



South Cambridgeshire Local Plan Submission
Sustainability Appraisal

Appendix 5: SA Results for
Local Plan Submission

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1 Introduction

1.1 Assessment methodology

This Appendix reports the appraisal of the Vision and Objectives and all the policies within the Submission Local Plan. This appraisal is recorded in two types of tables:

1. An appraisal table to has been used to record the scores for the policies in each chapter against the SA objectives. The key outlined below has been used to guide this appraisal. Where policies are found to have a neutral impact the assessment is taken no further, unless specific assumption are made which need to be explained. Shading is provided to assist readers in identifying impacts that have been analysed further; and
2. An appraisal commentary table, for those policies found to have a positive, negative or uncertain impact a fuller commentary is given. This assessment table also includes details of suggested mitigation and enhancement measures, where appropriate.

The key in Table 1.1 below sets out the scoring system used to appraise all the policies within the Submission Local Plan. The appraisal of the Vision and Objectives of the plan are reported against a slightly different scoring system which better reflects the broad nature of Local Plan vision and objectives. The key to the appraisal scoring table for this assessment is given before the appraisal result tables for that assessment.

Table 1.1 Key to the appraisal scoring table	
Symbol	Likely effect against the SA objective
+++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Policy support 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

2 Chapter 2: Spatial Strategy

2.1 Elements assessed

Policy S/1 Vision

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

Policy S/2 Objectives of the Local Plan

- A. To support economic growth by supporting South Cambridgeshire's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, research, and education; and supporting the rural economy.
- B. To protect the character of South Cambridgeshire, including its built and natural heritage as well as protecting the Cambridge Green Belt. New development should enhance the area, and protect and enhance biodiversity.
- C. To provide land for housing that meets local needs and aspirations, and gives choice about type, size, tenure and cost.
- D. To deliver new developments that are high quality and well-designed with distinctive character that reflects their location, and which responds robustly to the challenges of climate change.
- E. To ensure that all new development provides or has access to a range of services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and well-being for everyone, including shops, schools, doctors, community buildings, cultural facilities, local open space, and green infrastructure.
- F. To maximise potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling, bus and train.

2.2 Appraisal scores table

Please note that the assessment of the vision and objectives is a consistency analysis rather than a more traditional impact assessment (due to the broad nature of Local Plan vision and objectives) so has been assessed using a slightly different approach. Firstly a different (but similar) key has been used to the assessment of the Local Plan policies. The key for this specific assessment is shown below:

Key to the Appraisal scores table for the analysis of Local Plan vision and objectives	
Symbol	Consistency of the vision and objectives
++	Direct correspondence
+	Vision/objectives are supportive
-	Vision/objectives conflict
~	No relationship
?	Impact cannot be determined without policy detail

SA Obj	Vision	Obj. A	Obj. B	Obj. C	Obj. D	Obj. E	Obj. F
1. Land / soil	?	-/?	~	-/?	~	-/?	~
2. Waste	?	-/?	~	-/?	~	-/?	~
3. Pollution	?	-/?	~	-/?	++	-/?	+
4. Prot. Sites	+	?	++	?	~	?	~
5. Habitats	+	?	++	?	+	+	~
6. Green spaces	+	?	+	?	~	++	~
7. Landscape	+	?	++	?	++	++	~
8. Heritage	+	?	++	?	++	++	~
9. Places	+	+	+	+	++	++	++

SA Obj	Vision	Obj. A	Obj. B	Obj. C	Obj. D	Obj. E	Obj. F
10. Climate mitig.	?	~	~	~	++	+	++
11. Climate adapt.	?	?	~	?	++	?	~
12. Health	+	~	~	++	+	++	++
13. Crime	+	~	~	++	++	+	~
14. Open space	+	~	~	+	+	++	+
15. Housing	+	~	?	++	~	~	~
16. Inequalities	+	+	~	+	+	++	++
17. Services	+	~	~	~	~	++	++
18. Community	+	~	~	~	~	+	~
19. Economy	++	++	?	++	~	++	~
20. Work	++	++	~	++	~	++	~
21. Investment	++	?	~	?	~	++	++
22. Travel	?	?	~	?	~	?	++
23. Trans. Infr.	?	?	?	?	~	~	++

2.3 Summary

Because of the broad nature of the vision and objectives, a detailed assessment table has not been provided as the level of assessment possible is not as in depth as with individual policies. However, some notes have been provided in relation to the vision and each objective below.

- Vision: The vision directly corresponds to those sustainability objectives that support quality of life and a green environment, such as health, reducing crime, improving access to services and biodiversity. The vision also directly corresponds with the economic sustainability objectives. The support for broader sustainability objectives such as production of waste, mitigation of and adaptation to climate change etc. is less clear. However, the vision does address *sustainable* economic development and the policies of the plan will set out in more detail what this means.
- Objective A: Objective A directly corresponds with the economic sustainability objectives. The objective implies further development and this will have an absolute impact on resource use, land take and generate additional waste and greenhouse gases. However, the impact of this will depend on the scale and location of development and how it is designed and this will be assessed through the policy assessment of the plan.
- Objective B: Objective B has been strengthened in relation to protecting the Green Belt. Objective B directly corresponds with a range of sustainability objectives relating to landscape and townscape, biodiversity, and the historic environment. There is uncertainty relating to sustainability objectives requiring housing, employment or infrastructure development, as to whether these issues could constrain development. However, this will be tested as part of the policy assessment.
- Objective C: Objective C directly corresponds to the housing objective. Developing new housing will have an absolute impact on resource use, such as land, and generate additional waste and greenhouse gases. Impact will depend on scale, location of development and how it is designed. This will be tested as part of the policy assessment.
- Objective D: Objective D directly corresponds to climate change objectives. It refers to creating high quality and well-designed developments, and responding to local character, which reflects the landscape and townscape and historic environment SA objective, and the SA objective related to creating good spaces.
- Objective E: Objective E directly corresponds with a range of objectives, particularly related to services and facilities. Delivery of green infrastructure would support the access to wildlife and green spaces objective. A range of facilities mentioned would support the health objective, and the redressing inequalities SA objective.
- Objective F: Objective F directly corresponds to the SA objectives related to travel, in particular sustainable travel, and a range of others related to infrastructure provision. It would also support the health objective, as it would encourage exercise by encouraging transport modes other than the car. It could also help address air quality.

2.4 Elements assessed

Policy S/3 Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development

Policy S/4 Cambridge Green Belt

Policy S/5 Provision of new Jobs and Homes

Policy S/6 The Development Strategy to 2031

Policy S/7 Development Frameworks

Policy S/8 Rural Centres

Policy S/9 Minor Rural Centres

Policy S/10 Group Villages

Policy S/11 Infill Villages

Policy S/12 Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring

2.5 Appraisal scores table

Please note that where policies are found to have a neutral impact the assessment is taken no further, unless a justification for assuming a neutral effect is required. Further commentary is provided in the following sub-section.

SA Obj	S/3	S/4	S/5	S/6	S/7	S/8	S/9	S/10	S/11	S/12
1. Land / soil	+	~	---	---	+	?	?	?	+	+++
2. Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. Pollution	+	~	---	?	+	~	~	~	?	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	?/+	?	?	+	~	~	~	~	~
5. Habitats	+	?/+	?	?	+	~	~	~	~	~
6. Green spaces	+	+	~	+ / +++	+	+	+	+	?	~
7. Landscape and Townscape	+	+++	?	+	+	~	~	~	~	~
8. Heritage	+	+++	?	+	+	~	~	~	~	~

SA Obj	S/3	S/4	S/5	S/6	S/7	S/8	S/9	S/10	S/11	S/12
9. Places	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
10. Climate mitig.	+	~	-	+++/?	~	-	-	-	-	~
11. Climate adapt.	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. Health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
13. Crime	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	+	?/+	~	+	?	+	+	+	?	~
15. Housing	+	~	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	~
17. Services	~	+	+	+++	~	+++	+	+	+	+++
18. Community	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	+	~	+++	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
20. Work	+	~	+++	+++	+	+++	+++	~	+	~
21. Investment	+	~	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	~	~	~
22. Travel	+	~	~	+++	+	+	+	~	~	~
23. Trans. Infr.	+	~	+	+++	+++	+++	+	~	~	+++

2.6 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/3) for use of agricultural land because the NPPF requires planning authorities to use the lower value land in preference to that of higher quality.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy S/4)</p> <p>Significant negative impact (Policy S/5) providing for this level of</p>		<p>The impacts of Policy S/5 are mitigated through the individual site allocation policies and the application of general protection policies within the Local Plan.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>growth will have significant negative impacts on agricultural land through need to allocate land for development coupled with the limited supply of previously developed land available for development reduces the opportunity to use land efficiently. The impacts of the growth levels in Policy S/5 are mitigated through the individual site allocation policies and the application of general protection policies within the Local Plan, however, there will be some residual environmental impacts where there is permanent, irreversible loss of agricultural land to development.</p> <p>Significant negative impacts (Policy S/6) as the levels of development required by the plan and the high proportion of agricultural land in the district coupled with the low supply of previously developed land will inherently lead to the use and therefore the permanent, irreversible loss of agricultural land. As a result, cumulatively across the plan area this is likely to be a significant adverse impact.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as this policy support this objective and its sub-objectives, by contributing to reducing the dispersal of development in the countryside by steering development away from land outside the development frameworks which are more likely to be greenfield, or the best and most versatile agricultural land. It could also reduce the potential for impacts on mineral reserves from development.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/8 and S/9) as the policies direct development towards the development frameworks of the rural centres and minor rural centres and generally this means that sites are less likely to use greenfield or the best and most versatile agricultural land, therefore the policies support the protection of this land. However, some development frameworks have been redrawn to include new extensions (such as Cambourne, Histon and Impington, Sawston, Comberton, Melbourn and Wilingham) therefore there will still be potential for negative environmental impacts through loss of agricultural land. The most sustainable villages (Policy S/8) are inset into the Green Belt close to</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Cambridge.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/10) as the policy directs development towards the development frameworks of the group villages, which means that sites are less likely to use greenfield or agricultural land, however there will still be some loss of greenfield and agricultural land to development. The policy allows for developments up to 15 dwellings if this would make best use of a brownfield site which could have beneficial impacts for this sub-objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/11) as the policy directs development towards the development frameworks of the infill villages, which means that sites are less likely to use greenfield land, and the policy allows for developments up to 8 dwellings if this would make best use of a brownfield site.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/12) because the phasing approach allows for development on previously developed land to be brought forward should the expected delivery not be achieved or that the housing trajectory indicates increased needs.</p>		
2. Waste	<p>All the spatial strategy policies have a neutral performance against this SA Objective.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) as the NPPF requires that new development should not contribute to unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution.</p> <p>Significant negative impacts (Policy S/5) as development on the scale envisaged by the plan will inherently lead to adverse impacts on air quality associated with population growth. Increased traffic movements, generally generated to seek employment, will lead to adverse impacts on air quality. The development strategy, in Policy S/6, is conceived to help minimise the impacts from traffic journeys generated by these levels of growth, by focusing development towards the largest concentration of jobs in Cambridge, whilst considering the impact of development on the edge of Cambridge on other sustainability objectives, such as landscape and townscape. Potential Impacts on water quality, noise, odour and</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>vibration should be neutral as they will be mitigated through individual planning permissions and other consents procedures. Impacts from light pollution will be dealt with at the individual application stage. Nonetheless, there may still be adverse cumulative effects on the dark sky resource.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/6) as the strategy is conceived to contribute to minimising diffuse air quality impacts from traffic journeys generated by the expected levels of growth. It does this by directing development towards the most sustainable locations which with good access to higher order services which inherently reduces the need to travel. This in combination with the provision of sustainable transport at these locations further reduces the impacts of traffic emissions on air quality. However, the air quality impacts from the proposed levels of growth cannot be fully mitigated to neutral.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as it will contribute to reducing dispersal of development in the countryside.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policies S/8-S/10) as the policies direct development towards the development frameworks of more sustainable settlements, this contributes to reductions in air quality impacts.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/11) as the small scale developments allowed by the policy are not individually likely to have a significant impact on local air quality, however cumulatively they contribute to adverse air quality impacts from traffic because of the distances to local facilities and services from these infill villages which may not have good public transport links. Potential Impacts on water quality, noise, odour and vibration should be neutral as they will be mitigated through individual planning permissions and other consents procedures. Impacts from light pollution will be dealt with at the individual application stage. Nonetheless, there may still be adverse cumulative effects on the dark sky resource.</p>		
4. Prot.	Neutral impact (Policy S/3) as the presumption in favour of		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
Sites	<p>sustainable development indicated in the NPPF does not apply where development which is likely to affect European protected sites is under consideration.</p> <p>Uncertain/minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/4) because Green Belt will help protect designated sites within it from loss through development. But this protection will not necessarily assist with maintaining the quality of the sites in terms of their nature conservation interests.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/5) as the policy proposes a level of growth which requires additional development.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/6) as some of the sites have protected species. Mitigation measures are better proposed at the site level, and will be dealt with by the Biodiversity policy and adherence to legislation.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/7) because it guides development towards areas within the development frameworks and away from the countryside. The policy also ensures that development within frameworks must contribute to the protection and enhancement of important ecological features and development would not be permitted where features formed an essential part of the local character.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policies S/8-S/11) because development permitted under these policies will also have to adhere to Policy S/7.</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) as the NPPF seeks protection and enhancement of habitats.</p> <p>Uncertain/minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/4) because Green Belt could help protect habitats within it from loss through development. However, this protection will not necessarily assist with maintaining habitat quality. Maintaining the green belt around the city assists with providing green infrastructure around the city and making connections between green infrastructure within the city and the surrounding countryside, thereby helping to maintain a network of habitat corridors. This may also be the case for the smaller areas of</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>green belt located around villages.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/5) as these levels of growth will inherently lead to the loss of some habitats through site allocations, and unallocated development which come forward during the life of the plan. However several strategic site allocations (such as Waterbeach New Town and Bourne Airfield) also provide opportunities for habitat creation. Unallocated development will be subject Policy NH/4 Biodiversity, with successful mitigation the impacts of development could be reduced to neutral.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/6) on biodiversity and habitat retention and creation opportunities would vary by site, but larger scale development, in particular the new settlement at Waterbeach, could support delivery of significant green infrastructure with biodiversity value. However, some sites contain unimproved grassland, woodland and water features, and it is not certain that all these will be retained within the developments, although the policies require this '<i>where possible</i>'. A number of larger site proposals specifically reference the potential to deliver significant open space or Green Infrastructure beyond the minimum required by policy and some of the site allocation policies require the delivery of Biodiversity Management Plans. Village sites may offer fewer opportunities for enhancement in terms of overall net gains, the significance of their contribution to ecological coherence of strategic habitat networks is highly dependent upon their location and the type of habitat they could provide. The potential environmental effects are better assessed at the site allocation level.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/7) because it guides development towards areas within the development frameworks and away from the countryside. The policy also ensures that development within frameworks must contribute to the protection and enhancement of important ecological features, and development would not be permitted where features formed an essential part of the local character.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policies S/8-11) because development permitted</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>under these policies will also have to adhere to Policy S/7, and other policies in the local plan which address biodiversity.</p>		
<p>6. Green spaces</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) as the NPPF seeks the enhancement of Green Infrastructure.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/4) although green belt designation does not automatically deliver access to the countryside (as land can still be retained in private ownership) its designation does not preclude uses which are compatible with its purpose, which could include informal recreation. Therefore over the long term the green belt could provide a resource of access to natural spaces, which could become increasingly important over time.</p> <p>Minor to significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) as green Infrastructure opportunities would vary by site, but larger scale development, in particular the new settlements, could support delivery of significant green infrastructure. These significant impacts from the Waterbeach New Town and Bourne Airfield would only be realised later in the plan period due to the phasing of development from 2026 and 2022 respectively. In the shorter and medium term a number of larger site proposals specifically reference the potential to deliver significant open space or Green Infrastructure beyond the minimum required by policy.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as developments in settlement frameworks are only permitted where development would protect and enhance local green spaces, and development would not be permitted on a local green space which formed an essential part of the local character. Impact of the policy is likely only to be minor because the policy does not actively improve access to green spaces, even though it does protect existing ones.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policies S/8, S9/ S10) as developments in these settlements will have to provide or enhance green space and development permitted under these policies will also have to adhere to Policy S/7 which protects existing green spaces.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/11) as developments within infill</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>villages are smaller and are less likely to be able to secure green space provision.</p>		
<p>7. Landscape and Townscape</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires the protection of valued landscapes, and that development responds to local character and promotes local distinctiveness.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/4) as the open character of the Green Belt around Cambridge makes a significant contribution to the overall landscape character and local distinctiveness surrounding the city.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/5) as these levels of growth will inherently lead to impacts on landscape character resulting from development. However, strategic allocations policies require development to respect local character and some require Landscape Strategies. Housing allocations and unallocated development will be subject to policies elsewhere in the plan.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/6) as the policy specifically requires regard to be had to the purposes of the Green Belt, which is important for protecting the landscape and townscape setting of the compact historic City. Although the policy directs development to the edge of Cambridge, the local plan restricts the level of development to areas which can accommodate development without harming the landscape, townscape and heritage special qualities of Cambridge and its setting which are protected by the Green Belt. This is recorded as minor because although the policy avoids significant adverse impacts to landscape and townscape through Green Belt protection by the way it directs the location of future development, it does not seek to enhance landscape and townscape. The enhancement of landscape and townscape are dealt with by other local plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/7) because it guides development towards areas within the development frameworks and away from the countryside. The policy ensures that development will only be permitted where it is consistent with local character (which</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>inherently includes landscape and/or townscape character) The policy also ensures that development within frameworks must contribute to the protection and enhancement of important landscape features.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policies S8-11) because development permitted under these policies will also have to adhere to Policy S/7.</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires the protection of heritage assets.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/4) as the open character of the Green Belt around Cambridge makes a significant contribution to protecting the quality of the city's historic setting. The green belt designation will primarily help the visual setting of historic features, and could prevent the loss of heritage assets from built development, but it does not provide protection against other forms of development which can still cause harm to heritage assets (many of which are also outside the control and remit of the Local Plan).</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/5) as these levels of growth will inherently lead to the adverse impacts on some heritage assets through site allocations. However, site allocations provide for appropriate mitigation, and unallocated development will be subject to policies elsewhere in the local plan.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/6) as the policy specifically requires regard to be had to the purposes of the Green Belt, which is important for protecting the historic setting of the compact historic City of Cambridge. Although the policy directs development to the edge of Cambridge, the local plan restricts the level of development to areas which can accommodate development without harming the special heritage qualities of Cambridge and its setting which are protected by the Green Belt. This is recorded as minor because although the policy avoids significant adverse impacts to heritage through Green Belt protection by the way it directs the location of future development, it does not seek to enhance heritage assets. The enhancement of heritage assets are dealt with by other local</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>plan policies.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/7) as the policy ensures that development is of a scale and character appropriate to the location, which will mean that development has to respect the character and setting of historic assets, as well as being consistent with other policies in the plan, which also protect heritage assets.</p> <p>Policies S8-11: Neutral impact because development permitted under these policies will also have to adhere to Policy S/7.</p>		
9. Places	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF's core planning principles require good design.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/7) because it only permits development which is of a scale, density and character which is appropriate to the location, and requires development to protect landscape, ecological and heritage features. As a result is it likely to assist with the creation of well-designed places with a good sense of place.</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires new developments to minimise energy consumption and to plan for development in ways which minimise greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Negative impact (Policy S/5) as the scale of growth inherently has adverse impacts on greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) The strategy across the Cambridge area will deliver a significant proportion of new development in and on the edge of Cambridge, closest to the highest order services and biggest concentration of jobs, with the highest opportunities to access these by walking and cycling. 55% of the forecast growth of South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City is proposed in and on the edge of Cambridge. Further development at, this stage in the sequence would have a significant impact on a range of other objectives, in particular landscape townscape and heritage – the special qualities of Cambridge and its setting which are protected by a Green Belt. The next largest proportion of growth will take place at new settlements. Whilst they are further from</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Cambridge, they are mixed use developments and therefore provide locally accessible jobs, services and facilities thus enabling shorter journeys. The concentration of development will also enable the delivery of transport infrastructure to support sustainable travel, such as rail or bus improvements and cycling. This will result in a higher modal share for sustainable modes than a more dispersed development strategy. The Strategy also provides for a proportion of development for both housing and jobs focused on rural centres and minor rural centres, the best served villages in the district. Ensuring that the scale of windfall development that can come forward in villages is compatible with the level of service provision in rural areas, limiting growth in smaller villages, will also contribute to this objective. Despite this policy there will still be some adverse impacts as the policy cannot eliminate emissions from traffic.</p> <p>Negative (Policies S/8, S/9 S/10, S/11) the development strategy sets out a strategic approach to minimise greenhouse gas emissions by directing development towards the most sustainable locations in terms of reducing the need to travel, and promoting a more sustainable pattern of growth within the district. It is difficult to quantify the effects of these policies. However, this is unlikely to mitigate fully for the impact on emissions from the proposed levels of growth.</p>		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) on climate change adaptation because the policy requires the sequential test to allocation of land for development with regards to flood risk.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy S/5) because all the allocated sites are located within flood zone 1 with low risk.</p>		
12. Health	<p>Neutral (Policy S/6) Although there are potential negative effects because development on the edge of Cambridge has the potential to bring dwellings closer to the M11 or A14, and these are areas of relatively poor air quality (with an AQMA on the A14) with consequent negative impacts for the health of residents. Policies relating to specific allocations, or for unallocated development those</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>within the local plan, will seek to avoid and reduce these impacts through appropriate mitigation measures. As a consequence a neutral impact has been recorded for this policy, because mitigation is dealt with elsewhere.</p>		
13. Crime	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires local plans and developments to promote safe, accessible environments which help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.</p>		
14. Open space	<p>Beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires that existing open spaces for recreation are protected from built development, unless it is surplus to assessed needs, or better facilities can be provided, or the needs for development for alternative sports or recreation outweigh the losses of the current use.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy S/4) as protecting the green belt from development will potentially create opportunities for open space provision. The impact is recorded as minor positive or uncertain as the likelihood is unknown</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) opportunities for open space provision varies by site, but larger scale development, in particular the new settlements, could support delivery of significant green infrastructure. A number of larger site proposals specifically reference the potential to deliver significant open space beyond the minimum required by policy.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy S/7) as the development frameworks policy is unclear whether it prevents built development on open space. However, the open space policies S/5 and S/8 are considered sufficient mitigation.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/8, S/9 and S/10) as developments in these settlements will have to provide some open space.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy S/11) as developments within infill villages are smaller and are less likely to be able to be able to</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>secure open space provision, although the open space policies SC/5 and SC/8 require on site provision of informal open space with all scales of developments.</p>		
<p>15. Housing</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires development to provide for the areas locally objectively assessed housing needs and provide a range of types of dwellings and high quality homes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/5) because it provides for a medium growth level in housing development to meet the objectively assessed housing needs within the plan period. The policy provides for 19,000 homes some of which will be affordable housing, and 85 gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople pitches, thereby contributing to provision for all sectors of the community. The policy provides for adequate levels of housing to support the local economy.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) because the strategy proposes a range of different settlement type locations to accommodate development for housing and in locations which will meet the housing needs of villages, including the need for affordable homes. It is also likely to be able to provide for a variety of different lifestyle and community choices.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as the policy supports and enables the provision of housing within existing settlements within the district.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/8 and S/9) as the policy provides for housing in the villages classed as rural centres and minor rural centres. Developments are likely to be large enough to have to meet the affordable housing requirements of policy H2 Housing Mix, and therefore these policies provide for development which contributes to a range of provision.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/10) as the policy provides for housing in the smaller villages. Even with the maximum indicative development size of 8 dwellings, developments will still be required</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>to provide affordable homes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/11) provides for dwellings within development towards of smaller villages and so this can address local needs.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/12) as the policy provides for housing production throughout the plan period with phasing of the two new towns to meet projected housing needs. Thereby contributing to the objective of decent affordable homes for everyone. The policy is flexible, to respond to changing housing demands, and delivery rates and so help ensure a continuous supply without creating over provision.</p>		
16. Inequalities	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policies S/8, S/9, S/10 and S/11) on addressing inequalities through allowing the provision of housing, including affordable housing in the smaller (infill) villages, group villages and minor rural centres</p>		
17. Services	<p>Beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires that development does not lead to the loss of local services particularly those required for day-to-day needs of communities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/4) likely to be an indirect impact as there may be opportunities to use Green Belt land as recreational space where this is consistent with maintaining its open character and the setting of Cambridge and other settlements.</p> <p>Indirect minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/5) because growth levels should lead to the provision of new services and facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) because the strategy supports development on the edge of Cambridge where access to a wide range of services and facilities will be possible. Housing-led new settlements and other plan policies ensure that they will provide their own services and facilities. This could provide a degree of self-sufficiency, by providing opportunities to live and work in the same place, however, the greatest concentration of jobs will remain in and close to Cambridge and so development on the</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>edge of the city will support opportunities for good access to work.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/8) permits development only where adequate services and facilities can be provided or are already available. Many of the rural centres have good access to a range of services and facilities. Policy SC/4 requires all housing developments to include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policies S/9 , S/10 and S/11) many of the minor rural centres have access to a range of services and facilities, the group villages and infill villages have a more restricted range of services and may only meet day-to-day needs. For all policies development is restricted where service and facilities are more limited to avoid strains on existing capacity. Policy SC/4 requires all housing developments to include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/12) as the policy provides for phasing of development to be flexible in order to secure the provision of infrastructure, which includes services and facilities associated with housing, when it is needed.</p>		
18. Community			
19. Economy	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) as the NPPF requires the Local Plan to set out a clear economic strategy; it requires development to support existing and emerging business sectors in the plan area. It also provides that land allocations should be regularly reviewed.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/5) because it provides for 22,000 jobs to meet the objectively assessed needs for growth in jobs within the plan period. The policy supports opportunities for jobs growth in the Cambridge Cluster and the provision of land for employment uses. The policy provides for a level of growth which would maintain the role of the Cambridge area as a world leader in</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>higher education, research and knowledge based industries and supporting wider area.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/7) because it allows for development within the countryside is necessary such as that to support agriculture or forestry which may enable local businesses to diversity and adapt.</p>		
20. Work	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) as the NPPF requires that development facilities co-location of compatible work and living uses within the same premises.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/5) because it provides for 22,000 jobs to meet the objectively assessed needs for growth in jobs within the plan period. The policy supports opportunities for jobs growth in the Cambridge Cluster and the provision of land for employment uses.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) because the strategy supports housing-led new settlements and other plan policies ensure that they will provide a mix of uses with employment delivering jobs locally and their own services and facilities. This could provide a degree of self-sufficiency, by providing opportunities to live and work in the same place, however, the greatest concentration of jobs will remain in and close to Cambridge and so development on the edge of the city will support opportunities for good access to work.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/7) by ensuring development is focused within settlements, and therefore more accessible to jobs, either within those settlements or by use of public transport from those settlements.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies S/8 to S/9) as the policies allow for development which according to policy S/6 includes development for jobs within the rural centres and minor rural centres, thereby providing opportunities to live and work in the same location.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/11) as the policy ensures that</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	development by conversion or redevelopment for housing will not lead to the loss of local employment.		
21. Investment	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy S/3) because the NPPF requires plans to support the expansion of electronic communications networks such as high speed broadband. It also requires great weight to be given to the need to expand or create schools, and promote development which will widen choice in education.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy S/4) as the policy is unlikely to promote investment in key services and communication infrastructure.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/5) delivering growth to meet housing and jobs needs will support investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) as the strategy focuses development where it can provide key local services as a result of the scales of development proposed. Development lower down the hierarchy focused towards rural centres and minor rural centres will contribute to improvements to existing services, including expansion of schools where needed.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as the policy requires that there is the necessary infrastructure to support capacity to support development.</p> <p>Potential significant beneficial impacts (Policies S/8 and S/9) as the levels of development combined with existing development is likely to be make investments more feasible, particularly within rural centres.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policies S/10 and S/11) as the size of development allowed by these policies is unlikely to be able to bring forward investment in transport infrastructure.</p>		
22. Travel	<p>Beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) because the NPPF promotes sustainable transport and requires that all developments generating substantial levels of traffic should require a Transport Statement or Assessment.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy S/4) as the policy is unlikely to promote</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>investment in transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) The strategy across the Cambridge area will deliver a significant proportion of new development in and on the edge of Cambridge, closest to the highest order services and biggest concentration of jobs, with the highest opportunities to access these by walking and cycling. 55% of the forecast growth of South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City is proposed in and on the edge of Cambridge. Further development at, this stage in the sequence would have a significant impact on a range of other objectives, in particular landscape townscape and heritage – the special qualities of Cambridge and its setting which are protected by a Green Belt. The next largest proportion of growth will take place at new settlements. Whilst they are further from Cambridge, they are mixed use developments and therefore provide locally accessible jobs, services and facilities thus enabling shorter journeys. The concentration of development will also enable the delivery of transport infrastructure to support sustainable travel, such as rail or bus improvements and cycling. This will result in a higher modal share for sustainable modes than a more dispersed development strategy. The Strategy also provides for a proportion of development for both housing and jobs focused on rural centres and minor rural centres, the best served villages in the district. Ensuring that the scale of windfall development that can come forward in villages is compatible with the level of service provision in rural areas, limiting growth in smaller villages, will also contribute to this objective.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/7) restricting growth in the countryside, and focusing it within settlements will support access to services and sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>Potential beneficial impacts (Policies S/8 and S/9) because many rural centres and minor rural centres have good access to services and facilities within walking distance or by public transport which is generally good and within walking distance. The levels of development within the rural centres is also likely to provide</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>additional services and facilities which will reduce the need to travel.</p> <p>Potential minor negative impacts (Policies S10/11) may result from development within these types of settlements because in many cases public transport in smaller villages is extremely limited, and most lack any significant services and facilities, therefore people will need to travel to access these and this will most likely be by private vehicle, although all group villages have at least a primary school. The restrictions upon development within these locations provided by the policy helps to minimise the overall environmental impacts.</p>		
<p>23. Trans. Infr.</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy S/3) because the NPPF promotes safe and accessible developments, with legible pedestrian routes.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy S/5) delivering growth to meet needs will support investment in transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/6) as larger developments and new settlements have the potential to enable focussed investment in public transport and cycling infrastructure, delivering high quality services to provide a high modal share of travel by non-car modes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/7) as the policy requires the necessary infrastructure capacity to support developments, which will include the need for sufficient capacity in transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy S/8) as the policies require the necessary infrastructure capacity to support developments, which will include the need for sufficient capacity in transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policies S/10 and S/11) as the size of development allowed by these policies is unlikely to be able to bring forward investment in transport infrastructure.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy S/12) as the policy provides for phasing of development to be flexible in order to secure the provision of infrastructure when it is needed.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response

3 Chapter 3: Strategic Sites

3.1 Policies assessed

- SS/1** Orchard Park
- SS/2** Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road
- SS/3** Cambridge East
- SS/4** Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station
- SS/5** Waterbeach New Town
- SS/6** New Village at Bourne Airfield
- SS/7** Northstowe Extension
- SS/8** West Cambourne

3.2 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	SS/1	SS/2	SS/3	SS/4	SS/5	SS/6	SS/7	SS/8
1. Land / soil	+	-	---	+++	+/-	+/-	---	---
2. Waste	~	~	~	?	+++	+++	~	+++
3. Pollution	?	?/+	?	+	?/-	-	-	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	?	~	?	~	+	~	~
5. Habitats	+	~	~	~	+	+	+++	?
6. Green spaces	~	+	~	~	+++	+++	+++	+++
7. Landscape and Townscape	~	?	~	~	-/+	~	-	~
8. Heritage	+	?	~	~	-/+	~	-/?	~

SA Obj	SS/1	SS/2	SS/3	SS/4	SS/5	SS/6	SS/7	SS/8
9. Places	+	+	+	+	+	+		+
10. Climate mitig.	+	+	~	~	+	+	+/?	+
11. Climate adapt.	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	+
12. Health	~	+	?	~	~	~	~	~
13. Crime	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	+
14. Open space	+	+	+++	~	~	+	+++	+
15. Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+++	+
16. Inequalities	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~
17. Services	+++	+++	+++	~	+	+++	+++	+++
18. Community	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+
19. Economy	~	~	~	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
20. Work	+	+	~	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
21. Investment	~	~	~	~	+++	+++	+++	+++
22. Travel	+++	+++	~	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++
23. Trans. Infr.	~	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	?	+++

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/1) as the policy will enable completion of a development site, the majority of which has been completed. The site area has been cleared for development.</p> <p>Negative impact (Policy SS/2) as the land is classed as Grade 2 and 3 agricultural land and also has the potential for contamination. This impact on the agricultural land cannot be mitigated in full. However, the proposal should include the provision of allotments as part of the open space. The Local Plan is proposing this site to be released from the green belt.</p> <p>Significant negative impact (Policy SS/3) as much of it is in agricultural use, and is grade 2.</p> <p>Significant positive impact (Policy SS/4) as development will utilise previously developed land however, some mineral reserves will be sterilised as a result of development of some areas of the site. Therefore site only meets some of the sustainability sub-objectives.</p> <p>Beneficial and negative impacts (Policy SS/5) as the site of the new town will use previously developed land as well as lead to the loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Beneficial and negative impacts (Policy SS/6) because the site will lead to significant loss of high grade agricultural land (Majority of the site is grade 2). However, this is balanced by the fact that the site is not in a mineral safeguarding area and will have a neutral impact on this sub-objective and that quite a large proportion of the sites is previously developed land as airfield.</p> <p>Significant negative (Policy SS/7) as the allocation is on high grade (Grade 2) agricultural land. A substantial part of the site falls within a designated area in the Minerals and Waste LDF (sand and gravel). Development would have minor negative impacts on identified mineral reserves.</p> <p>Significant negative impacts (Policy SS/8) because the site will lead to the loss of a large area of agricultural land.</p>		
2. Waste	Uncertain impact (Policy SS/4) the site falls within an area of search		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>for a household waste recycling centre to serve the north of Cambridge, and also to provide inert waste recycling. The nature and extent of which if located at this site would need to be compatible with the site's other uses.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) on increasing household recycling through the requirements for provision of waste/recycling management facilities as part of the development. This is likely to have a significant positive performance against this SA objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) on reducing waste arising from the development of the site through the requirement for sustainable construction methods. Also beneficial impact on increasing household recycling through the requirements for provision of waste/recycling management facilities as part of the development. This is likely to have a significant positive performance against this SA objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) on reducing waste arising from the development of the site through the requirement for sustainable construction methods exceeding those set out in local plan Policies CC/3 and CC4.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy SS/1) as the site is adjacent to the A14 which is an AQMA and suffers from noise issues. The parts of the site that are now being considered for residential development were originally allocated for employment land to act as a buffer between the A14 and residential areas. However, the policy and supporting text is very clear that mitigation measures are required that will reduce the effects of noise and air pollution to acceptable levels. If this is achieved the impacts are likely to be neutral.</p> <p>Uncertain / beneficial impact (Policy SS/2). Minor beneficial impact as the start and the phasing of the site will be linked to waste water treatment capacity and the capacity of receiving watercourses.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts on air and noise as the site is close to the A14, an AQMA. However, the policy requires noise and air quality assessments to be undertaken before development commences</p>	<p>All allocations: Not capable of direct mitigation. Development in less sustainable locations and in a number of smaller village sites would be likely to have a greater impact due to a reduced access to public transport, jobs and services and facilities.</p>	<p>All allocations: The diffuse impacts of development on air quality are not capable of direct mitigation. Impacts would be indirectly mitigated by use of the rapid high quality public transport links available from the site to key destinations such as Cambridge. The Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) provides strong support to public transport, and to cycling and walking.</p> <p>Policy SS/7 The Northstowe Area Action Plan requires water runoff rates to be no higher than from agricultural land.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>and a low emission strategy will be required as will a construction strategy to minimise impacts on residential amenity and the environment.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SS/3) as residential development on land north of Newmarket Road (to the north of the airport), and north of Cherry Hinton (to the south of the airport) could be exposed to unacceptable noise pollution impacts from the airport which it will only be permitted where these impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels. However, there will probably be some residual impact likely in summer months when residents wish to have windows open or make use of outdoor space.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/4) on odour as the policy requires that impacts from the WWTW are mitigated. Development of the site for residential use could place people in locations where they are exposed to noise pollution and poor air quality (from dust) from the transportation of aggregates on the railway. These issues are to be dealt with in the Area Action Plan.</p> <p>Uncertain but potentially minor negative impact (Policy SS/5) the size of the development inherently will create further air pollution from increased traffic and static emissions, leading to impacts on local air quality, (although it is not adjacent to an AQMA) with minor negative residual impacts remaining despite mitigation. The policy requires a Low Emissions Scheme to ensure that the development has no significant adverse impacts on air quality. Noise from railway line would require mitigation. With regards land contamination this site is previously military land/airfield and may have contaminated land, which will require investigation. Its development provides the potential for minor benefits through remediation of minor contamination. Impacts on water are assumed to be neutral as the development will have to adhere to local plan policies which will ensure that appropriate standards and pollution control measures will be achieved through the development process, e.g. as part of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>Uncertain but potentially minor negative impact (Policy SS/6) the</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>size of the development inherently will create further air pollution from increased traffic and static emissions, leading to impacts on local air quality, (although it is not adjacent to an AQMA) with minor negative residual impacts remaining despite mitigation. Potential for noise impacts from the adjacent A428 and adjoining industrial units upon residential uses, but these are deemed to be capable of mitigation. The policy requires that these are mitigated through the policy framework established through the Area Action Plan which will also establish the locations of uses within the site. With regards land contamination this site is previously military land/airfield and may have contaminated land, which will require investigation. Its development provides the potential for minor benefits through remediation of minor contamination. Impacts on water are assumed to be neutral as the development will have to adhere to local plan policies which will ensure that appropriate standards and pollution control measures will be achieved through the development process, e.g. as part of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS).</p> <p>Minor negative (Policy S/7) as development of this scale will have an impact on air quality, with minor negative impacts.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) on water quality as the policy requires the provision and on-going management of SuDS to control the risk of flooding to areas both downstream and upstream of development. In terms of water quality protection the policy requires that satisfactory arrangements can be made for foul drainage and sewage disposal so as to ensure continued water quality of receiving waters.</p>		
4. Prot. Sites	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy SS/2) as the majority of the site comprises arable land considered to be of local ecological value, the site is known to support a number of protected species including badgers, bats, water voles, and brown hare. At this stage the main potential issue is the impact that development within the proposed site could have on the local population of badgers. However, the policy seeks to address mitigation of these issues within a Countryside Enhancement Strategy that will be included with the development</p>		<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan requires water runoff rates to be no higher than from agricultural land.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>which will include hedgerow management, new and protected wildlife habitats. Developers will be required to retain appropriate existing features of ecological interest.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy SS/4) as Chesterton Sidings includes an area of Jersey Cudweed. This is a protected species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Development will need to incorporate measures for protecting this species and the nature of the impact will depend upon these measures.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) Great crested newts are known to be in the vicinity and may be adversely affected by development. The policy requires retention of ecological features where possible and full ecological survey and a Biodiversity Management Plan to provide appropriate mitigation and enhancement.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy SS/7) No potential impacts on European sites were identified by the Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) of the Northstowe Area Action Plan. The development is upstream from the Ouse Washes Special Protection Area which lies about 15 miles to the north east.</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/1) as the policy states that existing features of ecological interest should be retained and new features created.)</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) as the allocation for Waterbeach new town includes areas outside what is proposed for built development and this will include significant green infrastructure provision. The policy specifies that this should include the retention of existing woodland, hedges and waster features wherever possible, and a Biodiversity Management Plan is required to provide appropriate mitigation and enhancements to guide the development.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) the policy requires the retention of existing habitats which contribute to the character and amenity of the village or which provide separation from surrounding</p>	<p>Enhancement (Policy SS/8): areas of unimproved grassland which cannot easily be recreated, and therefore their loss cannot be adequately mitigated, should be retained.</p>	<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan includes a range of policies to address biodiversity. These require the provision of a water park, a country park, green corridors and habitats within the urban area.</p> <p>Policy SS/8: The wording of this policy was altered between the draft for Portfolio meeting 3 on 11th June (previously Policy SS/7) and the Submission Draft.</p> <p>Wording altered from: <i>'Existing woods, hedges, unimproved grassland areas and water features will be retained wherever possible, managed to enhance their</i></p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>communities and requires ecological survey and monitoring and the provision of a Biodiversity Management Plan. The Area Action Plan should ensure that appropriate levels of funding and suitable management arrangements are made to ensure the ongoing management of these biodiversity features in perpetuity. A negative impact is likely as a result of losing grassland habitats currently found within the airfield strips and it may be difficult to mitigate for this loss dependent upon their current ecological value and type of grassland.</p> <p>Potentially significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) as a development of this size is required to provide significant new Green Infrastructure which would improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and green spaces.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/8) this policy has been reworded to take some account of mitigation proposed by the SA., such that now <i>'Existing woods, hedges, unimproved grassland areas and water features will be retained which would contribute to the character and amenity of Cambourne West'</i>. This wording is stronger and more likely to lead to the retention of the unimproved grassland within development. The policy has consequently been reassessed as being more positive. The policy continues to require the maintenance of habitats will also include provision of a network of green infrastructure, through its Masterplan. The supporting text suggests that this will include areas for informal quiet enjoyment of the natural environment. [The previous assessment of this policy is recorded here in stricken through text: Uncertain impacts (Policy SS/8) as the policy requires the retention of existing habitats, including unimproved grassland, 'where ever possible' and this does not guarantee they will be retained, although those areas which are will be managed to enhance their biodiversity value. Maintenance of habitats will also include provision of a network of green infrastructure, through its Masterplan. The supporting text suggests that this will include areas for informal quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.]</p>		<p><i>ecological value and linked together by areas of open space to provide a network of accessible green infrastructure.'</i></p> <p>to: <i>'Existing woods, hedges, unimproved grassland areas and water features will be retained which would contribute to the character and amenity of Cambourne West, managed to enhance their ecological value and linked together by areas of open space to provide a network of accessible green infrastructure.'</i></p> <p>N.B Policy SS/8 was reassessed by the SA in the light of these changes and its score and commentary revised accordingly.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
6. Green spaces	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/2) as a Countryside Enhancement Strategy will be included with the development which will include hedgerow management, new and protected wildlife habitats and new footpaths and cycleways and allotments.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) as the allocation for Waterbeach new town includes areas outside what is proposed for built development and this will include substantial green infrastructure provision.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) as the policy requires the provision of a significant network of green infrastructure, both through creation of new features and the retention of existing ones (woods, hedges, water features). This provision includes areas which will have public access, thereby contributing to increased access to wildlife and green spaces.</p> <p>Potentially significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/7) as significant new Green Infrastructure would be provided as part of the development which would improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and green spaces.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/8) as the policy requires the retention and maintenance of habitats provision of a network of green infrastructure, through its Masterplan. The supporting text suggests that this will include areas for informal quite enjoyment of the natural environment.</p>	<p>Enhancement (Policy SS/8): areas of unimproved grassland which cannot easily be recreated, and therefore their loss cannot be adequately mitigated, should be retained.</p>	<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan includes a range of policies to address Green Spaces. These require the provision of all types of public open spaces and sports provision, a water park, a country park, and green corridors within the urban area.</p>
7. Landscape and Townscape	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy SS/2) as the Green Belt has been revised to provide for this development. However, separation between Girton, Histon and Impington villages will be maintained and this impact cannot be further mitigated as the land has already been released from the Green Belt. In addition, the policy states that a Landscape Strategy must be prepared and include appropriate edge treatments that respect the Green Belt. A Countryside Enhancement Strategy will also be included with the development which will include hedgerow management, new and protected wildlife habitats and new footpaths and cycleways.</p>	<p>Policy SS/8 masterplan should be subject to sustainability appraisal.</p>	<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan includes a range of policies to create an appropriate setting for the town, connect it to the wider countryside and include landscaping both on the edge and within the development.</p> <p>The AAP requires that green separation is required from the existing villages of Longstanton and Oakington which will</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Neutral impacts (Policy SS/5) the development has the potential for adverse impacts on the landscape, however the policy requires development to respond to local character and deliver a Landscape Strategy which could lead to positive impacts through landscape enhancements</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy SS/6) the policy provides for mitigation for landscape impacts, and requires design to respond to local landscape character, and generally the development is likely to be compatible as a result. The policy requires strategic landscaping to ensure that the rural nature of the Broadway is maintained and that separation from Cambourne, and countryside separation from Caldecote and Highfields is also maintained.</p> <p>Minor negative impact (Policy SS/7) as the development would replace open agricultural fields with built development and associated uses, which will alter the local landscape character. The incorporation of include woodlands, hedges and water features would substantially mitigate landscape impacts.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy SS/8) Development of this site would be visible in many long distant views, would reduce the long countryside views into shorter ones, and would bring the development at Cambourne slightly closer to nearby villages, however it would be possible to develop this site without significant harm to landscape character through new landscaping. The policy requires a landscape strategy to include the provision of a high quality landscaped setting around the boundary of the settlement to avoid it appearing as part of a ribbon of development south of the A428, to protect the rural character of the A1198, to mitigate the impact on Caxton village and provide appropriate open space between the new village and Lower Cambourne.</p>		<p>minimise townscape impacts.</p>
8. Heritage	<p>Minor beneficial (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) impact as each policy will seek protection of Arbury Camp. The Green Belt will continue to ensure separation between SS/2 and Girston and Histon and Impington villages.</p>	<p>Policy SS/5 The Waterbeach Newtown Area Action Plan should be subject to sustainability appraisal.</p>	<p>The Local Plan and the NPPF require the investigation and appropriate treatment of archaeological findings.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>(Policy SS/5) Although development at Waterbeach new town could lead to negative impacts on the setting of Denny Abby the policy requires landscape mitigation measures to ensure that its not adversely affected, and to provide landscape enhancements. Protection and enhancement of other heritage assets such as Car Dyke and the Soldiers Hill Earthworks are also specifically required by the policy is likely to lead to positive impacts. Overall if the mitigation measures are successful the impacts are likely to be beneficial.</p> <p>Neutral impact likely (Policy SS/6) without mitigation there are potential for adverse impacts on the setting of listed buildings adjoining site to the west and south west of the site however the policy requires measure to protect and enhance the adjacent Listed Buildings, (in addition to protection afforded through the general plan policy NH/13 Heritage Assets). The site's archaeological potential will require further desk or field based investigation as required by Policy NH/13 therefore the assumption for a neutral impact is that it is likely appropriate successful mitigation can be achieved through the development process.</p> <p>Negative or Uncertain impacts (Policy SS/7) as the site includes a known Roman/Saxon settlement and development has the potential for negative impacts. Archaeological investigations and mitigation will be a requirement of development</p>		
9. Places	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) as development will enable an important gateway building to be developed for those entering Cambridge from the North. The policy also states that high standards of design should be applied on the site.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/3) the Cambridge East Area Action Plan requires high standards of design.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/4) policy requires a coordinated approach to redevelopment of the area, and this should assist with good place making.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) as the policy requires</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>excellence in sustainable development standards of design which responds to local character. The Area Action Plan approach should enable the integration of spaces and buildings to create good places.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) as the policy requires high standards of design which responds to local character. The Area Action Plan approach should enable the integration of spaces and buildings to create good places.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) as the policy requires high standards of design which responds to local character. The masterplan approach should enable the integration of spaces and buildings to create good places.</p>		
<p>10. Climate mitig.</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) as the sites will provide a public transport interchange and is in an accessible location with good public transport. If this results in reduced car use this will be positive.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/5) seeks to mitigate for air quality impacts through a Low Emissions Scheme. Beneficial impacts as the development would create opportunities for renewable energy. The policy will minimise its contributions to climate change through requirements for sustainable design and construction and could make a significant positive contribution should the combined heat and power be provided by the adjacent Waterbeach Waste Management Park.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) development would create minor additional opportunities for renewable energy. The policy will minimise its contributions to climate change through requirements for sustainable design and construction and could make a significant positive contribution should the combined heat and power be feasible. A new settlement of this scale could include combined heat and power and the policy expects the feasibility of this to be explored through the Area Action Plan. The AAP will also identify other opportunities for sustainable design and construction</p>		<p>The Northstowe AAP requires that the development exceeds current standards with regards to energy and water.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>and this should include renewable energy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/7)The development would create additional opportunities for renewable energy with the scale dependent upon development viability</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) on promoting energy efficiency and minimising climate change impacts of construction through the requirement for sustainable design and construction exceeding those set out in local plan Policies CC/3 and CC4.</p>		
<p>11. Climate adapt.</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/5) policy requires sustainable design and construction which includes high levels of water efficiency to exceed standards established by the local plan.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) policy requires sustainable design and construction which includes high levels of water efficiency to exceed standards established by the local plan.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) The great majority of the site lies within Flood Zone 1, small parts are in zones 2 and 3. Built development on land in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be avoided. The AAP does not propose built development in areas at risk of flood. Such areas can be appropriately used for open space and similar uses.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) on reducing water use and increasing efficiency through the requirement for sustainable design and construction exceeding those set out in local plan Policies CC/3 and CC/4. It will also minimise flood risk to the development upstream and downstream, through requirements for SuDS.</p>	<p>Mitigation: Policy SS/7: Built development on land in Flood Zones 2 and 3 should be avoided.</p>	<p>The Northstowe AAP does not propose built development in areas at risk of flood. Such areas can be appropriately used for open space and similar uses.</p>
<p>12. Health</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/2) because the site boundary for housing development is drawn so as to avoid the AQMA, thereby minimising health impacts upon residents from poor air quality.</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy SS/3) residential development on land north of Newmarket Road (to the north of the airport), and north of Cherry Hinton (to the south of the airport) could be exposed to</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>unacceptable noise pollution impacts from the airport which it will only be permitted where these impacts can be mitigated to acceptable levels. However, there will probably be some residual impact likely in summer months when residents wish to have windows open or make use of outdoor space.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy SS/5) as development could place people at risk from noise pollution from the A10, the proposed railway station and recreational facilities. However, the policy requires that noise impacts are adequately mitigated so as to prevent significant adverse impacts on health, amenity or quality of life. It also seeks to mitigate for local air quality impacts through a Low Emissions Scheme.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy SS/6) as development could place people at risk from noise pollution from the A428, and recreational facilities. However, the policy requires that noise impacts are adequately mitigated so as to prevent significant adverse impacts on health, amenity or quality of life.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy SS/8) as development could place people at risk from noise pollution from the A428. However, the policy requires that noise impacts are adequately mitigated so as to prevent significant adverse impacts on health, amenity or quality of life, therefore impacts should be neutral.</p>		
13. Crime	Beneficial impacts (Policy SS/1 and SS/8) on crime because high standards of design include designing out crime which will be applied to all new development.		
14. Open space	<p>Beneficial impact Policy SS/1 as the development of 900 houses it will be required to provide open space to meet local plan policy standards.</p> <p>Beneficial impact Policy SS/2 as the development of around 1,000 dwellings it will be required to provide open space to meet local plan policy standards. The masterplanning approach allows contributions to the adjoining development in Cambridge.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/3) as the development of 1,200 dwellings it will be required to provide open space to meet local plan policy standards, Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) because the policy requires provision of open space, sports and recreation facilities. It should encourage healthy lifestyles through provision of opportunities to access key facilities and services by walking and cycling along a network of routes, in addition to provision of more formal sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) because the policy requires provision of a significant network of green infrastructure with public access. It should encourage healthy lifestyles through provision of opportunities to access key facilities and services by walking and cycling as well as provision of more formal sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) because the development's scale will require the provision of open space with public access. It should encourage healthy lifestyles through provision of opportunities to access key facilities and services by walking and cycling as well as provision of more formal sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) because the development's scale will require the provision of open space with public access. It should encourage healthy lifestyles through provision of opportunities to access key facilities and services by walking and cycling as well as provision of more formal sports and leisure facilities.</p>		
15. Housing	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) as each site could deliver additional housing in a sustainable location and development is required to deliver a mix of housing including affordable homes, built to high quality design standards, and providing for a mix of dwelling types and sizes.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/3) as the development would contribute to the delivery of housing to meet objectively assessed needs including for affordable housing.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/4) as the development is a mixed use but employment led allocation.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy SS/5) as development is required to deliver a mix of housing including affordable homes, built to high quality design standards, and providing for a mix of dwelling types and sizes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) as the new town could deliver a mix of housing , with 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings, including affordable homes, built to high quality design standards, and providing for a mix of dwelling types and sizes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/7) as the development would contribute to the delivery of housing to meet objectively assessed needs including for affordable housing. The scale of contribution would be significant on a site of this area.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy SS/8) as the development could deliver a mix of housing including affordable homes, built to high quality design standards, and providing for a mix of dwelling types and sizes. The exact number of houses to be delivered is to be determined by a design-led approach through Masterplanning.</p>		
16. Inequalities	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/2) as the policy requires a good mix of dwelling types, to meet the needs of all sections of the community. Impact is only minor as the policy only allocates around 1,000 homes.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/5) as the new village could deliver a mix of dwelling types and sizes, including affordable, which the policy requires delivery of to achieve a balanced and inclusive community.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/6) as the new town could deliver a mix of dwelling types and sizes, including affordable, which the policy requires delivery of to achieve a balanced and inclusive community.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy SS/8) as the development is</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>required to deliver a mix of dwelling types and sizes, including affordable, which the policy requires delivery of to achieve a balanced and inclusive community.</p>		
<p>17. Services</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) as the sites are accessible to a large number of services including a Local Centre at Orchard Park. An expansion of the local Primary School may be needed and this would be dealt with by a planning application. SS/2 is an urban extension of Cambridge and is therefore close the high order services provided by the city.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/3) as the development would be required by the Cambridge East Area Action Plan to provide services, facilities and infrastructure to serve the town as need arises.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) upon accessibility to key local services because the development is expected to provide shops and other services which are appropriate to a rural centre, as well as providing smaller local centres close to residential areas. In addition development will provide health services, education (primary and secondary), open space, sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) upon accessibility to key local services because the development is expected to provide shops and other services which are appropriate to a rural centre, as well as providing smaller local centres close to residential and employment areas. In addition development will provide health services, education (primary and secondary), open space, sports and leisure facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) as the development would be required by the Northstowe Area Action Plan to provide services, facilities and infrastructure to serve the town as need arises.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) upon accessibility to key local services because the development is expected to provide shops and other services which are appropriate to a rural centre, as</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>well as providing smaller local centres close to residential areas. In addition development will provide health services, education (primary and secondary), open space, sports and leisure facilities.</p>		
<p>18. Community</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) the development requires provision of community service and facilities, which could include a village hall and therefore facilitate engagement in community activities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) the development requires provision of community service and facilities, which could include a village hall and therefore facilitate engagement in community activities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) as the development would be required by the Northstowe Area Action Plan to provide services, facilities and infrastructure to serve the town as need arises.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) as the development would be required to enhance services and facilities to meet the needs generated.</p>		
<p>19. Economy</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/4) as the allocation is primarily for employment land and will provide a revitalised employment area with good transport links.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) as the policy strongly supports the sub-objective to protect the shopping hierarchy as it seeks to ensure that new provision for the new settlement is of a scale which is appropriate to a town, thereby minimising impacts on surrounding centres and on Cambridge as the sub-regional centre. The development promotes mixed use therefore co-locating employment provision to meet the needs of the town.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) as the policy strongly supports the sub-objective to protect the shopping hierarchy as it seeks to ensure that new provision for the new settlement is of a scale which is appropriate to a rural centre, thereby minimising impacts on surrounding centres and on Cambridge as the sub-</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>regional centre. The development promotes mixed use therefore co-locating employment opportunities with dwellings as well as providing for a range of types of employment which will increase its potential to meet the needs of the local workforce.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) as Northstowe will include a significant amount of employment land highly accessible by rapid high quality public transport to both Cambridge and Huntingdon. The Northstowe Area Action Plan requires the provision of 20 hectares of employment land including for B1, B2 and B8 uses with a concentration of high density uses close to the town centre and stops on the rapid high quality public transport link to Cambridge and Huntingdon.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) as the policy strongly supports the sub-objective to protect the shopping hierarchy as it seeks to ensure that new provision for the new settlement is of a scale which is appropriate to a village, and is appropriately phased, thereby minimising impacts on surrounding centres including Cambourne village centre. The development also provides for employment land to meet the needs of the local workforce.</p>		
20. Work	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/1 and SS/2) as the sites would form part of a development within the urban area of Cambridge and would have good access to a wide variety of employment opportunities, consistent with the strategy to provide more homes focused on Cambridge to improve the jobs, workers balance. It is located within walking distance of the major employment areas at the Cambridge Science Park and Cambridge Business Park and has public transport and cyclepath access to the rest of Cambridge.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/4) as the employment focused mixed use development will be highly accessible by sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/5) as the development of the site will need to consider its links to the Cambridge Research</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Park. This should mean that appropriate employment uses are proposed for this site which could increase the range of job opportunities available.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/6) as the development proposed is mixed use and will therefore provide employment opportunities, which will be class B1, and potentially other class uses further from residential dwellings thereby providing a mix of employment opportunities. The provision of new shops and services has the potential to provide new local jobs accessible to the dwellings.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) as access to jobs outside Northstowe will help to ensure its prosperity, employment levels and support the economy of the wider Cambridge area. In addition to local jobs Northstowe will be highly accessible to the wider job market having rapid high quality public transport links to both Cambridge and Huntingdon and from these locations to London and Peterborough. The site also lies close to the A14.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) as the policy allocates mixed use, and requires that the current level of employment land on the business park is maintained and developed within the allocation.</p>		
21. Investment	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies SS/5 and SS/6) as policies encourage the provision of services and facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the new community.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/7) as development of this scale will require major utilities investment, but these constraints are capable of mitigation, and the Northstowe Area Action Plan requires the provision of all the infrastructure necessary to support the new town</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/8) as it will provide for expansion of the school, and provide land for the expansion of Cambourne Village College if necessary.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
22. Travel	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/1) as the site will provide a public transport interchange and is in an accessible location with good public transport. The policy will require a Transport Assessment to be carried out to demonstrate there is adequate highway capacity (including an assessment of cumulative impacts of other allocations in this part of Cambridge).</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/2) as the site will help to reduce the need to travel and maximise the use of sustainable transport modes so as to achieve a specified modal share of trips by car (40%). High quality public transport will be provided on site (all areas will be within 400m easy walk of a high quality bus route) and internal and external footpath and cycle links will be provided.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy SS/4) as the site will be accessible by the guided bus extension, a brand new railway station, cycleways, and the site has very good sustainable transport links.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/5) Waterbeach new town will stretch towards railway to east and will deliver a new railway station to increase modal share of travel by means other than the car. Additionally to contribute to this the site will contribute an outer ring of park and rides to intercept traffic entering the city, thereby reducing the distances made by private car.</p> <p>Significant beneficial Impact (Policy SS/6) because the policy provides for a bus link from Cambourne, to Bourne Airfield new village. There is also the potential for incorporating a park and ride, delivery of which would further enhance the sites performance against this objective. The policy also requires the inclusion of a series of measures to promote cycling and walking routes between homes and public transport, and the main services, including schools and employment, thereby providing the opportunities to reduce the reliance on the private car.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/7) The development of a new town has the potential to support the use of more sustainable</p>		<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan requires adequate transport infrastructure is in place to support the development at all stages of its implementation. These measures include road improvements, public transport subsidies and support for a range of non-vehicular modes including cycling.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>transport choices. Northstowe will have the benefit of rapid high quality public transport links to both Cambridge and Huntingdon and from these locations to London and Peterborough. The need to use the car will be minimised by internalising movements through the provision of local jobs and a high level of services and facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/8) The combination of development here and at Bourne Airfield will create a greater potential to secure investment in mitigation measure to address current traffic issues, than would be possible for each site alone. Cambourne West will have a local centre, and development will be 1000m to the village centre at Cambourne, which is walkable for most people. The policy sets out a framework for variable density of housing, and directs higher density housing closer to the village centre thereby reducing the journey distances for a larger proportion of dwellings. The policy contributes to sustainable transport provision through requirements for segregated cycle and pedestrian routes within the development and to West Cambridge, Papworth Everard, Bourn Airfield, Caldecote/ Highfields, Hardwick, Caxton and Bourn. It also requires a Smarter Choices package which will set out residential, school and workplace travel planning.</p>		
23. Trans. Infr.	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SS/2) as planning permission will depend on adequate highway capacity being available and a construction strategy will be required to minimise impacts on traffic flows on the surrounding road network.</p> <p>Significant beneficial (Policy SS/3) as the policy safeguards the airport for longer term development needs beyond 2031.</p> <p>Significant beneficial (Policy SS/4) as the policy requires investment in linkages for pedestrians and cyclists.</p> <p>Significant beneficial (Policy SS/5) as the policy requires investment in road improvements, access to rail, and improvements for non-car modes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial (Policy SS/6) as the policy requires investment in road improvements. The policy requires that cycle and walking</p>		<p>The Northstowe Area Action Plan requires adequate transport infrastructure is in place to support the development at all stages of its implementation. These measures include road improvements, public transport subsidies and support for a range of non-vehicular modes including cycling.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>routes provided are segregated from traffic thereby ensuring safety for users.</p> <p>Minor negative or Uncertain impacts (Policy SS/7) as local roads including the A14 are under significant existing pressure. Development would increase these pressures and requires mitigation. However, Northstowe would benefit from a very considerable investment in the Cambridgeshire Guided Bus which is already in place. The capacity of the A14 to accommodate additional traffic movements arising from Northstowe is limited. Completion of the development is dependent upon the upgrading of the A14 whose timing is uncertain.</p> <p>Significant beneficial (Policy SS/8) as the policy requires investment in road improvements, including a segregated bus route on the A1303, and improvements to access junctions. It also requires segregated cycle and pedestrian routes within the development to promote a safer transport network.</p>		

Chapter 4: Climate Change

3.3 Policies assessed

Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change
 Policy CC/2: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation
 Policy CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments
 Policy CC/4: Sustainable Design and Construction
 Policy CC/5: Sustainable Show Homes
 Policy CC/6: Construction Methods
 Policy CC/7: Water Quality
 Policy CC/8: Sustainable Drainage Systems
 Policy CC/9: Managing Flood Risk
 (Draft sent by e mail 12th March 2013)

3.4 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	CC/1	CC/2	CC/3	CC/4	CC/5	CC/6	CC/7	CC/8	CC/9
1. Land / soil	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~
2. Waste	+	+	~	~	~	+++	~	~	~
3. Pollution	+	+	~	+	?	+	+++	+	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
5. Habitats	+	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	~
6. Green spaces	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~

SA Obj	CC/1	CC/2	CC/3	CC/4	CC/5	CC/6	CC/7	CC/8	CC/9
7. Landscape	~	+/?	?	~	~	+	~	+	~
8. Heritage	~	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	~
9. Places	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. Climate mitig.	+++	+++	+++	~	+	~	~	~	~
11. Climate adapt.	+++	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+++
12. Health	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	+
13. Crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~
15. Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. Services	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
18. Community	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
20. Work	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
21. Investment	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~
22. Travel	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
23. Trans. Infr.	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~

3.5 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on soil through requiring careful management of materials on site (including soil).		
2. Waste	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on minimising waste production through requirements (in supporting text) to reduce waste and increase recycling.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on waste as some Combined Heat and Power (CHP) technologies can re-use waste. The significance of this impact is uncertain as it depends on implementation.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on waste through requiring construction sites to reduce waste produced and maximise re-use / recycling.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on improving air quality through requirements (in supporting text) to reduce car use and encourage use of alternative modes.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on improving air quality through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on emissions (some technologies, especially those utilising biomass can have negative air quality impacts).</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on water quality through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications regarding water use conservation. The most significant differentiation of higher levels of the code is higher standards for water use so the standards suggested will be particularly positive given the fact that South Cambridgeshire is an area of serious water stress.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy CC/5) on improving air quality. Options could include very low NOx boilers but this is not mentioned in the supporting text.</p>	Mitigation measure: The supporting text to Policy CC/5 could also mention low NOx boilers.	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on pollution through requiring constructors to avoid noise, smells and dust. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/7) on pollution through ensuring that adequate sewerage capacity is available, thus reducing the risk of pollution to controlled waters. Impacts on water quality are likely to be significant and positive.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on pollution through ensuring that appropriate pollution control measures are incorporated in development proposals.</p>		
4. Prot. Sites	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on protected sites through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on natural assets.</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on habitats and species through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider water use conservation measures, which will indirectly benefit habitats through contributing to reductions in potential water stress throughout and beyond the plan area in hydrologically linked catchments.</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on habitats and species through requirements (in supporting text) to create a better linked habitat network.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on habitats and species through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on natural assets.</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on habitats and species through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider water use conservation measures, which will indirectly benefit habitats through contributing to reductions in potential water stress throughout and beyond the plan area in hydrologically linked catchments.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/7) on habitats and species. This</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>will be an indirect impact through reductions in water pollution and reductions in likely low flow episodes.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on habitats and species through encouragement of sustainable drainage systems that enhance biodiversity and biodiversity corridors.</p>		
6. Green spaces	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on green spaces through encouragement of sustainable drainage systems that contribute to a network of green spaces.</p>		
7. Landscape	<p>Beneficial / uncertain impact (Policy CC/2) on landscape through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on the landscape. The optional 2km separation distance for wind farms could apply a greater level of protection to residential amenity and the built environment, but it could also rule out larger areas of the district from being suitable for wind farms and impact on the ability to achieve the highest levels of renewable energy.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on landscape as large numbers of solar panels could affect local landscape and townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on landscape through ensuring that spoil management takes into account landscape character.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on green spaces through encouragement of sustainable drainage systems that contribute to a network of green spaces and create amenity. This will improve the small scale landscape impacts of development.</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy CC/3 could be amended to ensure that considerations of landscape, townscape character and heritage are taken into account. Alternatively a cross reference could be made to relevant policies in Chapter 8.</p>	<p>Policies in Chapter 8 would be applied to developments which could have impacts on landscape, townscape character and heritage. This is considered sufficient to meet the mitigation measure.</p>
8. Heritage	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on heritage through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on heritage assets and their settings.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on heritage as large numbers of solar panels could affect townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy CC/3 could be amended to ensure that considerations of landscape, townscape character and heritage are taken into account. Alternatively a cross reference could be made to relevant policies in Chapter 8.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
9. Places	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on places as large numbers of solar panels could affect townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy CC/3 could be amended to ensure that considerations of landscape, townscape character and heritage are taken into account. Alternatively a cross reference could be made to relevant policies in Chapter 8.</p>	
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on climate change through requiring that development embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on climate change through enabling low carbon energy development and through ensuring that the development can be effectively linked to national energy infrastructure.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/3) on climate change through requiring new development to meet targets to reduce emissions through the generation of low carbon energy. The evidence base suggests that going beyond 10% would require technologies in addition to solar water heating, and could cause issues regarding viability, which could impact on the delivery of housing objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/5) on climate change through promotion of sustainable options including renewable technologies, energy efficient white goods and improved u-value windows.</p>	<p>Point of clarification: Second paragraph of the policy. For non-residential development this refers only to regulated emissions – it is made clear in the supporting text but might be clearer if this is stated in the policy.</p>	
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on climate change adaptation through requiring that development embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on water use and climate change adaptation through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider reducing water use conservation. The most significant differentiation of higher levels of the code is higher standards for water use so the standards</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>suggested will be particularly positive given the fact that South Cambridgeshire is an area of serious water stress.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/5) on water use through promotion of sustainable options including rainwater harvesting, water efficient white goods and fittings.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/7) on water use and drainage through requiring the use of sustainable drainage systems.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on water use and drainage through maximising use of sustainable and low land take drainage systems and through encouraging technologies such as water butts and rain water recycling which will help save water.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/9) on minimising flooding through requiring that development minimises and manages flood risk (both to their own site and elsewhere).</p>		
12. Health	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on health and well-being through requirements (in supporting text) to create a better linked habitat network and the promotion of cycling and walking..</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on health and well-being through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on nearby residents.</p> <p>Neutral impact on health (Policy CC/4)</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on health and well-being through requiring constructors to avoid noise, smells, dust and other impacts on neighbours. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/7) on health and well-being through ensuring that adequate sewerage capacity is available, thus reducing the risk of pollution to controlled waters (and therefore, health risks of pollution).</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on health and well-being through using sustainable drainage systems to create amenity (and</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>therefore, well-being).</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/9) on health and well-being through reducing the risk of flooding and the health, well-being and safety issues it can cause.</p>		
14. Open space	Beneficial impact (Policy CC/8) on open space through encouragement of sustainable drainage systems that contribute to a network of green spaces and create amenity.		
15. Housing			
18. Community	Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on community through ensuring that developers effectively engage with the local community.		
21. Investment	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on investment through facilitating investment in low carbon technologies. Supporting renewable energy also relates to the clean-tech sector, a developing cluster in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy CC/3) on investment through facilitating investment in low carbon technologies.</p>		
22. Travel	Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on sustainable travel through requirements (in supporting text) to promote sustainable forms of travel.		
23. Trans. Infr.	Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on the transport network through encouraging the safe and responsible routing of construction traffic. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.		

4 Chapter 5: Delivering High Quality Places

4.1 Policies assessed

Policy HQ/1: Design Principles
 Policy HQ/2: Public Art and New Development
 (Draft sent by e mail 11th March 2013)

4.2 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	HQ/1	HQ/2
1. Land / soil	~	~
2. Waste	+++	~
3. Pollution	+	~
4. Prot. Sites	+	~
5. Habitats	+++	~
6. Green spaces	+++	~
7. Landscape	+++	~
8. Heritage	+++	~
9. Places	+++	+
10. Climate	+++	~

SA Obj	HQ/1	HQ/2
mitig.		
11. Climate adapt.	+++	~
12. Health	+	~
13. Crime	+++	~
14. Open space	+	~
15. Housing	+	~
16. Inequalities	+++	~
17. Services	+	~
18. Community	~	+
19. Economy	~	~
20. Work	~	~
21. Investment	~	~
22. Travel	+	~
23. Trans. Infr.	~	~

4.3 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land	Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/1) on this SA objective as the policy does not propose any land for development not direct where development should go.		
2. Waste	<p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy HQ/1) on household waste recycling through ensuring the provision of integrated, adequate facilities for waste management, recycling and collection within development, making recycling as convenient as possible for residents and businesses</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on reducing pollution through requiring protection of the health and amenity of occupiers.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
4. Prot sites	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy HQ/1) as the policy requires development to conserve or enhance natural assets of the site and also by requiring high quality landscaping that provides opportunities for biodiversity. But this is likely to have a minor positive impact on protected sites and protected species</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy HQ/1) as the policy requires development to conserve or enhance natural assets of the site and also by requiring high quality landscaping that provides opportunities for biodiversity.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
6. Green spaces	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on improving access to green spaces through requiring high quality landscaping that provides opportunity for biodiversity.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy HQ/1 would be enhanced if it required developers to provide opportunity for biodiversity in a way that helps meet BAP targets.</p>	
7. Landscape	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on landscape and townscape local distinctiveness through requiring good design which enhances the character of local areas and requires high quality landscaping</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on heritage through requiring good design which enhances natural and historic assets.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
9. Places	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on standards of good design by setting out design criteria that development has to meet and.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (HQ/2) on creation of good place through encouraging public art as a means of enhancing the quality of development proposals</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on minimising climate change through requiring development to mitigate the impacts of climate change through development design, such as location, form, orientation and the materials used</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.</p>		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on reducing vulnerability to climate change through requiring development to adapt to the impacts of climate change including through provision of sustainable drainage.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
12. Health	Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on health and well-being through providing opportunities for recreation and reducing amenity impact of new development. Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
13. Crime	Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on reducing crime and fear of through encouraging development that designs out crime.		
14. Open space	Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on open space through requiring high quality public spaces. Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
15. Housing	Minor beneficial impacts (Policy HQ/1) on the provision of decent homes, and provision of access to buildings including for those with limited mobility or other impairment and flexible developments to allow for future changes in needs and lifestyles, both of which will help provide homes for the ageing population Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
16. Inequalities	Significant beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on inequalities through improving access to buildings including for those with limited mobility or other impairment and ensuring flexible developments to allow for future changes in needs and lifestyles It also requires design of facilities to encourage inclusive communities Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
17. Services	Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on accessibility of services through promoting development that enhances access to existing and		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	proposed services as part of good design. Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		
18. Community	Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/2) through community involvement in public art.		
22. Travel	Beneficial impact (Policy HQ/1) on sustainable transport through a focus on delivering opportunities for modal shift. Neutral impacts (Policy HQ/2) on this SA objective as the policy only addresses public art provision.		

5 Chapter 6: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment

5.1 Policies assessed

Policy NH/1 Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton
Policy NH/2 Protecting and enhancing Landscape Character
Policy NH/3 Protecting Agricultural Land
Policy NH/4 Biodiversity
Policy NH/5 Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance
Policy NH/6 Green Infrastructure
Policy NH/7 Ancient woodlands and veteran trees
Policy NH/8 Mitigating the Impact of Development in and adjoining the Green Belt
Policy NH/9 Redevelopment of previously developed sites and infilling in the Green Belt
Policy NH/10 Recreation in the Green Belt
Policy NH/11 Protected Village Amenity Areas
Policy NH/12 Local Green Space
Policy NH/13 Important Countryside Frontage
Policy NH/14 Heritage Assets
Policy NH/15 Heritage asset and adapting to climate change

5.2 Appraisal scores table

Please note that where policies are found to have a neutral impact the assessment is taken no further. Shading is provided to assist readers in identifying impacts that have been analysed further in Section 5.3.

SA Obj	NH/1	NH/2	NH/3	NH/4	NH/5	NH/6	NH/7	NH/8	NH/9	NH/10	NH/11	NH/12	NH/13	NH/14	NH/15
1. Land / soil	~	~	+++	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2. Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. Pollution	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	+	~	+++	+++	+++	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5. Habitats	~	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~
6. Green spaces	~	~	~	+	+	+++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Landscape	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+	+	+	~
8. Heritage	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	+++	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+++
9. Places	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~
10. Climate mitig.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+
11. Climate adapt.	~	~	~	+	+	+++	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++
12. Health	~	+	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~
13. Crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~

SA Obj	NH/1	NH/2	NH/3	NH/4	NH/5	NH/6	NH/7	NH/8	NH/9	NH/10	NH/11	NH/12	NH/13	NH/14	NH/15
15. Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. Services	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
18. Community	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
20. Work	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
21. Investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
22. Travel	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
23. Trans. Infr.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

5.3 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/3) on agricultural land and soil. By giving protection to the best quality agricultural land the policy will ensure that the effect of development on these issues is considered. The extent of this protection will vary from site to site as other sustainability considerations need to be taken into account.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy NH/6) on agricultural land and soil as the impact depends on whether Green Infrastructure projects require the loss of agricultural land. However, these considerations are</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: The supporting text to NH/3 could make reference to the potential loss of agricultural land and refer readers to Policy NH/3.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	covered by Policy NH/3.		
3. Pollution	Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on enhancing the quality of the water environment, if ecological enhancements and protection of designated sites include protection / improvements to the water environment.		
4. Prot. Sites	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on protected sites. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects landscape character it is more likely to respect biodiversity as well.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on protected sites. The policies set out protection for protected sites and also priority habitats many of which are protected sites.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on protected sites. This will be an indirect effect. The policies are likely to result in continued / better linkages between habitats (many of which are protected) and could be used to create corridors for protected species, such as foraging and commuting corridors for Barbastelle bats</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on protected species, such as bats which may roost in Ancient woodland and individual Veteran Trees and the protection of Ancient Woodland which may be designated, as being of international, national or local importance.</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on habitats and species. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects landscape character it is more likely to respect biodiversity as well.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/3) on habitats and species as the consideration of protecting agricultural land (a lot of which provides valuable habitat) will be strengthened. The policy also requires particular consideration of the effects of farm diversification on priority species and habitats. The extent of this protection will vary from site to site as other sustainability considerations need to be taken into account.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on habitats and species as the policies set out protection for protected sites and priority habitats and species. The reference to BAP targets in Policy NH/3 is particularly positive.</p> <p>Potential significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on habitats and species. This will be an indirect effect. The policy is likely to result in continued / better linkages between habitats.</p> <p>Potential significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on habitats and species through the protection of Ancient Woodlands which are particularly valuable for biodiversity.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/8, NH/9 and NH/10) on habitats and species through the protection of the Green Belt and the requirement in Policy NH/7 to provide and maintain landscaping and planting.</p>		
6. Green spaces	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on access to green spaces as the policies will encourage protection / creation of habitats and networks.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on access to green spaces as the policies aim to conserve and enhance the green infrastructure (green spaces) in the District, providing a strategic network.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on access to green spaces through the protection of Ancient Woodlands which provide valuable green spaces throughout the District.</p>		
7. Landscape	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/1) as the policy will ensure that the area between Longstanton and Northstowe will remain as part of a green separation area, maintaining and enhancing landscape character. Impact is minor as it is very localised.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on landscape through requirements to respect and enhance character areas. The supporting text adds more detail to this and references SPD that must be referred to.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/3) on landscape as enhancing the consideration of protecting agricultural land will also assist in protecting landscape. The extent of this protection will vary from site to site as other sustainability considerations need to be taken into account.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on landscape. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects protected sites and habitats, it is more likely to respect landscape character as well.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on landscape through ensuring development contributes to a strategic green infrastructure network.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on landscape through ensuring development respects Ancient Woodland, a habitat which enhances the character of many landscapes throughout the District.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/8, NH/9 and NH/10) on landscape through protection of the objectives of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/11,) on townscape/village character through protection of village amenity areas.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/12 and NH/13) on landscape through protection of local green spaces, and countryside frontages, all of which provide important aspects of settlement / countryside character. Impacts are likely to be localised but could occur throughout the plan area</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/14) on landscape. Due to the volume of historic assets present in the district, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and many other undesignated assets, a policy ensuring impacts are properly assessed will also have impacts on landscape and townscape character more generally (as recognised in the policy).</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/1) as the policy will ensure that the area between Longstanton and Northstowe will remain as part of a green separation area, maintaining and enhancing historic landscape character and setting of Longstanton village</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Conservation Area. Impact is minor as it is very localised</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on heritage. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects landscape character it is more likely to respect heritage as well.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on heritage. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects protected sites, habitats and species it is more likely to respect landscape character and heritage as well.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/8) as this policy seeks to protect the openness and rural of the green belt which is often important for the setting of historic towns and villages</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/14) on heritage through protection of the large volume of historic assets present in the district.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on heritage through protection of heritage assets when considering climate change mitigation or adaptation measures.</p>		
9. Places	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on places. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects landscape character it is more likely to be well designed.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4) on places. This will be an indirect effect. If the policy encourages creation of habitats and networks this may lead to higher standard design that people want to live and work in.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on places as veteran trees can contribute to the character of a local area and the policy aims to protect them.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/8, NH/9 and NH/10) on places through protection of the objectives of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/11, NH/12 and NH/13) on places through protection of local green spaces, amenity areas and countryside frontages, all of which provide important aspects of</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>settlement character.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/14) on places. Due to the volume of historic assets present in the district, including listed buildings, scheduled monuments, and many other undesignated assets, a policy ensuring impacts are properly assessed will also have impacts on townscape character and place more generally.</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on climate mitigation through encouraging the installation of measures where they would safeguard heritage significance.</p>		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on climate adaptation. Ensuring that natural habitats are maintained and enhanced will help to reduce the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on climate adaptation. Ensuring that natural habitats are maintained and enhanced within a green infrastructure network will help to reduce the effects of climate change, particularly when this is done within a strategic framework at the landscape scale as is being done through The Green Infrastructure Strategy</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/7) on climate adaptation as trees and woodlands can provide vital shade in a hotter climate and are a vital part of an ecosystem that can provide protection to species that may become under stress through climate change.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on climate adaptation through encouraging the installation of measures where they would safeguard heritage significance.</p>		
12. Health	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/2) on health and well-being. Development that respects landscape character and is well designed is more likely to promote well-being in the population.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4, NH/6 and NH/7) on health and well-being. Research has shown that being surrounded by nature (such as that of a green infrastructure network and ancient woodlands) is</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>good for people’s health and well-being.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/11, NH/12 and NH/13) on health and well-being. Protection of local green spaces, amenity areas and countryside frontages provide important aspects of settlement / countryside character and important green spaces within villages and towns and this is likely to promote well-being in the population.</p>		
14. Open space	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on open space. Ensuring that development contributes to a strategic green infrastructure network will increase people’s access to accessible open space.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/11, NH/12 and NH/13) on open space through protection of local green spaces and amenity areas.</p>		
15. Housing	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/10) on housing. There was a concern raised in the issues and options assessment that restrictions on playing pitches in the green belt could restrain delivery of houses. However, the policy strikes a balance between provision of pitches and protection of the objectives of the Green Belt so should be broadly positive.</p>		
18. Community	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) by providing a community resource.</p>		
19. Economy	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy NH/6) on the economy. Strategic green infrastructure networks can bring in visitors to the District enhancing the economy.</p>		

6 Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes

6.1 Policies assessed

Policy H1: Allocations for Residential Development at Villages

Policy H2: Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton

Policy H3: Papworth Everard West Central

Policy H4: Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate

Policy H5: South of A1307, Linton

Policy H6: Residential Moorings

Policy H7: Housing Density

Policy H8: Housing Mix

Policy H9: Affordable Housing

Policy H10: Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing

Policy H11: Residential Space Standards for Market Housing

Policy H12: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside

Policy H13: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

Policy H14: Countryside Dwellings of Exceptional Quality

Policy H15: Development of Residential Gardens

Policy H16: Re-use of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use

Policy H/17: Working at Home

Policy H/18: Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise

Policy H/19: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople

Policy H/20: Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities

Policy H/21: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites on Unallocated Land Outside Development Frameworks

Policy H/22: Design of Gypsy and Traveller Sites, and Travelling Showpeople Sites

6.2 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22
1. Land / soil	~	+++	+++	+++	~	~	+	~	~	-	~	-	~	-	+++	+++	+++	?	?	?	?	~
2. Waste	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++
3. Pollution	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	?	+	+
4. Prot. Sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	?	?	~	~	~	+	~
5. Habitats	~	+	~	+	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	?	~	~	~	~	+	~
6. Green spaces	~	+	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Landscape	~	+++	+	?	~	?	+	~	~	?	~	~	~	?	+	+	?	~	~	+	+	+
8. Heritage	~	?/+		+	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	+	?	~	~	+	+	+

SA Obj	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22
9. Places	~	+++	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. Climate mitig.	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
11. Climate adapt.	~	?	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. Health	~	+	+	+++	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+++
13. Crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	~
14. Open space	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+
15. Housing	+	?	+	~	+	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	~	+	+	~	+	+
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+++	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	?	+	+	~	~
17. Services	++	+	+	~	+	+	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~

SA Obj	H1	H2	H3	H4	H5	H6	H7	H8	H9	H10	H11	H12	H13	H14	H15	H16	H17	H18	H19	H20	H21	H22
18. Community	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~
19. Economy	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~
20. Work	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	~
21. Investment	+++	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	~
22. Travel	~	+	+	?	~	+	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	~
23. Trans. Infr.	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~

6.3 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies which seek to reduce the use of agricultural land and development in the green belt and which could sterilise minerals reserves. The impacts of site allocations	Mitigation measure: The supporting text to H10, H6 and H14 could make reference to the potential loss of agricultural land and refer to Policy NH/3. Mitigation measure: The supporting text to	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>are more appropriately assessed separately.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site comprises a vacant intensively developed industrial site and the development will provide an opportunity to remediate a potentially contaminated site. The development will provide an opportunity to redevelop a brownfield site on the edge of Cambridge</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the policy provides an opportunity to take a comprehensive approach to brownfield sites in the centre of Papworth Everard. The area contains a number of buildings that have reached the end of their life and the policy provides a framework for the redevelopment or re-use of these buildings.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy provides an opportunity to redevelop a brownfield site with a number of redundant buildings</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H7) by requirement for relatively high housing densities, where this fits with local character which inherently will use land more efficiently where appropriate.</p> <p>Potential negative impact (Policies H10, H12 and H14) because these developments are likely to be on undeveloped/greenfield land in the countryside and could also use agricultural land.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies H15, H16 and H17) because of the reuse of previously developed land or the reuse of existing buildings</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H18) could entail the use of agricultural land for new residential dwellings.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H19) could require greenfield land for pitch provision, although Policy H20 addresses development in the Green Belt, and therefore the impact is less likely to be negative.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H21) could require greenfield land or agricultural land, and this is not considered by the policy.</p>	<p>H21 could make reference to the potential loss of agricultural land and refer readers to Policy NH/3, or include the need to consider the cumulative impact on agricultural land under point g) of the policy</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
2. Waste	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy requires development to meet the highest standards of BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H22) on reducing waste and increasing recycling rates through the requirements for sites to provide necessary utilities on the site and provision for the screened storage and collection of refuse, including recyclable materials. This impact although positive is likely to be minor as the policy is restricted to gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople sites.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy requires development to meet the highest standards of BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes and this will include the reduction of pollution and the sustainable use of resources.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H17) on pollution from noise, vibration and dust as policy requires that these do not harm existing residential amenity.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H20) but with the potential for positive impacts as sites will only be exceptionally located on Green Belt, but the preferred locations on the edge of major development could result in greenfield land or agricultural land being used and through its requirements for foot, cycle and public transport access and proximity to existing facilities and services thereby reducing the need for car travel with subsequent impacts on air quality.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policies H21 and 22) through the supporting text of H21 identifying that unstable or contaminated land, or</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy H20 could refer to requirements not to have cumulative adverse impacts on the supply of agricultural land</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>hazardous areas will not be permitted unless appropriate mitigation can be achieved, and Policy H22 providing the opportunity to develop contaminated land where this can be adequately ameliorated thereby potentially encouraging the use of previously developed land</p>		
<p>4. Prot. Sites</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H14) on protected sites because of the potential location on greenfield land which could have biodiversity interest, and on protected species, as residential conversions of loft spaces may impact on bat species.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H15) as harm to biodiversity and trees should be considered.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H16) on protected species, as conversions of redundant/disused buildings may impact on protected species such as barn owl and barn swallow, and potentially some species of bats.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H17) on protected species, as residential conversions of loft spaces may impact on bat species. Each proposal should be subject to habitats regulations assessment at the application stage if bats are either known or likely to be in the local area</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) through requirements for sites not to have unacceptable adverse impacts on biodiversity interests</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policies H14, H10 and H11 could contain a requirement of no significant harm, (similar to Policy H15) to biodiversity</p>	<p>Policy NH/4 and the relevant legislation is considered sufficient to ensure that protected species are not harmed as a result of developments</p>
<p>5. Habitats</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H6 Moorings) The River Cam corridor is a County Wildlife Site, and there is potential for adverse effects on habitats and species, in particular loss of meadow, but there is the possibility of improvements from creating open water habitat as a</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policies H14, H10, H11 could contain a requirement of no significant harm, (similar to Policy H15) to Legally Protected or BAP species, or habitats including ensuring new development does not fragment existing important or BAP habitats. Supporting text</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>cut off the main river, and habitat improvements to support protected water voles. The value of the existing meadow, hedge and scrub habitats land would need to be investigated and a water vole survey would be required. The policy and requires proposals to be accompanied by full ecological assessments and mitigation measures should be delivered under the requirements imposed by Policy NH/3 Biodiversity.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy requires development to meet the highest standards of BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes and this will include the provision of habitat enhancement measures.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H14) on characteristic habitats and species.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H15) as harm to biodiversity and trees should be considered.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H16) on characteristic species, conversions of redundant/disused may impact on protected species such as bats, barn owl and barn swallow.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) through requirements for sites not to have unacceptable adverse impacts on biodiversity interests.</p>	<p>could confirm that development will be subject to the development policies on protected and BAP species.</p> <p>Enhancement Policy H6 Moorings, the policy could require a Biodiversity Management Plan to be set out as part of the proposals. Where ecological assessments are required for legally protected species Natural England's advice is to have these requirements contained within the policy text, and this should specify that the ecological assessments should accompany the application. Surveys should not be delayed till after permission has been granted.</p> <p>Enhancement measure: supporting text to Policy H18 could include biodiversity in the list of issues which will be considered against other policies in the plan in paragraph 9.36</p>	
<p>6. Green spaces</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the development will create riverside informal space linking between the proposed Trumpington Meadows Country Park and Hauxton Village which will retain appropriate existing features of ecological interest.</p>		
<p>7. Landscape</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the development should secure a reduced visual impact on the openness of the</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy H10 could refer to development which is of a scale and location appropriate to the local landscape character.</p> <p>Enhancement Policy H6 Moorings, the</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Cambridge Green Belt and improve a major approach into Cambridge. The policy requires a sensitive design. One issue that has been raised in previous assessments is the relationship of 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. The policy makes it clear that the development must integrate effectively with the wider area and outline design codes for each phase. A Countryside Enhancement Strategy will also be included with the development</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the sites are within the village framework. SP/6 creates an opportunity for continued invigoration of the village centre through the redevelopment or reuse of redundant buildings and brownfield sites</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H4) as the site lies in the countryside, normally an area of development constraint. However, the policy will allow the estate to develop as a model of sustainable living. The policy will also limit development to the current footprint of the area which will ensure minimal impact on the character of the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H7) on maintaining density appropriate to local character, which should include landscape character</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H10) on landscape character because the policy allows for housing development in rural areas.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H14) on landscape character. It is not clear how the ‘defining characteristics’ of the local area are to be established or defined, and on what evidence judgements this is to be based.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H15) with the requirement for developments to have no significant harm on the character of the local area which would include consideration of impacts on townscape.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H16) with the requirement for</p>	<p>policy could require a Landscape Strategy to be set out as part of the proposals.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: Policy H14 in its supporting text could refer to considerations of Landscape Character Assessments and Biodiversity Action Plans.</p> <p>Enhancement measure: Policy H22 could make it clear either within the policy or supporting text that appropriate design would include design which respects local landscape character.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>developments to be sensitive to character and appearance of the locality would should inherently include considerations of local landscape character.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H17) as it would depend on specific proposals.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) through prevention of site allocation in identified green separation.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) through requirements for sites not to have unacceptable adverse impacts on the countryside and landscape character, or village character or impacts on heritage or biodiversity interests (which contribute to landscape character).</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H22) through requirement for amenity buildings to be an appropriate design for the location, and this should inherently include considerations of the surrounding landscape character.</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Uncertain and beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. Cropmarks indicate the location of probably late prehistoric or Roman settlement in the area. But beneficial impacts on built heritage are likely as the development will need to find uses for the Listed Buildings at the Hauxton Mill complex and this will keep heritage assets in use.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H3) as the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential. Cropmarks indicate the location of probably late prehistoric or Roman settlement in the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy will limit development to the current footprint of the area which will ensure minimal impact on the character of the area.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H6 Moorings) on the known archaeology of the site. The policy requires full archaeological assessment</p>	<p>Mitigation measure (Policy H2 and H3): Environmental Impact Assessment should include assessment of the potential impact of development on archaeology and appropriate mitigation strategies included to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record or in situ as appropriate.</p> <p>Enhancement: Policy H6 Moorings should require archaeological assessment as part of the proposals, rather than merely prior to development.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: Policy H14 could contain a requirement of no significant harm, (similar to Policy H15) to the historic environment and heritage assets.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: Policy H17 could refer</p>	<p>It is considered that policies elsewhere in the Local Plan on heritage assets are sufficient to address these suggested mitigation measures.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>prior to development.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H14) on heritage assets. It is not clear how the 'defining characteristics' of the local area are to be defined, and on what evidence judgements on this are to be based.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H15) as the policy require no significant harm considering adverse impacts on the setting of a Listed Building, or the character of a Conservation Area, or other heritage asset thereby protecting them but does not directly promote enhancements</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H16) use and adaptation and any associated extensions are sensitive to the character and appearance of the building and locality which should include heritage assets, the magnitude of the benefit is dependent upon the sensitivities and importance of the proposed locations which are not yet known</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H17) as this policy prevents impacts on the locality from changes to the building's appearance or use but does not protect the building itself, which could be historic or iconic, from changes/use which may harm its significance.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) through prevention of site allocation in identified green separation.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) through requirements for sites not to have unacceptable adverse impacts on heritage.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H22) through requirement for amenity buildings to be an appropriate design for the location, and this should inherently include considerations of the surrounding historic character or settings of historic assets.</p>	<p>to no significant harm to the character of the building.</p> <p>Enhancement measure: Policy H22 could make it clear either within the policy or supporting text that appropriate design would include design which respects local landscape character.</p>	
9. Places	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies which require high quality design.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the development</p>	<p>Enhancement measure (Policy H2) recognition could be given in the supporting text of the relationship between the site and existing housing around St</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>should secure a reduced visual impact on the openness of the Cambridge Green Belt and improve a major approach into Cambridge. The policy requires a sensitive design. One issue that has been raised in previous assessments is the relationship of 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. The policy makes it clear that the development must integrate effectively with the wider area and outline design codes for each phase. A Countryside Enhancement Strategy will also be included with the development</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the policy makes it clear that the development must integrate effectively with the wider area and outline design codes for each phase. A Countryside Enhancement Strategy will also be included with the development.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy will limit development to the current footprint of the area which will ensure minimal impact on the character of the area. The current site is somewhat untidy in nature and the development will help address this.</p> <p>Development and design principles are outlined in the Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate SPD.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H14) encourages high quality design which respects sense of place and local character.</p>	<p>Edmund’s Church</p>	
<p>10. Climate mitig.</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the site will help to reduce the need to travel and maximise the use of sustainable transport modes so as to achieve a specified modal share of trip by car. If this results in reduced car use this will be positive.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy requires development to meet the highest standards of BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes and this will include the provision of low</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	carbon energy and energy efficient buildings.		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as surface water drainage will be managed through a sustainable drainage system which will prevent high run off rates and potential flood issues. All flood mitigation measures will make allowance for forecast effects of climate change and will take into account effects on the wider catchment.</p>		
12. Health	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H/2) as the proposal will be linked to improved countryside access to provide for informal recreation.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the proposal will be linked to improved countryside access to provide for informal recreation.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H4) as the policy requires development to meet the highest standards of BREEAM and Code for Sustainable Homes and this will include the design of buildings that promote health and well-being.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H5) as preventing development in this location will prevent further properties being developed in an area that cannot safely access services and facilities in the centre of the village.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H8) on improving health inequalities by the provision of specialist accommodation for the elderly (with or without care).</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H19) on health through the provision of adequate and secure residential opportunities for gypsies and</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>travellers, which would also help to enhance longer term access to local services within the nearby settled communities and greater continuity of healthcare, Impact is considered minor as it relates to a gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople community rather than the District's community as a whole.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) on health by locating gypsy and traveller site close to major development sites and new communities which will be able to provide adequate health services. Impact is considered minor as it relates to a gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople community rather than the District's community as a whole.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) on health of gypsy and traveller populations by the location of sites adjacent to existing settled communities with appropriate services and facilities. The policy also requires that sites would not lead to unacceptable adverse or detrimental impact on the health, safety and living conditions of its residents. Impact is considered minor as it relates to a gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople community rather than the District's general community as a whole.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H22). As the policy protects residents on gypsy and traveller sites from any unacceptable adverse or detrimental impact on the health and living conditions of the residents of the site or on neighbouring uses, including as a result of excessive noise, dust, fumes, lighting, traffic generation or activity. Impact is considered to be significant as the policy protects the gypsy and traveller and travelling showpeople community as well as the general community as a whole.</p>		
13. Crime	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) because provides for housing allocation sites to be developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H16 and H17) from increased occupation, with H10 of redundant buildings, and from H17 potentially through increased use during normal working hours</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>reducing opportunities for crime and also both with the potential to reduce the fear of crime.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H18) could reduce crime where previously unoccupied agricultural or forestry sites are occupied.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) by locating gypsy and traveller communities close to settlements where services and facilities are shared with settled communities, enhancing social inclusion and opportunities to build increased trust within these communities.</p>		
<p>14. Open space</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2 and H3) as the site will provide enhanced open space to include enhanced nature conservation value and will enable quiet enjoyment of the natural environment. Policy H2 will create riverside informal space linking between the proposed Trumpington Meadows Country Park and Hauxton Village</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H19) this element of the policy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H22) through the provision of play space within gypsy and traveller sites.</p>		
<p>15. Housing</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) provides for housing allocation sites to be developed in accordance with Local Plan policies.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site could provide a sustainable housing led urban extension of Cambridge and will help to meet the high level of housing need in the District. Affordable housing will be included on the site as will housing for all sectors of society including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the site will provide housing within Papworth Everard Village Centre which will help to reinvigorate the centre.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policies H5) as the only allows changes to existing properties which will have some benefits to occupants.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H6 Moorings) because this allocates</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>residential moorings to accommodate the assessed needs for houseboats and to alleviate pressure on areas within Cambridge.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies H7, H8, H9, H10 and H11) on housing through mixed tenures, specialist accommodation for the elderly, Lifetime Homes Standard and affordable homes, meeting identified housing needs in rural areas, minimum space for new homes will ensure all have decent homes.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H12 and H13) on decent homes with opportunity to extend or replace existing older dwellings which are no longer appropriate for modern living requirements.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H14) as it will increase the demand for high quality housing demonstrated by the Council's Economic Development Strategy.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies H15 and H16) because they will increase housing stock availability.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H18) could supply housing to local workers where there is an identified need for business purposes which may not be either affordable or available in the local area otherwise.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H19) with meeting the identified district need for Need for Gypsy and Traveller Pitches by helping to reduce disadvantages by lack of provision and the additional text to the policy ensure the protection of sites already granted permission, thereby protecting the homes of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople and providing them with longer term security of housing. The policy ensures the protection of sites already granted permission, thereby protecting the homes of gypsies and travellers and travelling showpeople and providing them with longer term security of housing.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policies H21 and H22) by contributing to provision of decent homes by ensuring that sites do not lead to detrimental impacts on health safety and living conditions of</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	residents.		
16. Inequalities	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2 and H3) as the sites will provide housing for all sectors of society including those with disabilities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H6 Moorings) as the policy requires that development maintains the access to the current towpath / footpath to ensure its continuity. It is possible that access to the river from Fen Road would be improved.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policies H8 and H9) on reducing inequalities as mixed housing developments, with some affordable, and 1 in 20 market homes to meet Lifetime Homes Standard are promoted.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H10) as this policy can be used to deliver affordable housing in rural villages thereby allowing young people to remain in the local area</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H13) due to the increased opportunities for self-build.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H18) could increase sense of rural isolation for workers on previously unoccupied and isolated rural sites, however this is inevitable with some types of agriculture and forestry holdings and cannot be mitigated</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H19) on reducing inequalities through the provision of residential accommodation for gypsies and travellers, as provision has been identified as lacking</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) through seeking gypsy and traveller sites as part of large scale new communities and significant development sites</p>		
17. Services	<p>Beneficial impacts (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) as it requires developments at all housing site allocations to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site will provide community facilities in an area that is deficient.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the policy makes it clear that the development should provide a good mix of housing, community uses and employment. There has been a significant amount of residential development in Papworth Everard in recent years and this site will help to provide much needed community facilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H6 Moorings) because this allocates residential moorings accessible to Chesterton, with cycling and public transport access to the rest of Cambridge.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H5) as preventing development in this location will prevent further properties being developed in an area that is cut off from the rest of Linton and its services and facilities.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H7) on access to services as housing is provided in higher densities closer to settlements with more services (Cambridge, new settlement and rural village centres).</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H19) this element of the policy secures access to services on existing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) by locating gypsy and traveller sites close to existing services and facilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) by ensuring that sites for gypsies and travellers can ensure that the needs of residents of can be met by existing services and facilities.</p>		
<p>18. Community</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the policy makes it clear that the development should be well related to and respect the character of Papworth Everard Village Centre and should provide a good mix of housing, community uses and employment. This will be positive for the wellbeing of the community and individuals.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H9) provision of off-site affordable homes must contribute to the creation of mixed and balanced communities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H10) by allowing affordable homes in</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>rural areas enabling young people to remain in rural areas</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H19) this element of the policy secures access to services on existing Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites and this security and acknowledgement as an important and longer term and legitimate part of the local community may enable residents on these sites to engage in community activities alongside the settled communities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) with location of gypsy and traveller sites close to settled communities could encourage opportunities for involvement in local community activities.</p>		
19. Economy	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as there has been a significant amount of residential development in Papworth Everard in recent years and this site will help rebalance that towards employment</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H16) on provision of employment land by requiring that prior to allowing change of use to residential any redundant or disused buildings, which would include those previously used for agricultural and forestry, are realistically marketed as employment development opportunities for 12 months, in order to demonstrate that there is no demand for employment use</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H17) could help enhance competitiveness of businesses through creating a more flexible workforce and supporting small start-up businesses.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H18) opportunities to locate staff on isolated rural locations particularly where livestock are located can have a significant positive impact on the viability of farming enterprises</p>		
20. Work	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site would form an urban extension to Cambridge and would have good access to a wide variety of employment opportunities and will also provide B1 employment uses and would also be close to other employment opportunities in Cambridge.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H3) as the site would form an urban extension to Cambridge and would have good access to a wide variety of employment opportunities and there has been a significant amount of residential development in Papworth Everard in recent years and this site will help rebalance that towards employment</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H6 Moorings) because this allocates residential moorings accessible to Chesterton in Cambridge.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H17) by supporting people working from home, supports small start-up businesses and the self-employed home thereby creating more opportunities for access to potentially satisfying work.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H18) opportunities to locate staff on isolated rural locations particularly where livestock are located can have a significant positive impact on the viability of farms and therefore the local rural economy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) may enable access to work opportunities through the location of pitch sites on the edge of large developments and within new communities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) may enable access to opportunities to work within the district where Travelling Showpeople sites are provided to accommodate work and residential uses.</p>		
21. Investment	<p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) as it requires developments at all housing site allocations to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H17) could result from people being able to work from home who cannot easily access other workplaces, thereby allowing them to enter and bring skills to the economy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) through investment in foot, cycle and public transport infrastructure on large development and in new communities.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
22. Travel	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H2) as the site will provide high quality bus services and cycle links to Cambridge along the A10 corridor (including long term financial support if necessary) and walking and cycling links to Trumpington Meadows, the Trumpington Park and Ride and the village of Hauxton.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H3) as it will aim to replace healthcare jobs, thus reducing out commuting from the village.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy H4) the former LSA estate is not one of the most sustainable locations within the district. However, existing public transport from Fen Drayton provides some access to services and facilities located in Cambridge, St Ives and Bar Hill (including an hourly service to Cambridge). The Guided Busway will provide a frequent public transport service between Huntingdon and Cambridge. However, the nearest stop is approximately 1.5 km from the closest existing residents within the policy area. Measures to restrict car use, such as restrictions on parking or the number of trips, would not be reasonable in this location. However, the SPD sets out how measures such as car clubs should be used to encourage modal switch.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H7) on reducing need to travel by requiring higher housing densities in settlements with access to services.</p> <p>Potential minor negative impact (Policy H14) on reducing need to travel because of permitting dwellings in the countryside which are potentially isolated from services and facilities. The cumulative impact of this is uncertain as it is not known how many of these types of developments would be permitted</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H17) will help reduce the need to travel by car for work by working from home.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H18) as location of staff on site will reduce the need to travel by car, to work, but in very isolated locations this reduction could be balanced to by the need to travel to access services and facilities.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) for reducing the need to travel by car by locating gypsy and traveller provision at new communities and large developments, thereby near to services and facilities, coupled with requirements for sites to be providing safe access to the major development on foot, cycle and public transport, and the requirements for location to be sustainable</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H21) for reducing the need to travel by car by ensuring unallocated sites for gypsies and travellers are located near sustainably with access to services on foot, cycle and public transport</p>		
23. Trans. Infr.	<p>Significant beneficial impacts (Policy H1 Housing Allocation Sites) as it requires developments at all housing site allocations to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H20) by investment in foot, cycle and public transport infrastructure on large development and in new communities.</p>		

6.4 Housing Allocations at Villages

This appraisal table shows the assessment of the individual housing allocation sites, with the further commentary table below.

6.5 Elements assessed

<p>H1:a Sawston, Dales Manor Business Park</p> <p>H1:b Sawston, land north of Babraham Road</p> <p>H1:c Sawston, land south of Babraham Road</p> <p>H1:d Histon and Impington, land north of Impington Lane</p> <p>H1:e Melbourn, land off New Road and rear of Victoria Way</p> <p>H1:f Gamlingay, Green End Industrial Estate</p> <p>H1:g Willingham, land east of Rockmill End</p> <p>H1:h Land at Bennell Ffarm, Comberton (in Toft Parish)</p>

6.6 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	H1:a	H1:b	H1:c	H1:d	H1:e	H1:f	H1:g	H1:h
1. Land / soil	+++	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
2. Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. Pollution	+	~	~	+	~	+	~	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5. Habitats	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~
6. Green spaces	+	+	+	+	+	~	+	~
7. Landscape and Townscape	+	+	~	-/~	+	~	~	~
8. Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
9. Places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
10. Climate mitig.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
11. Climate adapt.	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~
12. Health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+
13. Crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

SA Obj	H1:a	H1:b	H1:c	H1:d	H1:e	H1:f	H1:g	H1:h
space								
15. Housing	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. Services	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~
18. Community	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~
20. Work	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~
21. Investment	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
22. Travel	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~
23. Trans. Infr.	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~

6.7 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	Significant beneficial impact (Policy H:1 a) because the site is previously developed, on the site of the Eternit Marley Tiles, it has been mostly vacant and redundant since 2008 and is therefore currently underused and will contribute to efficient use of land and the protection of green field land. Part of the site occupied by a concrete batching plant. However part of site will result in the loss of agricultural land.		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Minor negative impact (Policy H1:b) because it will lead to the loss of 3.64 Ha of Grade 2 agricultural land. The allocation will not use any previously developed land. The Local Plan proposes the release of the site from green belt. Site not within an area designated in the Minerals and Waste LDF. Impact is minor as the site is relatively small.</p> <p>Minor negative impact (Policy H1:c) as the site as development would lead to the loss of agricultural land. It does not use previously development land, but also will not lead to the sterilisation of any mineral reserves.</p> <p>Minor negative (Policy H1:d) as development would lead to the loss of agricultural land, but there would also be a minor beneficial impact as there is the possibility of land contamination which would be remediated as part of the development.</p> <p>Negative impacts (Policy H1:e) as development will result in the loss of agricultural land.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy H1:f) as the site is previously developed land.</p> <p>Minor negative impacts (Policy H1:g) as this will result in the loss of agricultural land.</p>		
2. Waste			
3. Pollution	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy H1:a) as the site is currently previously developed any development for housing would require land remediation. The proposals would enable the replacement of existing uses which create noise, odour and dust with residential use.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:b and H1:c) as the sites are not contaminated land. Development is unlikely to lead to any water quality issues which cannot be mitigated. Development unlikely to lead to poor air quality and it lies in an area where air quality acceptable. The site is adjacent to an old railway line which may have contaminated land. So there is the potential for minor benefits</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>through remediation of minor contamination. Development is unlikely to affect water quality. The site within Groundwater Source Protection Zone 3 which does not rule out development but may influence land use or require pollution control measures.</p> <p>Assumptions for a neutral water quality impact are that appropriate standards and pollution control measures will be achieved through the development process and will mitigate any impact on groundwater.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy H1:f) as the site is previously developed land which will be remediated by development. This site has a history of noisy activities related to industrial / commercial uses. Residential development would have a positive impact and would result in significant improvements in the local noise climate and the living environment of existing residential premises, Development would remove existing use that creates nuisance.</p>		
<p>4. Prot. Sites</p>			
<p>5. Habitats</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy H1:a) because the site has currently low biodiversity value, but there are opportunities for enhancements to woodland and grassland including to provide habitat corridors. These will be delivered under the requirements imposed by Policy NH/3 Biodiversity.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy H1:b and H1:c) sites are of limited biodiversity interest, and the greatest impact likely to be from the general loss of farmland habitat. There are likely to be some minor positive impacts through the enhancement of boundary hedgerows through the application of Policy NH/3 Biodiversity.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:e) as the policy requires a landscape buffer along the south eastern edge of the site where it adjoins open countryside.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
6. Green spaces	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policies H1:a to H1:d) as these policies require the provision of green landscape buffers.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:e) as the policy requires a landscape buffer along the south eastern edge of the site where the it adjoins open countryside.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:g) as the policy requires a landscape buffer along the edge of the site where the it adjoins open countryside.</p>		
7. Landscape and Townscape	<p>Minor positive impact (Policy H1:a) has the potential for landscape impacts but the policy provides for the creation of a landscape buffer to mitigate its visual intrusiveness. Development is requires to relate to local landscape character. The site is occupied by a variety of commercial buildings and open storage areas and redevelopment for residential could improve the harsh village edge in this location. No adverse townscape impacts are likely.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:b) has the potential for landscape impacts on the surrounding farmland countryside to the east as a result of built development, but the policy provides for the creation of a landscape buffer to mitigate its visual intrusiveness. This mitigation also has the potential to have a positive impact upon the landscape setting of Sawston through the provision of a generous provision of land to ensure a soft green edge to the east.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:c) has the potential for landscape impacts on the surrounding farmland countryside to the east as a result of built development, but the policy provides for the creation of a landscape buffer to mitigate this and so the residual impacts will be minimised as a result.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:d) potential for adverse impacts on the surrounding landscape, but the policy requires a significant landscape buffer to be provided where the site adjoins or could be viewed from open countryside.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:e) as the policy requires a</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>landscape buffer along the south eastern edge of the site where the it adjoins open countryside, thereby creating a soft green edge to the development and edge of Melbourn.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:f) potential for adverse impacts on the surrounding landscape, but the policy requires a significant landscape buffer to be provided where the site adjoins or could be viewed from open countryside.</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Uncertain impacts (Policy H1:b) a non-statutory archaeological site, a Bronze Age barrow is known to the south east and enclosures of probable late prehistoric or Roman date are known to the south west. Local Plan policies would ensure appropriate surveys and that mitigation was implemented.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:d) potential for adverse impacts on nearby Conservation Areas and Listed Building, however, the policy specifically requires design to mitigate for these impacts.</p>		
9. Places			
10. Climate mitig.			
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Neutral impacts (Policy H1:a – H1:h) the sites are in Flood Zone 1 and there are no drainage issues that cannot be appropriately addressed.</p>		
12. Health	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy H1:a and H1:b) as these development are over 200 houses and will be required to provide sports and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H1:f) as the mixed use allocation provide the opportunity to address current noise issues from the current use as industrial estate on the surrounding residential areas.</p>		
13. Crime	<p>Neutral impacts (Policies H1:a to H1:h) as all developments will be required to implement good design which should include designing out crime.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
14. Open space	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policies H1:a to H1:g) as these developments will be required to contribute to open space either to provide further open spaces or enhance existing ones where land for open space is limited.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H1:h) as the development is required to accommodate a full sized football pitch with changing facilities.</p>		
15. Housing	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policies H1:a to H1:g) because housing allocations are being made at these sites. These will be subject to the other strategic housing policies within the plan meaning that affordable homes will be provided.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:h) as the policy specifies that development must provide affordable housing to meet the needs of Toft and Comberton villages, which will enable delivery of affordable homes in a rural centre that would not normally be able to deliver them.</p>		
16. Inequalities			
17. Services	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policy H1:a) as an allocation for development of 200 houses the community needs will be established through detailed assessments as required by Policy SC/3 Meeting Community Needs. The site is located just over 1km from Sawston, which is one of the best served villages in the district. The medical practice and pharmacy in Sawston has spare capacity.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H1:b) considering that Policy H:x requires developments at all housing site allocations to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements, including schools. The site also adjoins site Hx:3 which would contribute to or allocate land for the expansion of Icknield Primary School. The site is located close to Sawston which is one of the best served villages</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>in the district.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:c) the site is located some distance from the local centre of Sawston, but access to the good range of local services and facilities provided there is nonetheless reasonable by public transport. The additional housing could lead to additional pressure on local facilities including education, however the policy requires that development contributes to local schools to enable then to supply increased provision, or to provide land to expand Ickniel Primary School. Therefore the development is likely to have a neutral impact on school capacity and therefore contribute positively to this objective. As an allocation for development of 200 houses the community needs will be established through detailed assessments as required by Policy SC/3 Meeting Community Needs. The policy also requires the development comes forward as a single proposal thereby helping to secure the necessary infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H/1 d) is located in a Rural Centre, around 500m from the village centre.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 e) is 800m from the centre of a Minor Rural Centre. as the site has good access to local services by walking although public transport from the site is infrequent.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 f) is located centrally in a Minor Rural Centre.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 g) is located around 800m from the centre of a Minor Rural Centre.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 h) as the site is located around 600m from the village centre of a proposed Minor Rural Centre.</p>		
18. Community			
19. Economy	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:a) on the economy as the policy reallocates employment land as light industrial and office use with a higher employment potential.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:f) as the site allocated as mixed use with light industrial and/or offices estate, 25% of land area is to be retained as employment.</p>		
<p>20. Work</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:a) on employment opportunities, as although there will be a loss of existing employment land, much of site has been vacant since 2008, or occupied by low intensity uses. This impact is mitigated by inclusion of light industrial and office use with a higher employment potential. It is also on the southern fringe of Cambridge would provide further employment opportunities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:b) because the site is allocated as mixed use with the potential to deliver light industrial and/or office employment opportunities close to residential areas. It is also on the southern fringe of Cambridge would provide further employment opportunities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:c) because of its proximity to H1:a and H1:c which will provide employment opportunities as well as being on the southern fringe of Cambridge would provide further employment opportunities</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H/1 d) is close to large employment areas in Histon and Impington, and Cambridge.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H/1 e) has access to Melbourn Science Park.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 f) because the site is allocated as mixed use with the potential to deliver light industrial and/or office employment opportunities close to residential areas. However, larger employment areas are further away from the village.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 g) two larger employment areas are relatively near to the village.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 h) the nearest major employment areas are in Cambridge.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policies H1:g and H1:h) as the sites are</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	located close to work opportunities. However, for H1:h work opportunities in Cambridge would be likely to rely on use of the private car.		
21. Investment	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policies H1:a to H1:g) as developments at all housing site allocations are required by Policy H1 to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements.</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy H1:h) as the policy provides for car parking for the local Comberton Village college.</p>		
22. Travel	<p>Neutral impact (Policy H1:a-c) as the sites are some distance (1000m) to a local centre, but access to local services is nonetheless reasonable by cycling and there is frequent public transport although bus stops are at 6-800m distance. As a development of 200 houses the community needs will be established through detailed assessments as required by Policy SC/3 Meeting Community Needs. This will reduce the need to travel to access services. Policy H1:c specifically requires cycle and pedestrian links into Sawston.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:d) as the site has good access to local services by public transport, although the frequency of service is low. It has a very good journey time to a rural centre by cycling and good access to Cambridge by Public transport.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy H/1 e) is relatively close to a bus stop, but there is only an hourly service. It proximity to Royston provides accessibility by cycling and public transport, although it is some distance from Cambridge.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy H/1 f) is relatively close to a bus stop, but there is a less than hourly service. For cycling it is relatively close to Sandy and Potton, but a long distance from Cambridge.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:g) site is located within reasonable distance to public transport although the frequency of service is only hourly, and jjourney time is over 30 minutes. The closest Rural Centre is currently Histon and Impington but it will also</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>be located near Northstowe.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy H1:h) although the site is not close to a bus stop, an hourly bus service runs from Comberton to Cambridge although this only runs hourly from 9:30am. It is also within cycling distance of Comberton Village, therefore work opportunities in Cambridge would be likely to rely on use of the private car.</p>		
<p>23. Trans. Infr.</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (Policies H:1a to H1:g) as Policy H:1 requires all developments to make financial contributions to necessary infrastructure requirements. All sites are capable of being safely accessed, with appropriate mitigation where necessary. Policies H1:a, H1:b and H1:c require contributions to mitigate the impact of development as a whole on the eastern side of Sawston.</p>		

7 Chapter 8: Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

Please Note: For this chapter the appraisal table and the detailed commentary table refer to the previous policy numbers in bold in brackets where there have been changes. This will be updated for the consultation version of the SA report.

7.1 Policies assessed

Policy E/1: New Employment Provision near Cambridge – Cambridge Science Park

Policy E/2: Fulbourn Road East (Fulbourn)

Policy E/2: Allocations for Class B1 Employment Uses

Policy E/3: Allocations for Class B1, B2 and B8 Employment Uses

Policy E/5: Papworth Hospital

Policy E/6: Imperial War Museum at Duxford

Policy E/7: Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals

Policy E/8: Mixed-use development in Histon & Impington Station area

Policy E/9: Promotion of Clusters

Policy E/10 Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas

Policy E/11: Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres

Policy E/12: New Employment Development in Villages

Policy E/13: New Employment Development on the Edge of Villages

Policy E/14: Loss of Employment Land to Non Employment Uses

Policy E/15: Established Employment Areas in the Countryside

Policy E/16: Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside

Policy E/17: Conversion or Replacement of Rural Buildings for Employment

Policy E/18: Farm Diversification

Policy E/19: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions

Policy E/20: Tourist Accommodation

Policy E/21: Retail Hierarchy

Policy E/22: Applications for New Retail Development
 Policy E/23: Retailing in the Countryside

7.2 Appraisal table

SA Obj	E/1	E2	E/3	E/4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E/9	E/10	E/11	E/12	E/13	E/14	E/15	E/16	E/17	E/18	E/19	E/20	E/21	E/22	E/23
1. Land / soil	++ +	~	++ +	++ +	++ +	~	++ +	++ +	~	~	+++	+	+	~	+++	+++	+	+++	+	+	~	~	~
2. Waste	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. Pollution	?		~	~	~	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
4. Prot. Sites	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
5. Habitats	~	~	~	~	~	~	++ +	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
6. Green spaces	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++ +	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Landscap e	++ +	~	-	~	+	~	?	+	~	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	+++	?	+	~	~	~	~
8. Heritage	~	~	~	~	?	+	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	?	~	~	~	~	~
9. Places	++ +	~	-	~	+	~	+	+	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	+	?	+	~	+	~	~
10. Climate	~	~	~	~	+	~	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

SA Obj	E/1	E2	E/3	E/4	E5	E 6	E7	E8	E/ 9	E/1 0	E/1 1	E/1 2	E/1 3	E/1 4	E/1 5	E/1 6	E/1 7	E/1 8	E/1 9	E/2 0	E/2 1	E2 2	E/2 3	
mitig.																								
11. Climate adapt.	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
12. Health	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
13. Crime	~		~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
15. Housing	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~
17. Services	~	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	~
18. Community	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	++ +	++ +	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+++	+	~
20. Work	++ +	++ +	+	+	+	~	+	++ +	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~

SA Obj	E/1	E2	E/3	E/4	E5	E6	E7	E8	E/9	E/10	E/11	E/12	E/13	E/14	E/15	E/16	E/17	E/18	E/19	E/20	E/21	E/22	E/23
21. Investment	++ +	+	~	~	~	+	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~
22. Travel	++ +	++ +	+	+	+	~	?	++ +	~	~	+	+	+	+	?	+++	+++	?	+++	?	+	+	+
23. Trans. Infr.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

7.3 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as the site provides an opportunity to deliver employment provision on previously developed land. Some of the early phases were built at low densities and are forty years old, and there is scope for intensification or even redevelopment.</p> <p>Neutral effect (E2) as although this site is within the current green belt the local plan proposes its removal as a result of the Cambridge Green Belt Review (2012) which suggests that the can be released without significant harm to the purposes of the green belt. Therefore the site is no longer a green belt site.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E3 and E4) as the sites are mainly residues of partially built out allocations. Allocating them in the Local Plan will enable their completion, making the best use of land. None of the sites are currently in agricultural use, apart from Longstanton but this is of low Grade 3 quality.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Significant beneficial impact (E8) because this policy area covers sites which are previously developed land.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the policy provides the opportunity to develop a brownfield site.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the policy provides the opportunity to develop what will be a brownfield site for further healthcare or employment use.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E11) on land as a policy which reserves employment land to uses that need to be in the area would minimise use of land and resources and warehousing and distribution require a large land area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E12) as the policy could support the use of previously developed land through promoting expansion of existing premises.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E13). The policy could lead to the development of greenfield land but it requires the availability of previously developed land / suitable existing buildings to be assessed before greenfield land is developed, thus minimising this possibility.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E15, E16) as the policy will enable established employment areas and existing businesses to make the best use of the land that they have available. Policy E16 ensures that existing buildings are re-used where possible.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E17, E19, E20). The policies could result in the use of greenfield land, however, the policy promotes the re-use of</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>buildings in an appropriate manner, thereby minimising this possibility.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E18) as the policy supports the reuse of existing buildings, making good use of existing farm resources, by supporting working farms.</p>		
2. Waste	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy E1) as parts of the site are in a waste consultation area. However, consultation procedures are in place to ensure that development does not interfere with future waste development.</p>		
3. Pollution	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy E1) as the site adjoins the A14 AQMA. However, the site offers the opportunity for increased accessibility by public transport due to the guided bus and the new railway station.</p> <p>Neutral effect (E8) as although there could be negative impacts on residential areas within the former Bishops Hardware Store site from traffic noise it is possible to mitigate this to acceptable levels</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as the site is adjacent to a railway line. However, the policy requires that investigation into noise pollution and vibration is investigated and attenuated as necessary. Land contamination must be investigated and remediated. The site is also in a Groundwater Protection Zone and appropriate measures will be needed to protect the environment. The site is not located within an area that experiences poor quality. However, residential development could lead to an increase in local traffic. It is anticipated that some traffic</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>generated by the development that will use local roads to enter and exit Cambridge which is an AQMA.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E6) on noise pollution as the policy requires any proposal that would lead to an increase in flying activity to provide information on potential noise pollution. Although noise mitigation measures aren't referred to in the policy requirements for mitigation measures will be covered by the application of Policy TI/5: Aviation-Related Development Proposals</p>		
4. Prot. Sites	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy E5) as Natural England has indicated that the development could lead to increased access to Papworth Wood SSSI which could be damaging. There is a footpath (Reference No.15) which runs through the SSSI. The entire site is in unfavourable declining condition and so any additional access pressure is likely to have adverse impacts</p>		
5. Habitats	<p>Beneficial impact (E8) because the significant wooded area known as 'The Copse' which contains TPO'd trees must be retained in any proposals</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the site is generally of low ecological sensitivity and developers will be required to undertake ecological surveys and monitoring prior to the commencement of construction and propose a Biodiversity Strategy for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity that establishes which areas will be protected and enhanced, and appropriate mitigation measures.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
6. Green spaces	<p>Significant beneficial impact (E8) because the wooded Local Green Space known as 'The Copse' (which contains TPO'd trees) must be retained in any proposals. Positive impact is localised.</p>		
7. Landscape	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as there would be potential benefits to landscape and townscape and creating good places, as much of the land near Chesterton sidings is currently of poor quality. Opportunities to improve the science park could also be used to enhance the quality of the site.</p> <p>Minor negative impact (Policy E/2) as development at Longstanton would have minor negative impacts on the landscape that could not be fully mitigated. It is relatively close to the village, and also now relatively close to the Northstowe site.</p> <p>Neutral impact (E2) because the site must be designed to mitigate impacts on surrounding landscape to avoid significant impacts on the green belt, including creation of appropriate landscape buffers.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (E8) because all proposals must respect local character of the village centre.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as the site is within Green Belt. However, the site provides the opportunity to remove buildings from the Western part of the site and the creation of a green wedge on the western part of the Ida Darwin site that will provide a compensatory enhancement to the openness of the Green Belt in this location and enhanced public access to the countryside. Residential development will be designed and</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Opportunities to improve the science park (Policy E/1) could also be used to enhance the quality of the site and this should be built into masterplans for the site.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: There should be consideration with regard to landscape buffers and screening in relation to the site at Longstanton (Policy E/2).</p> <p>Mitigation measure: Policy E18 should address other aspects of landscape character as well as scale.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>landscaped to minimise impact on the Green Belt.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SP/5) as the site is within the village framework.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/7, E13, E16) as the policies will promote development that is in keeping with villages in character and scale.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E15) as the policy will not allow development where there would be a negative impact on the countryside or landscape.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E17) as the policy ensures that proposals are for well-designed buildings that bring about environmental improvement and are in scale and character with their surroundings.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E18) as the policy addresses scale of the new development but not other aspects of landscape character as other policies do.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E19) as the policy ensures that development would be in scale with its location and would cause no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area.</p>		
<p>8. Heritage</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy E17) as the policy ensures that proposals are for well-designed buildings that enhance the design of the existing building. Specific heritage concerns are dealt with elsewhere in the Local Plan.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (E8) as the local landmark Victorian former station building and Railway Vue public house are to be retained in commercial use or be used as community asset, this should help</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policy E18 should address other aspects of character as well as scale.</p> <p>Mitigation measure (Policy E7 – SP/5): Environmental Impact Assessment should include assessment of the potential impact of development on archaeology and appropriate mitigation strategies included to ensure the preservation of archaeological remains by record or in situ as appropriate.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>secure their future. With careful design it should be possible to mitigate any impact on the historic environment. There is a non-statutory archaeological site, but it is unlikely that significant archaeological remains will survive in this area.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as the Fulbourn Hospital site is in a Conservation Area protecting the former asylum buildings. This area includes the important parkland setting. However, the supporting text to the policy is clear that any additional development will need to consider the historic pattern of development and the parkland development. The Ida Darwin site is also located immediately to the south of a Roman settlement considered to be of national importance and subject to statutory protection. However, the supporting text of the policy is clear that this will require appropriate investigation.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SP/5) as the site is a Conservation Area and could affect the setting of Papworth Hall and other buildings of local importance. However, the policy is very clear in the protection measures that it expects to be put in place</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E6) on heritage as the policy will enable the Duxford Air Museum (a centre of European Aviation History) to grow and develop in the future in a way that is complimentary to the character of the site.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E18) as the policy addresses scale of the new development but not other aspects of character as other policies do.</p>		
9. Places	Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as there	Enhancement measure: Opportunities to improve	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>would be potential benefits to landscape and townscape and creating good places, as much of the land near Chesterton sidings is currently of poor quality. Opportunities to improve the science park could also be used to enhance the quality of the site.</p> <p>Negative impact (Policy E3) as development at Longstanton would have minor negative impacts on the landscape that could not be fully mitigated. It is relatively close to the village, and also now relatively close to the Northstowe site.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/5) on places as inclusion of social spaces in employment areas makes them more pleasant places.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (E8) the policy's supporting text requires redevelopment to be an exemplar of design based on the highest sustainability design standards, to create a visually striking place in harmony with surrounding areas, which inherently means that it should respect local character whilst interpreting it's distinctiveness in a modern way.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the site provides the opportunity to remove buildings from the Western part of the site and the creation of a green wedge on the western part of the Ida Darwin site that will provide a compensatory enhancement to the openness of the Green Belt in this location and enhanced public access to the countryside.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SP/5) as the policy aims to preserve the buildings that make the site special and contribute to the setting of the village.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/7, E13, E16) as the policy will promote development that is in keeping</p>	<p>the science park (Policy E/1) could also be used to enhance the quality of the site and this should be built into masterplans for the site.</p> <p>Mitigation measure: There should be consideration with regard to landscape buffers and screening in relation to the site at Longstanton (Policy E/2).</p> <p>Mitigation measure: Policy E18 should address other aspects of character as well as scale.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>with villages in character and scale.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E17) as the policy ensures that proposals are for well-designed buildings that bring about environmental improvement and are in scale and character with their surroundings.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E18) as the as the policy addresses scale of the new development but not other aspects of character as other policies do.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E19) as the policy ensures that development would be in scale with its location and would cause no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E21) as ensuring the impact of significant retail development on viability and viability of existing centres is appropriately considered has positive benefits for creation of places which work well by ensuring facilities an appropriate scale for their location.</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Uncertain impacts (E8) for the former Bishops Hardware Store site as this has local flooding and drainage issues which will require mitigation measures</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as although the site is in one of the closer Rural Centres to Cambridge and offers the potential for sustainable travel by both bus and cycle, it is likely to still have a relatively high modal share for the private car unless journey times into the city by public transport can be reduced.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SP/5) as the policy will aim to replace healthcare jobs, thus reducing out</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	commuting from the village		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (E8) as the supporting text which states that redevelopment will be based on highest standards of sustainability</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as the site is in Flood Zone 1 but is known to have a high water table. However, this will need to be considered in the site specific Flood Risk Assessment.</p>		
12. Health	<p>Neutral effect (E8) as although there could be negative impacts on residential areas within the former Bishops Hardware Store site from traffic noise it is possible to mitigate this to acceptable levels.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the Papworth Hospital site will be redeveloped based on a sequential approach to finding replacement uses beginning with healthcare. If a suitable healthcare use has not been found after 2 years of marketing other uses will be considered.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/7) as it will support the delivery of healthcare services.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E3) as the policy makes it clear that the development should be well related to and respect the character of Papworth Everard Village Centre and should provide a good mix of housing, community uses and employment. This will be positive for the wellbeing of the community and individuals.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/10) on health as inclusion of social spaces in employment areas could provide wider benefits such as improved</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	social contact which contributes to health.		
13. Crime	Potential beneficial impacts (E8) as redevelopment will revitalise the area, removing derelict and underused buildings, and this could help to reduce the fear of crime. The policy requires redevelopment to be to a high design standard and this should include measures which design out crime.		
14. Open space	<p>Beneficial impact (E8) because the wooded Local Green Space known as 'The Copse' (which contains TPO'd trees) must be retained in any proposals.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the site will provide a green wedge on the western part of the Ida Darwin site that will provide enhanced public access to the countryside</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the site will provide enhanced open space to include enhanced nature conservation value and will enable quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.</p>		
15. Housing	<p>Beneficial impact (E8) as the policy area include the provision of residential development including work/live units</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E7-E5) as the site could provide a sustainable housing led urban extension of Cambridge and will help to meet the high level of housing need in the District. Affordable housing will be included on the site as will housing for all sectors of society including those with disabilities.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the site will provide for some residential development alongside development of mental healthcare facilities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (E8) as the policy area include the provision of residential development including work/live units</p>		
<p>16. Inequalities</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy E12, E13, E14, E16, E22) on inequalities as supporting rural employment and retail development may contribute to addressing rurality issues that areas of the District face in terms of access to employment.</p>		
<p>17. Services</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impacts (E8) the area proposed by E8 has good access to services within Histon and Impington, and further services can be accessed in Cambridge by public transport using the Guided Busway which has at least an hourly daytime service.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E7) although the scale of development would not provide opportunities for any significant new services and facilities other than open space to serve the development, the site has reasonable accessibility on foot to local services and facilities being around 15 minutes away.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the policy makes it clear that any scheme must maintain the vitality of Papworth Everard village including the housing and employment balance.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy E21) on services as the policy aims to support retail development in village centres.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E22) as ensuring the impact of significant retail development on vitality and viability of existing centres is appropriately considered has positive benefits for access to services and facilities.</p>		
18. Community	<p>Beneficial impacts (E8) as the policy suggests that the development should include community use, and additionally the suggests that the former station building and Railway Vue public house could be used for community facilities, although it does not require this.</p>		
19. Economy	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as reflecting the Employment Land Review, there are particular benefits to this location for supporting the continued success of the Cambridge area economy. Evidence suggests a shortage of office space, particularly focused on the northern fringe around Cambridge Science Park.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the Papworth Hospital site will be either redeveloped for healthcare or for other B1 business use. This is consistent of the policy to make the main focus of jobs growth in and around Cambridge and to maintain the employment balance in the village as the current hospital provides over 1000 jobs.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/6) as the possible will support a major tourism asset. Beneficial impact (Policy E3 and E4) as the completion of the sites could provide access to local jobs.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (E2) the site policy</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>proposes uses which respond to the needs identified within the Employment Land Review through the extension to the high tech industrial park (Peterhouse Technology Park), it therefore helps to meet the needs of business through allowing for growth of high tech industries. It is likely to have a neutral impact on the shopping hierarchy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (E8) as the policy area supports business development through allowing a range of commercial uses (classes B1, A1 and A3) and could help meet the needs of the local workforce through provision of a diversity of job opportunities, including by providing start-up premises which are currently lacking. The new uses should complement facilities already present in the village and maintain the vitality and viability of the village.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E9) as the policy will promote the industries that thrive in the District.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E10) on economy as shared social spaces support the vitality of existing business areas.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E11) on economy as continuing to restrict warehousing and distribution whilst being more flexible about office uses and manufacturing will help support the future economy of the area as the Cambridge sub regional economy matures and changes.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E12, E13, E/9, E17, E18, E19, E20, E/17) on economy as the policy will promote employment and retail development that can help to sustain the rural economy and help</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>support working farms.</p> <p>Potential for significant benefits (Policy E21) as the policy supports the expansion of viable rural businesses, particularly as the agricultural sector makes a significant contribution to the District's economy</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E15, E16) as the policy will help ensure that established employment areas and existing businesses can respond to changes in circumstance and ensure they make the most of the land resource available to them.</p>		
20. Work	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as reflecting the Employment Land Review, there are particular benefits to this location for supporting the continued success of the Cambridge area economy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E3 and E4) as the completion of the sites could provide access to local jobs.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E7) as the site is near to significant concentration of employment development on the east of Cambridge</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E5) as the Papworth Hospital site will be either redeveloped for healthcare or for other B1 business use. This will help to maintain employment in this area of the District and the policy makes it clear that any scheme must maintain the vitality of Papworth Everard village including the housing and employment balance.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (E2) the site proposes extension to the high tech business park, and is likely to lead to job creation on the edge of</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Cambridge in an accessible location</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (E8) because this policy proposes mixed use employment which will be developed comprehensively within the policy area, and ideally through a Masterplanning approach. The purpose of the allocation is to increase the ratio of employment to residential uses within Histon and Impington which has seen a significant decrease. It also proposes residential development including live/work units.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E9) on work as the policy will contribute to providing a range of employment including for start-ups and SME's. A particular need has been demonstrated for start-ups and low cost office and lab space.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E10) on work as shared social spaces help employment areas can help increase worker's satisfaction with their work environment.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E11) on work as continuing to restrict warehousing and distribution whilst being more flexible about office uses and manufacturing will help to ensure that a wide variety of highly skilled employment remains available.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/7, E13, E14, E17, E18, E19, E20, E21, E22) on supporting rural employment and retail services as the policy may contribute to addressing rurality issues that areas of the District face in terms of access to employment. Policy applications for new retail development also ensures that new ares (such as those proposed as part of Northstowe) will not</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>impact on the existing shopping hierarchy</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E15, E16) as the policy will help ensure that established employment areas and existing businesses can respond to changes in circumstance and continue to provide employment opportunities.</p>		
<p>21. Investment</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1 and E2) as reflecting the Employment Land Review, there are particular benefits to this location for supporting the continued success of the Cambridge area economy.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E6) as it will support continued success of the museum.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E8) as it will support investment in this part of Histon and Impington</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E9) on investment as promoting clusters of similar industries can help support provision for skilled employees. The policy will be kept under review in terms of the clusters it promotes and this should ensure that competition for land and higher rents do not drive certain sectors out of the area.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E10) on investment as it could support the vitality of existing business areas, thus having an indirect impact on investment.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E11) on investment as continuing to restrict warehousing and distribution whilst being more flexible about office uses and manufacturing ensures that services that support the high technology clusters can be accommodated.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy E12) on investment as there is a chance for clusters to develop on an appropriate scale in more rural areas thus having an indirect impact on investment.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E15) on investment as the policy will help ensure that established employment areas and existing businesses can respond to changes in circumstance and ensure they make the most of the land resource available to them thus investing in services.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E18) as the policy will help to ensure investment continues on working farms.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E19) as the policy will help to ensure that visitor attractions in rural areas can continue to invest in a responsible manner.</p>		
22. Travel	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E1) as the site provides an opportunity to deliver employment provision in a highly accessible location. The increased accessibility provided by the guided bus and the new railway station means that higher employment densities are suitable and capable of being achieved.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (E2) as the site adjoins the existing Peterhouse Technology Park, and is on the edge of Cambridge ensuring good access</p> <p>Significant beneficial impacts (E8) the area has exceptional transport and infrastructure links and will be served by the Guided Busway, which links the area with Cambridge. It will offer employment and residential uses which will also help reduce the need to travel. It also proposes residential</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Policies E/10, E18 and E20 should refer to the potential impact on traffic and should require an assessment of traffic impacts before development/redevelopment goes ahead.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>development including live/work units.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E7) as Fulbourn is currently served by the Citi1 bus service, which runs at a frequency of 3 buses per hour. This takes 45 mins to reach the city centre from the bus stop outside the hospital. Fulbourn has an off-road cycleway that runs to the edge of Cambridge. Fulbourn is one of the closer Rural Centres to Cambridge and offers the potential for sustainable travel by both bus and cycle, but is likely to still have a relatively high modal share for the private car unless journey times into the city by public transport can be reduced.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SP/5 and SP/6) as the policies will aim to replace healthcare jobs, thus reducing out commuting from the village.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/2 and E/3) as most of the sites are on the edge of better served group villages in terms of transport, however access to public transport in some cases is relatively poor.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/6) as restricting warehousing and distribution centres will limit development which could increase pressure on transport networks.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/7, E/9) as the policy may encourage people to work where they live. Employment uses in villages could attract workers who live in other areas thus increasing mileage. However, on balance, providing employment in villages will generally be positive as the alternative at the moment in many villages is out commuting</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>to Cambridge.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E13) as although sites will be less accessible than central sites the policy does state that sites should be easily accessed by foot or cycle. In addition, any policy that improves employment opportunities in rural areas should be positive for reducing mileage.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy E15, E18, E20) as the sites are located in rural areas and any change in their use could impact upon traffic and the issue of traffic is not addressed within the policy.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy E16, E17, E19) on travel. The policies could enable development in rural areas, potentially away from more sustainable transport opportunities. However, the policies will ensure that development will not have an adverse impact on traffic, thus minimising this risk and they also provide for sustainable travel options.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/16, E/17) on travel as delivering a hierarchy of centres supports sustainable travel objectives by ensuring large scale facilities are delivered in appropriately accessible locations where alternatives to the car are available. Both policies address the issue of scale.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy E/18) as the policy would restrict development in less accessible locations.</p>		

8 Chapter 9: Promoting Successful Communities

8.1 Policies assessed

Policy SC/1: Allocation for Open Space
Policy SC/2: Health Impact Assessment
Policy SC/3: Protection of Village Services and Facilities
Policy SC/4: Meeting Community Needs
Policy SC/5: Hospice Provision
Policy SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities
Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
Policy SC/8: Open Space Standards
Policy SC/9: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards
Policy SC/10: Lighting Proposals
Policy SC/11: Noise Pollution
Policy SC/12: Contaminated Land
Policy SC/13: Air Quality
Policy SC/14: Hazardous Installations
Policy SC/15: Odour and other fugitive emissions to air

8.2 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	SC/1	SC/2	SC/3	SC/4	SC/5	SC/6	SC/7	SC/8	SC/9	SC/10	SC/11	SC/12	SC/13	SC/14	SC/15
1. Land / soil	-	~	~	?	?	?	?	?	+	~	~	+	~	~	~
2. Waste	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
3. Pollution	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+
4. Prot. Sites	?	+	~	~	?	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	-	~
5. Habitats	?	+	~	~	?	~	+	~	+	+	~	~	+	-	~
6. Green spaces	~	+	~	~	~	~	+++	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
7. Landscape	?	+	+	~	?	~	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~
8. Heritage	?	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	~
9. Places	~	+	+	+	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~
10. Climate mitig.	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	~
11. Climate adapt.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~

SA Obj	SC/1	SC/2	SC/3	SC/4	SC/5	SC/6	SC/7	SC/8	SC/9	SC/10	SC/11	SC/12	SC/13	SC/14	SC/15
12. Health	+	+	~	+	+++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+++	+
13. Crime	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	+	+	~	+	~	~	+++	+++	~	+	+	~	~	~	~
15. Housing	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+	+	+	+
16. Inequalities	+	+	+	+	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
17. Services	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~
18. Community	+	~	+	+	~	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~
19. Economy	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
20. Work	~	~	+	+	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
21. Investment	~	~	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
22. Travel	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~

SA Obj	SC/1	SC/2	SC/3	SC/4	SC/5	SC/6	SC/7	SC/8	SC/9	SC/10	SC/11	SC/12	SC/13	SC/14	SC/15
23. Trans. Infr.	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~

8.3 Detailed assessment table

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Minor negative impact (Policy SC/1) as a number of the allocations will utilise agricultural land, but in the context of the plan area they are relatively small areas of land.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SC/4) on use of greenfield/ agricultural land as it is not yet known where these facilities will be provided</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy SC/5) because a site is not allocated by the local plan. However, the policy directs development towards sites within development frameworks, which are less likely to be green field sites or agricultural land, is also suggests that sites within the green belt will only be considered under exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SC/6 and Policy SC/7) on use of greenfield/ agricultural land as it is not yet known where these indoor community facilities will be provided</p> <p>Negative impact (Policy SC/8) as all the known allocations are on agricultural land</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on reducing the use of greenfield land, as this policy protects existing community orchards and allotments from loss through development</p> <p>Minor beneficial effect (Policy SC/12) as the policy provides for the use of contaminated land where this can be appropriately remediated for the proposed use, thereby enabling the use of previously developed land and contribute to reducing the need for the use of undeveloped land</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
2. Waste	Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on waste management and recycling as these can be covered as one of the determinants of health within HIA	Enhancement measure: Policy SC/1 include waste management and recycling as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA including for smaller developments	
3. Pollution	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on outdoor and indoor air quality, and reducing light pollution, noise, odour and vibration, which can impact on health through consideration in HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light pollution impacts as the policy aims to reduce light spill and glare. The supporting text also refers to intrinsically dark landscapes which should also mean upward light transmission also falls to be controlled by this policy</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on reducing noise pollution in the District</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on reducing the levels of land pollution, through ensuring that contaminated land issues are dealt with as part of any development</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on reducing air pollution and increasing air quality through requirements for development not to worsen air quality in declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs), or generate the need for declaration of a new AQMA. Additionally, the policy allows for refusal of proposals which would lead to unacceptable standards of air quality if developed</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/14) on reducing pollution through the careful siting of hazardous installations</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on air pollution through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air</p>	Enhancement measure: Policy SC/1 include indoor and outdoor air quality as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA including for smaller developments	
4. Prot. Sites	Potential minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on biodiversity sites and protected species through considerations of the health benefits of provision of access to nature within HIA	Enhancement measure: Policy SC/2 include biodiversity (access to biodiversity) as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA and screen in when	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Uncertain impacts likely (Policy SC/5) because although a site is not allocated by the local plan, the policy directs development towards sites within development frameworks, which are less likely to be protected sites; however they could still be used by protected species. Impacts on species would be dealt with by adherence to legislation at the planning application stage.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on CWS orchards through the encouragement of provision of orchards within open space provision which may mean existing orchards are retained within development design, through the application of other Local Plan policies and legislation.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on protected sites where these are also community orchards or informal recreation areas, as these open spaces could be protected from loss through development, and the supporting text suggests that development causing adverse impacts would be resisted. Application of the biodiversity policies of the plan will address the protection of orchards or informal recreation areas with high biodiversity value, thereby ensuring provision of resources with equivalent biodiversity value and the retention of high biodiversity value areas where there is an 'excess of provision'</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light pollution impacts, as the supporting text supports the consideration of nature conservation which would include impacts on protected species which can be negatively affected by light pollution such as many species of bats</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) through consideration of air quality, as poor air quality can impact sensitive habitats on protected sites. Impacts are likely to be minor and indirect, but the policy contributes to cumulative reductions in emissions to air.</p> <p>Potential negative impact (Policy SC/14) on protected sites or species as it is unclear whether the policy requires consideration of these, although if these were likely to be significant affected legislation would ensure these issues were addressed, so the</p>	<p>development sites are located adjacent to protected sites</p> <p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/13 could refer in the supporting text to considerations of impacts of hazardous installations on protected habitats and species, in particular with reference to their ability to adapt to climate change should other land be affected</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>impact is more likely to be neutral, but has been recorded as minor negative following a precautionary approach and the in consideration of the fact that there may also be beneficial impacts on reducing air pollution which will help protect sites with habitats or species which are sensitive to air pollution impacts</p>		
<p>5. Habitats</p>	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy SC/1) on protected sites and species as it is not yet known where some of these allocations for open space will go</p> <p>Potential minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on characteristic biodiversity through considerations of the health benefits of provision of access to nature within HIA</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (Policy SC/5) because a site for Hospice is not allocated by the local plan. However, the policy directs development towards sites within development frameworks, which are less likely to have high habitat value.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on biodiversity through the encouragement of provision of orchards within open space provision within or accessible to new large developments which is suggested within the supporting text to the policy</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on orchard habitats and characteristic species which can be found on orchards, allotments and informal recreation areas, as these open spaces could be protected from loss through development, and the supporting text suggests that development causing adverse impacts would be resisted. Application of the biodiversity policies of the plan will address the protection of orchards or informal recreation areas with high biodiversity value, thereby ensuring provision of resources with equivalent biodiversity value and the retention of high biodiversity value areas where there is an 'excess of provision'</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on characteristic species, which may be adversely affected by light pollution, such as song birds, by the policy intent to prevent and reduce light pollution impacts, as the supporting text supports the consideration of nature conservation</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/2 include biodiversity (access to biodiversity) as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA including for smaller developments</p> <p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/13 could refer in the supporting text to considerations of impacts of hazardous installations on characteristic habitats and species, in particular with reference to their ability to adapt to climate change should other land be affected</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on reducing air pollution which will benefit habitats or species which are sensitive to air pollution impacts</p> <p>Potential negative impact (Policy SC/14) on characteristic sites or species as it is unclear whether the policy requires consideration of these, although if these were likely to be significant affected legislation would ensure these issues were addressed</p>		
<p>6. Green spaces</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on green space provision through consideration in HIA</p> <p>Neutral impacts (SC/5 Hospice) as although an allocation is not made by the plan, development would be required to provide green space.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on public open space provision through requirements for outdoor play space, informal open space within or accessible to new large development</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on public open space provision through requirements for informal open space and orchards within or accessible to new large development</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/1 include access to green space as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA</p>	
<p>7. Landscape</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on landscape and townscape through consideration in HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on townscape (village) character through support for maintaining local services within villages</p> <p>Uncertain impacts (SC/5) as an allocation is not made by the plan.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SC/7) on landscape and townscape as it is not yet known where all these allocations will be, and formal recreation may not always be appropriate particularly in some rural countryside locations</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on landscape through the retention of community orchards as these can contribute positively to local distinctiveness and landscape character</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/10 supporting text could refer to the nationally recognised environmental zones, - Institute of Lighting Engineers' (ILE) environmental zone definitions (ILE, 2000). South Cambridgeshire is predominantly rural and many areas would be likely to fall within lighting zone E2, with the potential for some areas of intrinsically dark landscapes (E1) which may not be protected by statutory landscape designations.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>pollution impacts as the policy aims to reduce light spill and glare. The supporting text also refers to intrinsically dark landscapes which should also mean upward light transmission (sky glow) also falls to be controlled by this policy. Sensitive lighting can ensure that the character and townscapes, particularly historic ones is maintained</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on the tranquillity element of the experience of landscape through the policy's reduction of noise pollution, especially in the countryside and rural areas, but there can also be benefits to townscapes</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>Uncertain impacts (SC/5) as an allocation for hospice provision is not made by the plan.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy SC/7) on heritage as it is not yet known where all these open spaces will be, and certain types of formal recreation and associated infrastructure may not always be appropriate within the setting of Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on the amenity value of historic features since sensitive lighting can ensure that the character of historic area (Conservation Areas, the settings of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments) is maintained, without excessive modern lighting infrastructure</p> <p>Minor and indirect potential beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on heritage assets through reducing air pollution, high levels of which can cause damage to the historic fabric of buildings</p>		
9. Places	<p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on quality of places through requirements to consider design impacts on health through HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on quality of places through aiming to maintain existing service provision and preventing loss of key services for villages</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on quality of places through aiming to provide key services and facilities within new communities</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>thereby contributing to places which work well, provided these have to adhere to high quality design and respect local character</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policies SC/6, SC/7) on place making as open spaces can contribute to good placemaking, where these are well designed and sited</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on quality of places because retaining open spaces such as allotments and orchards can contribute to maintaining sense of place</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on quality of places because in some circumstances good quality lightings schemes can enhance the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on places through reducing noise pollution which will contribute to the amenity of places</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on energy use through consideration of energy efficiency and provision of natural lighting in HIA</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on climate change mitigation, since the measures taken to reduce light pollution can result in increased energy efficiency overall because unnecessary lighting is avoided</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on climate change mitigation through the measures required to be taken to reduce local air pollution, such as preparation of a Travel Plan for larger developments which would be likely to include more sustainable travel options, thereby assisting with reduction of greenhouse gases</p>		
11. Climate adapt.			
12. Health	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) on health of residents through delivery of new open space.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on health of residents through</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>application of Health Impact Assessments to larger developments</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on physical and mental health through provision of health facilities and sports facilities, and meeting places and childcare nurseries enabling important opportunities for social interactions</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/5) on physical health well being through its support for provision of hospice facilities.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/6) on physical and mental health through provision of space to accommodate indoor physical activities (for example yoga and short mat bowls) and meeting space for coffee mornings which can make an important contribution to both the mental and physical wellbeing of older people</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on physical and mental health through provision of play space and informal open space, which can include allotments and orchards facilities , which have the added benefit of opportunities to provide healthy food</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on physical and mental health through the setting of minimum levels of provision of play space and informal open space, including for sports, and separate minimum requirements for allotments and orchards which have the added benefit of opportunities to provide healthy food</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on health and well being through the protection of existing recreation spaces, and allotments and community orchards which will maintain benefits of opportunities to provide healthy, fresh food</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on health and well being where light pollution is reduced, especially in residential areas where light trespass into dwellings can cause sleep disturbance, and these potential negative impacts are recognised in the policy's supporting text</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on health through reducing noise pollution which can be a nuisance and have adverse health</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>implications</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on health through ensuring that remediation of contaminated land is appropriate for the proposed use, this will lead to the protection of human health</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on health through reducing air pollution and ensuring no local rises in air pollution thereby helping to avoid its adverse health implications. Minor and indirect beneficial impacts on health could arise through the mitigation measures required of developments such as the provision or promotion of other forms of transport such as walking and cycling through the Travel Plans required for larger developments</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/14) on reducing risks to human health through the careful siting of hazardous installations and considerations of the suitability of other developments in the vicinity of already consented hazardous installations</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on health and amenity through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air</p>		
13. Crime	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on reducing crime and changing perceptions of crime through application of Health Impact Assessments to larger developments</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on reducing crime and fear of crime through well designed lighting schemes, reducing light pollution requires lighting to be better directed to the task which can often improve the impression of safety of an area, or the impression of security for sites where PIR lighting is well directed</p>		
14. Open space	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) through delivery of new open space</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on improving open space provision through the consideration of access to public open space within HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on public open space provision through requirements for sports facilities</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on public open space</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/2 include access to open space as one of the determinants of health specified in the SPD on HIA</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>provision through requirements for outdoor play space, informal open space within or accessible to new large development</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on public open space provision through setting minimum levels of provision for outdoor space</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on the quality of public open spaces, through sensitive and adequate lighting provision</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on the quality of public open spaces, through ensuring that additional development does not have noise impacts on these open spaces, thereby maintaining their amenity value</p>		
<p>15. Housing</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents because this policy seeks to ensure that light trespass into residential properties is reduced or mitigated within lighting schemes</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through reducing noise pollution, and therefore nuisance</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through ensuring that housing developments only occur on land which can undergo suitable remediation</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through reducing local air pollution</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through ensuring that new hazardous installations are located separately from housing and that new housing development is not permitted</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>where it would create risks</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health or amenity of residents through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air</p>		
<p>16. Inequalities</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) on redressing inequalities in provision of open space as these allocation of extensions were made on the basis of assessments which identified shortfalls in levels of provision</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on health inequalities as HIA must consider the distribution of identified health effects within the population</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on continuing to address inequalities based on location by protecting existing services and facilities within villages</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on redressing inequalities through the requirements for developments to address the specific needs of different age groups, of people with disabilities, and faith groups and will be adaptable to population growth and demographic changes</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/6) on redressing inequalities in provision and access to indoor space through the requirements for developments to address the specific needs of different groups and activities</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on redressing inequalities in provision and access to informal open space through the requirements for all scales of developments to provide this</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on redressing inequalities in provision and access to open space through the requirements for all scales of developments to provide this, minimum standards for allotment provision can also help redress inequalities in wealth and support health by enabling communities to grow their own food and opportunities for what can be achieved as a relatively low cost</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>leisure opportunity</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on redressing inequalities in provision of open space as these allocation of extensions were made on the basis of assessments which identified shortfalls in levels of provision</p>		
<p>17. Services</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) on access to services through the allocation of recreation areas, which will be targeted to those areas which have been identified as having current deficiencies</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) as issue would be addressed by HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on maintaining access to services and facilities as development which would result in loss of these within villages will not be permitted where this loss would cause unacceptable reductions in provision particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on access to services and facilities through provision requirements within larger developments to meet needs and by promoting contributions for off-site provision for smaller developments</p> <p>Beneficial impacts (Policy SC/5) as the policy provides for hospice facilities within development frameworks.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/6) on access to indoor facilities through provision requirements within larger developments to meet needs and by promoting contributions for off-site provision</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on access to facilities, such as open space and play space, through provision requirements within developments, particularly for informal open space and by promoting contributions for off-site provision</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on access to different types open space as this policy sets minimum standards of provision for new development</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on access to services through the allocation of recreation areas, which will be targeted to those areas</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>which have been identified as having current deficiencies</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on access to leisure opportunities provided by maintaining allotments and recreation areas and resisting their loss through development</p>		
<p>18. Community</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) on participation in community activities through provision of recreation areas in locations where deficiencies have been identified</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on enabling involvement in community activities through protection of village community buildings and meeting places</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on enabling involvement in community activities through provision of community meeting places, library and other facilities</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/6) on increased involvement with community activities through the provision of community meeting places</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on increased involvement with community activities through the provision of community allotments and orchards within new developments</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/8) on increased involvement with community activities through the provision of accessible public space for informal and formal use, particularly through involvement in team sporting activities</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/9) on participation in community activities through resisting the loss of community orchards and allotments as well as recreation area.</p>		
<p>19. Economy</p>	<p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on economic vitality through supporting the shopping hierarchy by preventing unacceptable losses of village shopping facilities</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on shopping hierarchy through requirements that new retail provision should not undermine the</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	vitality and viability of nearby 'town centres'		
20. Work	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on helping people to gain access to work, through maintaining provision of facilities which will maintain jobs locally within villages (maintain the ratio of jobs per resident within villages)</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/4) on helping people to gain access to work, through provision of childcare facilities, and also provision of facilities which will create jobs locally and help to increase the ratio of jobs per resident within villages</p> <p>Indirect minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/6) on work opportunities through the provision of new indoor community facilities, which provide space for taught recreational activity classes, pre-school groups etc. and potential for associated job creation, or the enhancement of existing facilities which may create extra jobs</p> <p>Indirect minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/7) on work opportunities through the provision of new sports facilities, or the enhancement of existing facilities which may create extra jobs</p>		
21. Investment	Beneficial impact (Policies SC/3, SC/4 and SC/5) on community services as this policy requires appropriate levels of provision for new developments		
22. Travel	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/1) by providing spaces which reflect local needs thereby reducing the need to travel.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on improving modal choice, through considerations of healthy ways to travel within HIA</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/3) on reducing the need to travel by reducing the likelihood of losses of local services within villages</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/4, SC/6, SC/7 and SC/8) by enabling shorter journeys through requirements for provision of key services, facilities including open space provision with or local to the new developments</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/2 include considerations of healthy ways to travel as one of the determinants of health for SPD of HIA</p> <p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/4 could be reworded in paragraph 3 to consider in the assessment of need, the <i>sustainability</i> of their accessibility</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Beneficial impacts (Policy SC/5) on reducing the need to travel as developments is directed towards the development frameworks of settlements, in appropriate locations, thereby potentially reducing the need to travel for visitors.</p> <p>Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on climate change mitigation through the measures required to be taken to reduce local air pollution, such as preparation of a Travel Plan for larger developments which would be likely to include the provision of more sustainable travel options. The policy supporting text also promotes the co-location of uses which could help reduce the need to travel, or journey distances.</p>		
<p>23. Trans. Infr.</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/2) on making transport infrastructure safer for all users of the transport network through consideration of transport infrastructure and safer layouts within HIA</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on making transport infrastructure safer for all users of the transport network through requirements to ensure that there is no dazzling or distraction to road users including cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians, and requirements for road and footway lighting to meet the County Council's adopted standards.</p>	<p>Enhancement measure: Policy SC/2 include considerations of transport safety as one of the determinants of health for SPD of HIA</p>	

9 Chapter 10: Transport and Infrastructure

9.1 Policies assessed

Policy TI/1: Chesterton Rail Station and Interchange
Policy TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel
Policy TI/3: Parking Provision
Policy TI/4: Rail Freight and Interchanges
Policy TI/5: Aviation-Related Development Proposals
Policy TI/6: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone
Policy TI/7: Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope
Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments
Policy TI/9: Education facilities
Policy TI/10: Broadband

9.2 Appraisal scores table

SA Obj	TI/1	TI/2	TI/3	TI/4	TI/5	TI/6	TI/7	TI/8	TI/9	TI/10
1. Land / soil	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	?	~
2. Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	~	~
3. Pollution	+	+++	?	+	+	~	~	~	?	+
4. Prot. Sites	?	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	?	~
5. Habitats	?	~	~	~	+	~	~	+++	?	~
6. Green spaces	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	~	~
7. Landscape	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	?	~
8. Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	?	~
9. Places	~	+	+	+	~	~	~	+	~	~
10.	+	+	?	+++	+	~	~	~	~	+

SA Obj	TI/1	TI/2	TI/3	TI/4	TI/5	TI/6	TI/7	TI/8	TI/9	TI/10
Climate mitig.										
11. Climate adapt.	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	~	~
12. Health	~	+	+	+	+	+++	~	+++	~	+
13. Crime	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
14. Open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~
15. Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~
16. Inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+++	+
17. Services	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+	+
18. Community	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~
19. Economy	~	~	+	++	+	~	~	~	~	+

SA Obj	TI/1	TI/2	TI/3	TI/4	TI/5	TI/6	TI/7	TI/8	TI/9	TI/10
20. Work	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+
21. Investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	+	+
22. Travel	++	+	?	+	~	~	~	~	+	+
23. Trans. Infr.	+++	+	~	+	~	~	~	++	~	~

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
1. Land / soil	<p>Neutral impacts overall (Policy TI/1) neutral impacts on undeveloped land as the policy safeguards land which is already previously developed, and therefore promotes the efficient use of land, although this benefit would be minor.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/3) as parking standards reduce the land taken up potentially by parking.</p> <p>Neutral impacts are likely from (Policies TI/4, TI/5, TI/6, TI/7 and TI/8) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Uncertain effect (Policy TI/9) as the policy does not propose allocations for development. Impacts are more appropriately assessed at the individual application stage.</p> <p>Neutral impacts are likely from (Policy TI/10) for this sustainability objective.</p>		
2. Waste	Neutral impacts overall are likely for (Policies TI/1 to IT/7, and TI9/		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>and TI/10) on waste and waste reduction.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including waste infrastructure).</p>		
<p>3. Pollution</p>	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the rail interchange will provide travel options into Cambridge City and this could have an indirect beneficial impact on air quality. The absolute significance of this is difficult to predict.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impacts (Policy TI/2) through promoting modal shift away from the private car and ensuring that infrastructure for sustainable modes is integral with development. This will have an indirect beneficial impact on air quality if this leads to reduction in miles travelled by private cars. Policy TI/2 also requires adequate provision to mitigate the likely impacts (including cumulative impacts) of their proposal including on pollution. Where a Transport Assessment / Statement or Travel Plan is required, a Low Emissions Strategy Statement should be integrated.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy TI/3) as the policy has moved away from maximum car parking standards and a more design led approach it is difficult to predict how it might affect car use and therefore pollution.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure with potential to get freight off the roads, which could lead to a reduction in pollution as a result of reduced road traffic. The exact environmental benefits will depend upon whether proposals come forward during the life of the plan.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy aims to protect amenity and health requiring that the likely noise impact of the proposal is assessed. The policy also requires any light pollution to be addressed as part of proposals.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Monitoring of car parking standards should be set up to ensure standards are helping to meet the objectives of the Local Plan.</p>	

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Uncertain effects (Policy TI/9) as the policy does not propose allocations for development. Impacts are more appropriately assessed at the individual application stage.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy will promote broadband infrastructure. If this is successful in reducing mileage by private vehicle this will have an indirect impact on pollution.</p>		
<p>4. Prot. Sites</p>	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy TI/1) as Chesterton Sidings includes an area of Jersey Cudweed. This is a protected species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Development will need to incorporate measures for protecting this species and the nature of the impact will depend upon these measures.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy TI/2) as the locations of cycle ways and walking routes are unlikely to be on designated sites. Proposals would also be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which should prevent impacts on designated sites.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy TI/3) as the locations of car parking are unlikely to be on designated sites.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy TI/4) as the locations of rail freight interchanges are unlikely to be on designated sites and individual proposals would be subject to Policy HN/4 Biodiversity, and Habitats Regulations Assessment where required to protect European sites or protected species.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that the effect of the proposal on nature conservation interests is assessed. Developments would also be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which will require ecological survey and mitigation measures to be proposed, and Habitats Regulations Assessment where required to protect European sites or protected species.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (policy TI/9) as it would depend on location of</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: As Policy TI/3 is developed more detailed mitigation measures for the protection of Jersey Cudweed should be developed.</p>	<p>Development of the site will be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which will require ecological survey and mitigation measures to be proposed as part of the planning application process. This is considered sufficient to ensure the protection of Jersey Cudweed.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	provision.		
5. Habitats	<p>Uncertain impact (Policy TI/1) as Chesterton Sidings includes an area of Jersey Cudweed. This is a protected species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Development will need to incorporate measures for protecting this species and the nature of the impact will depend upon these measures. Development of the site will be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which will require ecological survey and mitigation measures to be proposed as part of the planning application process.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy TI/2) as the locations of cycle ways and walking routes are unlikely to be on designated sites. Proposals would also be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which should prevent impacts on designated sites.</p> <p>Neutral impacts (Policy TI/3) as the locations of car parking are unlikely to be on biodiversity action plan habitats. Proposals would also be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which should prevent impacts on important sites.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that the impact of the proposal on nature conservation interests is assessed. individual proposals would be subject to Policy HN/4 Biodiversity.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective. Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including ecological improvements).</p> <p>TI/9 Uncertain effect as the policy does not propose allocations for development. Impacts are more appropriately assessed at the individual application stage.</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: As Policy TI/3 is developed more detailed mitigation measures for the protection of Jersey Cudweed should be developed.</p>	<p>Development of the site will be subject to Policy NH/4 Biodiversity which will require ecological survey and mitigation measures to be proposed as part of the planning application process. This is considered sufficient to ensure the protection of Jersey Cudweed.</p>
6. Green spaces	<p>Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including green infrastructure and green spaces).</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
7. Landscape	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that the impact of the proposal on the landscape, including the effects of any lighting, would need to be assessed. Proposals in tranquil areas would have to demonstrate their special case, which should include a justification of how the benefits of granting permission outweigh the erosion of tranquillity. In combination with Policy NH/3 Protecting and enhancing landscape character this should ensure that impacts are mitigated appropriately.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including landscaping).</p> <p>TI/9 Uncertain effect as the policy does not propose allocations for development. Impacts are more appropriately assessed at the individual application stage.</p>		
8. Heritage	<p>A neutral impact (Policy TI/5) on heritage for this policy is based on the assumption that proposals would also be subject to Policy NH/15 Heritage Assets which would either prevent inappropriate development or provide for appropriate mitigation and compensation measure where required.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including preservation or enhancement of the historic landscape or townscape).</p> <p>TI/9 Uncertain effect as the policy does not propose allocations for development. Impacts are more appropriately assessed at the individual application stage.</p>		
9. Places	Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through requiring new walking and		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>cycle routes which has the potential to reduce the dominance of the private car on the streetscape, therefore contributing to spaces which work well and look good.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/3) through requiring a design-led approach whereby car parking provision is tailored to reflect the specific development. This policy strongly supports the objective and should lead to a more sensitive design of car parking than with the previous maximum standards and prevent dangerous spill over parking in dangerous locations. A minor benefit is recorded as parking design is only one element of good place design.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure with potential to get freight off the roads, which could lead to more liveable places for many villages in the District if road freight levels are reduced.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including community infrastructure and other changes that would improve communities.</p>		
10. Climate mitig.	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the rail freight interchange will provide travel options into Cambridge City and this could have an indirect beneficial effect on climate</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through promoting modal shift away from the private car and ensuring that infrastructure for sustainable modes is integral with development. This will have an indirect beneficial effect on climate if this leads to reduction in miles travelled by private cars.</p> <p>Uncertain impact (Policy TI/3) as the policy has moved away from maximum car parking standards and a more design led approach it is difficult to predict how it might affect car use and therefore climate.</p>	Mitigation measure: Monitoring of car parking standards should be set up to ensure standards are helping to meet the objectives of the Local Plan.	The impact of car parking standards will be kept under review.

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Potential for significant beneficial impacts (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure with potential to get freight off the roads, which could lead to a reduction in carbon emissions as a result of reduced road traffic. The exact environmental significance of the policy for climate change depends on the proposals which come forward during the life of the plan.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that the effect of the proposal on sites with potential for renewable energy generation is assessed which could ensure that suitable areas are not 'sterilised' unnecessarily by aviation development</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy will promote broadband infrastructure. If this is successful in reducing mileage by private vehicle this will have an indirect effect on climate.</p>		
11. Climate adapt.	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/6) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Potential for significant beneficial impacts (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including flood protection, and provision of sustainable drainage systems).</p>		
12. Health	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) as the policy promotes provision of safe, direct routes within permeable layouts, promotes the widening and lighting of existing routes and requires adequate provision to mitigate the likely impacts of proposals (including pollution).</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/3) as requiring cycle parking contributes to sustainable transport, and objectives for improving health by enabling opportunities for cycling to access services and facilities</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure with potential to get freight off the roads, which could</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>lead to a reduction in pollution, nuisance and road safety issues as a result of reduced road traffic.</p> <p>Beneficial effect (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that any safety issues arising from the proposal should be assessed.</p> <p>Significant beneficial effect (Policy TI/6) as the policy aims to minimise the number of people at risk of death or injury in the event of an aircraft crash on take-off or landing.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including healthcare) and there contribute significantly to avoiding future health inequalities resulting from development using capacity strain, and also to reducing existing health inequalities by improving the quality of existing provision where appropriate.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy could make accessing some health services / advice easier for those without access to transport.</p>		
13. Crime	<p>Neutral impacts (Policies TI/1, TI2 to TI/10) on reducing crime and the fear of crime.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) as the policy promotes provision of safe, direct routes within permeable layouts. Policy TI/2 also promotes the widening and lighting of existing routes and secure cycle parking</p>		
14. Open space	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/5) on open space provision as the policy requires that proposal consider the impacts on recreation provision.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including green and open spaces).</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
15. Housing	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/5) on dwellings and householders' quality of life as the policy requires that proposals consider impacts on local residents from noise pollution.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including affordable housing).</p>		
16. Inequalities	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/5) on inequalities as the policy will neither widen nor lessen inequalities in the plan area.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure which could reduce inequalities by ensuring facilities and services are available for all.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/9) as the policy seeks to ensure consistency and equity in the way school places are planned across Cambridgeshire. It requires provision to improve the range of education facilities thereby assisting with reducing inequalities in provision for different education needs.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the as the policy could make accessing services easier for hard to reach groups.</p>		
17. Services	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the rail freight interchange will provide travel options into Cambridge City and this could have a beneficial effect on accessing services.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through provision of travel choices to access services.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>investment in infrastructure and services.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/9) as the policy aims to secure appropriate access to education.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy could make accessing some services / advice easier for those without access to transport.</p>		
<p>18. Community</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including community services).</p>		
<p>19. Economy</p>	<p>Minor beneficial effect (Policy TI/3) on economic activity as a design led approach (rather than maximum standards) can be more reactive to the needs of individual businesses.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure that could help support the economy. Freight is a large part of the District's economy.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/5) as the policy requires that the economic, employment or emergency services advantages likely to accrue to the area are assessed.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy promotes faster broadband connections which could help improve the competitiveness of local businesses.</p>		
<p>20. Work</p>	<p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the rail interchange will provide travel options into Cambridge City, where there are significant jobs, and this could have a beneficial effect on accessing work.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through provision of travel choices that should help to improve access to jobs.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p>		

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy promotes faster broadband connections which could help to promote more flexible working arrangements.</p>		
<p>21. Investment</p>	<p>Neutral impact (Policies TI/1- TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/9) as policy aims to secure appropriate investment in education provision.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the policy seeks to achieve investment in faster broadband connections.</p>		
<p>22. Travel</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the railway station will provide travel options into Cambridge City. This should help to improve modal choice and integration through a multi-modal transport link with the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through provision of travel choices that should help to improve modal choice and integration.</p> <p>Uncertain effect (Policy TI/3) as the policy has moved away from maximum car parking standards and a more design led approach it is difficult to predict how it might affect car use. Car ownership levels are likely to rise in the short term, however, and it is arguable whether car parking measures could have more than a negligible effect on this. The provision of cycle parking could encourage more journeys to made by bicycle.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains infrastructure with potential to get freight off the roads. It does not reduce the need to travel, but it could increase the viability of rail freight as a distribution transportation choice.</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy TI/9) as the policy aims to support access</p>	<p>Mitigation measure: Monitoring of car parking standards should be set up to ensure standards are helping to meet the objectives of the Local Plan.</p>	<p>The impact of car parking standards will be kept under review.</p>

SA Obj	Potential effect	Mitigation and enhancement	SCDC response
	<p>to education facilities.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/10) as the as the policy promotes faster broadband connections which could help to reduce road traffic if more flexible working arrangements are promoted and successful.</p>		
<p>23. Trans. Infr.</p>	<p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/1) as the railway station and transport interchange will provide improved travel infrastructure once developed.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/2) through making the transport system safer for non-motorised users.</p> <p>Minor beneficial impact (Policy TI/4) as the policy retains transport infrastructure and prevents the loss of existing facilities at Duxford, Foxton, Fulbourn and Whittlesford</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/7) for this sustainability objective.</p> <p>Significant beneficial impact (Policy TI/8) as the policy would seek to mitigate the impact of development by ensuring appropriate investment in infrastructure (including transport infrastructure).</p> <p>Neutral impact (Policy TI/10) as there is no link to this SA Objective.</p>		