

Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal (March 2014)

Part 2 Appendix 4: Air Quality and Environmental Pollution

APPENDIX 4 – AIR QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	European Union	2008
EC Council Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise	European Union	2002
EC Council Directive 96/82/EC Seveso II Directive (control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances)	European Union	1996
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	European Union	2002
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC	European Union	1991
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	DEFRA	2007
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions Good Practice Guidance	DEFRA	2010
Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2006, updated in 2010)	Environmental Protection UK	2010
Environment Act 1995	UK Government	1995
Environmental Protection Act 1990	UK Government	1990
The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 :- Noise Action Plans	DEFRA	2009
Noise Policy Statement for England	DEFRA	2010
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Underground, under threat: Groundwater protection policy and practice	Environment Agency	2006
REGIONAL		
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Air Quality Action Plan for the Cambridgeshire Growth Areas	South Cambridgeshire DC, Huntingdonshire DC, Cambridge City Council	2009
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy 2011, Site Specific Proposals 2012)	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
River Basin Management Plan Anglian River Basin District	Environment Agency	2009
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012

South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008
South Cambridgeshire Contaminated Land Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2001
South Cambridgeshire Air Quality Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2008

Plan / Programme / Strategy	EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm
Summary	
Defines the policy framework for a range of air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. This directive merges a number of previous directives into a single directive.	
Key Objectives	
Sets mandatory standards for air quality for a specific set of pollutants.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider potential impacts of and on air quality when developing planning policies and a development strategy. This includes the sustainability of the location, and minimising traffic growth, but also the impact of and on air pollution by development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	EC Council Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm
Summary	
Concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic, and industry. It focuses on the impacts of noise on individuals, and it complements the existing EU legislation on noise control from transport. Requires Member States to make 'strategic noise maps' for major agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, major railways and major airports within their territories. On the basis of the noise mapping, noise action plans are required to be drawn up, designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary. The EU Noise Directive is implemented in the UK by the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and as amended.	
Key Objectives	
Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators (day-evening night equivalent level) and Light (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe	
Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention	

Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.

Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made a [declaration](#) concerning the provisions laid down in article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.

- the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way;
- making information available to the public;
- the drawing up of local action plans.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the impact of noise both to and as a result of development proposals.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Directive 96/82/EC Seveso II Directive (control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/seveso/index.htm
Summary	
<p>Introduced a requirement on Member States to ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents are taken into account in their land use planning policies. It required these objectives to be pursued through controls on the siting of new establishments; modifications to existing establishments; and, new developments in the vicinity of existing establishments where the siting or developments are such as to increase the risk or consequences of a major accident.</p> <p>It further required that land-use policies take account of the need in the long term to maintain appropriate separation distances between establishments covered by the Directive and residential areas, areas of public use and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, and, in the case of existing establishments, of the need for additional technical measures so as not to increase the risks to people. Establishments within the scope of the Directive are those where specified dangerous substances and preparations are present at or above specified quantities. These are specified in Annex I to the Directive.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Given effect in the Town and Country Planning Development Plan Regulations 2004- Local development documents: additional matters to which regard to be had: The need (i) in the long term, to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, and (ii) in the case of existing establishments, for additional technical measures in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances(21) so as not to increase the risks to people</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Include policies to secure appropriate separation of uses, in particular those involving hazardous substances which fall within these regulations.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Water Framework Directive (EC 2000)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html
Summary	
Designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies and resources are managed throughout Europe, to protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems. Requires the production of river basin management plans.	
Key Objectives	
Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. Reduce pollution to surface water and groundwater.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider impact of proposals on water quality, including the impact of development on surface water and groundwater.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (EC 1991)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html
Summary	
Regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from homes and industry. The directive sets the standards for collection and treatment of wastewater.	
Key Objectives	
To protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how wastewater generated by development will be addressed by infrastructure.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (DEFRA) (2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/
Summary	
The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	
Key Objectives	
This strategy contains 5 key principles and 68 indicators. The key principles relate to: 1. Living within environmental limits 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3. Achieving a sustainable economy 4. Using sound science responsibly 5. Promoting good governance.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to aim to achieve sustainable development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (DEFRA 2007)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/
Summary	
Provides the strategic framework for the UK, and sets air quality standards for a range of pollutants reflecting the European standards.	
Key Objectives	
The strategy sets health-based objectives for nine main air pollutants. The pollutants covered are: Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon monoxide (CO); Lead; nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂); Ozone; Particles (PM ₁₀); sulphur dioxide (SO ₂); polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Performance against these objectives is monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider potential impacts of proposals on air quality. This includes the sustainability of the location, and minimising traffic growth, but also the impact of air pollution on development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Low Emissions Strategies - using the planning system to reduce transport emissions Good Practice Guidance (DEFRA 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/local/guidance/policy.htm
Summary	
Concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic, and industry. It focuses on the impacts of noise on individuals, and it complements the existing EU legislation on noise control from transport. Requires Member States to make 'strategic noise maps' for major agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, major railways and major airports within their territories. On the basis of the noise mapping, noise action plans are required to be drawn up, designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic growth does not have to come at the expense of the environment • Effective planning controls can improve the area we live and make for a positive difference in people's lives – building new eco-homes, jobs and opportunities. • Demonstrates how the planning system can be used to reduce air emissions from transport • Encourages a modal shift away from car travel and contributes to wider sustainability goals • Promotes the production of transport assessments 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The guidance looks at low emission strategies to provide a package of measures to help mitigate the transport impacts on development. The Local Plan should respond to the good practice guide by taking on board the considerations set out. These aim to reduce transport emissions and the impact on climate change through a series of measures set out in Low Emission Strategies, which address the need to look towards more sustainable modes of travel, uptake of low emission fuels and the introduction of new technologies.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (Environmental Protection UK 2006, updated in 2010)
Level	National Non-Statutory
Web Link	http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/air-quality-and-climate/
Summary	
<p>Local planning decisions have the potential to affect local air quality significantly, through the location and design of emission sources and receptor locations. Equally, local air quality management has the potential to affect the location and design of development, in order to minimise the exposure of people to high concentrations of certain pollutants.</p> <p>The updated NSCA guidance document again seeks to facilitate close integration and consistent approach to air quality issues in local development control and land use planning processes. Of importance to the Local Plan, in its conclusion, the guidance document states that 'Local Authorities should develop their own protocols in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document on the integration of air quality, development control and land-use planning processes. Also of particular note for this Local Plan, the guidance details the role of local documentation in providing a more rigorous approach to air quality protection when dealing with the cumulative impact of individual, unrelated and potentially insignificant (in terms of air quality impact) development. It also describes the potential use of a process whereby each of such developments provides a contribution to air quality action plan measures related to the scale of the impact</p>	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the use of a consistent approach in addressing potential air quality impacts from development • To provide Local Authorities with the tools to prepare and adopt relevant and effective development control policies relating to air quality • To provide guidance on assessing the significance of impacts on local air quality of development. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider air quality issues when developing the Local Plan.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Environment Act 1995
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents
Summary	
The Act created a number of new agencies, and set standards for environmental management.	
Key Objectives	
The Council has a legal duty to designate an Air Quality Management Areas where air pollution levels are expected to breach the air quality objectives.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of development proposals and policies on Air Quality Management Areas and AQMAs implications for development allocations.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Environmental Protection Act 1990
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents

Summary
Established a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air.
Key Objectives
Introduced a new regime for the regulation of contaminated land in England. Part IIA aims to identify land affected by contamination that presents an unacceptable risk in its present state. If this happens, Part IIA tries to ensure that where possible, work is carried out to ensure the land is suitable for use making the level of risk acceptable. Part IIA is intended to complement other regimes, for example those aimed at preventing new contamination.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider the impact of contamination on land use, and the potential for development to secure improvements.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (DEFRA July 2009) Noise Action Plans
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/
Summary	
<p>The EU Noise Directive is implemented in the UK by the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 as amended.</p> <p>Amongst their provisions, they require the production of noise mapping to determine exposure to environmental noise, and the adoption of noise action plans which should respond to the identification of noise issues and effects, managing and reducing them where necessary.</p> <p>The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs formally adopted Noise Action Plans for 23 agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, and major railways in England on 15 March 2010.</p> <p>The purpose of Noise Action Plans is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.</p> <p>The Action Plans represent a strategic approach to managing environmental noise. They set out a direction of travel for managing noise, but do not propose any specific noise mitigation measures at this stage. It is intended any such measures will be identified and agreed at a local level. Responsibility for implementing the plans will fall on those authorities who generate the noise (road, rail and airport authorities).</p> <p><i>The Action Plans apply in particular to the most 'Important Priority Areas' as established by the noise mapping and also set out a process for identifying and aiming to protect 'Quiet Areas' from an increase in noise in agglomerations.</i></p> <p>The Secretary of State is the competent authority for preparing the action plan and will identify a co-ordinator for implementation in each agglomeration. DEFRA will provide information based on the strategic noise maps to the relevant local highways authorities and local authority planning and environmental health departments.</p> <p>Local authorities currently have no obligations under the Action Plans. However, they will be</p>	

provided with relevant information and consulted throughout the process in order that they can participate in the investigation of important areas and identification of measures to mitigate noise. The Secretary of State will also encourage local authorities to review policy and practice for the management of noise from industrial / commercial sources and acknowledged that the current planning system and complimentary pollution control regimes can provide sufficient proactive management of such noise sources.

Key Objectives

Aimed at "preventing or reducing noise exposure and preserving environmental noise quality where currently good."

Targets: The European Noise Directive has no quantitative goal for noise reduction, but sets out an ongoing programme of noise mapping and noise action planning.

Environmental noise' is defined in the Directive as: 'unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise emitted by means of transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic, and noise from sites of industrial activity'. The Directive applies to environmental noise to which humans are exposed, but it specifically excludes noise created by the exposed person, noise from domestic activities, neighbour noise, noise at workplaces, noise inside means of transport and noise from military activity in military areas.

The procedure involves the identification of important areas from the results of the noise mapping after which the LA will consider what further measures, if any, might be taken to manage better the noise environment at those locations in the context of sustainable development.

On quiet areas, DEFRA will liaise with local authorities in agglomerations to identify what locations should attract the formal designation of Quiet Area. The process has been designed to link with the existing open space management functions of local authorities rather than being a discrete new activity.

Implications for the Local Plan

First Priority locations:

The Council will determine what further measures, if any, might be implemented to improve the management of environmental noise in the context of sustainable development. The Local Plan should compliment this process and address the focus on noise not addressed through the action plans but that can be addressed through the planning process such as industry activity.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA March 2010)
Level	National and District
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/npse/
Summary	
Alongside the Action Plans, DEFRA published in 2010 the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) which sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy which is to "promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development."	
Key Objectives	
Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and 	

- where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life.

Effective management of noise requires a co-ordinated and long-term approach

The policy seeks to clarify existing policy and practice and make explicit underlying principles and aims. It is hoped that the NPSE will mean that noise will be properly taken into account at the most appropriate time and embed noise to:

- Helps to ensure a healthy and just society through promoting well-being, social cohesion and inclusion
- Develop policy on sound scientific evidence
- Respect the limits of the planet's environment, resources and biodiversity
- Achieving a sustainable economy through building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity for all.
- Providing opportunities to engage people's creativity, energy and diversity

Applies to all forms of noise, including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise. Does not apply to noise in the workplace

There are currently no European or national noise limits which have to be met, although due regard is given to International, European and National guidelines and standards such as the World Health Organisation 'Guidelines for Community Noise (2000) and 'Night noise Guidelines for Europe 2009' and British Standards.

However there can be specific local noise limits and standards for specific developments.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider noise issues through the preparation of the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.	
Key Objectives	
To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.	
The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded,	

derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.

In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.

Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.

By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Planning policies and decisions should aim to:

- avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development;
- mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions;
- recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established;
- identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider impact of pollution on, and as a result of, development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Underground, under threat: Groundwater protection policy and practice (Environment Agency 2006)
Level	National
Web Link	
Summary	
Highlights the importance of groundwater resources, and the threats of pollution and over abstraction.	
Key Objectives	
To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole; • to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies should address the protection of groundwater, particularly in relation to Source Protection Zones.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County

Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.	
The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.	
Key Objectives	
Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing carbon emissions ○ Promoting a low energy future and the use of renewable energies ○ Reducing the reliance on the use of the car by promoting sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking 	
Implications for the LDF	
Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Air Quality Action Plan for the Cambridgeshire Growth Areas (South Cambridgeshire DC, Huntingdonshire DC, Cambridge City Council 2009)
Level	Sub Region
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/local-air-quality-management
Summary	
Considered the impact of the existing growth strategy on air quality across the wider subregion, which is particularly important given the impact of road traffic on air quality, and the potential for cross boundary impacts.	
Key Objectives	
Includes a list of 95 actions that that will have a positive impact on air quality. Creates monitoring indicators to monitor the impact of the actions, and includes specific targets for a number of air pollutants and areas.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies will need to consider the impact of development proposals on air quality standards, and in particular Air Quality Management Areas. Where appropriate seek air quality assessments for planning applications. Links to wider strategic policies of sustainable construction, and reducing need to travel / travel by means other than the car, requirements for residential travel plans.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy Adopted 2011) (Site Specific Proposals 2012)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/minerals/wasteframework/
Summary	
County Plan which establishes planning policies regarding Minerals and Waste.	
Key Objectives	
To safeguard waste management sites from incompatible development that may prejudice	

the waste use.

Implications for the Local Plan

Policies already form part of the development plan so will not need to be addressed in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The plan proposals and sites will need to be considered against the policies of the Minerals and Waste LDF, including the safeguarded areas.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	River Basin Management Plan Anglian River Basin District (Environment Agency 2009)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33106.aspx
Summary	
This plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure combined efforts to achieve the improvement needed by the Water Framework Directive in the Anglian River Basin District.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, 16 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. • By 2015 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good ecological status/potential and 45 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. • At least 30 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Work with infrastructure providers to consider the availability of water infrastructure for new development.	
A range of wider measures are suggested as contributions that can be made by Local Authorities including: Implement surface water management plans, Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems, ensuring Local Development Framework policies require water efficiency standards in new development that exceed extant Buildings Regulations.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/council-aims-and-objectives
Summary	
Plan establishes the Long Term Vision the Council is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.	
The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.	

Key Objectives	
Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the Council's objectives when developing the Local Plan.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/C2932BA6-8403-47BE-94D2-26D5B389E1F6/0/FinalSCS050908.pdf
Summary	
Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.	
Key Objectives	
A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmentally sensitive; ○ Well-designed and built; <p>Objective: A sustainable infrastructure and environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Contaminated Land Strategy 2001
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/content/land-contamination
Summary	
District Council's strategy on how it proposes to identify contaminated land within its boundaries.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Locate and assess all areas of potentially contaminated land within the district ○ Prioritise the risks and assess the most significant sites first to ensure the efficient allocation of resources ○ Ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, the Contaminated Land Regulations ○ Produce a clear policy and protocol for the operation of the Contaminated Land Regulations that can be easily understood by both contaminated land professionals and the general public ○ Ensure that procedures are in place for the provision of information to the public, developers and other departments of the council as required ○ Ensure that where redevelopment of sites takes place the planning process effectively deals with any land contamination ○ Address the liability issues associated with the council's existing land holdings and minimise the risk of obtaining new liabilities associated with the acquisition of further land. 	

Implications for the Local Plan
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Consider land contamination issues when developing policies and assessing proposals.
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Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Air Quality Strategy (South Cambs DC 2008)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/local-air-quality-management
Summary	
The Local Air Quality Strategy has been produced in order to give a platform upon which the local air quality within the District can be improved, bringing together all those with an interest or responsibility for air quality. A Progress Report was published in 2010, including air quality monitoring data from 2009 and predictions of future air quality.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To achieve National Air Quality Standards• To improve local air quality• Raise awareness of and promote air quality issues and sustainable environments	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies will need to consider the impact of development proposals on air quality standards, and in particular Air Quality Management Areas.	

Information Sources and Evidence Base

The following are the key information sources and evidence base documents used in this Theme:

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	Published annually
South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
The State of the Environment Report	Environment Agency	2011
Air Quality Progress Report for South Cambridgeshire District Council	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011
Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge Phase 1 Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge Phase 2 – Detailed Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008 and 2011
Cambridgeshire Development Study	Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons	2009

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council (published annually)
Web link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report
Purpose	Report produced annually to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010

for)	
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd
Purpose	Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding design quality.
Key Findings	The aim of the SPD is to provide additional guidance on how developments can ensure they are sustainable and achieve a high quality of design in a way that respects the local context.
Implications for the Local Plan	Provides evidence regarding local design issues.

Evidence Base Document	The State of the Environment Report
Author (or prepared for)	Environment Agency 2011
Web link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/34059.aspx
Purpose	Report produced annually to monitor implementation of the Environment Agency's Corporate Plan.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Provides a source of evidence to support consideration of policies regarding water quality and a range of other topics.

Evidence Base Document	Air Quality Progress Report for South Cambridgeshire District Council
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2011
Web link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/content/local-air-quality-management
Purpose	South Cambridge District Council has a general duty to protect its local area from air pollution and produce a Local Air Quality Strategy. The Council also monitors air quality at various sites in the district, most of which follow the route of the A14.
Key Findings	During 2009, the objectives for nitrogen dioxide were met at all monitoring locations. However, the daily mean PM10 objective was exceeded at the Bar Hill and Impington continuous monitoring stations and the annual mean PM10 objective was exceeded at Impington.
Implications for the Local Plan	Provides monitoring information regarding air quality in the district.

Evidence Base Document	Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge Phase 1 (2008). Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge Phase 2 – Detailed Strategy (2011)
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/environment_sustainability/water_cycle_strategy.aspx

Purpose
The strategy forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, and examined how the growth areas planned in the Sub Region (the existing Local Development Framework strategy) could be accommodated in terms of water infrastructure provision, and the water environment. The study found no insurmountable barriers to the planned growth. Building on the Phase 1, the Phase 2 study provides an evidence base to explore more aspirational sustainable water policies.
Key Findings
Identified no insurmountable technical constraints for the level of growth planned in the area (based on Core Strategy and East of England Plan levels of growth).
Implications for the Local Plan
The Study highlights a range of issues that should be considered in the plan, including the delivery of sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff, availability of water resources, and efficient use of water resources, and the availability of infrastructure to serve development.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Development Study
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons 2009
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Cambridgeshire+Development+Study.htm
Purpose	At the end of 2008 the Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons commissioned a joint technical study referred to as the "Cambridgeshire Development Study". This study was used to inform the preparation of the strategic policy advice that Cambridgeshire County Council provided to the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) to assist its review of the Regional Spatial Strategy. Considers the implications of growth scenarios, including opportunities and constraints of different development strategies.
Key Findings	Explores the capacity of wastewater treatment works to accommodate a range of future development scenarios, and identifies where capacity could be a constraint to future development.
Implications for the Local Plan	The Study fed into the Regional planning process and the review of the East of England Plan. Following the Localism Act Regional Spatial Strategies are anticipated to be revoked, and the review of the East of England Plan is no longer taking place. The evidence collated can be used as appropriate to support the review of the Local Plan.