments, but these are qualified to reflect the points above.
- Important and significant impacts.** SA and SEA are concerned with identifying significant impacts in order that these can be mitigated or

compensated. Many of the policies in the DPDs are generic and have no clear spatial expression at this stage of plan development. Those dealing with Development Control Principles will only gain this spatial context when they are applied to specific planning proposals, and this is equally true for a much wider range of policies such as those advocating use of energy efficient technology, design principles, determining provision of open space and advocating sustainable transport policy.

Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) assesses the significance of impacts within a relatively small area, but there are some difficulties in applying significance in the same way to plans covering a much larger area. The impact of Development Control or generic policies on individual sites may be slight to moderate, but with developments occurring across the District over the lifetime of the Plan, their cumulative effect is potentially significant. However the actual impact will not become evident until there is more detail of the pattern, number and type of developments across the District which would be subject to the conditions of each policy.

In this assessment we have used the term 'significant' to distinguish such impacts where they are the result of pervasive development control policies that are likely to have a repetitive and cumulative effect over the lifetime of the Plan, although strictly speaking it may be more apt to describe these as 'important' effects if the impact cannot be quantified.

Assessing cumulative and other impacts

SA must also consider the cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts of policies. Detailed assessment of the effects of the proposed policies was based on a template form which included a summary of such effects that were identified on a case-by-case basis. Once the detailed assessment was complete a separate evaluation of these effects was undertaken using a matrix-based approach reflecting the example given in Figure 27 of the current SA guidance. The results of this assessment are summarised in section 6.1.

Assessing site-specific impacts

The Site-Specific Allocations DPD, and some individual policies in other sections, contain proposals which have a well-defined spatial expression and which make it possible to assess their likely impact on their immediate surroundings to some degree.

However it is not clear from the guidance what level of site-specific evaluation is appropriate for the purposes of SA / SEA, bearing in mind the strategic nature of the assessment. Assessment is seen as a preparatory act for a subsequent Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for individual developments. However it would be inappropriate for SA / SEA to duplicate or pre-empt the detailed evaluation undertaken during EIA. Ideally SA / SEA should identify the likely significant effects without investigating them in unwarranted detail. As a result SA / SEA should provide a 'pre-scoping' assessment of the development which the Council can refer to when determining if it needs to undergo EIA and, if so, the nature of the impacts that require specific attention.

The approach taken here has been to identify the broad impacts resulting from particular site allocations without descending to a level of detail that is more appropriate to project-level EIA.

The following sources were used in assessing site-specific policies:

- South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (adopted February 2004) – Part 2: Village Policies and Proposals Maps;
- South Cambridgeshire Recreation Study (October 2004) – Annex 1: Village Results (consultation draft);
- South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Proposals Map (available via the Planning Portal);
- South Cambridgeshire Urban Capacity Study (October 2004 – consultation draft);
- Study of the Implications of PPG3 Housing on the Local Plan Review (July 2000)³;
- South Cambridgeshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment Maps (2005).

3.2 WHEN THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL WAS CARRIED OUT

The timetable for the principal components of the full appraisal process is summarised in Table 3 overleaf.

3.3 WHO CARRIED OUT THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL?

South Cambridgeshire District Council collaborated with Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdonshire District Council in assembling a common set of context (policy) review material, baseline data, generic key issues and SA Objectives during late 2003 and early 2004. Each authority then adapted these materials to reflect local conditions, and to incorporate local baseline / indicator information into a Scoping Report.

The initial and final Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken by staff from Scott Wilson, with the assistance of staff in the Council's Planning division, and using the content of the Scoping Report and the SA Framework developed by the Council. Scott Wilson also undertook an initial compliance check on the Scoping Report before beginning the appraisal.

³ This document was prepared as an input to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan review as a means of assessing the potential relative sustainability of development in the District's villages. It contains village assessments detailing frequency of bus and train services to London, Cambridge or other nearby market towns; principal employment sources within the vicinity; landscape, land quality and flood risk classifications; availability of shops, banks, etc.; availability of primary and secondary school places in local schools; and the serving sewerage infrastructure and its spare capacity.

3.4 WHO WAS CONSULTED, WHEN AND HOW?

All consultation was organised by South Cambridgeshire District Council and preceded publication of its Statement of Community Involvement. Three consultation processes have occurred previously.

Table 3: Timetable of the principal appraisal stages.

Task	When	Comments
Initial consultation on local issues, the scope and objectives of the LDF	Mid / late 2003	The initial preparatory stage for the LDF, although not part of the SA process itself.
A1 to A4: define context, baseline, issues and draft objectives	Late 2003 to early 2004	
A5: cross-check objectives	April 2004 and June 2004	Cross-checking of the SA objectives with one another occurred first. Cross-checking of the SA Framework against Plan Objectives was only introduced in the September 2004 guidance. However the Plan Objectives were included as options in the Preferred Options Report and the cross-checking of SA and Plan Objectives occurred during Initial Sustainability Appraisal.
A6: consultation on Scoping materials	June 2004 and October to November 2004	The four statutory consultees were invited to comment on the draft Scoping Report in June 2004. Further full public consultation occurred in October and November 2004, following review by Council Members in the preceding two months.
B1: development of options and initial SA	Early 2004 to June 2004	Initial evaluation of relevant and appropriate options was undertaken by the Council during early 2004 as the Preferred Options Report for these DPDs were being prepared. The initial SA was undertaken in June 2004.
B2: consultation on initial SA report	October to November 2004	Consultation occurred in parallel with that on the Scoping Report (see A6 above).
C1 to C5: appraising the effects of the plan, defining mitigation measures and preparing the draft final report	February to March 2005	
D1 to D2: consulting on the draft plan and final SA report and reviewing any changes	June to July 2005	Consideration by the Council from July to September 2005. Proposed changes were submitted to Scott Wilson in October 2005 and revisions to this report made later that month. Subsequent changes made by the Council were also reviewed.
E1 to E2: monitoring effects of the plan	February to March 2005	Initial proposals incorporated in the draft Final SA Report., and to be finalised on adoption.

- An initial consultation with key stakeholders was carried out in April/May 2004 to provide input to identify local concerns, issues and priorities as input both to plan development and the pre-production tasks (SA / SEA Stage A);
- An informal consultation occurred in June 2004 when draft copies of the Scoping Report were emailed to the statutory consultees. Responses were received from all four bodies. Their comments and any resulting amendments were incorporated in the Scoping Report and SA Framework before the Initial Sustainability Appraisal occurred. These changes are recorded in the Scoping Report;
- A formal public and stakeholder consultation was undertaken in October and November 2004 focusing on the Preferred Options Report on the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies (including site specific policies) DPD and the accompanying Initial Sustainability Appraisal report. The process also included the Rural Centres DPD, which was a separate document at that time. Documents were sent to a wide range of consultees (see Table 4 overleaf), and the consultation was publicised on the Council's website where all the documents could be accessed or downloaded;
- Full public consultation on the pre-submission draft of the DPDs and the draft version of this report was undertaken between June and July 2005. Details of the changes made following consultation are given in section 8.

Table 4: List of formal consultees.

Regional, sub-regional & local authorities	Statutory consultees
Government Office for the East of England	English Nature – Beds, Cambs & Northants
Regional Assembly for the East of England	Environment Agency, Peterborough
Cambridgeshire County Council	English Heritage – East of England Region
Bedfordshire County Council	Countryside Agency
Suffolk County Council	Utilities
Essex County Council	Strategic Rail Authority
Hertfordshire County Council	Anglian Water Services
Cambridge City Council	Three Valleys Water
Peterborough City Council	Veolia Water Partnership
East Cambridgeshire DC	Cambridge Water Company
Huntingdonshire DC	Eastern Energy
Fenland DC	PowerGen
Braintree DC	British Telecom - Mid Anglia District
Forest Heath DC	British Telecom – Network Capacity
Mid Bedfordshire DC	NTL
North Hertfordshire DC	Mobile Operators' Association
St Edmundsbury BC	Transco – Network Planning
Uttlesford DC	Non-governmental organisations & bodies
Cambridgeshire Association of Local Councils	Council for the Protection of Rural England
All parish councils within the District (96 bodies)	Royal Society for the Protection of Birds
All town and parish councils adjoining the District (49 bodies)	The Wildlife Trust
MPs for the District (3 individuals)	Centre for Ecology & Hydrology
Other statutory bodies & authorities	Conservators of the River Cam
East of England Development Agency	Cambridgeshire Horizons
DEFRA	Federation of Master Builders
Ministry of Defence – Defence Estates	The House Builders' Federation
Dept for Transport – Airports Policy Unit	The Housing Corporation
Cambridgeshire Fire & Rescue Service	Cambridgeshire Acre
Police Authority for Eastern England	Renewables East
Highways Agency – South East and East of England	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership
HM Health & Safety Inspectorate	Cambridge Sustainable City Reference Group
Health & Safety Executive	Cambridge Ethnic Community Forum
Operational Support Directorate	Cambridge Federation of Tenants, Leaseholders and Residents' Associations
HM Railway Inspectorate	The Gypsy Council
South Cambridgeshire PCT	Cambridge Council for Voluntary Service
Cambridge City PCT	Cambridge Organisation Promoting Disability Awareness
Huntingdonshire PCT	RAVE
East of England Regional Housing Board	
Association of Drainage Boards	
Local Drainage Boards (4 bodies)	

4 SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE & CONTEXT

4.1 LINKS TO OTHER STRATEGIES, PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

Links with other plans and programmes are given in the Scoping Report for the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework. These include the plans and programmes listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Plans and programmes relevant to the South Cambridgeshire LDF (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council, 2006).

International Level	
1	The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1992)
2	The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
3	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
4	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
5	The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
6	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)
7	EC Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the landfill of waste (1999)
8	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
9	Water Framework Directive (EC 2002)
National Level	
10	A better quality of life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)
11	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)
12	PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)
13	PPG3 Housing (ODPM 2000)
14	PPS6 Town Centres and Retail Development (ODPM 2005)
15	PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)
16	PPG9 Nature Conservation (DoE 1994)
17	PPG13 Transport (DETR 2001)
18	PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE 1994)
19	PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1993)
20	PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)
21	PPS22 Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)
22	PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)
23	PPG25 Development and Flood Risk (ODPM 2001)
24	Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport 2000)
25	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)
26	Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)
27	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
28	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum (DEFRA 2003)
29	Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)
30	UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2000)
31	Choosing Health: making healthier choices easier' White Paper (DoH November 2004).
32	'Securing Good Health for the Whole Population: Final report. HM Treasury (2004)

33	'Delivering Choosing health: making healthier choices easier' Guidance (DoH) March 2005.
34	Home Office target Delivery Report 2003
35	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (Defra 2002)
Regional Level	
36	Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)
37	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)
38	Our Environment, Our Future (Regional Environment Strategy, EERA 2003)
39	Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East 1999+)
40	Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA, 2001)
41	EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006
42	RSS14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004, draft)
43	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)
44	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)
45	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA, 2003)
46	Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2003)
47	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission, 2003)
48	Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum, 2003)
49	Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)
50	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA, 2003)
51	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-E, PECT 2003)
52	Living with Climate Change in the East Of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)
53	East of England Plan For Sport (Sport England East, 2004)
54	Draft RSS 14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004)
County Level	
55	Cambridge and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (CCC & PCC 2003)
56	Cambridgeshire County Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)
57	Public Library Position Statement 2003 (CCC 2003)
58	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (CCC & PCC 2002)
59	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003
60	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (CCC 2003)
61	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005
62	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (CCC 1991)
63	Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (CCC 1992)
64	Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)
65	Prospects for Learning (CCC 2001)
66	Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan, (CCC 1991)
67	Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC 2001)
68	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (CCC 2004)
69	The Infrastructure Partnership – sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region (CCC)
District / Local Level	
70	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy 2003/04 – 2007/08
71	South Cambridgeshire Community Strategy 2004
72	South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2003

73	Today and Tomorrow – South Cambridgeshire District Council LA21 Community Action Plan 2001
74	LA21 Consultation Results June 2000
75	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Housing Strategy 2002-2005
76	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Community Safety Strategy – 2002 - 2005
77	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Lighting the Way – Arts Strategy 2002 - 2005
78	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Local Strategic Partnership – 20 Year Vision
79	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Sports Development Strategy 2002 - 2004
80	South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust - Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 –2005
81	South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 – 2006
82	South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004
83	South Cambridgeshire District Council - Housing Needs Survey 2002 – June 2003

4.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC BASELINE CHARACTERISTICS AND THE PREDICTED FUTURE BASELINE

The description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline can be found in the Scoping Report for the evolving South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework. The current baseline (i.e. reflecting recommendations received during consultation) is shown in Appendix 1.

4.3 DIFFICULTIES IN COLLECTING DATA AND LIMITATIONS OF THE DATA

Gaps in the dataset are consistent with problems known to exist in the current availability of data on the sustainability indicators proposed in the SA guidance. The collaboration between the Council, adjacent authorities and the County Council has resulted in a dataset that contains a good degree of local information with sub-regional comparators.

A number of outcome indicators are currently missing, and are acknowledged as priorities for data collection because they measure locally important variables:

- Water consumption rates – dependent on provision by water companies, and granularity of data is not yet known;
- Achievement of biodiversity targets – awaiting implementation of software;
- Rights of Way – awaiting results of December 2004 survey;
- House completions meeting EcoHomes standards;
- Infrastructure investment – baseline suggests there is a Structure Plan indicator, although presumably this will not be maintained in the future. Possibly use value of developer contributions as a proxy.

There are also a substantial number of parameters for which there is no trend. In many cases these are socio-economic parameters based on census data or other information only monitored over long timescales. It may be necessary to

review the value of these parameters in due course and consider replacing them with others that can be more readily monitored.

4.4 MAIN SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES AND PROBLEMS IDENTIFIED

The issues identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report are summarised below.

Land and water resources

- Limited stock of brownfield land means new development will inevitably result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land;
- New development may sterilise important local sources of sand and gravel;
- 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;
- Development will make additional demands of water supply (for homes, industry, etc.) in an area where the capacity of natural systems is limited.

Biodiversity

- The rural nature of the district means that development may result in the loss or deterioration of local habitats such as hedgerows and verges;
- Development may affect specific areas covered by national and international designations, which are often very sensitive and can be easily affected by impacts from non-adjacent locations.

Landscape, townscape & archaeology

- Further expansion at the fringes of Cambridge 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;
- The pace of growth and infilling around Cambridge means that there is no clear local style or building material and further growth may exacerbate this situation if clear design controls are not imposed;
- Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape character if it occurs on a large enough scale, or repeatedly through a particular area;
- 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;

- Development may encroach on existing areas of open space, amenity and recreation value, or it may harm their setting and tranquillity.

Climate change and pollution

- 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);
- Local topography and drainage systems mean that there is an existing flood hazard across parts of the district;
- 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;
- The rural nature of the district makes residents dependent on the private car, resulting in high levels of ownership and usage;
- 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;
- 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;
- Despite improvements in composting and recycling, the rate of waste production is still rising;
- Development through infilling or creation of new communities will contribute to noise and light pollution.

Healthy communities

- Fear of crime in the district is disproportionate to actual crime rates;
- 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;
- Gradual increase in the size of 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;
- Ensuring high quality family and early years support is available;
- 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.

Inclusive communities

- 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;
- Lack of facilities in rural communities for young people in particular may contribute to residents' fears about crime;
- Loss of amenities and services in rural centres is likely to occur without positive action to reverse the trend;
- The increasing proportion of aged population will make increasing demands of the need for special access facilities, including community transport schemes;
- 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;
- The district has a substantial population of travellers whose needs differ from those of the resident population;
- Rural dispersal can make it difficult to justify the business case for regular transport connections to major shopping, employment and entertainment facilities.

Economic activity

- Research and technology 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;
- 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;
- The district's (sub-region's) rapidly growing economy will make substantial demands on infrastructure investment;
- 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;
- 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;
- The predominantly dispersed rural population of the district makes it difficult to justify the cost of installing broadband telecommunications infrastructure

which could encourage teleworking and support the dispersal of some businesses.

4.5 THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

The aforementioned issues were used to define a set of appropriate policy responses, which then contributed to definition of a set of objectives, decision-making criteria and relevant indicators, which collectively comprise the SA Framework. The Framework is presented in Table 5.

Following discussion with Cambridge City Council (prompted by use of the South Cambridgeshire Framework to assess the Cambridge East development, which straddles the border between the two authorities), some very minor changes were made to the Framework to reflect their developing Scoping Report, affecting the definition of Objective 1.2 and the decision-making criteria for Objectives 1.2, 4.1, 6.1, 7.1 and 7.3. The revised Framework was used for the detailed assessment of plan impacts and is that shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council, 2004, revised 2005, 2006).

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
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?	% of dwellings completed on previously developed land
		Will it use land efficiently?	
		Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land?	Net density of new dwellings completed
	1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	KwH of gas consumed per household per year
		Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy and other resources being met from renewable sources?	Generating potential of renewable energy sources within the District
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Will it reduce water consumption?	Water consumption per capita (however this data is not currently available)
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?	% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition
	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?	Total area designated as SSSI Progress in achieving BAP targets
		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?	% of rights of way that are open and easy to use
		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?		Area of strategic open space per 1000 people	

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		Will it improve access to the wider countryside through the network of public rights of way?	
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)?	% of listed buildings classified as being 'at risk'
		3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	% of built-up area having conservation area status
	Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?		
	Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?		
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment
		Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design, and good place making?	% of new homes meeting the EcoHomes or similar standard
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	CO ₂ emissions per household per year
		Will it improve air quality?	
		Will it reduce traffic volumes?	Average annual NO ₂ concentration
		Will it support travel by means other than the car?	Days when fine particle levels are in 'moderate' or 'high' bands
		Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns?	
		Will it reduce or minimise light pollution?	Vehicle flows across urban boundaries

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		Will it improve water quality including by reducing diffuse and point source water pollution?	boundaries % of main rivers of good or fair chemical / biological quality
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Will it reduce household waste?	Household waste collected per person per year % of household waste recycled
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	
	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?	No. of properties within flood risk areas
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Will it substantially reduce mortality rates?	Life expectancy at birth (specified separately for males and females)
		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?	Recorded crimes per 1000 people % of residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark
		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?	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people No. of sports pitches for public use per 1000 people	
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 the quality and range of services and facilities, including health, education, shopping, sport, leisure, arts and cultural activities?	% of population in categories 1, 2 or 3 for access to primary school, food shop, post office and public transport
		Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)?	

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		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?	% of residents who feel their local area is 'harmonious' Index of multiple deprivation
		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?	House price / earnings ratio % of all dwellings completed that are provided under affordable purchase or tenancy arrangements
		Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community?	
	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	% of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area % of adults who have provided support to others in the past year
		Will it encourage engagement with community activities?	
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it encourage businesses development?	Unemployment rate
		Will it improve the range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	% of residents aged 18-74 in employment and working within 5km of home (or at home)

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		Will it improve accessibility to local employment by means other than the car?	
		Will it encourage the rural economy and diversification?	
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Will it improve the level of investment in key community services and infrastructure?	% of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent (Possible indicator measuring the level of Section 106 contributions to infrastructure projects that have an impact on the plan area)
		Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure, including broadband?	
		Will it improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?	
	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?	Annual net change in VAT registered firms Economic activity rate (% of working age population in full or part-time employment)
		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?	
		Will it support sustainable tourism?	
		Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of Cambridge City Centre, town, district, and local centres?	

5 PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.1 MAIN STRATEGIC OPTIONS CONSIDERED AND HOW THEY WERE IDENTIFIED

The range of options and alternative approaches was determined by the Council during plan development. The Council identified options where they were considered relevant and appropriate, however the detailed content of the plan and its position in the wider plan structure limited the number of alternatives that were proposed. Specific constraints were:

- Many of the principal over-arching strategic policies derive directly from planning guidance (particularly PPS1, PPG3, PPS6, PPS7, PPS12) and it was considered inappropriate to propose options that deviated from current practice;
- Development Control policies, which represent a large proportion of the plan's content, are largely defined by existing practice. The Council has some discretion to vary the thresholds for these controls, for example specifying a minimum number of dwellings or industrial floorspace above which the policy would apply. However the priority attached to preserving the valued character of the District's settlements and landscapes suggests there is an over-riding need to impose controls regardless of the size of the development, thereby removing another opportunity to consider alternative approaches;
- Site-specific policies proposed in the Preferred Options Report of June 2005 are defined to meet Cambridgeshire Structure Plan housing targets, and a number are based on allocations in the District Local Plan (adopted February 2004). The consultation process provides developers with an opportunity to propose alternative or additional allocations. (the 15 housing allocations in option CS20 in the Preferred Options Report grew to become the 22 allocations in policy SP/1 in the Pre-Submission Public Participation draft DPD, although the majority are proposed to be deleted as a result of representations received (now policy SP/6 in the Submission Site Specific Policies DPD).

The Council considered that these conditions therefore limited the number of policy options for which it was possible to define relevant and appropriate alternative options. Appendix 2 details consideration of alternative approaches, and why in many cases it was not considered that there were reasonable alternatives.

The Preferred Options Report contains a number of 'rejected' policy options which enabled consultees to comment on approaches that were not considered reasonable.

Alternative policy options presented in the Preferred Options Report were as shown in Table 7. Note that the figures in the second column refer to option numbering adopted in that Report, not in the draft DPDs; the corresponding policy in the draft DPDs is shown in the final column.

Table 7: Alternatives presented at Preferred Options Report stage (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council, 2004).

Policy area	Policy Options	Dictated by	Summary of options
Market housing mix	CS23 to CS26	Housing Needs Survey; other local surveys; Market Housing SPG by Hunts DC	1 preferred option and 3 alternatives which proposed different levels of provision of 1 and 2 bedroom properties ranging from 35% to 40% (preferred) to 65%
Affordable housing target	CS27 to CS29	Housing Needs Survey	1 preferred option (50% provision) and 2 rejected options which proposed lower levels of provision (down to 30%)
Affordable housing funding	CS32 to CS33	Council's discretion	2 alternatives with no preference indicated under which the Council would be prepared to seek reduced levels of contribution
Selective management of employment	CS36 and CS37	Council's discretion and Structure Plan EiP Report	1 preferred option and 1 rejected option which adjusted the area under which this policy would apply
Density of employment allocations	CS38 and CS39	Council's discretion and Structure Plan	1 preferred option and 1 rejected option which proposed a higher level of employment land allocation
Development of Papworth hospital	CS55 to CS58	Council's discretion though largely dependent on objectives of the Hospital's managers	1 preferred option (retain the hospital); two alternatives which proposed changes of use; and a rejected option which proposed redevelopment for housing
Cycle provision priorities	CS82 to CS84	Council's discretion	1 preferred option; 1 alternative option (prioritise safer routes to schools); and rejected option (prioritise leisure routes)

5.2 COMPARISON OF THE SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE OPTIONS

The evaluation of the initial set of preferred, alternative and rejected options was based on the original SA Framework and involved the assessment of the nature, significance and duration of the effects of the policy on the 22 objectives. The results of the analysis are documented in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report, and the detailed assessments are currently accessible for reference on the Council's website.

5.3 HOW SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC ISSUES AND CONSULTATION RESPONSES WERE CONSIDERED IN CHOOSING THE PREFERRED OPTIONS

In addition to consideration of alternative approaches, Appendix 2 also summarises the initial appraisal of options. It then briefly summarises the result of public participation at the preferred options stage, resulting changes to the approach to the policy, and the District Council's justification for the policy approach.

5.4 MITIGATION MEASURES PROPOSED

At the Initial Sustainability Appraisal stage mitigation proposals were largely reflected in recommended changes to policy wording. During the initial review of the Appraisal results the Council accepted a substantial number of these recommendations and the nature of the changes are recorded in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report.

In summary the changes taken forward were:

- CS2 [strategy objectives] – amend text to make explicit need to limit consumption of undeveloped land, non-renewable energy, water, etc.;
- CS14 [sustainable development] – amend text to state sustainability themes explicitly;
- CS35 [economy & tourism objectives] – minor wording changes referring to the need to select sustainable locations and prioritise use of brownfield land;
- CS43 [loss of rural employment land] – tightening of wording to ensure that development permitted only when all of nominated criteria are met;
- CS60 [natural environment objectives] – add definition of what the Council proposes 'climate proofing' should entail;
- CS62 [renewable technologies] – amend text to include statement that all development should demonstrate it could achieve a high degree of energy efficiency in new and converted buildings;
- CS81 [mitigating travel impact] – minor wording changes to clarify the provisions of the policy.

FULL DETAILS OF MITIGATION PROPOSALS ARE GIVEN IN THE DETAILED POLICY ASSESSMENT SHEETS WHICH ARE AVAILABLE TO VIEW ON THE COUNCIL'S WEBSITE.

6. PLAN POLICIES

The predicted effects of each policy on the SA objectives are contained in detailed appraisal tables which are provided in appendix 9. This section draws together details from the Scoping Report – particularly the baseline – with the results of the assessments of overall and cumulative, and other impacts to summarise the overall social, environmental and economic effects of the plan, discussing them in the context of each SA objective in turn.

6.1 SUMMARY OF CUMULATIVE, SYNERGISTIC AND SECONDARY IMPACTS

Current guidance requires the explicit review of these three types of effect in order that each policy is not assessed in isolation. Guidance proposes a range of assessment techniques, each of which has merits and drawbacks. We have used a matrix-based assessment in this instance as it provides a clearer correlation between policies and objectives than some of the other techniques, although clearly it is a subjective element of the assessment.

Appendix 3 contains a table cross-referencing the SA objectives against the policies and the conclusions are summarised in a table outlining the principal impacts. In summary, the principal effects identified summarised in Table 8.

6.2 SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF THE PREFERRED POLICIES

This section summarises the principal conclusions from the policy assessments, and combines this information with background from the Scoping Report, and additional information on the potential significance (positive or negative) of policy impacts where this can be determined.

The overall picture that emerges is of a strongly interlocked set of policies covering the principal issues defined in the Scoping Report alongside others which are necessary for the Council to meet its obligations as a Local Planning Authority. The detailed policy assessments only show strong consistently negative impacts on resource use and waste, these being inevitable absolute impacts of new development. Their impacts are mitigated by corresponding policies which apply to all new development, and their relative impact must be considered neutral given the need to increase housing provision to support the sub-regional economy and redress recent imbalances in housing supply and demand.

In the rest of this section we review the extent to which the collective set of policies support the objectives in the SA Framework. Each section follows a common structure, presenting the issue that the objective seeks to address, supported by baseline data where appropriate. The impact of the plan is then discussed and the key policies which are predicted to have positive or negative impacts are identified. The section concludes with a discussion of synergistic, cumulative or secondary effects where appropriate.

In reviewing these summaries reference should be made to the distinction between important and significant impacts which is discussed in section 3.1 of this report. Appendix 4 contains a table summarising the significant beneficial

and adverse impacts identified from the detailed assessment of the effects of the draft DPDs.

All data defining conditions in the District are taken from the baseline dataset unless otherwise stated.

1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings

The shortage of previously developed land in the District is reflected in the target that 37% of new dwellings should be built on brownfield sites, a rate barely half the national target of 60% stipulated by ODPM, but which is established in the adopted Structure Plan. In 2003 the rate was 27%, consistent with that over the preceding five years, and suggesting the need for improvement. Much of this will be delivered by developments at Northstowe and Cambridge East, both of which are largely on brownfield land, but this does not obviate the need to identify, and allocate or safeguard other sites to maintain supply. Over the same period average housing density was 19.7 dwellings/ha., which is typical of the sub-region as a whole, but some way below the minimum threshold of 30/ha. specified in PPG3. Both rates reflect the transition from the former development strategy for the District to current policy.

There is a clear theme across the policies to maximise effective use of brownfield land, and which is integrated through the settlement hierarchy (policies ST/1 and ST/4 in particular) and supported by the retail hierarchy. About half of the housing and employment allocations in policies SP/6, SP/10 and SP/11 use brownfield land, while the remainder use land that is either in productive use or lying fallow.

The strongest direct support is delivered through policy NE/19. Post-consultation changes have necessitated amendment of the policy so that it takes a more pragmatic position, defining very general conditions under which development would be permitted. This change is consistent with the existing content of the plan which acknowledges that some agricultural land must be sacrificed to achieve current housing targets. This situation results from decisions taken higher up the planning system, and should not lead to a situation in which high-level justification for the loss of such land occurs regularly, rather than as an exception.

This objective is supported by policy HG/1 which requires housing densities consistent with guidance in PPG3, and with provision for higher densities in more central locations. Assessment of individual housing allocations reveals an issue of how these higher densities can be accommodated within older settlements which often have a more dispersed pattern of housing. This issue will have to be addressed in the development brief for individual allocations, although provision is already made to relax density targets in certain sites where there are particular problems of integrating new development into its setting.

Table 8: Summary of issues arising from assessment of cumulative and other effects.

General policy area	Summary comments
Strategy	The addition of the associated transport demands, infrastructure demands (doctors, police, fire services etc) will create a burden. The development policies controlling these developments need to be robust to ensure that sustainable communities in all senses are created. In the short term, the release of green belt from multiple sites will have a negative effect. Whilst there are constraints through policy, there will be nonetheless a negative cumulative impact of housing policy. This by and large is dictated through the government hierarchy so fundamentally, the Council can only try to mitigate for the development that they are obliged to provide. Therefore, in terms of the 'business as usual' scenario, the effects of these policies will cumulatively be positive. The residual impacts will be the ones to assess.
Development Principles	Development Principles policies reinforce Strategy policy through more specific requirements for development to achieve. Whilst these policies may be beneficial for some areas, the overly restrictive tone of some terminology may prove a disincentive to investment and may increase the pressure on other, available land. Furthermore, it is recommended that the policy include specific reference to sustainable design methodologies such as BREEAM, Ecohomes, etc.
Green Belt	Disregarding development that is required through the planning hierarchy, this policy should result in positive cumulative effects, however, as with other policies there may be a net adverse effect due to the major development proposals. In combination with policy GB/1 should provide effective protection of the green belt, and where development does occur, despite a possible net loss in greenbelt, the development should be appropriate to both the character and landscape of the area.
Housing	Has the potential, through densities, to lower average energy consumptions, reduce travel times, and lower average water consumption. There will be a beneficial cumulative effect for rural communities by both allowing development but maintaining the character of the area. There may be net adverse effects for SA Objectives 1.2 and 1.3 through the provision of development.

General policy area	Summary comments
Site Specific Policies	The cumulative effects of this group of policies results from the piecemeal land-take that results from development occurring within these designated areas. The proposed developments may, in isolation cause negligible effects, the repeated allocating of small sites will result in growing pressure inside the Village Frameworks. This will result in the corresponding land-take and associated pressures on the surrounding land to absorb the possible expansion of the existing Village Frameworks. Insofar as mitigation is concerned, there is limited scope. This is due to the development pressure through UK Policy and an expanding population.
Services and Facilities	Overall, the SF policies are positive, and have no negative effects against the SA Framework. Cumulatively, it will be important to monitor the socio-economic effects of some robust environmental protection policies to ensure there are no long term negative effects either thorough restriction on development or increased pressure on areas more likely to be developed (i.e. increased density, rise in property prices).
Economy and Tourism	The need to expand the sub-region's capabilities in this area to maintain it's leading position need to be balanced against the demands it makes on supply of energy and water, and the waste materials that some research sectors produce. Policies should not provide scope for 'salami-slicing' of development on sites. Depending on the type of land use, infilling may be on such a small scale that it falls below the threshold at which EIA is necessary, and issues such as traffic impacts may not be investigated. Furthermore, there may be synergistic effects from improving the efficiency of use of land stock and the flexibility it might give in designing and integrating other components of the development (amenities, open space, etc.).
Natural Environment	Overall, the NE policies are positive and have no negative effects against the SA Framework. Cumulatively, it will be important to monitor the socio-economic effects of some robust environmental protection policies to ensure there are no long term negative effects either thorough restriction on development or increased pressure on areas more likely to be developed (i.e. increased density, rise in property prices).
Cultural Heritage	Cumulative effects broadly positive as a result of the positive nature of the policies assessed against the SA Framework. There may be negative effects on socio-economic factors resulting from the overly restrictive tone of the policy resulting in increased development pressure on areas meeting the criteria for development, and may serve as a disincentive to development in the area.

General policy area	Summary comments
Travel	<p>Travel policies will have an overall beneficial cumulative (ie. synergistic) effect. Policies conform to PPG advice, encourage the use of alternative transport and make provision for cyclists etc, however, due to the level of development and the possible influx of residents, there may be a net increase in energy consumed. Policy should reduce the average per capita energy consumption (this should ideally be monitored). These policies together encourage a modal shift from cars. The overall promotion of walking and cycling may encourage healthier journeys. Thematically they aim to reduce reliance on the private motorcar and into alternative, more sustainable environmentally forms of transport. Additionally, although the car parking policy adheres to PPG 3, policy indicates that car parking provision should still meet local demand. Key areas of possible adverse cumulative effects could be in the reduction of competitiveness of the areas due to overly constraining policies on car users. The mitigation required therefore needs to be appropriate to the specific development proposed.</p>

Housing allocations are based on an assessment of the relative sustainability of the individual Rural Centres and other settlements which was undertaken for the Structure Plan and carried forward into the adopted Local Plan. If it is accepted that further development is necessary to expand the District's housing stock and to facilitate growth of the sub-regional economy, then these sites are the most sustainable, provided their absolute impact on use of energy, water, materials, etc. is overlooked.

Policies with a potentially significant or important beneficial impact: ST/1, ST/4, GB/1, DP/1, ST/3, DP/7, HG/1, 3 housing allocations in SP/6, the CropScience site at Hauxton (SP/7), SP/2, SP/9, SP/8, SP/18, SP/19, SP/3, SP4, ET/4, ET/5, ET/6, SF/2, SF/3, NE/19, CH/1, CH/6, CH/7, TR/1. The absolute significance of these policies cannot be estimated because they establish strategies for or controls on development that will encourage use of the available stock of brownfield land, however their impact depends on the size, location and timing of development which cannot be assessed accurately at this stage. Any potential adverse impacts on greenfield land have been addressed already by the village survey which has nominated the most sustainable sites.

Policies with a potentially significant or important harmful impact: DP/4, SP/6d, and SP/16. The negative impact of DP/4 reflects the absolute impact of development pressures on land use across the District, however its effect is mitigated by the other policies listed previously which prioritise brownfield land use and prevent loss of greenfield land. One housing allocation appears to take areas of open, undeveloped land but have been saved from the adopted Local Plan and are therefore assumed to be more sustainable than development elsewhere. SP/16 concerns road improvements, including two bypasses, which will take or cut through open land and for which the impact of land take must be balanced against benefits of reduced traffic congestion, and improvements to air quality and public safety.

The principal cumulative effect relevant to this objective is whether there is an adequate supply of brownfield land in the longer term, once the large allocations at Northstowe and Cambridge East are being developed. For example, planning permission has been granted already for half the housing allocation sites in policy SP/6.

However a broader issue is the longer-term impact of directing all forms of development towards the same centres. While this policy (the cumulative impact of ST/1, DP/1, ET/5 and SF/2) is consistent with policy in PPS1 it suggests competition for the available land which may drive up prices, limiting its use for some form of development (eg. affordable housing). Sequential tests provide a mechanism for enabling development of sites in less sustainable locations once the stock of brownfield land is exhausted, however it is not clear at present when that point might be reached.

1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources

Prudent use of natural resources in general is one of the basic themes of the UK sustainable development agenda. Baseline data suggests local consumption of gas is lower than the UK average, at 15395KwH per home, compared to 17000KwH for the UK as a whole. Nevertheless, climate change concerns mean a need to control consumption or exploit more sustainable power sources.

Current targets require a 10% increase in production of renewable energy, although the District's capacity has remained static at just under 9GWh for the last five years. There is a regional target to generate 14% of electricity needs from renewable sources over the same period. At present there is no other information to assess the District's performance and an additional indicator might measure the number of new developments where recycling of building materials occurred in line with policy DP/2.

Introduction of energy efficient technology and renewable energy generation are addressed by a number of generic development policies in the Natural Environment policies, the most important of which establish quotas or thresholds which developers must achieve for the installing photovoltaic cells, solar panels and heat-retention measures. The targets are not particularly stringent, however the Council considers this the most effective way of providing flexibility in that this is expected to encourage developers to meet these thresholds.

Many of the strongly positive assessments reflect the impact of sustainable transport policies and others (such as those promoting mixed land use in central locations) which will contribute to reduced private car use and the consumption of non-renewable fuels.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: ST/4, DP/1, DP/6, SP/1, SP/17, NE/1, NE/2, NE/3, TR/1, TR/3 and TR/4. All policies have the potential to contribute to improved energy efficiency, but their individual and collective impact cannot be estimated at this stage. Similarly, policies for sustainable travel will contribute but their impact depends also on the success of the measures at shifting people from cars to other forms of transport.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: ST/1, DP/1, HG/1, SP/6, SP/3, ET/1, ET/3. All the above represent a negative impact only in absolute terms as a result of the demand of new development for building materials, aggregates for roads, energy, etc. Moreover the significance of the housing allocations is possibly overstated insofar as their impact is negligible alongside that of the developments at Cambridge East and Northstowe.

The main issue for this objective is the limited cumulative benefit. Developers are required to achieve quotas on energy efficient and renewable energy technology in new sites but, in spite of the large growth of housing in the District, this will not address the potentially poor thermal efficiency or lack of new technology in much of the remaining housing stock. Therefore the impact of these measures appears incremental at best.

1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems

The District lies in one of the driest areas of the UK (Scoping Report, para. 8.3), although it benefits from the chalk geology in its southern half, as a result of which measures to maintain the openness of land (for percolation) and maintain the nature structure of drainage systems are essential. Unfortunately evaluation of current conditions is limited by the lack of sustainable indicator information at present, although the Scoping Report notes this is a priority for which a source of

data is being investigated. (Note that water quality issues are addressed by objective 4.1).

Water consumption is addressed primarily through policy NE/13, with NE/14 contributing by minimising the impacts of development on runoff. The Scoping Report also notes the need to encourage residents and business to participate in water economisation measures, however this is not addressed specifically in the current plan policies. Leakage rates are also identified although this is the responsibility of the water companies.

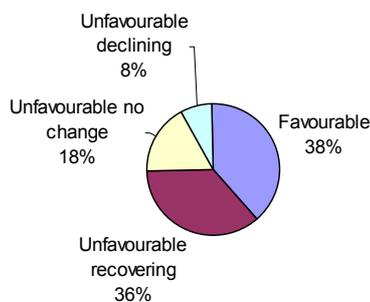
Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: DP/2, NE/12, NE/14, NE/16. All policies clearly support maintenance of water quality, resources and run-off rates, although their general nature means that their impact cannot be calibrated.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: ST/1, DP/1, HG/1, SP/6, SP/1, SP/3, EM/1, EM/3. The assessment for this objective largely mirrors than of 1.2 above. In absolute terms the wide-ranging development proposed by the broader LDF is unsustainable due to its potentially significant increase in water consumption, and notwithstanding the adequacy of current supplies as noted in the Scoping Report. The beneficial policies therefore provide a mitigating effect which applies primarily to new development. As with energy consumption, this raises the issue that such benefits will be incremental and quite difficult to detect since they will only be delivered on new sites and not retro-fitted to existing housing, industrial and service / amenity sites.

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species

Biodiversity assets and the impact of a plan on them are one of the most difficult policy areas to calibrate. The District contains 39 SSSIs and there is a single cSAC at Eversden Woods. There are several dozen County Wildlife Sites, as well as patches of lowland grazing marsh scattered along the Cam and its tributaries, and along the Great Ouse at the far north of the District, as well as small patches of ancient semi-natural and replanted woodland in the east close to Newmarket.

Figure 1: Condition of SSSIs in South Cambridgeshire (Source: English Nature, 2005).



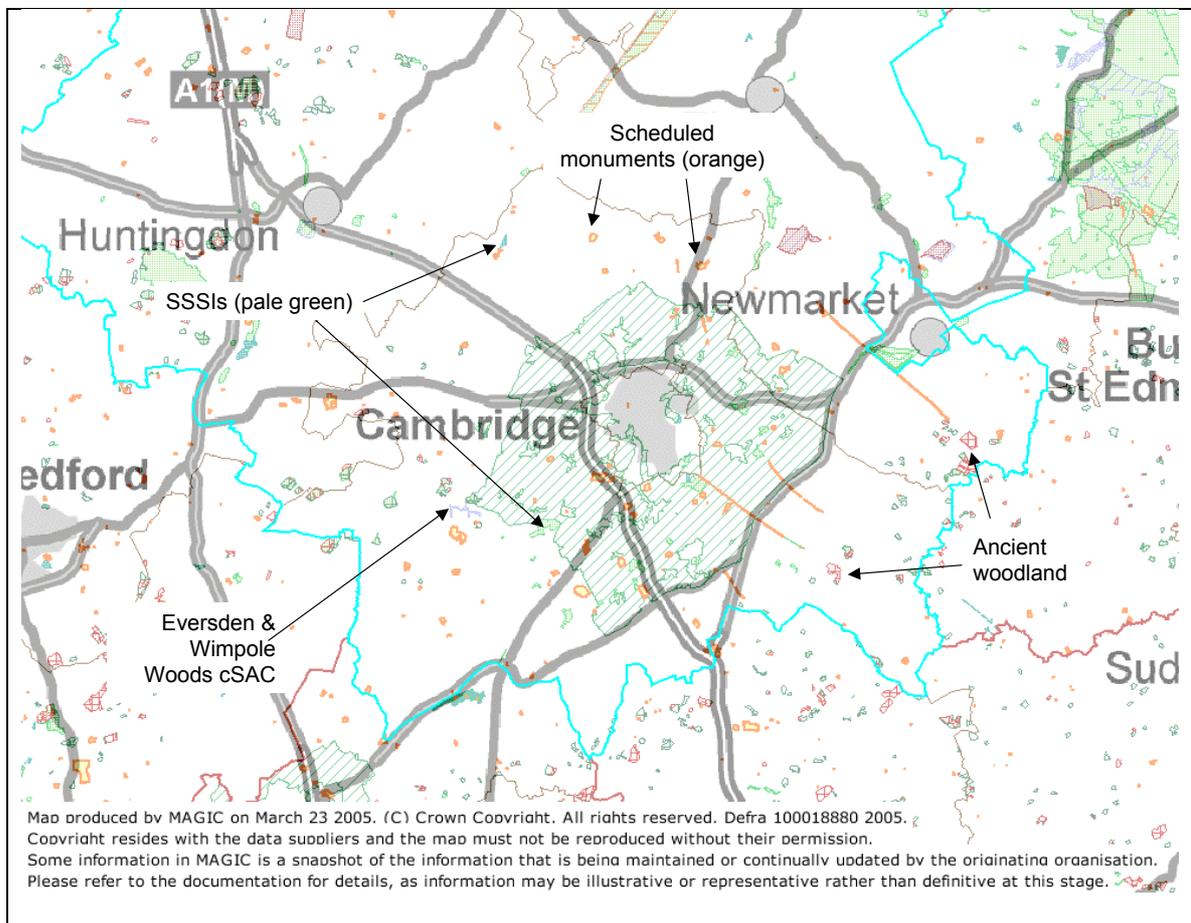
The most recent survey of the condition of SSSIs (see Figure 1) shows 74% of those in the District are in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition, compared to a UK figure of 66%. The only comparator is a figure of 68% for all Cambridgeshire and Peterborough SSSIs in 2004. This objective concerns designated sites which are already afforded strong protection by the Habitats and Birds Directives, Countryside and Wildlife Act and PPG9, and is reinforced by policies NE/6 and NE/7 which apply specifically to designations.

Figure 2 identifies the location and extent of the principal conservation designations in the district.

Other policies in the draft plan afford protection although they are more concerned with broader biodiversity, and these are reviewed below.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: SF/7, NE/6, NE/7, CH/7. These are primarily preventative policies which are designed to avoid impact on designated sites. Other policies such as DP/2, NE/9 and NE/10 provide controls on activities that could have adverse impacts on nearby designated sites, although the detailed enforcement needs to be implemented through a development brief and criteria, and by the need for EIA where appropriate.

Figure 2: Condition of principal landscape and conservation designations in South Cambridgeshire (Source: DEFRA - Magic, 2005; map © Crown copyright).



None of the policies has a clear adverse impact on a designated site, although two (SP/6d and SP/8) concern development on the east side of Papworth Everard on land adjacent to a SSSI. These issues will need to be accommodated in the development brief but point to possible adverse impacts which suggest use of these sites should only occur provided there is suitable mitigation, thorough investigation of potential impacts (especially on air quality), and an overriding need for development.

There are no specific cumulative or synergistic issues for this objective; and the main secondary impact is the possibility of air and water impacts on sensitive sites as a result of extensive and/or inappropriate development. Several housing allocations are within the vicinity of protected sites (ie. at least 1.5kms away) other than those mentioned above, and none appears to be upstream, creating a risk of water contamination during construction.

2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species

The biodiversity value of the Cambridgeshire countryside is a key component of the District Vision (see Section 2.2). The SSSIs mentioned above cover an area of 954ha; the area of County Wildlife Sites is not available but is assumed to be greater than this. However the Scoping Report states that this represents a relatively low level of formally protected wildlife area given the District's rural extent. The Scoping Report refers to software under development that can estimate the extent to which Biodiversity Action Plan targets and objectives are being achieved. This facility is not available at present, a common problem for councils in our experience. Other indicators such as the trends in farmland and woodland bird populations are not available at local level, but might show significant trends that need to be addressed, given the intensity of the agriculture in the District, especially the north-east.

The Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies five broad habitats (including acid grasslands and rivers & streams) and a further ten priority habitats (including ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows, cereal field margins, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, fens, lowland calcareous grassland, lowland meadows and reedbeds). Some of these will be present in each of the areas covered by DPDs in the initial South Cambridgeshire LDF, and action plans have been prepared for each habitat. A further twelve local habitats (including churchyards and cemeteries, roadside verges, drainage ditches and arable land) have been identified.

The plan currently contains a range of biodiversity protection measures that extend the rigid controls required for nationally important sites down to those of District importance. This hierarchy is evident in policies NE/4 and NE/6 to NE/7, which are based on different landscape designations, and which directly contribute to this objective because the Strategic Vision makes explicit links between landscape character and important biodiversity assets such as trees and hedgerows. A broader theme of appropriate protectionism is evident throughout the rest of the plan, with policies that facilitate development also including criteria to prevent biodiversity impacts.

Other policies, such as ST/4 also facilitate development within settlements but include controls to prevent excessive infilling, especially of green corridors.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: ST/4, GB/2, GB/3, SF/7, SF/12, NE6, NE/7, NE/13. The scope of most of these policies is primarily preventative and therefore their individual and collective impact can only be assessed in relation to development proposals. None of the site specific allocations suggested important biodiversity impacts, although a number of the largest developments are on currently open land, and development should not

truncate or should mitigate biodiversity features. We would expect this issue to be addressed in development briefs for the sites.

Apart from the localised examples identified above, none of the policies is considered to have significant adverse biodiversity impacts, provided good design and the provisions of policies SF/9 to SF/11 contribute to the stock of open land within settlements which can still support wildlife.

However the cumulative impact assessment identifies a possible issue in terms of the impact of these policies on developers' interest in the District. While the overall tenor of the plan facilitates development, there are many policies that impose a variety of development constraints and that could be a disincentive, even if the Council welcomes appropriate development.

2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places

This objective is not directly related to specific government policies or targets, although there is a strong fit with the objectives of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW), and with initiatives to promote healthier lifestyles. The corollary of this last point is that care needs to be taken in opening country areas for quiet enjoyment, and the promotion of sites that it is feasible for most people to reach only by car. The baseline dataset has no information on relevant parameters (notably the % of rights of way that are open and in reasonable condition) and we expect this will be addressed by the obligation to measure their availability arising from CRoW.

Nevertheless the plan contains three policies – GB/5, GB/2 and GB/3 – that directly affect the provision of recreational space and tranquil countryside areas which would lie in the Green Belt and within ready access on cycle, foot or public transport. As with objective 2.2, the interlocked nature of the plan's policies mean that these objectives are supported by a range of preventative measures to ensure development within the countryside, and at the sensitive urban/rural boundary is does not affect biodiversity. Moreover GB/2 and GB/3 are particularly important as they clearly address the need for improvement and continual management of these assets by the Council and voluntary bodies, and its objectives are indirectly supported by the objectives of policy NE/5.

Policies that have potentially significant benefits: GB/2, GB/5, GB/3, NE/5. Overall significance and benefit cannot be judged at this stage without details of the number and location of specific developments.

There are no policies that conflict with this objective, and any concerns about the broader implications of development on biodiversity in general (places and species) are covered by the comments for 2.2 above.

There is a clear, potential long-term secondary effect of development pressure on the demand for land around Cambridge and the larger settlements, which will grow as the stock of brownfield land is exhausted. The underlying aim of this policy is to preserve tranquil areas within easy reach of settlements of all sizes, and therefore other policies that control development at the urban periphery must be enforced, their effectiveness monitored, and their scope widened if it is clear they are not offering appropriate protection.

3.1 Avoid areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings

This objective can be difficult to measure because assets are widely fragmented, and their presence only suspected. The age of many settlements in the District means a high level of listed buildings, but there is a much broader significance because of the rural settlement pattern and the shared heritage with Cambridge city. The Scoping Report notes there are more than 2600 Listed buildings, more than 100 Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and 80 conservation areas, with a preponderance of structures using locally distinctive materials which adds to settlement character.

The Scoping Report notes that the principal indicator - % of listed buildings considered at risk - has remained roughly static at around 2%.

Notwithstanding the above, the plan policies provide extensive protection for individual buildings as well as their setting. Policies CH/1 to CH/3 provide the most direct protection for specific types of asset, and are supplemented by a very wide range of development criteria in the detailed print in other policies.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: SP/12, SP/8, SF/7, CH/1, CH/2, CH/3, CH/4, CH/5. At present the impact of many of these supportive policies cannot be judged as significant without knowing the level of development they would be expected to control, therefore the number of supportive policies is greater than shown below. For example policies on urban design and control of advertisements and other urban infrastructure can help to preserve the setting of sites and conservation areas.

The principal cumulative impact is the indirect contribution of these widespread designations on development options. Most of the assessment of housing allocations in SP/6 refer to the need for sensitive integration of new properties, but many of these allocations occupy what little remaining developable land lies within the settlements. This will presumably contribute to development pressures elsewhere.

3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character

The Strategic Vision (section 2.1) sets great stock in the importance of the District's character to its attractiveness as a place to live and work (notwithstanding the costs involved), and as a complement to the principal tourist attraction of Cambridge itself. The Scoping Report notes that in 2004 more than 21% of the built-up area of the District lay within a conservation area (although it also comments that redesignation may result in a reduction in this area). Other than this parameter it is difficult to identify meaningful indicators that can be measured readily and at an appropriate scale for the built environment. However this is largely subsumed by the designation of Landscape Character Areas which reflect the integration of settlement pattern and density, building materials, flatness of the terrain, along with more subtle nuances such as the importance of the openness of the East Anglian Chalk to recharging the District's groundwater resources.

Unsurprisingly, a plan with a large number of development control policies covers this objective thoroughly. The overarching strategic, development and housing policies are supported by the 'fine print' of development controls in urban and rural areas, for housing, employment and other specific uses.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: ST/5, ST/6, ST/7, GB/1, GB/2, GB/3, GB/5, DP/1, DP/2, DP/4, DP/5, ST/3, DP/7, HG/1, HG/2, SP/8, SP/4, ST/8, SF/2, SF/3, SF/5, SF/9, SF/10, SF/11, NE/4, NE/13, CH/1, CH/3, CH/4, CH/5, CH/6, CH/7, TR/1. This list may overestimate the impact of individual policies at specific sites, but the extent and interlocking nature of these policies indicates they form a comprehensive safety net, which supports the objective of preventing inappropriate development without precluding it.

One specific housing allocation is identified as having potentially adverse impacts – Papworth Everard. The main issue for Papworth Everard is the ability to retain the parkland setting of heritage assets in the light of extensive redevelopment of the use of the site, if not some of the buildings. Proximity to an SSSI is a further concern (see objective 2.1).

Clearly the range of policies affords a high degree of control preventing cumulative (adverse) impacts, although the scale of deployment elsewhere suggests it might be difficult to claim there are positive synergistic impacts as these are unlikely to result from preventative policies. The principal secondary impacts may be as for objective 3.1: focusing development pressures on specific locations (affecting land prices), and giving the impression that there are limited opportunities for development, even if this is not the case.

3.3 Create spaces, places and buildings that work well, wear well and look good

This objective is one of the most difficult to assess as it is largely subjective. Good urban design principles address requirements in settlements, and this is assumed to be the focus of the objective. The need for good quality landscape is assumed to be addressed by objectives 2.2 and 3.2.

A 2002/3 survey suggests South Cambridgeshire is performing well, with 90% of residents satisfied with the quality of their immediate (built) environment, which is above the national average. This outcome appears to reflect the predominantly rural aspect of the area, and the open, low density layouts of many of the District's principal settlements. However the same survey mentioned above showed a third of residents were concerned about deterioration of their local environment. Unfortunately the Scoping Report (baseline and narrative) do not indicate which factors are behind this trend, and potential candidates may include the inability to move due to house prices, rural crime, the perceived 'threat' of new housing, or other factors.

For these reasons we have not been able to distinguish policies that address this objective individually, as achieving it is intrinsically linked to 3.2. The comments for that objective apply to this one equally. However there is one exception – policy SF/2 (and supported by other SF/ policies) – establishes the retail hierarchy that is consistent with the settlement hierarchy in the ST policies. Their combined objective is to strengthen the coherence of settlements in proportion to their current facilities, accessibility and estimated carrying capacity. While also indirectly supporting policies on sustainable transport and healthy lifestyles, the

objective of these policies is to ensure new development is encouraged at those locations where it can make the most positive contribution to settlement life, and to the greatest number.

Clearly this means the policies also indirectly support objective 6.2.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: ST/5, ST/6, ST/7, GB/5, DP/1, DP/2, DP/4, DP/5, HG/1, HG/2, SP/8, ST/8, SF/5, SF/9, SF/10, SF/11, NE/4, NE/16, CH/3, CH/4, CH/5, CH/6, CH/7, TR/1.

The only policy with potentially significant adverse impacts is ST/1 insofar as it adds to development pressure and house building needs can only be integrated with sustainability requirements by increasing densities and using some of the remaining open space that may contribute to residents' high regard for their local environment.

4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)

Section 11 of the Scoping Report highlights several issues under this objective where local conditions are below national averages, or where performance has deteriorated recently. Commuting patterns (including the school run) are a particular issue, which contribute to local congestion to add to the 28% increase in vehicle traffic over the period 1992-2002. Local monitoring has shown that traffic flows into and out of Cambridge are static but above the level stipulated in the Local Transport Plan. A further indication of the nature of the problem is that trunk traffic flows are 70% above the national average, and that on other principle roads is 35% higher. This situation has implications for air quality with recent data suggesting a significant deterioration with a 30% increase in NO₂ levels at one local monitoring station alongside the Cambridge-Huntingdon link of the A14, while at another station on the Cambridge Northern Fringe levels were static but already 30% above UK and European thresholds. Furthermore, dust concentration may be an issue. Two measurement stations providing local data show concentrations of 40 and 72µg/m³ respectively, the first equaling the air quality threshold for this parameter, and the second being almost double. However from 2005 the dust concentration threshold is cut to 20 µg/m³ (to be achieved by 2010) suggesting a potential air quality problem if these levels are typical of other parts of the District.

Water quality does not appear to be a problem with all main rivers achieving 100% rating on biological and chemical quality, a significant improvement on the situation five years and well above the national target of 95% by 2005. The quality of smaller water courses is not known.

The Plan addresses these issues primarily through policies on sustainable transport and also through the settlement hierarchy, which concentrates new development in the larger centres in order to reduce the distance between home, work and services, and to increase the possibility that residents in new housing can find employment locally. The provision of the Rapid Transit links (policies SP/17) are also integral to the policy of attempting to shift people onto public transport, while policy TR/4 prioritises provision of cycleways to reduce school run traffic, although this will need to be supported by other initiatives to ensure these routes are safe.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: ST/4, DP/6, 2 housing allocations in SP/6, SP/1, SP/2, SP/8, SP/17, ST/8, SF/2, SF/5, NE/1, NE/2, NE/3, NE/8, NE/10, NE/15, NE/13, NE/17, NE/18, TR/1, TR/2, TR/3, TR/4, TR/6. These policies fall into two groups: those that determine the location of new development, directing it to the most sustainable locations – which in this case means those which are likely to be the most accessible and best-served by public transport; and those that provide broad controls on development which will apply in parallel with other policies to ensure development does not contribute to dust levels, surface water contamination, light spill, etc. In the light of comments at the start of this section, policies DP/3 and NE/17 will be particularly important in limiting the contribution of construction activity to the existing dust problem.

At present the significance of the impact of these policies cannot be calibrated as this will depend on the design brief and timing of new development.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: ST/1, one housing allocation in SP/6, SP/16. ST/1 reflects the concerns above about the impact of the scale of new development in the District on dust generation in particular. The single housing allocation concerns Papworth Everard and the potential impact of development on the south-east side of the village on the neighbouring SSSI. SP/16 provides for three road improvements which will improve traffic flows at known bottlenecks. This represents a dilemma since two of the improvements will cut traffic in village centers, improving local air quality, however they will also help to improve the ease of commuting and may be seen as somewhat counter-productive.

The principal potential cumulative impact has been referred to already and is the impact of parallel development of several major sites on air quality, in terms of dust generation and emissions from construction traffic. Moreover it is important to recognize that some air quality problems result from traffic levels on the A14 which cannot be affected directly by the Plan, the dominance of Cambridge as the local employment center, and the dispersal of much employment growth into business parks at peripheral locations which are not necessarily well served by convenient public transport.

4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products

The Scoping Report suggests this is another pressing problem for the District with a 25% increase in waste generation to 352kgs/household over the period 2001-2003. In 2003 just over 20% of this material was recycled and a further 5.3% was composted. While both represent good progress, the sizeable increase in waste generation creates extra pressure to meet the target for value recovery from 40% of waste by 2005. Also, it is not clear what level of landfilling of this material occurs at present as this statistic is usually given at county level.

It could be argued that the wider LDF does not support this objective. The addition of 8000 homes at Northstowe, 10000 to 12000 at Cambridge East, and 2000 at other sites would generate more than half a million tonnes of waste even if rates remain at current levels, adding considerably to the problems of achieving the improvement in recycling and reduction in landfilling required by Waste Strategy 2000.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: DP/6; NE/13. DP/6 is supportive in that it provides for recycling of demolition waste wherever this is practicable. While virtually all of the housing and employment land allocations are brownfield, the current land use is unlikely to generate these materials, limiting the impact of this policy.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: ST/1, HG/1, housing allocations in SP/6, SP/1, SP/3, ET/1, ET/3. All policies have an adverse impact as they result in new growth of developed land, and therefore contribute to the problem of increase waste arisings mentioned above. Clustering of new housing and employment on single sites will help by making it easier to organise waste collection, but both will contribute to waste growth and collection of industrial and commercial waste lies outside the Council's control.

The principal cumulative impact is the growth in waste arisings as a result of development on the scale envisaged. A potential secondary impact is the availability of suitable sites either for landfilling this material (recognising this method of dealing waste is to be significantly reduced over the next 10 years), or for treatment facilities such as MRFs, incinerators and composting plants. One potential issue is how such facilities could be integrated into the District landscape, however combustion in an Energy from Waste plant might contribute to reducing consumption of non-renewable fuels.

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)

This objective addresses two areas: reducing the vulnerability to flooding, and improving the thermal efficiency of structures to retain heat thereby reducing energy demands. Both parameters are difficult to calibrate at present, although the Scoping Report proposes to use GIS of Environment Agency data to determine the number of properties currently lying within moderate to high (100 to 50 year incidence) areas.

The Plan clearly addresses both issues with specific policies. NE/11 precludes development in the floodplain unless appropriate protection measures are provided, although the policy has a broader impact in preventing development that may contribute to flood risk locally or elsewhere by interfering with run-off patterns. NE/1 provides for energy efficient design and is supported by NE/3 which establishes development criteria to encourage use of energy efficient technology.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: NE/1, NE/3, NE/11, NE/12.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: only the proposed redevelopment of the Cropscience site at Hauxton where a section of the site lies in the floodplain. Further investigation will be necessary to identify what mitigation is needed to comply with PPG25.

Both sets of policies support this objective but will apply only to new development. Other initiatives will be necessary to encourage increased use of energy-efficient solutions in existing housing stock, and to identify and protect those structures that currently lie in flood risk areas.

5.1 Maintain and enhance human health

Data presented in the Scoping Report suggests this is not a particular problem for the District, with life expectancy above the national average (79 years for men, 83 for women, compared to national averages of 76 and 81 respectively) and incidence of long-term illness below it (12.7% locally compared to 18.2% nationally). Nevertheless concerns about increased obesity levels suggest that any policy initiatives that contribute to healthier communities are desirable.

The Plan cannot affect human health directly. All it can do is increase the opportunity for a healthier approach to some daily activities. A substantial number of policies are supportive notably: sustainable transport and the Rapid Transit links (healthier options for commuting); cycleways; links between the settlement and retail hierarchy (work and services available near the home and accessible on foot or cycle); provision of play space and of open space, the latter within settlements and in the adjacent countryside where they are again readily accessible on foot or by cycle. Policy on housing density can assist by increasing the amount of housing provided in suitable central sites within easy walking distance of employment or amenities, while policies to prevent contamination of water courses and limit air pollution also contribute.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impact: DP/1, GB/5, HG/1, HG/3, HG/4, HG/5, SP/14, SF/9, SF/10, SF/11, NE/9, NE/10, NE/17, NE/18, TR/1, TR/4, SP/6d & additional recreational space allocations. As noted above the impact of these policies cannot be calibrated because this will depend on how many people make use of the opportunity to get more exercise, commute by other modes of transport, etc.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

There are potential secondary impacts from poor air quality which has been identified under objective 4.1, and which might contribute to localised incidence of respiratory problems.

5.2 Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Crime does not appear to be a problem with local rates a little above half those across the county (57 per 1000 people, compared to 94), and with a small drop in rates over the last two years. It is not clear how crime rates compare to those in Cambridge, and whether the higher county-wide rate reflects higher incidence in larger urban areas. The most recent Quality of Life survey reveals 70% of residents feel safe or fairly safe after dark, which is better than the level across the county as a whole but still capable of improvement. It is not clear whether the relatively high proportion of District residents who live in small communities contributes to this figure.

Primary responsibility for reducing crime lies with other authorities, and the Plan can only do so much to meet this objective. Its main focus is on ensuring design of new developments does not provide opportunities for crime by providing well-lit paths and cycleways and play areas, other open space that are extensively overlooked, and avoiding warren-like development in areas of higher housing density.

Policies with a potentially significant positive impact: DP/3, NE/15.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

There are no secondary or other impacts evident, nevertheless the policies above will only affect new development. Low crime levels suggest tackling fear of crime by, for example, careful improvement of lighting in villages may not be a priority, but the Plan does not currently address the recognised need to further improve the number of residents who feel safe.

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space

Local performance on this objective is below standard with local provision 25% below the equivalent level across the county, and the most recent District audit shows that some small villages have no informal recreation space.

The Plan addresses this objective through policies which will ensure new development incorporates open and play space at least equivalent to national guidelines. In principle under-performance could be addressed by requiring increased open space provision, but it is possible this would create problems for the design of the new settlement, resulting in greater housing densities than those envisaged. The Plan also provides for use of Section 106 contributions to fund open space improvements, and in several cases these are specified for individual housing allocations.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: GB/1, GB/5, GB/2, GB/3, 3 housing allocations in SP/6, SP/14, SP/4, SF/9, SF/10, SF/11, SF/12, NE/5 and additional recreational space allocations. As noted above, the Plan makes provision for more open space in line with national standards, however this will only be proportionate to the scale of new development, and further provision may need to be made to improve the situation in a substantial number of villages which have open space but which have poor quality facilities that need replacing.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services (eg. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)

County monitoring shows that 83% of the District's population lives in communities with low levels of provision or ready access to basic services, such as a primary school, doctors' practice, shop, and regular and convenient public transport. Anecdotal evidence suggests that villages have been losing services. This presents a dilemma for the Plan since it must balance the need to improve conditions in these communities while ensuring development occurs in the most sustainable locations.

The Plan deals with rural service loss primarily with preventative policies to limit further reduction in amenities. Instead it places greater emphasis on improving amenity in larger centres in parallel with policies on sustainable transport and housing. Its objective is to locate amenity where it is readily accessible to the greatest number. Concentrating development on the most accessible settlements is supported by the local market for services and by promoting these

centres they should attract further services, improving the range of shops and amenities that can be visited during a single trip.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: ST/4, GB/5, DP/1, DP/2, 2 housing allocations in SP/6, the Cropsience site at Hauxton, SP/1, SP/2, SP/14, SP/17, SP/18, SP/4, ET/10, SF/1, ST/8, SF/2, TR/1, , additional recreational space allocations. Beneficial impacts should be achieved by linking policies on settlement hierarchy, housing, retail and employment allocation and transport so that they are consistent and mutually-reinforcing.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified.

The mutually reinforcing nature of the settlement and other hierarchies is probably the principal synergistic impact of this Plan. At this stage it is not possible to calibrate the combined effect since the number of new businesses, shops, etc. and levels of use of sustainable transport to reach these facilities is not known. However, as noted above, the Plan provides only a safety net to prevent further loss of crucial facilities in small settlements. Some of these will see new housing allocations, and the lack of local amenities means there will be an incremental increase in vehicle trips. However it is not within the power of the Plan to reverse the recent trend and mandate the re-establishment of lost amenities, unless this can be achieved through Section 106 agreements.

The principal cumulative impact of this policy has been identified for other objectives. Focusing development on certain centres will add to pressures on land use, and achieving and achieving the most sustainable pattern of land use will be partly influenced by the operation of the open property market.

There is one potential synergy between the proposed redevelopment of the Cropsience site at Hauxton (added to the Plan after public consultation) and that at Trumpington West, which is covered by the Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP. Redevelopment of both sites in roughly the same timescale offers an apparent opportunity to develop a 'sustainable transport corridor' stretching out of the city's southwest edge which will link Hauxton village and the two developments with Trumpington, the city centre, and with the Addenbrooke's complex

6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income

The Scoping Report provides two general statistics which illustrate the difficulty of measuring this objective. The most recent Quality of Life survey shows 70% of residents regard their local environment as 'harmonious' (compared to a county-wide figure of 64%) and an Index of Multiple Deprivation score of 6.9, a little over half the county average. The latter figure is not particularly surprising given the largely rural nature of the county and the nature of local employment growth which has largely been in sectors offering attractive salaries. However this situation can easily overlook the existence of pockets of deprivation, particularly in the smaller villages.

The Plan aims to balance the need to redress inequalities with the need to promote and expand the local economy. There is a clear priority towards

promotion of the research and IT sectors which are the sub-regions strengths, although creation of employment for other groups is not overlooked.

It might be argued that the Plan fails to deal with locational inequalities evident in the discussion of objective 6.1, however there are sustainability benefits in focusing development on the principal centres and this is also consistent with guidance in PPS1, PPG3 and PPG6.

However the principal focus of the Plan is on the impact of increasing house prices and the impact this has on the freedom to relocate, particularly among low wage earners. Policy on housing for intermediate and key workers acknowledges the imbalance between their earnings and their importance to the community. This might be addressed under this objective although further comments are provided under objective 6.3.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: ST/1, DP/2, HG/2, HG/3, HG/4, HG/5, ET/2, SF/1, TR/1, TR/3, TR/4. These policies fall into two groups. One set will address the mismatch in supply, demand, and cost in the local housing market. Others address another aspect of disadvantage that is not evident in the objective itself. They facilitate improvement in public transport services or alternative travel modes which will benefit those without a car or who are unable to drive. Indeed, other policies on affordable housing provision can also ensure it is provided in more central locations so that those with mobility problems have easier access to services, and this requirement is catered to in policy HG/3 specifically under Special Needs Housing.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified. As noted above there are locational inequalities evident in the poor availability of services and other amenities in smaller communities. Unfortunately one problem is that the limited size of the local community makes it difficult to justify the cost of some facilities, although Section 106 agreements for new housing allocation might provide a solution in some places.

Note also that the Scoping Report identifies the need to provide for the District's traveller population, and the current Plan states that Council policy on this issue will be defined in a separate DPD.

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing

A Land Registry survey shows that the house price-to-earnings ratio of 6.6 in 2003, which was in line with the East of England average, but which is rising and which will be disadvantageous to those on low or modest incomes. Moreover, in common with elsewhere in the county, too much of the recently-added stock has comprised large 4-5 bedroom houses on spacious plots. The situation is worsened by recent completions in which only 19% were classed as affordable, although this is almost double the average rate over the period 1998-2003 but below the 30% target specified in ODPM guidance. The Council acknowledges that current provisioning does not meet Housing Needs Survey requirements of 800 units immediately, and a further 1047 per year thereafter, and that the requirement for this form of housing is growing.

The Structure Plan provides for completion of 20,000 new homes in the District over the period 1999 to 2016, and this represents a clear opportunity to reverse

recent adverse trends. New stock is needed to re-house those living in sub-standard accommodation at present, but the continuing growth of the sub-region must be matched with a growth in infrastructure and public services. Key and intermediate workers are unlikely to be attracted to the region if appropriately-priced housing is in short supply.

The Plan quite clearly addresses this issue head-on. Policy HG/3 sets a very low threshold of one-for-one provision of affordable and open market housing on all developments of two or more dwellings. This appears somewhat as emergency surgery and it is not evident what impact the threshold will have on developers' willingness to bring forward land, particularly on smaller plots that offer few economies of scale in construction. Consequently there is a slight risk that affordable housing will be focused on the larger settlement, an outcome that supports objective 6.1 and others, by which appears to conflict with 6.2.

Policies with potentially significant positive impact: ST/1, DP/4, HG/1, HG/2, HG/3, HG/4, HG/5, SP/2, SP/8, SP/3, ET/2. In addition to the above, several housing allocations proposed in the adopted Local Plan include use of Section 106 agreements to secure affordable housing provision, although this is superseded by policy HG/3 which will apply to all allocations in the DPD unless the Council grants a waiver.

The new allocations for Northstowe, Cambridge East and the allocations in policy SP/6 provide for more than 16,500 new homes. At 50% provisioning this will clear the outstanding shortfall in stock and provide for around seven years' needs at the rates specified above.

It is also important to acknowledge the key underpinning role played by policies HG/1, HG/2 and HG/4 in increasing densities, ensuring that the type of housing reflects local requirements by limiting the number of large units built and increasing the proportion of one and two bedroom properties, and in providing funding for such developments.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: none identified, however see below. Note also the Scoping Report acknowledges the Council's obligation to provide for the travelling community, however this issue will be addressed in a separate DPD.

As noted above, there is a concern that the low threshold for affordable housing provision may act as a disincentive particularly to the development of smaller plots. There are also concerns that targets for providing energy efficient and renewables technology could affect construction costs. However policy NE/1 only applies to developments of 10 homes or more, and there are elements of good structural design that can be used to reduce energy loss without significantly affecting construction costs.

Concerns about the potential impact of focusing development on a limited supply of suitable land in the most sustainable centres on land prices has been discussed under several of the preceding objectives.

6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities

This is the one objective that is not particularly well-served by the DPDs, certainly in terms of policies that have a direct bearing. Increased community involvement has been a hallmark of the current government, down from the establishment of National and Regional Assemblies to encouraging more consultation on decisions that affect the local community. Material in the Scoping Report focuses on the aspect of community involvement in decision-making, however this is difficult to measure accurately and objectively. Nevertheless the Scoping Report notes the most recent Quality of Life survey shows only one in five residents considers that they can influence decisions affecting the local area, and this leaves clear room for improvement.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: DP/2. This objective lies in Inclusive Communities topic and this policy prioritises the need for a feeling of involvement but, in this case, with communal activities rather than decision-making. We consider this might be a more meaningful criterion, although it may be equally difficult to measure. Moreover this objective is supported implicitly by other policies that provide for social infrastructure and which are intrinsically supportive even though it is difficult to judge the magnitude of their impact.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

Cumulative and other impacts: none identified.

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence

Unemployment has remained consistently low around the last 5 years at around 1%. This is well below the county average and suggests this will not be a problem provided the appropriate employment can be provided for the new residents of the new communities and new arrivals in existing ones. Although attention focuses on Cambridge as a centre of excellence in various disciplines, several facilities lie in the District (e.g. the Genome Centre at Hinxton) and with little remaining available land within the city boundary the expansion of the sub-regional economies will increasingly depend on new facilities being provided in the District.

However one adverse trend in the current employment situation is that over a third of the District's population travel more than 5kms to work, although this is lower than the regional average and to be expected given its dispersed settlement pattern.

The key word in this objective is access since it has two connotations: access to jobs by attracting new employment, and convenient access to work represented by a reduction in commuting distances. The former is only addressed directly by the employment land policies in SP/10 and SP/11, largely because the Council's role is to facilitate the provision of adequate land in suitable locations, but not to attract companies. A wider range of policies such as ET/3 (clusters) establish the spatial expression of this policy. Since clusters do not have to be large they can provide a sudden boost in local employment in easy reach of more modest sized communities. For example policy SP/10 provides for a science and business park to be located to the southwest of Longstanton, while a substantial housing development just to the north will provide local accommodation and hopefully limit the distance that new residents and workers commute.

Easier physical access to employment is clearly the objective of many of the most generic policies that link together the settlement and retail hierarchies, and housing density, in order to bring new employment closer to new and existing residents.

Moreover in recognition of the purpose of objective 6.2, policies such as ET/4 and ET/10 aim to facilitate appropriate levels of rural employment consistent with their surroundings. Similarly a number of the SP/6 housing allocations increase capacity in settlements where there is limited expansion of existing local non-agricultural industry.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: HG/1, 2 housing allocations in SP/6, SP/7 the Cropscience site at Hauxton, SP/1, SP/2, SP/8 (now the relocation of Papworth hospital has been confirmed), SP/10, SP/11, SP14, ET/2, ET/3, ET/4, ET/5, ET/6, ET/10, TR/1. All these policies help to facilitate expansion of a sustainable base of new employment, though their significance depends on how much employment can be attracted to the sub-region by other agencies.

Policies with potentially significant negative impacts: SP/8. SP/8 deals with the possible redevelopment of a large area in the centre of Papworth Everard if the hospital is relocated. The main concern is the potential impact of relocating the principal local employer on commuting patterns, and we must assume this will be taken into account when/if planning this event begins.

The principal synergistic impact has been mentioned for other objectives, namely the planned co-location of housing and work to reduce commuting times and encourage modal shift wherever possible. As also noted elsewhere this will place pressure on the available stock of land, and in all likelihood it will affect freehold prices.

7.2 Support appropriate investment in people places, communications and other infrastructure

There is currently no data available and this objective will be difficult to measure. We assume appropriate investment will encompass private and public sector projects, with a sizeable proportion of the former being securing through Section 106 agreements.

The Scoping Report contains a statistic about education achievement rates, which appears more appropriate to objective 7.1. However the assessment of housing allocations shows intermittent problems with local primary school capacity, and a widespread shortage of secondary capacity in the village colleges. These data refer to a 2000 survey and it is not clear to what extent these problems have been addressed over the intervening period.

Otherwise the integrated sustainable transport, settlement, retail and other hierarchies appear to be 'appropriate' while policies DP/4 and HG/4 make clear the Council's intention to seek developer contributions wherever it can.

Policies with a potentially significant positive impact: ST/1, DP/4, SP/2, ET/1, ET/3, NE/9, TR/1, TR/3. Unfortunately the actual significance of these impacts

cannot be assessed without more detail of the scale, scope and location of developments to which these policies would apply.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

Cumulative and other impacts: none identified.

7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy

This is another sustainability area that is surprisingly difficult to assess in a robust and effective manner, and the primary indicators are indirect. However recent trends show an increase in viable VAT-registered firms of just below 0.9% per annum, somewhat below the District figure for 2001 and that across the county. It is not clear whether past statements that 'Cambridge is full' and any constraints on available development land have affected this trend, but the area is also regarded not just as a centre of excellence in R&D and IT but also as an entrepreneurial hotbed.

The Plan cannot directly improve economic vitality and competitiveness on a sub-regional scale, but clearly it plays the leading role in ensuring that land is available at suitable locations for development in line with other objectives and policies, and that the public infrastructure to support growth is provided in a timely manner. That is clearly the function of a wide range of over-arching policies that have been repeatedly mentioned in the preceding sections. However particular importance should be attached to policies such as SP/17 to SP/19, and all policies on sustainable transport. Collectively they can reduce the impact of new growth on the road network. This will have a direct benefit in improving traffic flows and efficiency, and a more significant indirect benefit in addressing concerns of companies considering relocating to the District.

Policies with potentially significant positive impact: ST/1, HG/3, ET/1, ET/2, ET/3, ET/5, ET/6, ET/8, SF/1, ST/8, TR/1, SP/8. The impacts cannot be judged without further data about the location of new development.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

As the comments above suggest this objective can be addressed by the interlocking impact of the principle overarching policies, and provided a significant level of modal shift occurs.

6.2 HOW SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS WERE CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE POLICIES

Social, environmental and economic problems were identified from the initial scoping work and are listed in section 4.4 of this report. The range of policies and options proposed in the Preferred Options Report include measures to address these issues through individual targeted policies (eg. that on landscape character protection corresponds to the need to preserve open views to Cambridge and its skyline).

However the content of these particular, central DPDs is dictated also by the Council's statutory obligations to ensure planning policy for the District is consistent with government and regional planning guidance. As a result a substantial number of policies are included in order to show conformance with guidance, including those on areas such as:

- housing density
- affordable housing provision
- car and cycle parking standards
- open and play space provision
- energy efficiency
- retailing location and use of the sequential test

At the Preferred Options Report stage, the Council prepared a set of objectives for each broad policy area (Vision/ Strategy, Green Belt, Housing, etc.) which reflected issues identified in the District Plan (adopted as recently as February 2004). These plan objectives were presented as initial policy options and assessed using the SA Framework (i.e. reflecting the requirements of task A5 of current SA guidance, although this had not been published at the time the assessment occurred).

Additionally, many aspects of policy are dictated by central and regional government planning guidance and strategy, government policy on housing, and adopted policies in both the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. Options which diverge from this guidance are inherently unsustainable because they fail to conform to principles of sustainable development as laid out in PPS1, PPS12 and other documents.

Appendix 5 cross-references the issues identified in the Scoping Report (see section 4.5) against the policies in the draft AAP to show the extent to which each issue is addressed by at least one policy⁴. The cross-check shows good coverage of the issues, which is to be expected of Core Strategy and Development Control Policies and it is easier to focus on the exceptions.

The only issues which are not addressed are:

- The sterilisation of sand and gravel resources: this is primarily an issue for the County's Minerals Development Framework, however ideally it requires a corresponding policy or statement (comparable to that for waste) in the Core Strategy;
- The needs of travellers: the Council has an obligation to serve the needs of this sector of the community, which is stated in text following policy HG/5, however this will be addressed in a separate DPD;
- Cambridge's retail dominance: it is difficult to see how the Core Strategy can address this issue directly if services and amenities are drawn to a established regional centre with a sizeable catchment area including the District.

It should be stressed that Appendix 5 indicates where a policy in the DPDs can contribute to dealing with a particular issue but it is not possible to determine

⁴ The original cross-check was based on the Preferred Options Report, which contained 117 policies. Table 10 is based on identifying the corresponding policy area in the draft DPD; in some cases this may be policy itself or the supporting text.

whether it will play a leading role or contribute indirectly. We would expect the Core Strategy and Development Control policies to have a significant effect across a wide range of policy areas, others may be addressed more effectively by mechanisms outside the LDF. The table does not suggest that the DPDs are a panacea for all these issues, but demonstrates that they have been addressed to some degree by its range of plan policies.

6.3 PROPOSED MITIGATION MEASURES

As noted previously, a large number of the policies in the DPDs are mitigation measures in their own right. Across the rest of the policies, apart from a small number of cases, the mitigation proposals fall into two categories:

- Measures to be defined in development briefs for specific sites;
- Adjustments of policy text or the supporting text.

The full set of mitigation proposals are shown in Appendix 6.

6.4 UNCERTAINTIES AND RISKS

Guidance on the SA / SEA methodology places great stock on the need to assess the magnitude and significance of a range of different impacts using a range of appropriate assessment techniques. The DPDs contains two broad types of policy both of which have potentially significant impacts:

- Generic policies on housing, transport, sustainability, environmental conservation, etc., which will have wide-ranging impacts across the District because they will influence all developments that affect land use changes, improvements in public services, etc.
- Development control policies which impose criteria at individual locations.

However, for a plan of this nature, significance is affected by the magnitude and duration of impacts, and also – crucially – by the number of locations where the policy has an impact. The pervasive impact of generic policies means that they will have a wide-ranging impact although it is difficult to calibrate the exact magnitude. The impact of development control policies can only be calibrated on a case-by-case basis once the nature of the land use proposal is known.

For these reasons the principal uncertainty affecting this plan is the extent to which the impacts we have identified are genuinely significant either individually or cumulatively.

These qualifications do not apply to the same extent to the site-specific allocations in the Site Specific Policies DPD. Our detailed assessments make reference to material collected in a 2000 survey of village services and amenities. This is the most recent data available to a desk survey, however clearly the information on the number of shops, frequency of bus services, and capacity of nearby primary and secondary schools, is now some years out of date. Many of the housing allocations proposed in policy SP/6 are small enough that they might not require an EIA once taken forward and therefore there will

need to be a corresponding mechanism during planning application assessment to checking the sustainability of the proposal using more up to date information, where this is available.

However given the generic nature of many of the proposals there are no other concerns to comment on, and we would expect this situation to be representative of other Councils' Core Strategy DPDs.

7 IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 LINKS TO OTHER TIERS OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES AND THE PROJECT LEVEL (ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT, DESIGN GUIDANCE, ETC)

The detailed assessments have identified a wide range of mitigation needs which require more specific guidance or definition of certain areas of policy. The Council is currently developing a list of documents that will be incorporated into the LDF and which will address these requirements in due course, specifically:

- A planning obligations SPD, which will indicate the type of contribution that may be sought in conjunction with specific types of development. The Site Specific Policies section indicates a number of instances where the type of contribution has been specified already (eg. for bypass at Papworth);
- A design guidelines SPD, providing additional detail on appropriate design, materials, layout, etc., for the general street scene but possibly also for conservation areas;
- An open space standards SPD, providing guidance on good design including safety;
- An energy efficiency SPD, providing guidance on appropriate technologies and design approaches for energy conservation.

This is a provisional list based on comments received from the Council during this assessment and is not a formal commitment on their part.

A further priority is the preparation of Development Briefs for the principal land allocations. The adopted Local Plan includes a substantial amount of explanatory text about the setting of each allocation which identifies specific local issues. This detail has not been incorporated into the current wording of policies in SP/6, although it has been used in the assessment. The issues identified for each site will therefore need to be incorporated into a Development Brief to ensure the key issues are identified and can be investigated in an EIA of the proposal as appropriate.

7.2 PROPOSALS FOR MONITORING

ODPM published new guidance in March 2005⁵ addressing the requirements for monitoring the effectiveness of plans in the LDF. While this does not deal directly with the requirements of SA Task E1, there is a clear opportunity to integrate the two processes as far as possible to prevent duplication.

The guidance advocates:

- No more than 50 parameters in total (for the initial LDF);
- No more than 3-4 indicators per policy objective;

⁵ ODPM, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, March 2005.

- Also include indicators relating to the most relevant local issues and any significant effects identified in the assessment.

Our proposed monitoring plan takes a pragmatic approach to the guidance since it is not possible to provide 3-4 indicators per objective, and ensure appropriate significant impact indicators are included, within a 'budget' of 50 objectives. Moreover the extremely broad scope of the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, and Site Specific Policies DPDs in particular means that a wide range of potentially significant indicators can be recommended in order to cover the full breadth of policy areas.

Monitoring proposals are presented in Appendix 6. Finalising the monitoring plan is the Council's responsibility and it will also determine which parameters are to be included in the programme. This table presents our initial recommendations, which are based on the baseline and impact assessment summarised in this report, for the Council's consideration.

Note that Appendix 7 presents a table of parameters identical to those proposed in the Core Strategy since it is essential that a common monitoring framework applies to the LDF.

In practice the SA / SEA and LDF indicators should be largely the same; if they are not then some indicators are redundant, or one or both programmes are overlooking potentially important parameters.

In addition to these parameters the Council may need to adapt the monitoring programme to incorporate other indicators reflecting its statutory obligations (eg. those relating to Best Value Performance) or dealing with other issues that lie outside the scope of the DPDs.

8 POST-PRE SUBMISSION CONSULTATION CHANGES

8.1 RESPONDING TO REPRESENTATIONS

After publishing the pre-submission drafts of the DPDs and of this report for public consultation, the Council received a very large number of representations and the Council reviewed the implications for policies, proposing changes where necessary, during September and October 2005. Policy changes were then reviewed by Scott Wilson to evaluate their impact on the original assessment, and on cumulative and other impacts. Assessment tables presented in Appendix 9 were modified, adjusting scoring where necessary, and to amend text as appropriate. Other modifications were made to scoring of significant and cumulative impacts in Appendices 4 and 5 respectively, and to the summary of how well the AAP addresses the SA objectives as presented in Section 6.2.

Detail of changes to policies and the supporting text, and the resulting changes to this report, are documented in Appendix 8.

Most of the changes reviewed by this process are clarifications, amplifications or simplifications of policy wording, as well as some re-organisation of the order of policies. In virtually all cases the effect of these changes was slight, though in a few instances it required minor adjustments of scoring which were invariably positive.

Several policies were assessed in full, including two amendments to Green Belt policies, a new major mixed use development south-west of Cambridge, and four new recreational spaces. Many of the housing allocations rolled forward from the Local Plan 2004 were removed as the majority of the sites had already gained planning permission, were progressing towards completion, a small number were not considered likely to come forward, or were not consistent with the development strategy. In a small number of other cases policies were removed because it was considered either that they sought measures beyond the scope of the planning system, or because they repeated national policy or other policies in this DPD unnecessarily. As far as possible checks were conducted to ensure these changes did not materially weaken the sustainability implied in the original policies.

However this re-assessment process identified no changes that caused a significant shift in the evaluation of policies, and virtually all the changes only necessitated minor amendment of scores against individual SA objectives.

The Council formally considered the proposed changes together with the revised appraisal in November and December 2005 and agreed the Area Action Plan for Submission to the Secretary of State. Any further changes made by the Council were subject to further appraisal ahead of submission.

APPENDIX 1: BASELINE DATASET

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

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
	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 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.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	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.
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.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
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

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	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 <i>(NB also see open space indicators below)</i>	N/a		N/a			New survey conducted by County Council of 5% per year. Data available December 2004.
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)

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	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 Cams	Comparator	South Cams	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)
	<p>a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m3)</p> <p>b) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (days)</p>	<p>2003</p> <p>a)</p> <p>Bar Hill: 49.7</p> <p>Impington: 52.2</p> <p>Histon (urban background): 19</p> <p>Histon (roadside): 32</p> <p>b)</p> <p>Bar Hill: 40</p> <p>Impington: 72</p>	<p>National Air Quality Objectives</p> <p>a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)</p> <p>b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)</p>	<p>a)</p> <p>Bar Hill: 38.2 (2001)</p> <p>Impington: 52.7 (2002)</p> <p>Histon (urban background): 31 (1999)</p> <p>Histon (roadside): 48 (1999)</p> <p>b)</p> <p>Bar Hill: 9 (2001) and 27 (2002)</p> <p>Impington: 22 (2002)</p>	<p>National Air Quality Objectives</p> <p>a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)</p> <p>b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)</p>		<p>Air Quality Review and Assessment progress report 2004. Structure Plan monitoring based on district reporting.</p>

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	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
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 (2000-02)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 20.3% recycled (2000-02)	1999-2000 20.3% recycled (2000-02)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 20.3% recycled (2000-02)	Recycling rates are favourable.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
	collected which is recycled	(2002-03) 5.3% composted (2002-03) (data excludes hardcore waste)	and Peterborough 16.19% recycled (2002-03) 8.48% composted (2002-03)	10.1% recycled 4.8% composted	and Peterborough 11.56% recycled (1999-2000) 6.78% composted (1999-2000)	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.	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

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	% 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
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

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cams	Comparator	South Cams	Comparator		
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.

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
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

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
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
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)

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	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

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	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

APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ALTERNATIVES

Consideration of Alternative Approaches and the Development of Draft Policies

Potential For Alternative Approaches

Sustainability Appraisal is required to examine all reasonable alternative approaches. This column explores what potential alternatives could have been explored, and in many cases why alternative approaches were limited.

PPG/PPS

Indicates where clear guidance on the issue exists in government guidance, in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Notes, or Planning Policy Statements. This list is not exclusive, and there may be a wider variety of relevant guidance. The column is merely indicating where there is a clear link.

Structure Plan

The Local Development Framework is required to be in conformity with the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003. A policy is listed where there is a clear link between the option or policy, and the Plan.

Draft RSS

The emerging Regional Spatial Strategy 14, the East of England Plan, includes many relevant policies.

Preferred Options Report

The Preferred Options Reports were subject to public participation in October 2004. They put forward options for policy approaches where the Council considered there were alternative approaches. Not all policies in the draft plan were put forward for consultation in the preferred options reports, as many are the result of clear guidance from other plans.

Pre Submission

Provides the policy number used in the Pre-Submission Draft Documents, which were subject to public participation in June 2005.

Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes

Options within the Preferred Options Reports were subject to an Initial Sustainability Appraisal. A summary of the result, and initial changes to the reports prior to participation as a result of recommendations from the appraisal are detailed here.

Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation

Around 6000 representations were received through public participation on the Preferred Options Reports. A very brief summary of the issues raised are detailed here. Full details of the representations received are available to view on the Council's website.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation

The Council considered representations received at the Preferred Options stage, options were selected for development into draft policies, and actions as a result of representations to influence the direction the policy should take.

Justification for Policy Approach

Details the reasons why the draft policy was developed.

STRATEGIC VISION – para 2.1 and 2.2

Potential For Alternative Approaches	PPG/ PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre- Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Although theoretically there is potential for a wide variety of alternative approaches, requirements of the Structure Plan and the Community Strategy, and other plans and programmes, guide the vision.	-	-	-	CS1 Strategic Vision – Preferred Approach	Para 2.1 and 2.2	<p>The Vision is a very high-level statement of purpose that does not address reducing emissions / pollution through sustainable transport, nor the provision of affordable housing, both of which are overarching principles of the proposals in the LDF. It should be noted that the Council consider that these issues should be addressed in the Community Strategy, or elsewhere in the LDF.</p> <p>Change requested - should address reducing emissions / pollution through sustainable travel and the provision of affordable housing - Change rejected, the issues are covered elsewhere in the plan, including strategic objectives.</p>	Generally vision supported although some representations felt that no alternative options had been presented. Concerns expressed over perceived overly strict interpretation of limiting development in Rural Areas (see response to representations on rural settlement strategy in CS4 and RC1).
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Amend first sentence of Strategic Vision to read: 'while preserving AND ENHANCING its rich built and natural heritage and distinctive character. Add sentence to Strategic Vision: 'THE EMPHASIS WILL BE ON PROVIDING QUALITY HOMES FOR ALL, INCLUDING AFFORDABLE HOUSING, TO ENSURE THE CREATION OF SUSTAINABLE AND BALANCED COMMUNITIES.' Amend national sustainability objective: 'effective protection AND ENHANCEMENT of the environment.' Amend 2nd paragraph of Strategic Vision: 'Much of the high level of development needed to support the cluster, AND IMPROVE THE BALANCE BETWEEN HOMES AND JOBS IN THE SUB-REGION, which must...' Amend 2nd paragraph of Strategic Vision to include reference to the recycling of PDL. Insert new sentence after 1st sentence: 'The District will plan for enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population.' Amend second paragraph to include reference to majority of development needed to support employment cluster being accommodated in the urban extensions and at Northstowe.</p>							
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Reflects the strategy for the District developed through other plans and programmes, and sustainable development principles.</p>							

STRATEGY OBJECTIVES – ST/a–k							
Potential For Alternative Approaches	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, and the vision for the District.	-	-	-	CS2 – Strategy Objectives – Preferred Approach	ST/a–k	<p>The statement of strategic objectives makes reference to preserving and enhancing biodiversity, access to the countryside, protecting cultural assets and the character of buildings and open spaces. Location of development is also discussed in the context of reducing the need to travel. Remedying inequalities and providing affordable housing are omitted and economic objectives are not directly stated. We recommend making the statement more specific.</p> <p>Change requested - Remedying inequalities and providing affordable housing are omitted and economic objectives are not directly stated. We recommend making the statement more specific. - Change accepted - Following the initial appraisal the Council has agreed to amend the option text to include a commitment to maximise development on previously developed land and minimise the loss of countryside and the best and most versatile agricultural land.</p>	Whilst there is support for this approach, again concerns have been raised about the inflexibility of the rural settlement strategy which could frustrate bringing forward brownfield sites in villages. Other representations have argued for further allocations to be made in villages. (dealt with at CS4 and RC1).
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Amend 3rd bullet to include CHARACTER OF THE LANDSCAPE. Amend 4th bullet: '...an overall net gain in NATIVE biodiversity...' Ensure the development sequence required in Structure Plan policy P1/1 is clearly stated in the LDF. Include objective relating to the need to address climate change mitigation and adaptation issues. Include additional objective: 'To 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.' Acknowledge the importance of the Tourism industry to the economy of South Cambridgeshire. Amend the final clause first bullet of the vision to read "which minimise the need to travel and where there are modes of transport available (OR THE PROVISION OF NEW SERVICES CAN BE GUARANTEED THROUGH THE PLANNING PROCESS) in addition to the motor car." Add 'To provide and enable provision of enhanced infrastructure to meet the needs of the expanded population.'</p>							
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, and requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.</p>							

ST/1 HOUSING PROVISION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
No alternatives due to requirements of The Structure Plan.	HG1	PPG3 para 34	P9/1	CSR2	Not addressed	ST/1	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The Local Development Framework aims to ensure that enough land is genuinely available to provide a realistic prospect of meeting the Structure Plan 2003 housing guideline of approximately 20,000 new homes in South Cambridgeshire during the period 1999-2016.								

ST/2 RE-USING PREVIOUSLY DEVELOPED LAND AND BUILDINGS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative targets could be set, however a target has been tested and adopted in the Structure Plan.	-	PPG 3 para 22	P5/2	SS4	Not included	ST/2	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Making efficient use of land, including through re-use of previously developed land, is central to the approach to delivering sustainable development detailed in PPS1. The target of 37% was established in the Structure Plan.								

DENSITY OF EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS – paragraph 2.42 (and Area Action Plans)								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Structure Plan requires employment in the Strategic Employment Locations. Options exist as to how it is provided. General principle of densities only appropriate alternatives in a core strategy.	-	-	-	-	CS38 – Preferred Option CS39 – Rejected Option	Paragraph 2.42 (and Area Action Plans)	<p>CS38 – Preferred Option: Acceptable – the restriction of employment land at Northstowe and Cambridge East limits opportunities for business development, but helps to manage the District-wide mismatch between jobs and homes. The positive benefits of less significant land loss will only be realised if the total area of development at the two sites is reduced accordingly.</p> <p>CS39 – Rejected Option: Development of the full 50 ha of employment land at Northstowe and Cambridge East will exacerbate the mismatch between jobs and homes and result in significant land loss. We agree that the preferred option is superior.</p> <p>Preferred Option CS38 supported with no recommended changes.</p>	The majority of representations agreed with the rejection of CS39.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the Preferred Option CS38 into LDF policy. However, refer to all strategic employment allocations as opposed to just Northstowe and Cambridge East. Higher density employment areas should be provided at the strategic employment sites. The focus of the area action plans should be to provide sufficient numbers of jobs as opposed to land. Reject Option CS39.</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: Important factor is number of jobs for the major developments, as opposed to amount of land. It is important to not simply provide large areas of land that could be developed more densely than planned, and provide too many jobs, limiting the effectiveness of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan Strategy to improve the housing / jobs balance in the Cambridge Sub-region.</p>								

ST/3 EDGE OF CAMBRIDGE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative would be to amend framework. This would be contrary to the Structure Plan strategy, and result in development of land in the green belt, it is therefore not a reasonable alternative.	SE8 & Cherry Hinton 1	-	-	-	Not included	DP/7	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Urban frameworks are drawn around those parts of Cambridge City where the built-up area falls within South Cambridgeshire District Council's administrative area. Since the urban area of Cambridge is the most sustainable location for development within the strategic hierarchy, there is no constraint on the amount of development or redevelopment of land for housing within the urban frameworks provided that the development is compatible with adjoining land uses and accords with policies in the Development Principles chapter.								

ST/4 RURAL CENTRES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Structure Plan sets clear tests that must be followed for selection of rural centres.	-	-	Para 1.17	CSR1	CS4 – Preferred Approach	ST/3	<p>Village character and open spaces not addressed by this option, nor are historic buildings protected. The wording doesn't prevent loss of land; it ensures adequate density of buildings on what is taken. However the option does seek to ensure affordable housing is provided, that appropriate services are located in the village and that there are good public transport links to major towns. The Council have commented that this option is intended to define rural centres.</p> <p>Change requested - Appraisal noted that policy could be widened, but issues are dealt with by other policies - Change rejected.</p>	Mainly objections, to the criteria used, and how they were interpreted. Other villages put forward for Rural Centres, and those in the list objected to being there. Some reps also put land forward for inclusion within the framework.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Identify additional category of settlement - 'Minor Rural Centres'. Revise approach to selection criteria, to look more fully at the range of provision of shops and services in the village, with the importance of the total floorspace of convenience foodstores in the villages being reduced. A less stringent approach will be taken to the application of the Public Transport Key Criterion. The role of settlements in providing for their hinterland, and the geographical spread of Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres through the District will be considered. In addition, the effect of Northstowe on the function of individual settlements and proposed improvements to public transport provision will also be taken into account. Rural Centres: Cambourne; Sawston; Histon & Impington; Great Shelford & Stapleford; Bar Hill. Minor Rural Centres: Fulbourn; Melbourn; Linton; Gamlingay; Cottenham; Waterbeach; Willingham.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Rural centres have been selected by testing villages against criteria detailed in the Structure Plan. As development at Cambourne will meet the remaining housing requirement, there are no new housing allocations at other Rural Centres. Future development will comprise development and redevelopment within the village frameworks. Additionally, Minor Rural Centres are between Rural Centres and Group Villages in the settlement hierarchy. They are those villages that, whilst failing to meet the criteria set out in the Structure Plan, nevertheless perform a role in terms providing services and facilities for a rural hinterland.</p>								

DEVELOPMENT WITHIN RURAL CENTRES (paragraphs 2.30-2.31)								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the scale of development permitted within a rural centre, but the Structure Plan search sequence priorities sites within such settlements, especially PDL. It is therefore reasonable not to suggest a maximum size of development.	SE2	-	P1/1	CSR1	CS5 Preferred Approach	Paragraphs 2.30-2.31	Option protects land resource and environment / amenity. Provision is made for services with new development where required and this will indirectly benefit the economy. Housing is mentioned but affordability is not addressed. The option should be read within the context of CS3. Change requested - Address affordability - Change rejected as this is covered by other policies in the plan.	Representations mixed, some support increased development within Rural Centres and some don't.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Amend wording to make it clear that development will only be permitted within the village frameworks. Reword to make it explicit that the redevelopment of brownfield sites within Rural Centres will be permitted.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Since the Rural Centres comprise the most sustainable villages in South Cambridgeshire there is no strategic constraint on the amount of development or redevelopment of land for housing that can come forward within the village frameworks provided that the proposals are in accordance with the policies in the Plan.								

PERIPHERAL DEVELOPMENT AT RURAL CENTRES (paragraphs 2.30-2.31)								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Reflects general principle of the search sequence in Structure Plan Policy P1/1. There are no other reasonable alternatives.	-	-	P1/1	-	CS6-Preferred Approach	Paragraphs 2.30-2.31	The proposals should have positive economic effects. The option permits loss of land through in-filling in certain circumstances, which will have negative impact on green space and could affect species and habitats.	Representations mixed, some support increased development adjacent to Rural Centres and some don't.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: This option is rejected. There are no Rural Centres that will be classified at Rural Centres with peripheral development.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Taking account of the results of the urban capacity study, and the result of applying District wide density policies to Cambourne, no further peripheral development at Rural Centres is currently required.								

ST/5 MINOR RURAL CENTRES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternatives on the villages included, in the scale of development permitted.	-	-	-	-	Not included	ST/4	N/A	N/A
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: N/A								
Justification for Policy Approach: Villages that perform less well against the criteria set out in the Structure Plan than those identified as Rural Centres, but which nevertheless perform a role in terms of providing services and facilities for a rural hinterland, are designated as Minor Rural Centres. Those villages which perform this role, but which are situated close to Cambridge and Northstowe have been discounted as the larger town centres will be more effective at serving the immediate rural area. Within Minor Rural Centres there is scope in principle for larger scale windfall development within the village framework. This would allow larger villages with a reasonable level of services to provide services and facilities for surrounding smaller villages, to achieve more development. However, the overall scale of development should be restricted in recognition of their more limited services. A maximum scheme size of 25 dwellings is used as an appropriate figure to define the upper limit of a small estate development.								

ST/6 GROUP VILLAGES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives on scale of development and list of villages covered by the policy. The Structure Plan search sequence means that scale of development must be limited, and must focus on PDL and within settlements, and be selected according to the level of infrastructure.</p> <p>A reasonable scale according to the level of infrastructure had been developed and tested through the Local Plan review, which provides a degree of flexibility for PDL.</p>	SE4	-	P 5/5	-	CS7 – Preferred Approach	ST/5	<p>Option encourages higher density housing, particularly on brownfield sites. Indirectly the proposal should be very positive in terms of affordability of housing. There could be some impact on village character and historic buildings and development on green space will be permitted. The option should be read within the context of option CS3.</p>	<p>Majority object for a variety of reasons: including wording changes, maximum development size too low, villages should or should not be Group villages.</p>
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Group villages are generally less sustainable locations for new development, having fewer services and facilities allowing only some of the basis day-to-day requirements of their residents to be met without the need to travel outside the village. All Group Villages have at least a primary school and limited development will help maintain remaining services and facilities and provide for affordable housing to meet local needs, but development on any larger scale would be likely to generate a disproportionate number of additional journeys outside the village. A reasonable scale according to the level of infrastructure had been developed and tested through the Local Plan review, which provides a degree of flexibility for utilising previously developed land.</p>								

ST/7 INFILL VILLAGES

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives on scale of development and list of villages included in the policy. The Structure Plan search sequence means that scale of development must be limited, and must focus on PDL and within settlements, and be selected according to the level of infrastructure.</p> <p>A reasonable scale according to the level of infrastructure had been developed and tested through the Local Plan review, which provides a degree of flexibility for Previously Developed Land.</p>	SE5	-	P 5/5	-	CS8 – Preferred Approach	ST/6	Limits housing developments in villages without schools. Good for land resource preservation, character of villages and the setting of historic buildings. Some green space may be lost and there is a possibility that wildlife corridors could be severed. The option should be read within the context of option CS3.	Generally object due to inflexibility.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.

Justification for Policy Approach: Infill-Only Villages are generally amongst the smallest in South Cambridgeshire. These villages have a poor range of services and facilities and it is often necessary for local residents to travel outside the village for most of their daily needs. These villages generally lack any food shops, have no primary school and may not have a permanent post office or a village hall or meeting place. Development on any scale would be unsustainable in these villages, as it is will generate a disproportionate number of additional journeys outside the village. A reasonable scale according to the level of infrastructure had been developed and tested through the Local Plan review, which provides a degree of flexibility for utilising previously developed land.

ST/8 RETAIL HIERARCHY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Creation of a retail hierarchy is required. Alternatives are the classification of settlements, but Annex A of PPS6 provides detailed guidance.	SH1	PPS6 para 2.44	-	E10	CS46 - Preferred Approach	SF/2	Will help preserve land resource by concentrating retail development in urban areas but may have negative impact on services and jobs by limiting the type and scale of development in smaller centres. Protection of the retail hierarchy may improve overall economic efficiency.	Some support, but also calls for amendments to be made for Cambourne and Cambridge East.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into policy in the core strategy, as modified. In the retail hierarchy refer to Cambridge East as a district centre, and not all the urban extensions to Cambridge.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy develops the retail hierarchy requirements of PPS6.								

ST/9 PHASING OF HOUSING LAND								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
None. Phasing of development is required by other plans. Details are covered in Area Action Plans.	-	PPG3 para 33	P9/2c	H3	CS21 – Preferred Approach	ST/7	Acceptable. Change requested - additional wording to indicate services and facilities should be in phase with major housing development - Change rejected as covered in Area Action Plans.	Generally object, the policy should be more flexible and not rely on a small number of strategic sites to come forward.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Ensure that additional wording to encourage development to start as soon as possible is included in the supporting text for the Phasing Policy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A Policy is required in order to ensure there is a continuous supply of housing land over the plan period.								

ST/10 PLAN MONITOR MANAGE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
None - a Plan, Monitor and Manage approach is a requirement of government guidance.	-	PPG3 para 8	P1/4	SS13	CS21 – Preferred Approach	ST/8	Acceptable. Although additional wording might be considered to indicate that the provision of community, leisure, retail and transport services should be in phase with major housing development.	Generally object, the policy should be more flexible and not rely on a small number of strategic sites to come forward.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Ensure that additional wording to encourage development to start as soon as possible is included in the supporting text for the Phasing Policy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: In order to assess the effectiveness of the policies in the LDF it is important that continuous monitoring and review of development changes taking place is undertaken.								

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES OBJECTIVES – DP/a-f								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS13 – Preferred Approach	DP/a-f	Option is very positive in terms of preserving land resource, enhancing land and townscape and creating open space. It should also provide economic benefits by creating vibrant communities. Reference to sustainability suggests that use of non-renewables and water will be reduced.	These representations generally suggest more criteria that should be included in this option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Ensure adequate policies to secure developer contributions for a range of infrastructure, facilities and services. Amend bullet 2 to read "To ensure high quality new development that protects and enhances the character of the district and local distinctiveness through careful integration with the existing built form."								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

DP/1 (1-18) SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives as to the exact measures the policy contains. A sustainable development policy is required by Government Guidance and by the Structure Plan, which also provides clear guidance on what it should contain.	-	PPS1 para 24	P1/3	SS1	CS14 – Preferred Approach	DP/1	<p>The option refers to permitting development consistent with the principles of sustainable development it is likely to be positive over a range of issues but needs to be further defined.</p> <p>Change requested - Needs to be further defined - Change Agreed -Following initial appraisal the sustainability themes to be covered in the final policy will be detailed in the final report</p>	Mainly support for the option, with suggestions for the inclusion of additional objectives.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure that the health, biodiversity conservation and enhancement, the retention and enhancement of rural facilities and services are addressed. Ensure that the issues arising from Policies P1/2 and P1/3 of the Structure Plan are addressed in the Sustainable Development policy. Additionally consider whether specific concept statement should be prepared for allocated sites.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: The principles of sustainable development are fundamental to international obligations and to national, regional and strategic planning policy. These principles also underpin the strategy, and all policies and proposals of this plan. This key policy draws together sustainability issues to ensure that the fundamental principles of sustainable development underpin all development proposals.</p>								

DP/1 SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Not requiring sustainability appraisals is an alternative approach, but its is ruled out in order to support the sub-regional approach, and enable the sustainability policy to be implemented effectively. Alternatives as to the threshold it applies to, but the major development definition selection for the preferred option is consistent with the sub-regional approach.	-	-	(para 1.30)	-	CS15 – Preferred Approach	DP/1	The option requires a 'sustainability appraisal' of new developments. At this stage the exact requirements for implementation of the policy are not defined, so the option cannot be appraised.	Mainly support for the option, with suggestions for the inclusion of additional objectives.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Include a requirement for travel plans to address the travel needs of the labour force. Draft policy to ensure that health issues are addressed by requiring a Health Impact Assessment to accompany relevant planning applications.								
Justification for Policy Approach: All planning applications for major development are required to submit a Sustainability Appraisal alongside a planning application to demonstrate to demonstrate that they have addressed sustainable development issues in their development proposals.								

DP/2 DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Achieving good design is a requirement of government guidance and the Structure Plan. The nature of what is good design could be subject to alternatives, but principles are made explicit in government guidance.	-	PPS1 33-39	P1/3	-	CS16	DP/2	The option requires all new development to be of high quality design. It may be assumed that the option will have positive impacts on townscape and urban spaces but at this stage the exact requirements for implementation of the policy are not defined, so the option cannot be appraised.	Generally support, some minor alterations requested.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure provision for the storage of recyclables, provision of green space with biodiversity value, provision of public open space, creating a 'sense of place', permeability for non-car modes, and that 'secured by design' principles is addressed in the design policy. Make clear that Village Design Statements and Parish Plans in whole or in part will only be eligible for adoption as Supplementary Planning Documents where they are consistent with the LDF and have been through the required consultation and adoption processes.</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: All new development will have an impact on its surroundings. The aim must be that any development, from a major urban extension to Cambridge to an extension to an existing home, takes all proper care to respond to its surroundings, including existing buildings, open spaces and villages edges, and ensure an integrated scheme that does not harm local amenity and wherever possible, brings benefits to the area.</p>								

DP/2 DESIGN OF NEW DEVELOPMENT - DESIGN AND LANDSCAPE STATEMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives approaches would be not to require a design statement, or to require information at different scales of development. Not requiring a statement could hinder implementation of the design policy, so is not a reasonable alternative. Policy is sufficiently flexible to cover a wide variety of development.	-	-	-	-	CS17 – Preferred Approach	DP/2	The option requires all new development to be accompanied by a design and landscape statement. Again, it may be assumed that the option will have positive impacts on townscape and urban spaces but at this stage the exact requirements for implementation of the policy are not defined, so the option cannot be appraised.	Generally support, some minor alterations requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Ensure that public transport links, access, place making and sense of place, and biodiversity are addressed in a design and landscape statement. Consider whether developers should also be required to provide a concept statement for allocated sites.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A method of ensuring implementation of DP/2. This will enable the applicant to demonstrate to the Council that they have properly considered the impact of their proposal and taken into account all relevant factors in the design of the scheme. In particular, it will help speed up the planning application process by providing the Council with a clear statement of the design and landscaping implications of the proposed development on the particular site and its surroundings. The level of detail of the design statement will vary according to the scale and complexity of the application.								

DP/3 DEVELOPMENT CRITERIA								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy draws together wide variety of development principles. Most reflect other policy or PPS requirements, so alternatives limited or dealt with elsewhere in the plan.	-	-	-	-	CS18 – Preferred Approach	DP/3	The option aims to raise general issues that must be addressed by all developments but as yet it contains no detail and therefore cannot be appraised at this stage.	Generally support, some minor alterations requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure that disabled access, and the requirement for an Access Statement, is addressed. Add a reference to the ODPM's Good Practice Guide. Ensure that public open space, transport impact and access, design and visual impact, external appearance and materials, size, scale, height and massing, environmental / ecological impact, cultural heritage and archaeological matters are addressed in the Development Criteria Policy.								

Justification for Policy Approach: Policy draws together general development principles, applicable to all types of development.

DP/4 INFRASTRUCTURE AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
There are no reasonable alternatives.	-	Circular 1/97	P6/1	CSR5	Not included	DP/4	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Development can create additional demands for physical infrastructure and social facilities, as well as having impacts on the environment. In such cases planning obligations are required to make the necessary improvements, provide new facilities, or secure compensatory provision for any loss or damage created. Such obligations must take account of the wider needs of the Cambridge Sub-Region, in order to achieve wider planning objectives, with contributions pooled where appropriate to meet strategic requirements. Policy needed to provide a hook for further guidance on requirements.								

DP/5 CUMULATIVE DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
There are no reasonable alternatives.	-	-	-	-	Not included	DP/5	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: It is important that sites make proper contribution to the infrastructure needs commensurate with the size of the development. Many requirements are based on development thresholds. Clearly if development were permitted cumulatively as a number of small developments, the full requirements of a site would not be met. Policy needed to ensure effective implementation of the policies.								

DP/6 CONSTRUCTION METHODS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy approach developed through options consultation on Area Action Plans. General principles required by government guidance and the Structure Plan.	-	PPS1 para 20	P/1/3	ENV 10	Not included	DP/6	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Action arising from representation on Development Principles Objectives: Ensure the recycling of redundant building and infrastructure materials, storage compounds, site access and haul roads, and the management of waste arising from construction activities is addressed . Require developers to be bound by the requirements of the Considerate Contractors Scheme.								
Justification for Policy Approach: As well as designing developments to be sustainable when complete, the construction process utilises a significant amount of resources. A policy is needed to ensure sustainable construction district wide.								

DP/7 DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Other plans/guidance create clear limitations on development in the countryside. Option also includes standard criteria for development within frameworks, with no strategic alternative. Structure Plan development strategy, combined with the results of the urban capacity study indicate no requirement for additional housing land allocation on the edges of villages.	SE8	PPS 1 Para 27, PPS7 Para 15	P1/2	SS9	CS3 – Preferred Approach	DP/8	The option controls development on land outside village boundaries, incidentally having positive effects on species, habitats, heritage sites, green space and landscape. Change denied: It makes no mention of villages as potential locations for affordable housing and conditions appear to limit scope for rural diversification. SCDC feel that these two issues are adequately covered in the requirements of PPG3 and PPG7.	The majority of representations sought amendments to certain village frameworks, or additional housing allocations at villages. Some amendments to the wording of the options were sought.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy. Amend part 2 of preferred option: The development would be sensitive to the character of the village, local features of landscape, ecological or historic importance and. Amend the village framework to include the whole building, but do not include the remainder of the site, at Fen End Over. Amend village framework to include the curtilage of the three properties at Woodpecker Way, Waterbeach. Amend the village framework to the rear of 44 East Drive, Highfields Caldecote to include the whole of the dwelling but not the associated land. Amend the village framework at Meldreth to include 80a High Street.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy is necessary to ensure that the countryside is protected from gradual encroachment on the edges of villages and to help guard against incremental growth in unsustainable locations. However, the efficient re-use of previously developed land within village frameworks will generally be supported, subject to the satisfaction of relevant policies, in the interests of sustainability. Frameworks have been defined to take into account the present extent of the built-up area, development committed by planning permissions and other proposals included in the local plan. Buildings associated with countryside uses (e.g. farm buildings, houses subject to agricultural occupancy conditions or affordable housing schemes permitted under the rural exceptions policy) are not normally included within the framework.								

GREEN BELT OBJECTIVES – GB/a-d								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS9 – Preferred Approach	GB/a-d	Green Belt proposals restrict land available for development around urban areas thereby driving up property prices and affecting the affordability of housing. Proposals will benefit landscape and villages character; they will have incidental benefits for species, habitats, historic sites and the opportunity to enjoy wildlife.	Mixed representations some supporting a review of the green belt with a view to changes being made others indicating that the green belt should not be changed.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into Objectives in the Core Strategy, as modified. Change references to 'footpaths' to 'Rights of Way'. Revisit wording of Bullet 3 in light of PPG2.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

GB/1 DEVELOPMENT IN GREEN BELTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives limited by the requirement to only review in relation to Area Action Plans.	GB/1, GB/2	PPG2 Para 2.6 & 3.1	P9/2b, P9/2a	SS7	CS10 – Preferred Approach CS11 – Preferred Approach	GB/1, GB/2	<p>The overall commitment to preserving Green Belt (and thereby landscape / best agricultural land) is weakened by proposals to ‘nibble away’ at it in Northstowe and urban extensions to Cambridge. These will use some valuable agricultural land in the longer term.</p> <p>The option will contribute to the loss of land resource as it concerns ‘using up’ Green Belt. For this reason it may have negative impacts on species, habitats and historic sites. Economic objectives will be negatively impacted by restricting the type of development which can occur in Green Belt; however recreational uses and affordable housing are permitted in some circumstances and the impact on this objectives will be positive.</p>	<p>CS10 - Generally object to the option, with many representations seeking amendments to, or the ability to amend, the green belt.</p> <p>CS11 - Representations are mixed with some in support and some objecting.</p>
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: CS10 - Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. CS11 - Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Include a definition of Major Developed Sites in the Glossary.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: CS10 - The Cambridge Green Belt was established in the 1965 Development Plan. A review of the Green Belt was undertaken in the 1980s resulting in the Cambridge Green Belt Local Plan 1992. A further review was undertaken in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004. The Green Belt boundaries have been reviewed to serve the long-term development needs of Cambridge, taking into account Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (now RSS6) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003. The Structure Plan identifies the broad locations where major growth will take place on the edge of Cambridge as urban extensions and at the new town of Northstowe. Revised Green Belt boundaries are required to enable these developments to take place. The outer boundary of the Green Belt has been reviewed to take account of the creation of the new town of Northstowe to ensure the continued separation of settlements.</p> <p>CS11 - The main purpose of a Green Belt is to keep land open by placing a permanent and severe restriction on inappropriate development; therefore most types of development can only be permitted in exceptional circumstances. Uses that are appropriate to the green belt are guided by PPG2.</p>								

GB/2 MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREEN BELT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternatives limited as policy required to apply principles of PPG2.	GB/3, GB/7	PPG2 3.7 - 3.8 & 1.6	P9/2a	-	Not included	GB/3, GB/7	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Any development, even for uses appropriate in the Green Belt, can erode its open and rural character. In order to protect the purposes of the Green Belt, such development should be located within or adjoining existing groups of buildings or entail the redevelopment of redundant buildings. Similarly, where existing buildings are not capable of re-use or conversion, the redevelopment of such buildings or development within or adjacent to existing groups of buildings is preferable to development on entirely new sites.								

GB/3 MITIGATING THE IMPACT OF DEVELOPMENT ADJOINING THE GREEN BELT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternatives limited as policy required to apply principles of PPG2.	GB/7	PPG2 3.15 & 1.6	-	-	Not included	GB/4, GB/7	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Applies principles required by PPG2, in order to protect the purposes of the green belt.								

GB/4 MAJOR DEVELOPED SITES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives as to which sites it applies to, although selection criteria are detailed in PPG2 limit the choices to those listed in the preferred option. Development permitted tightly defined in PPG2.	GB/4	PPG2 annex C	P9/2a	SS7	CS12 – Preferred Approach	GB/5	Potential negative impact on historic buildings at Girton College and Babraham Hall sites. However the policy is very positive in terms of allowing development to preserve employment (and in high tech industries). Positive health benefits from allowing development at Fulbourn.	Some support, but also calls for additional sites to be included.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure the full extent of each MDS site is identified on maps								
Justification for Policy Approach: Applies principles required by PPG2, in order to protect the purposes of the green belt.								

GB/5 RECREATION IN THE GREEN BELT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternatives limited as policy required to apply principles of PPG2.	GB/5	PPG2 3.4	-	-	Not included	GB/6	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Applies principles required by PPG2, in order to protect the purposes of the green belt.								

HOUSING OBJECTIVES – HG/a-b								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS19 – Preferred Approach	HG/a-b	<p>We recommend incorporation of comments on the need for energy efficiency in housing development and an appropriate level of community service provision.</p> <p>Change requested - Incorporate the need for energy efficiency and community service provision - Change rejected as issues are covered in other chapters.</p>	The representations regarding this option are diverse taking into account a variety of issues including: housing completion rates, wording changes and flexibility. Most are objections.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Add at the end of 2nd bullet: "... INCLUDING KEY WORKERS." Update Housing Land Supply table with latest figures. Include a more precise definition of Key Workers in the Glossary.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

HG/1 HOUSING DENSITY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternative approaches to density requirements and the locations where they apply, but the Structure Plan sets very specific requirements, ruling out any alternatives.	SE2 & SE3	PPG3 para 58	P5/3	-	CS22 – Preferred Approach	HG/1	<p>Acceptable – particularly in the context of high-density development at well serviced locations. Associated design issues are addressed elsewhere in the Core Strategy.</p>	Varied reps, some support and some object, those that object do so both because the rate is too high and because it is too low.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Include a definition of High Quality Public Transport and Good Quality Public Transport in the Glossary and cross refer to Transport chapter in supporting text.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Higher residential densities are required by PPG3 and Structure Plan Policy P5/3, in the interests of achieving more sustainable forms of development.								

HG/2 HOUSING MIX								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist as to what percentage should be required of each dwelling size. A do nothing option exists, but that is rejected due to Housing Needs Survey Data.	-	PPG3 Para. 11	P9/7	H2	CS23 – Preferred Option	HG/2	Support for the preferred option CS23.	The majority of representations on CS23, CS24, CS25 & CS26 rejected any attempt to specify Market Housing Mix as being too prescriptive.
	-	PPG3 Para. 11	P9/7	H2	CS24 – Alternative Option		Support for the preferred option CS23.	The majority of representations on CS23, CS24, CS25 & CS26 rejected any attempt to specify Market Housing Mix as being too prescriptive.
	-	PPG3 Para. 11	P9/7	H2	CS25 – Alternative Option		Support for the preferred option CS23.	The majority of representations on CS23, CS24, CS25 & CS26 rejected any attempt to specify Market Housing Mix as being too prescriptive.
	-	PPG3 Para. 11	P9/7	H2	CS26 – Alternative Option		Support for the preferred option CS23.	The majority of representations on CS23, CS24, CS25 & CS26 rejected any attempt to specify Market Housing Mix as being too prescriptive.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Option CS26 to be developed into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: On balance, it is considered that the LDF should continue to include market housing mix targets based on the number of rooms because monitoring, together with our Housing Needs Survey, shows that the market has not delivered against our identified needs. However, the policy has been worded to allow for flexibility on a site-by-site basis. Having regard to representations, the use of the preferred option in villages would not address the high level of properties of 4 or more bedrooms that has taken place over the last 10 years or more (around half), or the high level of need for 1 and 2 bedroom properties identified in the Housing Need Survey (89% of all market dwellings). Therefore, the use of targets for bedroom sizes in the proportions 50%:25%:25% (CS26) are proposed for development in villages to help redress the balance in existing communities.								

HG/3 AFFORDABLE HOUSING - THRESHOLDS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives on the level of the threshold. Preferred approach reflects that very recently tested through local plan inquiry, which included consideration of housing needs survey information.	HG7	PPG3 para 14	P5/4	H2	CS30 – Preferred Approach	HG/3	Acceptable.	Representations mixed, though generally seeking to raise the threshold.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure the policy justification includes thresholds, in light of the high level of identified need, the Affordable Housing Threshold has been lowered to developments of two or more dwellings in all sizes of settlement.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy amended so that threshold of 2 applies to all settlements, following new draft government guidance, and in light of the very high level of need identified.								

HG/3 AFFORDABLE HOUSING - MIX								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative approach to prescribe a threshold ruled out as inappropriate.	HG7	PPG3 para 15	P5/4	H2	CS31 Preferred Approach	HG/3	Acceptable.	General support for the approach.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The mix in the types of affordable housing appropriate for an individual site, will be considered having regard to the nature of identified need at the time of the development (district-wide for the major developments, Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, or in the individual village or the area it serves), the location and scale of the development, and the development economics of the site having regard to the overall infrastructure calls on the development. This provides flexibility.								

HG/3 AFFORDABLE HOUSING - TARGET								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
A do nothing option does not exist due to RSS/Structure Plan requirements. Alternatives exist as to the threshold it a policy applies to, and the percentage required. Scale of need identified dictates that a low threshold is required.	HG7	PPG3 para 15	P9/1	H2	CS27 – Preferred Option	HG/3	The 50% target for affordable housing is acceptable, both in its own right and by comparison with Options A and B.	Support for preferred option CS27 as most appropriate means of addressing inequalities.
	HG7	PPG3 para 15	P9/1	H2	CS28 – Rejected Option		We agree that this option is not as acceptable as the preferred approach in terms of providing adequate affordable housing or reducing inequalities.	Support for preferred option CS27 as most appropriate means of addressing inequalities.
	HG7	PPG3 para 15	P9/1	H2	CS29 – Rejected Option		This option is not as acceptable as the preferred approach or CS28n in terms of providing adequate affordable housing or reducing inequalities.	Support for preferred option CS27 as most appropriate means of addressing inequalities.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Option CS27 to be developed into a policy in the Core Strategy. Include in the supporting text of the Core Strategy an indicative breakdown of the affordable housing by tenure.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The South Cambridgeshire Housing Needs Survey 2002 identifies a high level of need in the District of 871 units per annum. It recommends a target of 50% Affordable Housing. Even at this level, not all need over the plan period will be met. The Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Needs Survey identified a similar but higher level of need. A key part of the development strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region is about meeting local needs, and the Structure Plan requires at least 40% of all housing in the Cambridge Sub-Region to be affordable. Taking account of the higher level of need and higher house prices at the heart of the sub-region (i.e. Cambridge and South Cambs) and that some sites will not meet the thresholds for providing affordable housing provision, it is necessary for the target for South Cambs to be higher than 40%. The proposed 50% target is therefore considered to be reasonable.								
In light of the high level of identified need, the Affordable Housing Threshold has been lowered to developments of two or more dwellings in all sizes of settlement.								

HG/4 AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUBSIDY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific issue as to how affordable housing requirements are implemented. All reasonable alternatives were considered.	HG7	-	-	-	CS32 – Alternative Option	HG/4	This option does not defend the principles of the affordable housing target as well as Option 2 (CS33) which is discussed in the Alternative Options table below. Support for CS33.	There are mixed opinions on CS32 & CS33, with reps both supporting and objecting, with flexibility being a key theme.
	HG7	-	-	-	CS33 – Alternative Option		We consider this is the preferred solution because it defends the principle of the affordable housing target, whereas Option 1 (CS32) introduces a potential 'get out clause'. Support for CS33.	There are mixed opinions on CS32 & CS33, with reps both supporting and objecting, with flexibility being a key theme.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: CS32 will be pursued district wide. CS33 will be pursued, in particular for small sites. It will not apply to major development sites where there are AAP's.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Flexibility is needed to address the funding issue surrounding affordable housing and Options CS32 and CS33 could both have a role in providing such flexibility in different circumstances. In cases of insurmountable subsidy issues, the approach to provide a lower proportion of built units on site could be appropriate district wide (CS32). With financial contributions for off-site provision, this will be most relevant for small sites and will not be appropriate for major developments, where on site provision is a key part of creating a sustainable communities.								

HG/5 EXCEPTIONS SITES FOR AFFORDABLE HOUSING								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to have a rural exceptions policy or not. In this case the housing need identified make it essential.	HG8	PPG3 para 18	P5/5	H2	Not included	HG/5	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: National policy allows for the exceptional release of small sites for affordable housing within or adjoining villages in circumstances where planning permission would not normally be given and where there is a demonstrable local need for affordable housing that cannot be met in any other way. These 'rural exceptions' sites provide a small but important source of affordable housing in rural areas and are regarded as additional to the provision of housing to meet the general needs identified by the Structure Plan. A policy is necessary to meet the high level of identified need in the District.								

HG/6 EXTENSIONS TO DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
The alternatives are allow no extensions, allow different sizes, or have no restriction. The policy reflects the results of the recent Local Plan Inquiry.	HG13	-	-	-	Not included	HG/6	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Extensions to dwellings outside frameworks need particularly careful consideration in terms of their impact on the landscape in the generally open countryside of South Cambridgeshire. In addition, housing needs in the District make it important to impose some limitation on the proportionate increase in dwelling sizes as a result of any extension, with the aim of preventing a gradual reduction in the stock of smaller and medium sized dwellings in countryside areas. Allowing no extensions would be unreasonable. The 50% figure had been recently tested through local plan inquiry.								

HG/7 REPLACEMENT DWELLINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
It would be unreasonable not to allow any replacement dwellings in the countryside. There alternatives as to the scale of any replacement. The policy reflects the results of the recent Local Plan Inquiry.	HG15	PPS para 17	-	-	Not included	HG/7	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The scale of a reasonable increase in scale has been recently tested through the Local Plan Inquiry, and is necessary to control environmental impact of replacement dwellings.								

HG/8 CONVERSION OF BUILDINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE FOR RESIDENTIAL USE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives exist to allow unrestricted conversion, or to allow no conversions at all. Unrestricted conversion to residential would have unreasonable sustainability implications and to contrary to the strategy developed through the plan. PPS7 (published after the preferred options reports were agreed for consultation) requires a policy on when conversions will be permitted, and also creates a preference for employment uses. This is reflected in the policy.</p>	-	-	-	-	Not included	HG/8	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: PPS7 requires authorities to include policies setting out criteria for permitting conversion of rural buildings for residential uses. There has been considerable pressure to convert barns and vacant rural buildings into residential units, but this is clearly contrary to the general policy of restricting housing proposals outside established village limits. Policy EM/8 supports conversion of appropriate buildings for employment uses, and this remains the preferred use for such buildings. If this cannot be achieved the second preference is for a residential unit directly tied to operation of a rural enterprise, often referred to as a live work unit. This would be more sustainable, than a conversion for a purely residential use, due to the reduced implications for commuting. Conversion purely for residential use will only be permitted as a last resort, particularly to secure the future of buildings of particular architectural quality or character.</p>								

HG/9 DWELLING TO SUPPORT A RURAL-BASED ENTERPRISE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives limited by strict requirements of PPS7.	HG16	PPS7 Annex A	-	-	Not included	HG/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy details requirements of PPS7, providing for agricultural workers that require accommodation close to their enterprises for husbandry and security and other reasons, whilst maintaining strict controls on dwellings in the countryside.								

ECONOMY AND TOURISM OBJECTIVES – ET/a-f								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	P2/2	-	CS35 – Preferred Approach	ET/a-f	<p>Acceptable, but we recommend that objectives highlight the use of previously developed land. We recommend that objectives might encourage provision of support services to employment development. The Council has agreed to change the wording of two objectives as shown below.</p> <p>AMEND: (<i>italics</i>): To ensure sufficient provision of a range of suitable employment land to meet Structure Plan requirements, in sustainable and accessible locations. AMEND (<i>italics</i>): To support existing businesses by applying positive policies towards the appropriate expansion of existing firms where appropriate, including through use of previously developed land, and the conversion/adaptation of suitable buildings to business use.</p>	General support for the objectives, some minor alterations requested including a list of clusters in South Cambs.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Use the preferred approach in developing the core strategy, subject to amendments. Also include policy on Duxford Imperial War Museum in the Core Strategy. Include list of clusters in reasoned justification. Develop policies to support farm diversification, and use of redundant rural buildings for tourism. Prepare appropriate policies for overnight tourist accommodation in the LDF. Carry forward Policy RT9 from Local Plan 2004 into the submission LDF. Amend objective 'To support the growth of the tourism industry of South Cambridgeshire, whilst ensuring that new facilities and accommodation do not have an adverse impact on the built and natural environment.'</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.</p>								

ET/1 LIMITATIONS ON THE OCCUPANCY OF NEW PREMISES IN SOUTH CAMBRIDGESHIRE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives on area policy should cover, as indicated by the Structure Plan. Structure Plan specific on types of firms covered. Size thresholds of uses not considered for consultation, as established through the Local Plan Review and consistent with Cambridge City.	EM3	-	P9/7	CSR 4	CS36 – Preferred Option	ET/1	Acceptable – we agree that the preferred approach will perform better than the rejected option in respect of redressing the current imbalance between jobs and homes, and can be expected to provide more focussed and, therefore, effective service provision.	Support for the Preferred Option, but concern that the local economy must be monitored to ensure the policy remains relevant, and a balance of employment is sought in the major developments.
	EM3	-	P9/7	CSR 4	CS37 – Rejected Option		The rejected option applies selective management of employment on a more limited basis and might result in greater scope for business opportunities. However, the option would exacerbate the current mismatch between jobs and homes. We therefore concur that this (CS37) is the inferior option. Support for Preferred Option CS36	One support for rejection of the option, but some concern over the impact on areas away from Cambridge.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the Preferred Option into LDF policy. The area of the selective management policy will cover the whole of south Cambridgeshire. Include appropriate economic indicators in the monitoring strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: While policies should be developed to support the economy of villages, it is not the intension to allow unsustainable large-scale employment development in rural areas on the edge of the District; therefore removal of such areas from the selective management policy would be inappropriate.								

ET/2 MEETING HOUSING NEEDS FROM EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Contributions from employment development required by Structure Plan. Level of contribution to be determined sub-regionally. Therefore, there are no reasonable alternatives.	-	-	P9/1	-	CS34 Preferred Approach	ET/2	Acceptable. Change requested - include reference to need for associated community facilities - Change rejected as issue is covered in other policies.	Generally object to the extra requirements put on developers.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: New employment development increases pressure on the housing market, and a lack of suitable affordable housing can lead to recruitment difficulties, unsustainable travel patterns and hinder development and expansion of clusters. Developments will therefore be expected to mitigate these impacts.								

ET/3 PROMOTION OF CLUSTERS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
A policy is required by the Structure Plan. There are alternative approaches available on its implementation, but these are dealt with in the strategic employment areas in the Area Action Plans.	EM4	-	P2/4 & P9/6	CSR3	Not included	ET/3	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: he Local Development Framework will aim to allow suitable sites for small firms to start up and expand, but also support the development of more mature clusters. This is consistent with Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 policies P2/4 and P9/6.								

ET/4 DEVELOPMENT IN ESTABLISHED EMPLOYMENT AREAS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives exist on the area the policy covers and development permitted. Scale of development described in preferred option reflects that considered reasonable for the location and land supply considerations. Sites identified are those considered of significant scale to warrant designation.</p>	<p>EM5, Hinxton 1, Over 2 & Duxford 1</p>	-	-	-	<p>CS41 - Preferred Approach</p>	<p>ET/4</p>	<p>Acceptable, particularly in the context of improving economic efficiency and developing business opportunities. We understand that community and transport improvements required to make developments more sustainable will be secured through other policies.</p>	<p>Mixed representations, some seek to designate other areas.</p>
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Use the preferred approach in developing the core strategy. Rename 'Ciba Polymers / Hexcel Corporation' as 'Vantico'. Include site adjoining Cambridge Research park when defining site boundaries for area around Cambridge Research Park. Additional sites added: Convent Drive / Pembroke Avenue site, Waterbeach; Brookfields Business Estate / Park, Twentypence Road, Cottenham.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: South Cambridgeshire contains a number of established employment areas in the countryside, which are identified on the Proposals Map. The policy provides a context for considering planning applications on these sites.</p>								

ET/5 NEW EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives on the scale of development permitted. The Structure plan allows sensitive small scale development, and this is reflected in the preferred approach. The approach was also recently tested through Local Plan Inquiry.	EM6	-	P2/6	-	CS42 – Preferred Approach	ET/5	Acceptable - improves economic efficiency and developing business opportunities at the local level.	Generally object, some changes to the policy sought and new areas put forward.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Follow approach detailed in preferred approach, and include definition of small scale in LDF policy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Sensitive small-scale employment development can help sustain the rural economy, and achieve a wider range of local employment opportunities. It can enhance the vitality of rural centres, and reduce the need to travel. There is also potential for cluster related firms to develop on an appropriate scale. Employment development may provide the opportunity to make best use of a previously developed site, including vacant, derelict, or under used land. The policy provides an element of flexibility for the redevelopment of suitable sites adjoining or near to the more sustainable villages in the District.								

ET/6 EXPANSION OF EXISTING FIRMS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Potential alternatives are having no restriction, or alternatives on the length of time of restriction. Approach recently tested through local plan inquiry. Time criteria in the policy is consistent with Cambridge City to ensure consistent approach to restraint in the Cambridge Area.	EM7	PPS7 para 5	-	-	Not included	ET/6	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: It is important that firms have the opportunity to expand for the continued success of the business, but this must be in appropriate circumstances. The scale of growth must not conflict with other policies in the plan. The expansion of existing firms will generally be given preference over firms wishing to move to the area. This is consistent with the policies of restraint applying to the Cambridge area. Policy recently tested through Local Plan Inquiry, and consistent with Structure Plan Strategy of employment restraint to redress the jobs homes balance.								

ET/7 LOSS OF RURAL EMPLOYMENT TO NON-EMPLOYMENT USES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives are not to have a policy, or amend the criteria. Removing policy would have severe sustainability implications, and is therefore not considered reasonable.	EM8	-	P2/6	-	CS43 – Preferred Approach	ET/7	As worded, this option does not protect employment land from redevelopment for non-employment use. The Council SCDC intends to adjust the wording as shown below. AMEND (italics): The conversion, change of use or redevelopment of existing employment sites to non-employment uses within the village frameworks should be resisted unless all the following criteria are met.	Representations mixed, with both supporting and objecting representations. Objections raised to the need to meet ALL the criteria, and the potential conflict with housing completion rates.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Use the following requirement in the policy: Applications for change of use of premises in or last occupied by employment use will need to be accompanied by documentary evidence that the sites are not suitable or capable of being made suitable for continued employment use, evidence would be required that the property has been adequately marketed for a period of not less than twelve months on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises. Amend option to refer to any of the criteria being met. Amend third bullet to 'The overall benefit TO THE COMMUNITY of the proposal outweighs any adverse effect on employment opportunities and the range of employment land and premises.'</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: Employment sites within village frameworks are a scarce resource, which should be retained. It will often be the case that new employment developments in village frameworks will be limited due to their potential impact on village character. Making best use of existing employment sites reduces the pressure for development of new sites, including new sites in the countryside. It also provides a greater range of employment opportunities and reduces the need to travel. Sites should be retained to provide local employment, unless specific factors indicate otherwise.</p>								

ET/8 CONVERSION OF RURAL BUILDINGS FOR EMPLOYMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by PPS7, which includes a clear approach the criteria. Alternatives therefore limited.	M10	PPS7 para 17	P2/6	-	Not included	ET/8	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy reflects requirements of PPS7, published after preferred options report approved for consultation. Where rural buildings are no longer required for their original use, predominantly agriculture, they can provide a valuable opportunity to provide employment and support the rural economy. Potential uses include farm diversification, commerce and industry, and for tourism or recreation. There is also potential for 'lower tech' industries, contributing to providing a greater diversity of employment opportunities across the District.								

ET/9 REPLACEMENT BUILDINGS IN THE COUNTRYSIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by PPS7, which includes a clear approach the criteria. Alternatives therefore limited.	EM9	PPS7 para 19	-	-	Not included	ET/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy reflects requirements of PPS7, published after preferred options report approved for consultation. Paragraph 30 of PPS7 advises that Local Planning Authorities should be supportive of well-conceived farm diversification schemes for business purposes that contribute to sustainable development objectives and help to sustain the agricultural enterprise, and are consistent in their scale with their rural location. RPG6 Policy 12 supports diversification appropriate to the environmental and ecological setting, and Policy P2/6 of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan also supports employment growth on an appropriate scale to allow farm diversification.								

ET/10 FARM DIVERSIFICATION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by PPS7, which includes a clear approach the criteria. Alternatives therefore limited.	-	PPS7 para 30 & 31	-	-	Not included	ET/10	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: To reflect requirements of other countryside policies and the plan's approach to tourism. Focusing new tourist accommodation into the larger villages allows access for visitors to the public transport network and local services, thus promoting the goals of sustainable development. In the countryside, holiday accommodation is a vital part of the rural economy, providing another means of farm diversification, and opportunity to reuse redundant rural buildings, but at the same time the countryside must be protected from inappropriate development. Developments permitted under this policy must be carefully controlled to ensure housing policies restricting development in the countryside are not compromised.								

ET/11 TOURIST FACILITIES AND VISITOR ACCOMMODATION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives limited by approach to development in the countryside developed in other policies.	RT1 & RT11	PPS7 para 34	P4/1	E13	Not included	ET/12	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options documents.								
Justification for Policy Approach: To reflect requirements of other countryside policies and the plan's approach to tourism. Focusing new tourist accommodation into the larger villages allows access for visitors to the public transport network and local services, thus promoting the goals of sustainable development. In the countryside, holiday accommodation is a vital part of the rural economy, providing another means of farm diversification, and opportunity to reuse redundant rural buildings, but at the same time the countryside must be protected from inappropriate development. Developments permitted under this policy must be carefully controlled to ensure housing policies restricting development in the countryside are not compromised.								

SERVICES AND FACILITIES OBJECTIVES – SF/a-b								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS44 – Preferred Approach	SF/a-b	Land used for facilities will not be available for other uses, therefore negative impacts on land resource. Positive health benefits from recreational provision and policy is highly beneficial to townscape and services objectives because it protects and enhances open space amenity and recreational value.	General support with some minor alterations.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into LDF policy, as modified. Change final bullet point: 'To ensure the proper provision and maintenance of open space AND SPORTS FACILITIES consistent with levels of planned residential development AND IDENTIFIED OPENSACE STANDARDS.' Where appropriate, ensure dual use policies refer to all types of school. Refer to role services and facilities play in proving local jobs, in reasoned justification. Change penultimate bullet point: 'To protect and enhance important areas of LOCAL AND STRATEGIC openspace for their recreation and amenity value, and create connectivity with EXISTING PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY AND the wider countryside.' When referring to services and facilities, ensure health and social care services are included. Amend 7th bullet to read: 'To meet the formal and informal sport and recreation needs of the District, including provision of high quality INDOOR AND OUTDOOR facilities.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

SF/1 PROTECTION OF VILLAGE SERVICES AND FACILITIES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Protection of facilities required by government guidance and the Structure Plan. Alternatives limited to the detail of the criteria.	SH6	PPG7 para 7	P3/4	-	CS45 – Preferred Approach	SF/1	Protects provision of services in villages and assists in retaining jobs. Positive economic effects.	Mixed representations; objections point out the conflict between this option and restricting development in villages.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into policy in the core strategy. Include a policy to provide appropriate protection for recreation facilities.								

Justification for Policy Approach: Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 Policy P3/4 requires local authorities to encourage the retention of village shopping facilities and key community facilities to support the vitality of rural communities. Village services and facilities perform a vital function in rural communities, particularly for the less mobile. Once a facility is lost, it may be lost forever, as alterations to the building make it difficult to restore to its previous use. Criteria were tested through recent local plan review. The Good Quality Public Transport test utilised elsewhere in the plan, and developed in the LTP.

SF/2 APPLICATIONS FOR NEW RETAIL DEVELOPMENT

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives limited by clear guidance in PPS6.	SH2	PPS6 para 3.3-3.27	-	E10	CS47 – Preferred Approach	SF/3	Option will assist in reducing use of private car and therefore save on use of (non-renewable) fuels. Should also help reduce greenhouse emissions and other traffic-related pollutants. Benefits, too, for disadvantaged groups because of public transport provision.	A limited number of representations were received. One supported the general principle, whilst another sought a wider set of policy tests.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Incorporate text in LDF: 'EXCEPTIONALLY, IN NORTHSTOWE, THERE WILL BE A NEED FOR CONVENIENCE AND COMPARISON FLOORSPACE OF A SCALE WHICH IS EXCESS OF THESE THRESHOLDS AND WHICH ENSURES THAT THE TOWN IS SUSTAINABLE.'

Justification for Policy Approach: Policy reflects and provides details to operate approach set out in PPS6 on new retail development.

SF/3 RETAIL DEVELOPMENT ON LAND ALLOCATED FOR OTHER USES

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative would be to not have such a policy, but this could be detrimental to implementing the strategy of the plan.	SH3	-	-	-	Not included	SF/4	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.

Justification for Policy Approach: It is necessary to resist retail development on land allocated for other forms of development in the LDF where this would result in there being a shortage in the range and quality of sites available for that particular use, or the quantity of land required to meet Cambridgeshire Structure Plan 2003 requirements.

SF/4 RETAILING IN VILLAGES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by PPS6, and Structure Plan. Alternative approaches limited.	SH5&6	PS6 para 2.57, 2.60 - 2.64	P3/4	E10	Not included	SF/5	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Village shops play a vital role in achieving sustainability in villages, reducing the need for residents to travel to meet everyday needs. In smaller villages they also play an important community function, supporting those who have difficulty travelling further afield, and forming a hub to village life. The policy supports provision of new shops and facilities of an appropriate scale to the village.								

SF/5 RETAILING IN THE COUNTRYSIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives on retail permitted in countryside limited by PPS6.	SH10	PPS7 para 14	-	-	Not included	SF/6	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report								
Justification for Policy Approach: Sporadic development for retail uses in the countryside could result in unsustainable patterns of development, and could harm the vitality and viability of village centres. A policy is required to support rural diversification, but also protect the role of villages in providing services, and the retail hierarchy.								

SF/6 PUBLIC ART AND NEW DEVELOPMENT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Provides sufficient flexibility at implementation not to require consideration of alternative approaches.	-	-	-	-	CS50 – Preferred Approach	SF/7	Positive effects on townscape and open spaces via the private funding of public art and may possibly result in additional green space being provided (though this would depend on the implementation of the policy). Increased costs to developers will tend to hinder jobs and economic development, though the effect will be trivial in isolation from other costs.	General objections to the option as unrealistic
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Use the preferred approach in developing the core strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy will enable public art to contribute to the quality of the built environment, and provides sufficient flexibility for negotiation at the planning application stage.								

SF/7 UNDERGROUND PIPES, WIRES AND CABLES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific issue on best practice for sitting pipes wires and cables, with limited alternatives.	CS7	-	-	-	Not included	SF/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Approach developed through local plan inquiry, and provides protection for the environment from such infrastructure.								

SF/8 LORD'S BRIDGE RADIO TELESCOPE

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific requirement detailed in structure plan requiring a policy in the LDF.	-	-	-	-	CS49 – Preferred Approach	SF/10	Small but positive effects on the promotion of high tech jobs and research.	General support for the option
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Use the preferred approach in developing the core strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy developed to protect a nationally important facility.								

SF/9 PROTECTION OF EXISTING RECREATION AREAS

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives limited by clear guidance in PPG17.	RT7	PPG17 para 10	P4/3	C4	Not included	SF/11	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options consultation.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options consultation.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options consultation.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Recreational facilities, including outdoor playspace, informal open space, and built recreation facilities, are of great significance to local communities. This is not only for the recreational amenity they offer, but also the impact open space has on the quality of the built and natural environment. PPG 17 requires their protection unless it can be demonstrated they are surplus to requirements.								

SF/10 OUTDOOR PLAYSPACE, INFORMAL OPEN SPACE, AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Preferred approach is to operate no threshold. Alternative approaches are to operate a threshold. Recreation Study indicated this would worsen provision in villages, and that this option should not be considered.	RT7	PPG17 para 33	-	C4, C5	CS52 Preferred Approach	SF/12	Option places additional demands on land resource but will improve green space, townscape and satisfaction with neighbourhoods. Access to recreation will be improved with concomitant health benefits and the proximity of recreational opportunity will reduce greenhouse gas emissions by reducing the need to travel. However it may limit the amount of land available for affordable housing in any given development and the additional costs to developers will impact economic objectives.	There was some support for the approach, but also concerns that developments should be required to provide for directly related needs.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Require sheltered dwellings to contribute towards informal open space. Only family dwellings (of 2 bedrooms or more) should contribute to the children's play space element of the open space.								
Justification for Policy Approach: New recreation facilities are required to meet the needs of new development where there is inadequate provision in terms of quantity and quality of open space. The scale of the requirement (set by the proposed standards, and detailed in a supplementary planning document) will relate directly in scale and kind to the development, whether this is 1 dwelling or 100. Costs and delays for small dwellings will be minimised, as a standard approach and cost formula will be developed through SPD.								

SF/10 OUTDOOR PLAYSPACE, INFORMAL OPEN SPACE, STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE AND NEW DEVELOPMENTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives are variations in the threshold. Preferred approach is that considered reasonable from experience in the district and NPFA playspace guidance.	-	PPG17 para 18	-	C4, C5	CS53 – Preferred Approach	SF/12	Option places additional demands on land resource but will improve green space and townscape. Access to recreation will be improved with concomitant health benefits. However it may limit the amount of land available for affordable housing in any given development and the additional costs to developers will impact economic objectives.	Generally object to thresholds.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the Preferred Approach into a policy in the Core Strategy								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy reflects preferred approach. The figure of 10 dwellings was chosen because of the amount of openspace it would be required to provide by the minimum open space standards. This space would be large enough to provide a playspace for young children. These spaces are the most crucial in terms of accessibility. Reducing the threshold would result in a requirement for even smaller spaces on site, which may cause some problems in the adoption process, particularly for some Parish Councils.								

SF/11 OPEN SPACE STANDARDS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Recreation study (which was subject to consultation) lead to a preferred approach. Alternatives would not have the support of the study.	RT2	PPG 17 para 7	P6/1	C4, C5	CS51 – Preferred Approach	SF/13	Option places additional demands on land resource but should have health benefits and may increase the amount of green space available to communities.	Mixed representations supporting and objecting for a number of reasons.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into LDF policy. Include policy to provide appropriate protection for recreation facilities. Amend definition of Strategic Openspace to reflect outcome of studies and sub-regional approach. Develop Reasoned Justification for policy, to establish a link to the Recreation Study.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The District Council has undertaken an audit assessment of need in order to guide local standards for provision and requirements from new developments. It investigates quantity and quality of provision, and how it is meeting local need, and utilises these assessments to create a local standard of provision. This has been subject to public consultation. It indicates that many South Cambridgeshire villages have insufficient outdoor play space, both in terms of quantity and quality, and what an appropriate openspace standard should be.								

SF/11 STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Strategic Open Space standards are being developed by Cambridgeshire County Council to cover the whole county. Implementation will be through the Planning Obligations DPD.	-	-	P4/2	C5	CS54 – Preferred Approach	paragraph 7.23	Demands on land resource and negative impacts on economic objectives but may increase the amount of green space available. Should also assist in protecting habitats and species, while improving town and landscape.	Mixed representations, supports and objections to providing for other than the new development.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Refer to the Cambridgeshire Rights of Way Improvement Plan in the Area Action Plans.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The growth taking place in the area necessitates additional provision in order to meet the needs of new developments. The requirement has been integrated with planning obligations policy, to be implemented through planning obligations DPD.								

SF/12 THE RIVER CAM								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative approaches would be to permit other types of development, or none at all. Approach developed through recent local plan inquiry. Restrictions important to reflect green belt and landscape policies detailed elsewhere in the plan.	RT13	-	-	-	Not included	SF/14	Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The waterways in South Cambridgeshire are a major recreation and tourism resource, and careful management is required to preserve the special qualities that attract users. Due to the sensitive environment, and the need to protect their setting, the policy strictly limits further development.								

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OBJECTIVES – NE a-j								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS60 – Preferred Approach	NE a-j	Protection of land resource militates against affordability by increasing land prices. Clearly very positive for protection / conservation of all kinds of natural resources and addressing climate change issues. <i>Following the initial appraisal the option has been amended to include a definition of 'climate proofing' that defines how new development will address climate change issues.</i>	General support, some minor alterations requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Also develop policies on habitat creation and renewable energy sources. Roll forward Local Plan policy ES1. Amend bullet 2 to read 'to protect and enhance the character and appearance of landscapes and natural heritage, including designated areas.' Include a criteria based policy on Developing Renewable Energy Sources. Amend CS63 to make it clearer that it is encouraging new development to reduce their CO2 emissions by a further 10% over that required by the Building Regulations.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

NE/1 ENERGY EFFICIENCY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Government Guidance and the Structure Plan require policies that seek to improve energy efficiency in new developments. There is potential for alternative approaches on the level of energy efficiency improvements sought, but draft RSS14 provides guidance on a suitable and realistic requirement.	HG10	-	P1/3	ENV8	CS63 – Preferred Approach	NE/1	Additional costs on developers could affect jobs and make houses more expensive. Positive impacts on consumption of non-renewables and on emissions of greenhouse gases.	Representations tend to point out this option is straying into building control.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: CS63 set out the Preferred Approach for all new development to exceed by 10% the Building Regulations' standards in force at the time. There are a number of objections to this approach, including the Government Office on the basis that it should not seek to over-ride other legislation (Building Regulations). Policy amended to require developers to maximise energy efficiency through sustainable design and construction etc but to encourage developers to strive to achieve energy efficiency standards above minimum standards. Consistent with the policy in emerging RSS14.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Encouraging energy efficiency required by draft RSS and the Structure Plan. Building regulations are due to become more stringent on energy conservation, so encouragement for achieving standards above the minimum is appropriate.								

NE/2 RENEWABLE ENERGY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
The Structure Plan specifies key considerations. Alternatives could be based around the policy criteria, but are limited.	EN44	PPS22 para 6	P7/7	ENV 8	CS61 – Preferred Approach	NE/2	Some potential to exploit renewables (i.e. large wind farms) being passed up – however this is obviously beneficial to landscape character. Change requested - should make clear that siting of wind farms takes account of migratory birds and rare species - Change rejected, issues covered by other policies, particularly development principles.	General support for the principles though many representations note the prescriptive nature of the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach in to a policy in the Core Strategy. A criteria based policy on Developing Renewable Energy Sources in accordance with PPS22 is required. Amend text to read "encourage the development of renewable energy technologies." Amend text in Para 10.4 to reflect As a point of clarification, 20% CO2 reduction target by 2010 is not an aspiration, but a UK goal. 60% by 2050 is a UK Government aspiration.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A criteria-based policy following PPS22, to assess development proposals on a site by site basis. Given the commitment by Government and the District Council to reduce the use of fossil fuels, opportunities to increase the proportion of energy, especially electricity, generated from renewable sources will be permitted unless there is clear adverse impact on the environment or amenity of the area.								

NE/3 RENEWABLE ENERGY TECHNOLOGIES IN NEW DEVELOPMENTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the level of the threshold, and the scale of development to which it applies. Draft RSS provides a clear steer for a preferred approach to the requirement.	EN44	PPS22 para 8	P1/3	ENV8	CS62 – Preferred Approach	NE/3	<p>Some loss of land resource and related effects on availability of land for affordable housing. Additional costs on developers could affect jobs. Inclusion of renewables in new developments likely to boost this economic sector in the Cambridge area over time and assist in limiting emissions of greenhouse gases.</p> <p>Change made - Following the initial appraisal the option has been amended to include a statement that All development would be required to demonstrate that it would achieve a high degree of measures to increase the energy efficiency of new and converted buildings through location, layout, aspect, internal design and the use of improved insulation. The standard for new or substantially demolished buildings should be a further reduction of 10% in the amount of CO2 m2/year emitted compared to the minimum Building Regulation requirement when calculated by the Elemental Method in the current building regulations for a notional building of the same size and shape as that proposed</p>	Mixed representations, support for the principle as well as objections on a number of issues.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into policy in Core Strategy, as modified. Amend the threshold to 1,000sq m or 10 dwellings. Add the 10% renewable energy target to the monitoring section. Include a criteria based policy on Developing Renewable Energy Sources in accordance with PPS22.</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: The Government has set a clear target for the generation of 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. Therefore, it is reasonable to expect larger developments to contribute towards this target. The emerging RSS14 includes a policy (ENV8) which would require all developments above a certain threshold to demonstrate that 10% of energy requirements can be met by renewables. The approach in this policy would therefore be consistent.</p>								

NE/4 LANDSCAPE CHARACTER AREAS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
A specific structure plan requirement. There are no alternatives.	EN/1	-	P7/4	ENV2	CS64 – Preferred Approach	NE/4	Protection offered to landscape and also, indirectly, to archaeological and heritage sites.	General support for the principles though representations express concerns that the development in the district will not meet the principles.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach in to policy in Core Strategy, as modified. In the "Historic Landscapes" section of Chapter 12 of the Core Strategy DPD, add the following sentence to paragraph 12.4: "The Cambridgeshire Historic Landscape Characterisation database, developed by the County Council, provides a valuable tool in defining the evolution of the landscape and in identifying historic landscapes. Regard will be had to the database in determining whether proposals would have an adverse impact on historic landscapes."								
Justification for Policy Approach: Over the years many features of local character and distinctiveness have been lost as a result of changing practices in land management and through development. The policy will help to retain the remaining elements of local distinctiveness, and, where possible, to add or restore them.								

NE/5 COUNTRYSIDE ENHANCEMENT AREAS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
A specific structure plan requirement. There are no alternatives.	-	-	P7/3	ENV2	Not included	NE/5	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Structure Plan Policy P7/3 requires District Councils to identify Countryside Enhancement Areas. Countryside Enhancement Areas are areas that have potential for undisturbed enjoyment of the countryside and for their landscapes and habitats to be significantly enhanced. Major improvements to biodiversity and countryside access can be concentrated in these areas with the greatest chance of multiple benefits.								

NE/6 BIODIVERSITY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect biodiversity, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN12	PPG9/Draft PPS9	P7/2	ENV3	CS66 - Preferred Approach	NE/6	Assessed as having limited, but positive, impact on biodiversity as it stands. Presumably the Supplementary Planning Document referred to in the option will correct this.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into policy in Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The policy is in accordance with species protection legislation and to Biodiversity Action Plan targets, and ensures that any harm to a species or its habitat is weighed against the benefit of a development proposal.								

NE/7 SITES OF BIODIVERSITY OR GEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect sites of biodiversity or geological importance, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN9	PPG9 para 24 & Draft PPS9	P7/2	ENV3	Not included	NE/7, NE/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: PPG9 provides for the tiered protection of designated sites of international, national and local importance, and requires their inclusion in development plans. Although there are currently no Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites in South Cambridgeshire (RIGS), it is possible that one or more could be designated during the lifetime of the plan. Such sites have important geological or geomorphological features but are not significant enough to be designated as a SSSI, which has to be of national importance. Any site designated as a RIGS will be protected by this policy.								

NE/8 GROUNDWATER								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect ground water, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	CS4	PPS23 Annex A	P7/8	ENV9	Not included	NE/10	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Groundwater resources are critical to the public water supply in South Cambridgeshire. The chalk aquifer to the south and east of Cambridge is an important strategic resource and the principal source for the Cambridge Water Company. It is highly vulnerable to any development which could pollute it or prevent it from re-charging.								

NE/9 WATER AND DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to require drainage infrastructure, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	CS2	PPS23 Annex A	-	ENV9	Not included	NE/11	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Most developments require a water supply and adequate arrangements for the disposal of foul and surface water. Where there is an inadequate water supply, sewerage, or drainage system, there is a potential risk to public health which would justify the imposition of planning conditions on a planning permission.								

NE/10 FOUL DRAINAGE - ALTERNATIVE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to require drainage infrastructure, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	CS3	PPS23 Annex A	-	ENV9	Not included	NE/12	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Development in the countryside, normally being development for agricultural purposes, including slurry from large agricultural installations may be unacceptable if untreated effluent could enter local watercourses and the wider water environment. It will therefore be essential for such developments to provide plant which will treat their effluent if connection to the public sewer is not feasible.								

NE/11 FLOOD RISK								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Approach dictated in PPG25, limiting scope for alternatives.	CS5	PPG25 para 51-56	P1/2	SS14	CS68 - Preferred Approach	NE/13	Refusal to permit development in flood plains will reduce vulnerability to climate change and may preserve best quality agricultural land indirectly. Affordable housing objective impacted negatively however.	Mixed representations with both supports and objects. Some minor changes requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. In particular revise policy to include reference to a risk based approach, based on a sequential approach to development, utilising flood zones information, to better reflect PPG25. Include reference to the role of flooding and floodplains in fostering biodiversity in the Biodiversity Action Plan. Amend title of Chapter 11 to "Protecting South Cambridgeshire's Landscapes and Biodiversity". Revise policy to include reference to a risk based approach, based on a sequential approach to development, utilising flood zones information. Ensure the LDF reflects the river catchment area approach detailed in PPG25. Amend second bullet point to state 'Increase of flood risk in other areas due to additional water run-off.' Including the need to consider flooding on a catchment basis not just within the floodplain.								
Justification for Policy Approach: PPG25 requires development plans to include policies which restrict development in flood areas. Development can also potentially exacerbate the problems of flooding in other areas by causing increased runoff from impermeable surfaces.								

NE/12 SUSTAINABLE DRAINAGE SYSTEMS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Seeking SUDS is a requirement of government guidance and the Structure Plan, alternatives limited by scope of planning system to make it an absolute requirement.	EN45	PPG25 para 42	P6/4	ENV9	CS69 - Preferred Approach	NE/14	Option performs well from the point of view of species, habitats, landscape and sustainable water consumption. It also saves energy and promotes investment in drainage infrastructure. It will increase development costs, however. Sustainable drainage also uses significant areas of land that cannot then be used for other purposes and there is a pollution risk since runoff / spillages is deposited directly into the environment.	Mixed representations with both supports and objects. Some minor changes requested, concern about increased pressures put on developers.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Amend references to "Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems" to "Sustainable Drainage Systems". Cross refer to policy on water conservation in the Sustainable Development policy. Cross refer to Environment Agency policy on sustainable drainage systems. That the Preferred Approach for sustainable drainage systems (CS69) would be to seek such systems only where they are practicable. Policy should specify that the design of sustainable drains should be for ease of maintenance.								
Justification for Policy Approach: It is preferable to manage surface water runoff through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) as they provide biodiversity and aesthetic benefits.								

NE/13 WATER CONSERVATION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policies seeking water conservation required by government guidance and the Structure Plan. Scope for alternatives in implementation, but policy framed flexibly to be considered on a site by site basis.	-	PPS1 para 22	P1/3	ENV9	Not included	NE/15	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								

Justification for Policy Approach: The importance of water resources in the area was highlighted through the Sustainability Appraisal of the LDF. There are a number of ways water conservation can be achieved, and the policy offers a degree of flexibility on the exact methods used. Large developments, or cumulatively large developments, incorporating such measures could potentially reduce surface water run-off and therefore reduce levels in water courses and water tables, and have an impact on biodiversity. A balance must be achieved between management of water recycling and ensuring no adverse impact on the water environment and biodiversity.

NE/14 HAZARDOUS INSTALLATIONS

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy requirement of other legislation.	CS6	PPS23 annex A	P7/8	-	Not included	NE/16	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.

Justification for Policy Approach: Hazardous installations, notifiable pipelines and licensed explosive sites are installations handling or storing hazardous materials. The siting of installations handling hazardous substances are subject to planning controls aimed at keeping them separate from housing and other land uses with which such installations might be incompatible from the safety viewpoint.

NE/15 LIGHTING PROPOSALS

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control light pollution, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	ES2 & ES3	PPS23 annex A	P7/8	SS16	CS70 - Preferred Approach	NE/17	Approach has positive implications for safety and security. Appears to rate these factors above light pollution and saving energy.	Mixed representations, some minor changes requested.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.

Justification for Policy Approach: Artificial lighting is essential for reasons of safety and security. In some cases it can also add to the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character. However, insensitive lighting can cause what is termed as light pollution. South Cambridgeshire, as a predominantly rural area, is sensitive to light pollution through sky glow which can affect the tranquillity of the countryside. Light pollution can have a negative impact upon biodiversity by affecting the normal diurnal patterns of plants and animals. A policy is therefore required to control development proposals which include external lighting.

NE/16 NOISE POLLUTION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control noise pollution, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	ES6, ES7 & ES8	PPG24 para 3 – 7	P7/8	SS16	Not included	NE/18	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Planning Policy Guidance Note 24 paragraph 5 requires development plans to include policies which ensure noise sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of significant noise, and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not be such an important consideration or where its impact can be minimised.								

NE/17 EMISSIONS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control air pollution, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	ES4	PPS23 annex A	P7/8	ENV7	Not included	NE/19	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Air pollutants (including odour) have been shown to have adverse effects on health and the environment. Emissions arising from any development including indirect emissions such as those attributable to associated traffic generation must therefore be considered in determining planning applications.								

NE/18 LAND CONTAMINATION								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control land contamination, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	ES1	PPS23 annex A	P7/8	-	Not included.	NE/20	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Contamination of land may threaten public health and safety, the environment, the built environment and economic activities through its impact on the users of the land, and neighbouring users. Land contamination, or the possibility of it, is therefore a material planning consideration in the preparation of development plans and the decisions on planning applications.								

NE/19 PROTECTING HIGH QUALITY AGRICULTURAL LAND								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect high grade agricultural land, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	-GB5 & RT1	PPS23 annex A	P1/2	ENV6	Not included.	NE/21	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Grades 1, 2 and 3a are the grades which comprise the best and most versatile land which is a national resource; this land is flexible and the most productive and efficient for agriculture.								

CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTIVES CH/A-E								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS71 - Preferred Approach	CH/a-e	The objectives are acceptable in terms of their primary focus of protecting historic sites and buildings.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Amend the first bullet point of CS71 to read "to protect historic landscapes and rights of way" Amend wording of second bullet point to read "to protect, preserve and enhance the archaeological heritage".								
Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.								

CH/1 HISTORIC LANDSCAPES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect historic landscapes, required by government guidance and the Structure plan, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN4	PPG15 para 2.24	P1/2	ENV5	CS72 - Preferred Approach	CH/1	Acceptable in terms of protecting and enhancing historic sites and townscape.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Policies, as modified. Add the following sentence to paragraph 12.4 "The Cambridgeshire Historic Landscape database, developed by the County Council, provides a valuable tool in defining the evolution of landscape and in identifying historic landscapes. Regard will be had to the database in determining whether proposals would have an adverse impact on historic landscapes." Include guidance on ancient trees and woodlands in the Supplementary Planning Document addressing parks and gardens.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Historic landscapes are particularly valuable in South Cambridgeshire where they add interest and variety to an intensively farmed countryside. Not all historic features are statutorily protected, the policy therefore provides scope to consider other features of historic importance.								

CH/2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect archaeology, required by government guidance and the Structure plan, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN15 & EN16	PPG16 para 15	P1/2	-	CS73 - Preferred Approach	CH/2	Acceptable.	General support for the option, though many minor changes requested.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. In paragraph 12.9 replace "Prospective developers should contact the County Council's Archaeological Unit" with "Prospective developers should contact the County Council's Archaeological Officer". Reword the last sentence of paragraph 12.6 to read "Only where the development clearly outweighs the need for in-situ preservation, and it is clearly demonstrated that in-situ preservation is not feasible, would it be acceptable to preserve by excavation and recording of finds." Replace first sentence of paragraph 12.9 to read "The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, held by the County Council, gives information on archaeological sites and monuments". Amend wording of CS73 in policy to read "Where it is deemed that there is archaeological potential, the developer would be required to commission an archaeological evaluation to define the locations, extent, character, condition, significance and quality of any remains. This would include an assessment of the impact of the development on the resource and enable an informed judgement to be made on appropriate mitigation strategies."</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: Archaeological remains are an important, although often hidden, part of our heritage. They are finite and non-renewable. As well as having historic value in their own right they are important for education, leisure and tourism. Government policy favours the retention of important remains in-situ. Only where the development clearly outweighs the need for in-situ preservation, and it is clearly demonstrated that in-situ preservation is not feasible, would it be acceptable to preserve by excavation and recording of finds.</p>								

CH/3 LISTED BUILDINGS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to Listed buildings, required by government guidance and the Structure plan, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN17-27	PPG15 para 2.8	P1/2 P7/6	ENV5	CS74 - Preferred Approach	CH/3	Acceptable in terms of protecting and enhancing historic sites and townscape.	General support for the option.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: Listed Buildings represent a heritage of national importance, and PPG15 requires controls over their demolition, renovation, alteration or expansion.</p>								

CH/4 DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE CURTILAGE OR SETTING OF A LISTED BUILDING								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to Listed buildings, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN28	PPG15 para 2.16	P1/2 P7/6	ENV5	CS74 - Preferred Approach	CH/4	Acceptable in terms of protecting and enhancing historic sites and townscape.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: PPG15 requires authorities to have regard to the setting of listed buildings when considering planning applications. This is reflected in the policy.								

CH/5 CONSERVATION AREAS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to protect conservation areas, required by government guidance and the Structure plan, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN29-38	PPG15 para 4.9	P1/2 P7/6	ENV5	CS75 - Preferred Approach	CH/5	Acceptable in terms of directly protecting and enhancing historic sites and townscape.	General support for the option, some changes to Conservation Area boundaries requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Include guidance in SPD relating to traffic movements in Conservation Areas. Consider whether it is necessary to adopt detailed appraisals of Conservation Areas as SPD. Refer proposed change to Whittlesford Conservation Area to Conservation section. Refer representation to the Conservation Section.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Conservation Areas are designated not on the basis of individual buildings but because of the overall quality of the area, its mix of uses, historic layout, characteristic materials, scale and detailing of buildings and open spaces. It also takes into account the need to protect trees, hedges, walls, railings and other characteristic features. Once designated, special attention must be paid in all planning decisions to the desirability of preserving or enhancing its character and appearance. In South Cambridgeshire there are now around 80 Conservation Areas which make a very significant contribution to the attractiveness of the District.								

CH/6 PROTECTED VILLAGE AMENITY AREAS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the nature of protection provided, and which sites are identified. Sites and nature of protection recently tested through local plan review.	SE10	PPG17 para 11	P1/2	ENV1	CS76 - Preferred Approach	CH/6	Acceptable.	General support for the option, some changes to PVAA boundaries requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Amend PVAA designations as detailed. Include land at Magna Close Great Abington as a PVAA.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Protected Village Amenity Areas (PVAAs) are important to the amenity and character of villages and should be protected for their own sake.								

CH/7 IMPORTANT COUNTRYSIDE FRONTAGES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the nature of protection provided, and which sites are identified. Sites and nature of protection recently tested through local plan review.	SE11	PPS1 para 17	P1/2	SS16	CS77 - Preferred Approach	CH/7	Acceptable.	General support for the option, some requests for reassessment of individual (or all) ICFs.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: In many places land with a strong countryside character penetrates or sweeps into South Cambridgeshire's villages or separates two parts of the built-up area. Such land enhances the setting, character and appearance of the village by retaining the sense of connection between the village and its rural origins and surroundings. The frontage where this interface particularly occurs is identified to indicate that the frontage and the open countryside beyond should be kept open and free from development.								

CH/8 ADVERTISEMENTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control advertising, required by government guidance and the Structure plan, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	EN39 & EN40	PPG15 para 4.31 - 4.37; PPG19 para 17	P1/3	SS16	Not included	CH/8	Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Option report.	Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Option report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in the Preferred Option report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Advertisements can greatly influence the appearance of an area. A balance has to be made between commercial needs and the protection of the environment.								

CH/9 SHOP FRONTS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific policy to control shop fronts, required by government guidance, with limited scope for alternative approaches.	SH8	PPG19 para 17	P1/3	SS16	Not included.	CH/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A policy is required in order that development respects the existing street and village character.								

CH/10 LINTON SPECIAL POLICY AREA								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the content of the policy and area covered. Area identified has a unique character. Policy also recently tested through Local Plan Review.	Linton 1	-	-	-	Not included.	SP/9	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The southern part of the village, severed by the A1307 by-pass, is characterised by three distinct uses; employment, a sensitive residential area much of which lies within the Conservation Area, and the site of Linton Zoo. It is isolated from the main village, and further residential development is not appropriate.								

CH/11 DUXFORD IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the content of the policy and area covered. Museum is unique in the District. Boundary and policy subject to detailed review through recent Local Plan Inquiry.	RT9	-	-	-	Not included.	SP/12	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The Imperial War Museum is a major tourist attraction based upon a long established airfield. Given its national significance, the policy gives it special consideration within the context of protecting the quality of the surrounding landscape in this sensitive site on the edge of the Cambridge Green Belt.								

TRAVEL OBJECTIVES TR/A-M								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Limited by requirements of other plans and programmes, the vision and strategy for the District.	-	-	-	-	CS78 - Preferred Approach	TR/a-m	Supports modal shift and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. Positive in terms of landscape, habitats and also reducing inequalities. Should also promote health benefits and may deliver economic benefits, too. The option will reduce consumption on non-renewable fuels but will require aggregates to construct road and rail improvements.	General support, though many minor changes requested.
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Also roll forward Local Plan 2004 Policy TP3. Add a new policy safeguarding land for Chesterton Station/Interchange. Amend bullet 4th bullet to read "To promote the use of more sustainable modes of travel such as public transport, community transport, walking and cycling..." Change references to "footpaths" to "Rights of Way". Improving Rights of Way should be addressed in a separate policy on Walking and Cycling. Add text to explain "all" at bullet 9 refers to all people, and includes equestrians. Roll forward Local Plan 2004 Policy TP3. Remove "adequate" from 5th bullet point. Define HQPT and GQPT in the Glossary. Add text to explain "all" at bullet 9 refers to all people, and includes motorcyclists. Amend bullet 5 to read "To promote sustainable travel by ensuring new development takes place in locations with, or has the potential for good accessibility by non-car modes..." Amend bullet 6 to read "To minimise the amount of car parking provided in new developments, compatible with its location AND MAXIMUM PARKING STANDARDS, to reduce the over-reliance on the car."</p> <p>Justification for Policy Approach: Plan Objectives are developed to reflect the vision, strategy, requirements of other plans and programmes, and outcomes of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report.</p>								

TR/1 PLANNING FOR MORE SUSTAINABLE TRAVEL								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Requirement to reduce the need to travel, particularly by private car in government guidance and the Structure Plan. Options exist on how to address this. Policy is all encompassing and addresses all modes.	TP1	PPG13	P8/1	T1	CS79 - Preferred Approach	TR/1	Option is likely to deliver significant reductions in greenhouse gases and improvements in health. It also promotes investment in transport infrastructure, possibly including green spaces for cycling and pedestrians.	General support, though many minor changes requested, including to include a policy on walking.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Include a separate policy on Walking and Cycling. Include a separate policy on Walking and Cycling to address these issues. Add text to highlight the importance of partnership working to achieve the Travel Objectives.								
Justification for Policy Approach: In accordance with national travel objectives, policies in the Structure Plan Movement and Access chapter, and the Local Transport Plan, seek to reduce the need to travel and enable more sustainable travel. At the local level, there is a need to ensure development is located such to minimise distances to travel to facilities and services, and that adequate quality infrastructure is provided for all modes to integrate with that which already exists. Such infrastructure provision should be integrated into the design of new development.								

TR/2 CAR AND CYCLE PARKING STANDARDS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Government guidance requires maximum standards to be set. Options exist on level of standards. Standards were recently tested through the Local Plan 2004 Inquiry process.	Appendix 7/1	PPG3 PPG13	P8/5	T16	CS80 - Preferred Approach	TR/2	Restriction of car parking should discourage car use and thereby reduce emissions of greenhouse gases.	Mixed some supports, some objections as to it being too rigid.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Structure Plan Policy P8/5 requires car parking standards to be set as maximum standards, and not exceed those in revised PPG13. In addition, Structure Plan Policy P8/8 is a requirement for the provision of adequate cycle facility provision, including cycle parking.								

TR/3 MITIGATING TRAVEL IMPACT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Requirement for development to mitigate its impact to avoid exacerbating existing congested conditions is set out in the Structure Plan. Options exist on how to address the impacts. The approach has been developed and tested.	-	PPG13	P8/2 P8/3	T1	CS81 - Preferred Approach	TR/3	Option will have significant positive effects on greenhouse gas emissions and investment in infra structure; should also deliver service improvements. Change made - Option has been changed following the appraisal to clarify the provisions in certain respects.	Mixed representations, some point out this conflicts with circular 1/97.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, as modified. Delete "wherever possible". Add text referring to the tests contained in Circular 1/97.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The policy reflects the requirement for development to mitigate its impact to avoid exacerbating existing congested conditions set out in the Structure Plan.								

TR/4 NON-CAR MODES (Analysis addresses Preferred Option CS82. Alternative Option CS83, and Rejected Option CS84 in turn)

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report CS82 - Preferred Option	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Support for improved cycle provision is required by other plans. Alternatives exist to how it is implemented.	Para 7.39	PPG13 para. 79	P8/10	-	CS83-Alternative Option CS84 – Rejected Option	TR/4	Clear benefits to health and increasing contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.	General support for CS82; some changes to the wording sought.
Support for improved cycle provision is required by other plans. Alternatives exist to how it is implemented.	Para 7.39	PPG13 para. 79	P8/10	-			Clear benefits to health and contribution to reducing greenhouse emissions. The option may have safety benefits over CS82 by prioritising school routes.	General support for CS82; some changes to the wording sought.
Support for improved cycle provision is required by other plans. Alternatives exist to how it is implemented.	Para 7.39	PPG13 para. 79	P8/10	-			Clear benefits to health and increasing contribution to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. This option may have benefits over CS82 in terms of opportunities to see wildlife.	General support for CS82; some changes to the wording sought.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop Preferred Option CS82 into a policy in the Core Strategy. Ensure there are references to healthy lifestyle in the Recreation Chapter. Change references to "cycleway provision" to "cycle provision".								
Justification for Policy Approach: Preferred Option CS82 developed into policy. Safer Routes to School, whilst contributing to the overall aims of improving cycle infrastructure, is already delivered from a separate pot of money. Given that SRTS already has funding from an alternative source, it is considered that prioritising the connection of villages with wider facilities and services (which may also include schools) would supplement SRTS and benefit a wider population.								

TR/5 RAIL FREIGHT INTERCHANGES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
None.	TP4	-	P8/11	-	Not included	TR/5	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Rail has an important role in the movement of freight. There is a general acceptance that the transfer of freight from road to rail will provide significant environmental improvement and will help to develop sustainable distribution. Whilst only two of the rail freight sites in the District are in operation, the remaining three are maintained. As with bus services, new and upgraded existing facilities can help make the railway more attractive to potential users. It is therefore important to retain and safeguard existing rail freight facilities within the District.								

TR/6 AVIATION-RELATED DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
There are no significant alternatives, as the policy creates a suitable framework for assessing proposals.	TP8	-	-	-	CS87 - Preferred Approach	TR/7	Some negative impacts on economic objectives and service provision because land might be used for energy generation instead. May have positive effects on greenhouse gas emissions and use of renewable energy (increased energy production from renewables and fewer journeys by air).	General support though the policy should be written more clearly.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy, but revisit Local Plan policy TP8 to clarify and ensure self-explanatory.								
Justification for Policy Approach: South Cambridgeshire has a long association with flying and there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in the District. Airfields can, however, raise environmental issues, which need careful consideration to balance the different interests that can be in conflict. 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. The policy provides a flexible framework within which any individual proposal can be considered in the light of all the particular local circumstances.								

SP/1 CAMBRIDGE NORTHERN FRINGE WEST								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Site already removed from green belt, and identified for predominantly housing development in Local Plan 2004, and policy subject to scrutiny through Local Plan Inquiry. Meets search sequence in Structure Plan Policy P1/1 and provides an important element for early delivery of housing.	CNF1	-	-	-	Not included	SP/1	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: This site offers a major opportunity for a sustainable housing-led mixed-use urban extension to Cambridge. Housing provision on this site will contribute towards the edge of Cambridge element of housing land supply. The site was originally allocated in the Local Plan 2004. There is a reasonable prospect that development of the site will be well advanced by 2006, but may go beyond, thus requiring a policy context in the Local Development Framework								

SP/2 CHESTERTON SIDINGS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Site already removed from green belt, and identified for development in Local Plan 2004, and policy subject to scrutiny through Local Plan Inquiry. Meets search sequence in Structure Plan Policy P1/1. Allocated for a railway station in structure plan.	CNF2	-	P9/9, P8/10	-	CS86 - Preferred Approach	SP/2	Reuse of brownfield land and improved public transport provision but the option is only to safeguard land.	General support, a few minor alterations requested.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Structure Plan Policy P8/10 and the Local Transport Plan propose the development of a rail station and interchange facility at Chesterton Sidings to provide a high quality interchange between all modes, including Rapid Transit. This forms part of a wider redevelopment area with land in Cambridge City.								

SP/3 CAMBOURNE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative approaches could be to operate a different density policy in Cambourne than the rest of the District, or alter the area of the village from that approved in the Masterplan. PPG3 and Structure Plan Policy P5/3 set clear density requirements, as proposed in policy HG/1. The urban capacity study indicates additional housing land in rural centres is not required. Therefore alternative approaches are limited.	-	-	-	-	Not included	SP/18	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A Masterplan and design guide for Cambourne were approved in 1996, setting out the guiding principles for development. The original outline planning permission for the village permitted 3,000 dwellings with a 10% reserve. Changes to government policy, through PPG3, now require higher minimum densities from new development, in order to make more efficient use of land. This is reflected in policy HG/1 of this plan. This policy will apply to areas that have yet to gain reserved matter consent or full planning permission. Consequently, around 700 additional dwellings can be accommodated within the village framework.								

SP/4 CAMBOURNE APPROVED MASTERPLAN AND DESIGN GUIDE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
A procedural policy with no alternative approaches.	Cambourne 1 & Cambourne 2	-	-	-	Not included	SP/19	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The guiding principles contained within the current Masterplan and Design Guide remain sound, it will be important to maintain these in future revisions of the Masterplan and Design Guide to ensure that the vision of Cambourne remains, namely a new settlement taking the form of three villages (Lower, Great and Upper Cambourne) separated by two green shallow valleys which remain largely open, with a settlement centre located in the middle, on a spine road which links all three villages.								

SP/5 CAMBOURNE SCHOOL LANE SPECIAL POLICY AREA								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternative approaches for use of the site are limited by the approved Masterplan.	-	-	-	-	Not included.	SP/20	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: This site forms part of a green wedge between Great and Lower Cambourne, incorporating the Eco-Park to the north and the Country Park to the south. Development on the site must remain at very low density in order to maintain the separation and three villages character of Cambourne.								

SP/6 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN RURAL AREAS								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.	HG3, HG4, HG5 & HG6	-	-	-	CS20 - Preferred Approach	SP/1	Acceptable.	Generally object, the allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Also include housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 that have the benefit of planning permission, subject to any material changes in circumstances. This will provide a context if future applications are required, and an approach consistent with the employment land allocations.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006.								

SP/6 (a) IMPINGTON - NORTH OF IMPINGTON LANE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.	Impington 1	-	-	-	The site is not specifically addressed; however Preferred Approach CS20 proposes rolling forward the housing allocations from Local Plan 2004	SP/1 (1)	No option specifically relates to the site; however sustainability appraisal found Preferred Approach CS20 to be acceptable (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).	No option specifically relates to site. Objections to Preferred Approach CS20 generally suggesting that allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Roll forward the allocation into the Core Strategy as part of policy SP/1. (also see table SP/1 HOUSING)								
Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006. At time of writing an outline planning application had been submitted for the site.								

SP/6 (b) MELBOURNE – DOLPHIN LANE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.	Melbourn 3	-	-	-	The site is not specifically addressed; however Preferred Approach CS20 proposes rolling forward the housing allocations from Local Plan 2004	SP/1 (c)	No option specifically relates to the sit; however sustainability appraisal found Preferred Approach CS20 to be acceptable (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).	No option specifically relates to site. Objections to Preferred Approach CS20 generally suggesting that allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Roll forward the allocation into the Core Strategy as part of policy SP/1.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006. This site was allocated in Local Plan 2004 to bring forward an area of Riverside open space. It gained planning permission in 2003.								

SP/6 (c) WATERBEACH - NORTH OF BANNOLD ROAD								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.</p>	Waterbeach 1	-	-	-	The site is not specifically addressed; however Preferred Approach CS20 proposes rolling forward the housing allocations from Local Plan 2004	SP/1 (4)	No option specifically relates to the sit; however sustainability appraisal found Preferred Approach CS20 to be acceptable (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).	No option specifically relates to site. Objections to Preferred Approach CS20 generally suggesting that allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Roll forward the allocation into the Core Strategy as part of policy SP/1.</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006. At time of writing an outline planning application had been submitted for the site.</p>								

SP/6 (d) PAPWORTH EVERARD WEST OF ERMINE STREET SOUTH								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.	Papworth Everard 3, Papworth Everard 2	-	-	-	The site is not specifically addressed; however Preferred Approach CS20 proposes rolling forward the housing allocations from Local Plan 2004	SP/1 (20)	No option specifically relates to the sit; however sustainability appraisal found Preferred Approach CS20 to be acceptable (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).	No option specifically relates to site. Objections to Preferred Approach CS20 generally suggesting that allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Roll forward the allocation into the Core Strategy as part of policy SP/1. (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).								
Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006. (Outline planning permission granted September 2005)								

SP/6 (e) HEATHFIELD - WEST OF KINGSWAY AND WOBURN PLACE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
<p>Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Sites form important element of land supply upto 2006, and have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry.</p>	Heathfield 1	-	-	-	<p>The site is not specifically addressed; however Preferred Approach CS20 proposes rolling forward the housing allocations from Local Plan 2004</p>	SP/1 (22)	<p>No option specifically relates to the sit; however sustainability appraisal found Preferred Approach CS20 to be acceptable (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).</p>	<p>No option specifically relates to site. Objections to Preferred Approach CS20 generally suggesting that allocations should be reviewed and new allocations made (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).</p>
<p>Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Roll forward the allocation into the Core Strategy as part of policy SP/1. (also see table SP/1 HOUSING ALLOCATIONS IN THE LOCAL PLAN 2004).</p>								
<p>Justification for Policy Approach: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3 and are anticipated to come forward for development by 2006. This interim housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. Plan preparation can take at least 3 years and the pre-existing planning permissions and allocations will result in new development to ensure a continuous supply of construction during the period to 2006. (Planning permission granted in Setember 2005)</p>								

SP/8 PAPWORTH EVERARD VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT (analysis addresses Preferred Option CS55, Alternative Options CS56 and CS57, and Rejected Option CS58 in turn)

Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
	-	-	-	-	CS55 - Preferred Option	SP/11	Presumably beneficial in terms of health but lack of public transport accessibility means the option could perform better from the perspective of reducing inequalities and increased greenhouse gas emissions.	Whilst there was some support for the cardio-thoracic services remaining on site, a number of representations pointed out that this could not be required through the LDF.
	-	-	-	-	CS56 – Alternative Option		Presumably beneficial in terms of health but lack of public transport accessibility means the option could perform better from the perspective of reducing inequalities and increased greenhouse gas emissions.	Some support, but also representations that it could not be determined at this stage and a criteria based policy was more appropriate.
	-	-	-	-	CS57 – Alternative Option		May cause damage to designated sites during redevelopment but not thereafter. Unlikely to do much for land and townscape or wildlife; increased greenhouse gas emissions. Medical facilities located in Cambridge will be more accessible to disadvantaged and will provide opportunities to use public transport where none existed before (hence lower greenhouse emissions). Positive for work and skills.	Some support, but also representations that it could not be determined at this stage and a criteria based policy was more appropriate.
Do nothing option addressed as preferred option. Other options address general potential alternatives.	-	-	-	-	CS58 – Rejected Option		May cause damage to designated sites during redevelopment but not thereafter. Unlikely to do much for land and townscape or wildlife; increased greenhouse gas emissions. Medical facilities located in Cambridge will be more accessible to disadvantaged and will provide opportunities to use public transport (hence lower greenhouse emissions).	Some representations against redevelopment of the site for housing.

Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop a criteria based policy, supported by a Supplementary Planning Document providing a detailed development brief. Both would be subject to full public participation. A mixed use scheme, predominantly employment but incorporating some housing, appears most appropriate in order to maintain the employment balance in the village. This could include other health services. Considerations of the policy must include: 1) Maintaining the vitality and viability of Papworth Everard village centre. 2) Maintaining the setting of Papworth Hall. 3) Preserving other buildings on the site that contribute to the setting of the Village and the history of the site. 4) Traffic generation and access to the site.

Justification for Policy Approach: An appropriate response to the proposed relocation is a criteria based policy in the Core Policies, supported by a Supplementary Planning Document providing a detailed development brief. Both would be subject to full public participation. A mixed use scheme, predominantly employment but incorporating some housing, appears most appropriate in order to maintain the employment balance in the village. This could include other health services.

SP/9 FORMER LAND SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION ESTATES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist on the content of the policy and area covered. Area identified have a unique character. Policy and boundaries also recently tested through Local Plan Review. Fen Drayton LSA will be subject to review through a specific LDD.	Abington 1 & Fen Drayton 1	-	-	-	Not included	SP/10	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The policy clarifies that the Former LSA estates will be subject to the countryside policies of the Local Development Framework, despite the fact that the linear pattern of development along the estate roads gives the impression of a density not normally associated with a rural area. This policy will be reviewed for the Fen Drayton LSA regarding re-use the area as a test-bed for future patterns of sustainable living, as recommended by the Inspector at the Inquiry into the Local Plan 2004.								

SP/10 ALLOCATIONS FOR CLASS B1 EMPLOYMENT USES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Additional sites not required for land supply reasons and the Structure Plan employment strategy. Remaining sites have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry, form an important part of the strategy for the rural area, and mostly are already the subject of planning permission.	EM1, Longstanton 2 & Pampisford 1	PPG4 para 6	-	-	CS40 - Preferred Approach	SP/4	Acceptable - we understand that community and transport improvements required to make developments more sustainable will be secured through other policies.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy.								

SP/10 (1.) LONGSTANTON, NORTH OF HATTONS ROAD UP TO THE PROPOSED BYPASS.								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Refer to table addressing SP/10 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS	EM1, Longstanton 2	-	-	-	CS40 – Preferred Approach	SP/4 (1)	Refer to table addressing SP/4 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS	Refer to table addressing SP/4 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy. Planning permission has been granted on the site.								

SP/10 (2.) PAMPISFORD, WEST OF EASTERN COUNTIES LEATHER, LONDON ROAD								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Refer to table addressing SP/10 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	EM1, Pampisford 1	-	-	-	CS40 – Preferred Approach	SP/4 (2)	Refer to table addressing SP/4 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	Refer to table addressing SP/4 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy. Planning permission has been granted on part of the site.								

SP/11 ALLOCATIONS FOR CLASS B1 AND B2 EMPLOYMENT USES								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives exist to deallocate certain sites. Additional sites not required for land supply reasons and the Structure Plan employment strategy. Remaining sites have been recently tested through Local Plan inquiry, form an important part of the strategy for the rural area, and mostly are already the subject of planning permission.	-EM2, Gamlingay 2, Over 2 & Papworth Everard 4	PPG4 para 6	-	-	CS40 - Preferred Approach	SP/5	Acceptable - we understand that community and transport improvements required to make developments more sustainable will be secured through other policies.	General support for the option.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy.								

SP/11 (1.) GAMLINGAY, SOUTH OF STATION ROAD								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Refer to table addressing SP/11 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	EM2, Gamlingay 2	-	-	-	CS40 - Preferred Approach	SP/5 (1)	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy.								

SP/11 (2.) OVER, NORMAN WAY (RESIDUE)								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Refer to table addressing SP/11 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	EM2, Over 2	-	-	-	CS40 - Preferred Approach	SP/5 (2)	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy. Planning permission has been granted on the site.								

SP/11 (3.) PAPWORTH EVERARD, ERMINE STREET SOUTH								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Refer to table addressing SP/11 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	EM2, Papworth Everard 4	-	-	-	CS40 - Preferred Approach	SP/5 (3)	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS.	Refer to table addressing SP/5 EXISTING EMPLOYMENT ALLOCATIONS
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Carry forward Local Plan 2004 employment allocations, but include those that already have the benefit of planning permission but have yet to be developed.								
Justification for Policy Approach: A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. Where there is a realistic prospect of them coming forward they are rolled forward in the Local Development Framework to complete the Local Plan 2004 employment strategy.								

SP/12 WEST OF ST MARY'S CHURCH, GAMLINGAY								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Specific requirement for facility in the village of Gamlingay. Potential exists for alternative sites, however location relative to church and local support indicates this site should be a preferred approach.	-	-	-	-	CS59 - Preferred Approach	SP/6	Will use up land resource – potentially an increase in green space.	General support, some representations point out that similar options do not detail allocations of community facilities across the district.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: The preferred approach should be carried forward into the submission DPD.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The site was selected in consultation with statutory bodies, in order to best meet the purposes it is needed for. The location is close to the church and existing graveyard. Potential negative impacts can be considered, and where possible mitigated, through any planning application.								

SP/14 ALLOCATIONS FOR OPEN SPACE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Alternatives on whether sites are allocated, and their location. Sites tested through recent Local Plan Inquiry. Also continued allocation justified by Recreation Study.	Over 3, Over 4, Stapleford 1, Longstanton 3 & Swavesey 1	PPG17 para 24	-	-	Not included	SP/7	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options Report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: These sites were allocated in the Local Plan 2004. The Recreation Study 2004 indicates that the villages are below the Council's minimum standard for open space, and need exists for additional facilities. Their continued allocation to meet this shortfall is therefore justified. In addition, the Primary School at Over occupies a cramped site without playingfields, and the allocation offers the opportunity to remodel the site.								

SP/16 NEW ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PPS	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy Safeguards land for Structure Plan and Local Transport Plan Schemes. There are no reasonable alternatives.	Papworth Everard 1, Longstanton 4	-	P8/10	T17	CS85 - Preferred Approach	SP/13	Some loss of moderate quality agricultural land but the option is only to safeguard land.	General support.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Develop the preferred approach into a policy in the Core Strategy. Roll forward Local Plan 2004 Policy TP3.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Policy P8/10 of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan and the Local Transport Plan identifies a number of transport investment priorities for local and trunk roads. The policy safeguards the routes.								

SP/17 RAPID TRANSIT								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Identification and safeguarding route required by the Structure Plan, therefore there are no alternative approaches.	TP3	-	P8/7 & P8/10	T17	Not included.	SP/14	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Structure Plan Policy P8/10 and the Local Transport Plan propose the re-use of the Cambridge-St Ives line as part of a guided bus Rapid Transit System (RTS) linking Trumpington to Addenbrooke's, Cambridge City Centre, Chesterton Interchange, Histon, Oakington, the new town of Northstowe, Swavesey and St Ives, with on-road links to Godmanchester and Huntingdon. An RTS of this kind would be a key element in planning for sustainable growth in the Cambridge Sub-Region.								

SP/18 RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by the Structure Plan, therefore there are no alternative approaches.	CNF2	-	P8/10	T17	Not included.	SP/15	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Structure Plan Policy P8/10 and the Local Transport Plan propose the development of a rail station and interchange facility at Chesterton Sidings to provide a high quality interchange between all modes, including Rapid Transit. This forms part of a wider redevelopment area with land in Cambridge City.								

SP/19 Rail Freight								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Safeguarding land for Structure Plan and Local Transport Plan Schemes. The policy approach has been tested through inquiry.	TP4	-	P8/11	-	Not included	SP/16	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: Rail has an important role in the movement of freight. There is a general acceptance that the transfer of freight from road to rail will provide significant environmental improvement and will help to develop sustainable distribution. Whilst only two of the rail freight sites in the District are in operation, the remaining three are maintained. As with bus services, new and upgraded existing facilities can help make the railway more attractive to potential users. It is therefore important to retain and safeguard existing rail freight facilities within the District.								

SP/20 CAMBRIDGE AIRPORT SAFETY ZONE								
Potential For Alternative Approaches	Local Plan 2004 Policy	PPG/PP S	Structure Plan	Draft RSS	Preferred Options Report	Pre-Submission	Initial Sustainability Appraisal Result Summary / Changes	Summary of Result of Preferred Options Public Participation
Policy required by Department of Transport. There are no alternative approaches.	TP7	-	-	-	Not included	SP/17	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.	Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.
Actions Following Preferred Options Consultation: Not applicable as issue not included in Preferred Options report.								
Justification for Policy Approach: The Annex to Department for Transport (DfT) Circular 1/2002, Control of Development in Airport Public Safety Zones requires such zones to be safeguarded and identified in Development Plans.								

APPENDIX 3: CUMULATIVE, SECONDARY & SYNERGISTIC IMPACTS

STRATEGY	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7	ST8	ST9	ST10	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	-	++	+	~	?	+	~	~	~	?	Land take for new housing in the long term almost all brownfield. Cumulatively, the use of a large amount of brownfield land in the time frame of this plan will result in greater development pressure on non-brownfield land.
1.2 Resources	--	+	+	(+)	?	?	~	~	?	~	--	There will be a net increase in energy consumption which correlates with the increased development. However, it may be that the energy consumption per capita is reduced creating a more efficient use of non-renewable resources.
1.3 Water resource	--	~	~	~	-	?	~	~	?	~	--	As above, but with Water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	As with objective 1.1, as the amount of sites appropriate for development decrease, there will be more pressure on other sites, particularly if the rate of development remains the same.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	(+)	(+)	~	?	?	~	~	~	-	See 2.1
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	(+)	~	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	See 2.1
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	?	?	+	+	++	(+)	(+)	~	?	See 2.1 However, the effects if this may be mitigated through infill policy such as ST/7 but much is dependant on the rate of development post 2016.
3.3. Create good spaces	++	~	~	?	(+)	+	++	++	~	~	+	In combination with DP polices should ensure that new development is appropriate.
4.1 Emissions	(-)	+	(+)	(+)	+	(+)	~	+	~	~	+	Although more development will probably result in more car users, and more emissions, DP policies and TR policies may help to reduce the average emissions per capita.
4.2 Waste	(-)	(-)	~	~	-	?	~	-	~	~	?	Waste reduction will increase, however, with waste minimisation programmes for new development, there may be a reduction in average waste produced per capita.
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	See 1.1
5.1 Human health	~	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	More affordable homes, in conjunction with policy on appropriate density and design should ensure more people live in appropriate housing
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	New development on brownfield sites may reduce the frequency of vandalism and other crime that may have occurred on the previous site. Plus the provision of security measures on facilities and services that have been enhanced.
5.3 Public open space	~	+	(-)	(-)	~	?	?	~	~	~	?	Whilst new development can have obligations placed upon it to provide open space, there may be further pressure as in 1.1.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	+	(+)	++	(+)	?	~	+++	(+)	~	++	New development will be provided with appropriated services and facilities (See SF policy)
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	(+)	~	+	?	~	~	+	~	~	(+)	Increase in the amount of housing (including the provision of affordable housing HG/3) enable more groups to enter the housing market.
6.3 Housing	++	+	(+)	+	?	?	?	~	~	~	++	Increase in the amount of housing (including the provision of affordable

STRATEGY	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7	ST8	ST9	ST10	Overall	Comments
												housing HG/3) enable more groups to enter the housing market.
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	?	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	++	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	++	New housing in addition to appropriate investment in infrastructure and facilities should have a synergistic effect in regard to this objective.
7.3. Economic vitality	++	~	?	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	++	(+)	~	++	See 7.2
Cumulative Effects	-	-	~	+	~	?	(+)	+	~	~		

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	DP7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	--	(+++)	~	+	+	~	++	+	The increase in development, and the supply of the associated infrastructure and services will lead to a greater development pressure on land despite DP/2. However, DP/7 should go some way to mitigating against this.
1.2 Resources	--	(+++)	~	~	?	+	?	+	Positive cumulative effects dependant on implementation.
1.3 Water resource	--	(+++)	~	+	?	(-)	?	-	Increased demand will use more water resources, however, some policies will enable the use to be more efficient.
2.1 Designated sites	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	?	++	(+)	+	~	~	(+)	?	Aims of DP/2 , protection is mention specifically, however see 1.1 note on future development pressure.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	+	(+)	+	~	~	+	?	See 1.1
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	++	+	+	+	++	++	Development should meet this objective through being addressed in multiple policies.
3.3. Create good spaces	+	~	+++	(+)	+	~	(+)	++	In conjunction with objective 3.2 should achieve cumulatively beneficial effects.
4.1 Emissions	~	++	~	+	~	++	~	?	More development may correspond with more emissions on an overall basis however, the average emissions per capita may decrease through efficiency savings through DP/2.
4.2 Waste	~	?	~	+	~	++	~	?	See 4.1 but applied to waste arising.
4.3 Climate change	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	?	See 1.1 (but without mitigation)
5.1 Human health	++	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	~	+	Under housing scenario ST/1, there will be more provision of affordable homes, and associated infrastructure.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	(+)	Possibility to 'design out crime' as part of new development
5.3 Public open space	+	~	+	+	(+)	~	(+)	+	New open space can be created but there will ultimately be pressure placed upon existing open space once further development is needed.
6.1 Services & facilities	++	+	++	+	~	~	?	++	Services and facilities tied into housing provision will contribute.
6.2 Redress inequalities	(+)	(+)	++	(+)	~	~	~	+	See 6.1
6.3 Housing	++	~	(+)	+	+	~	?	+	See 6.1
6.4 Community involvement	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	None

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP4	DP5	DP6	DP7	Overall	Comments
7.1 Work and skills	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	+	New development with associated facilities and services should provide employment locally. Additionally, influx of high-tech industry should help to increase skills, this should be ensured by stipulating that companies provide local people with jobs and / or training.
7.2 Appropriate investment	+++	+	~	(+)	+	~	~	+++	Appropriate support for new development is vital to encouraging use and investment
7.3. Economic vitality	+	?	(+)	~	~	~	?	+	See 7.2
Cumulative Effects	-	+	+	?	++	(+)	(+)		

GREEN BELT	GB1	GB2	GB3	GB4	GB5	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	~	?	+	Will preserve undeveloped land and high quality (1,2,3a) agricultural land
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	?	?	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	?	?	~	None
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	+	+	+	GB polices will serve to retain the character of the <i>greenbelt</i>
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	+++	+	Will retain wild spaces to facilitate access.
3.1 Heritage	~	?	?	+	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+++	+++	+	++	++	Policies provide robust protection for the greenbelt. However, may be too prohibitive to socio-economic demands and place added burden on other development sites
3.3. Create good spaces	~	++	++	+	++	+	As above
4.1 Emissions	~	~	~	~	+	~	None
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	~	++	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	?	~	++	++	++	This in conjunction with other greenbelt protection policies will serve to create a more protected area with more open space.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	++	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	?	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	?	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	None
Cumulative Effects	~	++	++	~	+		

HOUSING	HG1	HG2	HG3	HG4	HG5	HG6	HG7	HG8	HG9	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+++	+	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	++	Policies will achieve this objective.
1.2 Resources	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	Dependant on the implementation of policies NE/1, NE/13 and DP/1
1.3 Water resource	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
2.1 Designated sites	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
2.2 Habitats & species	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	No comments
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
3.2 Land / town character	++	?	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	Policies will contribute cumulatively together and over time to this objective
3.3. Create good spaces	++	++	~	~	?	~	+	~	~	++	Policies will contribute cumulatively together and over time to this objective
4.1 Emissions	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
4.2 Waste	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
4.3 Climate change	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
5.1 Human health	~	?	++	++	++	~	~	~	++	++	New affordable housing assumed to benefit those in poor quality social rented housing, hostels, etc.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
5.3 Public open space	(+)	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
6.1 Services & facilities	(+)	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	+++	++	++	++	?	~	~	++	++	Policies designed to reduce impact of disparities between earnings levels and prices in the open housing market.
6.3 Housing	++	++	+++	+++	+++	?	~	+	+++	+++	The main objective of these policies
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	?	~	~	~	No comments
7.1 Work and skills	~	+	~	~	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	No comments
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
7.3. Economic vitality	?	~	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	No comments
Cumulative Effects	++	++	+	~	~	+	~	~	~		

ECONOMY / TOURISM – Pt 1	ET1	ET2	ET3	ET4	ET5	ET6	ET7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	(+)	?	++	+	++	~	++	Policies cover a range of issues in regard to provision of development based on employment and policies that aim to retain the character of the area and minimise the loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	-	?	-	-	?	+	~	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of energy used but a increase in the % from renewables.
1.3 Water resource	-	?	-	-	?	~	~	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of water demanded but a increase in efficiency through possible SUDS and 'grey water schemes'
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	Although the protection of the character of an area may result in positive synergistic effects on areas of biodiversity value as they can be linked.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	?	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	If character of area correlates with the objective then possible positive effects.
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	~	~	?	+	+	+	Main aim of policies
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	(+)	+	~	(+)	+	(+)	May look good in line with local character but may not necessarily work well
4.1 Emissions	?	?	?	?	?	+	(+)	?	Development will encourage increases in the absolute amount of emissions so negative cumulatively, but per capita may be a decrease
4.2 Waste	-	?	-	-	-	~	~	?	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	?	+	~	~	+	+	+	(+)	Provision of employment, development in clusters and in existing areas of employment, may produce positive effects in relation to the accessibility of services, facilities etc.
6.3 Housing	~	++	~	~	~	~	?	?	Provides housing for key workers and those connected with employment, in conjunction with affordable housing policies should provide cumulative and synergistic effects beneficial to this objective
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	++	+	++	++	++	+		The main aims of these policies, beneficial, especially for rural communities. Many small increments in job increases will cumulatively benefit the area.
7.2 Appropriate investment	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	(+)	See Objective 7.1, 6.2 and 6.3
7.3. Economic vitality	+++	+	+++	+	++	++	+	++	Helps sustain rural employment, provides some scope for farm diversification, contributes to sustainable tourism, helps to sustain the rural economy and supports key workers.
Cumulative Effects	+	?	(+)	?	(+)	+	+		

ECONOMY / TOURISM – Pt 2	ET8	ET9	ET10	ET11	Overall	Comments
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1.1 Land resource	(+)	(+)	?	+	++	Policies cover a range of issues in regard to provision of development based on employment and policies that aim to retain the character of the area and minimise the loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	?	?	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of energy used but a increase in the % from renewables.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	?	?	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of water demanded but a increase in efficiency through possible SUDS and 'grey water schemes'
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	?	Although the protection of the character of an area may result in positive synergistic effects on areas of biodiversity value as they can be linked.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	(-)	(+)	?	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	(+)	~	+	(+)	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	(+)	If character of area correlates with the objective then possible positive effects.
3.2 Land / town character	+	+	(+)	~	+	Main aim of policies
3.3. Create good spaces	~	(+)	~	~	(+)	May look good in line with local character but may not necessarily work well
4.1 Emissions	~	+	(-)	?	?	Development will encourage increases in the absolute amount of emissions so negative cumulatively, but per capita may be a decrease
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	?	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	+	~	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	+	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	+	+	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	+	~	~	(+)	Provision of employment, development in clusters and in existing areas of employment, may produce positive effects in relation to the accessibility of services, facilities etc.
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	?	Provides housing for key workers and those connected with employment, in conjunction with affordable housing policies should provide cumulative and synergistic effects beneficial to this objective
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	++	++	~	~	The main aims of these policies, beneficial, especially for rural communities. Many small increments in job increases will cumulatively benefit the area.
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	(+)	See Objective 7.1, 6.2 and 6.3
7.3. Economic vitality	+++	++	+	(+)	++	helps sustain rural employment, provides some scope for farm diversification, contributes to sustainable tourism, helps to sustain the rural economy and supports key workers.
Cumulative Effects	+	+	~	~		

SERVICES / FACILITIES – 1	SF1	SF2	SF3	SF4	SF5	SF6	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	++	(+)	~	~	~	+	The policies are restrictive in their allowances for development.
1.2 Resources	~	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	-	~	~	~	~	(-)	New development will correspond with increased water use and correlating strain on water resources.
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The onus on limiting the effects on designated sites and protect species should cumulatively be positive
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The approach to underground cables in addition to policy for the River Cam should result in positive cumulative effects for these factors.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	++	(+)	++	+	+	++	Risk of over constraining development cumulatively
3.3. Create good spaces	(+)	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	++	Will cumulatively have a positive effect on the area, with both art and culture, in addition to heritage being retained and enhanced.
4.1 Emissions	~	++	~	(+)	(+)	~	?	None
4.2 Waste	~	-	~	~	~	~	(-)	Net production of waste due to new development. Per capita waste production may be reduced.
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	?	~	~	~	~	++	Provision of services and facilities including those for recreation will have a positive effect on human health
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	+	++	Provision of minimum requirements for open space will maintain and possibly enhance.
6.1 Services & facilities	+++	++	?	+	~	~	++	The main aims of this suit of policies
6.2 Redress inequalities	++	~	~	~	+	~	+	The more services and facilities are available, the less burden on existing facilities and the more accessible to those who previously had no access.
6.3 Housing	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	?	~	~	+	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	++	+	?	(+)	+	~	+	The higher the provision of services and facilities, the more attractive the area will be for inward investment and economic activity
Cumulative Effects	+	?	?	?	?	?		

SERVICES / FACILITIES – 1	SF7	SF8	SF9	SF10	SF11	SF12	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	The policies are restrictive in their allowances for development.
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	New development will correspond with increased water use and correlating strain on water resources.

2.1 Designated sites	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	The onus on limiting the effects on designated sites and protect species should cumulatively be positive
2.2 Habitats & species	++	~	~	~	~	++	+	The approach to underground cables in addition to policy for the River Cam should result in positive cumulative effects for these factors.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	+	~	~	?	~	None
3.1 Heritage	++	~	~	~	~	?	+	None
3.2 Land / town character	?	~	++	++	++	+	++	Risk of over constraining development cumulatively
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	+++	++	++	~	++	Will cumulatively have a positive effect on the area, with both art and culture, in addition to heritage being retained and enhanced.
4.1 Emissions	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	?	None
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	Net production of waste due to new development. Per capita waste production may be reduced.
4.3 Climate change	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	?	~	+++	+++	+++	(+)	++	Provision of services and facilities including those for recreation will have a positive effect on human health
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	?	?	?	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	(+)	~	+++	+++	+++	+	++	Provision of minimum requirements for open space will maintain and possibly enhance.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	+	+	+	?	++	The main aims of this suit of policies
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	The more services and facilities are available, the less burden on existing facilities and the more accessible to those who previously had no access.
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	(+)	(+)	(+)	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The higher the provision of services and facilities, the more attractive the area will be for inward investment and economic activity
Cumulative Effects	?	~	+	~	?	~		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 1	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	These policies will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	++	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+++	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 1	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	Overall	Comments
2.2 Habitats & species	~	(+)	~	+	+	+++	+++	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	+	+++	+++	+	+	+	As 2.1
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	++	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	Covers all pollutants broadly but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	In combination will resource the risk of flooding and create more water resource efficiencies
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	+	+	++	++	++	+		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 2	NE8	NE9	NE10	NE11	NE12	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	~	~	+	These polices will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	?	(+)	~	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	+	?	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	+	+	+	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	+	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	As 2.1

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 2	NE8	NE9	NE10	NE11	NE12	Overall	Comments
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	+++	(+)	++	~	~	+	Covers all pollutants broadly but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	(+)	~	~	+++	+++	+	In combination will reduce flood risk and create more water resource efficiencies
5.1 Human health	+	++	++	~	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	+	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	+++	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	++	+	+	+		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 3	NE13	NE14	NE15	NE16	NE17	NE18	NE19	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+	These policies will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	+	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.
2.2 Habitats & species	(+)	(+)	+	~	(+)	~	+	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	?	(+)	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	+	+	As 2.1
3.3. Create good spaces	++	+	(+)	+	(+)	~	~	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	+	+	+	+++	++	++	?	+	Covers all pollutants but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	In combination will resource the risk of flooding and create more water resource efficiencies

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 3	NE13	NE14	NE15	NE16	NE17	NE18	NE19	Overall	Comments
5.1 Human health	~	+++	~	(+)	++	(+)	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	++	(+)	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	++	?	+	++	++	++		

CULTURAL HERITAGE	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7	CH8	CH9	CH 10	CH 11	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	~	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	~	++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.1 Designated sites	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	+	~	~	~	~	+	++	~	~	~	~	+	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
2.3 Access to wild places	+	~	~	~	~	?	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	(+)	~	+	~	~	+++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
3.2 Land / town character	++	+	++	++	++	+++	++	+	+	~	~	+++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects. The ambiguous use of CH/1, in particular the 'whether or not they are statutorily protected' could be very challengeable, difficult to enforce and adversely impact the socio economic areas of the District.
3.3. Create good spaces	?	~	++	+	++	++	++	(+)	+	(+)	~	++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
4.1 Emissions	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None

CULTURAL HERITAGE	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7	CH8	CH9	CH 10	CH 11	Overall	Comments
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	+	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~	+	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	+	~	~	~	+	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	+	None
6.1 Services & facilities	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+	+	~	~		

TRAVEL	TR1	TR2	TR3	TR4	TR5	TR6	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	Overall beneficial cumulative effects.
1.2 Resources	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	~	+	Policies follow PPG advice, encourage the use of alternative transport and make provision for cyclists etc.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	None
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	None
2.3 Access to wild places	(-)	~	~	+	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	?	~	?	+	(+)	+	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	+	+	+	~	+	~	+	Appropriate transport infrastructure based on need and existing services will help to achieve this objective.
3.3. Create good spaces	+	+	+	(+)	~	~	+	Appropriate transport infrastructure based on need and existing services will help to achieve this objective.
4.1 Emissions	+	+	++	+	+	~	++	These policies together encourage a modal shift from cars to sustainable modes, however, there may be a net increase in emissions but a lower per capita average.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	+	?	+	+++	(+)	+	++	The overall promotion of walking and cycling may encourage healthier journeys.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	++	?	+	+	~	~	+	The provision of policies TR/4 and TR/1 will help achieve this objective.

TRAVEL	TR1	TR2	TR3	TR4	TR5	TR6	Overall	Comments
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	~	?	?	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	++	?	+	~	?	~	+	The provision of polices TR/4 and TR/1 will help achieve this objective.
7.2 Appropriate investment	(+)	~	++	~	~	~	+	A sustainable transport policy will encourage investment in all aspects of the objective.
7.3. Economic vitality	+	?	?	~	?	~	+	A sustainable transfer policy will encourage achievement of the aims of this objective.

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES -Pt 1	SP/ 1	SP/ 2	SP/ 7	SP/ 10	SP/ 11	SP/ 12	SP/ 14	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	(-)	+	+	-/?	-/~/-	~	?	(-)	.
1.2 Resources	+	+	~	-/-	-/~/-	~	~	-	The cumulative increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of non-renewable resources, however, with policies to requirements, the use may become more efficient.
1.3 Water resource	-	-	~	-/-	-/~/-	~	~	-	As above but for water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	(+)	~	~	-/?	?	~	?	-	The increase in development will result in an associated cumulative loss of land to facilities, infrastructure etc
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	None
3.1 Heritage	+	~	~	~	~	++	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	?	(+)	+	-/~	-/~/()	~	~	+	The design aspects of the developments may help to create a distinctive character for the area.
3.3. Create good spaces	(+)	~	~	~/~	?	~	+	~	Dependant on design policies and Masterplanning, however there is scope for the improvement of landscape
4.1 Emissions	+	+	~	()/(-)	(+)	~	~	(-)	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in greenhouse gas emissions and pollution incidences. Adequate precautions to prevent accidental spillages should be taken into consideration.
4.2 Waste	-	-	~	-/-	-/~/-	~	~	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in waste produced, although design may create efficiencies
4.3 Climate change	~	?	~	~/?	?/~/ ~	~	~	~	The use of proposed land may result in pressure on land that is currently not considered due to flood risk.
5.1 Human health	~	+	++	?	+/?	~	++	+	Provision of faculties and services resulting form policy and

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES -Pt 1	SP/1	SP/2	SP/7	SP/10	SP/11	SP/12	SP/14	Overall	Comments
					+				s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	?	~	~	~	+/?/ ?/?	~	None
5.3 Public open space	(+)	+	++	~	~	~	+++	+	Provision of open space (provided that it is not at the expense of existing open space) will be cumulatively beneficial provided that it is included in policy and subsequent s106 agreements.
6.1 Services & facilities	+	++	+	(-)/ (-)	+/?/ +	(+)	++	+	Provision of facilities and services resulting from policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	?/~	+/?/ +	~	+	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	Policies in SP/1 contribute to house building targets
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	+	?	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	+	~	++/ ++	+/?/ +	~	~	+	Provision of facilities and services resulting from <i>mixed use development</i> , policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	+	~	~	(+)	+/?/ +	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	+	++	+	(-)	+	~	~		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - SP/6	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+	-	+	--	++	(-)	The proposal of many policies for site specific development will inevitable lead to adverse effects on this objective
1.2 Resources	?	(-)	-	---	-	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of non-renewable resources, however, with policies to requirements, the use may become more efficient.
1.3 Water resource	(-)	(-)	-	---	-	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	?	~	~	The cumulative land take needs to be considering in the context of green corridors, fragmentation and biodiversity linkages
2.2 Habitats & species	~	+	~	?	+	~	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	?	~	?	?	~	None

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - SP/6	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	Overall	Comments
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	?	-	+	(+)	The design aspects of the developments may help to create a distinctive character for the area.
3.3. Create good spaces	~	+	?	~	~	(+)	Dependant on design policies and Masterplanning, however there is scope for the improvement of landscape
4.1 Emissions	+	~	+	-	?	-	Good efficient design should mitigate the production of emissions however, the increase in residents, and associated vehicles will produce an increase in emissions, overall, there may be negative cumulative effects for this objective
4.2 Waste	(-)	(-)	-	-	-	-	Increased development will result in increase production of waste - policy may result in efficiencies in waste disposal and minimisation
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	The use of proposed land may result in pressure on land that is currently not considered due to flood risk.
5.1 Human health	(+)	++	+	+	+	~	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative benefit for this objective.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	++	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative benefit for this objective.
5.3 Public open space	?	+	+	~	+	+	Increased development will result in increase production of waste - policy may result in efficiencies in waste disposal and minimisation
6.1 Services & facilities	+	+	~	-	+	+	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative beneficial effect on this objective.
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	++	++	++	++	++	+++	All proposals contribute to house building targets.
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	++	?	?	(+)	+	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative benefit for this objective.
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
Cumulative Effects	~	~	~	(-)	+		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - Pt 2	SP/3	SP/4	SP/5	SP/8	SP/9	SP/13	SP/16	SP/17	SP/18	SP/19	SP/20	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	++	-	+++	+++	+	-	+	++	++	+	~	None

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - Pt 2	SP/3	SP/4	SP/5	SP/8	SP/9	SP/13	SP/16	SP/17	SP/18	SP/19	SP/20	Overall	Comments
1.2 Resources	-	~	~	?	~	~	?	++	+	(+)	~	(-)	Increased development will necessarily result in absolute increases in energy demand and therefore in non-renewable energy use, although policy can dictate the proportion of renewable energy in new developments thus reducing per capita use of non-renewables
1.3 Water resource	-	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	Increased development will necessarily result in absolute increases in water demand. policy may dictate the use of SUDS or other water conservation methods to reduce demand per capita
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	?	++	-	?	+	~	-	(-)	~	?	+	(-)	Land take through development may threaten habitat linkages, mosaics and may result in fragmentation and edge effects, adequate ecological data will be needed in order to predict and subsequently mitigate these effects.
2.3 Access to wild places	?	+	-	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	++	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	Dependant on design, should be in keeping as a result of policy SP/4
3.2 Land / town character	?	++	?	++	(+)	+	?	~	~	~	~	?	As above
3.3. Create good spaces	?	+	?	+	~	~	?	?	~	~	~	?	As above
4.1 Emissions	?	~	~	++	~	~	--	++	~	?	~	(-)	Increase development, both residential and industry will likely result in an absolute increase in emissions but mitigation may create greater efficiency per capita
4.2 Waste	-	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~/-	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	?	~	~	?	?	?	?	+	+	SP/20 prevents any further residents being at risk from the Airport Safety zone, this appears to cover residential, industry and any other land use.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	?	++	-	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	+	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	++	~	~	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	Proposals for higher density (SP/3) and lower density (SP/5 and SP/15) do not indicate total number of dwellings
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	~	~	+	+	~	~	++	+	?	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	None

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - Pt 2	SP/3	SP/4	SP/5	SP/8	SP/9	SP/13	SP/16	SP/17	SP/18	SP/19	SP/20	Overall	Comments
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	++	~	~	~	?	?	?	~	-	None
Cumulative Effects	?	~	~	+	~	+	~	(+)	(+)	~	~		

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS MATRIX

The symbols below are used to indicate the nature of relative significance of impacts:

√	Policy has a significant medium / long-term benefit on the objective
√	Policy may have a potentially significant benefit in the longer term
	Policy has minor impacts which are not significant, or has a neutral effect
x	Policy may have a potentially significant adverse impact in the longer term
X	Policy has a significant medium / long-term adverse impact on the objective

Your attention is drawn to the discussion in section 3.1 of this report which defines the nature of 'significant impacts' in the context of this assessment.

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
ST/1	Housing provision	√	x	x						x	x	x						√	√			√	√
ST/2	Reusing prev. dev. land																						
ST/3	Edge of Cambridge	√							√														
ST/4	Rural centres	√	√			√					√						√						
ST/5	Minor rural centres								√	√													
ST/6	Group villages								√	√													
ST/7	Infill villages								√	√													
ST/8	Retail hierarchy									√	√						√						√
ST/9	Phasing housing land																						
ST/10	Plan, monitor, manage																						
DP/1	Sustainable development	√	√	√					√	√				√			√						
DP/2	Design of new dev't								√	√							√	√		√			
DP/3	Development criteria																						
DP/4	Infrast'ure. & new dev't	x	x	x					√	√									√			√	
DP/5	Cumulative dev't								√	√													
DP/6	Construction methods		√								√	√											
DP/7	Dev't Frameworks	√							√														
GB/1	Dev't in the Green Belt																						
GB/2	Mitigating development								√														
GB/3	Dev't near Green Belt								√														
GB/4	Major developed sites																						
GB/5	Recreation in Grn Belt						√		√	√				√		√	√						
HG/1	Housing density	√	x	x					√	√		x		√					√		√		
HG/2	Market housing mix	√							√	√								√	√				

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy	
HG/3	Affordable housing													✓				✓	✓				✓	
HG/4	Afford. housing dev'ts													✓				✓	✓					
HG/5	Exception sites													✓				✓	✓					
HG/6	Extensions in c'tryside																							
HG/7	Replacement dwellings																							
HG/8	Conversion of buildings																							
HG/9	Dwelling for rural ents.																							
ET/1	Limitations on occupancy		x	x								x										✓	✓	
ET/2	Housing on emp'm't land																	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
ET/3	Promotion of clusters		x	x								x									✓	✓	✓	
ET/4	Emp. dev't in the country	✓																			✓			
ET/5	New employment dev't.	✓																			✓			✓
ET/6	Expanding current sites	✓																			✓			✓
ET/7	Loss of rural emp. land																							
ET/8	Converting rural building																							✓
ET/9	Replacement buildings																							
ET/10	Farm diversification																✓				✓			
ET/11	Visitor accommodation																							
SF/1	Protect village services																	✓	✓					✓
SF/2	New retail development	✓							✓		✓							✓						
SF/3	Retail dev't on other land	✓							✓															
SF/4	Retailing in villages																							
SF/5	Retailing in countryside									✓	✓													
SF/6	Public art																							

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
SF/7	Underground pipes, etc.				√	√		√															
SF/8	Lord's Bridge telescope																						
SF9	Protecting rec. areas								√	√				√		√							
SF/10	Outdoor play space								√	√				√		√							
SF/11	Open space standards								√	√				√		√							
SF/12	The River Cam					√			√							√							
NE/1	Energy efficiency		√								√		√										
NE/2	Renewable energy		√								√		√										
NE/3	Renewable energy tech.		√								√		√										
NE/4	L'scape char. areas								√	√													
NE/5	C'side enh'ment areas					√	√									√							
NE/6	Biodiversity				√	√																	
NE/7	Imp't biodiversity sites				√	√																	
NE/8	Groundwater										√												
NE/9	Water & drainage			√										√								√	
NE/10	Foul drainage systems										√			√									
NE/11	Flood risk												√										
NE/12	SUDS			√									√										
NE/13	Water conservation			√		√				√		√											
NE/14	Hazardous installations													√									
NE/15	Lighting proposals										√				√								
NE/16	Noise pollution										√												
NE/17	Emission										√			√									
NE/18	Land contamination										√			√									
NE/19	Protect high quality land	√																					

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
CH/1	Historic landscapes	√						√	√														
CH/2	Archaeological sites							√															
CH/3	Listed buildings							√	√	√													
CH/4	Dev't near listed building							√	√	√													
CH/5	Conservation areas							√	√	√													
CH/6	Village amenity areas	√							√	√													
CH/7	Imp't. country frontages	√			√				√	√													
CH/8	Advertisements																						
CH/9	Shop fronts																						
CH/10	Linton special policy area																						
CH/11	Duxford War museum																						
TR/1	Sustainable travel	√	√						√	√	√			√			√	√			√	√	√
TR/2	Parking standards										√												
TR/3	Mitigating travel impact		√								√							√				√	
TR/4	Non-car Modes		√								√			√									
TR/5	Rail freight																						
TR/6	Aviation developments										√												
SP/1	Cambridge N/Fringe W		√	x							√	x					√				√		
SP/2	Cambridge N/Fringe E	√									√	x					√		√		√	√	
SP/3	Cambourne	√	x	x								x					√		√				
SP/4	Cambourne plan / design	√				√			√							√							
SP/5	School Lane policy area																						

For policy SP/6, diverse absolute impacts of housing (energy, water, waste) are rated proportionally to the size of the development, although these impacts will be negligible alongside those of much more extensive development at Northstowe and Cambridge East.

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy	
SP/6a	H/all. - Impington		x	x								x												
SP/6b	H/all. - Melbourn															√					√			
SP/6c	H/all. - Waterbeach	√	x	x							√	x									√			
SP/6d	H/all. - Papworth Ev. 3C	x	x	x					x		x	x		√		√					√			
SP/6e	H/all. - Heathfield	√																						
SP/7	Cropscience, Hauxton	√											x				√				√			
SP/8	Papworth Ev. dev'ment	√						√	√	√	√								√		√	√	√	
SP/9	Former LSA sites	√																						
SP/10	B1 emp'ment allocations																				√			
SP/11	B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																				√			
SP/12	Gamlingay graveyard							√																
SP/13	NW Camb. open space						√							√		√								
SP/14	Alloc'ns for open space													√		√	√							
SP/14	Additional allocations													√		√	√							
SP/15	St Michael's cons. area							√	√															
SP/16	New road infrastructure	x									x													
SP/17	Rapid Transit		√								√						√				√			
SP/18	Rail infrastructure	√															√							
SP/19	Rail freight	√																						
SP/20	Airport safety zone																							

APPENDIX 5: CROSS-REFERENCING POLICIES AGAINST ISSUES

PART 1: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A black square indicates where a policy appears to make a contribution to addressing a sustainability issue identified in the Scoping Report. A number of site-specific policies are omitted from this table, including SP/1 to SP/7, SP/9, SP/12, SP/15, SP/20, CH/10, CH/11, and SF/8. These will have localised effects which may address a number of the identified issues. Policy ST/10 and SP/21 are also omitted as they are procedural, defining the Council's intention to monitor and manage plan effects.

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape				Climate change & other impacts							
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
ST/1 Housing provision																		
ST/2 Reusing prev. dev. land																		
ST/3 Edge of Cambridge																		
ST/4 Rural centres																		
ST/5 Minor rural centres																		
ST/6 Group villages																		
ST/7 Infill villages																		
ST/8 Retail hierarchy																		
ST/9 Phasing housing land																		
DP/1 Sustainable development																		
DP/2 Design of new dev't																		
DP/3 Development criteria																		
DP/4 Infrast'ure. & new dev't																		
DP/5 Cumulative dev't																		
DP/6 Construction methods																		
DP/7 Dev't Frameworks																		
GB/1 Dev't in the Green Belt																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
GB/2 Mitigating Dev't																		
GB/3 Dev't adjoining the Green Belt																		
GB/4 Major developed sites																		
GB/5 Recreation in Green Belt																		
HG/1 Housing density																		
HG/2 Market housing mix																		
HG/3 Affordable housing																		
HG/4 Afford. housing dev'ts																		
HG/5 Exception sites																		
HG/6 Extensions in c'tryside																		
HG/7 Replacement dwellings																		
HG/8 Conversion of buildings																		
HG/9 Dwelling for rural ents.																		
ET/1 Limitations on occupancy																		
ET/2 Housing on emp'm't land																		
ET/3 Promotion of clusters																		
ET/4 Emp. dev't in the country																		
ET/5 New employment dev't.																		
ET/6 Expanding current sites																		
ET/7 Loss of rural emp. land																		
ET/8 Converting rural buildings																		
ET/9 Replacement buildings																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
ET/10 Farm diversification																		
ET/11 Visitor accommodation																		
SF/1 Protect village services																		
SF/2 New retail development																		
SF/3 Retail dev't on other land																		
SF/4 Retailing in villages																		
SF/5 Retailing in countryside																		
SF/6 Public art																		
SF/7 Underground pipes, etc.																		
SF/9 Protecting rec. areas																		
SF/10 Outdoor play space																		
SF/11 Open space standards																		
SF/12 The River Cam																		
NE/1 Energy efficiency																		
NE/2 Renewable energy																		
NE/3 Renewable energy tech.																		
NE/4 Landscape char. areas																		
NE/5 C'side enhancem't areas																		
NE/6 Biodiversity																		
NE/7 Imp't biodiversity sites																		
NE/8 Groundwater																		
NE/9 Water & drainage																		
NE/10 Foul drainage systems																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
NE/11 Flood risk																		
NE/12 SUDS																		
NE/13 Water conservation																		
NE/14 Hazardous installations																		
NE/15 Lighting proposals																		
NE/16 Noise pollution																		
NE/17 Emissions																		
NE/18 Land contamination																		
NE/19 Protect high quality land																		
CH/1 Historic landscapes																		
CH/2 Archaeological sites																		
CH/3 Listed buildings																		
CH/4 Dev't near listed buildings																		
CH/5 Conservation areas																		
CH/6 Village amenity areas																		
CH/7 Imp't. country frontages																		
CH/8 Advertisements																		
CH/9 Shop Fronts																		
TR/1 Sustainable travel																		
TR/2 Parking standards																		
TR/3 Mitigating travel impact																		
TR/4 Non-car Modes																		
TR/5 Rail freight																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
TR/6 Aviation developments																		
SP/8 Papworth Ev. dev'ment																		
SP/10 B1 emp'ment allocations																		
SP/11 B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																		
SP/13 NW Cambs open space																		
SP/14 Alloc'ns for open space																		
SP/16 New road infrastructure																		
SP/17 Rapid Transit																		
SP/18 Rail infrastructure																		
SP/19 Rail freight																		

PART 2: ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ISSUES

A black square indicates where a policy appears to make a contribution to addressing a sustainability issue identified in the Scoping Report. A number of site-specific policies are omitted from this table, including SP/1 to SP/7, SP/9, SP/12, SP/15, SP/20, CH/10, CH/11, and SF/8. These will have localised effects which may address a number of the identified issues. Policy ST/10 and SP/21 are also omitted as they are procedural, defining the Council's intention to monitor and manage plan effects.

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversif- cation & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Camb's retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
ST/1 Housing provision					■												
ST/2 Reusing previously dev. land																	
ST/3 Edge of Cambridge																	
ST/4 Rural centres		■									■						
ST/5 Minor rural centres		■									■						
ST/6 Group villages		■									■						
ST/7 Infill villages		■									■						
ST/8 Retail hierarchy		■									■						
ST/9 Phasing housing land				■													
DP/1 Sustainable development		■		■	■						■		■				
DP/2 Design of new dev't	■		■		■						■						
DP/3 Development criteria	■		■		■						■						
DP/4 Infrastructure & new dev't	■		■		■						■		■				
DP/5 Cumulative dev't		■															
DP/6 Construction methods																	
DP/7 Dev't frameworks																	
GB/1 Dev't in the Green Belt				■													
GB/2 Mitigating Dev't				■								■					

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversif- - cation & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Camb's retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
GB/3	Dev't adjoining the green belt																
GB/4	Major developed sites																
GB/5	Recreation in Green Belt																
HG/1	Housing density																
HG/2	Market housing mix																
HG/3	Affordable housing																
HG/4	Afford. housing dev'ts																
HG/5	Exception sites																
HG/6	Extensions in c'tryside																
HG/7	Replacement dwellings																
HG/8	Conversion of buildings																
HG/9	Dwelling for rural ents.																
ET/1	Limitations on occupancy																
ET/2	Housing on emp'm't land																
ET/3	Promotion of clusters																
ET/4	Emp. dev't in the country																
ET/5	New employment dev't.																
ET/6	Expanding current sites																
ET/7	Loss of rural emp. land																
ET/8	Converting rural buildings																
ET/9	Replacement buildings																
ET/10	Farm diversification																
ET/11	Visitor accommodation																

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambria retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
SF/1	Protect village services																
SF/2	New retail development																
SF/3	Retail dev't on other land																
SF/4	Retailing in villages																
SF/5	Retailing in countryside																
SF/6	Public art																
SF/7	Underground pipes, etc.																
SF/9	Protecting rec. areas																
SF/10	Outdoor play space																
SF/11	Open space standards																
SF/12	The River Cam																
NE/1	Energy efficiency																
NE/2	Renewable energy																
NE/3	Renewable energy tech.																
NE/4	Landscape char. areas																
NE/5	C'side enhancem't areas																
NE/6	Biodiversity																
NE/7	Imp't biodiversity sites																
NE/8	Groundwater																
NE/9	Water & drainage																
NE/10	Foul drainage systems																
NE/11	Flood risk																
NE/12	SUDS																
NE/13	Water conservation																

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambria retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
NE/14	Hazardous installations																
NE/15	Lighting proposals																
NE/16	Noise pollution																
NE/17	Emissions																
NE/18	Land contamination																
NE/19	Protect high quality land																
CH/1	Historic landscapes																
CH/2	Archaeological sites																
CH/3	Listed buildings																
CH/4	Dev't near listed buildings																
CH/5	Conservation areas																
CH/6	Village amenity areas																
CH/7	Imp't. country frontages																
CH/8	Advertisements																
CH/9	Shop fronts																
TR/1	Sustainable travel																
TR/2	Parking standards																
TR/3	Mitigating travel impact																
TR/4	Cycling and walking																
TR/5	Rail freight																
TR/6	Aviation developments																
SP/8	Papworth Ev. dev'ment																
SP/10	B1 emp'ment allocations																
SP/11	B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambs retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
SP/13 NW Cambs open space																	
SP/14 Alloc'ns for open space																	
SP/16 New road infrastructure																	
SP/17 Rapid Transit																	
SP/18 Rail infrastructure																	
SP/19 Rail freight																	

APPENDIX 6: MITIGATION PROPOSALS

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
ST/1	Minimise impact of growth on resource consumption through energy efficiency, recycling, sustainable water consumption measures	Delivered by other policies in the DPDs
ST/2, ST/4 to ST/6	Nothing specific but implicitly as above	As above
ST/3, ST/7, to ST/10	None	
DP1 to DP/3	None	
DP/4	Define nature of environmental improvements to be funded through developer contributions	Council intends to define this in a subsequent SPD
DP/5	None	
DP/6	Explicit mention of need for water conservation and prevention of dust contamination	Proposed additional wording of policy text
DP/7	None	
GB/1	None	
GB/2	State the Council's intention to define design guidelines separately	In SPD to be produced subsequently
GB/3	None	
GB/4	Make it clearer that even sympathetic usage changes must not result in significant increase in energy or water consumption	Rewording of supporting text?
GB/5	Would be helpful if it was clearer what range of land uses are covered	Rewording of policy text
HG/1	None	
HG/2	Justify reason for lower-than-target number of 1 and 2 bed properties Signal intention to review and if necessary adjust the ratios once a Needs Survey is undertaken in 2-3 years' time	Revision of supporting text? As above
HG/3 to HG/5	None	
Special Needs Housing	Add an statement which acknowledges the Council's obligations on this matter and that it will be addressed in a separate DPD	Additional plan document
HG/6	Clarify apparent inconsistency between thresholds stipulated and that in HG/7	Revision of supporting text
HG/7	Specific cross-reference to the need for appropriate materials	Revision of policy text

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
HG/8 to HG/9	None	
ET/1	Emphasise that policies DP/1 and DP/2 apply specifically	Revision of policy text
ET/2	None	
ET/3	Ensure provision of good travel choice to serve clusters	[To be determined, possibly Local Transport Plan]
ET/4 to ET/9	None	
ET/10	Clarify mechanism for ensuring environmental impacts will be considered	Revision of policy text - presumed to be through other Dev. Control policies
ET/11	None	
SF/1 to SF/3	None	
SF/4	Reword second clause of policy to remove double negative?	Minor rewording of policy text
SF/5 to SF/10	None	
SF/11	Need to emphasise other requirements for good playspace, notably a safe well-overlooked area	The Council intends to provide guidance in a subsequent SPD
SF/12	None	
NE/1	Adopt more stringent targets for energy efficiency	The Council regards the current approach as offering sufficient flexibility to encourage developers to incorporate technology without facing sudden increases in performance requirements
NE/2	Biomass does not appear to be considered as an alternative, which is consistent with the sub-region's agricultural status and is a form of farm diversification	Rewording of policy text?
NE3 to NE/6	None	
NE/7	Undertake bat survey of site of allocations within 11kms of cSAC at Eversden Woods to ensure development does not interfere with flight lines Policy should recognise geological features cannot be transplanted as with biodiversity, and this needs to be taken into account in assessing development proposals	Stipulate requirement in development brief and include in EIA or planning application

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
NE/8 to NE/14	None	
NE/15	Should the policy also address areas of light pollution from existing sources?	[To be determined]
NE/16	Clarify noise abatement contributes to tranquil countryside areas and would not be permitted	Rewording of policy text
NE/17	Consider requiring Health Impact Assessment to accompany any application for a development whose scale is likely to contribute to dust levels	[To be considered – rewording of policy text only?]
NE/18 to NE/19	None	
CH/1 to CH/5	None	
CH/6	Policy needs to define where information on designated areas and structures is available as is done for other policies	Revision of supporting text
CH/7	Would be helpful to provide examples of features	As above
CH/8 to CH/11	None	
TR/1	None	
TR/2	State intention to review impact of standards on vehicle use	Rewording of supporting text, but mainly through plan monitoring
TR/3	Set threshold below which Transport Assessment and other supporting material is not required so smaller developments are not penalised financially	Rewording of policy text?
TR/4	Clarify need to maximise accessibility for less mobile	Rewording of policy text
TR/5 to TR/6	None	
SP/1	Local orbital public transport services to business parks	Local Transport Plan?
SP/2	Ensure protected species and local habitat are undisturbed, integrated into the design, but protected from disturbance Screening / planting to limit visual impact on watermeadows to east Footpath/cycle access to business park to northwest of site	Master plan? Development brief As above
SP/3	Seek improved public transport links or travel choice Maintain open space provisioning	Transport assessment / Local Transport Plan? Master Plan

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
SP/4	None	
SP/5	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Development brief / Master Plan
SP/6a	Need for new sports pavilion and other recreational facilities	Possible use of Section 106 agreement
SP/6b	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Development brief
SP/6c	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings Expansion of primary school or playspace	Development brief Possible use of Section 106 agreement
SP/ 6d	Design guidelines to protect setting of Papworth Hall and impact on adjacent housing Controls on construction practices to limit noise, light, etc. due to many nearby sensitive receptors at north end of site Strict controls on site practices to prevent air contamination affecting the nearby SSSI Additional roundabout on main road to provide safe access to the site	Development brief Development brief & possibly SPD on construction good practice As above Transport assessment
SP/6e	Screening/planting to limit visual impact on Green Belt border and noise abatement measures at the south end adjoining the A505	Development brief
SP/7	Flood defence works as specified in a Flood Risk Assessment, and the equivalent assessment of transport impacts, covering the need for traffic management infrastructure at the entrance to the site and the scope for public transport links to Trumpington and central Cambridge	Development brief informed by commissioned assessments (and possibly by the LTP?)
SP/8	Phase redevelopment to minimise impact on village, traffic, etc., and to minimise impact of construction activities	Given size of site we assume this would be addressed in an SPD or AAP
SP/9	None	
SP/10	Longstanton site will require screening or landscaping due to the open aspect of the landscape Minor flood protection may be needed as southwest of Pampisford site	Development brief As above
SP/11	Screening and planting at Gamlingay (overlooked by playing fields) and Papworth Everard (proximity to Papworth Hall) Strict controls on site practices to prevent air contamination affecting the nearby SSSI Additional roundabout on main road to provide safe access to the site	Development brief Development brief & possibly SPD on construction good practice Transport assessment (see also SP/6d)
SP/12, to SP/15	None	

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
SP/16	Landscaping to screen/hide Papworth bypass; screening or planting at Longstanton Avoid lighting to prevent light spill provided this is acceptable on road safety grounds	Brief for road scheme As above
SP/17	Screening / camouflaging to limit visual impact of guide barriers Ecological survey to identify importance of current route for wildlife and need for habitat compensation or to provide safe crossings	Will be addressed by County Council which is responsible for the system
SP/18	As for SP/2	As for SP/2
SP/19	Traffic management to confine HGVs to prescribed routes and limit impact on adjacent villages	Transport assessment / Local Transport Plan

APPENDIX 7: OUTLINE PROVISIONAL MONITORING PLAN

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Loss of undeveloped land							
Brownfield land stock	Not known	Important local context indicator	Urban capacity studies / GIS?	Not known	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs ⁶	Periodic survey of available land for redevelopment	SCDC, through future capacity studies?
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	27% (2003)	Important local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used to quickly	Review balance of greenfield and brownfield use	SCDC, adjusted through phasing of housing delivery?
Hectareage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	Not specified	Local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	Dynamic, depends on existing stock and future needs (see above)	As above	SCDC, adjusted through phasing of employment land availability?
Energy consumption							
Gas consumption (KwH) per home per year	15,395KwH (2001/2)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	Somewhat crude measurement but will indirectly track impact of energy saving initiatives	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale) ⁷	Review design criteria (notably policies NE/1 to NE/3)	SCDC can change energy efficiency targets for new housing but not householders' attitudes
Electricity consumption (KwH) per home per year	No information	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	As above	As above	As above?	As above
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'good' standard	Not yet collected	Important local output indicator	BRE	To be determined	75%?	Enforce standards with revised policy	SCDC

⁶ A possible threshold is if the projected stock of brownfield land is less than that needed to meet projected allocations for housing and employment land for the next five years.

⁷ Ideally the data would be available on a parish or settlement basis to identify any particularly poorly-performing areas.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Water consumption							
Water consumption per household per year	No information	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Water companies	Not known	As above	Review design criteria; possibly set targets for installing new technology using policy NE/13	SCDC?
Avoid damage to designated sites							
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	72% (2005)	Local context indicator	English Nature annual / semi-annual surveys	Good	Any reversal in improvement rate shown in recent years (review once achievement is over 90%?)	Council Environmental Officer to discuss appropriate actions with E.N. contacts	English Nature
Maintain / enhance characteristic habitats, etc.							
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Not yet measured	Local output indicator ⁸	County Council; English Nature	Not known, and parameters will be difficult to calibrate initially	To be determined	Liaise with RSPB, English Nature and wildlife groups	English Nature, RSPB, other groups
Improve opportunities to enjoy wild places							
% of rights of way open and in good condition ⁹	Not known	Local output indicator	Council's annual survey	Assumed to be acceptable – based on 5% sample	Initially at least 65%, but should be increased over time	Identify priorities for improvement; liaise with Countryside Agency and others	SCDC, Countryside Agency, BTCV and other voluntary groups ?
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Not known	Local output indicator	Possibly through QoL survey or similar	May be patchy and inconsistent	To be determined	Liaise with other agencies to promote facilities	To be determined – possibly SCDC & Countryside Ag'cy

⁸ Only counts as an output indicator if statistics can measure the impact of LDF policies; otherwise it is a context indicator.

⁹ Ideally this parameter should also possibly include sites for remediation in the Green Belt (policy GB/7). Note that DEFRA also publishes a headline sustainability indicator – frequency of visits to the countryside. This is a potentially useful indicator that also tracks transport mode, however it is not clear that it is collected systematically at regional or lower level.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Avoid damage to heritage assets							
% of listed buildings at risk	2% (2004)	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	Council's GIS and Devt Control records	Not known	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria ?	SCDC
Maintain & enhance townscape & landscape							
% of developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Not known	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	English Heritage (Pastscape database)	Good although very fragmented	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria	SCDC
Create spaces that look good, etc.							
Satisfaction with quality of the built environment	90% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	QoL Surveys	Generally good but depends on response rates	75% satisfaction 20% concern with deterioration	Review spatial pattern and ideally identify specific problems from responses. Address with design guidance / revision of SPD ?	SCDC and others depending on causes
Reduce emissions & pollutants							
CO ₂ emissions per dwelling / year	Not measured	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be developed	Not yet established	To be determined	Review design criteria and amend SPD, Development Brief and other documents	SCDC
Background NO ₂ /NO _x levels	Ca. 50 µg/m ³	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	AQ Monitoring network – needs to be supplemented with more local monitoring	Quality good but compromised by small no. of sites	40 µg/m ³	Consider declaring AQMA. Could be obviated if more detailed local data available	SCDC
Background PM ₁₀ levels	Between 40 and 70 µg/m ³	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	As above – and may need to be monitored on ad hoc basis for large construction sites	As above	40 µg/m ³ to end 2005 then 20 µg/m ³	Depends on source – declare AQMA if problem is widespread or identify local	SCDC

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
						sources	
% of main water courses in good or fair quality	100% (2002)	Important local context indicator	EA monitoring	Good	94%	Identify sources and nature of contaminations	SCDC / EA / others
No. substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	Not measured	Important local context indicator	Council records?	Not yet established	To be determined	Determine need for new policy / plan guidance or action on case-by-case basis	SCDC / Env. Health / others
Waste arisings							
Household waste collected per household / year	Not measured	Local output indicator	WCA records	Not yet established	To be determined (based on BVPI target)	Consider fiscal & other measures	SCDC / WCA
% household waste from which value is recovered	25.6% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	WCA records	Good	40% (2005)	Improve resident involvement and awareness. Look at new treatment approaches	SCDC / WCA / others
Limit / reduce vulnerability to climate change							
No. of properties at risk from flooding	Not yet calculated	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	GIS-based survey	Should be good	To be determined	Review flood risk prevention measures with Env. Agency	SCDC / Environment Agency
Maintain and enhance human health							
Life expectancy at birth	Male – 79 years; female – 82 years (2002/3)	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics (census + monitoring)	Good	Any reduction	Alert PCTs and regional health authorities	Health trusts, D of Health, etc.
Exercise levels ¹⁰	Not yet calculated	Local output indicator	Local surveys	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined	Alert PCTs	Health trusts and SCDC
No. of people commuting on foot or cycle	14% (2003 – East of England only)	Important local output indicator	Local surveys, possibly also with data from corp.	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for	More promotion; review patterns to identify problem	SCDC + County Council transport planning

¹⁰ Indicator to be determined, though it could be based on the percentage of people involved in sporting activity at least once a week, or the number who walk at least two miles each week for leisure (including dog walking).

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
			travel plans		new development	areas	
Reduce crime and the fear of crime							
Recorded crimes per 1000 people ¹¹	57 (2003)	Local context indicator	Local research groups	Assumed to be good	Any increase (?)	Liaise with police authority; identify spatial patterns	SCDC & Cambs Police
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	70% (2003)	Local context indicator	QoL Survey	Will depend on sample size and response rates	Any reduction	Identify localities where perception is poor	SCDC
Improve quantity / quality of public open space							
Hectareage of strategic open space ¹²	4.3 ha. / 1000 people	Local output indicator	Open space surveys	Assumed to be good, though depends on survey frequency	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present)	Review allocation; identify scope to expand space and funding sources	SCDC & also Cambs County Council
Improve quality, range and accessibility of services & facilities							
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities ¹³	83% (2004)	Local output indicator	County monitoring; also data from Countryside Ag'cy; supplemented by council monitoring	Assumed to be good	Any reduction, and any failure to meet spatial targets in AAPs (eg. policies NS/6 & NS/8 in Northstowe AAP)	Review design briefs and housing allocations to prioritise growth at best-served sites	SCDC
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Local survey / education authority monitoring	Assumed to be good once collected	To be determined based on discussions with ed. authority ¹⁴	Review provision with education auth'ty and impact of any remaining housing allocations	SCDC + Cambs Education Authority

¹¹ Ideally this indicator should discriminate between types of crime - burglary; thefts of vehicles; thefts from vehicles; sexual offences; crime against the person – consistent with UK sustainable development and ONS indicators.

¹² The scope of this parameter could be expanded to provide detail of different types of open space, and this could subsume information about informal play space, formal recreation / sporting facilities, etc. An alternative indicator would be the % of residents living within 200m of open space, although comparative statistics do not exist currently and the indicator would have to be estimated using the Council's GIS system.

¹³ In principle this parameter could be used to assess the viability of housing allocations in smaller communities. Monitoring should also ensure that spatial criteria in the AAPs in particular for locating all dwellings within a given distance of local centres, public transport access, etc. are being achieved.

¹⁴ The 2000 settlement survey reveals that many village colleges had student enrolments well in excess of their nominal capacity, and the threshold should reflect a realistic normal capacity for each type of establishment.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Reduce inequalities related to age, gender, etc.							
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious ¹⁵	70% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	Any reduction	Review pattern and nature of concerns to identify appropriate responses	SCDC + community groups
Ensure all groups have access to housing							
House price / earnings ratio	6.6 (2003)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Land registry; Office of National Statistics	Good	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	SCDC
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Housing Needs survey	Good, though survey is periodic	To be determined	Review housing completion rates and affordable housing provision	SCDC
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	19% (2003)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Planning applications (Devt Control)	Good	50% (or target in Core Strategy if this changes)	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	SCDC
Encourage active involvement in community activities							
% of adults who feel they can influence decisions	22% (2002/3)	Local context indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	To be determined	Follow-up survey to determine reasons for feeling lack of influence	SCDC + community groups
Usage levels for community facilities in new development ¹⁶	Not yet measured	Local output indicator	Local survey	May be difficult to measure accurately and consistently	To be determined	Initiatives to encourage more use of facilities	SCDC

¹⁵ Note that the baseline include the index of multiple deprivation. While this might be included in monitoring it is not evident that land use planning policy can substantially affect the parameter, compared to other areas of Council policy on social and welfare provision.

¹⁶ This is a speculative indicator intended to measure whether the design policies for new communities at Northstowe and Cambridge East are successfully encouraging community involvement; it is not proposed as a county-wide measure. However, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of this measure.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Help people gain access to satisfying & appropriate work							
Unemployment level	1.0% (2004)	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics and local sources	Good, though depends on calculation method	+0.5% increase in any 12-month period	Identify spatial and sectoral pattern; review land allocations	SCDC ?
% of economically active residents working within 5kms of home	37.2% (2001)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Office of National Statistics (needs to be supplemented by more regular local monitoring?)	Good provided it is based on full survey rather than a sample	Reduction below 35%	Review employment land allocations and/or development criteria	SCDC
Support appropriate investment in infrastructure, etc.							
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	63.1% (2001)	Local context indicator	QoL survey and Education Auth'y monitoring	Good	To be determined (through discussion with education auth'ty)	Liaise with education authority	County / local education authorities and schools / colleges
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Not currently measured	Local output indicator	Planning applications	Depends on ease of data collection	To be determined ¹⁷	Review policy on contributions and revise SPD as necessary	SCDC
Improve the vitality, etc. of the local economy							
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	0.9% (2001/2)	Local context indicator	Cambs CC survey	Good though may be surveyed infrequently	Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year	Investigate sector and spatial pattern?	SCDC ?
Economic activity rate	83.7% (2001) ¹⁸	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics	Good	Change of -2% or more	Review spatial and sectoral pattern	SCDC ?
Sectoral split of employment	Not yet determined	Local output indicator	Local survey?	To be determined	To be determined (threshold needs to reflect shifts in sectoral balances)	Review policy on employment land use allocations	SCDC ?

¹⁷ The indicator ideally needs to measure the volume of contributions relative to the area developed, the notional market value of the development or the land it occupies, or some other meaningful comparator, since it is meaningless to set a threshold or target level solely in terms of value of contributions.

¹⁸ Note that this parameter expresses the % economically active out of the population within the economically active age band (15-75). The figure as a percentage of total population was just over 73% at the time of the last census.

APPENDIX 8: SUMMARY OF POST-CONSULTATION CHANGES

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
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CORE STRATEGY DPD

Chapter 1: Introduction

Amplify text relating to the Community Strategy to highlight the key issues contained in the strategy and key actions relevant to the LDF.	Editorial change	No change required
Advise Cambridgeshire Horizons of the PCT's wish to be involved in developing the Sustainable Communities Checklist and support for it.	Reflects a procedural matter	No change required
Include new section in Core Strategy to follow paragraph 1.16 as follows: "RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER PLANS AND STRATEGIES - 1.16B The Council has consulted all key stakeholders at three stages in the preparation of the DPDs and it is for them to advise the Council how their own strategies affect the South Cambs LDF. Where such information has been received, this has been taken into account in preparing the DPDs. Where organisations did not advise the Council of their delivery plans, it will be for Cambridgeshire Horizons, as the delivery vehicle for the Cambridge Sub Region, to draw together the delivery plans for all aspects of the major developments as part of the negotiations on the planning obligations agreements."	Reflects a procedural matter	No change required

Chapter 2: Strategy

The Strategic Vision for South Cambridgeshire

Add definition of "local needs" to Glossary	Editorial change	No change required
Amend Vision (paragraph 2.1) – where it refers to pressures "to the south" – change to "to the south or elsewhere"	Editorial change	No change required
Amend last sentence paragraph 2.2 to read: "The emphasis will be on providing quality homes for all, including affordable housing to meet local needs, to ensure the creation of sustainable and balanced communities."	Change affects supporting text and was not assessed previously as a policy in its own right, though the intention is evident in other policies in the Core Strategy.	No change required
Objectives		
Amend Objective ST/g to read: "To ensure development addresses sustainability issues, including climate change mitigation and adaptation issues, maximising recycling and reuse of resources, and reduce waste and pollution."	Expands definition of this objective. Original assessment scored Core Strategy negative in absolute terms as a result of increased consumption from the required housing growth, but referred to other Core Strategy	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	policies which would mitigate this effect. This change makes clearer the range of policy areas where this is required but does not fundamentally change the assessment.	
Add definition of "climate proofed" to the Glossary.	Editorial change	No change required
<i>Housing Provision</i>		
Include a Housing Trajectory in the Core Strategy DPD that examines delivery of housing numbers in the LDF, and include relevant elements in the Site Specific Policies DPD, and Area Action Plans.	Editorial change that makes clear the level of provision envisaged but which does not affect delivery targets.	No change required
Split the housing completions information into two time periods, 1999-2001 and 2001-2005.	Editorial change.	No change required
Include new chapter 3 Phasing and Delivery, incorporating the existing section Phasing of Housing Land, comprising Policy ST/7 and its supporting text which should be moved from Chapter 2. Include new chapter 4 Monitoring to incorporate Policy ST/8 and supporting text and amplified to include a range of indicators drawn from the Monitoring Strategy and provide supporting text.	Re-arrangement of existing text and (in the case of Chapter 4) better cross-referencing to show the link between monitoring and policies.	No change required
<i>ST/2 Re-Using Previously Developed Land and Buildings</i>		
Add a new paragraph to Policy NE/6 after paragraph 4: "Previously Developed Land will not be considered to be devoid of biodiversity. The re-use of such sites must be undertaken carefully with regard to existing features of biodiversity interest. Development proposals will be expected to include measures that maintain and enhance important features whilst incorporating them within any development of the site."	Recognises potential biodiversity value of waste land which may have been partially colonised, or other land only recently in disuse which may contain important features. It might be helpful to refer specifically to retention of trees and hedgerows provided this does not divert attention from the wider range of assets that need to be conserved. Requires a more positive score in the detailed assessment, but the change was not considered to be sufficiently important to warrant mention in section 6.2 of the main report, though it is clearly an improvement.	Policy scoring against objective 2.2 (protecting characteristics species, etc.) changed from '~' (neutral) to '+'. It is not possible to be more positive without knowing the number of sites to which this would occur.
Amend Figure 1 by taking the mid-point number for those housing figures presented as a range in the original.	Editorial clarification.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Revise paragraph 2.19 to delete reference to land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road in the sub heading and add the following to the end of the paragraph: "...in accordance with the policy in the Site Specific Policies DPD."	Cross-references a policy assessed separately but does not change policy direction.	No change required
Insert new subheading above paragraph 2.20 "Cambridge North West - between Huntingdon Road and Madingley Road" and revise the paragraph to read: "Land will also be removed from the Green Belt NORTH WEST of the City between Huntingdon Road and Madingley Road which crosses the City and South Cambridgeshire district boundary. A revised Green Belt will ensure that the expanded City does not coalesce with Girton village. That part of this land which is removed from the Green Belt will be reserved predominantly for development for Colleges and other University-related uses including housing for University employees [but] AND THE STRUCTURE PLAN MAKES CLEAR IT will [not be available] ONLY BE BROUGHT FORWARD for development [until] WHEN the University can show A CLEAR NEED FOR THE LAND TO BE RELEASED. THE COUNCIL CONSIDERS THAT IN THE INTERESTS OF CAREFUL HUSBANDRY OF THIS AREA WHERE LAND IS BEING RELEASED FROM THE GREEN BELT ON AN EXCEPTIONAL BASIS IN VIEW OF THE PARTICULAR NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY, THIS INCLUDES THE TEST that there is no other suitable University or College land or building available elsewhere in the City."	Changes are procedural and clarify the conditions under which this land can be re-developed and does not change the impact of the policy. Moreover the change makes it clearer that the Structure Plan has primacy on this matter.	No change required
Add the following to the end of paragraph 2.21: "... prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council."	Editorial / procedural clarification	No change required
Insert new policy and supporting text into the Site Specific Policies DPD to read: "POLICY SP/x North West Cambridge: Huntingdon Road to Histon Road - Countryside Recreation, Access and Landscape Improvements	<i>This change cross-refers to a new policy in a separate DPD and its implications are reviewed later in this summary.</i>	

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Rural Settlement Policy		
Update Figure 3 to reflect the consequential changes of allocating Bayer Cropscience Hauxton site for mixed use development.	Editorial change reflecting a new site allocation which is assessed separately in the Site Specific Allocations DPD	No change required
ST/5 Group Villages		
Delete the word "redundant" from the last paragraph.	Editorial change which does not affect the policy	No change required
Reclassify Bar Hill as a Minor Rural Centre, under Policy ST5.	Change reflects extensive objection to classifying Bar Hill as a Rural Growth Centre on various grounds including: access limitations and the impact of traffic and congestion on the adjacent A14; recent loss of key services (post office) and poor public transport service; the impact of growth on keeping pedestrian and traffic areas apart, and so on. It is also cited that the village did not meet 2 of the 4 primary criteria to qualify for Rural Centre status. In the light of this information the change appears consistent with the aim of focusing growth on those villages that are best equipped to accommodate it. Our concern is that this could increase housing pressure on the remaining Rural Centres however the Council have advised us this will not be necessary and that the impact on housing supply will be negligible. We have not been able to corroborate the former independently.	Not possible to identify appropriate changes, however the summary text of the assessment of policy ST/3 on Rural Centres has been amended to make the points in the cell to the left.
ST/6 Infill Villages		
Amend proposals map, to show Weston Green as part of the Weston Colville inset number.	Cartographic change only	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<i>ST/7 Phasing of Housing Land</i>		
Amend first sentence to read: "Urban extensions to Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe will be phased to ensure a continuous supply of housing land throughout the plan period, to minimise the duration of the disruption of the development process and to concentrate resources on a limited number of sites at any point in time to best deliver sustainable developments."	Makes clearer the dual role of phasing in maintaining housing supply and in controlling impacts of development on surroundings. Requires minor adjustment of scoring against certain objectives but is not sufficiently large to warrant major changes.	Scoring against objectives 4.1 (emissions / pollutants) and 5.1 (health) made positive (from neutral).
Include new chapter 3 Phasing and Delivery, to include a housing trajectory.	Editorial change adding supporting information but does not alter policy.	No change required
<i>ST/8 Plan, Monitor, Manage</i>		
Include relevant elements of the Monitoring Strategy, including targets and indicators, in each DPD.	Editorial change to clarify role of monitoring	No change required
Amend first sentence of paragraph 2.46 to read: "In order to assess the effectiveness of the policies in the delivery of development and protection of the environment, it is important that continuous monitoring and review of policies in the LDF is undertaken."	Establishes clearer link to LDF monitoring in managing delivery of housing and infrastructure. The change is not considered sufficient to warrant an adjustment of assessment scores but is useful clarification.	No change required
<i>Chapter 3: Development Principles</i>		
<i>Objectives</i>		
Amend Objective DP/e to read: "To ensure that major new developments create distinctive, sustainable and healthy environments that meet the needs of residents and users and contribute towards the creation of vibrant socially inclusive communities."	Minor wording change consistent with one of the seven generic LDF objectives. Does not affect the assessment which assumes this.	No change required
Include new Monitoring Chapters in each DPD to include relevant indicators drawn from the Monitoring Strategy.	Editorial change needed to demonstrate links between the DPD and LDF Monitoring.	No change required
<i>DP/1 Sustainable Development</i>		
Amend criteria 13 to read: "Contribute to the creation of mixed and socially inclusive communities and provide for the health, education, recreation, community services and facilities, and social needs of all sections of the community."	As for the previous amendment.	No change required
Delete the word "labour" from paragraph 2.	Specific reason for change is not evident but it is so small it does not materially affect the assessment.	No change required
Add to the end of paragraph 3.4: "It also	A slightly oblique reference	Assessment against the

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
includes references to key sustainability issues of building methods and materials, which will be part of the overall consideration of the development proposal, but are not directly related to the planning system."	which appears to ensure it is clear the planning system will be used to its full scope to encourage adoption of sustainable construction techniques while leaving the specific solutions to developers.	relevant objectives was reviewed – the procedural nature of the change was not considered sufficient to warrant a change to the scores.
Amend criteria 2 to read: "Minimise the need to travel and reduce car dependency, by locating development in areas which are (or are capable of being) highly accessible by public transport, community transport, cycle and on foot, by providing a permeable development that has an appropriate level of public transport in accordance with TR/1, and direct pedestrian and cycling routes to services and facilities.	Minor change to qualitative criteria. It is assumed sites "capable of being" conveniently located are those where there is scope to improve public transport and other links by external funding and/or S.106 contributions, and that other policies (notably TR/3 provide a delivery mechanism.	Assessment of performance against objective 6.1 (access) was considered too weak and increased to '++', and that against 5.1 (health) improved also. These changes were reflected in minor editorial changes to the text in section 6.2 of the main report and in the Appendices.
Amend criteria 6 to read: "Minimise use of energy and resources, both during construction and once implemented, through energy efficient design and materials, siting and orientation of buildings in accordance with Policy NE/1."	We understand the change removes requirements that lie beyond the scope of the planning system to prescribe. As such this does not affect the assessment.	No change required
Amend criteria 8 to read: "Incorporate water conservation measures in accordance with Policy NE/15."	Improves cross-referencing assumed in the assessment.	No change required
Amend criteria 18 to read: "Conserve and enhance cultural heritage, including listed buildings, conservation areas, historic landscapes, ancient monuments and archaeological interest, in accordance with policies CH/3, CH/5, CH/1 and CH/2."	As above, clarifies a dependency between policies that was assumed to exist in the assessment.	No change required
Add a new paragraph after paragraph 3.6: " Guidance on the preparation of a Health Impact Assessment can be found in the Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document.	External document reference.	No change required
Amend first sentence of paragraph 3.5 to read: "All planning applications for major development are required to submit a Sustainability Appraisal and a Health Impact Statement (HIA) to demonstrate that they have addressed sustainability issues, including impact on health, in their development proposals."	Clearly consistent, and original assessment scores the policy positively for including HIA. We suggest that the policy wording should refer to the definition of "major development" in the same way as TR/3. However this does raise the issue of what forms of assessment are appropriate for sites just under the threshold, and may suggest it is	Cumulative effect of changes to this policy resulted in scoring against objective 5.1 (health) to be more positive. This was reflected in section 6.2 of the main report and the Appendices.

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	disadvantageous to specify one.	
Engage the South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust in the development of the Sustainable Communities Checklist.	Procedural issue.	No change required
DP/2 Design of New Development		
Amend criteria 1 of Policy DP/2 to read: "Preserve or enhance the character of the local area, having regard to the Landscape Character Area within which it is located in accordance with Policy NE/3, and be acceptable in terms of visual impact."	Minor wording change which does not affect impacts or assessment	No change required
Amend DP2 (5) to include bridleways.	Response to representation. No significant change	No change required
Amend Policy DP/2 (d): Existing accesses for pedestrians, cyclists, EQUESTRIANS, and vehicles.	As above.	No change required
Add after 2 nd sentence of paragraph 3.8: 'Development at higher densities may require more innovative design to incorporate off-street car parking, for example, through integrating garages within the footprint of dwellings or underground parking.'	Provides further details on design principles.	No change required
Add a new sentence to the end of paragraph 10.11 as follows: "Cambridgeshire County Council's 'Public Rights of Way - A Guide for Planners & Developers' offers guidance and advice on how adverse impacts of development on Public Rights of Way can be avoided, and how opportunities for enhancing the path network can be pursued.	Documentary reference.	No change required
Change "accessibility" to read "accessible".	Typo. correction.	No change required
DP/3 Development Criteria		
Amend last sentence of paragraph 3.13 to read: "To avoid an overly lengthy and complex policy, many of the criteria cross-refer to other policies in the Plan, which provide the full detail."	Editorial clarification.	No change required
DP/4 Infrastructure & New Development		
Add additional point to the list in Policy DP/4. 'PRESERVATION OR ENHANCEMENT OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OR TOWNSCAPE.'	It is assumed the Council's right to seek obligations will continue to be governed by the five standard tests (proximity, etc).	Scoring against objective 3.1 (historic environment) changed to positive ('+').
Amend 3 rd paragraph of policy DP/4: 'DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF	Interpreted as an editorial clarification.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
THE SERVICES AND FACILITIES, contributions may also be required to meet [running] MAINTENANCE AND / OR OPERATING costs EITHER AS PUMP PRIMING OR IN PERPETUITY, [of services and facilities] provided through an obligation .'		
Amend the second sentence of paragraph 3.15 to read: "In such cases planning obligations will be required, in accordance with Circular 05/2005 Planning Obligations, to make the necessary improvements, provide new facilities, or secure compensatory provision for any loss or damage created."	Consistent with the Council's rights under the planning system and with the 2 nd paragraph of the assessed policy.	No change required
Amend 1st paragraph 2nd sentence of Policy DP/4: 'The nature, scale AND PHASING of any planning obligations sought will be related to the form of the development and its potential impact upon the surrounding area.'	Editorial clarification.	No change required
Amend bullet point 4 of Policy DP/4: 'Public open space, SPORT AND recreation FACILITIES (including strategic open space)'	Change is consistent with those made in the Services & Facilities section.	No change required
Add to bullet point 2 of policy DP/4: 'Education (INCLUDING NURSERY AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE)'	Amplifies scope of policy. Does not fundamentally affect the positive nature of the assessment.	No change required
Amend policy DP/5 bullet point 5: 'IMPROVEMENTS (INCLUDING infrastructure) for pedestrians, cyclists, EQUESTRIANS, highways, and public and community transport.'	Consistent with other (previous) changes assessed as having no effect on the scoring.	No change required
Amend bullet point 6 of policy DP/4: 'Other community facilities (e.g. community centres, youth facilities, library services, SOCIAL CARE, AND THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES)'	We assume these additional requirements fall within what it is reasonable to seek through contributions for infrastructure resulting from new development.	Scoring is already strongly positive and these extra items provide little scope for change.
<i>DP/5 Cumulative Development</i>		
Amend criteria 1 read: "Forms part of a larger site where there would be a requirement for infrastructure provision if developed as a whole."	Editorial clarification that does not affect the assessment.	No change required
<i>DP/6 Construction Methods</i>		
Amend the first sentence of paragraph 2: "Any haul roads must be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and developers must employ an agreed methodology for	Change results in a less prescriptive policy, however this appears to reflect various representations suggesting that it	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
haul roads where they cross public rights of way".	should be restricted to matters relevant to spatial policy. This being the case, and assuming other policies and mechanisms such as a Considerate Contractors Scheme exist, it was not evident that any of the relevant scores against key objectives should be changed.	
Amend second sentence of second paragraph to read: "They must be located, designed and landscaped (where appropriate) in such a way as to avoid any noise, smell, dust, visual or other adverse impact on residents and businesses." Add new sentence to the end of paragraph 3.21: "In some instances, it will be appropriate for haul roads to further mitigate their impact through landscaping, for example, in locations where the duration and scale of development is extensive, such as at the major development locations."	Repositions existing material. Landscaping assumed to a certain extent within the original assessment and the change is not sufficient to warrant altering the scoring.	No change required
Amend criteria 2 to read: "Prepare a 'Resource Re-use and Recycling Scheme' to cover all waste arising during construction."	Assessment already scores policy strongly for support for recycling.	No change required
Delete the last sentence of policy DP/6 which currently reads: "Adequate provision will need to be made for the storage of fuel and vehicles in a way that minimises risk of pollution to surface water or aquifers."	Appears to be a minor issue although the need to prevent water contamination generally from site activities remains an issue.	No change required
<u>Add paragraph before 3.18:</u> "The impact on existing residents of developing the major sites will be minimised by requiring construction traffic for development at Northstowe, Cambridge East, Cambridge Southern Fringe, Cambridge North West, Cambridge Northern Fringe and Cambourne to be routed to avoid roads passing through villages."	Clarifies intent of policy although this was assumed in the original assessment	Performance against certain objectives reviewed and that against 4.1 (reduce emissions and pollutants) was improved. This change was also reflected in section 6.2 and scoring in Appendix 4.
DP/7 Urban Frameworks		
Delete Policy DP/7. Add a new policy after Policy ST/2 as follows: "POLICY ST/3 Edge of Cambridge The following sites are included within Urban Frameworks: - Land at Cherry Hinton - Cambridge Northern Fringe - Cambridge Airport / North Works - Land west of Trumpington Road Development and	These changes transpose statements in supporting text into a new policy (located in the Strategy section), adding the site west of Trumpington Road which forms the core of the mixed use development planned in the western half of the Cambridge	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>redevelopment without any limit on individual scheme size will be permitted within the urban framework provided adequate services, facilities and infrastructure are available or can be made available as a result of the development." Move the text at paragraphs 3.22 - 3.24 to follow the new policy.</p>	<p>Southern Fringe AAP. These changes reposition material but do not fundamentally affect the nature of what the DPD (and the CSF AAP) is seeking. We do not consider this affects the assessments, and that the existing assessment for DP/7 applies in full to the new ST/3 policy.</p>	
<p>DP/8 Village Frameworks</p>		
<p>Amend heading before Policy DP/8 to read: "DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORKS". Amend Policy DP/8 to read: "POLICY DP/8 Development Frameworks Outside urban and village frameworks, only development for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, outdoor recreation and other uses which need to be located in the countryside will be permitted." 1. Retention of the site in its present state does not form an essential part of the local character; and 2. Development would be sensitive to the character of the location, local features of landscape, ecological or historic importance, and the amenities of neighbours; and 3. There is the necessary infrastructure capacity to support the development; and 4. Development would not result in the loss of local employment, service, or facility [where there is no alternative available in the village], protected by Policies ET/7: Loss of Rural Employment to Non-Employment Uses, SF/1: Protection of Village Services and Facilities and SF/11: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas. Amend first sentence of paragraph 3.25 to read: "the development frameworks define where policies for the built-up areas of settlements give way to policies for the countryside." Amend first two sentences of paragraph 3.27 to read: "Property boundaries shown on the OS map have been taken into account in defining frameworks. However, since there are many large gardens on the edge of settlements the framework boundaries sometimes cut across such gardens,</p>	<p>These changes are minor rewording of the existing text, and the final two points clarify issues already suggested by the text. We do not consider this affects the nature of the assessment.</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
especially (but not solely) if parts of those gardens relate more to the surrounding countryside than they do the built-up areas."		
Amend the village framework of Melbourn to follow the outside of the building at the northern most end of the Science Park.	Definition of individual frameworks is outside the scope of the SA.	No change required
Amend DP/8 point 4: 'Development would not result in the loss of local employment, service, or facility [where there is no alternative available in the village,] protected by Policies ET/7: Loss of Rural Employment to Non-Employment Uses, SF/1: Protection of Village Services and Facilities and SF/11: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas.'	Clarifies cross-references to policies in this and other DPDs, which were assumed / anticipated by the original assessment.	No change required

Chapter 4: Green Belt

GB/1 Green Belt Boundaries

Amend heading before Policy GB/1 to read as follows: "DEVELOPMENT IN THE GREEN BELT" Amend Policy GB/1 to read as follows: "There is a presumption against inappropriate development ¹ in the Cambridge Green Belt as defined on the Proposals Map. NOTE: 1 Inappropriate development is defined in section 3 of PPG2 Green Belt." Move paragraphs 4.8 and 4.9 to follow paragraph 4.7. Amend first sentence of paragraph 4.8 to read: "The main purpose of the Green Belt is to keep land open by placing a permanent and severe restriction on inappropriate development; therefore most types of development can only be permitted in exceptional circumstances, in accordance with PPG2."	Changes are consistent with national planning guidance in PPG2 and do nothing to alter the intended impact of the policy or the controls it imposes.	No change required
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GB/2 Development in the Green Belt

Delete Policy GB/2 and remainder of the supporting text - paragraphs 4.10 to 4.15.	Impact of change assessed in terms of replacement text (see below).	No change required
Revisit the Green Belt boundary around Willingham	We understand the change affects newly proposed Green Belt land and will not result in a net loss of such land.	No change required
Create new Policy GB/2 to read: POLICY GB/2 Mitigating the Impact of Development in the Green Belt Any development considered appropriate	GB/1 provides the principal control using conditions defined in national guidance. This policy provides an additional safety net	New policy re-assessed in full (original assessment is retained to provide an audit trail). Minor (positive) adjustment of

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>within the Green Belt must be located and designed so that it does not have an adverse effect on the rural character and openness of the Green Belt. Where development is permitted, landscaping conditions, together with a requirement that any planting is adequately maintained, will be attached to any planning permission in order to ensure that the impact on the Green Belt is mitigated. Move Paragraphs 4.26 and 4.27 to follow paragraph 4.16.</p>	<p>to mitigate visual / character impacts of appropriate development. It therefore goes a little further than the policy it replaces. Revisions prevent the policy repeating guidance in PPG2. The revised policy also replaces the revised GB/3 which placed controls on development design and layout which was changed for the same reason.</p>	<p>assessment of significant impacts.</p>
<p>GB/3 Location & Design of Development</p>		
<p>Create new Policy GB/3 to read: POLICY GB/3 Mitigating the Impact of Development adjoining the Green Belt Where development proposals are in the vicinity of the Green Belt, account will be taken of any adverse impact on the Green Belt. Development on the edges of settlements which are surrounded by the Green Belt must include careful landscaping and design measures of a high quality in order to protect the purposes of the Green Belt. Delete Policies GB/3, GB/4 and GB/7. Move paragraph 4.28 to follow paragraph 4.24.</p>	<p>Essentially the equivalent to GB/2 but applying the controls to an area around the Green Belt. The implications are largely the same as for GB/2 although it would be helpful if there was some indication of how far this policy would apply away from the edge of the Green Belt. However GB/3 now subsumes the role of GB/7 in encouraging landscaping and planting not only for visual impact mitigation but for habitat creation. The changes to the supporting text ensure this dual role is retained, however we feel it would be constructive if the policy made clear a positive outcome is intended.</p>	<p>As above, although there was no change in scoring pattern or intensity.</p>
<p>GB/4 Major Developed Sites</p>		
<p>Remove the Green Belt designation from the Spicers site at Sawston and show it as white land on the Proposals Map.</p>	<p>Responds to an objection that the site is long-established and does not fulfil the function of the Green Belt due to its current, continuing use. This appears consistent since the other named sites have more of a parkland character. We assume that this change will not result in unsympathetic development following the change in status, and the policy GB/3 and other Development Control principles would be used to limit the effects of development.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>"There being a greater impact than the existing development on the openness of</p>	<p>Clarificatory change. Implicit in assessment.</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
the Green Belt."		
GB/5 Recreation in the Green Belt		
Amend first sentence of Policy GB/6 to read: "Proposals for the use of the Green Belt for enhanced opportunities for access to the open countryside and which provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, appropriate to the Green Belt, will be encouraged where it will not harm the objectives of the Green Belt."	Change appears to reflect an objection citing PPG2 which allows for all forms of appropriate recreation. It is not evident the change significantly affects the assessment given that other policies will control its impacts, and given the original assessment strongly supports the relevant objectives.	No change required
Delete the last sentence of Policy GB/6.	Change removes specific reference to country parks and public rights of way as a result of objections that the policy is too prescriptive, does not define how these facilities will be delivered, and because their delivery is addressed by policies in other DPDs and AAPs.	Assessment against objectives 2.3 (wild places) and 5.3 (open space) were reviewed. It was considered that the change does not prevent delivery of country parks, etc. and that the underlying intention of the policy has not changed materially. A reduction in the scoring of 2.3 from '+++' to '++' in this respect was considered but rejected for the reason given above. Moreover the intention of the wording removed from the policy itself is restated in the change below.
Amend Paragraph 4.22 to read: " The Green Belt has a positive role to play in providing opportunities for access to the countryside for the urban population and it is essential that the residents of new developments have direct and easy access by foot, cycle or horseback to open countryside for recreation. Much of the Green Belt consists of large arable fields and there are few woods, pastures or other areas of semi-natural vegetation, which limits the opportunities for public access and recreation.."	Restates the intention to seek provision (or improvement ?) of public rights of way and Strategic Open Space in conjunction with new development around Cambridge. The change essentially balances the text removed from the policy itself.	No change required
GB/7 Improvements to Landscape & Biodiversity		
Delete Policy GB/7.	<i>Relevant comments are indicated above against the new policy GB/3.</i>	
Chapter 5: Housing		
HG/1 Housing Density		
Delete GQPT from Glossary. Amend reference to GQPT to refer to "good local services", and add a definition in Glossary (using the definition in the Local Transport Plan).	Editorial change providing for consistency with other planning documents.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
HG/2 Housing Mix		
Add to end of HG/2: ' A proportion of new dwellings should be designed to lifetime mobility standards.'	Additional design requirement which addresses an aspect of inequality. As the policy change does not specify the level of provision, only a general requirement, it is not possible to assess further its impact or deliverability. However the existing policy is already scored strongly against the appropriate objective (6.2).	No change required
Add new paragraphs after 5.7: ' For new homes to meet the needs of current and future residents, it is important that they are designed to a high quality and create an attractive environment that functions well, where people want to live, which meets their needs, and which creates a sense of place where community identity can develop. A key element in ensuring that new homes meet local needs is providing homes which are adaptable to the changing needs of most households.	Change addresses supporting text rather than the policy itself and is aspirational insofar as the detail on how this will be delivered will be addressed in LDDs to be produced subsequently.	Slight improvement in the mark against objective 3.3 ("places that work well")

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>Add new paragraphs after 5.7: Lifetime mobility standards for dwellings have been developed by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation to provide dwellings that cater for the needs of residents throughout their lifetime, including the possibility of impaired mobility. These standards exceed the requirements of the Building Regulations. The 2001 Census shows that 13.3% of the population of South Cambridgeshire falls into the category of “with limiting long-term illness”. The Housing Needs Survey 2002 identifies 2.9% of all households as containing a frail elderly person and 4.5% as having a person with a physical disability, giving a total of 7.4%. The Census figure includes people without mobility problems whilst the HNS is based on a sample and may not be as comprehensive as the Census. On this basis, approximately 10% of the population have mobility difficulties and homes designed to lifetime standards would cater for their needs as both residents and visitors. Increasing the number of lifetime homes will increase the opportunities for people to find a home that meets their needs or not to have to move if their circumstances change. Affordable housing is already providing a proportion of lifetime homes. The Council will encourage developers to include a proportion of homes designed to this standard with the objective of achieving, overall, 10% of all new market homes in the Borough to this standard.</p>	<p>Comments as for the first change to this policy as listed above. This material explains and justifies the change.</p>	<p>No change required (addressed by previous comment)</p>
<p>HG/3 Affordable Housing</p>		
<p>Add the following footnote to Policy ET/2: "Employment developments to which this policy will apply are: - B1(a) Offices. - B1(b) High tech and related industries, and services concerned mainly with commercial research and development. - C2 Hospitals, including healthcare teaching and research. - D1 educational uses and associated sui-generis research institutes and academic research institutes."</p>	<p><i>Change refers to the Economic & Tourism section (below) and its implications are reviewed there.</i></p>	
<p>Add definition of Local Needs to the</p>	<p>Editorial changes</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Glossary: "The definition varies depending on the circumstances in which it is used. Where talking about types of housing or employment provision in the district it will often relate to the needs of the wider Cambridge area. Where talking about local needs as identified through the Housing Needs Survey it refers specifically to the needs of the district. With regard to exceptions sites for affordable housing it refers to the needs of the village / parish."		
Add the following as the start of para. 5.14: "Affordable housing should be of a high quality and integrated with market housing."	Minor editorial clarification.	No change required
Amend any incorrect references to supporting documents in the LDF and ensure a complete list is incorporated into the list of supporting documents.	Editorial changes	No change required
<i>HG/6 Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside</i>		
Amend criterion 5 to read: "The dwelling is of permanent design and construction." Amend 2nd paragraph to read: "In exceptional circumstances material considerations may justify an exception to criteria (2) and (3), for example, dwellings with a very small original footprint which do not meet modern living standards."	Adjusts criterion 5 to reflect an objection from GO-East based on case law. It is not possible to assess the exceptions proposed in the second revision.	Scores were briefly reviewed and it was not considered necessary to adjust them.
Amend 3 rd paragraph of Policy HG/6: 'Large extensions to dwellings which are the subject of an agricultural OCCUPANCY condition are not likely to be acceptable unless it can be demonstrated that the resultant accommodation can be supported by the viability of the holding and that its value would not be such as to be out of reach of workers employed in agriculture FORESTRY OR A RURAL ENTERPRISE.'	Change to provide further clarification.	No change required
<i>HG/7 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside</i>		
Add the following before the last sentence of paragraph 5.31: "The District Council may control the further expansion of replacement dwellings by the use of planning conditions to remove the rights under the General Permitted Development Order."	Primarily a procedural consideration. Not evident that it changes the effect of the policy in sustainability terms.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<i>HG/8 Conversion of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use</i>		
<p>Amend the 4th paragraph of Policy HG/8 to read: "Development must be in scale with the rural location. Residential uses must be located close to local services and facilities, and in an accessible location with a choice of means of travel, including non-car modes. The cumulative impact of the conversion of a number of buildings on adjoining sites or the local area will also be considered." Add a new paragraph after paragraph 5.32: "Residential conversion, particularly on a large scale involving several residential units, will only be appropriate in locations close to local service centres such as Cambridge, the market towns and larger villages, including Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres. Development must also be in a location with, or capable of providing, a sufficient standard of accessibility to offer an appropriate choice of travel by non-car modes, in accordance with Policy TR/1."</p>	<p>In principle the changes are clarifications which are clearly consistent with other spatial policies reflecting PPS1, PPG3, PPG13, etc., and the Council's own policies supporting / encouraging sustainable transport. The change appears to have removed the requirement that change only occurs close to larger settlements which would have limited the area where it would be permitted. These changes suggest a little more flexibility which should be beneficial while recognising that other clauses in this policy will continue to control it, and that the pattern of services and facilities in rural areas will still restrict the number of locations where re-development is appropriate.</p>	<p>Assessment was reviewed in full and indicated little scope for amendment. However it was felt that the neutral score against objective 6.1 failed to acknowledge the purpose of the policy and this has been changed to a qualified positive assessment ('+') reflecting the comments at left, which have also been added to the assessment.</p>
<i>HG/9 Dwelling to Support a Rural-Based Enterprise</i>		
<p>Amend Policy HG/9 as follows: Delete "exceptionally" from 1st paragraph. Amend second to last paragraph to read: "Where a new dwelling is permitted, this will be the subject of a condition ensuring the occupation will be limited to a person solely or mainly working, or last working in the locality in agriculture, forestry or a rural enterprise, or a surviving partner of such a person, and to any resident dependents."</p>	<p>Removal of 'exceptionally' and applicability to a range of forms of rural enterprise appear logically consistent with intention of policy and this and the other change do not appear to affect its assessment (which is difficult to assess without specific examples).</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Amend 4th policy paragraph of HG/9:- 'Planning permission will not be granted for dwellings in the countryside for the on-site security of horses, stabling and ancillary uses unless the site lies outside the Green Belt and the District Council is satisfied that the applicant has met all the tests set out above.—Dwellings associated with the keeping of horses are an inappropriate form of development in the countryside. Where the future need for accommodation is anticipated, stables should be located close to an existing dwelling, or suitable</p>	<p>To clarify how policy relates to horsiculture.</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
building capable of conversion to such use. Dwellings for horse enterprises will be considered in accordance with the above tests.'		
Amend 1st sentence of the last paragraph to read: "The relaxation of an occupancy condition will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the dwelling is no longer required by the unit or those working, or last working, in the locality in agriculture, forestry or a rural enterprise, or a surviving partner of such a person, and to any resident dependents."	Consistent with other policy on change of use of rural buildings.	No change required
Add to paragraph 5.39 after 1st sentence: 'It is not considered that the security of horses justifies the provision of a dwelling and there are other methods of providing site security.'	As above.	No change required
Delete paragraph 5.40.	As above.	No change required
Amend paragraph 5.41: 'Policy HG/9 will also apply to development proposals associated with studs in the District WHERE THEY COMPRISE A RURAL ENTERPRISE.'	As above. It is assumed that existing enterprises provide better scope to provide facilities within the criteria set out in the policy as it will already comprise structures which could be extended on change use.	No change required
Amend 5.42 to read: 'A Supplementary Planning Document will be prepared for dwellings ASSOCIATED WITH RURAL ENTERPRISES and for dwellings associated with horiculture. '	Editorial change.	No change required
Define Rural Enterprise in the Glossary: "An enterprise where a countryside location is necessary and acceptable, which contributes to the rural economy, and / or promotes recreation in and the enjoyment of the countryside. Examples may include types of farm diversification, recreation and tourism."	Editorial change.	No change required
Chapter 6: Economy & Tourism		
Objectives		
Include in annual monitoring report and Monitoring Strategy indicators measuring job growth and comparison to working population.	Cross reference to link between LDF and monitoring programme	No change required
ET/1 Limitations on the Occupancy of New Premises		
Amend Policy ET/1 point 2 to 'high technology and related industries AND SERVICES...'	Minor clarification of scope. Potentially broadens the number of situations in which policy	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	would apply but it is not evident this would affect the assessment	
ET/2 Meeting Housing Needs from Employment Development		
Add the following footnote to Policy ET/2: "Employment developments to which this policy will apply are: - B1(a) Offices. - B1(b) High tech and related industries, and services concerned mainly with commercial research and development. - C2 Hospitals, including healthcare teaching and research. - D1 educational uses and associated sui-generis research institutes and academic research institutes."	Nature of land usage classes was inferred from existing policy wording (although C2 was not anticipated, though this does not affect the assessment).	No change required
ET/3 Promotion of Clusters		
ET/3 (7) – delete "high technology"	Slight change to the definition of clusters. The change makes the range of permitted uses more prescriptive and specific but this does not have any impact on the assessment.	No change required
Amend paragraph 6.8 'a cluster is a group of independent ORGANISATIONS OR companies....	Minor editorial change that appears consistent with the type of body likely to occupy the listed land use classes.	No change required
ET/4 Development in Established Employment Areas		
Amend 1st and last paragraphs of policy ET/4: " In defined Established Employment Areas In The Countryside, redevelopment of existing buildings, and appropriate [infill] development for employment use may be permitted. [Infilling is defined as filling small gaps between built development. Cumulative impact of proposals will be considered.] Permission will be refused where there would be a negative impact on surrounding countryside, or landscape character area. Developments will be subject to other policies in the plan, in particular policy ET/6 on the expansion of existing firms. Amend paragraph 6.11: Within these areas, appropriate [infill] DEVELOPMENT and redevelopment will be permitted, subject to consideration of land supply across the District, and other policy concerns. This will enable more efficient use of the sites, and allow them to be adapted for the needs of existing and future users."	Clarifies conditions under which development would be permitted and improves performance against the conservation objectives. Ideally the amendment could also include biodiversity impacts, which are more likely in such locations. Cross-references to the controlling effect of other plan policies reflect observations in the original assessments.	Scoring against objective 3.2 (character impacts) changed from neutral to positive and comments at left about biodiversity impacts are also noted. Potential (positive) impact on objective 3.3 is also noted
Replace name 'Vantico South of	Editorial clarification	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Duxford', with 'Land at Hinxtion Road, South of Duxford'.		
Amend boundary of Established Employment Area south of Duxford, to include existing buildings and sidings, but not additional areas of undeveloped land.	Not evident that the change can be addressed meaningfully in the assessment, though it appears to prevent undeveloped land within the existing Green Belt being included in the envelope where further development would be permitted. In that respect it is marginally more sustainable.	No change required
ET/5 New Employment Development		
Amend policy ET/5 "New Employment Development in Villages" to read: "Planning permission will be granted at an appropriate scale for new small-scale employment in the B1 - B8 Use Classes provided that the development would contribute to a greater range of local employment opportunities, or facilitate cluster development within village frameworks and on previously developed sites adjoining or very close to village frameworks. Small scale employment development in villages is defined as employing no more than 25 people as follows: 1. Offices B1(a): 400 sq.m. 2. High tech/R&D (B1b): 725 sq.m. 3. Light industry (B1c): 800 sq.m. 4. General industry (B2-B7): 850 sq.m. 5. Warehousing (B8): 1250 sq.m."	Change responds to an objection seeking thresholds based on floorspace rather than jobs, as this will vary with usage classes. The thresholds are assumed to be an appropriate clarification although it is not evident how they have been derived. Using jobs as a proxy for impacts on traffic, etc. is understandable, however the thresholds allow for larger areas of warehousing and this could mean a facility which delivers relatively few jobs has a substantial visual impact. It is not evident how this issue would be addressed although we assume there is scope to use other Development Control DPD policies to prevent this outcome.	Original assessment proposed specifying thresholds and this has been addressed, however the concerns at left suggest the '?' score should be retained. Text was added to the assessment and its summary to reflect the comments at the left.
Amend policy ET/5: 'Within URBAN FRAMEWORKS, INCLUDING Northstowe and Cambridge East, PLANNING PERMISSION WILL BE GRANTED FOR APPROPRIATE EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT. Within ALL village frameworks, or previously developed sites next to or very close to village frameworks of Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, planning permission will be granted for new small-scale employment development in the B1 - B8 Use Classes provided that the development would contribute to a greater range of local employment opportunities, or facilitate cluster development.'	Appears to be a minor clarification as a result of the revision above but which is consistent with the original policy.	No change required
Amend paragraph 6.16 to read: "Small scale is defined as the employment of up	This change appears to revert to the original job-based threshold	No change to assessment apart from that mentioned above for

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
to 25 people. The actual scale of new employment which would be appropriate in any village will be determined having regard to the size of each village and the amount of locally available employment. 25 jobs is converted into floorspace using the English Partnerships publication 'Employment densities: a simple guide'."	and it is not clear what other controls would be used to prevent (for example) visually unsympathetic development. As both statements apply to development in village frameworks it is not clear when the job-based threshold and when the floor space thresholds would apply.	the first alteration to policy ET/5. Ideally the Council should clarify the point made at left
ET/6 Expansion of Existing Firms		
Add footnote to Policy ET/6. Non-conforming Use - a use which does not conform to the general provisions of the development plan for the area in which it is located, and may have an adverse impact on an area's principal use.	Editorial change / clarification	No change required
ET/7 Loss of Rural Employment to Non-Employment Uses		
Amend Policy ET/7 to read: The conversion, change of use or re-development of existing employment sites to non-employment uses within village frameworks should be resisted unless one of the following criteria is met: 1. It is demonstrated that the site is inappropriate for any employment use to continue having regard to market demand. Applications [for change of use of premises in, or last occupied by, employment use] will need to be accompanied by documentary evidence that the sites are not suitable or capable of being made suitable for continued employment use. Evidence would be required that the property has been adequately marketed for a period of not less than twelve months on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises.or 2. The overall benefit to the community of the proposal outweighs any adverse effect on employment opportunities and the range of available employment land and premises; or 3. The existing use is generating environmental problems such as noise, pollution, or unacceptable levels of traffic.	Change is a rearrangement of text so conditions under which clause 1 would apply are more evident. Functionally the policy is unchanged	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
ET/9 Replacement Buildings in the Countryside		
<p>Amend policy ET/9, including deleting points 1-3: When considering proposals for replacement buildings in the countryside for employment use, any increase in floor area will be strictly controlled, and must be for the benefit of the design, or in order to better integrate the development with its surroundings. [1. The buildings are not makeshift in nature, and are of permanent, substantial construction; 2. It would bring about an environmental improvement in terms of the impact of the development on its surroundings and the landscape; 3. It would result in a more acceptable and sustainable development than might be achieved through conversion.]</p>	<p>Change to order of text which does not alter the intent of the policy.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
ET/10 Farm Diversification		
<p>Amend 1st paragraph of policy ET/10: Well conceived farm diversification schemes [involving uses that need to be located in the countryside], where they are directly related to supporting a working farm will be permitted if...'</p>	<p>Minor editorial / format change</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Amend last paragraph of policy ET/10: Applications must include a farm business plan, to demonstrate how the proposal will support a working farm.' Replace paragraph 6.25 with: 'It is important that diversification proposals are well founded in terms of effectively contributing to the farm business and the rural economy and integrating new activities into the environment and the rural scene. Farmers are therefore required to submit a farm business plan with any planning application for diversification. This should include details of existing farm activities, the need for diversification, details of the proposal and implications of the proposal on, for example, the rural economy and the environment.'</p>	<p>Changes largely concern the procedure for submitting a plan and the justification that the Council expect to see. It is not evident this has improved the policy's impact significantly (though it is a useful clarification).</p>	<p>No change required</p>
Chapter 7: Services & Facilities		
SF/1 Protection of Village Services & Facilities		
<p>Replace with 'good local services', as used in Structure Plan 2003 Policy P8/6.</p>	<p>Location of change is not apparent but does not affect the main impact of the policy and therefore the assessment.</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
SF/2 Retail Hierarchy		
Add to end of paragraph 7.2: 'Policy E9 of Draft Regional Spatial Strategy sets out the regional structure of retail centres. Although it uses a different terminology, it is not incompatible with policy SF/2.'	The change is a response to an objection raised by GO-East, which advised the Council to make clear the incompatibility but which (given the lack of other instruction) suggests the Office is satisfied that this situation does not mean policy fails to support the RSS. It is not clear how this can be reflected in the assessment or what changes are appropriate.	No change required
Move Policy SF/2, and paragraphs 7.2 to 7.5 to the Core Strategy DPD.	Editorial changes reflecting requests of various respondents, including GO-East. It is the Council's role to determine the appropriate structure for the document.	No change required
SF/3 Applications for New Retail Development		
SF/3 (3) change reference to 'Good Quality Public Transport' to 'good local public transport services'.	Editorial change.	No change required
Add to paragraph 7.4: 'However the District Council does not intend that Northstowe should perform a sub-regional shopping role THAT HAS A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ROLE OF CAMBRIDGE'.	Clarification that reflects an assumption made during the original assessment and which was stated more explicitly for that at Cambridge East.	No change required
SF/5 Retailing in Villages		
Amend policy SF/5 as follows: '...will only be permitted where the size and attraction of the shopping development is of a scale appropriate to the FUNCTION AND size of the village.'	Change does not materially affect the assessment of the policy, and it is not clear what purpose the change fulfils. There was a single objection to this policy which proposes the issue is the size and function of the retail development, not of the settlement.	No change made although the interpretation of the objection at left suggests further clarification of this text is necessary.
SF/7 Public Art & New Development		
Amend 3rd sentence of paragraph 7.11: 'Plans and budgets will need to be agreed in association with the District Council's officers prior to planning approval, AT A LEVEL APPROPRIATE TO THE TYPE OF APPLICATION.'	A procedural issue which lies outside the scope of comment by the SA.	No change required
SF/8 Telecommunications		
Delete Policy SF/8 delete paragraphs 7.12 and 7.13 and replace with: 'PPG8: Telecommunications sets out national policy on telecommunications'	Changes respond to points raised by GO-East in terms of the relationship between national policy and local authorities'	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
installations. It includes requirements to consider the design and siting of apparatus and impact on amenity and appearance. It also makes clear that Local planning authorities may reasonably expect applicants for new masts to show evidence that they have explored the possibility of erecting antennas on an existing building, mast or other structure.'	functions on this matter. The rewording does not appear to materially affect the sustainability of the policy, and the removal of the word 'radio' broadens its applicability.	
SF/10 Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope		
Extend the boundary of the Lords Bridge Consultation Area: Within the 'Lords Bridge Consultation Area 2' (defined on the Proposals Map), development proposals for telecommunications and microwave operations that could adversely affect the operation of the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord's Bridge will be subject to consultation with the University of Cambridge, and account will be taken of the risk of interference to the equipment being used at the Observatory. Planning permission will be refused where interference would be caused that could not be overcome by conditions or by the use of planning obligations.	No obvious sustainability implications; change is a precautionary move to ensure interference issues are identified and prevented over an appropriate area.	No change required
SF/11 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas		
Delete point 1 of the policy.	Procedural change resulting from changes to PPG17.	No change required
Modify point 3 of the policy to read: 'The proposed development [is for an outdoor or indoor sports facility] INCLUDES PROVISION FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES of sufficient benefit to RECREATION PROVISION to outweigh the loss.'	As above.	No change required
Add to point 4 of the policy to read: 'An excess of provision IN QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE TERMS is clearly demonstrated....'	Appears to make clearer how applications would be assessed. However the policy is already marked very positively against the key objectives (5.1 – health and 5.3 – open space). At the policy focuses on conserving open space the marking against objective 6.1 (improving facilities) remains unchanged.	No change required
SF/12 Outdoor Playspace, Informal Open Space & New Developments		
Delete paragraph 7.21 and replace with:	Minor wording change detailing	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
'A Recreation and Community Supplementary Planning Document will detail mechanisms for implementation, including costings, and further details on standards for quantity and quality of provision.'	the Council's intention to develop an SPD subsequently.	
Delete 4th Paragraph of policy SF/12 and replace with: 'DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF PROVISION, CONTRIBUTIONS MAY ALSO BE REQUIRED TO MEET MAINTENANCE AND / OR OPERATING COSTS EITHER AS PUMP PRIMING OR IN PERPETUITY, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECREATION AND COMMUNITY SUPPLEMENTARY PLANNING DOCUMENT.'	Change reflects the need for the Council to negotiate appropriate contributions, rather than to impose them mandatorily. This is in line with national planning policy and does not appear to materially affect the potential impact of the policy either adversely or beneficially.	No change required
Add to first paragraph of Policy SF/12 Outdoor Playspace, Informal Open Space, STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE, and New Developments: ALL RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS will be required to contribute towards Outdoor Playing Space (including children's play and formal sports facilities) [and], Informal Open Space, AND STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE to meet the additional need generated by the development in accordance with the standards in Policy SF/11.	Extends the scope of contributions sought, although it suggests the policy title should be changed.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
SF/13 Open Space Standards		
<p>Add to policy SF/13: STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE - 5.1HA PER 1000 PEOPLE Add note to Policy SF/13: STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE IS DEFINED AS: PARKS, GARDENS AND AREAS OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFORMAL RECREATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS, ARE GREATER THAN 25HA IN EXTENT (EXC. WOODLAND* AND OPEN WATER) AND FULFIL FIVE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: -FULFIL STRUCTURE PLAN AND/OR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES - CONTRIBUTE TO LARGE-SCALE PUBLIC ACCESS SCHEMES - CONTAIN A NETWORK OF LINEAR ACCESS ROUTES -PROVIDE FREE AND OPEN ACCESS ACROSS THE SITE -ARE SECURED FOR OR HAVE A RIGHT OF PUBLIC USE IN PERPETUITY -HAVE A STATUS OR AN INTENT TO ALLOW PUBLIC ACCESS -THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES THAT ASSIST PUBLIC ACCESS -MEET LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN TARGETS *GIVEN THE NATURE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND THE LACK OF WOODLAND IN THE COUNTY, PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WOODLAND UNDER 25HA THAT MEETS FIVE OF THE ABOVE CRITERIA AND WHICH LIES WITHIN ENHANCEMENT AREAS WHERE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF WOODLAND EXCEEDS 25HA SHOULD BE INCLUDED AS IT IS STRATEGICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY IMPORTANT.'</p>	<p>Clarification of what is strategic open space (and which is consistent with amendments / additional to other Local Development Documents). Note that the existing assessment is already strongly positive.</p>	<p>Since the changes have more clearly defined the function, provision and location of S.O.S., the scoring against objectives 3.2 (character) and 3.3 (spaces that work well) have been increased from '++' to '+++' making them the same as those for 5.1 (health) and 5.3 (open space). These changes do not materially affect the assessments of significant or cumulative impacts.</p>
<p>Delete paragraph 7.23 and replace with: THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT COUNCILS HAVE DEVELOPED THE CONCEPT OF STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE (SOS). SOS PROVIDES MORE THAN A LOCAL FUNCTION AND SPACES ARE GENERALLY LARGER, MORE VARIED, AND PROVIDE A DIFFERENT VISITOR EXPERIENCE</p>	<p>Clarification of the definition of strategic open space.</p>	<p>No change required (see above)</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
TO URBAN OR VILLAGE OPEN SPACES.		
Delete paragraph 7.24 and replace with: A standard for the provision of sos has also been developed. This will be used to ensure that new developments provide or contribute to appropriate levels of strategic open space. There is currently a shortfall in terms of quality, accessibility and quantity in Cambridgeshire. The standard for strategic open space is 5.1ha of strategic open space per 1000 people. This reflects the level of SOS in 2004 and seeks to ensure that levels of provision per head of population are not reduced as a result of development. SOS should be provided within 5 miles of people's homes and be accessible by means other than just by car. Provision may involve the creation of new sites, or the improvement of existing sites (including access provision). Further specific details on strategic open space will be provided in supplementary planning documents.	As above.	As above
SF/14 The River Cam		
Amend paragraph 7.25: 'Due to the sensitive environment, the need to protect their setting, AND THE ASSOCIATED PUBLIC RIGHTS OF ACCESS, the policy strictly limits further development.'	Makes a subtle but important change to the policy.	Scoring against objectives 3.2 (character) and 5.3 (open space) were upgraded from '+' to '++' and the nature of these changes documented in the summary. They also required changes to Appendices . (As a point of principle it was considered that the banks of the Cam did not count as "wild places" as specified by objective 2.3).

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Amend policy SF/14 The River Cam to read: "The District Council will only permit extensions to the curtilage of existing marinas or boat yards, or new marinas and boat yards if development would not have an adverse impact on the landscape and character of the River Cam corridor."	The original assessment acknowledged the effect of controls on preserving the attraction of this resource and it was not evident that this might have a potential impact on the recreational/tourism sector, as proposed by one objector. However, this issue appears to be addressed by the changes which mean the policy is less specific in where it applies and the controls it places.	Scoring against objective 7.3 (economic vitality) changed from neutral to '+' in recognition of the points at left.

Chapter 8: Natural Environment

NE/1 Energy Efficiency

Amend 1 st sentence of NE/1 to read: Development will be required to demonstrate that it would achieve a high degree of measures to increase the energy efficiency of new and converted buildings, for example through location, layout, orientation, aspect, internal and external design and the use of improved insulation.	Clarifies what can be achieved through the policy. It is assumed insulation reference has been removed as it goes beyond what can be prescribed.	No change required
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NE/2 Renewable Energy

Add the following to the end of criterion 1 of Policy NE/2: "...unless it can be demonstrated that energy generation would be used on-site to meet the needs of a specific end user."	Provides more flexibility in using the energy without the need for additional infrastructure. This can be beneficial since reselling to national providers means that generation sources need to be situated close to a grid connection point, whereas local re-use might make it possible to exploit more sites. It is not possible to assess the impact and the original assessment implicitly considered the possibility of CHP projects even though this was not explicit in the policy or its supporting text.	Original assessment is moderately positive, qualifying it because technology deployment may be focused on new development rather than existing properties. We see no clear case for altering the assessment, although the increased flexibility mentioned at left is acknowledged in a minor change to the assessment summary.
Delete second sentence of paragraph 8.8.	Removes a comment in the original policy which appeared to restrict the size of wind farms on the basis of a presumption rather than a real situation. It is not evident that the change weakens or strengthens the policy, merely that it provides the need for case by case assessment. However the apparent size restriction is	The assessment was reviewed and it was considered that the existing markings and comments adequately reflected the potential impacts. A change to scores or comments could not be justified without evidence suggesting the wording change would have a substantial effect on the deployment of wind

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	reflected in comments against several objectives.	farms in the District, and these points are noted in changes to the assessment summary.
Amend the first sentence of paragraph 8.12 to read: "Electricity generation from renewable sources will be directed into the National Grid where it could help smooth out fluctuations in supply and demand; it would also not require the developments receiving the electricity to be limited to a single energy supply company."	Largely a procedural / management issue which appears outside the scope of the SA, and which is supported by the first amendment shown above.	No change required
NE/5 Countryside Enhancement Areas		
Amend Policy NE/5 to read: "Development within, or closely associated with, Countryside Enhancement Areas will contribute towards schemes for quiet recreation, biodiversity and landscape enhancement." Amend last sentence of paragraph 8.18 to read: "The Biodiversity Strategy, which will be adopted as a Supplementary Planning Document, identifies a number of Countryside Enhancement Areas. Areas have been identified because of their existing, or potential, biodiversity value for a wide range of species and habitats, or because of their proximity to significant habitat and/or access creation projects."	Wording of the first amendment is still unclear and the word "contribute" suggests the Council may seek financial or other provisions in such cases. The second amendment updates the policy to reflect recent progress on this matter and is a procedural change only.	No change required although the policy wording requires clarification.
NOTE: as a result of the re-assessment comments shown below for policies NE/6 to NE/8, the Council agreed to remove the word "unacceptable". The changes shown in the right-hand column have not been made as a result of this further change, however the original review and proposed changes to the document are retained to record the process.		
NE/6 Biodiversity		
Amend second paragraph of Policy NE/6 to read: "The District Council will refuse development that would have an unacceptable adverse significant impact on the population or conservation status of protected species or priority species or habitat unless the impact can be adequately mitigated or compensated for by measures secured by planning conditions or obligations."	Change introduces the word "unacceptable" impact following an objection that this approach is also used in assessing noise impacts, where they are different in nature. We consider this weakens the effectiveness of the policy even though it retains a requirement for effective mitigation. This is a particular issue for NE/6 as it refers specifically to species covered by the strictest conservation designations. It is also applicable to NE/7 and NE/8.	Previously strong support for objectives 2.1 (protected species) and 2.2 (characteristic habitats) have been changed from strongly positive to qualified positive ('(+++)' to reflect this issue. The sections in the main report dealing with these objectives have not been changed pending discussion of this issue with SCDC.

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity Importance		
Amend paragraph of Policy NE/7 to read: "Planning permission will not be given for proposals that may have an unacceptable adverse impact, either directly or indirectly, on a Site of Biodiversity Importance."	As above, although the lower level of conservation importance means this is less of an issue. Nevertheless the third change (to para. 8.34 – see below) illustrates the conservation value of these assets and appears inconsistent with the weakening of this policy by the wording change.	Assessment against objectives 2.1 and 2.2 again adjusted to reflect apparent weakening of the policy in spite of positive comments from several sources.
Amend the Proposals Map to include the latest County Wildlife Sites.	Cartographic improvement	No change required
Amend paragraph 8.34 to read: "PPS9 recognises that Regional or Local Sites have a fundamental role to play in meeting overall national biodiversity targets; contributing to the quality of life and the well-being of the community; and in supporting research and education. In South Cambridgeshire these "County Wildlife Sites" (CWS) are identified by the Wildlife Trust in accordance with published criteria and are marked on the Proposals Map. As the SSSI network is only a representative sample, many CWSs are equivalent ecological value to SSSIs and a majority of CWSs support priority BAP habitats and species. They will be treated as material to the consideration of development proposals. The knowledge of such sites and their condition is always changing and sites may be added and removed from the list. PPS9 also recognises the value provided by networks of natural habitats. They may link sites of biodiversity importance and provide routes or stepping stones for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment. In South Cambridgeshire such networks may include public rights of way, important roadside verges which need to be protected from road improvements or new access points, ponds, moats, marshes and ditches that can be adversely affected by changes in local hydrology, woodlands, copses, pollarded willow and hedgerows, semi-natural	Clearly supportive but expands the rationale without affecting the nature of the positive assessment to date.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>grasslands and disused gravel, chalk or clunch pits. The management of such features is crucial to maintaining the existing biodiversity interest and to assisting further colonisation of habitats by various species."</p>		
<p>Add new paragraph after 8.34: "Public rights of way can often be green corridors in their own right, especially when in open arable countryside. which can be up to Some rights of way can be up to ten metres wide 60 feet wide strips through the countryside, and should consequently be protected for the biodiversity opportunities that they provide. These corridors often co-exist with SSSIs, County Wildlife Sites, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and need to be very carefully managed to balance the complex rights and various statutory protections."</p>	<p>As above.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>NE/8 Natural Areas</p>		
<p>Amend Policy NE/8 to read: "Planning permission will not be granted for development which would have an unacceptable adverse impact on the biodiversity of the Natural Areas shown on Figure 1."</p>	<p>Comments are largely as for NE/6 and NE/7. A particular concern is that the wording change is not offset by any statement about the need for mitigation measures where</p>	<p>Similar amendment of scores and assessment comments to those made for NE/6 and NE/7.</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	impacts are considered to be "acceptable".	
Add the text of Policy NE/8 to the end of Policy NE/6. Move paragraphs 8.35 and 8.36 to follow paragraph 8.26.	Editorial change	No change required
Amend the reasoned justification to refer to, and take account of changes resulting from, PPS9 and Circular 06/2005.	<i>Change duplicates that made for NE/6 and need not be reviewed separately.</i>	
NE/9 Regionally Important Geological / Geomorphological Sites		
Delete Policy NE/9 and paragraph 8.37.	These changes reflect an observation from GO-East that the lack of such sites in the District obviates the need for a policy. As such its removal should not have any sustainability implications. However the final change below appears prudent to enable local geology to be treated in the same manner as archaeological assets, provided there is reasonable evidence to suggest something valuable is located beneath the development site. We must assume that the Council's inclusion of references to geological sites in a revised policy NE/7 will be acceptable to GO-East.	No change required. The original assessment and corresponding elements in Appendices 4, 5 and 6 have been retained to provide an audit trail.
Amend title of Policy NE/7 to read: "Policy NE/7 Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance"		
Amend first sentence of first paragraph to read: "Planning permission will not be given for proposals that may have an adverse impact, either directly or indirectly, on a Site of Biodiversity or Geological Importance."		
Amend first sentence of paragraph 8.27 to read: "Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance are identified on the Proposals Map."		
Move paragraph 8.38 to follow paragraph 8.31.		
Add new paragraph to follow 8.31A: "In considering any development proposal, the District Council will have regard to the need to allow suitable opportunities to study and record exposures and features, and the opportunity to incorporate within the development the preservation of geological features of interest."		
NE/12 Foul Drainage – Alternative Drainage Systems		
Amend first paragraph of policy NE/12 as follows:[Drainage to a public sewer should be provided wherever possible] The development of sites where drainage to a public sewer is not feasible will only be permitted if proposed alternative facilities are considered [in]adequate and would NOT pose an unacceptable risk to the quality or quantity of ground or surface water, pollution of local ditches, watercourses or sites of biodiversity importance. DRAINAGE TO A PUBLIC SEWER SHOULD BE PROVIDED WHEREVER	Changes appear straightforward and clarify the priorities, correct an error in the original policy, and define appropriate mitigation consistent with what was proposed in the original policy.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>POSSIBLE. A package treatment plant [will therefore need to] should be provided WHERE THIS IS NOT POSSIBLE. Only where it is clearly demonstrated that neither of these options is feasible will a system incorporating septic tank(s) be acceptable.'</p>		
NE/13 Flood Risk		
<p>Amend proposals map key to refer to EA website, and the Council's Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, for further information.</p>	Cartographic improvement	No change required
NE/14 Sustainable Drainage Systems		
<p>Amend 1st sentence of paragraph 8.54: It is preferable to manage surface water runoff through the use of sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) as they provide ENVIRONMENTAL, biodiversity and aesthetic benefits.</p>	Editorial change.	No change required
NE/15 Water Conservation		
<p>Amend 1st sentence of policy NE/15: Development must incorporate water conservation measures [such as water saving devices, rainwater harvesting, and greywater recycling]. Amend paragraph 8.51: 'There are a number of ways water conservation can be achieved, SUCH AS WATER SAVING DEVICES, RAINWATER HARVESTING, AND GREYWATER RECYCLING, and the policy offers a degree of flexibility on the exact methods used.'</p>	<p>Changes are necessitated by an objection from GO-East that mandating water conservation lies outside the scope of the DPD. Given the nature of their response we assume this issue concerns mandating specific measures, as opposed to imposing a general principle. The changes appear to reflect this procedural issue rather than a change in position by the Council. It is not evident that giving greater flexibility in choosing measures will have an marked effect on our assessment which remains strongly positive.</p>	No change required
<p>Amend policy NE15: Development must incorporate water conservation measures, such as water saving devices, rainwater harvesting, and greywater recycling. Any measures must avoid adverse impact on the water environment and biodiversity. [Major Developments] ALL DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS GREATER THAN 1,000 M2 OR 10 DWELLINGS will be required to submit a Water Conservation Strategy, to demonstrate how this is to be achieved.</p>	<p>The change is clearly beneficial in terms of delivering the desired improvements, although we would assume that developments of this size could be required to provide these details through the masterplan or development brief, and a separate document should not add time and cost.</p>	<p>The assessment is strongly positive and the changes do not do enough to weaken the assessment. No change required, although the comments at left are reflected in the assessment summary.</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
NE/18 Noise Pollution		
Revise Policy NE/18 criterion 3 to read: "3. Would be subject to unacceptable noise levels from existing noise sources, both ambient levels and having regard to noise impulses whether irregular or tone."	Clarification of nature of unacceptable noise. Does not affect basis of the assessment.	No change required
NE/21 Protecting High Quality Agricultural Land		
Amend 1st paragraph of policy NE/21: 'The District Council will not grant planning permission which would lead to the irreversible loss of grades 1,2, or 3a agricultural land UNLESS:- LAND IS ALLOCATED FOR DEVELOPMENT IN THE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK;- SUSTAINABILITY CONSIDERATIONS AND THE NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT ARE SUFFICIENT TO OVERRIDE THE NEED TO PROTECT THE AGRICULTURAL VALUE OF THE LAND.'	Several objectors complained that the original policy was too inflexible. The revisions appear to provide scope for development in certain circumstances though these are not well-defined. The first condition offers the greater cause for concern although the LDF should provide scope to restrict its effect using policies on landscape character impact, new or converted buildings in the countryside, proximity to services, etc. The circumstances in which the current LDF is being prepared illustrates an example of the second clause, in which decisions taken higher up the land use planning system dictate that development on agricultural land can be justified.	Assessment reviewed and scoring against objective 1.1 (land resources) was revised from significantly positive to "significantly positive but qualified", reflecting the pragmatic position which the policy now takes. The text has been adjusted to reflect this position and a comment added to the assessment of objective 1.1 in the main report. Notwithstanding these changes we do not consider them sufficient to change the assessment of cumulative or significant impacts.
Add to end of paragraph 8.62: 'DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE VILLAGE FRAMEWORKS IS RESISTED TO THAT REQUIRED FOR AGRICULTURE, HORSE CULTURE, FORESTRY, OUTDOOR RECREATION AND OTHER USES WHICH NEED TO BE LOCATED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, BY POLICY DP/8.'	Change appears to clarify nature of sympathetic uses. The nature of these changes does not appear to lead to the possibility of large scale permanent loss of agricultural land and therefore the effect of the changes appears to be limited.	No change required
Chapter 9: Cultural Heritage		
Amend objective CH/a: 'To protect historic landscapes and PUBLIC rights of way'	Reflects the legal scope of the DPD.	No change required
Delete 2nd half of 1st sentence of paragraph 9.1. The landscape is the product of human action on the natural landscape over many thousands of years[, particularly relevant in South Cambridgeshire which has been significantly settled for a long period].	Minor editorial change to the supporting text which does not affect the policy.	No change required
CH/2 Archaeological Sites		
Replace 4th sentence of paragraph 9.4	Merely clarifies priorities and the	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
with:[Government policy favours the retention of important remains in situ.] PARAGRAPH 13 OF PPG16 MAKES CLEAR THAT PRESERVATION IN SITU OF IMPORTANT ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS IS NEARLY ALWAYS THE PREFERRED APPROACH.	specific relevant legislation. The policy is already marked as strongly positive against objective 2.1.	
CH/3 Listed Buildings		
Amend Policy CH/3 to read: "Applications for planning permission and listed building consent (including applications for alterations, extensions, change of use or demolition of Listed Buildings) will be determined in accordance with legislative provisions and national policy (currently in PPG15), together with the local policies set out in Supplementary Planning Documents. In assessing such applications the District Council will adopt a presumption in favour of the retention and preservation of local materials and details on Listed Buildings in the district."	Change responds to objection by GO-East that the original text repeated national policy. It is assumed that the shortening still adequately conveys the intention to use national guidance and criteria in determining the suitability of applications, and that the change therefore does not materially affect the way the policy would operate.	No change required
Add the following text to the end of paragraph 9.11: "In particular the District Council will resist applications that result in the loss of traditional longstraw roofs and their ridge, barge and dormer details, or the loss of traditional gault clay pegtiles and pantile roofs, their ridge, valley, verge and abutment details."	Also a response to GO-East objection which, we presume, provides specific examples of features which must be preserved. We assume these items are consistent with other local guidance (eg. the District Design Guide mentioned below). The only issue it raises is whether a fuller list is needed, though we assume this could be delivered through a revised Guide in due course (again, see below).	No change required
CH/5 Conservation Areas		
Amend Policy CH/5 to read: "Planning applications for development proposals (including applications for Conservation Area Consent for demolitions) in or affecting Conservation Areas will be determined in accordance with legislative provisions and national policy (currently in PPG15), together with the local policies set out in Supplementary Planning Documents and guidance contained in specific Conservation Area Appraisals (where they exist) and the	As above.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
District Design Guide." Add the following text to the end of paragraph 9.18: "Where appropriate they will be adopted as Supplementary Planning Documents."		
CH/7 Important Countryside Frontages		
Designate Important Countryside Frontages east of Hill Road, Over and on Park Lane, Histon.	It is not possible for this assessment to review the merits of individual designations, although we do not consider it will affect the assessment.	No change required
Chapter 10: Travel		
Objectives		
Amend the wording of Objective TR/c to read: "To increase travel by sustainable modes through the encouragement of modal shift away from the private motorcar."	Objectives were assessed at Regulation 25 stage consultation. Through both stages of the assessment the objective of modal shift to sustainable transport has been amply clear in the wording of options, policies and supporting text (see item below, for example), and taken account of explicitly in the assessment of all relevant policies. This change merely clarifies the issue.	No change required
Amend the wording of Objective TR/f to read: To minimise the amount of car parking provided in new developments, within the context of maximum car parking standards, compatible with its location and availability of alternative transport modes, to avoid over-reliance on the car.	Editorial change.	No change required
TR/1 Planning for More Sustainable Travel		
Amend bullet 4 to read: "Ensuring that new developments are located and designed at the outset with permeable layouts to facilitate and encourage short distance trips by cycle and walking, including to public transport interchanges, in accordance with Policy TR/4."	Amplifies intention that paved infrastructure should encourage walking to public transport services. This issue was discussed with Council staff during the Regulation 25 stage assessments and it was made clear that this was the intention (specifically in terms of development at Northstowe and Cambridge East, which prompted the initial discussion). Assessment is already strongly positive, qualified only by the comment that addressing health objectives requires provision of	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	infrastructure and the willingness of residents to use it. In the circumstances the overall assessment is not changed by this clarification.	
Add a new paragraph before paragraph 10.5: "All development should strive to offer travel choice by non-car modes appropriate in scale and kind to the development. An indicative list of measures which may assist in achieving suitable modal choice are listed. The measures applicable to each development proposal will vary on case by case basis, according to the type and scale of development proposed, its location, and the level of existing transport infrastructure and services in the immediate area. This could also include a financial contribution into a "pot" for the implementation of schemes beyond the scope of an individual development to deliver."	The original assessment commented that the policy lacked a clear statement of whether contributions might be sought. This change clearly resolves this matter, defining a process consistent with current practice on negotiating such agreements, and ensuring flexibility in seeking proportionate financial contributions from smaller developments where appropriate. Moreover it seems likely such sources will be essential for providing transport services early on so that sustainable commuting is encouraged as soon as the development is rolled out.	Assessment of objective 7.2 (infrastructure investment) changed to a more strongly positive score ('++') and corresponding changes made to the review of achievement of this objective in section 6.2 of the main report, and to Appendix 4. Assessment against objective 6.1 (access to services, etc.) was already strongly positive even in the short-term and it was not considered necessary to change this.
Add a new paragraph after paragraph 10.4: "In assessing whether the development proposal is likely to give rise to a material increase in travel demand, the Council will consider the existing use of the building(s) / site, existing transport conditions in the immediate and wider area, and likely transport generation resulting from the development proposal(s)."	Clarification of policy which does not appear to affect its sustainability but which ensures 'baseline' conditions are taken into account.	No change required
Replace paragraph 10.7 with: 'The Structure Plan and the Local Transport Plan (LTP) strive to achieve High Quality Public Transport (HQPT) provision within the urban area of Cambridge and along the corridors between Cambridge and the surrounding market towns, and good local services in the rural areas. Feeder services, including more flexible public transport, community transport and taxis, will serve the wider area and feed into these corridors at rural interchanges.'	Editorial change.	No change required.
TR/2 Car Parking & Cycle Standards		
Amend Appendix 1, Use Class C3: Dwelling Homes, to read: "Average of 1.5 spaces per dwelling across the district..."	Aligns the policy with national guidance which specifies an average achievement (policy had previously specified 1.5 places	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Amend 2nd sentence of 2nd paragraph to read: "Where opportunities arise, for example, on mixed-use sites, shared use parking and car pooling will be encouraged to minimise provision."	per dwelling as a standard rate. Suggests alternative solution. Not considered to affect the scoring which is already positive.	No change required
TR/3 Mitigating Travel Impacts		
Add the following caveat to the end of Policy TR/3: "In relation to outline planning applications, a Framework for the preparation of Travel Plans will be submitted with the application proposals."	Appears to reflect a procedural requirement noted by an objector, and does not affect the impact of the policy.	No change required
Replace 2 nd paragraph of TR/3 with: "Financial contributions will be sought towards improvements in transport infrastructure in the wider area affected by increased development, in particular to support public transport, cycling and walking."	Clarifies requirements for contributions towards transport infrastructure, a principle already established in the policy.	No change required
Amend 3rd paragraph of TR/3 to read: "Proposals for 'major development'* or where a proposal is likely to have 'significant transport implications' the Council will require developers to submit the following alongside planning applications:..." Add footnote to read: "'Major development' will be interpreted as set out in paragraph 3.5 on page 32."	Appears to broaden the circumstances in which a travel plan must be submitted. Changes are clearly consistent and linked to other policies. The definition of "major development" sets a relatively low threshold of 10 or more dwellings which could be quite compact on a high-density site. It might therefore be appropriate to seek a level of detail proportionate to the size of the development, though we recognise the difficulty of specifying what is expected in a way that helps developers. However this issue is addressed by the change preceding para. 10.9 (next but one point below).	Assessment scores were reviewed against several objective but were considered to be appropriate to the amended policy.
Add the following text after bullet 2: "All other planning applications should be accompanied by a Transport Statement to demonstrate that the development will achieve adequate mitigation of its transport impacts."	Clarifies what is required for other development falling outside the 'significant' and 'large' definition, although this requirement was anticipated in the original assessment. The change also addresses our comment on appropriate mitigation measures (policy rewording in the original assessment).	No change required
Add new paragraph before 10.9, as	Clarifies the point made above	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>follows: "It is important that all development mitigates its transport impact. 'Major development' proposals or development proposals with a 'significant transport implications' will be required to produce a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan (for non-residential proposals). A Transport Statement should be submitted alongside all other development proposals to enable the applicant to demonstrate to the Council that they have properly considered the transport impact of the proposal and taken into account how to mitigate them. The level of detail of the Transport Statement will vary according to the scale and complexity of the application."</p>	<p>about the level of detail that would be expected. Given the nature of preceding comments we do not consider this affects our assessment although it is helpful in making clearer what the policy will require of developers across a wider range of sites.</p>	
<p>TR/4 Cycling & Walking Provision</p>		
<p>Amend policy title to: "Non-car modes". Amend 1st paragraph to read: "The District Council will use its planning powers to support increased use of non-car modes by all sectors of society, including cycle use and walking by ensuring that..."</p>	<p>Intention was abundantly clear throughout the earlier versions of the policies and does not affect the assessments.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Amend 2nd paragraph to read: "In assessing such future provision for non-car modes, the District Council will use the following priorities:..."</p>	<p>Minor clarification indicating it applies to more than just cycling provision, which was implicitly assumed in the original assessment.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Amend bullet 3 of Policy TR/4 to read: "That detailed designs and layouts are permeable and encourage cycle use and walking for all or part of a journey, e.g. by including safe, direct links to schools, nearby centres of attraction and public transport interchanges, contributing..."</p>	<p>Amplifies intention that paved infrastructure should encourage walking to public transport services. This issue was discussed with Council staff during the Regulation 25 stage assessments and it was made clear that this was the intention.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Amend 1st sentence of the last paragraph to read: "...or improve the attractiveness of the network, including through improved maintenance, crossings, signposting and waymarking of cycleways, footpaths and other rights of way."</p>	<p>Adds crossings to the list of requirements. Too small to affect assessment.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Add new paragraph, before paragraph 10.11, as follows: "The hierarchy sets out the priority for the delivery of infrastructure provision for non-car modes through the planning process, for example through Section 106</p>	<p>Text supports and clarifies the priorities laid out in the policy text and makes it evident there is a need to address all of them to some degree. This does not affect the assessment.</p>	<p>Assessment comments were re-checked but it was not evident that the scorings reflected an assumption that only priority 1 would be pursued in all cases. Therefore there is</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>contributions. Although listed in priority order, no one priority should be promoted to the exclusion of others. The first priority is to connect to larger centres of attraction, both within or adjacent to the district, including Cambridge and the market towns. These centres have a range of services and facilities, including schools and employment areas. This offers greater value for money in terms of the range of the population who could potentially use the routes. In addition, Safer Routes to School, whilst contributing to the overall aims of improving infrastructure, is already delivered from a separate pot of money. Leisure and recreation routes are also an important resource, particularly to improve access to the surrounding countryside as part of a healthy lifestyle."</p>		<p>no case for changing the assessment.</p>
<p>TR/6 Eastern Rapid Transit</p>		
<p>Delete Policy TR/6.</p>	<p>Change has occurred at the suggestion of GO-East who considered it was more appropriate to address it in the Cambridge East AAP. The original assessment was generally positive and therefore there is no effect <u>provided</u> it is taken forward through other planning documents.</p>	<p>Reason for change noted in the assessment which has been retained for audit trail purposes.</p>
<p>Chapter 11: Site Specific Allocations</p>		
<p>SP/1 Housing Allocations in Rural Areas</p>		
<p>Include in the Site Specific Policies DPD, details of monitoring arrangements, including a housing trajectory.</p>	<p><i>Duplicates changes notified previously and is an editorial change.</i></p>	
<p>Revise the Rural Housing allocations table, and consequential changes to the proposals map and Core Strategy (refer to Special Council Report 15th November 2005). Delete all allocations which have planning permission. Update Table in SP/1 to reflect situation at end of March 2005.</p>	<p>Addressed below.</p>	
<p>In response to other objections, the Core Strategy is already proposed to be amended to include a commentary on when the sites are expected to come forward for development, the anticipated delivery timescales, as well as some of</p>	<p>Editorial clarification</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
the main dependencies, risks to delivery and any contingencies.		

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Delete allocations: 2 [Sawston]; 5 & 6 [both Willingham]; 7 [Bassingbourn]; 8 [Highfields Caldecote]; 9 [Comberton]; 10 Fowlmere; 11 [Girton]; 12 [Guilden Morden]; 13 [Longstanton]; 14 [Meldreth]; 15 & 16 [both Oakington]; 17 [Over]; 18 & 19 [both Papworth Everard]; & 21[Steeple Morden] and delete the corresponding text	We have been advised by the Council (see above) that certain sites have now received planning permission based on the adopted District Local Plan, while others have been withdrawn following a review of the housing trajectory. The assessments focus on sustainability issues of the sites and not of housing provision.	Changes render most of the previous assessments superfluous, and these are removed from the Final Sustainability Report. They can be viewed in the Draft Final Sustainability Report.
Amend text for Melbourn Dolphin Lane: Melbourn, Dolphin Lane: An area of 1.1 ha. at Dolphin Lane was included in the village framework and allocated for a low density development of 5 dwellings in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004, specifically in order to bring forward the timely provision and appropriate maintenance of 5.5 hectares of new riverside public informal open space. Planning permission was granted for 5 dwellings in 2003, but had not been implemented as at December 2005. The housing numbers are therefore included as a commitment in Housing Land Supply in the Rural Area in the Core Strategy DPD. The site is included in this policy as a Special Policy Area to acknowledge the special circumstances of its allocation, and that this requirement will apply to any future applications on the site.	Reflects existing Local Plan 2004 that has been subject to appraisal at previous stages.	No change.
Amend: Papworth Everard: West of Ermine Street South: Outline planning permission was granted in September 2005 based on the Local Plan 2004. It is included in the LDF due to gaining permission after March 2005, to ensure the housing land supply it creates is acknowledged. The site includes a net developable area of 10.36 hectares, and was allocated to provide 259 dwellings. It forms the last of four quadrants of development, envisaged to provide a better balance to the population structure, reducing the proportion of elderly and people with disabilities. The level of development was also envisaged to provide a bypass for the A1198. This is due to commence construction in 2006.	Change clarifies the changed status of this allocation and that it will fund construction of the bypass.	No change to scoring however the role of the development in meeting special needs housing is acknowledged in a small revision to the summary. However the impact on the health objective is a more positive score and corresponding changes to section 6.2 of the main report and Appendices.

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Amend: Heathfield, West of Kingsway and Woburn Place: Development will include contributions to improve community sustainability. Community improvements will take priority over securing affordable housing. PLANNING PERMISSION WAS GRANTED IN SEPTEMBER 2005 FOR 58 DWELLINGS.	Clarifies progress on taking forward the site.	No change required
Amend paragraph. 11.1 to read: A small number of outstanding village housing allocations from Local Plan 2004 are carried forward into the Local Development Framework where these are within the village framework of more sustainable villages. These allocations were tested through the Local Plan in the context of the sustainability criteria in PPG3. Other allocations in less sustainable villages have not been carried forward. This housing supply is important in securing a continuous supply of land in the early part of the plan period, and to allow an adequate lead in period for the major strategic sites. Taking the new sequential approach to development will take time to deliver. It also provides a limited amount of additional housing in the rural area consistent with the Structure Plan strategy. Although two of the sites are in group or infill villages, they have the benefit of planning permission, gained after the end of March 2005 monitoring date. They are retained as allocations specifically in order that their contribution towards housing numbers is acknowledged.	As above.	No change required
Amend policy SP/1 to refer to a mixed use development including residential development of the former Bayer CropScience Plc site at Hauxton.	<i>Addition of a new site is considered below.</i>	
Add a new policy to read: "Bayer Cropscience, Hauxton. Land at BayerCropScience Plc, Hauxton, is allocated for a sustainable mixed use development. Development of the 8.7 hectare site will comprise an even balance between jobs in B1 employment development, and numbers of dwellings, as well as open space and community	New allocation.	New assessment provided and added to the Appendix. Principal significant impacts noted in Appendix 4, and text in the main report (6.2) adjusted accordingly as appropriate.

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>facilities. The development will include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The creation of riverside informal openspace linking between the proposed Trumpington Meadows Country Park and Hauxton village, retaining appropriate existing features of ecological interest, and creation of new features that will enhance the site. 2. Establishing pedestrian and cycle links to the Trumpington West Development, and to the Trumpington Park & Ride. 3. Establishing pedestrian and cycle links to the village of Hauxton. 4. Contributions to improved public transport provision along the A10 corridor. 5. Finding uses for the Listed Buildings on the site at the Hauxton Mill complex. 6. The remediation of all contaminated land. 7. Redevelopment will secure a reduced visual impact of the site on the openness of the Cambridge Green Belt. A masterplan will be required for the site. <p>(policy) The Bayer Cropscience site near Hauxton offers a specific opportunity where a brownfield site is to come available for redevelopment, located near to the edge of Cambridge. The site comprises an intensively developed industrial site, including manufacturing and warehousing. Appropriate redevelopment will comprise a mix of uses, to maximise sustainability. It will enable visual improvement of this prominent site, improving a major approach into Cambridge. It will need to be sensitively designed to take account of its position surrounded by the Green Belt. It is capable of being developed with good links to the Trumpington West development, and Trumpington Park & Ride, as well as the village of Hauxton itself. The site also offers opportunities for improved access to the River Cam. Part of the site lies within the medium risk flood zone, and appropriate mitigation measures will be required. Proposals for redevelopment of the recreation buildings and waste water treatment facility on the western side of the A10 will be considered in the context</p>		

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
of proposals for appropriate development within the green belt. (written justification)		
Policy SP/1t has been amended to refer to a net developable area of 10.36 ha.	Consistent with change to policy SP/1t which has been reviewed above.	No change required
SP/2 CNF(W)		
SP/2 CNF(W) –add note: Planning permission was granted in June 2005. It is included in the LDF due to gaining permission after March 2005, to ensure the housing land supply it creates is acknowledged.”	Editorial change	No change required
SP/3 Chesterton Sidings		
Amend first paragraph of POLICY SP/3 Chesterton Sidings: 'Land at Chesterton Sidings is allocated for a sustainable mixed-use development, as part of a distinctive new urban neighbourhood for Cambridge covering the whole of the cross-boundary area. A Masterplan will required, which must demonstrate how the Sidings can be developed as both a standalone development and one which can be integrated into the development of this wider area.'	Amplifies the general intention of the policy. The change to the final sentence is considered to have a slight beneficial impact on objective 3.3 (good spaces) and this is reflected in an improved mark, though this cannot be assessed effectively without a masterplan.	Minor improvement to scoring of objective 3.3.
Add the following para. to the end of the policy (immediately preceding para. 11.6): “Planning permission will be subject to conditions requiring that sufficient highway capacity is available in the A14 corridor throughout the development of the Sidings for the traffic forecast to be generated by each phase of the development and the ultimate size of the development. Such conditions (which may include ‘Grampian’ style conditions ¹) will link the start and phased development of the Sidings to the opening of any necessary improvements to the A14 corridor. The improvements that will be necessary for each phase of development will be identified once the A14 improvement scheme has been agreed by Government.”	Clarifies issue not evident from the original policy. Timing issue was implicit in original assessment but not mentioned explicitly and therefore it appears appropriate to amend the assessment accordingly.	Scoring for objective 4.1 (reduce emissions) improved to ‘++’ in medium-term, when the A14 improvements are assumed to occur. Potential impacts on health (5.1) and access to services (6.1 – ie. traffic problems reduce accessibility) are also noted. However the score for each objective takes account of a range of other factors also, and the change did not warrant further changes other than to 4.1 as mentioned above.
SP/4 Allocations for Class B1 Employment Uses		
Amend policy SP/4 by adding a third entry to the table as follows: "3. The former Bayer CropScience site at	Procedural matter and cross reference to addition of a new site which is reviewed above.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Hauxton as part of a mixed used redevelopment, Total Site Size to be specified following the preparation of a master plan or development brief.		
Amend the proposed site area in table to read 3.0 ha instead of 4.8ha.	Reason for reduction of the site and given the lack of other detail we assume it will have a pro rata impact on other parameters.	No change required
Amend policy SP/4 (1) to read: "Longstanton, Hattons Road: The site is allocated for 12,500 sq.m of gross internal floor area of Research and Development use. Development of the site will be dependent upon the provision of a development related bypass secured through a legal agreement. The agreement will ensure that no floor area will be occupied before the bypass, including all necessary junctions and road links to the existing network are complete.	It is not evident why the reference to landscaping has been removed, though we assume the position of the site close to the repositioned Green Belt around Longstanton will mean that revised policy GB/3 will address this matter. A key issue is timing of the development relative to delivery of the bypass and this is clarified by the change.	Delivery issues are clarified but only appear to address the issue of impacts on Longstanton. The original assessment refers to traffic generation impacts on the surrounding road system and these appear to remain, hence the assessment is unchanged. However the text acknowledges this may not occur to a significant extent if the development provides jobs for residents of Longstanton and Northstowe.
SP/5 Allocations for Class B1 and B2 Employment Uses		
Amend SP/5 to acknowledge that the Papworth site has gained planning permission.	Editorial change	No change required
Amend 1st paragraph of policy SP/5: The following sites are allocated for employment development for uses within the classes B1, B2, B8 of the Town & Country (use classes amendment) order 2005 (offices, Research and Development, light industry, general industry, AND STORAGE USES).	Consistent with the specified range of usage classes although this is not consistent with the title of the policy which excludes B8 apparently.	No change to assessment; propose revision of policy title
Amend paragraph 11.13 to read : A number of employment allocations have been established through previous local plans. They offer opportunities to provide local employment opportunities, contributing to reducing commuting into Cambridge and making areas of the District less dormitory. A number of the allocations complement housing developments that have taken place as a result of the Local Plan 2004, and contribute to making developments more sustainable. They have been tested to ensure they have a realistic prospect of coming forward, and the majority have now gained planning permission.	Editorial change to clarify reasons behind including sites and indicating progress which has occurred in parallel with development of the DPD.	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
SP/6 West of St Mary's Church, Gamlingay		
Amend policy SP/6 to read: "A site of 1 hectare west of St Mary's church, Gamlingay is allocated for use as a graveyard. Planning permission will be subject to landscaping conditions ensuring use of the land does not have an adverse impact on nearby listed buildings."	Adds a planning condition.	Scoring not affected as existing comments in the policy acknowledged the need to respect local character, but the addition of a condition has been acknowledged in the comments.
SP/7 Bayer Cropscience, Hauxton		
As a result of a representation received during consultation, the Council added a policy relating to the proposed redevelopment of the former Bayer Cropscience site at Hauxton to the Site Specific Policies DPD as indicated in the changes to SP/1. This policy has been assessed in full and is included in Appendix 8. The points below document further changes to the new policy made immediately prior to submission.		
Amend criterion 5 to provide for contributions to improve community facilities in Hauxton to compensate for those lost with the closure of the sports and social club on the site	Improves potential of the site to contribute to the wider community and therefore become better integrated with it. Assessment referred to assumed intention to seek contributions and this change makes this more apparent.	Scoring against objective 6.1 (access to facilities) reviewed but was not changed (although the amended is recorded). Scoring against objective 7.2 (infrastructure) changed from neutral to '++' in longer term and supporting comments amended. Scoring in Appendix 4 changed as appropriate.
Amend criterion 7 to provide for survey and remediation of contaminated land. Add the following text as para. 11.3: "A quantitative risk assessment should be undertaken to determine the effect of any contaminants present in land or groundwater upon the proposed development. A conceptual model should be produced for the site to identify the source, pathway and receptor relationships as part of any planning application. Should this indicate that remediation should be undertaken, this must be done to a standard agreed with the Council and conditions will be imposed on any planning permission to ensure that development does not commence on site until satisfactory remediation has been undertaken."	Clarification of requirement.	Scoring in medium term improved to reflect the change, however the intent was apparent initially and no further changes were made.

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
SP/7 Allocations for Open Space		
Amend paragraph 11.1 to read: ' The Recreation Study 2004 indicates specific villages that are below the Council's minimum standard for open space, and where a need exists for additional facilities. A number of these sites were allocated in the Local Plan 2004 which will help address those needs. Their continued allocation to meet this shortfall is therefore justified. They include the Primary School at Over that occupies a cramped site without playing fields, and the allocation offers the opportunity to remodel the site. A number of additional sites were added as a result of public participation which will help meet needs in other villages identified with a shortfall.	Editorial change to clarify reasons behind including sites.	No change required
Add to Policy SP/7: West of Recreation Ground, New Road, Impington 5.7ha. (development must provide appropriate protection for the Memorial Stone)	Add new sites.	New assessments added for these sites. For ease of incorporating these changes into the Appendices, the sites are grouped together as a New Rec. Sites policy (without ref. number).
Allocate the following areas of land for recreation use: (1) East of Mill Lane Histon. (2) "v Land to the south of Manor Park, Histon) (3) Land at Barrowcroft (Gunns Lane) Histon.		
SP/8 Character of Village Centres		
Delete Policy SP/8, and paragraph 11.12.	Policy removed at suggestion of GO-East since the traffic congestion problems it refers to suggest it is inappropriate to designate these locations as Rural Centres, and since it may be more appropriate to address these issues with other development control policies. It is assumed the latter route will be taken.	No change required. Policy assessment deleted.
SP/10 Former Land Settlement Association Estates		
Change policy SP/10 and the written justification to read: "Within the former Land Settlement Association site at Fen Drayton, where it can be demonstrated that buildings (excluding glass houses) are no longer needed for agricultural purposes, planning permission for change of use or redevelopment of existing buildings will be permitted for on site experimental or other ground-breaking forms of sustainable living	The change amplifies the nature of changes that will be permitted and makes clearer the intention to only permit current or improved levels of sustainable use and construction. Moreover we note that this is a sizeable site near to a village which is not defined as a Rural Centre. A major change of use therefore appears inconsistent	Scores for objectives 1.2 (energy), 1.3 (water) and 4.2 (recycling) are positive in the longer term. However the small scale of the site (in District terms) suggests the assessment of its significance does not need to be changed

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>provided that development would not occupy a larger footprint than existing buildings. (policy) The Land Settlement Association's activities at Fen Drayton are an earlier example of an attempt to achieve a more sustainable form of living but with the passage of time this has not proved to be an enduring model. The current legacy of the experiment is a network of small land holdings, a wide variety of land uses including some disuse, and a patchwork of buildings of variable quality. It is difficult to see how this area can be returned to a pattern of land use or a landscape character in any way akin to the surrounding fenland countryside. In view of the area's history and its current appearance, form and character this policy will allow it to evolve as a positive experimental test-bed for new forms of sustainable living. A requirement of sustainable living at Fen Drayton will be a development which is carbon neutral. Prospective developers will be required to submit a 'carbon neutral energy statement' with their planning applications which will demonstrate how the construction and use of the development will ensure that its occupants will not cause any net increase in carbon emissions when compared to a greenfield site. Required measures will include: ensuring the development is highly energy efficiency in terms of design, construction and subsequent use; utilises locally generated renewable energy; has high levels of recycling and has a long-term goal of ensuring no waste is sent to landfill by providing facilities to recycle, compost and convert waste to energy; introduces measures to restrict car use and promote sustainable forms of travel and commuting."</p>	<p>with its status in spatial planning terms, and with other development control policies.</p>	
<p><i>SP/11 Papworth Everard Village Development</i></p>		
<p>Amend First Paragraph of SP/11 Site 1 – Papworth Hospital Site</p> <p>Re-use and/or re-development will provide for the continuation of employment uses on the Papworth</p>	<p>Policy change creates a greater emphasis on maintaining employment on the site. This affects assessment against several objectives relating to commuting patterns and the</p>	<p>The whole assessment was reviewed and changes made to scoring of objectives 4.1 (emissions), 7.1 (local jobs) and 7.3 (local economy). The last two were made more positive;</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>Hospital site.</p> <p>A sequential approach will be taken to finding replacement uses beginning with healthcare. Only if a suitable healthcare use or uses cannot be found after the site has been marketed for healthcare for a period beginning no later than mid 2006 and ending no earlier than 12 months before the final closure and vacation of Papworth Hospital would other employment uses within the B1 use classes that would be compatible with this location in the centre of Papworth Everard be permitted.</p> <p>Any scheme must:</p> <p>Maintain the vitality and viability of Papworth Everard village; Maintain the housing and employment balance of the village; Maintain the present setting of Papworth Hall; and Preserve buildings on the site that contribute to the setting of the village and history of the site.</p> <p>Development and/or redevelopment for housing will not be permitted. Conversion of existing buildings of character for residential use may exceptionally be permitted where it would be the most appropriate use of the buildings and re-create the character of the original Papworth Hospital buildings fronting the historic landscaped parkland setting of Papworth Hall.</p>	<p>provision of local jobs.</p>	<p>the first was qualified due to the possible outcome of increased levels of out-commuting and in-commuting.</p> <p>Note also that this new detail about the redevelopment of the site has also resulted in minor revisions (improved scoring) to policy SP/6d which concerns housing development in the southern end of the village.</p>
<p>Replace 11.15 and 11.16 with:</p> <p>Papworth Everard is a unique village within South Cambridgeshire where a unique policy approach has been developed and applied in recent years. The presence of medical facilities in Papworth for nearly a century has seen a focus of healthcare provision in the village ranging from the treatment and convalescence of tuberculosis sufferers</p>	<p>Clarifies the reasoning behind policy changes regarding the Papworth Hospital site. See previous amendment for comment and detail of changes.</p>	<p>No additional change required.</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>to the current provision of residential rehabilitation facilities for the disabled by the independent Papworth Trust, and the treatment of people with life threatening cardio-vascular problems by the Papworth Hospital NHS Trust. By the late 1980's, with an ageing population (many of them ex-TB patients) and a relatively high proportion of younger residents with physical disabilities, the village was in decline. To meet this challenge and to make Papworth Everard a more sustainable settlement, a planned development/redevelopment was begun in the 1990's to provide a bypass, 1,000 additional dwellings, the redevelopment of the village centre and the re-location of some employment uses from the village centre to an edge of village location</p> <p>Papworth Hospital is a major employment site and some 300 local residents work at the hospital either directly or as sub-contractors. The Hospital provides a range of employment opportunities from the unskilled to highly specialised doctors. The NHS Trust's decision to transfer Papworth Hospital to Cambridge is a major threat to the future viability of Papworth Everard and the maintenance of a sustainable and balanced community. The whole 1990's planning strategy is in danger of being undone at a stroke.</p> <p>Papworth Everard is synonymous with healthcare provision which provides a breadth of employment opportunities. Healthcare provision is therefore the preferred use. This could include a continued role within the NHS or trading on the world renowned Papworth Hospital name could include private healthcare facilities. A long term approach will need to be taken to securing a healthcare future, and now that the NHS Trust has made the decision to re-locate to Addenbrookes, this should begin immediately. .</p>		

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>If it is necessary to consider other forms of employment for the Papworth Hospital site, then a mix of uses within the B1 Business Class would be the most appropriate in this historic parkland setting.</p> <p>Residential development would not be acceptable other than for the conversion of any existing buildings which would not be suitable for healthcare/employment uses or which would make the most appropriate contribution to enhancing the historic setting of Papworth Hall. Residential redevelopment as an alternative to healthcare/employment uses is not compatible with the long term strategy to make Papworth Everard a sustainable village and would make the village a dormitory settlement unrelated to the main focus of jobs growth in and on the edge of Cambridge.</p>		
<p>Amend paragraph 11.17 to read: "Further redevelopment at what has become known as Papworth West Central Area which may also provide opportunities for redevelopment of previously developed land. The area comprises two churches which are approaching the end of their structural life, office and commercial accommodation, and residential property that includes sheltered housing for the disabled and two nurses homes. Located at the heart of the expanded village any redevelopment will be based on a mixed use development aimed at the continued invigoration of the village centre with community uses, employment and housing development."</p>	<p>Initial amendment is largely a clarification although it ends with a shift in land use away from the mainly residential use planned originally to mixed use. Given redevelopment will follow relocation of the hospital, this change appears entirely consistent with the need to regenerate local facilities and employment to compensate for the loss of the major local employer.</p>	<p>Scoring against objectives 7.1 (access to jobs) and 7.3 (economic vitality) have been improved. That for 7.1 is a pragmatic change since it is not clear how much the development can compensate for the relocation of the hospital (though it is assumed some people will commute to the new site). That for 7.3 is more positive though it should be recognised it refers to the Papworth economy only. Appropriate changes as a result of the re-scoring have been made to sections 6.2 of the main report and the Appendices.</p>
<p>Amend the paragraph under the policy SP/11 "Site 2 - Papworth Everard West Central" heading to read: "Redevelopment will be based on a mixed use development aimed at the continued invigoration of the village centre with community uses, employment and housing development."</p>	<p>Appears to clarify acknowledged definition of mixed use.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>SP/13 New Road Development</p>		
<p>Delete bullet point 2.</p>	<p>Original assessment reviewed</p>	<p>No change. The original</p>

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	the sustainability of replacing the level crossing at Foxton with a flyover but does not address the issue of whether a flyover is necessary. The policy does not present the evidence for new infrastructure and therefore we cannot assess the impact of not providing it.	assessment is retained as a record.
Add to paragraph 11.27, after the 4th sentence: IT IS HOWEVER NOT THE ROLE OF THE DPD TO DETERMINE PRECISELY THE NUMBER OF ADDITIONAL DWELLINGS. RATHER THE MASTER PLAN EXERCISE TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN RESPONSE TO POLICY SP/18 AND POLICY HG1 WILL DETERMINE THE OPPORTUNITY TO INCREASE HOUSING PROVISION.	Procedural clarification which does not affect the original assessment.	No change required
SP/18 Cambourne		
Revise 1st sentence of Policy SP/18 to read: "Development of the remainder of Cambourne will be at residential densities SUCH THAT THE OVERALL NET DENSITY OF CAMBOURNE AS A WHOLE IS APPROXIMATELY 30DPH....."	Makes explicit the level of density to be applied. This appears to be a clarification of the original text.	Positive assessment ('++') increased to ('+++') in the longer term but this does not affect comments in the main report or the Appendices
Revise paragraph 11.29 by deleting the 2nd and 3rd sentences and replacing to read: "...At Cambourne the remaining areas within the village frameworks, should be developed at higher densities than the earlier parts of the development to reflect changes in national policy towards higher residential densities, such that the average net density of Cambourne as a whole is raised to 30dph...."	As above.	As above
SP/21 Green Separation at Longstanton		
Amend policy heading and policy SP/21 to read " Countryside within the Conservation Area at Longstanton will be included in its entirety within the Green Separation between Longstanton and Northstowe. Public access to these areas of countryside will be controlled to protect the setting of the village. Urban uses and open space uses such as playing fields, allotments or cemeteries will not be permitted. The open aspect	The change appears to have removed a specified minimum distance for the green separation although the original value (200m) is retained in the supporting text. The Council has advised that the level of separation has not been reduced and therefore the change is considered to have no effect on the assessment	No change required

Change	Summary of implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
of the fields affording views of All Saints Church will be maintained, elsewhere the landscape character of a series of hedged paddocks, small copses and tree belts will be maintained and enhanced.	(proscribed land uses are the same as before).	
Amend paragraph 11.37 read: ' That part of the Green Separation which lies within Oakington Airfield will be landscaped as a series of paddocks with hedgerows as is typical of the setting of Longstanton St Michaels.'	Reflects a change to the village framework which included land at St.Michael's Mount within the village framework.	No change required

APPENDIX 9: DETAILED POLICY ASSESSMENTS

INTRODUCTION

STRATEGY POLICIES

ST/1 – Housing provision

ST/2 – Reusing previously developed land and building

ST/3 – Edge of Cambridge

ST/4 – Rural Centres

ST/5 – Minor rural centres

ST/6 – Group villages

ST/7 – Infill villages

ST/8 – Retail Hierarchy

ST/9 – Phasing of housing land

ST/10 – Plan, monitor, manage

GREEN BELT POLICIES

GB/1 – Development in the Green Belt

GB/2 – Mitigating the Impact of Development in the green Belt

GB/3 – Mitigating the Impact of Development adjoining the Green Belt

GB/4 – Major Developed Sites

GB/5 – Recreation in the Green Belt

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES POLICIES

DP/1 – Sustainable development

DP/2 – Design of new development

DP/3 – Development criteria

DP/4 – Infrastructure and new developments

DP/5 – Cumulative development

DP/6 – Construction methods

DP/7 – Development Frameworks

HOUSING POLICIES

HG/1 – Housing density

HG/2 – Market housing mix

HG/3 – Affordable housing within frameworks

HG/4 – Affordable housing funding

HG/5 – Exceptions sites for affordable housing

HG/6 – Extensions to dwellings in the countryside

HG/7 – Replacement dwellings in the countryside

HG/8 – Conversion of buildings in the countryside for residential use

HG/9 – Dwelling to support a rural enterprise

ECONOMY & TOURISM POLICIES

ET/1 – Limitations on the occupancy of new premises

ET/2 – Meeting housing needs from employment development

ET/3 – Promotion of clusters

ET/4 – Development in established employment areas in the countryside

ET/5 – New employment development

ET/6 – Expansion of existing firms

ET/7 – Loss of rural employment to non-employment uses

ET/8 – Conversion of rural buildings for employment

ET/9 – Replacement buildings in the countryside

ET/10 – Farm diversification

ET/11 – Tourist facilities and visitor accommodation

SERVICES & FACILITIES POLICIES

SF/1 – Protection of village services and facilities

SF/2 – Applications for new retail development

SF/3 – Retail development on land allocated for other uses

SF/4 – Retailing in villages

SF/5 – Retailing in the countryside

SF/6 – Public art and new development

SF/7 – Underground pipes, wires, fibres and cables

SF/8 – Lord’s Bridge Radio Telescope

SF/9 – Protection of existing recreation areas

SF/10 – Outdoor playspace, informal open space and new developments

SF/11 – Open space standards

SF/12 – The River Cam

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

NE/1 – Energy efficiency

NE/2 – Renewable energy

NE/3 – Renewable energy technologies in new development

NE/4 – Landscape character areas

NE/5 – Countryside enhancement areas

NE/6 – Biodiversity

NE/7 – Sites of biodiversity or geological importance

NE/8 – Groundwater

NE/9 – Water and drainage infrastructure

NE/10 – Foul drainage: alternative drainage systems

NE/11 – Flood risk

NE/12 – Sustainable drainage systems

NE/13 – Water conservation

NE/14 – Hazardous installations

NE/15 – Lighting proposals

NE/16 – Noise pollution

NE/17 – Emissions

NE/18 – Land contamination

NE/19 – Protecting high quality agricultural land

CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICIES

CH/1 – Historic landscapes

CH/2 – Archaeological sites

CH/3 – Listed buildings

CH/4 – Development within the curtilage or setting of a listed building

CH/5 – Conservation areas

CH/6 – Protected village amenity areas

CH/7 – Important countryside frontages

CH/8 – Advertisements

CH/9 Shop Fronts

CH/10 Linton Special Policy Area

CH/11 Duxford Imperial War Museum

TRAVEL POLICIES

TR/1 – Planning for more sustainable travel

TR/2 – Car and cycle parking standards

TR/3 – Mitigating travel impact

TR/4 – Non-car modes

TR/5 – Rail freight

TR/6 – Aviation-related development proposals

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES

SP/1 – Cambridge Northern Fringe West

SP/2 – Cambridge Northern Fringe East: Chesterton Sidings

SP/3 – Cambourne

SP/4 – Cambourne approved master plan and design guide

SP/5 – Cambourne School Lane special policy area

SP/6 – Housing allocations in rural areas – explanatory notes

SP/6a – Impington, North of Impington Lane

SP/6b - Melbourn, Dolphin Lane

SP/6c – Waterbeach, North of Bannold Road

SP/6d – Papworth Everard, West of Ermine Street South

SP/6e – Heathfield, West of Kingsway

SP/7– Bayer Cropscience site, Hauxton

SP/8 – Papworth Everard village development

SP/9 – Former Land Settlement Association estates

SP/10 – Allocations for class B1 employment uses

SP/11 – Allocations for class B1 and B2 employment uses

SP/12 – West of St Mary’s church, Gamlingay

SP/13 - North West Cambridge

SP/14 – Allocations for open space

SP/14 – Additional allocations for open space

SP/15 – Longstanton conservation area at St Michael’s

SP/16 – New road infrastructure

SP/17 – Rapid Transit

SP/18 – Rail infrastructure

SP/19 – Rail freight

SP/20 – Cambridge Airport safety zone

INTRODUCTION

This document is the Annex to the Environmental / Sustainability Report on the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies and Site Specific Policies DPDs. It contains the detailed assessments of draft policies which the Council proposes to include in the DPDs. It has been assessed using the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Framework defined in the Council's Scoping Report, to determine how successfully the policies – individually and collectively – achieve agreed economic, social and environmental development objectives for the District.

Each policy is assessed in terms of the nature of its impact (positive / negative / neutral / cannot be determined without further data); its relative magnitude (ie. significance); and its duration over time. The symbols used in the assessments are explained below.

Symbol	Likely effect against the SA Objective
+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Policy supports this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial impact
~	Policy has no impact or effect is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine base the assessment at this stage
-	Policy appears to conflict with the objective and may result in adverse impacts
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

Brackets are used primarily to show slow change in the impact – eg. in the sequence: + / +(+) / ++. However in a small number of cases they are used as follows (+++) to indicate a likely impact which must be qualified because of lack of information at present.

Each policy is assessed against the 22 objectives in the SA Framework. Each table is followed by a summary of the principal issues identified in the assessments, and a summary outlining proposed mitigation measures and likely cumulative (and other) impacts.

When reviewing this document we recommend you begin with these summaries and consult the detailed markings to obtain more information on comments or issues which may be of specific interest.

STRATEGY POLICIES

ST/1 – Housing provision				
Provision will be made for 20,000 new homes in the period 1999-2016, including 4400 on the edge of Cambridge, 6000 at Northstowe, and 9600 in Rural Centres and other villages.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	++	+++	Some short-term loss of Green Belt land which is compensated by later re-designation. Otherwise the land taken for new housing development is almost entirely brownfield.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(-)	(--)	(---)	Expansion will increase resource consumption, however this is inevitable if housing expansion is imperative. It is therefore essential that other policies maximise use of sustainable and energy-efficient construction and design. Impact expands over time with settlement growth.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(-)	(--)	(---)	As above in absolute terms. Incorporation of water efficient systems is required by policy NE/13.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	(+)	(++)	Not addressed directly, but the underlying strategy is to protect existing settlements where such facilities might be concentrated. Some of development areas have heritage associations but the corresponding AAPs protect key features.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	Not addressed specifically by this part of the core strategy.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	++	++(+)	Policy aims for coherent expansion through infill at the edge of Cambridge and within smaller centres, though delivery of this benefit depends on detailed design, as it will at Northstowe.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(-)	(-)	(--)	As for 1.2 and 1.3. However concentration of development in the existing locations will help to reduce growth in emissions from additional traffic (for example) provided other policies to promote sustainable forms of transport are successful.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	(-)	(--)	(---)	As for 1.2 and 1.3.

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Not addressed directly through this part of the overall strategy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	As for 5.3.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+(+)	++	Implicitly addressed through additional housing provision provided it meets local needs (see below).
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	++	+++	Strongly positive provided housing policy and use of developer contributions (if necessary) ensures stock meets needs and the affordable housing stock grows.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Policy addresses housing provision only, however it prioritises growth in existing centres (Northstowe excepted) implying new housing and employment would be fairly close by.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	++	+++	See below.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	++	+++	Implicitly supportive if meeting housing needs underpins further growth in the sub-regional economy while also ensuring the needs of key workers and similar groups are better catered for.

Summary of assessment: In absolute terms the proposed growth in housing is unsustainable as it will increase *resource consumption, increase waste, etc.*, although the selection of sites clearly limits the *loss of undeveloped land*. However, we understand that an SA of housing growth sites was undertaken as part of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan process, and this established that the chosen locations are the most sustainable in other respects, given the imperative of expanding the housing stock. Moreover expansion of the housing stock will redress current imbalances between demand and supply, supporting expansion of the economies of the district and the wider sub-region. This policy therefore illustrates the trade-off that must be made between the absolute and relative aspects of sustainability.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Effective policies and criteria of all levels of design to minimise the impact on resource consumption are essential but are addressed elsewhere in the strategy.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal secondary effect is likely to be the impact on development on this scale on resource supplies, especially water, if these are to be met from local sources. Development will concentrate additional traffic in areas that may already be subject to some intermittent congestion, but this impact needs to be balanced against the adverse effects of more dispersed development which would still add to traffic and emission levels.

ST/2 – Reusing previously developed land and buildings

Sets a target that 37% of new dwellings should be built on previously developed land in the period 1999 to 2016.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Assessment

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

[abridged in some cases]	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	~	-	The primary objective of this policy although the target is well below the ODPM's national target, reflecting local land supply conditions and targets established in the Cambs Structure Plan. Impacts on this objective (and others) are assumed to decline as the supply of brownfield land in suitable and/or appropriate sites is progressively reduced and this would necessitate expansion onto greenfield sites.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+	~	Supportive in principle because it ensures land likely to be close to existing services and amenities is re-used as soon as possible.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	(+)	(+)	~	Implicitly supportive as the designations are mutually inconsistent.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Post consultation change makes explicit reference to the need to accommodate existing biodiversity assets into development which re-uses land, and this could include established non-native species (eg. of trees) if these have habitat value, even if they are not protected or locally characteristic.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	More likely to depend on design criteria, and is also affected by the ease with which new development can be integrated with the surrounding, established land uses. It could be argued that is more feasible for new greenfield development, although clearly this conflicts with many other objectives.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	An implicit objective which underlies PPS1, PPG3, PPS6 and PPG13.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	(-)	(-)	(-)	Likely to increase waste in absolute terms, but this is offset by other potential benefits.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	~	Positive benefit if land is available close to amenities, etc., encouraging non-car access.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Potential increase as brownfield development would presumably include open space whereas the derelict land would be privately owned.

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+++	++	+	A likely consequence given PPS1 prioritises use of such sites for mixed land-use developments, transport interchanges, etc.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	(+)	(+)	~	Can have a positive impact particularly if central land is allocated for affordable housing, including that for the elderly and less mobile, improving their access to central services and facilities.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	++	+(+)	+	Any redevelopment for housing enables the Council to apply policies DP/1 and HG/3 to pursue this objective.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	~	Supportive in principle as it encourages planned development of housing and employment in close proximity where possible.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Policy clearly supports guidance on sustainable communities and the need to take available opportunities to integrate mixed land use and maximise efficient use of the land stock. The target is almost half the national target, though this is 'saved' from the Structure Plan and is understood to reflect the very limited stock of such land in the district at present.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: While the target reflects local brownfield land shortages, once combined with the house building targets imposed by government and Structure Plan targets, there is a clear and substantial absolute negative sustainability impact on demand for undeveloped land.				

ST/3 – Edge of Cambridge

Provides a general permit for the development of unallocated land within urban areas provided it is in keeping with local character.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Supports settlement and development hierarchy by seeking to maximise use of land within existing settlements.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive as it focuses development more centrally, though the incremental benefit is difficult to estimate at this stage.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Indirectly supportive provided it does not infill green space or green corridors.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Depends on surrounding land uses.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Difficult to judge without understanding of the likely nature of development, but supportive in principle.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Appears to focus development on more central sites in larger settlements so implicitly supportive.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(-)	(-)	(-)	Must not lead to loss of open space.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supportive in principle though this depends on the nature of the development.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 6.1.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	As for 6.1. although the use of unallocated land suggests the effective will be negligible.
Summary of assessment: Implicitly supportive policy encouraging extra land in settlements to be brought forward for development as appropriate. However the fact that such land lies outside allocations on the proposals map suggests the benefit may be negligible.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

ST/4 – Rural Centres

Identifies five of the districts larger settlements which already have established services and amenities and good sub-regional transport links, and which will be the focus of development in addition to Northstowe and urban infill / extension around Cambridge. A Post Consultation change removed Bar Hill from this category and made it a Minor Rural Centre.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+(+)	++	Taken with other policies on development outside Cambridge, this policy aims to direct and contain it within the existing larger settlements, helping to prevent creep onto the Green Belt and agricultural land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+)	(+)	(++)	Implicitly supportive because services are concentrated in the more accessible centres, and this should reduce the number of trips and support promotion of sustainable forms of transport.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(++)	Supportive if it prevents development creeping beyond existing settlements, however infilling and growth within the Centres should not lead to a loss of open space for wildlife.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Focusing growth on these settlements could create local development pressure which must be addressed through design criteria and development control processes.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	As above.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	Centres will have range of services in a more accessible location than smaller settlements, reducing number and lengths of trips and encouraging alternative forms of transport.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Proximity of people to amenities could encourage more walking or cycling.

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(-)	(-)	(-)	Development pressure within Centres could have adverse impact without development controls. It is not clear what scope there is for compensatory provision at the edge of these centres.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	++	++(+)	A clear priority for this policy.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Implicitly benefits residents of the Centres if development improves the range of services and amenities available locally (ie. rather than those in Cambridge or other centres).
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+	+	Aims for 'sustainable housing mix'.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Beneficial if it attracts additional amenities that support the community and encourage involvement.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	Development primarily concerned with housing. In principle it should mean
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Potential benefit if it creates a critical mass of population to sustain services and amenities, and to attract new ones. However there is no clear evidence that building more houses will necessarily attract more amenities.

Summary of assessment: Policy is consistent with the underlying principles of PPS1, encouraging development to be focused on those centres which already have the greatest provision of services and amenities. This approach is consistent with other areas of policy, notably on sustainable transport, since it aims to create a critical mass of facilities in the most populous settlements, thereby bringing homes, work and services closer together for a sizeable proportion of the population.

As a result of representations in public consultation, Bar Hill was reclassified as a Minor Rural Centre, reflecting its limited facilities (including public transport and lack of a secondary school), loss of key services recently, access problems and vulnerability to traffic congestion on the A14. The change might be seen as beneficial to Bar Hill if it reduces pressure on land resources and helps to maintain the existing balance between demand and supply of services. However it suggests a corresponding increase in pressure on land in the remaining Rural Centres in order to contribute to housing growth targets. This might suggest the outcome is less sustainable if it leads to increased pressure for peripheral development around Rural Centres, nevertheless it also appears consistent with the Council's underlying policy of avoiding development where this will increase commuting due to lack of local facilities. The Council has advised us subsequently that changing the status of Bar Hill should not have any knock-on impacts for the other Rural Centres and that the effect on housing supply will be negligible.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal secondary effect is likely to be the impact on development on this scale on resource supplies, especially water, if these are to be met from local sources. Development will concentrate additional traffic in areas that may already be subject to some intermittent congestion, but this impact needs to be balanced against the adverse effects of more dispersed development which would still add to traffic and emission levels.

ST/5 – Minor rural centres

Defines the next tier in the settlement hierarchy and establishing a broad threshold for the scale of development that would be permitted in these locations. The policy states the intention to use Section 106 agreements for infrastructure provision as appropriate.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Primarily addressed by ST/1.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Aims to limit the scale development in smaller locations which have few amenities and where residents would therefore make additional trips. The absolute impact involves an increase in the use of other resources, and this must be taken into account when considering the scale of development across the district.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–	–	Increase in demand in absolute terms as the policy implies expansion of the housing stock, although overall impact is less than that of Northstowe or Cambridge East provided the scale of development continues to be small.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+(+)	++	Supportive since it controls the scale of development in smaller settlements, preventing them from sprawling.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+(+)	++	Potential benefits subsumed under 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	–	–	–	As for 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Positive mark given because the policy is consistent with others relating to the settlement hierarchy, although in principle some services are less accessible because their provision is prioritised in the rural centres rather than in these settlements. However, allowing more housing growth in these centres does not guarantee there will also be improvement in amenities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	?	?	?	Impact on the elderly and less mobile difficult to quantify though such centres are large enough to support some facilities.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Ensures housing provision is spread to smaller settlements and not confined to the Rural Centres.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	Impact on accessibility of local employment by means other than the car is assumed to be negligible.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supports the retail hierarchy by concentrating it in the larger centres where people can benefit from multi-function single trips.
Summary of assessment: Limits the scale of new development in smaller centres which will still support a limited range of services and amenities, and which implicitly supports the broader settlement and retail hierarchies.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: In terms of natural resources attention is rightly focused on the impact of the major developments at Northstowe and Cambridge East. However these developments are necessitated by national housing policy and will make significant contributions to rebalancing housing stock with needs, even though the absolute impact on energy, water and other resources is apparent. Development in smaller centres, whether through infill or windfall, will contribute to housing targets, but only on an incremental scale, and the additional consumption of resources might be less easy to justify. It will be necessary to monitor the number of developments in these smaller settlements and to consider carefully their long-term cumulative impact on demand for natural resources locally.				

ST/6 – Group villages				
Identifies a larger number of medium-sized villages where new residential developments of up to 8 dwellings would be permitted.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	Assumed to be supportive in conjunction with other policies to prevent sprawl onto the surrounding countryside.

1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Small absolute impact on resource requirements, although the long-term cumulative effect across the district should not be overlooked.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Policy should not result in excessive infill in smaller settlements which we assume will have a more rural and open character (the policy text refers to potentially low densities) and where wildlife may be established already.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	As for 2.2.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+(+)	++	Addressed in requirement to retain sustainable housing balance and not introduce inappropriately high densities.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+(+)	++	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive in the broader context of the settlement hierarchy.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	?	?	?	As for 1.2.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	As for 2.2.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	?	?	?	Does not improve accessibility but limits additional development in centres where there are limited facilities which might be over-stretched by further growth.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	Any issues subsumed by comments for 6.3.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Might have adverse impact if limiting scale means development might fall below thresholds at which it is economic or attractive for developers to provide affordable housing in rural areas. However the final policy text recognises the need for mixed affordability (ie. tenure arrangements)
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and	~	~	~	Impact on accessibility of local employment by means other than the car is assumed to be

location				negligible.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for policy ST/4.
Summary of assessment: Another policy consistent with broad guidance on sustainable communities and with other plan policies on the settlement / retail hierarchies. One concern is that the limited scale of development may lie below the threshold for providing affordable housing and this may limit its availability in or next to the more rural areas of the district. .				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: As for ST/3.				

ST/7 – Infill villages				
Identifies a large number of small settlements in which service / amenity provision is minimal and imposes constraints on the scale of new development (and presumably on re-development) that would be permitted.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive as constraints apply within the village framework and sprawl is prevented by other plan policies.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Effect assumed to be negligible due to the very small scale of development that is envisaged.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As for 1.2.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Policy should not result in excessive infill in smaller settlements which we assume will have a more rural and open character (the policy text refers to potentially low densities) and where wildlife may be established already.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	As above.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly supportive with specific mention of the need to ensure development does not adversely affect settlement character.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	As above.

4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	Policy text acknowledges these centres have so few amenities that residents must find them elsewhere. However given their size the impact on emissions is assumed to be negligible, and the effect of the settlement / retail hierarchy concentrates amenities in larger locations where many can be visited with a single trip.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	As for 1.2 / 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	Neutral impact individually, but over time infilling should not reduce open space within the village framework.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	As for 4.1.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	Effect assumed to be neutral as allowing more extensive growth does not guarantee new amenities would be provided.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Similar concerns as for policy ST/5, although the text makes an exception which could support this objective.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	Unlikely to have an impact as the policy acknowledges these settlements have limited social facilities already.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	As for policies ST/4 and ST/5.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for policies ST/4 and ST/5.
Summary of assessment: Sustainable in that it prevents excessive and potentially intrusive development that would unbalance the layout of the smallest settlements. The policy effectively means that small settlements that are already under-served by services and amenities will stay that way, but this is consistent with the settlement and retail hierarchies that the ST/ policies are aiming to achieve.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

ST/8 – Retail hierarchy

Identifies a hierarchy which identifies priorities for new development of retailing reflecting the size, accessibility and sustainability of the settlements, and which is consistent with the broader settlement hierarchy established in policies ST/2 to ST/5.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Indirectly supportive in that it is consistent with the settlement hierarchy and the underlying aim of directing development to the most sustainable locations.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Helps to create or maintain a critical mass of retail activity in the most suitable locations.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	Aims to steer development to the most accessible locations that are best served by public transport. Assumed to grow over time as Northstowe and Cambridge East centres are established.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	-	-	-	Increase in waste arisings in absolute terms.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Shortening distances between homes and retailing should help to encourage more trips on foot or by cycle.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive as it integrates the retail and settlement hierarchies and aims to reduce

				travel times for shopping.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+)	(+)	(+)	A spatial policy and therefore does not actually increase employment on its own.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Aims for coherence between retailing and settlement hierarchies.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	Clearly supportive.
Summary of assessment: A key sustainability policy that builds a coherent hierarchy for all facets of development when the links between this policy and those on settlement and housing are taken together. Any concern that this prioritises larger settlements at the expense of smaller ones must be offset by recognising it provides scope to link retail strategy with provision of public transport to shorten trips and encourage more of them to be made using modes other than the private car.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: One concern is the need to coordinate this policy with equivalent policies for Cambridge City, which remains the sub-region's principal retail centre. It is not clear how the sequential test works across authority boundaries, and how the need to sustain Cambridge can be balanced against the need to build district centres at Northstowe and Cambridge East. Equally there is a concern about the tension between this policy, SF/3 and SF/1 if focusing development priorities on larger centres affects the catchment and viability of shops in smaller settlements. This problem exists regardless of whether new retail development is located in central Cambridge or around its periphery.				

ST/9 – Phasing of housing land

Establishes role of Northstowe and other developments in delivering new housing in phases, but recognises the contribution of further development elsewhere on allocated land (and presumably through windfalls).

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Assessment**Comments / Proposed Mitigation**

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Spatial issue addressed by other policies.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Setting aside absolute impacts, phasing will help to ensure adequate provision of infrastructure in line with the growth in new housing.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As for 1.2.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	In principal, and for the new settlements in particular, phasing aims to roll out housing and other elements in parallel.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Post consultation change made clear the role of phasing not only in maintaining a supply of housing but also in controlling the inevitable impacts of (re)development on surrounding areas.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for objective 4.1.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 3.2.

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 3.2 / 6.1.
Summary of assessment: This is largely a procedural policy stating the Council's intention to manage the phased growth of housing, particularly in the large planned developments, while acknowledging its duty to maintain an adequate supply of land in other locations. Benefits are largely indirect and come from the phasing of housing with provision of other infrastructure to ensure there is a viable settlement from the outset, though clearly this applies primarily to Northstowe and Cambridge East.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

ST/10 – Plan, monitor, manage				
Establishes the Council's intention to monitor growth in new development, in particular to ensure housing targets and build on brownfield land, and identifies various forms of corrective action that may be used.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]		Assessment		Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~

Summary of assessment: This policy is procedural, stating the Council's intention to monitor the progress of the LDF in key areas and take appropriate corrective action. It is clearly sustainable and consistent with the other areas of policy but cannot be reviewed in detail.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES POLICIES

DP/1 – Sustainable development

Development must be consistent with the principles of sustainable development in terms of form, design, materials and sustainable transport, as well as policy on mixed land-use developments.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+++)	(+++)	(+++)	Supportive, if the absolute impact of the development is ignored.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+++)	(+++)	(+++)	As above.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(+++)	(+++)	(+++)	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Implicit (see below).
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	Protection is mentioned specifically.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	As for 2.2.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	Not mentioned but addressed by other policies.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	++	++	Clearly supportive through sustainable transport improvements and requirement to avoid / mitigate impacts.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	?	?	?	Household waste is not mentioned specifically, although certain forms of recycling (eg. building materials) are covered.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	+	+	+	Mentioned as a requirement.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Implicitly in several measures, and substantiated by need for an HIA.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++	++	Clearly supportive.

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicit in point 12.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Not mentioned specifically but is adequately covered by other areas of policy.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	+	+	+	As for 6.1.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Key word is 'appropriate'.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	Assumed to be beneficial although relationship is indirect.
Summary of assessment: Clearly a very sustainable policy as would be expected. Some socio-economic aspects are not mentioned explicitly but are adequately covered by other policies.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Post-consultation changes emphasis the requirement for SA and Health Impact Assessment of major development. The policy should define this in the same way as for TR/3 which refers to a definition in PPG13 (and assuming there is no appropriate alternative in national planning guidance).				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

DP/2 – Design of new development

Establishes basic principles of what the Council will determine to be good design and links this to other, supportive policies.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implied by point 2.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implied by point 2.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly a principal objective.

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	Addressed by policies DP/3 and DP/1.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	Incorporation of facilities is addressed by other policies.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	As above.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Clearly supportive.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++	++	Quality and range are addressed in other areas of policy, but access and accessibility are clearly prioritised.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	Inclusivity also clearly signposted as a priority.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supports higher densities which implicitly helps to support housing needs provision.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	++	++	++	As for 6.2.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive, though access to work is covered by DP/4 and DP/1.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicit benefits.
Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Although it is not necessarily clear in the assessment comments above, there are potentially strong synergies between providing well designed new developments and human health, residents' satisfaction with their surroundings, the attraction of an area as a good place to live, and the impact these factors have on attracting new employers and growing the sub-regional economy. In fact the effect is cyclical because this clearly adds to development pressure.				

DP/3 – Development criteria

Defines a broad range of criteria which will be used to assess desirability of development and cross-references these to other plan policies that define more specific objectives and requirements.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Addressed in criteria on adverse impacts to be avoided.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Addressed by policy DP/1.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	+	+	+	As for 1.1.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	As for 1.1.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	As for 1.1.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	As for 1.1.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Covered by policy DP/2 and by the adverse impact criteria.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Also covered by DP/2 but implicitly supportive.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive in that it encourages sustainable forms of transport.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	+	+	+	Recycling facilities are mentioned.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	+	+	+	Covered by policy DP/1 and by the adverse impact criteria.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	Note really addressed by this policy but is dealt with elsewhere.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	+	+	+	Mentioned specifically.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Mentioned specifically.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Safe access to buildings and safe road access are mentioned.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicit in terms of use of Section 106 agreements.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+	+	Mentioned specifically.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 6.2.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Taken together with specific policies cross-referenced in the text, these criteria present substantial limitations which may act as a disincentive to development, even if they are consistent with current policy guidance.				

DP/4 – Infrastructure and new developments

Coordinates the provision of a wide range of infrastructure in parallel with new development to ensure it is supported appropriately, and establishing the intention to seek developer contributions.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(-)	(--)	(--)	There is an absolute impact of the development and supporting infrastructure on land requirements, though this must be ignored if development is mandated by national interests.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(-)	(--)	(--)	As above.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(-)	(--)	(--)	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Nature of environmental improvements is not defined, and it is not clear if contributions would be sought for habitat mitigation or compensation.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	Added to the list as a result of post-consultation changes.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Provision of infrastructure ahead of, or in parallel with development.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	

4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Positive, compared to building houses without supporting health services and other facilities.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Mentioned specifically as reason for seeking contributions.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Intrinsically supportive.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	(+)	(+)	(+)	In principle it supports since costs of infrastructure required by growth in development is borne by developer and not wholly by the residents.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	++	++	++	Potentially vital policy for delivering this benefit.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	+	+	+	Some of the facilities that could be funded by contributions support this objective.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Educational facilities provided in parallel with occupation of the development.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive.
Summary of assessment: An essential policy given the nature and scope of development that ensuring equitable distribution of the costs of new infrastructure to support the new development, and ensuring a basic level of infrastructure is provided as the site is occupied. Contribution arrangements are crucial to meeting some objectives, notably affordable housing.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Define environmental improvements that might be funded more clearly (we understand the Council will address this in a Supplementary Planning Document).				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None; the policy aims to prevent cumulative effects of development on the broader existing community infrastructure. Overall, the absolute impact of the scale of the development should not be overlooked.				

DP/5 – Cumulative development

Prohibits development on a piecemeal basis where larger-scale development would provide more coherent settlement patterns, and also ensures that a ‘salami-slicing’ approach cannot be adopted to circumvent certain planning criteria that depend on the size of the development.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive though the main benefit is the efficient use of the available stock of land. See also 3.2. below.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Possibly beneficial as development in larger numbers of units could lower the unit cost per dwelling of new technology.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+(+)	++	Aims to prevent inappropriate, piecemeal development and will help to prevent creep onto countryside around settlements.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+(+)	++	Supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive as it favours well-planned designs that incorporate open space from the outset rather than leaving it as unused blocks of land between development that may not be open to the public.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+	+	Likely to be supportive because affordable housing provision (and funding) is more sustainable for larger developments.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Appears supportive because it encourages larger scale development for which is more likely to be appropriate to levy developer contributions to support infrastructure provision.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: An important policy given the limited supply of suitable, sustainable land as it supports the efficient supply of land (on a rolling basis). Clearly larger developments are intrinsically less sustainable than smaller ones in terms of their absolute impacts, but the former offer economies of scale in terms of infrastructure provision (especially through Section 106 agreements). Moreover, favouring larger scale development enables the various competing land uses (housing, amenity, play space, open space) to be reconciled with good design providing a more coherent settlement pattern, creating spaces that work well, and which would be more difficult to achieve if development occurs on a piecemeal basis.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The policy aims to avoid secondary impacts on coherence and aims to exploit the economies of scale offered by larger scale developments (though it is not clear whether this is strictly a synergistic effect).				

DP/6 – Construction methods

Established broad requirements for the planning and operation of construction activities to minimise the impact of traffic, noise and other facets of site development on the surrounding environment.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	Clearly advocates recycling of construction waste and materials. We assume specific controls on the impacts of these activities will be established through an EIA and also specified in AAPs where appropriate.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–	–	Water requirement of construction activities, and the need for conservation, are not addressed.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	

2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Covers the temporary impacts of construction.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	++	++	Aims to limit odours, waste, noise, etc. Dust contamination is not mentioned specifically. See also objective 1.3. A post-consultation change clarified the intention that access arrangements should avoid routeing construction traffic through the new development resulting from the LDF, and through existing villages and suburbs.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	++	++	++(+)	Clearly supportive. See also 1.2.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Not mentioned specifically. We would expect any problems to be identified in Master Plans and/or EIA and addressed through appropriate mitigation depending on the local problems.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Intrinsic objective of good site management practices required by the policy. See also comment against objective 4.1.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	

Summary of assessment: An essential policy given the scale of development that will occur in the district.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Explicit mention could be made of the need for construction activity to conserve water, and possibly also problems of dust contamination given the amount of topsoil-stripping that will occur, and the recent reduction in NAQS thresholds.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The cumulative impact of extensive development at several locations in the district will need careful consideration and integration at the Master Planning stage to ensure traffic impacts in particular are minimised, and to ensure noise, odour, and other impacts are contained by the phasing of development.

DP/7 – Development frameworks

Restricts development in the countryside to rural land uses and aims to ensure development of unallocated land within frameworks is in keeping with local character, will have no adverse impacts including the loss of amenity.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Strictly controls the nature of development in rural areas.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Does not preclude development but limits its scale and impact.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	Supportive.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Designed to prevent inappropriate rural development.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Likely to be supportive.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Could be supportive if it prevents infill.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	?	?	?	Potentially supportive if it ensures no loss of key amenities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Depends on nature of development.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	Aims to support the rural economy indirectly by ensuring any land suitable for development is prioritised for appropriate uses.
Summary of assessment: Sustainable – aims to support appropriate development in the countryside.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

GREEN BELT POLICIES

GB/1 – Development in the Green Belt

The boundaries of the Green Belt are defined on the Proposals Map.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: This is a procedural policy indicating where the extent of the Green Belt will be legally defined. Defining on the Proposals Map formally incorporates it into the LDF and district planning policy. As such the option cannot be assessed. Any impacts of the Green Belt are covered by the assessment of policy GB/2.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None – see below.			

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The Council is assumed to have an underlying intention of preserving the Green Belt as far as possible. Developments such as Northstowe are mitigated by compensatory redesignation of land, but overall this represents a loss of the district's 'stock' of open land. Developments such as Northstowe are predicated on decisions taken high in the planning structure, but this raises the issue of whether this should result in more stringent controls on how much Green Belt land is removed and/or replaced as a result of other developments in order to limit the loss of open land in the longer term. (In practical terms this comment implies a concern that repeated redesignation of Green Belt land may weaken its role in managing development.)

GB/2 – Mitigating the Impact of New Development in the Green Belt – NEW POLICY REPLACING PRE SUBMISSION GB/2

Establishes the requirement that any new development considered appropriate within the Green Belt should have no adverse impact on visual aspect, and that forecast impacts should be addressed by planting and screening.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(++)	(++)	(++)	Implicitly supportive though it is assumed other policies (eg NE/19) address this issue more directly.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Supportive in principle as such sites will lie beyond urban edge.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Supports maintenance.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	++	++	++	Ensures that open countryside surrounds settlements (proximity), although accessibility depends on rights of way.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+++	+++	+++	Within 1.1 the other principal objective of this policy.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	(+)	(+)	(+)	As vegetation helps to fix carbon it can be argued that the policy supports this objective indirectly.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Depends whether land is available for recreational use.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	++?	++?	++?	Supportive in principal though designation does not imply public access.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Principal control is provided by GB/1 and use of PPG2 definition of what is acceptable development and this policy provides an additional safety net to mitigate visual and similar impacts that could result. The only issue is that this policy replaces the Pre Submission GB/3 which addressed the design of the development itself not just its visual impact. It is assumed such controls will be imposed by other Development Control Principles.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Condition 2 of the policy permits appropriate development for recreational and leisure use. Should the policy or the supporting text indicate that 'appropriate' should be determined not only by maintaining the open character of the land but also that it should not result in excessive traffic since this indirectly affects the character and tranquillity of the area. This issue is partly addressed in GB/6 by encouraging non-car access, but traffic impacts are not mentioned specifically.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

GB/3 – Mitigating the Impact of Development Adjoining the Green Belt

Requires controls similar to those specified in GB/2 to apply to any development close to the Green Belt which may have an impact on its character, openness and setting.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	

2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	This policy supersedes Pre Submission GB/7 which made specific provision for habitat creation. While that may be an outcome of planting it would be helpful if the policy itself could make this clear. (We note that the supporting text added from GB/7 does indeed make this issue clearer.)
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Depends on locality although in principle the policy is supportive
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	Maintains quality of open space although does not imply public accessibility.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Clearly supportive. It is assumed appropriate design guidelines will be specified in a separate SPD in due course.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: If possible make clearer the mechanism for determining proximity to the Green Belt, and where this policy would apply, is not defined. Also make the policy itself clearer in its intention to contribute to habitat creation and not just to use vegetation to mitigate visual impacts.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

GB/4 – Major developed sites

Identifies four major sites and defines the nature of development that would be permitted within their boundaries.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Technically, land within the sites is brownfield land. The policy is neutral provided the constraints on development do not result in an extension of the site onto adjacent land (which might be resisted by policy GB/2).
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Not possible to assume without understanding the nature of redevelopment, however the current policy focuses on footprint only. See comments under mitigation below.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Policy provides for no net expansion of developed land within these sites (all of which have a parkland setting). Redevelopment should not result in loss of important vegetation / biodiversity features, though this should be implemented through the EIA process.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	Positive although benefits are confined to a small area.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	As above.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	Effect is neutral provided redevelopment does not result in a sizeable increase in employment levels or changes in industrial process that increasing vehicle trips to/from the site.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Sites have constraints on public access.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A supportive policy necessitated by the presence of large campus sites with land potentially available for redevelopment, but lying within the open area of the Green Belt. The policy controls horizontal and vertical redevelopment.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: It is not clear what redevelopment is envisaged, though the sites are a mixture of medical, research and manufacturing uses. In the light of Objectives 1.2 and 1.3 it could be made clearer that land use changes that result in significant changes in resource use, especially of water, would be resisted. However such provisions might be made in the Development Briefs mentioned in the supporting text.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None as these are isolated sites.			

GB/5 – Recreation in the Green Belt

Encourages use of Green Belt land for recreation provided land use change is sympathetic and facilities are conveniently close to built-up areas and/or readily accessible by non-car modes of transport.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	It is not clear whether farm diversification through the release of land in a suitable location for non-agricultural purposes would be permitted.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Facilities such as country parks have near-neutral impact, however the level of provision of amenities such as showers, etc. needs to be controlled. Overall effect likely to be neutral
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Adverse impacts should be prevented by planning application process and the policy does not preclude sensitive development enabling the public to visit designated sites (see 2.3 below).

2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Intrinsically protects some land from possible redevelopment and maintains its openness. Development should not result in loss of important vegetational, water and other features, but the overall effect is assumed to be positive.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+++	+++	+++	One of two principal objectives of this policy.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	Assumed that redevelopment would not be permitted in the proximity of historic sites (eg. in grounds of halls, houses, etc.).
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Aims to provide for a variation in landscape that is still sympathetic and aims to provide for land uses other than agriculture around settlement edges.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Supports 3.2. Provision of convenient recreation outside the urban area should contribute to residents' satisfaction with their surroundings.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Supportive if accessibility encourage less use of cars, and the indirect carbon-fixing benefits of the vegetation.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Accessible recreational facilities encourage exercise.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	++	++(+)	+++	The other principal objective of this policy. Effect is assumed to build over time as facilities are added.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+(+)	++	++(+)	Addresses requirements for better accessibility for leisure facilities, and helping to reduce dependence on private cars.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Might contribute to rural diversification, though this depends on the nature of the redevelopment.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Appropriate development could support sustainable tourism, but this might offset other benefits of the basic policy (eg. reduced private car use) and should not entail inappropriately extensive development.
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Summary of assessment: Supports objectives of *accessible open space* and *maintaining landscape character* by ensuring there is a range of countryside ‘land uses’ (ie. not just agricultural land) around settlements as they expand.

Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy and its supporting text does not refer to the nature of recreational developments, which appears potentially broad in type and impact. Country parks are mentioned and, implicitly, footpaths and bridleways. However other new development such as farmland turned over to golf courses, driving ranges and other non-agricultural uses are not mentioned specifically and the nature of these developments would need to be controlled carefully where they are acceptable.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Synergistic impact of out-of-town recreational space combined with open space provision within settlements (the assessment assumes recreational features are not included in open space targets). There is also a longer-term synergistic effect of adopting a strategy for managing recreational facilities in the Green Belt – as proposed in the supporting text – if this supports provision and variety.

HOUSING POLICIES

HG/1 – Housing density

Sets a minimum standard of 30 dwellings/ha. with higher densities desirable in central locations near services, amenities and public transport.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+++	+++	+++	Implicitly the principal objective of this policy, aiming to reverse recent trends of constructing larger homes at lower densities.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(-)	-	-(-)	Clearly negative in absolute terms as the policy increases energy consumption per hectare (ie. increasing the environmental footprint). Although this implies poorer performance than recent lower density development its impact will be offset by policies NE/1, NE/13 and DP/1.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(-)	-	-(-)	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive if it makes better use of land allocated for development, relieving development pressure on other locations.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Requirement merely to maintain distinctiveness can be achieved and increased density should not have an inverse effect on housing quality provided policies DP/2 and DP/3 are reflected in development proposals.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Intrinsic benefit from locating more people closer to work, services, transport facilities and its impact on travel mode.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	(-)	-	-(-)	As for 1.2.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	?	?	?	Needs to be addressed carefully in designing in adequate open space in conjunction with SUDS (NE/12).
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+(+)	++	Good design should ensure there are no impacts, and policies SF/10 and SF/11 (and

				DP/4 intrinsically) provide for recreational space and infrastructure proportional to housing provision.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	+	+	Should be designed out of developments, and greater densities can provide more overlooking of open space to add to security. Both issues are covered in principle in policy DP/1.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive if it makes better use of allocated space and gives more flexibility in designing the other components of new settlement or development.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Improvement by increasing population living close by.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	+	+	Assessed through other policies and affordable housing provision.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	++	++	++	Clearly supportive although the policy does not refer to density AND tenure arrangements.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	As for 6.2.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	++	Improves accessibility in more central locations where affordable housing can be provided close to employment.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	As worded the policy does not directly address any of the objective criteria though it feels intrinsically supportive.
Summary of assessment: A sustainable policy consistent with current guidance on housing density. The policy encourages higher densities in appropriate locations although at lower rates than the possible maxima suggested by PPG3. We assume the Council would use its discretion to encourage densities closer to 50 dwellings/ha. in sustainable locations, but that the intermediate density of 40/ha. mentions in the policy will prevent taller development that may be out of keeping with local or district building character.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None, apart from possibly suggesting the higher density suggested above in specific locations, although we expect this will be addressed subsequently in AAPs.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Implicit synergistic effect from improving the efficiency of use of land stock and the flexibility it might give in designing and integrating other components of the development (amenities, open space, etc.) .				

HG/2 – Market housing mix

Proposes a target mix of properties in terms of the number of bedrooms, which are based largely on a recent Housing Needs survey and which require at least 50% of new properties to have 1 or 2 bedrooms in order to redress an imbalance in housing demand and recent supply trends.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+(+)	++	Moves development away from larger properties to smaller ones consistent with the policy on density (see HG/1).
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	(Resource sustainability issues of increased development have been stated adequately elsewhere).
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	+	++	The assessment assumed that favouring smaller homes is consistent with local architectural patterns and character, whereas recent house-building that has favoured larger premises is not. High density clustering around service centres in new settlements must be treated as an exception which is necessitated by PPS1, PPG3, etc.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++(+)	+++	Clearly supportive and improved by a post-consultation change to the supporting text which encourages flexibility in design.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	As for 1.2.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Health benefits likely to be delivered through other policies on sustainable development, design, etc.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Same comment as for policy HG/1.

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Policy is a way of achieving higher densities and therefore delivering mixed land-use development near service and transport hubs.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+++	+++	+++	Probably the principal objective of this policy as the housing needs survey suggests a sizeable section of the population cannot get access to housing due to inappropriate development. A post-consultation change added the requirement to provide a proportion of life time homes
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	++	++	++	Policy concerns density not tenure, but the links with housing mix are clear.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Contributes to improved accessibility in some locations.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Given the importance of housing stock growth to the entire LDF this is clearly a key policy that does much of the work needed to realign housing provision with local needs for smaller units.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The supporting text acknowledges the share of 1 and 2 bedroom properties is lower than the level revealed by the Housing Needs Survey without fully justifying the reason. Assuming a further Needs Survey will be undertaken in 2-3 years time we suggest the supporting text might indicate the Council's intention to review the shares at that stage and adjust them for any new development permitted subsequently. Equally, this draft policy is Alternative Option 3 from the Preferred Options Report and the level of 1 to 2 bedroom provision is higher than envisaged by the Council originally. The rationale for this change in option needs to be made clear and we understand this will be addressed in the Monitoring Plan for the LDF.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

HG/3 – Affordable housing within frameworks

Sets a requirement that affordable housing should represent 50% of all new development for all sites comprising 2 or more dwellings. The policy reiterates the intention to levy developer contributions for affordable housing on new employment that increases local demand for this type of accommodation among key workers and similar groups.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	

1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	New affordable housing assumed to benefit those in poor quality social rented housing, hostels, etc.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	Clearly designed to reduce impact of disparities between earnings levels and prices in the open housing market.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	Important if it helps to keep key workers in the community, and to attract in others to meet growth in new facilities.

Summary of assessment: Clearly consistent with current government policy and the strategy restated by the SoS in late January 2005. The supporting text justifies setting the threshold at 50% however it is not clear what impact this will have on developers' motivation to take forward very small sites, however this is addressed to some degree by policy HG/4

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

HG/4 – Affordable housing funding

Provides for adjusting policy HG/3 in exceptional circumstances, particularly on smaller sites where the level of affordable housing may affect the economic of provision. In such cases the policy provides for taking contributions to fund housing elsewhere.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	New affordable housing assumed to benefit those in poor quality social rented housing, hostels, etc.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	Clearly a companion policy for HG/4 with the same benefits
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Provides a contingency to ensure the low threshold at which affordable housing quotas apply does not act as a disincentive to development. We assume that the willingness to accept contributions in lieu of housing enables the Council to sweep such monies into a fund to fund affordable units in other locations where the economics are more favourable.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Synergistic benefit appears to be the opportunity to sweep the contributions into a 'pot' so they can be used more effectively at other locations, hence avoiding fragmenting of the funding of this type of housing.				

HG/5 – Exceptions sites for affordable housing

Provides further spatial exceptions which relax development controls – including those on development in the Green Belt – to enable provision of 100% affordable housing plots in suitable locations that meet recognised local needs.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	The text does make it clear this approach is consistent with PPG2 and PPG3 provided that suitable alternative and more sustainable locations cannot be identified, although this may lead to a negative impact in absolute terms.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	–	---	Implies overall increase in consumption as affordable housing adds to stock and therefore a negative impact in absolute terms.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	–	---	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Protection assumed to be implicit in other plan policies.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	As above.

2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	As for 2.1.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Policy text acknowledges the need to integrate this type of development into its surroundings.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	Difficult to assess though benefits those allocated the homes if it allows them to stay in the community in better housing.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	-	---	As for 1.2 / 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	New affordable housing assumed to benefit those in poor quality social rented housing, hostels, etc.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Net impact on open space is assumed to be negligible.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	Addresses both income and locational inequalities by providing a mechanism to ensure adequate affordable housing provision outside the principal settlements.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Intrinsically supportive if it allows people to remain in their existing community but in better accommodation.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+)	(+)	(+)	Possibly benefits rural economy if it enables rural workings to remain on the land (again, in better surroundings).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Suggests obvious sustainability issues in terms of the potential loss of undeveloped land, but this policy is used in exceptional circumstances and only when alternative sites are unavailable or exhausted. The policy might consider measures to remediate Green Belt or open space where this is lost though it is not clear how physical compensation might be funded.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See above.				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified provided such cases remain exceptions.

HG/6 – Extensions to dwellings in the countryside

Establishes the development criteria for modification of dwellings outside village frameworks to ensure change is appropriate in scale and character. Exceptional circumstances for the expansion of very small properties (eg. workers' cottages) are defined.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	It is assumed development would not occur otherwise rather than shifted onto undeveloped land, therefore the effect is neutral.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Implicitly assumed that scale of occupation does not change substantially and that setting of the property is largely unchanged.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	Supportive provided development criteria also refer to use of appropriate materials.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	Depends on circumstances – eg. is the work the result of an improvement to a worker's tied cottage?
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	?	?	?	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	As above.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A policy that appears to be motivated by local conditions and the need to carefully control development in those instances where it is needed.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy text provides for exceptional extensions vertically and laterally, the latter based on a threshold of 50% increase. Criterion 4 which states that the proposed extension should be in scale with the existing dwelling, whereas the 50% threshold suggests quite substantial extension would be permitted for a potentially wide range of properties. There is also a clear disparity between this threshold and that applied by policy HG/7. Should the threshold be reduced, or at least substantiated?				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

HG/7 – Replacement dwellings in the countryside

Permits one-for-one replacement with some scope for expansion provided issues of scale and character with surroundings are respected. The policy specifically excludes replacement of caravans and other mobile homes with permanent dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	It is assumed development would not occur otherwise rather than shifted onto undeveloped land, therefore the effect is neutral.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Protection assumed to be afforded by other policies, and the scale of expansion of the property is modest compared to HG/6.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Effect should be neutral provided the scale, design and materials of the new property are integrated with the surroundings and consistent with local architectural styles.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive (see 3.2. above).
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Not clear that this policy addresses affordable housing needs.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	?	?	?	Possible benefit for individuals if redevelopment of a sub-standard property enables them to remain in the countryside.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A policy that appears to be motivated by local conditions and the need to carefully control development in those instances where it is needed.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Criteria should also reflect need to use appropriate materials as this policy covers demolition and replacement of the whole structure.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified; assumed to apply to individual and isolated developments.				

HC/8 – Conversion of buildings in the countryside for residential use

Limits conversion of structures (primarily those used for agriculture) as housing, other employment purposes or for live/work use. Other conditions ensure development, where permitted, is appropriate in scale, character and materials and offers flexibility to be adapted for a range of uses in the future.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Policy addresses change to developed land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Impact assumed to be neutral.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive though benefit is very localised.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	Possibly supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Policy aims to ensure better access for such properties primarily as a means of preventing any unnecessary growth in trips.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Conversion does not appear to relate to affordable housing provision for rural workers, though such development would have limited local benefit.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+)	(+)	(+)	May be beneficial if it results in redevelopment of a property no longer of value for agriculture but which provides localised employment and keeps a few people on the land.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and	~	~	~	

infrastructure			
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Sustainable, supportive and consistent with related policies HG/7 and HG/9.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

HG/9 – Dwelling to support a rural enterprise				
Permits construction of new dwellings to house those working permanently on the land in well-established businesses. Exceptions are made to allow temporary housing for newer businesses where there is a clear commitment for the occupant(s) to remain in tenure.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	It is assumed development would not occur otherwise rather than shifted onto undeveloped land, therefore the effect is neutral.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Net impact of additional housing assumed to be negligible compared to other developments in the district.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Any protection requirements assumed to be covered by other policies.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	As for 2.2.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+	+	Specific provision to support housing requirements of the forestry and agricultural sectors.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Supports the rural economy by keeping people on the land although the scale appears limited.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to add as policy appears to address a need to maintain a rural labour force and to provide for its needs in the same way that broader affordable housing policy addresses the needs of other groups.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

ECONOMY & TOURISM POLICIES

ET/1– Limitations on the occupancy of new premises

Identifies priorities for non-housing and recreational uses which reflect on the sub-region's acknowledged strengths while providing for additional development in other usage classes to maintain a wider economic base.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Not addressed specifically (this would be achieved through other policies).
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	–	–(–)	---	Clear implications for energy consumption in particular given the nature of the R&D strengths of the region. See summary comments for further discussion.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–(–)	---	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Depends on location of the development and employees. Impacts such as noise, etc., would be addressed by other policies.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	–	–(–)	---	Net contribution to waste, moreover the nature of the activities at these sites is likely to increase arisings of hazardous and clinical wastes.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	?	?	?	Concerns about balancing employment with educational skills across the wider population (see 7.1).
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Policy clearly plays to the region's internationally acknowledged strengths but establishing Northstowe and Cambridge East as sustainable and inclusive communities demands that a broad range of employment must be maintained to cover the full skill base of the local population and any newcomers.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	(++)	(++)	(++)	Supports provision of skilled employees to economy by ensuring supply of employment, although the objective criterion is more concerned with education than vocational provision.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy, notwithstanding the comments against 7.1.

Summary of assessment: The policy clearly aims to prioritise non-industrial land development towards the sub-region's strengths in R&D and IT. An additional condition recognises the need, however, to maintain the broader base of opportunities for other categories (managerial, semi-skilled, etc.) which will be essential for provide employment for the wider population of the region. **Potential drawbacks include the siting of such facilities in research parks and campus sites (not mixed land-use) and impacts on use of natural resources (which are discussed below).**

Summary of mitigation proposals: It will be necessary to ensure that provisions in policies DP/1 and DP/2 on infrastructure and sustainable development apply also to these developments irrespective of their status, and that they should be well-served by a choice of travel modes. Both requirements could be met by a short statement requiring consistency with nominated policies.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The need to expand the sub-region's capabilities in this area to maintain it's leading position need to be balanced against the demands it makes on supply of energy and water, and the waste materials that some research sectors produce. It's principal competitor – Silicon Valley – suffers from similar constraints and it would be useful to understand how (or whether) they have affected the pace of development. In terms of absolute impacts, the government requirements for housing growth can be used as a mitigating argument for building new settlements in spite of the obvious impacts on natural resource use. Cambridgeshire's R&D expertise is internationally recognised, but it is not clear what strategic importance (in the national interest?) can be used to justify continuing substantial development if it makes additional demands on natural resources within the district.

Note also that point 4 of this policy sets a maximum of 1850m² size on classes of industrial development of sites, and that this would apply to the site in perpetuity to control of development (ie. it would not result in successive phases of development each within this threshold).

ET/2 – Meeting housing needs from employment development

Requires developers bringing forward employment land to contribute to affordable housing provision for key workers where appropriate, or to provide housing within the development .

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Provision within the development suggests the policy implicitly supports efficient use of land stock.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	(As with other development policies, this policy implies an increase in demand on natural resources and production of waste, the rationale for which does not have the same statutory prerogative as housing growth).
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Co-location of employment and key worker housing would clearly affecting commuting but it is not clear on what scale this benefit would occur.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	?	?	?	As for 1.2 and 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+(+)	++	Clearly supportive if it helps to retain and/or attract key and intermediate workers essential to the broader community.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+(+)	++	As above.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+(+)	++	Implicitly supportive if it helps to reduce house price barriers to movement within the key worker labour market, allowing them to move to or stay within a preferred location.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+(+)	++	By definition, key workers are essential part of the infrastructure supporting the local economy.
Summary of assessment: Clearly a supportive and sustainable policy designed to reduce housing barriers in order to encourage key workers to stay within or more into the local economy to support other areas of activity. The main concern is the impact of financial burdens on organisations employing key workers which may themselves have limits on funding for this requirement.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Synergistic (marginal) impact by supplementing affordable housing provision through other channels.				

ET/3 – Promotion of clusters

Encourages development that will cluster prioritised activities such as biotechnology, R&D, etc. in specific locations. The policy is cross-referenced to the Northstowe and Cambridge East AAPs as both developments provide the opportunity to design clusters into new settlement patterns.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	Appears to support this policy, however clustering implies land would be required in larger volumes at appropriate locations and it is not clear what impact this might have on options for bringing forward development for other land uses at these sites or elsewhere in the district. Moreover it is only likely to be delivered if there are extensive tracts of brownfield land available otherwise it appears to suggest some loss of undeveloped land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	–	–(–)	---	Comments about sustainability for ET/1 apply to this policy.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–(–)	---	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	

2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Given design, security/safety requirements and issues affecting some of the activities listed in the policy, clustering may help to concentrate these impacts in an area rather than interposing them with other development. Moreover it will enable co-location of some activities that residents may not want nearby.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	-	-	-	Clustering implies separation of employment and housing and therefore it will contribute to commuting levels, requiring travel choices to be provided.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	-	-(-)	---	As for 1.2 and 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Clustering to date has included campus or park-type development which maintains good levels of open space in an area that has been redeveloped.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	-	-	-	The size requirements for clustering suggests this form of land use is not compatible with the development hierarchy that aims to direct new development towards more central sites with good transport access.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+(+)	++	Clearly supportive of business development.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	(+)	(+)	(++)	Role in providing for education not clear but implicitly supportive.

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
Summary of assessment: A further policy (alongside ET/1) designed to play to the region's strengths. Other potential benefits are discussed under synergistic effects below. However the concerns about the sustainability of extensive new development raised for policy ET/1 apply here also, with resource demands and waste arisings concentrated in relatively small areas.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: As with ET/1 provision of good travel choice for clusters is essential to ensure their impact on commuting patterns is mitigated				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: One benefit is the possibility of attracting additional supportive employment around the clusters, in the way that automotive parts manufacturers cluster around car assembly plants.				

ET/4 – Development in established employment areas in the countryside				
Provides scope for additional infilling on larger sites and campus areas of employment land outside settled areas provided the overall scale is limited and local impacts are negligible or mitigated.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Clearly supportive if it reduces development pressure on the surrounding land, and provided it is clear that the capacity of the site is finite and it will not be extended further.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	–	–	–	As with other policies there is an implied absolute impact on resource requirements which must be balanced against the justification for additional economic growth.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–	–	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supportive in that it deals with localised development pressure by restricting growth to existing sites. Beneficial provided that the level of infilling is carefully controlled to maintain the generally open nature of the listed sites; and the policy does refer to the cumulative impacts of infilling. Post consultation changes (see below) suggest biodiversity impacts may also be taken into account.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Post consultation changes made clear the intention to prevent development which would have an adverse impact.

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive – see 1.1, and also 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Policy text appears to imply infilling would be small-scale and it would therefore have only an incremental effect on employment at the site and on commuting levels. The policy text protects against adverse visual impacts, but the cumulative impact on transport should not be overlooked (see comments about cumulative effects).
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	–	–	–	As for 1.2 / 1.3, although their may only be negligible incremental change.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	Activities at these sites are assumed to lie outside the range of functions listed in the assessment criteria therefore assessment is neutral.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	It could be argued that rural employment penalises those without a car, although the effect may be marginal provided there is an adequate supply of appropriate employment at more accessible locations.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	++	++	++	Supportive if it enables expansion of local employment on a controlled scale.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive.
Summary of assessment: A 'safety net' policy providing for carefully controlled incremental expansion on larger rural employment sites which, depending on land uses, may be consistent with the clustering strategy proposed in ET/3. However it is important that developers recognise that the size of each site is finite (as further expansion is restricted by other plan policies) and that permitting infilling should not contribute to, rather than relieve, development pressure.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See below for an issue that may need to be addressed.				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: It will be important to ensure that the policy does not provide scope for ‘salami-slicing’ of development on these sites. Depending on the type of land use, infilling may be on such a small scale that it falls below the threshold at which EIA is necessary, and issues such as traffic impacts may not be investigated. It will be essential to monitor the ongoing scale of development at these sites to assess their cumulative impact.

ET/5 – New employment development

Provides opportunity for small-scale employment development to facilitate development of clusters or to maintain / expand the level of rural employment.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Supports localised expansion which may help to relieve development pressure provided the scale is carefully controlled.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Likely to make additional demands on energy and other resources, though the scale is difficult to assess.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	The policy defines ‘small-scale as less than 25 employees, yet provides for B8 development which can include large storage facilities that are not large employers. Post consultation changes addressed concerns in the initial assessment that the scale of land use permitted should be better defined. By varying the floor space threshold by Land Use Class leaves the possibility that potentially intrusive warehousing facilities (for example) might be permitted that would not contribute much to the local employment market but which could have a substantial and intrusive visual impact. However other development control policies might be used to limit such effects.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Employment growth implies more commuting even if such development is restricted to the more sustainable communities that may provide some degree of travel choice. Potentially a key cumulative impact for this policy.

4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	–	–	–	Depends on scale of development though increasing waste in rural areas will increase collection / disposal costs. Another objective where the main issue is long-term cumulative impact.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Impact neutral provided open space is not consumed.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	Benefits subsumed by comments under 7.1.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Contributes to employment in rural areas.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	++	++	++	Clearly beneficial in increasing rural employment opportunities and making some contribution to reducing commuter trip length.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	Helps to sustain the rural economy.

Summary of assessment: A sustainable policy designed to ensure some beneficial and suitable development of new employment can still occur in rural centres away from parkland and campus complexes of the clusters and existing sites covered by ET/3 and ET/4. Although development is to be focused in larger settlements, a threshold of 25 employees for ‘small scale’ would be each development could add substantially to the amount of locally-available employment. Clearly this is potentially beneficial in reducing the distance between home and work, and in sustaining the rural economy, however some of the land uses envisaged could involve large structures for land uses that are not particularly labour-intensive (eg. warehousing buildings) and this should not be allowed to have a negative visual impact. Consultation changes clarified the floorspace thresholds which would apply, but by varying these with Land Use Class still provides scope for intrusive development without further controls.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: As with other employment land policies, the planning duty will need to monitor the longer-term trend in such developments to assess a range of impacts on traffic, etc.

ET/6 – Expansion of existing firms

Provides for the expansion of firms within a wide range of settlements provided the enterprise is well-established and the growth will not result in undesirable environmental impacts.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Helps to relieve development pressure in a range of locations.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+	+	Supportive provided the premises are reasonably well served by transport or do not contribute significantly to commuting traffic. The policy prevents development with adverse traffic impacts.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	Growth assumed to have minor incremental effect.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Development can be turned down as a result of adverse impacts.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Depends on scale, nature and location of development, although maintaining local employment is assumed to contribute to the vitality of the immediate community.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	As for 1.3, though this depends on nature of land use.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Neutral impact provided no open space is lost.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	Businesses assumed to be predominantly industrial / commercial so any beneficial effects covered by 7.1.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Helps sustain economies of smaller settlements.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	++	++	++	Clearly beneficial even if growth only increases employment by a small increment.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	As for 7.1.
Summary of assessment: Another policy designed to ensure increased focus of development on urban centres and in clusters does not prejudice the scope for development in smaller communities to support their vitality and to reduce commuting trips even if such benefits are only delivered on a small scale.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Possible cumulative effects that will need to be monitored in the longer term.				

ET7 – Loss of rural employment to non-employment uses

Aims to prevent the loss of employment land in rural settlements unless this would eliminate adverse impacts of the existing development or provide compensating benefit.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Policy is not explicitly concerned with design and character but the loss of locally important employment could have an adverse effect in the longer term.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Implicitly the same issue as above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Small scale benefit if the enterprise employs people from the immediate community who would otherwise have to commute over greater distances.

4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Helps to maintain supply of employment in rural areas.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Depends on individual circumstances as a compensating benefit could be loss of employment use for affordable housing.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Helps sustain local jobs in rural areas.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	
Summary of assessment: A sustainable policy designed to sustain rural employment unless there are compelling reasons to change land use.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified. There is an overall issue concerning the progressive loss of employment in rural areas but this would be symptomatic of a deeper problem that would have to be addressed by a strategic policy.				

ET/8 – Conversion of rural buildings for employment

Provides for limited conversion primarily of unwanted agricultural buildings for a range of small-scale commercial (not industrial) uses, provided development is appropriate in scale to the location and does not result in adverse impacts (eg. on traffic).

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Presumably supportive if lack of such buildings contributes to development pressures elsewhere.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Some incremental increase but effect is negligible compared to that resulting from other policies in this section of the plan.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Protective measures assumed to prevent unwarranted noise and other disturbance. Policy prevents redevelopment of abandoned buildings that might be partially colonised by wildlife.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(+)	(+)	(+)	Depends on the nature of re-use and whether it might attract people in small numbers.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Protects against adverse impact while also ensuring the stock of rural buildings remains in use and therefore maintained.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	As for 1.2 and 1.3.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	As above.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Supports rural employment in a small way. See also comments for 7.1.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Incremental benefit but provides scope for rural diversification of appropriate land uses (see also 7.3).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy, helping to sustain rural employment and provide some scope for farm diversification. Many such opportunities will have limited funds and could not afford high rents, and such developments may also have a key role in providing a limited supply of affordable business premises.

Summary of assessment: A very sustainable policy the importance of which is easily missed. Affordability is focused almost entirely on housing yet businesses, and particularly those in rural areas which may have limited capital and modest cashflows, also need a supply of affordable local premises, which is what this policy facilitates.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

ET/9 – Replacement buildings in the countryside

Provides for replacement of buildings that will support employment use with similar controls to those for policy ET/8.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Presumably supportive if lack of such buildings contributed to development pressures elsewhere.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Replacement implies no net change.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Provides for a better immediate environment while also ensuring the stock of rural buildings remains in use and maintained.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	As for 1.2 and 1.3.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	As above.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Supports rural employment in a small way. See also comments for 7.1.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Incremental benefit but provides scope for rural diversification of appropriate land uses (see also 7.3).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	Potentially the same benefit as for policy ET/8 although it is not clear what impact reconstruction (as opposed to conversion) would have on property prices or ground rents).
Summary of assessment: Little to comment on – same overall benefits as ET/8 with a slight change in circumstances.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

ET/10 – Farm diversification

Encourages farm diversification provided it is consistent in scale and scope with existing and surrounding land use.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	Depends on whether it enables development that would otherwise take land at a less sustainable location.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Depends on nature of activity, and there should be controls to limit the impact that are consistent with those applied to other types of development.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Not addressed but covered by other policies.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(-)	(-)	(-)	As above, however land uses suggested by policy text suggest a potential loss of biodiversity value may occur, although this may be depend on the intensity of the previous agricultural regime, and would only apply to wide-area developments rather than new uses for farm buildings.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Certainly true of some potential land use changes. Should the Council encourage some forms of development – eg. sustainable tourism – more than others?
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	As for 2.1.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supportive provided the land use change is appropriate to the surrounding area and does not introduce unnatural elements (eg. long sheds and floodlighting often seen on golf driving ranges).
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(-)	(-)	(-)	The policy does not specifically address increase in rural traffic which would result from such developments (varying with type, presumably), and the final statement of the policy text does not mandate consideration of the environmental impacts.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	At worst impact is neutral but some land uses may contribute to healthier lifestyles.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Several of the example land uses will make agricultural land more open to controlled access.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+(+)	++	Potential increase in quality and range. Leisure facilities are less accessible than those in urban area but their extent means that locating them in sustainable locations in the surrounding countryside could help to relieve development pressures.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	++	++	++	Clearly helps the rural economy sustainably (both in terms of location and the durability of the development).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	Contribution to sustainable tourism.
Summary of assessment: Sustainable policy designed to support farm diversification. We recognise that farms may have limited funding to provide supporting planning statements and other documents, but it will be essential that there is a mechanism to ensure that environmental impacts are fully considered and mitigated.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See above.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None provided the number of developments is restricted.				

ET/11 – Tourist facilities and visitor accommodation

Limits provision of these facilities to conversion of premises in locations outside existing settlement frameworks and will only be permitted for short-stay accommodation.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Prevents encroachment.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Depends on size of property. Difficult to calibrate incremental and cumulative effect.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly prevents inappropriately-scaled development.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(+)	(+)	(+)	Rural location suggests this is implicitly supportive.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	See 2.2.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Incremental growth in traffic assumed to be negligible and will presumably occur mainly in the summer months.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Contributes to stock of tourism accommodation.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Negligible impact? See comments below.
Summary of assessment: Appears a sustainable policy provided there are clear controls on the scale of development which ensures that traffic impacts are negligible. Clearly a parallel urban policy must be prepared by the City Council but if the above reflects sub-regional priorities then we assume there is limited need and scope for this form of development.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SERVICES & FACILITIES POLICIES

SF/1 – Protection of village services and facilities

Establishes measures to prevent undesirable loss of key village services and amenities.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Marking assumes loss of amenity would implicitly affect village character.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy in a rural context.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	Aims to prevent loss of services that would affect a community if residents have to travel to gain the same amenity elsewhere.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable	~	~	~	

housing				
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive, especially for halls, shops, pubs, etc.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Supports rural diversification.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	?	?	?	More concerned with maintaining infrastructure rather than growing it.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	Intended to support the vitality of the rural economy.
Summary of assessment: Clearly a key policy in terms of preserving a basic level of amenity even in group and infill villages.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SF/2 – Applications for new retail development

Requires the use of a sequential test to justify applications to develop new retail sites away from the centre of the largest settlements. It also aims to prevent out-of-town developments and to steer new retailing to sites which offer good travel choice.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Clearly aims to prevent land loss at the edge of settlements.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(-)	(-)	(-)	New development clearly adds to energy consumption in absolute terms, although the policy can offset this by reducing trip lengths and encouraging use of public transport.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	-	-	-	As above, but without the transport benefits.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Aims to maintain or build the coherence of settlement centres as retailing areas, providing convenience and comparison shopping insofar as this is compatible with the size of the

				settlement.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	++	++(+)	Reduction in emissions as shoppers are encouraged to swap cars for other forms of transport, although the rate of change / growth is speculative.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	–	–	–	Results in net increase in waste in absolute terms.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Potential benefits if more people shop on foot or by cycle.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++(+)	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Implies some constraint on new retail development may occur if there is a shortage of suitable land, but other policies will assist, and the sequential test can then be used to support applications for other sites, though clearly these will be less sustainable.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Aims to support coherent growth in retailing and the rest of the supporting urban infrastructure.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	As above.
Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable and supportive of SF/1 and ST/8.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None, although there is a slight concern that the policy text appears to treat Northstowe as a special case with provision for other centres mentioned only in the supporting text.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: See comment for ST/8.				

SF/3 – Retail development on land allocated for other uses

Prevents reallocation of land allocated to housing specifically, and potentially to other uses, except where this would not compromise achieving Structure Plan targets. Some latitude is available for reallocation to support mixed land-use developments that conform to policies SF/2 and ST/8.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(++)	(++)	(++)	Might be argued this adds to development pressure for retail land but it is clearly consistent with other SF/ and SP/ policies and such expansion is prevented by other plan policies such as GB/1.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	?	?	?	Depends on local circumstances but the policy provides for contingencies where this are consistent with other policies.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	+	+	+	Supportive if it optimises the supply of land for retailing with that for other uses.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	Aims to control location of development in support of other policies without compromising its effect on the economy.
Summary of assessment: Little to comment on – clearly sustainable and consistent with other services and facilities policies.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified. The contingency provides flexibility to allow reallocation in appropriate locations and which could help to reduce development pressures at other locations.				

SF/4 – Retailing in villages

Limits the scale and scope of retailing development in villages to that consistent with local requirements and setting.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Any increase in activity assumed to be confined within the village framework.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	See 4.1.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Supportive, particularly in smaller settlements.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Excessive growth could generate additional trips by people from outside the settlement, increasing emission levels, and therefore the policy controls this.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive with some constraints on the scale of development, however these are offset by character impact considerations.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	Does not preclude appropriate level of development, so is neutral at worst.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	Impact on local economy of settlement assumed to be negligible.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Prevents excessive expansion but does not preclude growth,
Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable and supports maintaining village character.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: It would be helpful to reword the second clause to improve clarity as it appears to begin with a double negative.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SF/5 – Retailing in the countryside

Limits retailing to activities consistent with rural activities including, but not restricted to, agriculture. Some latitude is given to allow sale of convenience goods

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Not obvious this outcome is intended by the policy, and it is addressed by ET/10 separately.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Prevents inappropriate development.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive if it prevents development that might generate significant additional traffic in tranquil areas.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	Objective is concerned primarily with services in settlements although the final clause of the policy provides for additional retailing where it would have no adverse impacts on established shops while improving amenity.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Supports farm diversification.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Intrinsically supportive. The final contingent clause can also be seen as a way of enabling farm shops to widen their range, which can provide local people with ready access to convenience goods as well as providing revenue to supplement sales of their primary goods.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	Implicitly supports farm diversification.

Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None, but see below.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The Council will need to monitor the growth of such ventures to ensure there is no cumulative effect of increased rural traffic.

SF/6 – Public art and new development

States the objective that public art will be provided as an integral part of new development, and that the Council will seek developer contributions in appropriate circumstances to part-fund provision.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	+	+(+)	Clearly an attempt to improve appearance and distinctiveness.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	+	+(+)	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Artworks assumed to be primarily open air.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
<i>Summary of assessment: Sustainable in a supportive way.</i>			
<i>Summary of mitigation proposals: None.</i>			
<i>Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.</i>			

SF/7 – Underground pipes, wires, fibres and cables

Aims to prevent damage to ecological assets, particularly by linear features constructed at or below ground-level.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Aims to limit disturbance, though this is likely to be permanent.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	++	++	++	Stated as an explicit aim.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	++	++	++	As above.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	Addressed in part by concerns about the impact of HV power lines.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Subsumed by the requirement to prevent “unacceptable environmental impacts”.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	?	?	?	Impact not clear.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Main focus is ecological and environmental impacts, and issues of human health and HV overhead lines is not addressed (though it is covered by other planning criteria).
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Depends on location but aims to prevent lasting impact.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	Does not preclude infrastructure provision, but aims to control its impact.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to comment on – clearly intended to limit prevent damage by linear structures.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SF/8 – Lord’s Bridge Radio Telescope

Prevents development that would adversely affect operation of facilities at the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A very specific policy which cannot be assessed as it applies controls to a specific site to protect an internationally important asset which itself has no significant environmental impacts.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

SF/9 – Protection of existing recreation areas

Limits the scope to redevelop recreational land for other uses unless there are superior compensating benefits or provision of an equivalent amount of new recreational space elsewhere.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Recreational space is not strictly undeveloped land so the effect is assumed to be neutral.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Some spaces for informal recreation may be in more open countryside, so this policy is protective and supportive.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Recreational space is a component of a broader definition of open space (though not necessarily part of provisioning obligations) so this policy is supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Retaining local space should mean resource is accessible to residents on foot and cycle.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	Policy addresses only the provision of land, and its character would need to be protected by other policies.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Supports provision of accessible leisure facilities even if these are informal.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Open space assumed to be accessible to all.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A key component of good urban design and retention of the existing recreational space is essential in the light of the considerable housing development that will be occurring in the district.				

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

SF/10 – Outdoor playspace, informal open space and new developments

Defines requirements for the provision of various forms of recreational space within and proportional to the scale of new development. The policy also establishes the Council’s intention to seek developer contributions for these facilities.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Space is within development therefore this objective is not addressed.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	All open space aims to provide coherent structure to the settlement and provisioning standards therefore clearly support this objective.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	Policy addresses only the provision of land, and security – particularly of children’s’ playspace - would need to be protected by other policies.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++	+	Supports provision of accessible leisure facilities.

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Open space assumed to be accessible to all.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Clearly supports objectives of sustainable and inclusive communities.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None. Separately the Council has indicated that its approach to securing funding for these amenities from developer contributions will be detailed in a separate SPD.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SF/11 – Open space standards

Specifies the minimum requirements for providing various forms of open space for informal and formal recreation, and designates the type of facilities to be provided, these requirements being consistent with government guidance and policy SF/10.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Space is within development therefore this objective is not addressed.

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+++	+++	+++	All open space aims to provide coherent structure to the settlement and provisioning standards therefore clearly support this objective.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+++	+++	+++	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	?	?	?	Policy addresses only the provision of land, and security – particularly of children’s playspace - would need to be protected by other policies.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+++	+++	+++	A joint primary objective of this policy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++	+	Supports provision of accessible leisure facilities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Open space assumed to be accessible to all.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: As for SF/10, however the definition focuses on the basic infrastructure and the desirability of a suitable, secure location which is extensively overlooked is not mentioned. We understand that these issues will be addressed in a separate SPD to be issued subsequently.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See above.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Playspace and other forms of open space are a further resource competing for limited land within a new development and this impact should not be overlooked. However other policies – notably DP/5 (cumulative development) are consistent, encouraging development in larger chunks to improve coherence and greater flexibility in integrating the need for this space with increased housing density.				

SF/12 – The River Cam

Limits the extension of marinas and moorings on the river.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Depends on designation; subsumed by 3.2.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	Protects the aquatic environment to a degree although it does not preclude extension.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	Not obvious that this policy would prevent people from enjoying the amenity of the Cam.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Certain sections of the Cam within the district have important associations (eg. Byron's Pool) which should be protected from all forms of inappropriate adjacent development.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly supportive. See also comments against objective 5.3.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	Not obviously relevant in terms of the decision-making criteria.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Impact on such developments on flood risk assumed to be negligible, and the extension of marinas is assumed to be largely increased mooring space rather than other structures for which flood risk is a more important issue in terms of its threat to material assets.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	++	++	++	Does not improve it but ensures the public waterway is not despoiled by excessive and/or inappropriate development. Post consultation changes extended protection to other public rights of access.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	?	?	?	Does not preclude further provision of leisure facilities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	The post consultation change to this policy made its controls less specific in recognition of the need to allow sympathetic development that could enable the Cam to be exploited as a recreational and tourism resource, provided this was sensitive and appropriate to local character.
Summary of assessment: Clearly intended to protect the quality of a key local asset without preventing continued use and carefully managed growth in facilities. It will be essential to afford thorough protection to stretches of the Cam within the district that have key heritage associations, although this would presumably be delivered through other policies. The impact of the policy was improved by post consultation changes to ensure protection was also afforded to public rights of way which are an integral part of the asset and its contribution to the community and local setting.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES

NE/1 – Energy efficiency

Prescribes a range of measures to improve the energy efficiency of new and re-developed properties which will be adopted as an SPD at a later date. Encourages developers to seek 10% improvement on CO₂/m² emissions compared to minimum Building Regulations.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	The principal objective of this policy. Benefit accumulates as more energy efficient properties are built or converted. The 'start point' for the trend depends on the proportion of existing properties that already meet Building Regulations. We assume that the relatively recent adoption of efficiency standards means this will not be particularly high.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	Not addressed – but see mitigation proposals.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	The main objective of this policy, though as with 1.2 the benefit will grow over time from a relatively low starting point. However the positive rating must be qualified by the relatively 'light touch' of the proposals. See mitigation proposals for details.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	+	+(+)	Addresses issue of vulnerability of properties to long-term temperature change, though again the starting point is low.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	There are some concerns that the cost of energy efficiency and other sustainability measures effects the price of new housing and this may have an effect on developers' willingness or ability to provide affordable housing. The significant of this impact cannot be calibrated on the information available at present.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Supports reduction in energy consumption and emission of greenhouse gases. The Council appears to have set a fairly low and easily achievable threshold for this policy. There is clear potential long-term impact on energy consumption if there is a large-scale growth in housing and other forms of development during the lifetime of the initial LDF, and this policy must maximise positive impacts.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy has four components: the stipulated threshold; the calculation method; the assessment structure (Building Regulations); and the policy requirement ('encouragement' rather than obligation). Our initial assessment has proposed that the Council should adopt an alternative policy approach to enforce more stringent targets. However the Council has advised us that it limited scope to implement higher targets and that the main mechanism for this would be through changes to the Building Regulations.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Potential increase in the stock of energy-inefficient buildings if new requirements do not keep pace with projected change in sustainable construction standards.				

NE/2 – Renewable energy

Renewable energy developments will be permitted where these do not infringe district-wide development criteria, where there is ready access to the National Grid, and the land can be redeveloped subsequently for other purposes.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	No obvious impact, although the policy and text does not mention biomass energy, which is one solution to renewable fuel provision and farm diversification.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+)	+	+(+)	Benefit through replacement, although the potentially slow rate of equipment of solar panels, etc., and reluctance to permit wind farms suggests slow incremental growth.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Limited size of windfarms may have some benefits (removes potential impact on birds though farms can be sited appropriately with RSPB guidance), and limits visual impact.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Smaller windfarms are assumed to have less visual impact, although this assumes cumulative development would be controlled.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	+	+(+)	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	+	+(+)	Contributes to reduced emission from energy generation sources.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
<p>Summary of assessment: Clearly supports reduced reliance on non-renewable sources, however the incremental provision of technology suggests benefits will grow slowly. Baseline data does not enable comparison of current performance with national average, and any shift in target generation levels may require reconsideration of the position on windfarms and other approaches. Post consultation change proposed reselling energy locally rather than selling it to a national supplier. This removes the constraint that generation sites need to be close to grid connection points, and this might make it possible to exploit more sites.</p> <p>A further change removed the apparent size restriction on wind farms. At this time it is not evident what impact this will have on opportunities for this form of energy locally. Removal of the wording may provide greater opportunity but it does not warrant changes to our assessments above without further corroboration.</p> <p>Summary of mitigation proposals: No mention of biomass as a way of meeting targets while also supporting farm diversification and keeping farmland under agricultural use.</p> <p>Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified in the policy as proposed.</p>			

NE/3 – Renewable energy technologies in new development

Developments larger than 1000m² or 10 dwellings will include technology enabling at least 10% of their energy to be derived from renewable sources.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	Clearly supportive.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Indirect benefit it is obviates need for windfarms and other solutions with visual impacts, although this must be balanced against the same incremental capacity of each new unit.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	+	+(+)	Incremental benefit from reduced consumption of energy from power stations.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	+	+(+)	As for 4.1.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	Minor, incremental background changes that would only become significant with nationwide switch to renewable energy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Possible impact of technology on cost of new housing, and the knock-on effect on the provision of affordable homes. We also recognise that policy NE/1 advocates a more stringent position on providing energy efficient technology which might turn this into a negative assessment.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Policy encourage developers to build energy-efficiency into the housing stock, and this is clearly valuable given the scale of growth that will occur in the plan period. The baseline data suggests the District performs well against regional and national comparators, but this should not mean a slackening of the promotion of renewables. One concern is the possible impact of technology cost on the price of new units, and the impact this might have on affordable housing provision however we recognise that a balance must be struck between the suggestion for NE/1 or more stringent targets for providing this technology and its impact on house prices.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Obvious long-term impact on the District's energy consumption although limited provision suggests this will be an incremental change.

NE/4 – Landscape character areas

The areas will be defined on the Proposals Map, and development within these areas will only be permitted if it is sympathetic to local character and distinctiveness. Design policies will be detailed in an SPD to be produced at a later date.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Policy specifically refers to the land management regime and not just built development.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Vegetation is a component of landscape character and therefore this is implicitly supportive.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	Again, implicitly supportive.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy. Supporting text acknowledges the care needed at the urban fringe, though this is addressed through policies GB/2, GB/3 and GB/4.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Supports objectives of respecting <i>landscape character</i> and (indirectly) maintaining the natural features of the landscape that sustain and <i>enhance biodiversity</i>. Some problems may be experienced with expansion of settlements, however these will be addressed in part by other policies in this DPD, notably those supporting the Green Belt.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

NE/5 – Countryside enhancement areas

Takes forward Cambridgeshire Structure Plan policy 7/3 to identify areas for enjoyment of the countryside and to take steps to enhance their natural characteristics while preserving tranquility.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Effect assumed to be neutral as designated areas are already subject to access controls and enhancement programmes by other agencies.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+(+)	++	Policy supports Biodiversity Strategy and provides for enhancement of specific areas. Difficult to calibrate impact as scope of work is not evident.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+(+)	++	As above.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Objective tends to be assessed in urban setting, but equally importance in the countryside.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Provides areas for quiet relaxation. Proximity to urban areas is not clear and will probably vary from site to site. Nevertheless, provision does not guarantee use. Implicitly supportive.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+(+)	++	Assessment may be slightly optimistic as it is not clear yet how much space will be provided, but it is clearly beneficial.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Supports quality of leisure facilities; accessibility is not addressed by the policy text.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	?	?	?	A post consultation change to the policy suggests the Council may seek developer contributions towards creating these assets where they will be close to the development and the obligation can be justified.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Supports the District's Biodiversity Strategy and is consistent with other policies (eg. GB/2 & GB/3) although the degree of overlap is not clear.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The supporting text envisages implies synergistic effects from combining enhancement programmes in certain localities. Presumably this will enable cost-effective provision of improvement of sustainable access.				

NE/6 – Biodiversity

Overarching commitment to maintaining and where possible enhancing biodiversity that prioritises prevention over mitigation and compensation.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+++	+++	+++	Clearly supportive. In practice the policy is more concerned with protecting biodiversity broadly, recognising that designated sites have specific protection measures overseen by other agencies. The policy also clearly prioritises measures to support BAPs and achieve their targets.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Addressed by other policies, and clearly needs to be balanced against conservation objectives (see GB/2 & GB/3 for example).
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	Objective refers primarily to human/built artefacts and sites.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Contributes to this objective especially due to the predominantly rural nature of the county.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Vegetation benefits carbon-fixing.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
<i>Summary of assessment:</i> A clear statement of support for supporting and <i>enhancing biodiversity</i> which is pragmatic insofar as it recognises the need to weigh conservation and development objectives in certain locations. It establishes a clear priority based on scarcity/importance (development will be resisted) and the measures used to resolve clashes between development and conservation, and also establishes the principle of using Section 106 developer contributions to fund appropriate measures.			
<i>Summary of mitigation proposals:</i> See comments for NE/7.			
<i>Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects:</i> It is difficult to identify specific benefits. Much concern with biodiversity change has focused on the loss of woodland and farmland bird species. Clearly this will be addressed by this very broad policy, with specific activities dictated by other policies such as GB/2, GB/3 and NE/5.			

NE/7 – Sites of biodiversity or geological importance

Establishes the controls on development that reflect the relative biodiversity importance of sites, corresponding to the strength of conservation designation.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+++	+++	+++	The joint-primary objective of this policy.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+++	+++	+++	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	Objective refers to built environment designations.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supports maintenance of natural landscape features.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: The policy establishes a basic protection policy for sites covered by a range of designations, reflecting their scarcity and importance, and consistent with PPG9. In fact the inclusion of protective measures to County Wildlife Sites suggests a greater degree of protection that might be warranted by the status of these sites, but it is within the Council's discretion to do this. The policy also makes specific reference to scrutiny of applications affecting SACs/SPAs/SSSIs, and the need for careful assessment of any indirect effects.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: The supporting text states that policy NE/6 suggests additional planning controls to ensure that development does not prevent people enjoying wildlife sites. This is not evident in the text for NE/6 and it is not clear, therefore, whether this is actually a reference to NE/7. The supporting text notes that barbistrelle bats occupying the cSAC at Eversden Woods have been recorded at other locations up to 11kms away. A number of the housing allocations in policy SP/16 and one employment land allocation in SP/10 lie within this range. As a precautionary measure it would be advisable that a bat survey is required as part of any planning application to ensure that the development will not interfere with flight lines.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

Natural Areas INCORPORATED INTO POLICY NE/6

Prohibits development that would unacceptable and adversely affect biodiversity and nature conservation value of designated Natural Areas.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	++	++	++	Clearly supportive. The Natural Area designation effectively extends conservation beyond the relatively small sites or point locations covered by the main wildlife designations.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly preserves biodiversity for public enjoyment.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive.

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Extends the scope of conservation beyond the boundaries of designated sites to cover the broader Natural Areas (a non-statutory designation). The main problem with this policy is that it sets an overall objective without making it clear how biodiversity harm would be assessed consistently from one site to the next.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: Consider removing this policy or merging it with NE/6.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

Regionally important geological and geomorphological sites INCORPORATED INTO POLICY NE/7

Affords protection to natural features although no such designated sites exist in the district at present.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Assessment

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Supportive. Low rating merely reflects the lack of such sites in the district at present.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Particularly true of geomorphological features.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	Assumed neutral; any benefit subsumed by comment for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	Supportive in principal, though sites may be less popular than, say, wildlife reserves.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A safety net policy to ensure the natural physical features are afforded protection comparable to that given to biodiversity assets.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy text refers to Section 106 agreements which needs to be qualified by additional text. Whereas biodiversity can be compensated by translocation and habitat recreation, the loss of physical landscape features is more final and difficult to compensate. This issue should be taken into account when reviewing planning applications, balancing the loss of the feature against the importance of or need for the development.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

NE/8 – Groundwater

Prohibits development that threatens groundwater resources.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	Not strictly relevant as the policy protects the quality and quantity of groundwater supply rather than addressing demand.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	

4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+++	+++	+++	Explicitly protects groundwater resources from potential pollution.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	(+)	(+)	(+)	Very indirect support in terms of the effect of maintaining the water table in clay areas to prevent shrinkage and potential increase in subsidence problems.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Pollution protection is included in policy objectives.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Groundwater controls should also affect farming practices; their effect on farm diversification opportunities is difficult to quantify.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Sustainable in providing overarching protection of groundwater resources.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The supporting text refers to the need to recharge groundwater and clearly the large scale developments included in the LDF will have substantial effects on local rates which need to be addressed. However policies NE/9 and NE/12 deal with preventative and mitigation measures and have parallel policies in the corresponding AAPs. All address the supply-side issues which mirror the demand-side focus of this policy.				

NE/9 – Water and drainage infrastructure

States the requirement that development proposals must show adequate provision for water supply, removal of foul water, and other drainage that is consistent in scale with the phasing of the development. The policy makes clear the Council’s obligation to coordinate these matters for large-scale development, but that developers must liaise with water companies for smaller sites.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(++)	(++)	(++)	Policy does not actually restrict consumption but ensures supply and demand are coordinated.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Policy states this objective is the responsibility of other agencies.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	(+)	(+)	(+)	Does not reduce pollutant levels directly but aims to ensure it does not occur as a result of the lack of treatment and/or removal infrastructure.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Ensures supply of water for new development.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to consider as this policy makes clear it is essential that development and provision of the supporting infrastructure (in this case water supply) are coordinated from the outset.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Clearly the principal cumulative effect concerns the demands made of local water supply by the scale of development that will occur in the district over the next 10-15 years. That is not addressed by this policy which is primarily concerned with ensuring the timing of supply. It is assumed modelling of water demand has been undertaken already, and that supply rates will be monitored during development to ensure supply and demand are matched.				

NE/10 – Foul drainage: alternative drainage systems

Defines requirements for providing sewerage facilities for most forms of development including structures and the road system, and for special provision for sites producing slurry or effluents.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	++	++	++	Does not address water supply / consumption but makes provision to protect groundwater from contamination.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Relevant comments subsumed under 2.2 below.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Intrinsically aims to prevent leakage, spills and other problems of foul materials that would adversely affect humans and the natural environment.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	++	++	Deals with removal of domestic and industrial pollutants.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	Materials handled by these systems cannot be recycled.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	The principal objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Clearly a sustainable policy requiring the provision of adequate and appropriate infrastructure to remove solid and liquid effluents, or for their storage, supporting maintenance of good water quality.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None; policy DP/6 also provides for protection of ground and surface water resources from contamination during construction.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: See above.				

NE/11 – Flood risk

Proposes to restrict all development in designated high flood risk areas, and development in some areas where the lower level of risk cannot be substantiated and / or minimised, and to prevent development which might contribute to flood risk.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Indirect / tenuous link insofar as run-off impacts of development could be cited as a reason for declining planning permission in rural areas.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Could help to reduce threats to habitats that are sensitive to changes in water levels.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Given the district's position at the edge of the fens, an essential policy prohibiting development in risky locations. The policy wording and supporting text provide flexibility in permitting development in areas of lower risk provided that appropriate defensive or mitigation measures are provided, and that these are appropriate to the estimated risk/			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The main potential issue is the increase in impermeable surface areas as a result of the major new development, although this is addressed by policy NE/12.			

NE/12 – Sustainable drainage systems

Requires the use of SUDS where appropriate and establishes the right to seek Section 106 contributions for this infrastructure.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Additional land required for these systems is assumed to be negligible and use of brownfield land is assumed to be a priority.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	+	++	Supports objective by limiting the impact of development on the pattern and rate of run-off.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	?	?	?	Impact of water release onto fluvial systems and nearby habitats is assumed to be dealt with on a case-by-case basis.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	As above. Moreover development proposals for Cambridge East and Northstowe integrate these features into the open space and green corridor strategy.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	As above.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Depends on design, but supportive in principle – see also 2.2. above.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	SUDS assumed to be separate from foul water systems.

4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Can contribute, provided facilities do not constitute a safety hazard and there are rights of way.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Space for SUDS assumed to have no effect on land available for other purposes.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Another policy stating an essential measure required by the vulnerability of parts of the district to flooding, and the need to address water shortages by maximising the rate at which groundwater resources can be recharged.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

NE/13 – Water conservation

Mandates the incorporation of water-efficient and water-saving technologies into new development, while ensuring this does not adversely affect the water environment.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy is to minimise the impact on water resources of the significant development in the district in the immediate future.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Need to avoid damage to the natural environment in general is stated.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Meets design standards that are evolving to deal with climate-change related problems.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	States requirement for measures that will not pollute water courses.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	+	+(+)	Clearly an aim of this policy although the benefit will take time to build without retrofitting of technology to existing properties
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	As for 4.1 and this is assumed to have implications for human health also, particularly as technologies include greywater recycling.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Neutral provided that technology does not significantly increase new house prices affecting the provision of affordable property.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Supports provision of a type of infrastructure essential for dealing with climate change problems.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A further sustainable policy necessitated by limitations on the district's water supply. One slight concern is the impact of technology costs on the price of new housing, however this should be offset by the scale of new construction which should mean the unit cost per home is lower than, say, retrofitting to an existing property. Post consultation changes reflecting the Council's legal powers to mandate specific technologies do not appear to have significantly weakened this policy, providing flexibility without removing the obligation on developers. The additional change of requiring a Water Conservation Strategy for developments of 1000m ² or more is also supportive, although it should not be seen to add to the procedural burden on developers if this information could be provided in a masterplan or development brief, which might be produced for development on this scale.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

NE/14 – Hazardous installations

States a procedural and legal requirement to consider human health risks and other impacts when considering planning applications for developments where hazardous substances will be present.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly aims to prevent spills, leaks, etc. by appropriate preventative measures.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Provides a control mechanism for ensuring people are not at risk from nearby hazardous materials or facilities.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Aims to reduce accidental emissions and their consequences.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A further largely procedural policy reflecting the Council's obligations to prevent development in locations where the nature of the materials or activities constitute an unacceptable risk to human health and/or safety.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None.				

NE/15 – Lighting proposals

Identifies five requirements for external lighting (implicitly for both routes and sites).

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Proposals to limit times when lighting is permissible can also be used to control consumption, indirectly supporting this objective.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Supporting text acknowledges potential impact of night-time light pollution on some species though the significant of this impact cannot be determined at this stage.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly beneficial in terms of night-time effects, particularly in rural areas where excessive light pollution reduces remoteness.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supports 3.2 implicitly.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	Given the substantial light pollution at present, application of the policy to new development will introduce only incremental change, though clearly this is desirable.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	++	++	++	Policy balances need to reduce pollution with its role in providing a secure environment.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Addresses issue of increased awareness of the impact of light pollution on the character of the area, and the particular impact in rural areas. Applying policy to new development limits its overall impact in an area where skyglow is already a problem.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: Is it practical to consider measures to address the problem with existing light sources, or to survey were the problems are worst.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The existing problem is the principal cumulative effect; the policy proposals will limit further problems but not redress the root cause.			

NE/16 – Noise pollution

Establishes policy principles to prevent unacceptable noise from new development; to prevent new development where ambient noise levels might be unacceptably high; and general conditions under the EPA to prevent noise nuisance.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Policy deals with noise but not vibration, and mentions the impact of traffic. Development should not lead to an increase in road traffic that might adversely affect listed properties that may be at risk or in susceptible locations.

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Eliminating noise nuisance and controlling ambient noise levels should contribute to residents' satisfaction with their environment.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy which deals with noise from new development. It is assumed that noise nuisance from existing sources is addressed through the EPA.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	There must be an implicit health benefit from reducing noise where it is a nuisance, even if this does not correspond directly to the criteria for this objective.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime				
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	Other policies (including NE/5) address provision of recreational space and tranquil rural areas. The policy text is primarily concerned with urban areas and these other sites are not identified as potentially sensitive receptors.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	Noise constraint on development could limit the availability of sites (although the policy makes provision for B1(a) uses which may subsume much of the demand in the district. This is a long-term cumulative impact that is hypothetical at present and difficult to quantify.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Policy establishes measures to prevent increases in ambient and point-based noise from new development, and to ensure new development will not be subjected to noise from existing sources.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy and supporting text appear to refer principally to noise in settlements. Other Natural Environment policies propose establishing areas of tranquil countryside and it appears appropriate that this over-arching policy should include measures (at least in outline) that support NE/5 for example.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

NE/17 – Emissions

Requires development proposals to identify and mitigate / minimise emissions to prevent impacts on the surroundings, and to comply with relevant pollution control regulations.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 2.1 / 2.2.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly beneficial if it limits nuisance from fumes, dust, etc.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	+++	++(+)	The joint-primary objective of this policy. The time trend reflects the potential impact during the construction of Northstowe and Cambridge East
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	+++	++(+)	As for 4.1. The policy mentions air quality and pollutants, and it might be help to make clear that this includes dust, which will be a significant potential problem during construction of the new settlements.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~

Summary of assessment: An essential policy outlining the need to prevent contamination by pollutants, whether airborne or carried by other media, and which is particularly necessary given the potential impacts of major phases of construction at Northstowe and at Cambridge East.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Possibly make clear the controls apply to dust also. Policies in the Transport section mandate the provision of a Transport Assessment, should the Council encourage good/best practice by suggesting that developments likely to generate pollutants or emissions should be supported by a Health Impact Assessment. In order for this to be practicable we assume there would need to be a size threshold above which this option might apply.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Clear impacts from the scale of development, although this would be mitigated to some degree by the phasing of development on both of the principal sites.

NE/18 – Land contamination

States the procedural requirement to investigate the nature and extent of contamination in all development proposals where there are reasonable grounds to assume this is an issue, and to implement appropriate treatment and monitoring of the site.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	++	++	Procedural requirement to ensure unforeseen contamination does not occur, and which is necessitated by the high proportion of brownfield land being used for new housing development in the district over the plan period.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: A high-level statement of the Council's obligation to ensure new development does not constitute a risk to human health, and which is given added weight by the large volume of housing development in the district that will occur on former military and industrial land.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

NE/19 – Protecting high quality agricultural land

Establishes a blanket ban on any development that takes Grade 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land without providing scope to return it to its current use.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+++)	(+++)	(+++)	The principal objective of this policy. Post consultation changes introduced very general clauses indicating conditions under which land would be acceptable. These changes indicate the pragmatic position the Council must take, especially in increasing housing stock to meet shortages and support future growth. As a result the strong positive benefit has to be qualified in absolute terms, although we would expect other Development Control policies to limit the number of cases where this occurs, the amount of land taken, and to ensure that such events are treated as exceptions.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Limited provision for alternative reversible change provided this retains the openness of the area.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	In absolute terms, retaining land under agriculture limits public access, however intensive cultivation means these areas have degraded biodiversity value, and keeping them in agricultural use as a national resource has a much higher priority.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	As for 2.2
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Difficult to assess in the light of the adverse impact of intensive farming practices on water quality. Baseline data indicates river quality is improving and does not refer to any nitrate or phosphate problems although much of the district is a Nitrate Sensitive Zone.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	?	?	?	Possibly prevents development that could interfere with groundwater recharge, although this would be localised and its impact on flooding, etc., negligible.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	Only potential threat is supply constrain on development land and the impact this may have on the ability to bring through enough stock of land for employment. This cannot be quantified at this stage.
Summary of assessment: Clearly an essential policy to safeguard one of the district's strategic resources, although post-consultation changes have somewhat affected its thoroughness as a protective measure				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: There is a potential impact of land shortages on provision of housing and employment land in the longer term, though this cannot be quantified at present. However the policy does allow for a pragmatic position, recognising some loss of land will occur in the current plan period.				

CULTURAL HERITAGE POLICIES

CH/1 – Historic landscapes

States that planning permission will not be granted for development that will affect historic landscapes regardless of whether or not they are covered by statutory designations.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Assessment assumes a broader definition of undeveloped land than might be implied, since some open landscapes, though the result of human activity, are not undeveloped
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Benefit primarily from other conservation designations, but policy will implicitly support this objective.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 2.1.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Policy mentions parkland areas and other sites which will be afforded protection, as well as wider areas of the countryside.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	The secondary objective of this policy.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	Presumably the district's residents will value the policy if it prevents inappropriate development.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supportive in that it will help to maintain open recreational and leisure space beyond settlement boundaries, although Green Belt policies probably afford more protection within the plan.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Does not necessarily improve it but maintains it.

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Supportive as assessment criteria include the quality and range of leisure facilities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Clearly another sustainable policy which gives the Council broader power to turn down development applications which would adversely affect the local landscape. It is not clear what protection this policy affords in addition to those on Green Belts, protection of biodiversity, protection Natural Areas, and other CH/ policies. However this does not mean it should be dispensed with. Note that a number of the major developed sites addressed by policy GB/5 are in parkland settings and this policy should also control the nature of development at those sites.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

CH/2 – Archaeological sites

Prevents development without inspection by experts to assess a location's importance in order to determine whether development should be prevented (only in cases where there would be damage to a nationally important asset) or appropriate mitigation measures.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+++	+++	+++	The principal objective of this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Beneficial in that it supports protection of visible archaeological and heritage features (eg. earthworks).
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to comment on as the policy ensures adequate opportunity to assess the potential importance of sites and to provide for inspection. We assume that practical controls and the timing of inspection (and removal of materials if necessary) would be coordinated through the EIA for the development.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

CH/3 – Listed buildings

Proposes that development affecting listed buildings would only be permitted if it helps to preserve or appropriately enhance the structure. The policy also provides contingency for situations in which partial or total demolition of a listed structure is proposed, requiring a clear case for its loss, assessment of its value, and the need to preserve a documentary record and any materials.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly supportive, particularly within conservation areas.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: As for CH/2 this policy ensures priority is given to preserving and (where possible) enhancing heritage assets. The policy and supporting text also provide for extension or conversion of use provided this is consistent with the fabric of the building, and in extreme cases for demolition.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/4 – Development within the curtilage or setting of a listed building

Establishes that planning permission will not be granted for development that would adversely affect its setting.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the principal objective of this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Ensures policy principles apply to individual buildings within an urban setting to ensure character is not affected.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(++)	(++)	(++)	Implicitly supportive.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	

4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Supports CH/3 in preventing inappropriate changes to the setting of listed properties, which would have particular benefits for individual listed properties within settlements and in locations that are not afforded protection through conservation area status.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/5 – Conservation areas

Prohibits development that has an overall adverse impact on a conservation area, although development that enhances it would be permitted in principle, subject to scrutiny of the proposal.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(-)	(-)	(-)	Buildings in conservation areas will have poor thermal insulation and designation effectively prevents improvements to reduce heat loss and other problems. However this

				clearly affects a relatively small part of the housing stock and must be balanced against the benefit of maintaining character.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	++	++	++	The joint objective of this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	As above.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Supports 3.1 and 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Presumably supportive since open space can be part of the layout that the designation aims to preserve.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Clearly sustainable in terms of its effect on preserving the character and setting of areas within existing settlements. The constraints on redevelopment mean that even small improvements to reduce, for example, heat loss are impractical and this may imply a marginal impact on the quality of the dwelling, but this must be weighed against the need to preserve the setting of these areas.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/6 – Protected village amenity areas				
Prohibits development that would adversely affect pre-defined areas within a wide range of villages.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Prevents loss of such land (typically open space) within the fabric of the village.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Beneficial where it preserves open space and character that is settled by local wildlife.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	Indirectly supports 2.2?
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	The objective applies to sites with more formal designation, nevertheless other policies (eg CH/1) establish the principle that much of the district has valued character, and this applies too to the setting of villages, which are protected by this policy.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+++	+++	+++	The primary objective of this policy.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	Implicitly supports 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Likely to be some beneficial impact if open recreational space is preserved within villages.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	It is assumed that preventing development would not result in the loss of amenities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Policy is preventative and does not preclude development in an appropriate site which might support this objective.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Another sustainable policy which extends the principles of conservation area preservation to a wider range of locations. This policy also intrinsically supports the settlement hierarchy defined in policies ST/4 to ST/7, providing an additional constraint on inappropriate development.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The supporting text does not indicate where PVAAs are defined (presumably in the village framework); detail of where to find information on designated areas and structures is provided for other CH/ policies.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

CH/7 – Important countryside frontages

Protects areas of countryside that partially penetrate settlements, effectively providing a localised green corridor.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Land covered by this policy is implicitly open / undeveloped.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	

2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	Policy concentrates on the visual / structural value of the countryside frontage but it may also act as a green corridor for wildlife.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(+)	(+)	(+)	Implicitly supportive (see above).
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Text supporting policy CH/1 suggests there is widespread intrinsic and historic value of much of the district's countryside and this suggests that preserving these features will contribute to this objective.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	++	++	++	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Preserves some open aspects though benefit depends on whether these areas are open to public access.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	See 5.1.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Primarily concerned with preserving setting, so impact on availability of space for development is assumed to be limited.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Supports other policies designed to preserve and enhance the unique character of parts of the district.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: It would be helpful to give more specific examples of these features if possible.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

CH/8 – Advertisements

Establishes broad principles that restrict the size and impact of advertisements.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Implicitly the purpose of this objective.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Prevents obtrusive displays.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Specific measures to prevent advertisting that would constitute a road safety threat.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	

7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: The policy provides overall control to prevent unwarranted intrusion by advertising hoardings, canopies and similar facilities regardless of location, but with specific controls on their impact in areas covered by conservation and other designations.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/9 Shop Fronts

Establishes basic requirements to ensure shop fronts are designed and constructed from materials in a way that is consistent with the existing fabric and which does not introduce alien or sympathetic features.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Supportive in principle and, as far as this objective is concerned, potentially more useful in controlling changes in conservation areas.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)	Clearly supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	As above.

4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A straightforward development control policy that is supportive of, and supported by other policies such as CH/3 and CH/5 in certain areas, although this policy will have a controlling impact over a wider area.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None identified.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/10 – Linton special policy area

Proposes to constrain further development of the village to the south of the A1307 as this location is already severed from the main part of the settlement by the main road.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Assessment

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

Short

Med.

Long

1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Indirectly supportive in that it aims to prevent inappropriate development in an area that is not a coherent part of the existing settlement.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Aims to prevent further development in a part of the village which has poor accessibility to local services.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	As for 6.1.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	

7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A preventative policy which recognises the dislocation of part of the existing settlement and aims to ensure it will not worsen. The policy text does not refer to measures to improve access for residents in the area and the assessment assumes that the Council is satisfied that the level of dislocation is acceptable.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: See above.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

CH/11 – Duxford Imperial War Museum

Identifies the Museum as a heritage asset of at least national significance (it has US associations) which should be treated as a special case, though controls on displays and both temporary and permanent development will persist.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Principally a procedural policy which cannot be assessed using these objectives. The policy protects its status while maintaining controls on activity on the site. We assume that the traffic impacts of events would continue to be managed and monitored by existing processes (as they are scheduled and advertised well in advance and therefore a known impact), while many of the on-site safety issues are the domain of the Civil Aviation Authority or the responsibility of the Museum's management and trustees. We assume non-display use of the airfield would be subject to policy TR/6.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

TRAVEL POLICIES

TR/1 – Planning for more sustainable travel

Proposes that new development will only be permitted in locations that are readily accessible or will attain accessibility by a range of transport modes that encourage reduced use of cars. The policy also provides for broad linkages between the Local Transport Plan and LDF policies, and the coordination of policies on car parking with those that encourage cycling and walking.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+(+)	++	Implicitly supportive because development will be directed towards more accessible sites in urban centres.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	Promotion of non-car transport implies reduced fuel usage as more people walk, cycle or use shared (public) transport.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(-)	(-)	(-)	Policy is primarily concerned with new housing or employment development. Other policies on the Green Belt and Natural Environment, and TR/4, will help to facilitate non-car access to countryside areas, however it is likely this objective would be compromised if there is not appropriate provision for car access.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Not clear if this would result in long-term reduction of vibration problems. Concerns about damage to rural features must be balanced against need to provide for access (see 2.3 above).
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	+	+(+)	Potential longer-term aesthetic improvement if settlements are less dominated by traffic (cf. town centre pedestrianisation).
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	+	+(+)	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	Clearly supportive of reducing emissions by more efficient use of public transport and non-fuel burning modes.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	

5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+(+)	++	Difficult to calibrate benefit, which will clearly be greater if more people cycle, walk or use public transport.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	+	+	+	Addresses physical safety and theft.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++(+)	+++	Impact depends on level of new development, but this policy is clearly consistent with sequential testing of sites for retail units and the settlement hierarchy proposed in the Core Strategy. Must be marked as strongly positive as this is the core objective of this policy which meets all the supporting criteria.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+(+)	++	Central location near transport ought to benefit the less mobile and disabled and to integrate public and other transport mode provision (eg. for cyclists) benefiting those without a car.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	May be supportive but may also contribute to development pressures particularly in existing centres (as opposed to planned new development at Cambourne, Northstowe, etc.). See comments below on secondary and other impacts.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	++	++	++	Support objective of easier non-car access between homes and jobs.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	++	++	++	The original policy and supporting text appeared to imply Section 106 agreements may be used to secure developer contributions to appropriate transport improvements. (This issue is covered explicitly by policy TR/3). The intention was made clear by the insertion of an additional paragraph following public consultation.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+(+)	+(+)	Impact on the economy should be beneficial but this depends on the volume of land available for development in appropriate locations.

Summary of assessment: Proposes spatial policies for locating new development in the most accessible locations that is consistent with the broader strategic policies on housing and development in general stated in the Core Strategy, and that is also consistent with current planning guidance in PPS1 and PPG13.

Summary of mitigation proposals: None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The main issue is that this and other policies focus development towards generally the same locations – readily accessible central sites in the main Rural Centres in the district. This will clearly contribute to development pressure though the impact of this is difficult to judge at this stage. Nevertheless it suggests some principles may need to be defined to help determine whether a particular suitable site close to the centre of one of the district’s main settlements is best developed for housing (presumably with affordable housing provision), for employment, or for other amenities.

TR/2 – Car and cycle parking standards

Proposes provisioning levels for car and cycle parking that are set out in separate annexes, the former detailed extensively for a wide range of Use Classes. The policy also states the intention to adopt more stringent standards for new development at sites that are well-served by public transport.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	In general the policy prevents over-provision of parking (though not specifically to meet this objective), and more stringent standards in central sites will contribute to making the best use of limited brownfield land stock.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Support is implicit rather than explicit.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Implicitly supportive if it limits the amount of space given over to parking areas, whether for housing or amenities.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+(+)	Implicit support for sustainable transport objectives although the main benefits would be delivered by other policies (eg. TR/1).
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling				
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	More tenuous benefit than 4.1. Depends on whether it really does encourage more people to walk or cycle.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Controls on parking space clearly give more flexibility in designing space in new developments.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Impact may need to be monitored. The rural nature of the district means more people will be reliant on private cars, and parking for amenities, retail areas, etc. Maximum standards

				should provide flexibility to adjust to local circumstances.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	?	?	?	Could be beneficial if it supports more efficient use of land stock and enables more provision of this type of housing.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	As for 6.1, in terms of parking at employment sites.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	As for 6.1
Summary of assessment: The policy proposes car and cycling parking / provisioning standards that are consistent with those in PPG3 and PPG13. However those are national standards that apply generally as a target in support of sustainable transport policy, and it will be important to ensure that parking provision still meets local requirements. In particular, as the county is predominantly rural, many people will continue to rely on their cars to visit shops, amenities, etc. in the short-term, and it may be necessary to monitor the effect of these standards to ensure they are not counter-productive, discouraging people from visiting rural centres because of perceived parking difficulties. This concern applies also to parking at employment sites but is perhaps less important.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Ensure monitoring plan evaluates impact – this would probably have to be achieved through surveys of shoppers, commuters and residents.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Principal issue is addressed in the summary above.				

TR/3 – Mitigating travel impact

Requires developers to take measures to mitigate any predicted impact on travel patterns. Development likely to have significant transport impacts will need to be supported by a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan as appropriate.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	Travel Plans are implicitly assumed to optimise transport provision or arrangements for some of those living or working at the new development, and it is also assumed mitigation would involve a greater level of provision and use of public transport than might otherwise occur. Assumed to grow over time as supporting documents mentioned by the plan are mandatory.

1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Depends on proximity of designated sites to new development.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Policy supports objective by preventing traffic congestion.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Assumed to be beneficial if mitigation measures and/or Travel Plans result in more people walking or cycling.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Overall objective of this policy is optimising the mode and capacity of transport infrastructure, however mitigation will prevent congestion arising from new development which clearly affects accessibility of a wide range of other facilities.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+(+)	++	Supportive if it helps to ensure access for the less mobile but also benefits all travellers if it helps to reduce congestion.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Should contribute to non-car access. It is not evident what effect the requirements to produce both a transport assessment and a travel plan will have on developers' willingness to bring forward new land uses, however we must assume the impact is likely to be negligible given the buoyancy of the sub-regional economy.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+(+)	++	Makes clear the possibility using Section 106 agreements to secure private sector funding for transport improvements that are necessitated by new development.

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	As for 7.1.
Summary of assessment: An essential policy to anticipate and where necessary mitigate the impact on the district's heavily used transport network (and particularly the road system) in advance of new development. It is particularly important to understand the transport impacts given the scale of new development that will occur across the district during the life of the plan, although parallel development in different areas may make the assessment of these effects more complex. Mitigation will be needed on a site-by-site basis and therefore directly proportional to trip generation and size of site, so this should be applied on an equitable basis to all scales of development.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Since the additional planning documents will take time and money to develop, should the policy set a size threshold below which the requirement is not mandatory so that those planning to develop smaller sites are not penalised?				
Post-consultation changes clarified that a travel plan and transport assessment would be required also for all "major development" as defined in the Core Strategy DPD. This change sets a threshold as low as 10 dwellings which, on a high-density site, would be relatively compact. This situation suggests the need for the level of detail required in both documents to be scaled in proportion to the size of the development and this point is clarified in changes to the supporting text. The changes also clarified the requirement to produce a transport assessment only for smaller development, and this appears to answer the comment above which was made in the assessment prior to public consultation.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Principal synergistic impact should be beneficial because it not only prevents traffic problems in the locality of the development, but also more broadly across the district.				

TR/4 – Non-car modes				
Establishes the Council's commitment to improving the provision of cycling infrastructure, secure parking facilities, etc. to encourage modal shift, and equivalent measures to encourage walking where this is currently impeded by concerns about crime and physical safety. The policy defines priorities as facilities for local commuting and shopping first, then safer routes to schools, then leisure activity.				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+(+)	++	Promotes reduced use of private cars. Rate of modal shift cannot be predicted at present so the rating (no change) is assumed to be conservative.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	+	+	+	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Aims to encourage recreational cycling and walking and therefore this should support other policies designed to encourage access to the countryside.

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Longer-term benefit if it results in settlement layout in which the road network has less impact – should contribute to improved satisfaction with one’s immediate environment.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+(+)	++	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	++	+++	Clear benefit which should grow so long as infrastructure provision does result in modal shift.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	Incorporates measures to secure and improve access to rights of way which supports this objective even if the land itself does not count towards open space provisioning targets.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+(+)	++	Supports the objective of improving accessibility of amenities and work using non-car modes. Rate of growth is speculative.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+(+)	++	A range of benefits including general safety measures for cyclists and pedestrians, and needs of less mobile can be catered for in improvements for pedestrian access.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	

Summary of assessment: Little to say other than this is another policy supporting sustainable transport objectives and integrating them with urban design both in new settlements, and also with existing infrastructure such as the National Cycle Network. We understand the broad definition of the first priority reflects the central location of schools as well as local employment, retail and amenities and therefore the policy supports a wide range of potential movement within a community and between adjacent ones.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Possibly make it clear that infrastructure should be designed to facilitate use by the less mobile – eg. access to footbridges by ramps rather than steps.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.

TR/5 – Rail freight

Encourages development of freight interchange facilities at locations that meet the requirements of other plan policies.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Impact not clear but is likely to lead to use of suitable brownfield land and is therefore implicitly supportive.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	+	+	+	Rail movements generate emissions but these are assumed to be lower than those from road transport.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Beneficial if it can reduce HGV movements, though the impact depends on how many sites are close to and affected by main roads.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Again, supportive if HGV movements are reduced.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	As for 1.2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Although it is not a criterion for the objective, there are potential benefits from reduced emissions on air quality and therefore respiratory problems, etc.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Impact is entirely speculative without specific plans, although interchanges would act as nodes for employment growth.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	As for 7.1.
Summary of assessment: Another policy on which there is little to add as there is a single north-south rail link capable of carrying large-scale freight movements, nevertheless its objectives are consistent with guidance in PPG13. ¹⁹				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Scale of rail infrastructure suggests there might only be scope for a single facility, though this could have some benefit if it can supplant HGV movements, but recognising that it would also focus them on a particular site.				

TR/6 – Aviation-related development proposals

Proposes a range of development criteria and controls that would permit development or expansion of aviation-related activities (including those of small flying clubs) to limit environmental, landscape and transport impacts.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Assumed to be neutral, and development would be blocked by other policies in the plan.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	+	+	+	Implied by the policy wording.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	As above.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	

¹⁹ We are aware that there is a spur east from Cambridge to Newmarket, however this is single-track and assumed to be unsuitable for large rail shipments.

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	As for 2.1 / 2.2.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	++	++	++	Clearly addresses issue of noise.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Planning controls to prevent noise impacts and maintain rights of way, contributing indirectly.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: An overarching policy intended to place development controls on aviation-related developments over a potentially wide scale, ranging from larger airfields such as the current Cambridge airport, to small sites used by flying and gliding clubs.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES

SP/1 – Cambridge Northern Fringe West

Proposes redevelopment of an area of open land lying between the northern edge of Arbury and the A14. The site would be redeveloped for mixed land use comprising high-density housing, B1 employment uses, a small shopping facility and a station on the proposed Rapid Transit link to St Ives. The site is predominantly but not wholly within South Cambridgeshire.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(-)	(-)	(-)	Development will entail loss of open land although it is not clear of its value given it is hemmed in between the A14 and suburbs.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+)	(++)	(+++)	Impact on fuel consumption by providing a transport interchange which also serves the existing northern suburbs is offset by the absolute impact of increased energy consumptions by housing and other land uses at the site.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	(-)	(--)	Absolute impact is negative due to change in land use.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Not covered by any designations.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(+)	(+)	(+)	Biodiversity value is unclear but master planning / subsequent EIA might consider appropriate habitat compensation. However the policy text does provide for retaining 'features of ecological interest'.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	+	+	+	Recognises the need for appropriate treatment of the Arbury Camp archaeological site (this is not a scheduled monument but is assumed to appear in the SMR), favouring preservation in situ.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	Difficult to judge this as an adverse effect as the presence of the A14 to the north may have a degree of blighting effect.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Cannot be assessed without at least a master plan, and the position of the site alongside the A14 presents particular challenges in terms of mitigating visual and noise impacts so that it become an attractive area to live.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	+	+(+)	Longer term benefit assumed to be positive if the interchange facility affects commuting habits, although light spill northwards will need to be controlled as the site and land on the opposite side of the A14 are open at present.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	(-)	(--)	Absolute impact is negative due to change in land use.

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	Incremental improvement through provision of public open space within development on land that at present has no public access. There may be some rights of way but these are not extensive as they are truncated by the A14 to the north.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	Supported by mixed land use development and provision of the bus interchange. It is assumed that the layout of the area to be developed means it is impractical to provide access to the interchange from the A14 to provide a park & ride facility for this side of the city.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	+	++	Clearly intended to contribute to this objective when taken alongside policies DP/1 and HG/3.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	++	Policy provides for employment uses integrated within the development.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	+	+	Assumed to be positive; achievement of objectives such as this one are the primary reason for justifying development and the absolute impacts on land take, energy, etc. that it entails.

Summary of assessment: Overall a sustainable policy to redevelop land previously identified in the Structure and Local Plans as appropriate for redevelopment under the conditions defined in RPG6. Development will entail some adverse impacts, including the loss of open land and increased energy and water use. However this can be weighed against the benefits of providing an interchange with the guided bus route to encourage modal shift, the efficient use of the land for mixed development, including higher density housing, and the questionable importance of the land under its current use as it is hemmed in between Arbury and the A14. This last point suggests the need for appropriate mitigation of noise from the A14, and the impact of possible widening of that road is not addressed in the current policy. The text currently provides for protection of the Arbury Camp archaeological site however it is difficult to provide further assessment as a master plan is not yet available.

Summary of mitigation proposals: The principal challenge appears to be accommodating the high density of the development within a relatively small plot of land while meeting open space and good design standards, and creating an area that people will want to live in. The nature of mitigation will become clearer once the master plan is available. See below also.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal synergistic effect is the opportunity to provide an interchange on the guided bus route which will serve residents of the development and those in Arbury to the south. This would be maximised if there are good east-west links through the site which is elongated, and it would be appropriate to seek improvements to bus services along Histon Road which abuts the west end of the development.

SP/2 – Cambridge Northern Fringe East: Chesterton Sidings

Proposes a mixed land-use development incorporating a rail interchange, housing and open space which needs to be integrated with north-south rail infrastructure and east-west routes which are primarily footpaths and towpaths to maximise its sustainability. The policy defines some broad objectives and content for the master plan of the site which has not yet been prepared. The site lies across the boundary between the District and Cambridge City.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	+	++	Uses brownfield land but current status means no benefits in the immediate future.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	(+)	+	Some possible demand for additional energy as a result of the development but this would be increasingly offset over time by reducing car use if the interchange facilitates modal shift.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	(-)	-	Redevelopment implies an increase in water consumption in absolute terms as the land is currently largely railway sidings.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	(+)	(+)	(+)	The policy acknowledges the presence of a protected species on the site. Its location and extent of its distribution is not known at this stage. The protection Schedule means that it cannot be transplanted and therefore its immediate habitat would need to be incorporated into the development, supported by measures to prevent disturbance. This would have some impact on the design, which could be a problem if it is in a central position.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Much of land assumed to be of limited biodiversity value (though this would need to be confirmed at the EIA stage), and any other appropriate comments are subsumed under 2.1.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	None identified at this stage.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	With good design the development can improve an area of potentially unsightly railway sidings. However it is overlooked by water meadows to the east in an area of relatively open aspect and the visual impact would need to be addressed, particularly if the development expands onto land to the east of the main rail line (covered by policy CNF6 in the adopted Local Plan, though some of this land is apparently proposed as a possible site for the travelling community).
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	The intended objective which is reinforced by the post-consultation change requiring that

				development is considered both as a standalone and as part of a broader redevelopment of this quarter of the City and adjoining land in the District. However this cannot be assessed without a master plan.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	+(+)	++	Benefit from reduced emissions would build if the development contributes to modal shift, although it will have some light impacts assuming the sidings are currently unlit. There will also be construction impacts due to limited road access, though this is primarily through an industrial area to the northwest. A post-consultation change also clarified the Council's intention that development of the site must be clearly linked to, and coordinated with, any improvements of the A14 corridor, which runs close to the northern edge of the site, and therefore with decisions taken by DfT and the Highways Agency, which lie outside the scope of the Council's powers.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	(-)	---	Increase inevitable in absolute terms as a result of the change in land use.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	?	?	?	The eastern side of the area lies between the rail line and the edge of the Cam floodplain, and may need some flood protection measures to deal with rare events. The policy text refers to use of 'land within the river valley at Chesterton Fen' and we assume this refers to the land covered by CNF6 and does not imply extension onto the floodplain.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Potential benefit if interchange facility encourages more commuting on foot or cycle. The policy does refer to making use of the Cam towpath at the south end of the site to provide a link into Chesterton and the inner northern edge of Cambridge. There may also be indirect health benefits if timing of development is coordinated with A14 improvements (see 4.1 above) and this reduces the risks that the site adds to local road congestion and therefore to emissions.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	(+)	+	Policy states requirement for open space to be designed into the development in line with policy SF/10.

6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	Clearly supports this objective in providing an interchange between the rail line and proposed Rapid Transit link out to St Ives. However it is not clear what impact this will have on commuting patterns. There is an area of industrial land to the northwest of the site which is largely occupied by the Cambridge Sewage Treatment Works. This facility is to be reduced in size offering potential for redevelopment next to a transport node and this might encourage people working in new businesses to commute by alternative modes, however this is not a function of this policy. Apart from this the primary impact of the interchange appears to benefit people living in the new development and in the housing areas to the southwest as it would provide rail, bus and other links to the city centre. However it would also provide interchange between the rail and bus systems which could benefit those living along and using the Rapid Transit system in the northern part of the District. Changes mentioned against objective 4.1 also appear to have some benefit in reducing potential for congestion.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	Difficult to assess impact at this stage, any benefits are mainly in terms of affordable housing and development close to public transport (ie. benefiting those without cars).
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	+	+(+)	Policies DP/1 and HG/3 mean this development would contribute to affordable housing stock.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	+(+)	Supports the objective of improved access by non-car modes which will particularly benefit those commuting in from northern villages along the rail and bus routes.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	+	++	Supportive.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	The adopted Local Plan mentions possible inclusion of B1 uses in the development although we understand the primary focus is now on residential and transport uses.
Summary of assessment: The overall impact of the development is a little difficult to judge at this stage without a master plan indicating the layout of land uses, nevertheless it is clearly supportive of sustainable transport objectives and guidance in PPS1 which advocates mixed land-use development integrated with transport interchanges. The assessment assumes the primary benefits will be from the interchange between rail, guided bus, walking and cycling routes, and these will be available to residents in the new development, those in housing to the southwest, and those commuting into Cambridge from the north on rail and bus links.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The policy acknowledges the presence of a protected species on the site, the nature of which means it would have to be left in situ, affecting site design. The area to the east of the site is largely open watermeadow (with some vegetation barriers) and the design would need to incorporate elements to mitigate visual impact as well as providing some flood protection at the eastern edge which abuts the Cam floodplain. In human terms, the key priority will be to ensure good access from the interchange to the employment sites to the northwest as this will help to encourage modal shift.				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal synergistic impact is the opportunity to shift commuters from cars onto alternative transport modes, and providing good links from the site to adjacent employment areas will be just as important as providing an interchange for links into the city centre (recognising also that Cambridge station is not located centrally).

SP/3 – Cambourne

Proposes changing the master plan for the development to reflect higher housing densities required by the latest planning guidance on housing.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++(+)	+++	States that all development remains within the Village Framework and therefore increased density meets this objective while also complying with PPG3. The submission draft of the policy has been amended to make clear the intention to achieve the advised minimum density of 30 dwellings per hectare as an average density across the community.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	(-)	(--)	Increased density implies additional resource use in absolute terms, although the impact could be considered neutral if this helps to achieve housebuilding targets and limits the loss of other land.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	(-)	(--)	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Requires changes to master plan and this should not result in the net loss of open space within the village framework.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	?	?	?	As above.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	Depends on detailed design but effect assumed to be neutral.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Increases housing provision at Cambourne but impact on emissions depends on pattern of employment and quality of public transport links.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	(-)	(--)	As for 1.2 and 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	As for 2.2.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	Proposes Section 106 agreements to secure funding for additional infrastructure. Effect assumed to build as the changes will affect the later stages of expansion of Cambourne.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	?	?	?	Assumed to be beneficial if it contributes to the stock of affordable housing in a location designed to reflect principles of sustainable development and communities.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	++	++	++	Policy HG/3 ensures additional density will contribute to the stock of affordable housing.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Not clear that extra housing will be matched by proportional growth in local employment, and this suggests a possible increase in commuting which appears inconsistent with
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	+	+	+	Section 106 agreements to support infrastructure provision.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Largely a procedural policy necessitated by changes to housing policy that have been enacted since the construction of Cambourne began. It is sustainable insofar as it will provide additional housing within the existing framework (but with some modifications of layout, presumably) and some corresponding growth in communal infrastructure. We understand that the business park has higher employment density than envisaged and this will clearly contribute to reduced commuting.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The point above suggests improvements in public transport provision or travel choice are needed to support expansion on this scale. Also revision of the master plan should ensure the re-design does not reduce the provision of open space within the settlement, nor should it obstruct green corridors and similar features (this is covered in principle by policy SP/4).				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Possible impact of increased commuter traffic on the A428 in particular.				

SP/4 – Cambourne approved master plan and design guide

States the plan for a settlement comprising three villages connected to a service/amenity core by a ‘spinal’ road; separated by open space in keeping with local settlement character, which will also be reflected in building design and materials.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Implicitly ensures no additional loss above that which has been planned in from the outset.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	Not stated explicitly but should be addressed by DP/ policies.

1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	++	++	++	Supporting text clearly states importance of maintaining open space and vegetation. It is assumed these will remain in situ and not be replantings as this will maintain existing habitats.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Clearly supportive, providing the green separation between the villages incorporated public rights of way.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly stated as a requirement in the supporting text.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Implicit, though policy and supporting text does not state it specifically.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	++	++	++	Clearly supportive although policy aims to preserve open space within open land that will be partially redeveloped.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	As for 3.3.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	Not mentioned, but is covered by policy SP/3.

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: Another largely procedural policy establishing the primacy of the master plan and the requirement for development to meet the basic principles of design, materials, resource efficiency, etc. that are established by other policies, and the overall layout of the settlement.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

SP/5 – Cambourne School Lane special policy area

Proposes the area as a special case for development at housing densities lower than those prescribed by PPG3 and policy HG/1 in order to provide appropriate layout at the border between part of the settlement and open land.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	–	–	The policy states only the density of housing, not the total to be provided, and this raises the issue of whether redevelopment of this potentially sensitive area is obviated by policy SP/3 which provides for a significant increased in housing provision at Cambourne over the original master plan.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	–	–	Development is occurring in a green wedge, and therefore some loss of vegetation will occur even with lower housing densities.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	–	–	Appears to suggest green wedge land – some of which may be accessible to the public – would be lost.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	Acknowledges importance of maintaining green separation but appears to suggest some loss of quality if housing intrudes into an otherwise open area.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	As above.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	

4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	–	–	Appears to reduce what might be provided.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	Impact of lower density on housing tenure is not evident, though other policies should ensure affordable housing is provided.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: The policy aims for low density housing to preserve character in a sensitive area of the development. It does not indicate the scale of development (ie. area, no. of homes involved). Information in the text supporting the policy does not clearly support this as a sustainable development since it will occur in an area of local biodiversity value, and the intrusion of housing into the area – even at low densities – will have an impact on character.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Would require mitigation as specified in policies DP/1 and DP/2.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/6 – Housing allocations in rural areas – explanatory notes

The assessment uses the standard template, but comments are only provided where specific clarification is needed of local circumstances. Assessments have been informed by information in the adopted Local Plan and by more detailed statistics from a study of the impact of PPG housing guidance which was published in 2000, and which evaluates the District's villages using scores and other data showing the availability and/or accessibility of services and amenities.

Assessment of absolute impacts on energy, water and waste (objectives 1.2, 1.3 and 3.2) are scaled according to the size of the development. The overall impact of each development is negligible alongside the new settlements planned for elsewhere in the district. The assessments are made in absolute terms, and are offset if it is recognised that expansion of housing stock is required by government policy and targets in the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan.

Certain objectives have been excluded to save space:

3.3 – spaces that work well – will be resolved by development design, and any issues about the scale of development with respect to its surroundings will be reflected in 3.2

5.2 – crime / fear of crime – again addressed through design

6.2 / 6.3 – redress inequalities and provide affordable housing – although the former has a wider context it will primarily be achieved through other policies, whereas policies DP/1 and HG/3 mean that all these developments will contribute to objective 6.3. The Local Plan identifies developments where affordable housing provision will be specifically sought, however it is superseded by policy HG/3 which provides scope to seek contributions at most sites.

6.4 - community involvement – will be delivered through other policies, and possibly Section 106 agreements for the development

7.2 / 7.3 – infrastructure investment and economic vitality – these will be addressed through other policies, and the relationship between new housing and local employment will be addressed in 7.1.

Objective 4.1 is reinterpreted to assess the sensitivity of the site to impacts from surrounding land uses as policy NE/16] in particular prevents development where there are known adverse impacts. Objective 7.1 is reinterpreted to assess the availability of school places and local employment. The scoring is structured to show the availability of primary and secondary school places and local employment. We understand the Council will address educational provision through a Planning Obligations SPD, however our assessment has been retained here so that the position is clear, although this factor is based on the 2000 village assessments and the age of the data should be borne in mind when reviewing these assessments.

It should also be noted that the adopted Local Plan gives a substantial amount of supporting detail about each development site and the nature of mitigation or remedial measures (some of them mandatory in order to protect designated sites). We understand the Council intends to produce a more detailed Development Brief for each site which will address mitigation and other issues which are raised in these assessments.

SP/6a – Impington, North of Impington Lane

1.42 hectares supporting 57 dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	-(–)	-(–)	-(–)	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	-(–)	-(–)	-(–)	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	Extension of residential development that infills between built up land and commercial property. The southern edge of Impington already presents a mixture of residential, open and industrial land use so the impact of development appears to be negligible.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	+	+	+	Guardedly positive assessment due to proximity to employment land on the south of Histon, other business parks in Histon and Impington, and the technology parks. Position is potentially advantageous if a station for Histon / Impington is built on the guided busway. The impact of noise from this route on dwellings on the south of the development is assumed to be negligible. There is a potential problem with road access, which would increase traffic on Saffron Road.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	-(–)	-(–)	-(–)	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	(+)	(+)	(+)	Possible benefits from relatively close access to employment in Histon and the opposite side of the A14.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	?	?	?	Possibly seek contributions for sports improvements, though it is not clear whether these could be provided in the vicinity.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Development is approximately equidistant from the limited central facilities in Impington

				and the Rural Centre of Histon.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+ / - / +)	(+ / - / +)	(+ / - / +)	Data show large number of spare primary school places but an even larger shortfall of secondary school places. Employment opportunities as for 5.1.
Summary of assessment: No significant impacts identified although the site does not currently have good vehicle access. Benefits from proximity to Histon and Impington centres, and it could also benefit if a station to serve the community is built on the guided busway, which passes the southern edge of the site.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: The 2004 recreational survey identifies a shortfall in facilities including need for a new sports pavilion, and the Council might seek a Section 106 contribution. However the survey addresses Histon and Impington collectively and it is not clear whether such a requirement would be deemed appropriate to the development if it benefits Histon.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/6b – Melbourn, Dolphin Lane

0.99 hectares supporting 5 dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	–	–	–	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(–)	(–)	(–)	Negligible in view of the size of the development.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	(–)	(–)	(–)	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Local Plan links development to provision of open recreation / wildlife space (Melbourn 3B) immediately to the west and this is used to justify the low density of the site.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	As above.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Local Plan refers to the archaeological interest of the site, though it is not evident from the Plan and the proposals map what this is.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Development provides for low density to provide appropriate design of village periphery that is consistent with policy GB/3 (although the adjacent land is not in the Green Belt) and will also be integrated with the conservation area immediately to the east.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	Negligible impact. Note that it is not clear how road access to the site will be provided.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	(–)	(–)	(–)	As for 1.2 / 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	

5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Provides for open / recreational space, and Melbourn is already well served compared to other locations.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	As above.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+	+	+	Limited local retailing. See also below.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(+ / ++ / ++)	(+ / ++ / ++)	(+ / ++ / ++)	2000 survey showed spare capacity in primary and secondary schools. Development in Rural Growth Centre with local employment and good links to London, Royston and Cambridge. Would be marked higher if the development was larger.
Summary of assessment: A small infill development providing low density housing designed to fit alongside an allocation of open space for recreation. Good public transport links, local employment and some local amenities which is clearly sustainable, although its benefit is limited by its size.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Design to sympathetically integrate the development with the village periphery to the west and a conservation area to the east.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/6c – Waterbeach, North of Bannold Road

2.4 hectares supporting 85 dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	+	++	All residential development occupies brownfield land even though it lies just outside the existing village framework (the allocation has been brought forward from the adopted Local Plan).
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	-(–)	-(–)	-(–)	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	-(–)	-(–)	-(–)	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	None in the vicinity.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	Although site has been cleared it appears to lie between housing and military land use. This suggests lack of recolonisation due to disturbance, low biodiversity value and a lack of features that would need to be retained.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	?	?	Residential areas to the west and south have differing density suggesting it may be easier

				to integrate the higher density (30/ha.) of this development into its surroundings. Some screening of the area from open land to the east and housing to the south, although the abandoned state of the site and military facilities to the north suggest the development itself can afford some visual mitigation with appropriate design.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	+	+(+)	Village assessment suggests Waterbeach is relatively well provided for by public transport to Cambridge and London thanks to the extended service of the Cambridge Flyer service. Access to the northern fringe business parks would be improved by the Chesterton Sidings interchange development (see policy SP/2). Waterbeach also contains business parks on the west side of the settlement.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	-(-)	-(-)	-(-)	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	+	+	Development proposal in Local Plan proposes non-brownfield land at the site will retained for open / recreational use.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	+	+	As for 5.1. The recreation survey identifies the need for a play area which might be addressed in developer contributions for this site.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	In spite of the relatively small size of the plot policy DP/4 provides scope to seek developer contributions for amenities which might include those provided in the adjacent open space. Notwithstanding this, Waterbeach is Minor Rural Centre with a small retailing core and other amenities to support the new development.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	(- / - / +)	(- / - / + +)	Some local employment on the business park, plus good access to Cambridge city centre and central London. 2000 village survey suggests a shortage of educational provision at both levels.
Summary of assessment: This appears one of the most sustainable developments of those reviewed at this stage, reusing brownfield land for a modest expansion of an already sizeable and sustainable settlement. Immediate access to a small retail core and good rail services to Cambridge (and even London) appear particular strengths, and the infilling of currently abandoned land could provide mitigation for some of the surrounding properties,				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See above. Developer contribution might also be sought towards expansion of primary education facilities and/or provision of a play area.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/6d – Papworth Everard, West of Ermine Street South

11.98 hectares supporting 259 dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	-(-)	--	Appears to take a substantial area of open land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	--	----	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	--	----	The 2000 village survey notes limited capacity at the current Cambridge Sewage Treatment Works.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	?	?	Site is less than 1 km from the Papworth Wood SSSI and therefore there is a potential impact from air pollution in particular during development of the site.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	-	-	Detail not evident from maps, but the Local Plan comments on the presence of tree belts around the village and it appears this development could result in the removal or truncation of some of these. In this event mitigation of the habitat / feature will be necessary and could be integrated with mitigation of visual impacts.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Not evident at this stage and access to the west of the village and the development should not be truncated by the bypass, with appropriate provision made for safe crossing points.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	?	?	This development does not offer the same integration challenge as the development east of Ermine Street South, nevertheless its northern end will lie opposite the parkland area surrounding Papworth Hall, separated only by Ermine Street and a single line of widely-spaced houses either side of the road. This suggests site design will need to pay attention to visual impact mitigation in this area. The Local Plan also notes that the northwestern edge of the development will lie close to the conservation area surrounding St Peters' Church, and mitigation to prevent adverse impact on its setting will be necessary.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	(-)	(- -)	This development results in a substantial extension of the village into an open area. Housing density will only achieve the minimum threshold, but this is still higher than that of the adjoining properties along Ermine Street South, and the setting of the hospital

				accommodation blocks at the north end of the site. The Local Plan notes that the development would be situated on a slight ridge alongside the main road, and this will clearly require screening / landscaping to restrict visual impact, in parallel with measures to limit visual intrusion on the village and conservation area to the north, and the open land and (proposed) bypass to the west. Other issues of integrating the higher density design with village character and the requirements of other policies (eg. on open space) will need to be addressed in the detailed scheme design.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	-	---	There is clear potential for sizeable impact during construction and the impact of noise, light and air quality in particular would have to be mitigated to prevent adverse effects on the residential properties to the east of the development, open land to the west, and accommodation blocks to the north. Impacts from dust must be avoided in terms of their effect on the SSSI to the east of the village. The development also raises concerns about air quality.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	-(-)	---	See 1.3.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Lies to the south of currently estimated flood risk area.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)	The 2004 recreation survey identifies some need for infrastructure improvements for local recreation which might be addressed through developer contributions. Post consultation change clarifies that the development will fund construction of the bypass is the priority for this allocation.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	?	?	It is not clear from desk research whether the development occupies land that is currently open to the public, in which case the assessment would be negative. If this is not the case then policy SF/10 should ensure an increase in open space within the development. Equally, there should be access to rights of way to the west of the village. This should be coordinated with the development brief for the bypass which should prevent the truncation of rights of way and provide for safe crossing points.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	-	-	Development is purely residential and services/amenities in Papworth are limited at present, resulting in additional shopping trips to nearby market towns and Cambourne. These are linked by bus services although there is no information at present about the level of usage.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	(? / - / ++)	(? / - / ++)	2000 survey shows very limited primary school capacity, and no capacity for secondary education. Given the maturity and specialised nature of the hospital facilities it is assumed there will be limited employment which is more likely to be found in Cambourne to the south, or in the market towns to the north, and in Cambridge. Following public consultation

it was confirmed that the hospital would be relocated, and the policy has been amended to recognise this and to encourage appropriate redevelopment for health care and other uses. These are clearly beneficial to the immediate economy, both in terms of maintaining a supply of jobs, and potentially broadening the range of employment in non-health care sectors. Regardless of the community's current focus on health care jobs, such a change appears beneficial in the longer term especially once the principal employer relocates.

Summary of assessment: A sizeable development that will require sensitive design to accommodate dwelling densities higher than those in the rest of the village, and which do not adversely affect the visual character of the area. Development will to pressure on local education and new residents are more likely to seek work in Cambridge or the market towns to the north.

Summary of mitigation proposals: There will be a need to integrate the internal design of the development with extensive visual mitigation measures protecting houses along the main road, the setting of Papworth Hall, open land to the west, and the hospital area and conservation area to the north. It is not clear how the construction might be phased with that of the eastern site, and also with the possible redevelopment of an industrial area on the southeast edge of the village (see policy SP/11). Noise mitigation will be especially important at the north end of the site due to the proximity of hospital grounds. It is understood that the phasing of the development will be coordinated with construction of the bypass (not just its financing) to limit transport impacts. Moreover one of the principal access points appears to be at the extreme south of the site, opposite the entrance to the current (and possibly enlarged) industrial area, and this suggests a need for a small roundabout to control flow and access to both side roads.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal concern is the cumulative impact of development at this site with that to the east of Ermine Street, the possible redevelopment of an industrial land allocation, and the construction of the Papworth bypass. It will put strain on existing educational facilities and amenities, and the limited provision of core services in the village suggests an increase in local traffic if residents travel to nearby centres for these facilities. All of these developments are potentially scheduled for the near future and suggest a prolonged period of disruption in a setting containing many highly sensitive receptors. These issues suggest the need for thorough coordination of the development briefs for each of the development although prolonged if not cumulative impact appears inevitable if all the developments go forward.

SP/6e – Heathfield, West of Kingsway

1.22 hectares supporting approximately 37 dwellings.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	++	++	++	Uses part of former military camp.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	–	–	–	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	–	–	–	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	

2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	+	+	Site partly occupied but biodiversity value is unclear. Local Plan requires provision of open space.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	Local Plan refers to scheduled monument on the north west of the site but there is no evidence of this on details supplied by the Council or on the proposals map. It is not clear whether this is in fact an oblique reference to Duxford Camp and museum, however further investigation of this asset is clearly necessary.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Will infill between open countryside and mix of military housing and industrial/commercial land uses on the west side of the settlement, and screening of the latter from the open land to the west may be beneficial. The Local Plan states the requirement for open space between the housing and the commercial land both for recreation and visual mitigation.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	-	-	-	Limited bus services and lack of amenities and local employment (see 7.1) suggest an incremental increase in commuting by car. Local Plan notes need for noise abatement measures at the south end of the site which is passed by the A505.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	-	-	-	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Provision of open recreational space beneficial as it addresses local shortcoming.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+	+	+	As above.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	+	Local Plan and DPD text both refer to intention to use Section 106 contributions to assist provision of community facilities though it is not clear whether this will include a shop.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	(- / - / -)	(- / - / -)	(- / - / -)	Village survey has no information about schools although most of the village is a small former military camp and it is assumed none is available. Some bus services into Cambridge but limited employment in the vicinity (possibly in Duxford itself?).
Summary of assessment: A small infilling on former military land. The scale of the development and lack of facilities in the existing settlement make it difficult to justify on sustainability grounds, although will provide an opportunity to secure developer contributions for village amenities.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Need for careful design reflecting policies GB/1 and DP/3 as the site is bounded by the Green Belt, and noise abatement along the A505.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/7 – Bayer Cropscience, Hauxton

Proposes redevelopment of an 8.7ha. site comprising industrial (B2 / B8) and office premises lying at the northeast edge of the village, alongside the A10 route into Cambridge via Trumpington. and close to Junction 10 on the M11. Proposes mixed use (residential / B1) redevelopment with adjacent green space along the Cam.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+++	+++	+++	Clearly positive – no greenfield land take envisaged. Moreover the site is not currently part of the Green Belt any extension would contravene other policies in the LDF.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	In principle there is an absolute negative impact due to the more varied and possibly intensive use of the land compared to the current use which may include some processes that require substantial energy. This is an opportunity to reduce this impact with more energy efficient structures.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As for 1.2.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	It is not evident that redevelopment would strictly affect this objective although it does not appear to have an adverse impact.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)	We understand the initial proposal provides for some improvement of the existing rights of way along the adjacent Cam (although an initial desk survey suggests none exist on the west bank which the site will occupy). We assume the Council would seek their delivery through planning obligations.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	There is a listed building (water mill) on the northern edge of the site, and we assume that redevelopment will respect its setting.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Impact depends on specific design which is not yet determined. Clearly there is potential to replace a highly visible industrial / office premises with development that has a lower elevation and part of which blends with the nearby residential areas. See also below.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Again this depends on the eventual design of the site. One issue identified in the initial assessment is the relationship between the site and the adjacent housing around St Edmund's church. A balance needs to be struck between mitigating the edge effects of the site on the existing village with the need to integrate it into its fabric, and this part of the site has a key role to play.

4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	-	?	As most of the site is no longer operational road traffic to / from it should have fallen, and redevelopment would therefore lead to adverse impacts following redevelopment and re-occupation in the medium-term. The initial proposal recognises the possible synergies with development of the Trumpington West site as part of the Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP, and there is a clear opportunity to extend public transport services (shown in a 2000 survey to be fairly poor) past that site and across the M11 to Hauxton. See also comments against objective 6.1.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	(-)	-	-	Negative in short term – assuming on-site processes may affect ability to re-use materials that are demolished. Later on growth will increase waste arisings on the site. (Any reduction in industrial / commercial and hazardous wastes is assumed to have occurred already.) This is a negative impact in absolute terms which could be offset to some degree by other LDF policies.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	(-)	-	---	Around 20% of the site appears to lie in the functional (100-year event) floodplain of the Cam and therefore a Strategic Flood Risk Assessment would be required to identify any measures needed in addition to those which already protect the industrial site in order to comply with PPG25.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	++	(++)	There are various potential, incidental effects that are positive (activity from access to the Cam, using public transport to commute) and negative (noise and other impacts from re-development). None appears particularly significant and the adverse ones can be mitigated. There is a specific issue relating to road accidents on the A10 (a busy strategic route) and how best to provide access to the site, recognising the number of movements will increase compared to when it was in industrial use. Seperately, a post-consultation change made clear the requirement for a survey of land contamination and appropriate remediation. The scoring assumes this will occur in the medium term period and provides an implicit benefit thereafter.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	(+)	(+)	(+)	The current proposal is a little ambivalent about the disused recreational facilities on the west side of the A10 opposite the site, and this clearly provides an opportunity to assist in meeting open / recreational space targets through renovation rather than reallocation.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	The site appears to offer synergies with Trumpington West in providing a 'market' for a public transport link from the Trumpington Park & Ride to Hauxton. The collective growth might provide opportunity to seek financial contributions from the outset to sponsor an extended service which would provide access to the centre of Cambridge, shops and

				amenities in Trumpington, and employment on the enlarged Addenbrookes site. The latter two areas are also within easy cycling distance. A post-consultation change also makes clear the requirement for contributions to secure community facilities for Hauxton to replace any functions lost through the closure of the sports and social club on the site.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	?	?	Details of housing tenancy proposals are not known though it is assumed the development would make a contribution to affordable housing. The relatively distant location from amenities suggests it may be less suitable for special needs and similar housing unless there is a specific requirement in the village.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	?	?	As above.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	?	?	As indicated in the comments against 3.3, one concern is that the development sits at the northeast edge of the village and separated from the rest of the housing, the bulk of which lies approx. 0.5km south and contains the limited range of local amenities. Ideally the development should deliver communal facilities to encourage interaction, and this could include the sports field mentioned above.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	++	Assessment assumes that most of the site is no longer operating, so any development that delivers employment units is potentially supportive. We assume other Core Strategy and Development Control policies on the type of employment uses favoured, clustering, etc. will apply.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	+	++	Originally scored as neutral as we assumed planning obligations will be implemented to secure the necessary infrastructure. The change identified against objective 6.1 clarified this intention.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	+	+	It is not known what effect closure of the site will have on the local employment market, however redevelopment for mixed use suggests a substantial degree of compensating growth which will replace need for sector-specific skills with a broader range of requirements.
Summary of assessment: Generally a sustainable proposal with strengths in its re-use of brownfield land, proposal for mixed use development which can provide new jobs locally, and the opportunity it offers to seek contributions to benefit the wider village, It is interesting in terms of the scope it offers to integrate new public transport connections for the development with those at Trumpington West, and then also to the southern end of the Rapid Transit link at Addenbrookes.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Specific issues will need to be investigated once the development proposal is more comprehensive. However the extent of flood risk will require attention, as will the need for appropriate traffic management to coordinate increased access to the site with through traffic on the A10. Furthermore there is a need to develop a strategy for integrating the development into the existing settlement as its industrial use means that it has been isolated at one end of the village. Fortunately this is the end closest to Cambridge,				

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The main impact concerns transport, and the potential synergy of a transport link also serving Trumpington West. Conversely there is a potential cumulative impact on road traffic from development at both these sites if public transport links are not provided and used.

SP/8 – Papworth Everard village development

Provides an outline of possible sympathetic redevelopment of the heart of the village in the event that Papworth hospital is relocated to an enlarged Addenbrooke's site.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+++	+++	+++	Clearly aims to maximise use of brownfield land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Depends on nature of replacement land uses, although these are likely to be negative in absolute terms as redevelopment would increase the level of occupancy.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	–	–	–	The eastern side of the eastern half of the development abuts Papworth Wood SSSI which is an important area of secondary woodland. Further consideration of the specific impacts is continuing.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Development proposals would need to maintain the open aspect and ideally preserve the tranquillity of the site (particularly the eastern part).
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	The hospital area is not strictly countryside as it lies within the village framework.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	++	++	++	Proposals clearly identify the need to preserve the setting and associations of the hall and the hospital. This might be achieved by redevelopment of the key structures for appropriate alternative use, however any changes would have to be meet conditions of policy CH/5 as the site has conservation area status.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	Clearly the principal purpose of both components of the policy. It is assumed that redevelopment of the West Central site would prioritise employment and community use provision along the high street, particularly at the northern end opposite the existing library and other village centre facilities.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(++)	(++)	(++)	Relocation of the hospital suggests a significant disruption of the community if/when it occurs, and it is not clear from text in this policy or the adopted Local Plan whether this will be phased. To achieve this objective the relocation and redevelopment would ideally need to be phased to minimise the disruption of local life even if this extends the time needed to

				complete the changes.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	(+)	(++)	Clearly beneficial as redevelopment will aim to replace some local jobs with others in health care or other sectors. The impact is likely to depend on the availability of intermediate worker housing close to the new site as this would allow a proportion of those employed at Papworth to remain close to work. Otherwise redeveloping the site would lead to outcommuting to the hospital by some residents, and inward commuting by others with jobs in new local employment sites.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	?	?	?	Would imply a significant change in the nature of wastes, and presumably an overall increase if redevelopment results in an increase in population.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Impact not clear at this stage. Assuming a high level of local residents work in the hospital then a change of some land to other employment for residents in the village would not result in any change).
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Impact is neutral provided redevelopment on the eastern side of the village can retain its open nature.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	The policy provides for at least maintaining the level of basic amenity and improving it if possible in conjunction with providing other amenities, facilities and alternative employment.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	+	++	Redevelopment with housing would enable the Council to apply policies HG/2 and HG/3 to support this objective.

6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	(+)	(+)	(+)	Provides for community facility provision, and this could be quite important in view of the change to village life if the hospital relocates.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	++	Initially the policy indicated limited scope to develop alternative employment replacing that which would relocate with the hospital. Post-consultation changes have placed greater emphasis on securing continuing but replacement health care uses for the site as a first priority, and permitted sympathetic change of use in other instances in order to maintain a supply of jobs within the local community. It is assumed that some people filling these positions would be accommodated in the housing development planned elsewhere in the village.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	Assessed as neutral but implicitly supportive.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	++	++	++	Changes following consultation adjusted the redevelopment priority from 'mainly residential' to mixed use, and this represents a better outcome if it can attract new employment to replace some of that lost with relocation of the hospital. See also comments for 7.1.

Summary of assessment: Relocating the hospital will have a huge impact on a small settlement largely based a around it and the associated facilities. Initially and the policy attempts to compensate this to some degree by providing for additional employment and for amenities which will help to retain a coherent community during a period of change, and this has been strengthened by subsequent changes to the policy now the decision to relocate has been made, and which provides more scope to maintain levels of employment on the former site,. The policy itself provides for sensitive redevelopment of the land occupied by the hospital, which represents a significant proportion of the southern half of the village framework, and to enable the settlement to re-establish itself after a significant change.

Summary of mitigation proposals: The key mitigation requirement will be the phasing of the redevelopment of the area to minimise its impact on traffic, noise, etc. (all of which would be addressed in more detail in subsequent development guidance and in an EIA) and to provide for a period of transition. Much of the redevelopment occurs in the southern half of the settlement and plans would also need to address construction traffic impacts. It is assumed that this impact will remain notwithstanding the post-consultation clarification of how the site is likely to be redeveloped.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The primary secondary impact appears to be the impact of relocating the hospital on commuting patterns if those working in the facility choose to remain in Papworth Everard. This would clearly have an impact on traffic levels at a time when there may be additional traffic into the village as redevelopment begins. Providing alternative local employment may address this problem, although this depends on how many of the staff working at the hospital relocate their homes (and this may depend in part on the availability of intermediate housing in suitable locations close to the new site.

**SP/9 – Former Land Settlement Association estates
Safeguards land in Great Abington and Fen Drayton.**

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
[abridged in some cases]

Assessment
Short Med. Long

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+++	+++	+++	At both sites the land is currently under agriculture (level of production is unknown).
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	+	++	Proposes re-use of the site for sustainable living projects suggesting a possible supportive role in achieving this objective, and which could also apply to objectives 1.3 and 4.2 even if it is relatively small in scale.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	+	++	As for objective 1.2.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Liable to be supportive as it mains the openness of the existing land use.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Presumably remains under limited access but this is not the objective of this policy.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(+)	(+)	(+)	Contributory role which is slightly reinforced by the post-consultation change which requires new development to be support concepts of sustainable living.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	+	++	As for objective 1.2.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	As for 2.3.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Aims to maintain agricultural use and therefore local employment in an appropriate sector.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and	~	~	~	

infrastructure			
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A sustainable policy designed to retain two quite substantial areas which are currently given over to small plots of agricultural use to prevent loss of resource and expansion beyond the village framework. The policy supports many of the environmental objectives insofar as it prevents the land being used for purposes that might increase water or energy consumption, and is consistent with a policy in the Structure Plan.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

SP/10 – Allocations for class B1 employment uses				
Proposed allocating two sites at Longstanton (6.3ha for mixed business and research use) and Pampisford (2.3ha for business use).				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
In the assessments below, where appropriate, the first symbol refers to Longstanton; the second to Pampisford				
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~ / ~	- / ?	- / ?	Development at Longstanton appears to take open land though it is not known if this is agricultural or fallow. There is a cumulative loss of land as a result of the planned bypass for the village. Land at Pampisford is partially brownfield but there is a part at the west side of the site which may be agricultural or fallow.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~ / ~	(-) / (-)	- / -	Development of both sites would have an absolute impact on energy use, although their size would be limited alongside the potentially greater demands of the new settlements planned for the District.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~ / ~	(-) / (-)	- / -	As above
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	No problems evident at either site.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~ / ~	- / ?	- / ?	At Longstanton there is uncertainty about the intrinsic wildlife value of the open land, although the impact of the development would be limited somewhat by a parkland design which maximised retention of the existing vegetation features. Given its proximity to industrial land uses the potential biodiversity value of the site at Pampisford appears lower, although this would need to be assessed during EIA if development proceeds.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	

3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~ / ~	- / ~	- / ~	Although the Longstanton development is proposed as a campus style parkland it will intrude into the open land between the A14 and Longstanton. Any development proposal would therefore have to provide for screening and landscaping. At Pampisford the development would extend an existing small industrial area and therefore its impact would be less, though screening from open land to the west would be preferable (and should be addressed at the EIA stage if necessary).
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~ / ~	- / ~	- / ~	Main concern at Longstanton is cumulative impact of a bypass, development of this site, and the impact of Northstowe being built immediately to the east and south.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~ / ~	(-) / (-)	(-) / (-)	Neither site is well served by transport choices, and the site at Longstanton is most readily accessible via the Bar Hill junction on the A14, which is already heavily congested. However there will be compensating traffic benefits – see 5.1. below.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~ / ~	- / -	- / -	Both will contribute to waste arisings in absolute terms along the small size means this will be negligible alongside the effect of developments elsewhere in the District.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~ / ~	~ / ?	~ / ?	The Longstanton site lies close to but outside the floodplain but a small area at the southwest of the Pampisford site will require protection.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	See 4.1 as the criteria for this objective include travel choices. There is a clear opportunity to affect commuting patterns if the development to the north provides housing for workers at the campus, or if people currently living locally by working in Cambridge are relocated or change jobs to work locally.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~ / ~	(-) / (-)	(-) / (-)	As for 4.1. A post consultation change establishes a clear link between timing for the development and delivery of the bypass. This should ensure additional traffic has negligible impact on Longstanton itself, but it does not obviate the impacts of that traffic on the road system or on other villages. However we acknowledge the Council intends that, ideally, much of the employment on the site will be taken by people living in Longstanton and Northstowe and, if correct, this will limit these impacts to some degree.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	? / ~	? / ~	The policy states the Council's intention to seek contributions to the cost of the Longstanton bypass from the development of the site, although this must be weighed against the travel impacts referred to in other sections.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable	~	~	~	

housing				
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~ / ~	+ / +	++ / ++	Both developments appear to offer the opportunity to establish new employment within the local community and it is assumed at this stage there is a reasonable match between the local skills supply and the nature of these developments.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Clearly both developments contribute to local employment, although their small scale suggests this will be incremental. We note also that the Local Plan policy defines Pampisford as a site for possible industrial development (consistent with the adjacent uses), whereas the current policy stipulates B1 use only.

Summary of assessment: Both proposals provide for modest-sized land use changes with varying overall impacts. At Longstanton the development is envisaged as a campus-style business park consistent with similar developments around Cambridge. While this is consistent with the broader objective of strengthening the sub-region's excellence particularly in the research sector, neither this plan nor the Local Plan clearly define the precedents for these developments in the same way as those in policies SP/1 and SP/2. At Longstanton the development would introduce structures into an open and flat landscape. A further concern is the cumulative impact of development which is discussed below. At Pampisford the development would extend an existing light industrial site and therefore the overall impact would be less than at Longstanton. Neither site is particularly well-served by transport routes other than public roads, although both introduce new employment at the edge of existing settlements and it is assumed there is a strong match of skills in these communities with the needs of businesses occupying the sites.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Both sites appear to need some degree of visual mitigation, especially at Longstanton where the development will occur within a flat and open landscape with few vegetation barriers, and where on-site impacts such as light pollution must also be mitigated. Development at Pampisford will need limited flood protection as the site impinges on the Granta floodplain.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The principal concern is the cumulative impact in the vicinity of Longstanton which would see the creation of a campus area of development, and loss of land to the bypass, both of which would add to the range of impacts on Longstanton from the development of Northstowe to its east, and the specification of the B1050 as one of the main routes into the new settlement.

SP/11 – Allocations for class B1 and B2 employment uses

Proposes allocations for sites at Gamlingay (4ha), Over (1ha) and Papworth Everard (6.5ha). All proposals reflect allocation proposals from earlier plans.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
In the assessments below, where appropriate, the first symbol refers to Gamlingay; the second to Over; and the third to Papworth Everard, and these locations are referred to as G, O and P respectively.				
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	- / ~ / -	- / ~ / -	In absolute terms development at G and P appear to take open land that may be currently under agriculture and is undeveloped, whereas that at O extends an existing industrial /

holdings				business area.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	- / ~ / -	- / ~ / -	Again, in absolute terms, all three will increase energy use, although that at Over appears modest due to its small size.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	- / ~ / -	- / ~ / -	As above.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	Gamlingay Wood (SSSI – ancient woodland) lies to the north on the opposite side of the village from the proposed development.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Biodiversity value of the sites cannot be established at this stage, but both G and P involve loss of open land and suggest some impact.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	- / ~ / (-)	- / ~ / (-)	At G development extends an existing industrial site but it lies across a small valley from the village college and its playing fields and therefore visual impacts will need mitigation. This applies also to P where the development, if it occurs in the near future, would overlook the hospital, although the need for visual mitigation is already recognised in the adopted Local Plan. At O development is proposed beyond the village framework in an business/commercial area where its impact should be negligible provided the structures are low-level.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	Effect assumed to be neutral provided adverse impacts such as visual intrusion are negligible or mitigated effectively.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	(+)	(+)	Incremental contribution if development provides employment for local residents, reducing commuting and encouraging non-car access, however other impacts such as noise, dust, etc. will depend on the nature of the planned development and cannot be determined at this stage. Developers should be required to submit a transport assessment to identify access routes and to ensure any growth in car traffic and good vehicles is mitigated and, where necessary, routed to avoid impacts on the adjacent village. It may be appropriate to seek developer contributions for the Papworth Everard bypass, and to consider where the site should be developed before the bypass is open if it is likely to affect current traffic through the village.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	- / - / -	- / - / -	All developments likely to contribute to waste arisings. Specific impact depends on land use, with research facilities possibly producing additional special wastes.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	? / ~ / ~	? / ~ / ~	Flood risk is an issue at G where approximately half the site lies within the floodplain of

				Millridge Brook, although only a small proportion lies within a flood risk area. Minor mitigation may be needed reflecting provisions of policy NE/11.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	+ / + / +	+ / + / +	Potential contribution in each case provided the policy does result in local employment for local people who commute on foot or cycle.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	Assessment assumes the land taken is not currently open for the public.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+ / + / +	+ / + / +	As for 5.1.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	+ / + / +	+ / + / +	In principle the proposals contribute to employment provision in rural areas, though they are offset by other impacts.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+ / + / +	+(+) / + / +(+)	Clearly the principal objective of this policy. Scores are higher for G and P where the scale of development, and therefore growth in employment, are assumed to be greater. Also implicitly supports the rural economy.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	+ / + / +	+ / + / +	Small scale contribution to business development, but effect on other criteria depends on nature of land use.
Summary of assessment: The policy proposes three small business or commercial (not industrial) developments, two of which extend existing B-class land use. It supports proposals to provide small-scale growth in rural employment which also supports sustainable transport and development objectives. The policy restricts land use change to business and research (rather than commercial / industrial) use which will help to limit its impact.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Main requirements are for visual mitigation, particularly at Gamlingay where the development would be overlooked by recreational areas, and at Papworth Everard where the site would be partly overlooked by the hospital if it is developed in the near future. Developers should be encouraged to submit transport assessments for redevelopment in line with policy DP/1. That at Papworth should also be linked to the proposed bypass and consideration may need to be given to delaying a change in use if it is likely to add to traffic levels through the village. Both requirements are covered by policies in the Development Proposals section.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The policy aims to exploit synergies of providing rural employment in appropriate sites and sustainable transport objectives.				

SP/12 – West of St Mary’s church, Gamlingay

Proposes a modest extension of the church’s graveyard.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	Effect assumed to be negligible given the size of the development.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	No important sites in the immediate vicinity, and nature of the development means little appreciable impact.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	Appears to take a small field and therefore implicitly provides for increased access, albeit on a small scale.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	++	++	++	Policy makes clear provision to allow inspection and assessment of archaeological remains believed to be present and which is consistent with policy CH/2. The nature of the remains and their importance cannot be established at this stage, however CH/2 determines the appropriate treatment. A post consultation revision also requires any further change to include landscaping to prevent an impact on nearby listed buildings.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Lies several hundred metres north of the floodplain / flood risk area of Mill Brook. Impact of water table level on proposed use of the land cannot be determined at this stage.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	(+)	(+)	(+)	Increase in graveyard space presumably necessitated by the lack of land in the yard adjacent to the church.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	+	+	+	Supporting text makes it clear the choice of site was made with local public involvement.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to comment on. The policy involves land use change in the south-west corner of the village on a plot overlooked by housing. However it represents a largely sympathetic change of land use, leaving the site open and also more accessible. There are no clear local impacts, and the site is adjacent to the church and has road access.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/13 – North West Cambridge – Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road – Countryside recreation, access and landscape improvements

Proposes to seek contributions from development within the adjacent City boundary to implementing countryside improvements which constitute an edge treatment of the urban area around Girton village..

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(+)	(+)	(+)	Intrinsically supportive as it maintains open space as part of an edge treatment at the boundary of Cambridge and its Green Belt.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Intrinsic biodiversity benefit and it assumed landscape improvements will be coordinated with LBAP priorities where appropriate.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	+	++	Obvious improvement as contributions are generated. The positive assessment assumes there will be public rights of way through the area since it appears to be designed as recreational space.

3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	+	+	+	Treatment of urban / Green Belt boundary therefore implicitly supportive.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(+)	(+)	(+)	Again, implicitly supportive.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	+	++	Provides open recreational space readily accessible from Girton and housing within the northern and northwestern edge of the city.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	+	++	As for 2.3.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Again, little to comment on. The policy is consistent with other generic policies in the suite of DPDs which protect the countryside impact from visual intrusion by the urban area, and which provide for open recreational space close at hand to urban areas. The policy raises an issue about the funding of development in South Cambridgeshire from development within the City boundary, but this is an issue of planning legislation rather than sustainability.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None identified.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/14 – Allocations for open space

Proposes to allocate adjacent to existing recreation grounds and playing fields to extend them in order to meet minimum targets for the provision of open space or improve quality of this space for certain schools at two sites in Over and one each in Stapleford, Swavesey and Longstanton. All policies have been saved from the adopted Local Plan.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
In the assessments below, where appropriate, the first symbol refers to Over; the second to Stapleford; the third to Swavesey and the fourth to Longstanton.				
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	?	?	?	Nature of current land use cannot be determined from map evidence although all appear to be open, undeveloped and possibly fallow land or pasture. Development at Stapleford will take land just to the north of a farm but this is surrounded by other open land and recreational space. That at Swavesey is assumed to take land from an adjoining farm. However in each case the development does not entail irreversible loss.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Unable to determine whether any site has any importance. The change of land use may result in some disturbance for local wildlife, assuming the plots currently have no public rights of way.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	+	+	+	Clearly supportive.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Intrinsically supportive in providing for an appropriate level of local amenity. The nature of the land use change is sympathetic and those at Stapleford and each development increases the size of a single area, which appears to offer more flexibility for its use compared to fragmented space.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Swavesey site is entirely within the floodplain of an adjacent brook although its open aspect clearly supports flood risk mitigation.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++	++	++	Providing areas for exercise readily accessible on foot or cycle.

5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	+ / ? / ? / ?	+ / ? / ? / ?	+ / ? / ? / ?	Positive rating for Over where both the recreation ground and school playing field are overlooked by housing on three or four sides, whereas at Stapleford the space is more open and overlooked on one side only. At Longstanton the land lies within the village framework and is barely overlooked (although this may change with proposed redevelopment of the land to the west – see policy SP/10). At Swavesey it is outside the framework by adjacent to it and a coherent extension of the existing Glebe.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the primary objective of this policy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	++	++	++	Supportive of 5.3. One site at Stapleford is known to have a pavilion and it is not clear whether expansion of the playing fields would require extension of this building, or how this would be funded as there is no residential development planned in the vicinity.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Implicitly positive as the policy deals with current under provision, which is an issue of each of these settlements.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	?	?	?	Impact unclear but at worst neutral and may encourage more local recreation.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Policies are sustainable, necessitated by government open space standards, consistent with those in the Structure Plan and in this DPD (SF/11). The Over playing field extension and land at Longstanton lie within the existing village framework; that at Swavesey lies outside the framework but adjacent to it, while that at Stapleford lies in the Green Belt. In each case the nature of land use change will retain the areas's open aspect, and improve access to recreational facilities without apparently affecting local character (ie. it is consistent with policies CH/6, DP/7 and GB/5, without compromising GB/2 and GB/3).				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/14 –Additional allocations for open space – ADDITIONAL ALLOCATIONS ADDED FOLLOWING PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Proposes 4 additional recreation sites in Histon / Impington.

Assessment

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
In the assessments below, where appropriate, the first symbol refers to the				of Mill Lane, the third to Chivers Barrell Field, and the last to Gunns Lane.
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings				Nature of current land use cannot be determined from map evidence. All plots appear to be open land at the moment and those next to the Rec. Ground and in Manor Park appear to provide extensions of existing recreational space. The Gunns Lane site lies outside the village framework and occupies or adjoins agricultural land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species		(+) / ? / (+) / ?		Logically this appears linked to current use although it is not clear that converting agricultural land to recreational space would be a problem. The main requirement will be to retain any trees and hedgerows on or around the site.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	(+)	(+)	(+)	Essentially supportive as all sites are at the edge of the village.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	(However the policy makes specific reference to preserving a feature within the area east of the Recreation Ground.)
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Intrinsically supportive in providing for an appropriate level of local amenity. The nature of the land use change is generally sympathetic. The changes at the Rec. Ground and Manor Park extend existing facilities which appears to offer more flexibility for use compared to fragmented space. Nevertheless we recognise the other allocations help to achieve targets of providing recreational space within easy reach of various parts of this large residential area.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	Not evident any site lies within the floodplain.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	++(+)	++(+)	++(+)	Representations by the parish council identify a need for more recreational space, and we assume these allocations (specifically those off Mill Lane and at Gunns Lane) provide capacity in those parts of the community which are currently poorly-served (ie. they are

				furthest from the other spaces.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime		- / ? / + / -		The scorings reflect the extent to which the sites are overlooked since their peripheral location limits the opportunity for external lighting at night. The negative scores for two may be harsh especially in the case of the Recreation Ground if this is well used.
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	+++	+++	+++	Clearly the primary objective of this policy.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities		++ / + / ++ / +		As indicated above it is assumed that the sites at Mill Lane and Gunns Lane 'infill' gaps in recreational space provision around the settlement. The other two are marked slightly more positive because combination with existing facilities may provide synergies for providing infrastructure (eg. new or enlarged changing rooms) which may be more costly to provide at the new sites.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Implicitly positive as the policy deals with current under provision, which is an issue of each of these settlements.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	?	?	?	Impact unclear but at worst neutral and may encourage more local recreation.
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	
Summary of assessment: Little to add to the assessments for those sites included in the consultation draft. The sites at the Recreation Ground and Manor Park appear marginally more sustainable insofar as they extend existing sites and may offer synergies if there is existing infrastructure (eg. changing rooms, showers, etc.) on site. However the additions appear to respond to representations from the parish council seeking to address shortages of space, and we assume the other two sites also offer sustainability benefits if they provide new space within easy reach of parts of the community that are poorly served at present. All sites will take open land and some of this may be agricultural at present, however the nature of change is not irreversible.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: Sharing infrastructure as mentioned above.				

SP/15 – Longstanton conservation area at St Michael's

Proposes the area as a special case for development at housing densities lower than those prescribed by PPG3 and policy HG/1 in order to provide appropriate layout at the border between part of the settlement and open land.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Landscaping proposals include characteristic vegetation patterns which will contribute to this objective.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	++	++	++	Clearly intended to protect conservation area and limit any visual impact from development to the east and south.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	++	++	++	As above.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	+	+	+	Supportive.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	(+)	(+)	(+)	Provides for financing of landscaping from the development which necessitates mitigation measures.

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~
Summary of assessment: A straightforward policy that protects the character and limits visual intrusion experienced by properties in the conservation area as a result of the development of Northstowe to the east and south. A post consultation change deletes reference to a 200metres minimum distance from the policy text itself, but this distance is retained in the supporting text, and it is assumed that the change does not reduce the width of the separation.			
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.			
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.			

SP/16 – New road infrastructure

The policy proposes to safeguard land for a western bypass for Papworth Everard and a bridge to replace the level crossing at Foxton. It also proposes to seek developer contributions for a bypass to the northwest of Longstanton which is partially linked to a planning application for a residential extension to the village. - A Post Consultation change deletes the bridge at Foxton, as it is no longer proposed in the LTP.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	---	---	---	All three proposals involve the loss of land currently under agricultural use (the bridge at Foxton is assumed to be aligned to the west of the level crossing). The relative sustainability of these proposals therefore depends on the extent to which they mitigate other local problems of congestion on the A10, and in the centre of the other two villages.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Neutral impact provided that improving traffic flow does not result in increased traffic levels and/or compromise other initiatives to promote more sustainable transport. This is a particular issue at Longstanton due to its proximity to the Northstowe settlement and the proposed Rapid Transit route.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	None of the proposed sites is in the vicinity of local or more significant nature designations.
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	—	—	—	All three developments are linear and therefore potentially create barriers to wildlife which will require some mitigation measures.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	All features will use areas that appear to have little open access.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	?	?	?	No scheduled monuments evident but further investigation (using the SMR) would be needed of whether there are important artefacts recorded along the route.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	?	?	?	Again, three linear features will have landscape impacts, particularly the Foxton bridge, although that of the two bypasses must be weighed against compensating improvements in the village centres where the intrusion of the road as a barrier to movement will be eased.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	—	—	—	In isolation the features do nothing to encourage reduced use of cars. However there will be compensating benefits from reduced congestion resulting from the bypasses (air quality and noise impacts), and very localised air quality improvements from freer flowing traffic at Foxton. However the two bypasses will shift some impacts and may affect one side of each village without appropriate mitigation. This is a particular issue at Papworth where the route (presumably taken around the west to avoid the ultra-sensitive receptor of the hospital appears to lie within 200m of a conservation area). Mitigation would involve lighting or bunds, both of which are artificial features in these settings. Moreover we assume both bypasses would be unlit to prevent light spill into currently unlit areas, and the elevated ramps and bridge at Foxton may result in similar localised problems.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~ / —	~ / —	~ / —	Not an issue at Foxton or Papworth, but the northern part of the Longstanton bypass would cross fluvial floodplain.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Does not appear to encourage alternative and more health forms of transport, although there are localised compensating air quality benefits.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	

6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	~	~
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~

Summary of assessment: All three developments have clear adverse impacts in terms of sustainability. A particular concern is that in mitigating congestion the schemes would transfer impacts, such as noise, air quality and light pollution, to adjacent sites. For example, at Papworth the bypass would pass close to a conservation area that is currently some way from the main road through the village. All three schemes present potential problems because mitigation could introduce unnatural features into the landscape.

The proposals do little to encourage sustainable transport although this does not mean that the plan should ignore congested areas where traffic measures are essential, and we also acknowledge two of the developments reflect Structure Plan policies, though it is not evident whether any form of sustainability assessment / appraisal was conducted. However development at Papworth will address congestion that is exacerbated by problems on the A14 to the east, and that at Foxton will overcome an obstruction on the A10.

Summary of mitigation proposals: Appropriate mitigation would be needed for all three developments. Given the more rolling nature of the land around Papworth Everard it might be possible to intersperse low bunds with fencing, but this does not appear to be an option at Longstanton where both features would appear alien. In all three cases there appears to be a case for leaving the new layout unlit, although the impact of this would need further consideration on road safety grounds.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: The main potential impacts come from any knock-on effect of reduced congestion (or blocking in the case of Foxton) on traffic levels.

SP/17 – Rapid Transit

States the intention to safeguard land for a guided bus way using part of the former Cambridge to St Ives railway. The policy also states the intention to seek developer contributions to fund developments of parts of this infrastructure.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	+	+	+	Supportive since it represents re-use of derelict land.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	+	++	No impact immediately but once built the facility offers opportunity for modal switching for Northstowe and other local communities so this policy is implicitly supportive.

1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	(-)	(-)	(-)	Not possible to assess from the data available to a desk study. This depends on the extent to which this feature has been partly recolonised by wildlife, and its extent as a corridor. Appropriate mitigation measures (crossings, and tunnels) would need to be considered as part of the scheme.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	No evidence available of impacts.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	The line was once used for normal rail so does a return to this use represent a return to 'business as usual'? Given restrictions on the use of the route it is probable that visual impact of vehicles using it will be negligible, and the guiding infrastructure can be hidden.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	?	?	?	Largely depends on public reaction to the Rapid Transit system, although this policy is concerned with land allocations only.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	+	++	Clearly offers the potential to reduce emission levels by diverting commuters living along the route away from private cars.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	-	-	-	Given its route the link will cross several floodplains and some protective measures will be necessary to minimise the risk of disruption to very low frequency events.
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	~	~	?	Possible long term impacts on air quality if modal shift occurs.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	The assessment assumes there is no public right of way along the current route, although clearly this would be a negative impact if this is not the case.
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	Improves accessibility of public transport, and the Transit system should also make it easier to reach the centre of Cambridge.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	It could be argued the system will provide benefits for communities along the route which are denied to others, but this is not consistent with its obvious sustainable transport benefits.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	

6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	+	++	Clearly positive if it improves the accessibility of employment in northern Cambridge and the city centre (see also policy SP/2).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	+	+	Supports appropriate investment in new infrastructure that conforms to sustainability principles.
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	?	?	Economic impact is difficult to judge at this stage.
Summary of assessment: The assessment markings are perhaps a little generous since they reflect the benefits of the Rapid Transit system itself (as a mechanism for modal shift and as a sustainable form of transport), whereas the plan policy merely safeguards land for this purpose. The only potential concern is the extent to which Section 106 contributions can be obtained since we assume that this mechanism will be already used extensively to fund other infrastructure in the Northstowe area.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Once work begins on the design of the system, consideration will need to be given to minimising the visual impact of the guide barriers, and to providing habitat mitigation or artificial movement corridors for wildlife in those areas where the existing line has been at least partially recolonised. However the policy in this plan does not require change. We understand these issues would be addressed by Cambridgeshire County Council which is responsible for taking forward the scheme.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified (aside from cumulative transport impacts (benefits) of the system itself.				

SP/18 – Rail infrastructure

Proposes to safeguard land at Chesterton Sidings for a railway station and interchange facility.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

[abridged in some cases]

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	+	++	Brownfield development. Development not yet at the master planning stage so benefits would take time to build.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	(+)	+	Potential benefit from supporting sustainable transport objectives and travel choices, although this policy deals with a single site.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	See assessment for policy SP/2.

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	See assessment for policy SP/2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	See assessment for policy SP/2.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Potential benefits if improved transport encourages more walking or cycling though it is not clear whether this is the case from the detail in the current supporting text.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	+	++	Will support objectives of improved accessibility, travel choice and communal transport once completed.
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	+	+	+	Implicitly beneficial if it delivers better travel choice, especially for those without a car.
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	See assessment for policy SP/2.
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	~	(+)	+	Some potential benefit from mixed land development (see policy SP/2 for more detail).
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Assumed to support Cambridge city centre's position in the sub-regional hierarchy.
Summary of assessment: A companion policy to SP/2 which deals specifically with the intention to develop a rail interchange that is integrated with other land uses proposed in the other policy. As such it clearly supports sustainable transport policy and the favoured mixed land use proposals of PPS1 and PPG13, as well as contributing to brownfield land utilisation targets.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: See the assessment for SP/2.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: See the assessment for SP/2.				

SP/19 – Rail freight

Proposes safeguarding sidings and other facilities at five locations to ensure their continued availability for redeveloped as interchange facilities should this be required at a future (unspecified) time.

Assessment

Comments / Proposed Mitigation

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings				Clearly supports redevelopment of brownfield land although the impact of possible expansion of some sites (which are compact) may have an adverse impact.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	(+)	(+)	(+)	Potentially supportive if it shifts freight movement off the road.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	?	?	?	Cannot be assessed with the available information. The sidings at Foxton and Duxford lie between / adjacent to open fields and therefore may have some biodiversity impact if redeveloped (especially in terms of the need for improved road access).
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	Impact cannot be assessed at this stage with the available information, and would only occur if the existing curtilage of the sites was extended.
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	–	–	–	Potential adverse impacts from site infrastructure and vehicle movements. This appears a particular issue at Foxton and Fulbourn, and could add to vehicle movements at Duxford.
3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	–	–	–	As for 3.2.
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	Overall benefit from reducing HGV movements as a result of redeveloping this land, however there would be some local impacts from increased lorry access to any interchanges.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	?	?	?	Localised impacts of HGV movements around interchanges.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	

6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	?	Employment / economy benefits cannot be quantified at this early stage as the policy does not imply redevelopment soon or indicate priorities.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	?	?	?	As for 7.1.
Summary of assessment: As with policy SP/17 the markings reflect the sustainability of the concept of providing rail interchange facilities where feasible in order to shift some freight traffic off roads. The policy itself is procedural, requiring only the safeguarding of land at this stage and is therefore clearly sustainable.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: Impacts of increased HGV movements, including noise, light, and other impacts would need to be considered if redevelopment is taken forward, but are not drawbacks of the safeguarding proposal. Moreover in safeguarding this land the Council is providing advanced notice of the possibility of redevelopment.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

SP/20 – Cambridge Airport safety zone

Prevents development within the defined safety zone if it would increase the number of people likely to be within the zone. The exclusion appears to cover housing, employment land and any other land use that would cause people to congregate in the area.

Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	(++)	(+)	~	Intrinsically supportive. Effect diminishes as the site is redeveloped as the Cambridge East urban quarter.
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	~	~	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	+	+	+	Supportive as it maintains the generally open character of much of the area.
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	No real impact as much of the area lies within the airport perimeter and is therefore inaccessible to the public.
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	~	~	~	

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	~	~	~	
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+	+	+	Clearly supportive insofar as the zone aims to limit consequences of an aircraft crash or similar incident.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	?	?	~	Might prevent development of employment appropriate to the vicinity of the airport, although its limited commercial use and pending relocation means this is probably irrelevant.
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	~	~	~	See 7.1.
Summary of assessment: Largely a procedural policy required by Dept for Transport regulations to ensure a minimum level of safety and protection for activities and land uses within the vicinity of the airport. While it might prevent use of land for employment that it is appropriate to co-locate with an airport, the limited activity and pending re-location of aviation activities means this is largely irrelevant.				
Summary of mitigation proposals: None.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: None identified.				

