



CAMBRIDGE EAST AREA ACTION PLAN

FINAL SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

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1. SUMMARY AND OUTCOMES

1.1 Non-technical summary

Introduction

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

This document is a non-technical summary providing an overview of the approach to and conclusions of the combined SA / SEA of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) prepared jointly by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council.

Legislative Context

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

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

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

Preparatory Steps in the SA / SEA

The initial stage of SA / SEA, which involves collecting a base of evidence to determine current environmental, economic and social conditions in a District, and to identify any problems or key issues which must be addressed. For South Cambridgeshire, this was undertaken between Autumn 2003 and Summer 2004. It was undertaken by South Cambridgeshire District Council in

partnership with Cambridgeshire County Council and the other Local Planning Authorities in the county. The material work was adapted to provide specific information about conditions in the District, and the key issues it faces, and documented in a separate Scoping Report as required by SA / SEA guidance. For Cambridge City Council, this was undertaken in Winter 2004. These Reports were presented for consultation by the nominated environmental bodies (the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency; English Heritage and English Nature), and to a broad range of public bodies and private sector stakeholders, and provide a base of information, evidence, and an SA / SEA assessment framework for the Area Action Plan.

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

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

<i>Land and water resources</i>	Loss of agricultural land; the effect of new development on water consumption and resources
<i>Biodiversity</i>	Deterioration of important and characteristic vegetation features (eg. hedgerows); the need to protect nationally important wildlife assets.
<i>Landscape, townscape & archaeology</i>	Protecting the character and setting of Cambridge, communities within the District, and its wider landscape; development design and materials that conform to local traditions; and the need to protect open space.
<i>Climate change and pollution</i>	High levels of car usage due to separation of homes and jobs; the constraints imposed by flood risk especially in the north of the District; and the need for effective energy conservation.
<i>Healthy communities</i>	Need to encourage healthier lifestyles and travel choices; the effect of the growing retired community, and their concerns about crime.

<i>Inclusive communities</i>	Increasing disparity between house prices and incomes which affect the public sector in particular; the need to retain a basic range of amenity in rural communities; the need to provide good access to all services for the whole population; and the need to cater to the needs of the travelling community.
<i>Economic activity</i>	Need to balance employment growth in the sub-region's key strengths with a range of opportunities across all skill levels and sectors; need to encourage appropriate farm diversification to prevent rural stagnation; and to maintain services in spite of the local dominance of Cambridge.

An SA Framework was prepared by South Cambridgeshire District Council, based on these issues. It comprises a set of 22 objectives which will result in environmental, economic and social protection and / or improvement, and which address the issues listed above. These objectives formed the structure for the Initial Sustainability Appraisal of the Preferred Options Report. A small number of components of the SA Framework have been subsequently adjusted so that they are consistent with the SA Framework developed by Cambridge City Council. These changes were refinements of the structure and did not result in any significant changes to the Initial Sustainability Appraisal results. The revised objectives and decision making criteria were used for the draft Sustainability Report which assesses the draft Area Action Plan policies.

Initial Sustainability Appraisal: Assessing the Options

In parallel with work on the Scoping Report, the Councils completed preparation of a combined Preferred Options Report defining policy options for developing a new urban quarter at the eastern edge of Cambridge in June 2004. Guidance on the SA / SEA process requires the consideration of policy alternatives, possibly based on development scenarios. This approach is applicable to developing overarching Regional Spatial Strategies, however it is constrained at the local planning level. For this AAP policy options were constrained by government planning policy and mandated targets on use of brownfield land, housing density, etc., and also by policies and strategic objectives in the adopted Cambridgeshire Structure Plan which both Councils are obliged to enact locally. This situation was reflected in the Preferred Options Report for the Cambridge East AAP, which presented 95 policy options of which 25 were alternatives to a preferred option.

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

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

deterioration, noise (especially during construction), effect on transport patterns, visual impact on adjacent suburbs, etc. where there were potentially significant impacts. However the Preferred Options Report combined a range of policy options which set out the vision for the site, its broad layout and structure, with a substantial number of policy options that will influence the design and address these potential problems through for example: considerate construction practices to minimise impacts during development; a sustainable drainage system to limit flood risk and maintain the rate of water draining off the site into surface watercourses; and extensive landscaping around the edges of the development to limit its impact on Cherry Hinton, Fen Ditton, Teversham and the eastern suburbs of Cambridge.

The ISA proposed a number of changes to policy option wording, largely to improve the effectiveness of mitigation measures, and 11 of these were accepted by the Council and taken forward into the options which were then presented for an initial consultation.

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Initial Re-Assessment

As a result of the representations received during this consultation, the Councils decided which of the Preferred Options to pursue and any amendments to the approach, distilling the large number of options into 39 policies in a draft AAP for pre-submission public participation. Although these revisions incorporated the original options, sometimes in the supporting text explaining each broad option, it was considered necessary to re-assess the new policies to ensure they were subject to thorough appraisal.

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

The results of this appraisal reflected those at the ISA stage. The assessment is clearly positive with absolute impacts on water, energy and waste being the only major problems identified. Notwithstanding this, the draft AAP includes balancing policies encouraging energy and water conservation, recycling of construction wastes, and incorporation of waste recycling facilities into new development.

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Assessing Significance

It was not possible to assess the significance of plan impacts in the full manner envisaged by SA / SEA guidance, or in the way this task is approached in the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) of development proposals. Recently issued government guidance states that significance assessment should be appropriate to scope, the stage reached in the decision-making process, and whether it would be appropriate to assess impacts elsewhere. In some cases this would occur through the subsequent EIA of this development at the planning application stage. With many aspects of the layout and design of the site still to be clarified, and no firm detail about timing of development of its different parts, it is not possible to assess visual and other impacts at the AAP stage. Also, Scott Wilson considers it is not the role of SA / SEA to duplicate an EIA that will be undertaken in response to a development proposal as this will be based on more detailed information at a

later stage in the planning process. The assessments presented in the report can, however, assist the Councils in determining whether EIA will be needed, and identify the impacts which will need to be assessed in detail.

Such constraints are identified in the Draft Sustainability Report together with recommendations of how they should be addressed. Typically these involve early surveys of the site (eg. for archaeological remains, to identify whether protected species inhabit the site) so that any conclusions can be incorporated into the Master Plan for the site, which has yet to be prepared.

Assessment has therefore focused on the extent to which each policy meets the requirements of each objective in the SA Framework, using this as a proxy to assess the likelihood that the AAP will have significant impacts in due course.

Assessing the effectiveness of the plan

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

- *Minimise irreversible loss of agricultural land*: Clearly a sustainable solution, with the development taking small amounts of open land north of Newmarket Road and north of Cherry Hinton, but otherwise using industrial land and the site of the airport once it is relocated.
- *Reduce use of non-renewable resources*. One of the principal adverse impacts which will be cumulative over time and which is inevitable given the requirement to create an urban quarter to contribute to Structure Plan housing targets. Cambridge East creates incremental growth alongside the existing housing stock, and the size of the development implies it is a potentially significant impact.
- *Conserve water resources*. As above, impacts are negative and cumulative, inevitable given the need for growth, but probably incremental alongside existing demand. The impact is mitigated by an ambitious target to reduce average water consumption by 25% compared to the current stock.
- *Avoid damage to designated sites*. The Plan contains generic policies to prevent development that will harm designated sites. These include two Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) which lie just downstream on the ditches draining the north and east of the site.
- *Maintain and enhance habitats and species*. The objective is also supported by generic protection policies. The most significant impact is the loss of a large area of open space at the airfield site which supports locally characteristic species, and a new habitat will need to be created nearby to compensate for its loss. The green corridor running through the southern half of the site reflects the Plan's recognition of the role of new landscaping features in support of biodiversity.

- *Improve access to wildlife sites.* Achieved primarily through new landscaping features such as the green corridor and the country park proposed north of Teversham, and by infrastructure policy creating links to these features from the built part of the new quarter.
- *Avoid damage to heritage assets.* There are archaeological remains straddling Newmarket Road which will require further survey and preservation in situ if necessary. The airport contains heritage assets associated with the sites military and aviation use which the Plan proposes to survey, retaining the important and valued facilities for inclusion in the new urban area.
- *Maintain landscape and townscape.* There are comprehensive measures which are clearly sustainable, with interior landscaping within the urban quarter, and strategic landscaping at its edges, particularly to limit its impact on adjacent suburban areas and villages. The green corridor perpetuates an existing feature, linking central Cambridge green space with the countryside.
- *Create good spaces and places.* The Plan requires a high quality design to accommodate green space, communal facilities, etc., within a development based on a high density of housing. Its impact will be easier to assess once there are more details of the layout of the development.
- *Reduce emissions and development impacts.* One of the strengths of the Plan, with infrastructure for pedestrian, cycle and public transport links throughout the urban quarter, and proposals for improved links into the city centre, all of which support sustainable transport and will encourage residents to commute by non-car modes. The site places substantial housing growth close to employment in the urban quarter and in northern and central Cambridge, reducing commuting distances. Against this, development will occur over a sustained period with impacts on the surrounding suburbs of Cambridge, and Teversham village. The Plan policies aim to prevent adverse temporary and long-term impacts.
- *Waste reduction and improved recycling.* Another absolute impact which is only partly mitigated by the requirement to include recycling facilities, which will be coordinated with the County Council.
- *Reduce vulnerability to climate change.* Addressed in part through policies requiring basic energy conservation in design and the installation of technology such as solar panels in a proportion of all new development. There is a very small area of moderate to low risk from flooding in relation to a drainage ditch on the east side of the site, and this will need to be managed as part of the site drainage system which must also ensure there is no damage to the nearby SSSIs (see above).
- *Human health.* Any plan impacts depend largely on changes in human behaviour which it cannot enforce. The principal beneficial impacts are delivered through sustainable transport and design policies which increase or improve cycling and pedestrian infrastructure, while improving access between home, work, shops, etc., and better availability of public transport. They are supported by policies to improve the quality of recreational and other open space within and around the development, and by providing easier non-car based access.
- *Reduce crime and fear of it.* Design policies encourage better lighting, overlooked play areas, secure cycle parking, etc., reflecting the fact that the AAP has limited means to address this objective. Provision of good community facilities and the indirect long-term benefits of a cohesive community may help to create an environment where residents feel secure.

- *Improve public open space.* A clearly sustainable approach is adopted with provision within the settlement based on established guidelines, and the provision of open space which provides links through the urban quarter to adjacent open land, including the green corridor and a new country park. Although much of the airfield will be redeveloped as an urban quarter it will contain open areas and these other features will result in a net increase in public space.
- *Quality, range & accessibility of services.* The Plan balances the need to create a self-sustaining community with a good range of social/communal, educational, retail and leisure facilities within easy reach of new homes, with the need to support rather than compete with the city centre. Supporting a new development of at least 10,000 homes means that the range of services and other infrastructure will be substantial, and the Plan envisages that it will function as a District Centre, servicing local residents, and attracting those from adjacent suburbs and villages.
- *Redress inequalities.* Inequalities are addressed indirectly, with improved access to benefit the less mobile, and housing policy the tackles current supply problems.
- *Access to appropriate, affordable housing.* The Plan is clearly sustainable, consistent with policies of both Councils, and offers a significant benefit in providing an opportunity to add at least 5000 affordable new homes within the Cambridge sub-region. This growth will be important to redress imbalances in the current housing market, and to ensure suitably priced housing is available for key public sector workers who will be a vital part of the new communal infrastructure.
- *Increased community involvement.* Addressed indirectly by policies on provision of community facilities and by other policies helping to foster social infrastructure and cohesion.
- *Access to appropriate work.* The development will deliver employment within the new urban area for up to a quarter of its residents which will help provide for local employment needs whilst still helping to redress the imbalance between jobs and homes close to Cambridge. It balances the need to build on the sub-region's R&D and high-tech strengths, offering a site close to other clusters of such employment, with the need for employment in retail, services and other sectors which require a broad range of skills and disciplines. The site's location and planned transport links (including those to the science / business parks on the north side of the city and Addenbrooke's Hospital to the south) mean it is located conveniently close to a wide range of employment.
- *Appropriate infrastructure investment.* Infrastructure investment is addressed extensively by a set of the policies. The Plan makes provision for funding some ancillary infrastructure by requiring a financial contribution from the developer(s).
- *Improve the local economy.* The Cambridge East development has the capacity to deliver a significant boost to the economy by providing substantial increases in housing and employment both to meet current needs and support growth of the sub-regional economy in the future.

Assessing cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts

Cumulative effects occur where two insignificant impacts combine to form a significant impact. Therefore it is not possible to identify such effects at this

stage in the development of the AAP because virtually all the policies have no spatial expression at present. However several policies can work together to achieve what may be more accurate to call a 'collective impact' and several positive (synergistic) and negative (cumulative) examples were identified.

Positive / Synergistic

- Green Belt and other protective measures on landscape quality (though this is primarily a conservation effect rather than enhancement).
- Effect of good design and spatial policy linking services and ways of accessing them will improve the feel of new development over time.
- Strong links between the settlement design, the mixture and location of land uses, and the linking of these facets by various means of access to encourage sustainable commuting, healthier recreation, and to limit the impact of the new town on its surroundings.

Negative / Cumulative

- The one clear negative impact is the effect of development on water and energy supply, and on waste. Design policies will stunt this impact by requiring conservation measures but this represents a cumulative net impact on the supply of these resources.
- The extensive range of control policies gives a feel of a restrictive level of control even if this is warranted by development pressure and key local issues such as housing supply imbalance.
- The potentially large area of the site, coupled with its location mean that drainage is an important issue. The site for the urban quarter does not lie in a floodplain, however potential drainage and flood impacts will need further review once there is more information about the layout of the site, the drainage infrastructure, and how this will be integrated with existing, natural watercourses.

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

Assessing the Impact of the Plan: Mitigating Impacts & Monitoring

Here too the extent of mitigation measures already in the AAP limits the scope for the SA / SEA to propose further extensive changes. Mitigation proposals are offered for almost half of the policies. Many of these proposals require further investigation or monitoring to better understand the likely impacts of the development once an initial Master Plan showing the layout of the main land uses, transport links, etc., has been prepared, and once the timing of building the different parts of the urban quarter can be interpreted in terms of its effect on construction activities at different points and on the surrounding villages and roads. These mitigation requirements would be delivered either through these forthcoming planning activities, or through the Environmental Impact Assessment of the development.

A small number of additional mitigation proposals suggest minor changes to clarify the scope or measures of a particular policy.

An initial, outline monitoring plan based on 44 indicators is proposed. It is based largely on the baseline parameters in the Councils' Monitoring Strategies. However this is a proposal only as responsibility for monitoring

rests with the Councils, and there will be savings in time and cost of combining these proposals with the annual monitoring of the AAP which the Councils are obliged to undertake. This plan will need to be supplemented by a comprehensive monitoring programme during the construction of Cambridge East to ensure that the extensive mitigation policies incorporated in the current AAP are effective in preventing impacts on those occupying the site, on the suburbs to the west and south as well as Teversham, and on the wildlife inhabiting the site and the countryside to the north and east.

Conclusion and next steps

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

The draft Report on the SA / SEA is now presented for public consultation and comment in parallel with that on the pre-submission draft AAP. The Report will be revised at the end of participation, reflecting any significant changes that are required as a result of representations received and will accompany the draft AAP for submission to the Secretary of State. A final Report will be published with the adopted AAP.

1.2 Statement on the difference the process has made

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

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

Assessment of policy impacts has been constrained by the nature of the proposals in the plan. Apart from site-specific allocations of land for the development of the new urban quarter as a whole and within that for the first phase of development, policies have no clear spatial expression, with the exception of the urban park and country park. The assessment can therefore only outline the nature of their impact and their likely significance.

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

1.3 How to comment on the report

This Report will be made available by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council in parallel with the draft Area Action Plan for Cambridge East. The timetable, process and contact point(s) for responding to both documents will be advised separately by the Councils.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

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

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

The SA Report is a key output of the process and should reflect and support the draft plan on which formal public consultation is to be carried out. This report has been prepared in support of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) for this purpose, to demonstrate that sustainability considerations have been incorporated into the development of the AAP from an early stage, and to provide a formal statement and audit trail of the assessment.

2.2 Plan objectives and outline of contents

The Cambridge East AAP is being prepared jointly by Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council as the development of a new urban quarter will occupy land either side of the City boundary.

The part of the AAP within Cambridge is formally a component of the Cambridge LDF. It supports the broader strategic vision for the City (stated in the Council's Redeposit Draft Local Plan), which is of *"a compact, dynamic City with a thriving historic core surrounded by attractive and accessible green spaces. It will continue to develop as a centre of excellence and world leader in the fields of higher education and research, and it will foster the dynamism, prosperity and further expansion of the knowledge-based economy. It will also grow in importance as a Regional and Sub-regional centre for a wide range of services. The Local Plan for Cambridge seeks to guide and facilitate growth in a sensitive and sustainable manner, ensuring that the high environmental quality of the City is protected and enhanced and that future developments offer a full range of opportunities to all its citizens"*.

The part of the AAP within South Cambridgeshire is formally a component of the South Cambridgeshire LDF. It supports the broader strategic vision for the District (stated in the Council's Core Strategy DPD), which is that it will *"contribute to satisfying the development needs of the Cambridge Sub-Region rather than those generated by pressures to the south while preserving its rich built and natural heritage and distinctive character. The District will continue to provide an attractive rural hinterland and setting for the historic City of Cambridge, much of which will be kept permanently open, those parts closer to Cambridge being protected by a Green Belt. The District will prosper in its own right as a rural district that makes up the largest part of the Cambridge Sub-Region and will continue to develop as part of the home of the largest cluster of research and development activity in Europe whilst*

maintaining and where possible improving the character, environment, economy and social fabric of its villages and countryside”.

The Cambridge East AAP is split roughly into two parts, the former defining the broad extent, structure and design proposed for the development; the latter detailing specific aspects of policy which are consistent with the overall design and which deal with specific requirements to ensure the development will be sustainable during construction and once it is established. The development straddles the boundary between the District and the City and therefore will be coordinated by the respective council planning duties.

Policies are presented under 16 headings:

- Vision & Development Principles
- The Site & Its Setting
- Mitigating Impacts
- District & Local Centres
- Housing
- Employment
- Community Facilities, etc.
- Transport
- Landscape
- Biodiversity
- Archaeology & Heritage
- Recreation
- Drainage & Water Conservation
- Telecommunications
- Sustainability Exemplars
- Delivering Cambridge East

Figure 1 shows the current conceptual design of the settlement, the main elements of which are:

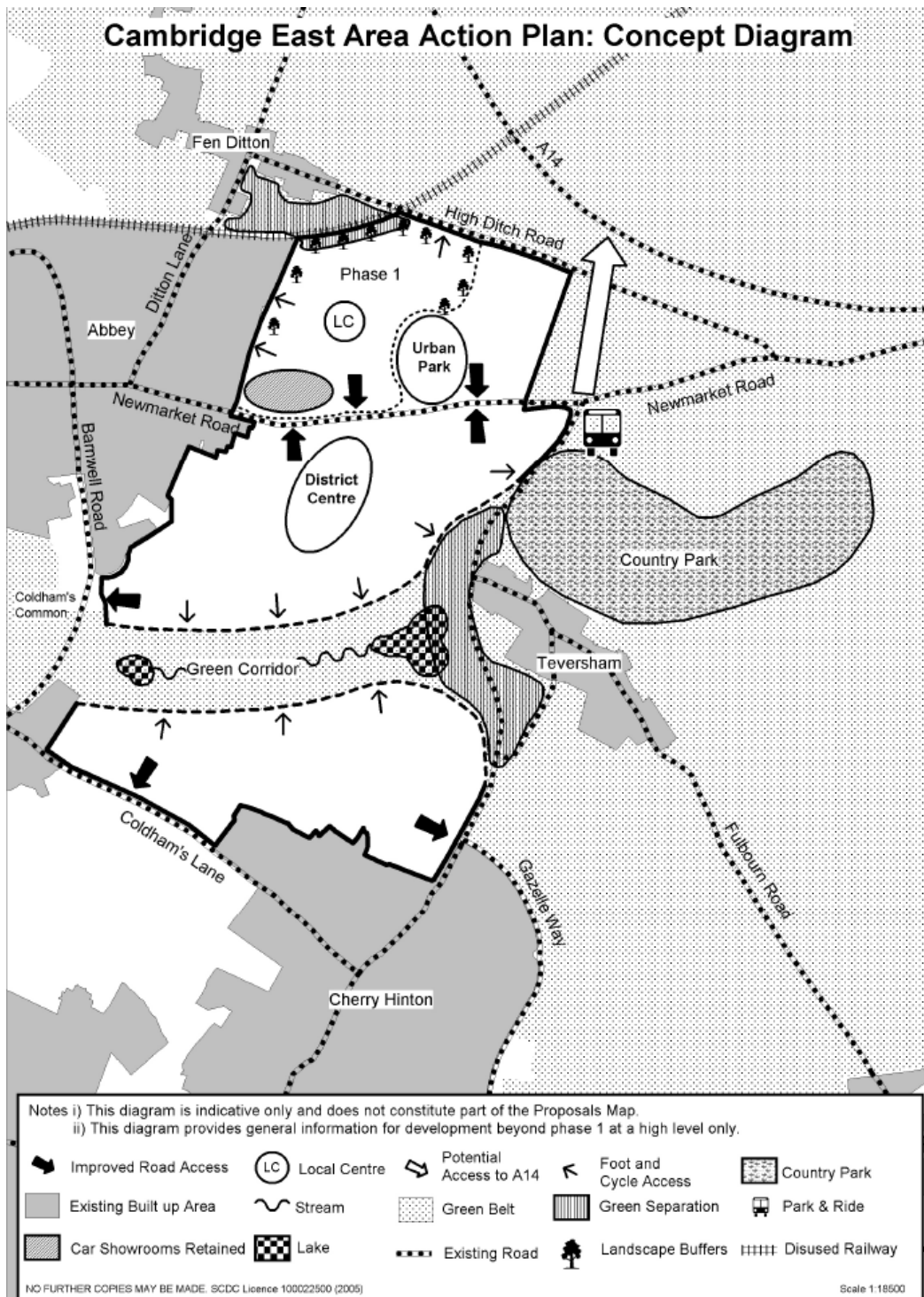
- A development of approximately 10,000 to 12,000 houses in total, with Phase 1 of development being for 1,500 to 2,000. Development will continue beyond 2016.
- The site largely occupies brownfield land comprising the current site of Cambridge Airport, bounded by Fen Ditton, Cherry Hinton and Teversham.
- There will be a clearly-defined urban quarter, with a number of service centres creating and defining local neighbourhoods within the rest of the development
- Housing will be laid out so that it is within 400m to 600m of employment, services and public transport access
- Provision of between 4000 and 5000 new local jobs (target once the development is fully realised)
- A modest amount of employment land (primarily, but not exclusively B1 use class) within the town centre and at the northern end
- A substantial green corridor in the southern part of the site, linking Coldham's Common to open land forming green separation around the west end of Teversham and linking to a newly created country park
- Green Separation between the urban quarter and the villages of Fen Ditton and Teversham
- Green fingers will penetrate into the settlement to provide recreational areas as well as routes for movement of wildlife
- Sustainable commuting will be encouraged by providing employment equivalent to 20% of local residents once the development is complete, and by creating a network of public transport routes, footpaths and cycle ways that enable movement within the quarter, and which link to

corresponding networks in the city to the west and adjacent rural areas. A key policy provides for High Quality Public Transport links that will require substantial route and junction improvements in the city

- Appropriate access to other roads (including the A14) will be required but will be carefully managed to limit the impact on traffic flows, and other mitigating measures will be introduced to limit its impact on neighbouring Cambridge suburbs and Teversham.

Further detail of the initial design, layout, etc. of the settlement is provided in the AAP.

Figure 1: Concept diagram of Cambridge East (source: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council, 2005)



2.3 Compliance with the SEA Directive/Regulations

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

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

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

2.4 Compliance with guidance on undertaking Sustainability Appraisal

Appraisal began in the period preceding the passage of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act in late Spring 2004 and continued into early 2005. Over this period, government guidance on undertaking SA that also meets the requirement of the SEA Directive evolved and the appraisal was undertaken according to the terms of the guidance in force at the time of each task¹.

- Consultation draft guidance issued in October 2003 was used for tasks up to consultation in October and November 2004 on the Preferred Options Report and publication of the Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report².
- Consultation draft guidance issued in September 2004 was used for the remaining stages of the process³.

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

² ODPM, Creating Local Development Frameworks, October 2003, consultation draft.

³ ODPM, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, September 2004, consultation draft.

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

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

Actions taken to respond to changes to the AAP as a result of public consultation are summarised in Section 8.

2.5 Explanation of reporting requirements

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

Therefore this report should be read in conjunction with the Scoping Reports prepared by South Cambridgeshire District Council in the first half of 2004 and that prepared by Cambridge City Council, which was completed in Winter 2004. Also, Section 5 summarises the initial development of strategic options and we refer to the results of the earlier assessments which were published in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal, and the corresponding detailed assessments which were published on the Council's websites.

3. APPRAISAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Approach to the Sustainability Appraisal

The Initial and Final Sustainability Appraisals were based on a common approach which assessed the potential impact or contribution of each policy or policy option to achieving the 22 objectives in the SA Framework (see section 4.4).

Assessing the nature of the plan impacts

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

Table 2: Appraisal scoring symbols.

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

Two difficulties were encountered in the assessments:

- Absolute and relative impacts.** The majority of the adverse or negative impacts are in absolute terms and reflect the tension between a planning system that presumes in favour of development, and nationally or internationally mandated policies to safeguard landscape, protect habitats, and reduce consumption of non-renewable natural resources. The AAP defines proposals for major development within the District and City over the period 2006-2021, most of which reflects the requirements of government housing policy and policies in the adopted Cambridgeshire Structure Plan. The development will have a negative impact in absolute terms as it will contribute to energy and water consumption and growth in waste arisings. However the assessment also recognises that preparation of the Structure Plan included a sustainability assessment of alternative locations for housing and other land uses, and that proposed in the AAP represents the most sustainable location if it is accepted that such development must occur in the wider public interest. Absolute impacts are identified in the assessments, but these are qualified to reflect the points above.

- **Important and significant impacts.** SA and SEA are concerned with identifying significant impacts in order that these can be mitigated or compensated. Many of the policies in the AAP are generic and have no clear spatial expression at this stage of plan development. Those dealing with Development Principles will only gain this spatial context when they are applied to specific planning proposals, and this is equally true for a much wider range of policies such as those advocating use of energy efficient technology, design principles, determining provision of open space and advocating sustainable transport policy.

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

Assessing cumulative and other impacts

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

Assessing site-specific impacts

It is not clear what level of site-specific evaluation is appropriate for the purposes of SA / SEA, bearing in mind the strategic nature of the assessment. Assessment is seen as a preparatory act for a subsequent Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) for individual developments. However it would be inappropriate for SA / SEA to duplicate or pre-empt the detailed evaluation undertaken during EIA. Ideally SA / SEA should identify the likely significant effects without investigating them in unwarranted detail.

3.2 When the Sustainability Appraisal was carried out

The timetable for the principal components of the full appraisal process is summarised in Table 3. Section 8 of this report provides a separate summary of activities which occurred following public consultation.

Table 3: Timetable of the principal appraisal stages.

Task	When	Comments
Initial consultation on local issues, the scope and objectives of the AAP	Mid / late 2003	The initial preparatory stage for the AAP, although not part of the SA process itself.
A1 to A4: define context, baseline, issues and draft objectives	Late 2003 to early 2004	
A5: cross-check objectives	April 2004 and June 2004	Cross-checking of the SA objectives with one another occurred first. Cross-checking of the SA Framework against Plan Objectives was only introduced in the September 2004 guidance. However the Plan Objectives were included as policies in the Preferred Options Report and the cross-checking of SA and Plan Objectives occurred during Initial Sustainability Appraisal.
A6: consultation on Scoping materials	June 2004 and October to November 2004	The four statutory consultees were invited to comment on the South Cambridgeshire draft Scoping Report in June 2004. Full public consultation occurred in October and November 2004, following review by Council Members in the preceding two months. For Cambridge City Council, this was undertaken in Winter 2004. A small number of components of the SA Framework have been subsequently adjusted so that they are consistent with the SA Framework developed by Cambridge City Council. These changes were refinements of the structure and did not result in any significant changes to the Initial Sustainability Appraisal results. The revised objectives and decision making criteria were used for the draft Sustainability Report which assesses the draft Area Action Plan policies.
B1: development of options and initial SA	Early 2004 to June 2004, and September 2004	Initial evaluation of relevant and appropriate options was undertaken by the Councils during early 2004 as the Preferred Options Report for this DPD was being prepared. The initial SA was undertaken in June 2004. As a result of consultation with Members the Councils made a number of revisions to the Site & Vision, Transport, Landscape and Land Drainage sections, with additional minor changes to options in the Recreation and Phasing & Implementation sections.
B2: consultation on initial SA report	October to November 2004	Consultation occurred in parallel with that on the Scoping Report (see A6 above).

C1 to C5: appraising effects of the plan; define mitigation measures; prepare the draft final report	April 2005	
D1 to D2: consulting on the draft plan and review changes	June to July 2005	Consideration by the Councils of consultation responses from July to September 2005. Proposed changes were submitted to Scott Wilson in October 2005 and revisions to this report made later that month.
E1 to E2: monitoring effects of the plan	April 2005	Initial proposals incorporated in the draft Final SA Report, and to be finalised on adoption.

3.3 Who carried out the Sustainability Appraisal?

South Cambridgeshire District Council collaborated with Cambridgeshire County Council and Huntingdonshire District Council in assembling a common set of context (policy) review material, baseline data, generic key issues and SA Objectives during late 2003 and early 2004. Each authority then adapted these materials to reflect local conditions, and to incorporate local baseline / indicator information into a scoping report. Scott Wilson also undertook an initial compliance check on the Scoping Report before beginning the initial appraisal.

Cambridge City Council prepared its Scoping Report in Winter 2004. A small number of components of the initial SA Framework were subsequently refined jointly by both Councils in consultation with Scott Wilson so that they fully reflected the SA Framework developed by Cambridge City Council. These did not result in any significant changes to the Framework or to the original assessments.

The initial and final Sustainability Appraisals were undertaken by staff from Scott Wilson, with the assistance of staff in South Cambridgeshire District Council's Planning division, who organised the liaison with officers in Cambridge City Council. The appraisals were informed by the content of the Scoping Reports and the SA Framework developed by the Councils.

3.4 Who was consulted, when and how?

All consultation was organised by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council and preceded publication of their Statements of Community Involvement. Four consultation processes occurred previously.

- An initial consultation with key stakeholders was carried out in April/May 2004 to provide input to identify local concerns, issues and priorities as input both to plan development and the pre-production tasks (SA / SEA Stage A).
- An informal consultation occurred in June 2004 when draft copies of the Scoping Report were emailed to the statutory consultees. Responses were received from all four bodies. Their comments and any resulting amendments were incorporated in the Scoping Report and SA Framework before the Initial Sustainability Appraisal occurred. These changes are recorded in the Scoping Report.
- A formal public and stakeholder consultation was undertaken in October and November 2004 focusing on the Preferred Options Report on the Cambridge East AAP and the accompanying Initial Sustainability Appraisal report. Documents were sent to a wide range of consultees (see Table 4), and the consultation was publicised on the South Cambridgeshire District Council website.
- A stakeholder workshop for Cambridge East was held in January 2005 to help the Councils determine the content of the draft AAP.

Table 4a: List of formal consultees on South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report

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

Table 4b: List of formal consultees on Cambridge City Scoping Report

Cambridge City Consultees	Statutory consultees
Anglia Polytechnic University	English Nature – Beds, Cambs & Northants
Shape-Cambridge	Environment Agency, Peterborough
Cambridge City Greenways Project	English Heritage – East of England Region
Cambridge Primary Care Trust	Countryside Agency
University of Cambridge	
Friends of the Earth	
Estate Management	
Cambridge Energy Forum	
Cambridgeshire County Council	
South Cambridgeshire District Council	
Government Office for the East of England	
Transport 2000	

4. SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES, BASELINE AND CONTEXT

4.1 Links to other strategies, plans and programmes and sustainability objectives

Links with other plans and programmes are given in the Scoping Reports produced by the respective Councils. These include the plans and programmes listed in Table 5 below.

Table 5a: Plans and programmes relevant to the South Cambridgeshire LDF (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council, 2004).

International Level	
1	The Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change (1992)
2	The Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
3	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
4	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
5	The Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
6	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)
7	EC Council Directive 1999/31/EC, on the landfill of waste (1999)
8	The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
9	Water Framework Directive (EC 2002)
National Level	
10	A better quality of life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)
11	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)
12	PPS1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)
13	PPG3 Housing (ODPM 2000)
14	PPS6 Town Centres and Retail Development (ODPM 2003, draft)
15	PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas (ODPM 2004)
16	PPG9 Nature Conservation (DoE 1994)
17	PPG13 Transport (DETR 2001)
18	PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE 1994)
19	PPG16 Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1993)
20	PPG17 Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)
21	PPS22 Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)
22	PPS23 Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)
23	PPG25 Development and Flood Risk (ODPM 2001)
24	Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport 2000)
25	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)
26	Rural White Paper: Our Countryside: The Future - A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR 2000)
27	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
28	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland: Addendum (DEFRA 2003)
29	Planning Policy Statement 1 Delivering Sustainable Development (ODPM 2004)
30	UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2000)
31	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)
32	Home Office target Delivery Report 2003
33	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (Defra 2002)

Regional Level	
34	Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)
35	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)
36	Our Environment, Our Future (Regional Environment Strategy, EERA 2003)
37	Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East 1999+)
38	Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA, 2001)
39	EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006
40	RSS14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004, draft)
41	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)
42	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)
43	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA, 2003)
44	Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2003)
45	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission, 2003)
46	Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum, 2003)
47	Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency, 2001)
48	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA, 2003)
49	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-E, PECT 2003)
50	Living with Climate Change in the East Of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)
51	East of England Plan For Sport (Sport England East, 2004)
52	Draft RSS 14 East of England Plan (EERA 2004)
County Level	
53	Cambridge and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (CCC & PCC 2003)
54	Cambridgeshire County Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)
55	Public Library Position Statement 2003 (CCC 2003)
56	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (CCC & PCC 2002)
57	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan 2003
58	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (CCC 2003)
59	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005
60	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (CCC 1991)
61	Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (CCC 1992)
62	Cambridgeshire Health Improvement & Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)
63	Prospects for Learning (CCC 2001)
64	Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan, (CCC 1991)
65	Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (CCC 2001)
66	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (CCC 2004)
67	The Infrastructure Partnership – sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region (CCC)
South Cambridgeshire District	
68	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy 2003/04 – 2007/08
69	South Cambridgeshire Community Strategy 2004
70	South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2003
71	Today and Tomorrow – South Cambridgeshire District Council LA21 Community Action Plan 2001
72	LA21 Consultation Results June 2000
73	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Housing Strategy 2002-2005
74	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Community Safety Strategy – 2002 - 2005

75	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Lighting the Way – Arts Strategy 2002 - 2005
76	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Local Strategic Partnership – 20 Year Vision
77	South Cambridgeshire District Council – Sports Development Strategy 2002 - 2004
78	South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 –2005
79	South Cambs Primary Care Trust - South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Plan 2003 – 2006
80	South Cambs Primary Care Trust - Health Matters in South Cambridgeshire 2004
81	South Cambridgeshire District Council - Housing Needs Survey 2002 – June 2003
82	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Strategy 2003/04 – 2007/08

Table 5b: Plans and programmes relevant to the Cambridge City LDF (Source: Cambridge City Council, 2005).

No	Plan / Programme
International	
1	Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
2	The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)
3	Kyoto Protocol (1997)
4	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
5	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
6	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
7	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
8	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)
9	EC Council Directive 99/31/EC, on the Landfill of Waste (1999)
10	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
11	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
12	Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC (1996)
13	Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2001/77/EC (2001)
National	
14	A Better Quality of Life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)
15	Taking it on – developing UK sustainable development strategy. A consultation paper (DEFRA 2004)
16	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)
17	Planning Policy Guidance Note 1: General Policy & Principles (ODPM 1997)
18	Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (ODPM 2005)
19	Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (DoE 1995)
20	Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing (ODPM 2000)
21	Planning for Mixed Communities – Consultation Paper (proposed changed to PPG3) (ODPM 2005)
22	Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial development and small firms (DoE 1992)
23	Draft Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM 2003)
24	Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications (DETR 2001)
25	Draft Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM 2004)

26	Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste Management (ODPM 1999)
27	Draft Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management (ODPM 2004)
28	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (DETR 2001)
29	Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE 1994)
30	Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1993)
31	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)
32	Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism (DoE 1992)
33	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)
34	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)
35	Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise (DoE 1994)
36	Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk (ODPM 2001)
37	Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport 2000)
38	The Future of Transport White Paper (DfT 2004)
39	Climate Change – UK Programme (DETR 2000)
40	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)
41	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
42	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DETR 2000)
43	UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2000)
44	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)
45	Home Office Target Delivery Report (2003)
46	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)
Regional	
47	Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)
48	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)
49	Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England (EERA 2003)
50	Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East 1999+)
51	Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA 2004)
52	EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006
53	Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia - RPG 6 (GO East 2000)
54	East of England Plan, Draft revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) for the East of England (EERA 2004)
55	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)
56	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)
57	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA 2003)
58	Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2004)
59	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission 2003)
60	Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum 2003)
61	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021 (2003)
62	Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency 2001)
63	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA 2003)
64	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-E,

	PECT 2003)
65	Living with Climate Change in the East of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)
County / Cambridge Sub-Region	
66	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (Cambs CC & PCC 2003)
67	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (Cambs CC & PCC 2003)
68	Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan (Cambs CC 1991)
69	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (Cambs CC 2003)
70	Cambridgeshire County Council's Environment Strategy and Action Plan (Cambs CC 2002)
71	Public Library Position Statement 2003 (Cambs CC 2003)
72	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (Cambs CC & PCC 2002)
73	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005 (Cambs CC)
74	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (Cambs CC 1991)
75	Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (Cambs CC 1992)
76	Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)
77	Prospects for Learning (Cambs CC 2001)
78	Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (Cambs CC 2001)
79	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Cambs CC 2004)
80	The Infrastructure Partnership – Sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region (Cambs CC)
81	Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region (Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners 2004)
Cambridge City	
82	A Community Strategy for Cambridge (Cambridge Local Strategic Partnership 2004)
83	Medium Term Objectives 2004/2005 to 2008/2009 (CCC 2003)
84	Best Value Performance Plan (CCC 2004)
85	Arts Plan for Cambridge 2002-2007 (CCC)
86	A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People, 2004 – 2008 (CCC)
87	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan 2003-2006 (Cambridge City Centre Management)
88	Community Safety Strategy (Cambridge Community Safety Partnership)
89	Environment Strategy (CCC 2004)
90	Improving the Health of the People of Cambridge (Cambridge City PCT 2002)
91	Homelessness Strategy (CCC 2003)
92	Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2002-2004 (Cambridge City Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Partnership)
93	Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (CCC 2004)
94	Parks for Cambridge People - A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces (CCC 2003)
95	Sports Services Strategy 2003-7 (CCC)
96	Cambridge Tourism Strategy 2001-2006 (CCC 2001)
97	Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)
98	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007 (CCC 2004)

4.2 Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline

The description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline can be found in the Scoping Reports. The current baseline (ie. reflecting recommendations received during consultation) is shown in Appendix 1.

4.3 Difficulties in collecting data and limitations of the data

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

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

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

There are also a substantial number of parameters for which there is no trend. In many cases these are socio-economic parameters based on census data or other information only monitored over long timescales. It may be necessary to review the value of these parameters in due course and consider replacing them with others that can be more readily monitored.

4.4 Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified

The issues identified in the South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report are summarised below.

Land and water resources

- Limited stock of brownfield land means new development will inevitably result in the loss of high-quality agricultural land;
- New development may sterilise important local sources of sand and gravel;
- New development could alter natural drainage patterns while also providing scope for contamination of groundwater in areas where rainfall currently percolates directly into the soil;
- Development will make additional demands of water supply (for homes, industry, etc.) in an area where the capacity of natural systems is limited.

Biodiversity

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

Landscape, townscape & archaeology

- Further expansion at the fringes of Cambridge could adversely affect the unique character and setting of the city by hemming it in, affecting the quality of approaches to the City, harming the quality of the landscape, and shutting off key views of its distinctive skyline.
- The pace of growth and infilling around Cambridge means that there is no clear local style or building material and further growth may exacerbate this situation if clear design controls are not imposed;
- Uncontrolled or unsympathetic development could harm local landscape character if it occurs on a large enough scale, or repeatedly through a particular area
- South Cambridgeshire's archaeological heritage could be threatened by development that in effect sterilises known sites, or which harms the setting of sites with important historical or cultural associations;
- Development may encroach on existing areas of open space, amenity and recreation value, or it may harm their setting and tranquillity.

Climate change and pollution

- Development pressure in the north of the district may result in use of land potentially subject to flooding by the Great Ouse and its tributaries (there is a lower risk in the south of the district);
- Local topography and drainage systems mean that there is an existing flood hazard across parts of the district;
- Adoption of sustainable development objectives that reduce the direct and indirect impacts of climate change, increased use of renewable energy, and more energy-efficient management of homes and business properties cannot occur without the support of, and direct action by, employers, homeowners and parents;
- The rural nature of the district makes residents dependent on the private car, resulting in high levels of ownership and usage;
- The district straddles several important transport arteries, and addressing local transport issues such as encouraging a modal shift to public transport will not solve the whole problem;
- Dispersal of housing and employment beyond Cambridge city has occurred at different rates and in different directions, contributing to high levels of commuting, particularly that by private car;
- Despite improvements in composting and recycling, the rate of waste production is still rising;
- Development through infilling or creation of new communities will contribute to noise and light pollution.

Healthy communities

- Fear of crime in the district is disproportionate to actual crime rates;

- Dependence on the private car for shopping, commuting and the school run has knock-on effects on people's willingness to use more sustainable forms of transport for these activities, and for recreation;
- Gradual increase in the size of the retired sector of the local population will make increasing demands on provision of appropriate health care, and the need to ensure this part of the community has convenient access to shops, amenities and social facilities;
- Development pressure may result in the loss of open space that has recreational value, which may encourage sports activities, or which benefits the character of the locality.

Inclusive communities

- House purchase and rental rates in the district are above the national average and continue to rise while salaries do not (particularly in the public sector), with the result that more than half the households in the district could not buy an average-priced home, creating a divided society;
- Lack of facilities in rural communities for young people in particular may contribute to residents' fears about crime;
- Loss of amenities and services in rural centres is likely to occur without positive action to reverse the trend;
- The increasing proportion of aged population will make increasing demands of the need for special access facilities, including community transport schemes;
- The increasing trend for the district's communities to become dormitory or commuting suburbs for Cambridge and London could lead to a loss of community identity, reducing inclusiveness and community involvement;
- The district has a substantial population of travellers whose needs differ from those of the resident population;
- Rural dispersal can make it difficult to justify the business case for regular transport connections to major shopping, employment and entertainment facilities.

Economic activity

- Research and technology are vitally important to the Cambridge sub-regional economy but the district must not become over-dependent on a limited employment base, and people with other skills should not be driven away from the district in search of work;
- Farm diversification or the conversion of farm buildings for other business uses could add to vehicle traffic in rural areas offsetting any employment benefits generated;
- The district's (sub-region's) rapidly growing economy will make substantial demands on infrastructure investment;
- Unplanned growth in tourism and related developments could increase traffic, detract from rural or urban character, and place additional pressure on other resources such as water supply;
- The disproportionate size of Cambridge as a retail centre could have adverse effects for attempts to retain and improve service and amenity provision in smaller centres in the district;
- The predominantly dispersed rural population of the district makes it difficult to justify the cost of installing broadband telecommunications infrastructure which could encourage teleworking and support the dispersal of some businesses.

Additionally, issues identified in the Cambridge City Scoping Report are summarised below.

Objective	Issues
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	Although overall educational achievements are high, there is a core of young people leaving school with few qualifications.
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	High average house prices are pricing key workers out of the area. Need to recognise the diversity of the population in Cambridge.
3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	Growth pressures put increased demands on historic city centre and for the development of the Green Belt. Redevelopment within the city putting increasing pressure on existing open space.
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	Growth pressures have led to the need to release land from the Green Belt for future development. This has implications for the landscape and setting of the City, biodiversity, recreation and access to the countryside, and flood risk.
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	Growth pressures put strain on resources such as water supply, energy, waste management.
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	High levels of commuting into Cambridge by car and transport problems within Cambridge such as congestion, air pollution, and traffic noise.

No issues are identified specifically for Cambridge East and its surroundings, however many of the broader issues are relevant to the locality or the proposed development (eg. extent of flood risk, water consumption, disparity in housing supply and demand, transport) and result in extensive mitigation policies in the AAP as indicated in section 6.2.

4.5 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

The issues were used to define sets of appropriate policy responses, which then contributed to definition of objectives, decision-making criteria and relevant indicators, which collectively comprise the SA Framework.

Following preparation of Cambridge City Council Scoping Report, a comparison was made between the objectives and decision making criteria in the report and those in the South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report. This is detailed in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Sustainability Appraisal Framework - Comparison of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Objectives.

Cambridge City Council		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...			
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1.1 provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it encourage business development?	Change to decision-making criteria: Will it improve access to the <u>range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?</u>
	1.2 ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)?	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing 7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence		
	1.3 keep the economy diverse adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks?	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness? Will it support the Cambridge area's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	1.4 produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally?	1.3 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources		
	1.5 support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and community involvement in governance and services?	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions? Will it encourage engagement with community activities?	
	1.6 provide access to education and training for all?	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Will it improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?	
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2.1 reduce disparities in income levels?	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income		
	2.2 provide services and facilities locally and near to users?	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)?	
	2.3 regenerate and improve deprived areas?	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	No specific reference to regeneration, however this would not be relevant to the Cambridge East Area Action Plan and therefore no change proposed.

Cambridge City Council		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...			
	2.4 ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable and key worker housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community? Will it reduce the number of unfit homes? Will it meet the needs of the travelling community?	
	2.5 improve health and reduce health inequalities?	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Will it reduce death rates? Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?	
	2.6 redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Will it improve relations between people from different backgrounds or social groups? Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected? Will it promote accessibility for all members of society, including the elderly and disabled?	

Cambridge City Council		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...			
3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	3.1 maintain / improve the quality of the public realm?	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Will it maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character? Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?	
	3.2 keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Will it maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character? Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements? Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design and good place making?	
	3.3 maintain / enhance built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Will it protect or enhance sites, features or areas of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	3.4 give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport?	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space 6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Will it increase the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space? Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)?	Change to decision-making criteria <u>Will it improve the quality and range of services and facilities, including health, education, shopping, sport, leisure, arts and cultural activities?</u>
	3.5 promote healthy lifestyles?	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?	
	3.6 reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime?	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Will it reduce actual levels of crime? Will it reduce fear of crime?	
	3.7 maintain and enhance the role of the city centre as a focus for services and facilities?	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of sub regional, town, district, and local centres?	Change to decision-making criteria : Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of sub regional <u>Cambridge City Centre</u> , town, district, and local centres?
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	4.1 protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes?	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	4.2 minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value?	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings 2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species 3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Will it use land that has been previously developed? Will it use land efficiently? Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land? Will it protect sites designated for nature conservation interest? Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?	
	4.3 ensure that new development is built to a high sustainability standard	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design and good place making?	
	4.4 manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change?	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Will it minimise risk to people and property from flooding, storm events or subsidence?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	4.5 protect and enhance wildlife and habitats, and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife?	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species 2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species 2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Will it protect sites of nature conservation interest? Will it conserve species, reversing declines, and help to enhance diversity? Will it reduce habitat fragmentation? Will it help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets? Will it improve access to wildlife, and wild places?	
	4.6 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?			Change to decision-making criteria: Will it <u>improve water quality including by reducing diffuse and point source water pollution?</u>
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 minimise consumption of environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources?			Change objective: 1.2. Reduce the use of non-renewable <u>resources, including energy sources</u>
	5.2 reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production)?	1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption? Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	5.3 minimise use of water?	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Will it reduce water consumption? Will it conserve ground water resources?	
	5.4 reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities?	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Will it reduce household waste? Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	
	5.5 reduce sources of pollution including air, water, land, noise, vibration and light?	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it support travel by means other than the car? Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns? Will it reduce or minimise light pollution? Will it reduce diffuse and point source water pollution?	

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...			
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	6.1 increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities) 7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)? Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car? Will it support and improve community and public transport? Will it improve access to employment / access to employment by means other than the car?	Change to decision-making criteria: Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car <u>and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?</u>

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... 6.2 reduce the need to travel?	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities) 7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)? Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car? Will it support and improve community and public transport? Will it improve access to employment / access to employment by means other than the car?	Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (village shops, post offices, pubs etc)?

Cambridge City Council Objective		Relevant SCDC Objective	Equivalent SCDC Decision Making Criteria	Changes Made For Cambridge East Appraisal Framework:
	6.3 reduce dependency on the private car?	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities) 7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car? Will it improve access to employment / access to employment by means other than the car?	Will it improve <u>accessibility to local employment by means other than the car?</u> Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car <u>and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?</u>
	6.4 minimise traffic and its impacts?	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases? Will it improve air quality? Will it reduce traffic volumes? Will it support travel by means other than the car? Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns?	

It was considered that these changes enhanced the SA Framework and as well as being used for the Cambridge East joint AAP, have been incorporated into the South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report 2005 for use in all its draft final Sustainability Reports. The revised Framework was used for the detailed assessment of plan impacts and is that shown in Table 7. The relevant indicators column includes indicators highlighted in one or both scoping reports, implying a hybrid approach to monitoring will be required for Cambridge East.

Table 7: Sustainability Appraisal Framework (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council Scoping Report 2005; Cambridge City Council Scoping Report 2005)

Sustainability topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision-making criteria	Relevant Indicators
Land and water resources	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Will it use land that has been previously developed?	% of dwellings completed on previously developed land Net density of new dwellings completed
		Will it use land efficiently?	
		Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land?	
	1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources, including energy sources	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?	KwH of gas consumed per household per year
		Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy and other resources being met from renewable sources?	Generating potential of renewable energy sources within the District
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Will it reduce water consumption?	Water consumption per capita (however this data is not currently available)
Will it conserve ground water resources?			
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Will it protect sites designated for nature conservation interest?	% of SSSIs in favourable or recovering condition
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Will it conserve species, reversing declines, and help to enhance diversity?	Total area designated as SSSI Progress in achieving BAP targets
		Will it reduce habitat fragmentation?	
		Will it help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets?	
	2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Will it improve access to wildlife, and wild places?	% of rights of way that are open and easy to use Area of strategic open space per 1000 people
		Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green space in the District?	
		Will it promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife?	

Sustainability topic	Sustainability appraisal objectives	Decision-making criteria	Relevant Indicators
		Will it improve access to the wider countryside through the network of public rights of way?	Area of local nature reserve per 1000 population
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Will it protect or enhance sites, features of areas of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?	% of listed buildings classified as being 'at risk'
		3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	% of built-up area having conservation area status
	Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?		
	Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?		
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?	Residents' satisfaction with the quality of the built environment
		Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design, and good place making?	% of new homes meeting the EcoHomes or similar standard
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?	CO ₂ emissions per household / by sector per year
		Will it improve air quality?	
		Will it reduce traffic volumes?	Average annual NO ₂ concentration
		Will it support travel by means other than the car?	Days when fine particle levels are in 'moderate' or 'high' bands
		Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns?	
		Will it reduce or minimise light pollution?	Vehicle flows across urban boundaries

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		Will it improve water quality including by reducing diffuse and point source water pollution?	boundaries % of main rivers of good or fair chemical / biological quality
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Will it reduce household waste?	Household waste collected per person per year
		Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?	% of household waste recycled
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Will it minimise risk to people and property from flooding, storm events or subsidence?	No. of properties within flood risk areas
Healthy communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Will it reduce death rates?	Life expectancy at birth (specified separately for males and females)
		Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?	Excess winter deaths No. of cyclists crossing the River Cam bridges screen line
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Will it reduce actual levels of crime?	Recorded crimes per 1000 people
		Will it reduce fear of crime?	% of residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Will it increase the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?	Area of strategic open space per 1000 people
			No. of sports pitches for public use per 1000 people Number of play grounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1000 children under 12

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Will it improve the quality and range of services and facilities, including health, education, shopping, sport, leisure, arts and cultural activities?	% of population in categories 1, 2 or 3 for access to primary school, food shop, post office and public transport
		Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)?	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with local authorities cultural and recreational activities
		Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day
		Will it support and improve community and public transport?	Modal share of cyclists and pedestrians % of children travelling to and from school by different modes
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Will it improve relations between people from different backgrounds or social groups?	% of residents who feel their local area is 'harmonious'
		Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?	Index of multiple deprivation
		Will it promote accessibility for all members of society, including the elderly and disabled?	Range of Income levels
	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable and key worker housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?	House price / earnings ratio
		Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?	% of all dwellings completed that are provided under affordable purchase or tenancy arrangements

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
		Will it meet the needs of the travelling community?	arrangements Percentage of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area. Number of new homes built / brought back into occupation
	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?	% of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area % of adults who have provided support to others in the past year
		Will it encourage engagement with community activities?	
Economic activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Will it encourage businesses development?	Unemployment rate % of residents aged 18-74 in employment and working within 5km of home (or at home)
		Will it improve the range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	
		Will it improve accessibility to local employment by means other than the car?	
		Will it encourage the rural economy and diversification?	
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people,	Will it improve the level of investment in key community services and infrastructure?	% of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority

<i>Sustainability topic</i>	<i>Sustainability appraisal objectives</i>	<i>Decision-making criteria</i>	<i>Relevant Indicators</i>
	places, communications and other infrastructure	<p>Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure, including broadband?</p> <p>Will it improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?</p>	<p>achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* to C or equivalent</p> <p>(Possible indicator measuring the level of Section 46 contributions to infrastructure projects that have an impact on the plan area)</p>
	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	<p>Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</p> <p>Will it support the Cambridge area's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters?</p> <p>Will it support sustainable tourism?</p> <p>Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of Cambridge City Centre, town, district, and local centres?</p>	<p>Annual net change in VAT registered firms</p> <p>Economic activity rate (% of working age population in full or part-time employment)</p>

5. PLAN ISSUES AND OPTIONS

5.1 Main strategic options considered and how they were identified

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

- Government housing targets, strategic policy in RPG6
- Many of the principal over-arching strategic policies derive directly from planning guidance (particularly PPS1, PPG3, PPG6, PPS7, PPG12) and it was considered inappropriate to propose options that deviated from current practice

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

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

Alternative policy options presented in the Preferred Options Report were as shown in Table 8. Those policies shown as being prepared at the Councils' discretion may also reflect best or mandated practice as defined in government planning guidance. Note that the figures in the second column refer to the policy numbering used in the Preferred Options Report.

5.2 Comparison of the social, environmental and economic effects of the options

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

Table 8: Alternatives presented at Preferred Options Report stage (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council, 2004).

Policy area	Policies	Dictated by	Summary of policies
Cambridge East site	CE3 and CE4	Councils' discretion but with regard to PPG2 (Green Belt policy)	1 preferred option for the site boundary and 1 rejected option with a slight amendment to the eastern boundary
North Works site	CE6 and CE7	Councils' discretion	2 options: one retaining some buildings and associated employment; the other proposing redevelopment of the whole site
Green Belt	CE9 to CE11	PPG2 and Cambs Structure Plan	3 options defining different approaches to the timing and extent to which land required for Cambs East would be removed from the Green Belt
Housing density	CE17 and CE18	PPG3 and Cambs Structure Plan	2 options: one for average density of 50 dwellings/ha.; the other for 75/ha.
Employment provision	CE22 and CE23	Cambs Structure Plan; Cambs City Local Plan; South Cambs draft Core Strategy; but also Councils' discretion	2 options: one expressing provision on the basis of a level of provision per hectare; the other expressing provision on the basis of the number of jobs.
Playing fields and open space contribution	CE27 and CE28	Councils' discretion	2 options with one counting playing fields as part of open space provision; the other excluding them
Leisure, art & culture	CE31 and CE32	Councils' discretion	1 preferred option providing these facilities to meet needs of the City and wider sub region where these are complementary to the City Centre; and 1 alternative providing only to meet the needs of the new urban quarter
Orbital traffic movement	CE35 to CE37	Councils' discretion but with regard to Highways Agency plans for the A14	3 options: improve existing orbital capacity; build more orbital capacity; and develop new orbital routes just for public transport

Policy area	Policies	Dictated by	Summary of policies
A14 interchanges	CE38 to CE41	Highways Agency plans for the A14	4 options: a new interchange on the A14 at Honey Hill; restricting the Ditton Lane interchange to public transport only; minor improvements to the layout of the existing junctions (no other changes); and providing access to/from the west at a new interchange at Honey Hill
External cycle links	CE44 to CE46	Councils' discretion but with regard to National Cycle Network policy	1 preferred option; 1 alternative and 1 rejected option. Preferred: high quality lit cycle routes to key destinations with a usage target. Alternative: high quality unlit routes; Rejected: routes to be shared with public transport
Car parking standards	CE49 and CE50	Councils' existing Local Plans and with regard to PPG3	1 preferred option of adopting the City's standards; and 1 alternative option of using the Controlled Parking Zone standards within the District Centre only
Built heritage	CE55 and CE56	PPG15	1 preferred option of retaining all significant buildings associated with airport activity at the site; and 1 alternative of retaining only listed buildings
Public open space	CE57 and CE58	S Cambs Audit/ Needs Framework; Cambs City Local Plan; Nat. Playing Fields Assoc. standards	1 preferred option of using the City's minimum open space standards; and 1 alternative options of using the District's standards
Green corridor	CE64 and CE65	Councils' discretion	1 preferred option of providing for informal recreation in the corridors; and 1 alternative option of incorporating more formal facilities including changing rooms
Countryside recreation	CE71 to CE73	South Cambs review of Strategic Open Space	1 preferred option of a country park north of Teversham linked to the green corridor; rejected option 1 of a park south of Teversham; and rejected option 2 of a park beyond the development north of Newmarket Road

Surface water drainage	CE75 and CE76	Environment Agency flood plain mapping; English Nature SSSI status	1 preferred option of underground and surface features making use of it on site; and 1 rejected option of pumping stored water away from the site without using it
Management and maintenance of watercourses	CE78 to CE80	Councils' discretion	1 preferred option of managing watercourses by a publicly accountable trust; and 2 rejected options of management by the Councils in partnership, or by a commercial body such as Anglian Water
Construction spoil	CE92 and CE93	Councils' discretion	1 preferred option of accommodating spoil on site and raising ground levels where possible; and 1 rejected option of transporting it off site

5.3 How social, environmental and economic issues and consultation responses were considered in choosing the preferred options

In addition to consideration of alternative approaches, Appendix 2 also summarises the initial appraisal of options. It then briefly summarises the result of public participation, resulting changes to the approach to the policy, and justification for the policy approach by the Councils.

5.4 Mitigation measures proposed

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

In summary the changes taken forward were:

- CE2 [development principles] – minor wording change clarifying that the principles included provision of affordable housing
- CE16 [local centre north of Newmarket Rd] – minor wording change to clarify some local employment will also be provided
- CE27 [playing fields and open space] – wording change to clarify impact of policy would be to find additional publicly-owned space
- CE28 [playing fields and open space] – wording change to clarify the policy would mean playing fields would be in full public ownership
- CE30 [emergency services] – remove reference to police and fire services
- CE33 [transport north of Newmarket Rd] – add statement requiring design to prioritise non-car movement in this area of the site
- CE51 [habitat creation] – minor wording change clarifying purpose of increasing opportunities to experience nature and wildlife
- CE61 [dual use of facilities] – minor change cross-referencing this policy to that on open space (policy CE28)
- CE75 [surface drainage] – minor wording change to clarify the permanence of certain surface water features
- CE87 [site access] – wording change to ensure access strategy also avoids impacts on the surrounding environment
- CE92 [construction spoil] – minor wording change specifying that policy applies also to storage of spoil on site.

Full details of mitigation proposals are given in the detailed assessment sheets which can be viewed on the Councils' websites.

6. PLAN POLICIES

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

Each section of the AAP begins with a set of objectives that for the plan which are not strictly part of the policy itself. These objectives have not been assessed separately, however we are satisfied that they are covered by the corresponding policies and supporting text which have been assessed.

6.1 Summary of cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts

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

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

- The absolute increase in energy and water use, and waste arisings; although as noted previously these are inevitable if government / county house building targets are to be met, and the plan makes provision for deploying appropriate technology to improve efficient use of resources;
- The beneficial effect of integrating the urban quarter into wider transport infrastructure improvements across the city that support sustainable transport policy and encourage modal shift.
- An overall positive (synergistic) effect from policies addressing a wide range of aspects of the design, ranging from housing density to the layout of district and local centres, and features such as the country park. These will contribute to objectives relating to settlement character, residents' satisfaction, encouraging early occupancy of Cambridge East and integrating it into the surrounding urban fabric;
- A significant temporary problem which may not be cumulative but which may be repetitive. Development will occur over more than 10 years, and residents in the adjoining suburbs and villages will be subject to impacts for sustained periods, possibly at different times. The situation will also affect those who occupy the first homes on the site. This issue will need coordination of the construction programme to minimise disturbance and good site practices to minimise risks of other impacts such as noise and dust contamination;

- Drainage is a potential issue due to the proximity of SSSIs to the north and east of the site, both of which currently require specific management controls. Contamination and fluctuation in water levels must be avoided by drainage design during construction and once the SUDS is installed;
- Benefits for human health through the provision of open space, encouraging sustainable transport, and provision of other facilities. This is not strictly a cumulative effect, but one where various policies interlock to address an objective comprehensively;

As noted above, in several cases it has proved difficult to distinguish between cumulative impacts and collective impacts – ie. where several policies contribute to an objective. Many of the policies and their supporting text provide mitigation measures for the recognised impacts of the development limiting, in particular, the number of instances where additional cumulative adverse impacts might occur.

One underlying cumulative impact is the effect of the AAP in identifying those requirements that are consistent with the aim of delivering a sustainable community, and which are in addition to what would normally be sought in terms of infrastructure for a major development such as this. Post-consultation revisions have clarified the approach the Council intends to take on securing funding for certain facilities, and make it clearer that there is a need for external funding of infrastructure which benefits the wider community and not just Cambridge East. Revision of the chapter Delivering Cambridge East also makes explicit reference to the costs of relocating the existing occupiers of the site.

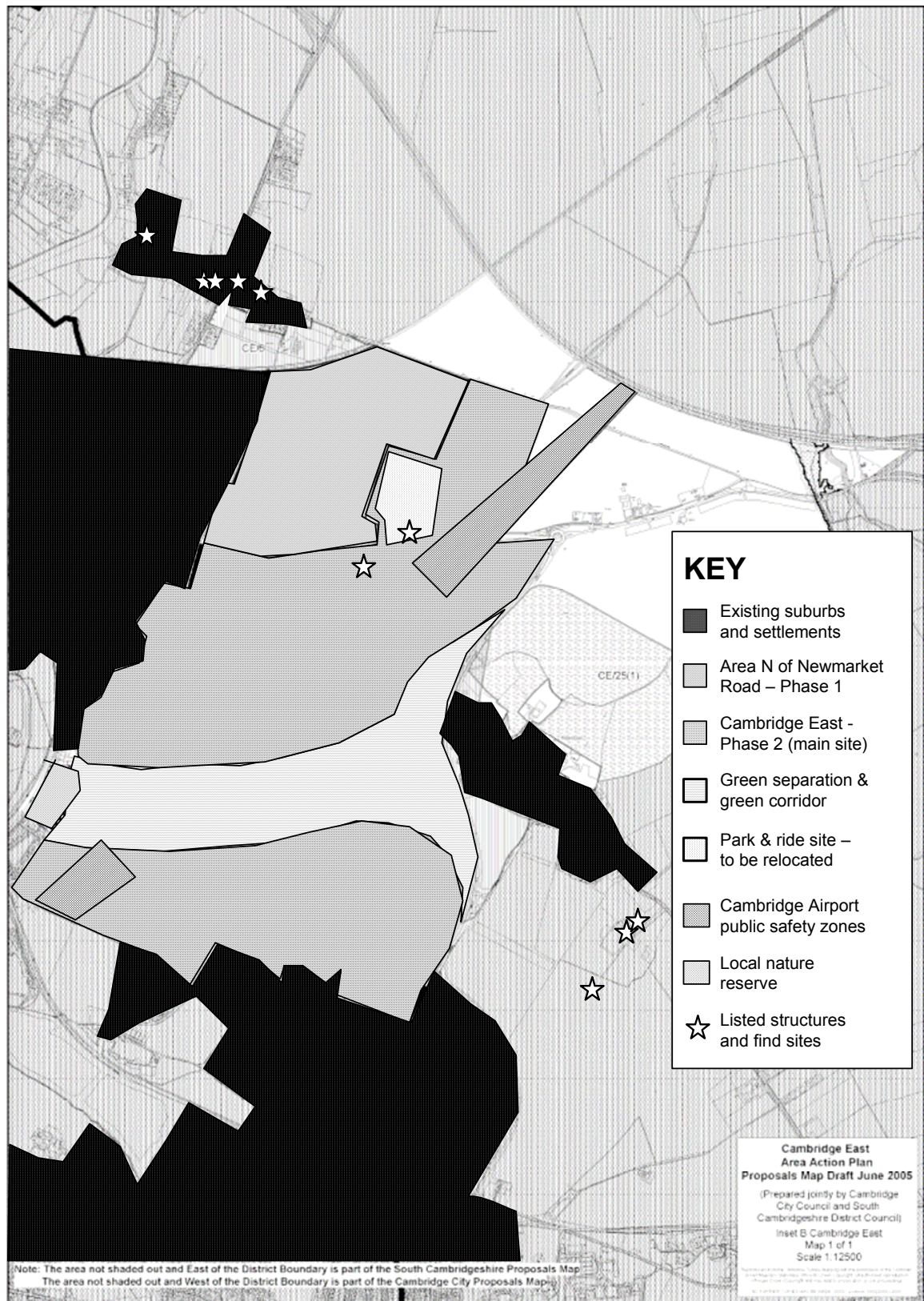
6.2 Significant social, environmental and economic effects of the preferred policies

Appendix 4 contains a matrix indicating where there are potentially significant positive and negative impacts from policies on the SA objectives. In reviewing this table and the summaries below reference should be made to the discussion about important and significant impacts in section 3.1 of this report to understand the terminology we have used. Specifically, in many cases significance cannot be established quantitatively, as it can in EIA for example, due to the limited information about the design and layout of the settlement at this stage.

Each section follows a common structure, presenting the issue that the objective seeks to address, supported by baseline data where appropriate. The impact of the plan is then discussed and the key policies which are predicted to have positive or negative impacts are identified. The section concludes with a discussion of synergistic, cumulative or secondary effects which are also referred to in the sections below. All data defining conditions in the District are taken from the baseline dataset unless otherwise stated.

Figure 2 overlays the current proposals map with various parameters that summarise design issues and constraints for the development.

Figure 2: Cambridge East constraints map (Source: South Cambridgeshire District Council, DEFRA; base map © Crown copyright).



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

The shortage of previously developed land in South Cambridgeshire is reflected in the target that 37% of new dwellings should be built on brownfield sites, compared to the national target of 60% stipulated by ODPM, but which is established in the adopted Structure Plan. In 2003 the rate was 27%, consistent with that over the preceding five years, and suggesting the need for improvement. Over the same period average housing density was 19.7 dwellings/ha., which is typical of the sub-region as a whole, but some way below the minimum threshold of 30/ha. specified in PPG3.

Development at Cambridge East is clearly consistent with this objective, balancing the need to meet the housing targets in the Regional Spatial Strategy and Cambridgeshire Structure Plan policy P9/2c with the need to limit the loss of greenfield land. Redevelopment is almost entirely based on re-use of land currently under industrial / commercial use of various forms. Permanent loss of agricultural land is restricted to a small area to the east of the existing park & ride site and a near-rectangular area between the current North Works site and High Ditch Road. An additional small wedge of land next to the Newmarket Road roundabout is also taken, which is believed to be currently unused. A larger area of agricultural land will also be taken north of Teversham to provide the country park, however this does not result in an irreversible land use change.

A further small amount of land will be taken to accommodate the relocated park & ride site south of the roundabout at the eastern end of the site.

Policies with a potentially significant or important beneficial impact: CE/3, CE/18. Both policies provide for a spatial pattern which minimises greenfield land take although this cannot be calibrated as an impact. The requirement to take forward development of this site to support house building targets and meet Structure Plan policies means that these losses are intrinsically more sustainable than loss of agricultural land elsewhere.

Policies with a potentially significant or important harmful impact: none identified.

The principal cumulative impact is the longer-term effect of creating Cambridge East on development pressure on land around the settlement. Land lying between High Ditch Road and the A14 will lie within the Green Belt limiting further expansion in this direction. Expansion in other directions is only possible in a small area between the relatively new housing development on the north-east of Cherry Hinton and the green separation serving Teversham. It may be appropriate to consider designating additional Green Belt land here to prevent 'creep' to the east side of Airport Way.

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

Prudent use of natural resources in general is one of the basic themes of the UK sustainable development agenda. Baseline data suggests local consumption of gas is lower than the UK average, at 15,395KwH per home, compared to 17000KwH for the UK as a whole. Nevertheless, climate change concerns mean a need to control consumption or exploit more sustainable power sources. Current targets require a 10% increase in production of renewable energy, although South Cambridgeshire's capacity has remained static at just under 9GwH for the last five years. There is a regional target to generate 14% of electricity needs from renewable sources over the same period. Draft RSS14, Policy ENV8 requires all larger developments to incorporate equipment for renewable power generation so as to provide at least 10% of their predicted energy requirements. The AAP includes the same requirement for Cambridge East. At present there is no other information to assess performance and an additional indicator might measure the number of new developments where recycling of building materials occurred in line with policy CE/34(4).

Introduction of energy efficient technology and renewable energy generation are addressed by policy CE/28 in the AAP. This establishes quotas or thresholds which developers must achieve for the installing photovoltaic cells, solar panels and heat-retention measures. The targets are not particularly stringent, however the Councils consider this the most effective way of providing flexibility in that this is expected to encourage developers to meet these thresholds.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/2, CE/28, CE/29, CE/33. The absolute impact of these policies will depend on two factors: whether (or how many) developers embrace the proposals in policy CE/28; and whether developers implement the minimum requirement or are encouraged to equip more properties with the relevant technology.

The objective also refers to broad issues of energy consumption, and it is strongly supported by specific policies on sustainable transport (CE/14 and CE/15), as well as broader policies such as CE/2 which support modal shift and reduced reliance on the private car.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: CE/1, CE/3, CE/10, CE/11, CE39. These policies have a negative impact in absolute terms in that development will contribute to increased energy demands in the sub-region. However the primacy of government policy and the targets in policy 5/3 of the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan require provision of major new housing development on the edge of Cambridge and therefore the key relative impact is whether the new technology can reduce the average energy consumption per capita or per household.

The main issue for this objective is the limited cumulative benefit. The Councils need to balance the desire to promote this technology against the financial impositions on developers which are also being asked to contribute to other infrastructure improvements through Section 46 agreements. The benefit of this policy would be maximised if a reasonably ambitious rate of deployment can be encouraged. Some energy efficiency measures can be delivered by design strategies (eg. on massing and orientation of housing)

which do not necessarily carry cost burdens. However by mandating a minimum level of provision developers would be encouraged to buy technology in reasonably large volumes that would ideally reduce the price of each unit, lessening the cost burden of complying with this policy. Consequently some strengthening of the scope of the relevant policies – either by increasing the thresholds or by mandating the minimum level of provision – would improve the long-term benefit. However, it is recognised that the Councils sought to do this with respect to energy conservation in the Preferred Options Report and were advised by GO-East that the planning process should not seek to change matters addressed by other legislation.

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

The site lies in one of the driest areas of the UK (South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report, para. 8.3), although it benefits from the chalk geology in its southern half, as a result of which measures to maintain the openness of land (for percolation) and maintain the nature structure of drainage systems are essential. Unfortunately evaluation of current conditions is limited by the lack of sustainable indicator information at present, although the Scoping Report notes this is a priority for which a source of data is being investigated. (Note that water quality issues are addressed by objective 4.1).

Water consumption was initially addressed more aggressively than energy conservation: policy CE/26 clause 5 required technology or facilities that reduce household use by at least 25% compared to current rates. This clearly required a substantial reduction in usage as a result of greywater recycling and other techniques. The removal of this requirement at the post-consultation stage in response to GO-East advice that it lies outside the scope of the planning system, and lack of a less ambitious target or alternative mechanism to encourage (rather than enforce) water conservation) greatly reduces the benefit from the policy on this objective.

Impact on groundwater recharge is addressed primarily by policies CE26(1), (3ii) and 3(iii), all of which provide for sustainable drainage of the site to maintain its current runoff rates and pattern.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/33. All policies clearly support maintenance of water quality, resources and run-off rates.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: CE/1, CE/3, CE/10, CE/11 and CE/39. The assessment for this objective largely mirrors that of 1.2 above. In absolute terms the development will increase water consumption and part of it will cover what is currently open land into which groundwater percolates. This is offset by the measures in CE/26 to reduce water consumption relative to existing development, and to maintain the overall pattern of local run-off.

The primary secondary and cumulative effects are likely to be the impact on run-off and groundwater absorption. It is not possible to assess the practicality of this requirement without further detail of the site layout.

2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species

The biodiversity value of the Cambridgeshire countryside is a key component of the South Cambridgeshire Scoping Report (see Section 2.2). However the Scoping Report states that there is a relatively low level of formally protected wildlife area given the District's rural character. There are two key designations in the immediate vicinity of the site.

Stow cum Quy Fen lies approximately 2kms to the north, comprising neutral grassland of 'unfavourable but recovering' status, and areas of standing water important for dragonfly breeding. The site is currently subject to an English Nature enforcement notice requiring management procedures and improvements to prevent fluctuation in water levels (note that water quality is not mentioned specifically). Supporting detail for policy CE/26 indicates that water draining of the eastern side of the site passes through Quy Water which crosses the north-western side of the SSSI.

Wilbraham Fen lies a little more than 1km from the eastern edge of the site, beyond Teversham. Like Quy Fen it comprises grassland and fenland habitats, with some of the latter also subject to an enforcement notice to improve management practices.

Barnwell Road Local Nature Reserve is closer at hand, straddling the ring road at the southwest edge of the site in an area that will adjoin the green corridor in Cambridge East. The site supports various bird species of interest (kingfishers, nightingales, redwings and fieldfares), butterflies, dragonflies, grass snakes and water voles.

Policy CE/20 requires the developer(s) to commission a full ecological survey of the site to establish its key biodiversity features, which should be retained and incorporated into the master plan for the settlement, and to identify the presence of any protected species or habitats on the site. The current policy wording requires biodiversity to be surveyed "before, during and after construction". However the need to conserve and protect features such as individual trees other features means this survey needs to be undertaken as early as possible, and within the timetable for the initial master planning work, so that its conclusions and mitigation proposals can be incorporated into the site plan from the outset. It is not possible to assess the impact of policies without clear indication of the presence of protected species and habitats, and the comments for objective 2.2 are also generally relevant.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/19, CE/20, CE/25, CE/26. The impact of this policy cannot be estimated without the details of an ecological survey of the site. However a key issue is the need to prevent water contamination and fluctuation of water levels that would adversely affect the nearby SSSIs, and this will require mitigation measures during construction until the SUDS is operational and performing these functions. The Barnwell Road nature reserve includes a water environment which will also require protection from changes in water volume and quality.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

Potential secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: none identified. Issues relating to the impact on locally characteristic species are reviewed in the section below.

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

The Scoping Reports refer to software under development that can estimate the extent to which Biodiversity Action Plan targets and objectives are being achieved countywide. This facility is not available at present, a common problem for councils in our experience. Other indicators such as the trends in farmland and woodland bird populations are not available at local level, but might show significant trends that need to be addressed, given the intensity of the agriculture in the District, especially the north-east.

The Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan identifies five broad habitats (including acid grasslands and rivers & streams) and a further ten priority habitats (including *ancient and/or species-rich hedgerows*, *cereal field margins*, coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, fens, lowland calcareous grassland, *lowland meadows* and reedbeds). Some of these will be present in the area covered by the AAP, and action plans have been prepared for each habitat. A further twelve local habitats (including churchyards and cemeteries, *roadside verges*, *drainage ditches* and arable land) have been identified. Those habitats that are likely to be present in the AAP area are indicated in italics above although the latter group are likely to be very localised.

Policies CE/19 to CE/21 make broad provision for a range of actions covering conservation, maintaining important features, and introducing new facilities ranging from the country park to a programme of placing nesting boxes and other items within the urban areas. CE/20 is particularly important as it requires the developer to undertake an initial ecological survey, and issues relating to timing and coordination of this work with initial detailed planning of the site are discussed in the review of objective 2.1. Equally important is CE/7(15) which outlines the network linking open spaces within the urban quarter with the adjacent green spaces at Coldhams Common and around Teversham.

The scale of development at the site means that disturbance to local wildlife is inevitable and it is important that the construction, landscaping and biodiversity strategies (see policies CE/35, CE/17 and CE/20 respectively) are coordinated to limit disturbance to local species, in particular allowing them to occupy the green corridor.

The supporting policy text mentions three locally characteristic which benefit from the open aspect of the current airfield: the skylark, grey partridge and brown hare. Redevelopment will replace this large area with a network of spaces which will not offer the same vegetation or openness providing security. It will be necessary to provide habitat compensation for these species if they are identified locally during ecological survey. Ideally this should not be achieved by translocation, and the link from the Teversham green separation to the proposed country park may provide a natural migration corridor provided these features are established before development of the core site (ie. that south of Newmarket Road) begins, and provided that they provide an appropriate habitat required for these species.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/5, CE/6, CE/18, CE/19, CE/20, CE/21, CE/25. Their effect cannot be assessed without more detail of the wildlife assets on the site at present, though clearly the policies aim to minimise adverse impacts and should incorporate proactive conservation measures provided the initial survey occurs early enough.

There is a potentially significant secondary impact in terms of the effect of a sustained period of construction on the attractiveness of the site to wildlife. Even if natural features are retained local wildlife is unlikely to use it if there is continual disturbance from construction noise, vehicle movements, etc. There are also risks of contamination from dust, vehicle emissions, accidental spillages and leakages of foul water which would have locally adverse effects and which need to be prevented by thorough application of effective operational procedures under the terms of policy CE/34⁴.

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

This objective is not directly related to specific government policies or targets, although there is a strong fit with the objectives of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (CRoW), and with government initiatives to promote healthier lifestyles. The baseline dataset has no information on relevant parameters (notably the % of rights of way that are open and in reasonable condition) and we expect this will be addressed by the obligation to measure their availability arising from CRoW. These links have been formalised by references to the Councils' obligations to create and implement a plan for Rights of Way improvements (and connection in the case of Cambridge East) which have been added to policy CE/25 as a result of public consultation.

The AAP makes extensive provision for this objective with the green corridor and green finger network, as well as other communal open spaces, providing biodiversity assets through the urban quarter. Policies CE/16 and CE/17 provide for access to these areas while CE/18 provides for links to the surrounding open land (for wildlife), rights of way and recreational space (for residents).

Policies that have potentially significant benefits: CE/5, CE/6, CE/7, CE/14, CE/16, CE/17, CE/18, CE/19, CE/25, CE/26. Overall significance cannot be judged at this stage but clearly these proposals provide for increased public access to land that is currently largely inaccessible and is therefore beneficial.

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

The only potential secondary issue is the need to balance the desirability of increasing access to the surrounding countryside (to instil satisfaction with the urban quarter as a good place to live, to encourage exercise, and to foster interest in biodiversity) with the need to maintain the rural character and tranquillity of these areas. It may be appropriate for some parts of the rural surroundings to be designated as Countryside Enhancement Areas. However

⁴ Note that contamination is a particular issue as the whole of the site and its surroundings lie within a nitrate-sensitive area.

policies CE/19 to CE/21 recognise the importance of retaining quiet and less accessible areas within the quarter to provide a safe refuge for local wildlife.

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

This objective can be difficult to measure because assets are widely fragmented, and their presence only suspected. There is one listed building within the site for Cambridge East which will need to be taken into account in the design of the development at the Master Plan stage.

Figure 2 shows the location of a selection of listed buildings surrounding the site. These are primarily clustered in Teversham and Fen Ditton. Their setting will be protected by the green separation proposed in policy CE/6 for both villages.

The policy CE/22 text identifies a survey undertaken in 2001 which revealed a cluster of remains from various periods along Newmarket Road, with Roman remains identified north of the road on the park & ride site. Re-development of this area will provide an opportunity for further examination. There are also medieval remains approximately 300m east of the eastern boundary of the site between Cherry Hinton and Teversham.

The principal modern assets are the 1930s airport terminal building, which is listed and which may therefore require conservation of other structures with an aviation facility on the site. Policy CE/23 requires a survey of buildings on the site to determine their architectural and heritage value. The policy itself, and the listing system, provide for the buildings to be retained within the urban quarter, and to be sympathetically re-used where possible.

A specific issue concerns the three large hangars on the site. These are distinctive features which might be considered a component of the local skyline. However each occupies a substantial area in a part of the site likely to be allocated to housing. Their size will have a considerable visual impact locally and may cause shadowing on any housing built in the immediate vicinity. The structure review will therefore need to consider their heritage importance against the ability to incorporate them into the site layout.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/22. CE/23. The impact of development depends on the scarcity and historical importance of the listed and scheduled features listed above.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified.

Potential secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects: none identified.

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

The Vision for Cambridge East (policy CE/1) sets great stock in the importance of the character of Cambridge and its surrounding area to its attractiveness as a place to live and work (notwithstanding the costs involved), and as a complement to the principal tourist attraction of Cambridge itself. It is difficult to identify meaningful indicators that can be measured readily and at an appropriate scale for the built environment. However this is largely subsumed by the designation of Landscape Character Areas which reflect the integration of settlement pattern and density, building materials, flatness of the terrain, along with more subtle nuances such as the importance of the openness of the East Anglian Chalk to recharging the area's groundwater resources, and the need for new development to reflect the layout and structure of settlements in the vicinity.

This objective is dealt with extensively by a range of policies within the plan, ranging from the broad over-arching vision of CE/1 to those dealing with features which are to be designed into the urban quarter and an extensive range of landscaping features which mitigate visual impacts and provide additional enhancements. These include:

- Urban layout integrating housing with amenities and communal / open / play space in close proximity to enable easy access and facilitate community activities and interaction
- High quality urban design to ensure the high density layout of housing and mixing of land uses does not compromise the standard of dwellings provided in the quarter
- Mixing housing styles to give a uniform (but not repetitive) feel to the development, and internal landscaping to prevent the higher densities giving a 'hemmed in' impression
- Creating an implicit hierarchy within the quarter by establishing local centres to serve the immediate community so that the development is not focused on a single centre surrounded by dormitory suburbs
- Integrating sustainable transport and especially foot and cycle access within the quarter, and to recreation space and other amenities within and beyond it
- Landscaping the edges of the settlement to integrate them with the adjacent areas, providing green separation both to protect older settlements from visual intrusion, and to provide continuous features linking through the settlement to those closer to the centre of Cambridge.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/2, CE/4, CE/5, CE/6, CE/7, CE/8, CE/9, CE/10, CE/12, CE/14, CE/17, CE/18, CE/21, CE/37. It is not possible to assess the impacts of these policies at this stage.

Policies with potentially significant negative impacts: none identified. In practice this conclusion assumes that the screening and other impact reduction measures proposed in policies on green separation, etc. will provide effective mitigation of visual impacts of the development, and this will need to be tested in a formal assessment of the impacts during EIA.

Potential secondary, cumulative and synergistic effects: the principal long term synergistic impact is that the combination of good quality urban environment and well-provisioned amenities within and around it will create the cohesive community envisaged by policy CE/1.

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

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

A 2002/3 survey suggests South Cambridgeshire is performing well, with 90% of residents satisfied with the quality of their immediate (built) environment, which is above the national average. This outcome appears to reflect the predominantly rural aspect of the area, and the open, low density layouts of many of the District's principal settlements, which will not be directly relevant to a major extension to Cambridge.

It is closely linked to objective 3.2 and the bullet points for the preceding objective identify the components of the design and infrastructure for the development which will help most in achieving it.

Policies with a potential beneficial significant impact: CE/8, CE/9, CE/10, CE/11, CE/12, CE/14, CE/16, CE/17, CE/18, CE/21, CE/37.

Policies with a potential significant adverse impact: none identified.

Potential synergistic and other benefits: as for objective 3.2.

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

The Scoping Reports highlight several issues under this objective where local conditions are below national averages, or where performance has deteriorated recently. Commuting patterns (including the school run) are a particular issue, which contribute to local congestion to add to the 28% increase in vehicle traffic over the period 1992-2002. Local monitoring has shown that traffic flows into and out of Cambridge are static but above the level stipulated in the Local Transport Plan. A further indication of the nature of the problem is that trunk traffic flows are 70% above the national average, and that on other principle roads is 35% higher. This situation has implications for air quality with recent data showing levels along the Cambridge Northern Fringe were static but already 30% above UK and European thresholds. Furthermore, dust concentration may be an issue.

Two measurement stations providing local data show concentrations of 40 and 72 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ respectively, the first equaling the air quality threshold for this parameter, and the second being almost double. However from 2005 the dust concentration threshold is cut to 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (to be achieved by 2010) suggesting a potential air quality problem if these levels are typical of the locality.

However improvements in engine technology and the increased proportion of vehicles fitted with catalytic convertors are forecast to drive down background air quality over the next five years, although it has not been possible to establish whether the 2010 forecasts are based on growth in traffic over the period 2001-2010 that is consistent with actual recent growth.

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

Current National Air Quality Survey (NAQS) data forecasts high levels of NO₂ along Newmarket Road in 2005, equivalent to around 62% of the current national threshold. This is slightly higher than levels along other major arteries into the city and is assumed to reflect the impact of high traffic levels and queuing during rush hour periods. The NAQS data forecasts a reduction in NO₂ levels to around 50% of the threshold by 2010, though direct action to reduce car-based commuting is necessary to reduce this level further.

A transport assessment of the impact of the development and its implications will be required. This will need to be taken into account as part of the Area Action Plan process.

The Plan contributes to the objective directly by:

- Co-locating new housing with a very substantial provision of new jobs within the urban quarter to reduce trip length and out-commuting (CE/2, CE/7);
- Providing an integrated network of public transport services within the development, and linking it to bus, cycle and pedestrian infrastructure, particularly those providing routes into the City itself (CE/2, CE/14)
- Controlling access to the quarter from certain junctions which will limit the impact of additional traffic on the surrounding road system, beginning this process when development starts north of Newmarket Road (CE/13)
- Requiring appropriate and consistent construction management procedures to limit site traffic and its impact on the area (CE/34)
- Requiring developers to provide evidence that development of any type will not contribute to emission levels (CE/31).

Impact on PM₁₀ levels is addressed primarily through the construction strategy (CE/33) since the release of material from excavation and demolition work, storage or removal of spoil, and ground churned by site traffic are the most likely sources of additional dust, and will require specific measures in the developers' submissions.

Noise impacts will depend on the timing and location of construction activities, and depend on their duration (ie. nuisance effect over a sustained period), proximity, and whether there are cumulative effects from various plant operating simultaneously. Time of day is assumed not to be an issue provided the considerate contractor strategy required by policy CE/34 is enforced.

Site plant typically emits sound levels above 80dB (decibels) at a distance of 7m, with levels exceeding 100dB for unsilenced equipment⁵. These levels reduce by 3dB with each doubling of distance from the source, however this means there are areas around the perimeter of the site where there is still considerable scope for intrusive noise impacts, specifically affecting:

- Housing adjoining the west side of the development overlooking the redeveloped airfield maintenance compound, and the North Works area to the north of Newmarket Road;
- Housing on the northern edge of Cherry Hinton which adjoins the southern edge of the southern part of Cambridge East;
- Housing within the urban quarter which is occupied early while development continues in adjacent sectors.

The construction strategy should require the installation of temporary noise abatement measures (possibly paneling) to limit the impact on neighbouring areas, as well as appropriate management processes and controls on working hours. Policy CE/34 clause 5 notes that construction spoil might be used to provide permanent barriers to traffic noise, and there is also scope to use it as a temporary noise barrier provided it is stored in a way that does not increase dust levels.

Visual impacts are addressed through a series of policies on landscape treatments within and at the edge of the settlement, while air quality and noise are addressed primarily in terms of construction impacts (though clearly the former is also influenced by those policies encouraging sustainable forms of transport). Policies CE/31 and CE/34 will also address noise levels from any form of development, and from construction, respectively.

The principal temporary impact will be the sustained effect on air quality of phased construction over a period of 10 years, arising from:

- Removal, storage and replacement of topsoil and construction spoil
- Excavations
- Exhaust fumes from construction traffic and other plant
- Emissions from other site equipment (eg. crushers, drilling / piling equipment, etc.)

It is not possible to calibrate the effect of these activities in terms of the likely increase in NO_x and PM₁₀ levels without more details of the location and timing of site activities, an indication of which activities will occur concurrently, or information about the routing of construction traffic. Table 9 indicates best practice criteria for assessing how far 'nuisance dust' (equivalent to the PM₁₀ pollutant) can be expected to penetrate away from construction activities, and also how far soiling (ie. deposition of other particulate matter on surfaces) is likely to penetrate. Activities at Cambridge East clearly fall into the 'large construction site' category.

⁵ British Standard 5228, quoted in Morris P & Therivel R (eds), 2001, Methods of Environmental Impact Assessment, 2nd ed.

Table 9: Construction dust assessment criteria (Source: Laxen, 2000⁶)

Source	Potential Distance for Significant Adverse Effects (Distance from source)	
	Soiling	PM ₁₀ *
Large construction sites, with high use of haul routes	100 m	25-50 m
Moderate sized construction sites, with moderate use of haul routes	50 m	15-30 m
Minor construction sites, with limited use of haul routes	25 m	10-20 m

* Based on 35 permitted exceedances of 50 µg/m³ in a year

The rates shown in Table 9 suggest that any impacts of construction activities should be relatively localised within the areas under development at a particular time. Nevertheless it should be noted that soiling and nuisance dust would be more extensive if there are inadequate controls on site.

Water quality is addressed explicitly in terms of the need to prevent any water leaving the site, whether through natural processes or in sewage systems, from contaminating the surface and groundwater regime (policy CE/26). However particular attention will need to be paid to the volume and quality of water discharging eastwards off the site to ensure there are no adverse impacts on the two nearby SSSIs (see objective 2.1). These controls will be provided by the SUDS once development is in progress, but temporary measures such as sediment traps will be necessary to prevent adverse effects of runoff during construction.

In addition a range of policies in the AAP, including CE/26 (water resources and drainage), CE/32 (land contamination), and CE/30 and CE/31 (noise and light pollution) would also apply across the site. We would also expect matters such as requirements to limit light spill to be addressed in the detailed design guides for the development.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/4, CE/11, CE/15, CE/28, CE/30, CE/31, CE/32, CE/34. At present the significance of the impact of these policies cannot be calibrated as this will depend on the design brief and timing of new development.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified. Policy CE/13 provides for road access to the development, and this will clearly have localised impacts on air quality. Access points are optimised to balance the need to provide residents, visitors, delivery vehicles, etc., with access to the site while limiting their impact on sections of the surrounding road network.

As stated for previous objectives, it will be essential that there are consistent and effective site operational processes to minimise the generation of dust during the removal, storage and re-location of spoil, and its disturbance by site traffic. The green separation areas will afford protection to properties in that are close to construction activity along some edges of the development but additional measures will be necessary in other locations. Moreover this does not rule out:

⁶ Laxen, D., 2000. Diben Terminal Technical Statement, Air quality Impact assessment TS/AQ1, Associated British Ports.

- Contamination from materials being transported into / out of the site
- Contamination by ongoing construction work which affects adjacent parts of the settlement which have been completed and are occupied.

Both issues will need to be addressed in the construction strategy.

Given the duration of the work there is also an inevitable risk of material being washed from the site into adjacent water courses, and it will also be necessary for the construction strategy – and ultimately the operational procedures – to ensure adequate filtration facilities are provided in working areas to limit the risk of surface water contamination. There are no sensitive sites within the immediate vicinity of the northern and eastern edge of the development, although this will need to be confirmed by the ecological survey (see policy CE/20). However any release of material will adversely affect the water environment and is therefore inconsistent with policy CE/26.

Note also that the policies dealing with construction activities do not currently refer to the possibility of contaminated land on the land either side of Newmarket Road, including the Marshalls aviation facilities, and the car showrooms, workshops and other facilities on the northern side. An initial search undertaken for the Initial Sustainability Appraisal identified a site within the North Works area which has a Pollution Prevention & Control licence, indicating that the planning conditions in policy CE/40 should require the developer(s) to undertake a contaminated land survey consistent with the requirements of policy CE/32, the results of which would be incorporated into the construction strategy.

4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products

The Scoping Reports suggest this is another pressing problem for the area.

In South Cambridgeshire, there was a 25% increase in waste generation to 352kgs/household over the period 2001-2003. In 2003 just over 20% of this material was recycled and a further 5.3% was composted. While both represent good progress, the sizeable increase in waste generation creates extra pressure to meet the target for value recovery from 40% of waste by 2005.

In the City, waste generation is 429kgs/per person per year for 2003-04, a minor reduction on the previous year. The Government has set the City a combined target for recycling and composting of 30% of waste by 2005

In absolute terms the AAP does not support this objective because it will generate around 4million kilos of household waste once the settlement is complete, added to which there will be an as yet unknown volume of municipal waste as well as that produced by business and commercial activities in the settlement. In practice the role of the AAP will be to contribute to the Cambridgeshire Waste Strategy by ensuring that facilities are provided in housing and employment areas to encourage increased recycling. This issue is not currently addressed explicitly in the AAP text. Meanwhile other policies, such as CE/26 and CE/34 also support recycling of water resources and construction materials respectively.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: none identified although CE/26 and CE/34 contribute to this objective.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: CE/1, CE/10, CE/11, CE/12, CE/24, CE/39. All policies have an adverse impact as they result in new growth of developed land, and therefore contribute to the problem of increase waste arisings mentioned above. Clustering of new housing and employment on single sites will help by making it easier to organise waste collection, but both will contribute to waste growth and collection of industrial and commercial waste lies outside the Councils' control.

The principal cumulative impact is the growth in waste arisings as a result of development on the scale envisaged. The principal secondary impact is the increased requirement for treatment of sewage and foul water which arises from development of land that currently has little housing or employment on it. Text supporting policy CE/23 indicates waste water will be directed to the Cambridge Sewage Treatment Works, and that plans to relocate the facility will take account of requirements arising from Cambridge East.

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

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

Water from the northern and eastern sides of the development area drains into the Cam via three separate routes, while that on the south side drains into the river via Coldham's Brook. The emerging South Cambridgeshire strategic flood risk assessment indicates that there are two small areas of moderate to low risk along the lines of local surface drains just to the west of Teversham (at the eastern perimeter of the airfield, and just to the east of the park & ride site). These areas are shown on the proposals map which accompanies the Preferred Options Report.

The AAP addresses flood risk through the combined action of policies on the design of the water park / SUDS, and the broader requirement to ensure that natural drainage patterns are maintained in terms of quantity and direction, and which reflect the results of the emerging South Cambridgeshire strategic flood risk assessment. Stormwater and runoff will be collected or intercepted by pipes and channels into the green corridors, then into the water feature / SUDS, and then into the existing drainage system.

Flood risk to the settlement is negligible. However the construction strategy and site design will need to mitigate potential flood risks at sections of the drain along the eastern side of the airfield as shown on Figure 4. These are confined to the 100-year event threshold, however risk must not be increased by interruption of natural drainage patterns.

The size and design of the components will need to be checked to ensure the system has adequate capacity to deal with stormwater runoff and within the system of balancing ponds.

Revision of policy CE/26 as a result of consultation strengthens the Plan's sustainability in this respect by addressing the need to coordinate various SUDS, which may be implemented by individual developers, using the mechanism of a Strategic Surface Water Drainage Scheme. This is required early in the development, and the scale of development suggests it should integrate drainage mitigation during construction also.

As noted for objective 2.1, water draining off the east will be carried past the Quy Fen SSSI where remedial measures are currently in place to prevent water level fluctuations.

Reducing energy use, particularly by improved heat retention in buildings, is addressed by policy CE/28 and has already been discussed in the review of objective 1.2.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/7, CE/17, CE/26. The overall impact of these policies depends on the detailed design of the drainage and flood control infrastructure across the site, and along its eastern edge in particular.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified.

The policies support this objective but will apply only to new development. Other initiatives will be necessary to encourage increased use of energy-efficient solutions in existing housing stock.

5.1 Maintain and enhance human health

Data presented in the Scoping Reports suggests this is not a particular problem for the area, with life expectancy above the national average (79 years for men, 83 for women in South Cambridgeshire, 77 for men and 82 for women in Cambridge City, compared to national averages of 76 and 81 respectively) and incidence of long-term illness below it (12.7% in South Cambridgeshire compared to 18.2% nationally). Nevertheless concerns about increased obesity levels suggest that any policy initiatives that contribute to healthier communities are desirable.

It is difficult for the AAP to improve human health directly, therefore its main contribution is to provide facilities that support initiatives by other bodies such as the Department of Health and local Primary Care Trusts. In this respect the AAP is strongly supportive. It addresses this issue primarily through infrastructure and design provision that encourages people to take more exercise in several ways:

- Making public transport accessible, so people are encouraged to walk to the bus stop or guided bus interchange (rather than driving to work)

- Designing the spatial pattern of housing, services amenity and some employment to minimise distances, encouraging people to walk or cycle, or use public transport, and by providing adequate footpaths and cycleways to encourage such behaviour
- Improving the provision of open space within and close to the town for informal and formal recreation, and policy for dual-use of school sports and other facilities wherever this is feasible.

The latter approach includes the deliberate use of green corridors and links to surrounding open space to provide recreational facilities for residents from the outset.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/2, CE/12, CE/14, CE/15, CE/16, CE/17, CE/24. The impact of these policies cannot be calibrated because this will depend on how many people make use of the opportunity to get more exercise, commute by other modes of transport, etc. Nevertheless the corresponding assessment in the South Cambridgeshire Core Strategy notes that many smaller settlements in the District are poorly served by recreational facilities and therefore the facilities in Cambridge East should provide opportunity to adopt a healthier lifestyle.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

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

5.2 Reduce crime and the fear of crime

Crime rates in South Cambridgeshire are a little above half those across the county (57 per 1000 people, compared to 94), and with a small drop in rates over the last two years. Crime rates in Cambridge are higher, at 159 per 1000 people, reflecting higher incidence in a larger urban area. The most recent Quality of Life survey reveals 70% of residents in South Cambridgeshire feel safe or fairly safe after dark, which is better than the level across the county as a whole but in Cambridge City the figure is only 35%. Moreover provision of good recreation and leisure facilities for teenagers was seen as an important contributory task.

Primary responsibility for reducing crime lies with other authorities, and the AAP only deals with the objective through a general statement

A number of policies may not have a significant impact but implicitly support this objective. These include:

- Those to encourage a mix of housing sizes so that there is a consistent form and feel to neighbourhoods rather than segregation on housing type (and implicitly on income);
- Those to provide a good range of services and vital town centre to encourage civic pride; and provision of adequate recreational facilities.

Policies with a potentially significant positive impact: CE/2. This policy makes clear the need for well-lit and overlooked footpaths and other routes. The need to provide a safe 'feel' to the settlement is also acknowledged in the

transport objectives that precede policy CE/13; in the need for secure parking for all forms of transport (policy CE/14); and in the overarching need for a secure environment (policy CE/21).

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

There are no secondary or other impacts evident.

5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space

In South Cambridgeshire performance on this objective is below standard with local provision of strategic open space 25% below the equivalent level across the county. The impact of this is intensified given the relationship with the City of Cambridge, whose residents also utilise sites in the surrounding countryside. The most recent South Cambridgeshire audit of outdoor play space shows that some smaller villages have no informal recreation space. The provision of sports pitches per population in the City is lower than in South Cambridgeshire, and many City residents utilise pitches in the surrounding district.

The AAP addresses these issues directly by a range of policies providing for open space for informal and formal recreation within the settlement and in the adjoining countryside. In addition to policy CE/24 which ensures provision within the settlement meets national standards. Provision of formal sports facilities will be determined by a formal strategy, and inclusion of a secondary school within one of the local centres may provide scope for shared-use facilities that would benefit the broader community.

Whereas CE/24 addresses formal recreational facilities, the objective is implicitly supported by many of the landscaping policies which provide for additional, accessible, linked green space within and surrounding the site.

Revisions to policy CE/25 made as a result of consultation have made clearer the nature of Strategic Open Space, its purpose, and the arrangements by which the Councils will seek to fund its provision. However we note that where provision exceeds the level of provision required by the new Strategic Open Space standard to serve the needs of the development, it will need to be funded from other sources.

Policies with a potentially significant beneficial impact: CE/6, CE/7, CE/8, CE/9, CE/10, CE/14, CE/16, CE/17, CE/19, CE/21, CE/24, CE/25, CE/37. As noted above, the Plan makes provision for more open space in line with national standards and supplements this with other areas.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

Potential synergistic, cumulative and secondary impacts: none identified.

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

County monitoring shows that 83% of South Cambridgeshire's population lives in communities with low levels of provision or ready access to basic services, such as a primary school, doctors' practice, shop, and regular and

convenient public transport. The situation in Cambridge City is different, with greater accessibility to services, as would be expected.

The Cambridge East AAP addresses the requirements of the objective fully.

- Policy CE/8 for the district centre aims to encourage a range of comparison and convenience shopping which serves Cambridge East and the surrounding suburbs, and which complements the facilities in the city centre. Other community and leisure facilities will occupy the area which will be served by the High Quality Public Transport infrastructure required by policy CE/14.
- Policy CE/9 also provides for a second tier of local centres serving neighbourhoods within the quarter to ensure that a basic range of services (retail, health, etc.) are close at hand.
- Policy CE/12 demands a range of community facilities which will benefit local residents and possibly those of the surrounding suburbs, while policy CE/24 provides for a range of high quality recreation facilities.
- Policy CE/9 makes provision for both primary and secondary education facilities requiring primary schools to be sited centrally within the five neighbourhoods / local centres to ensure accessibility and provision to meet local needs.
- Collectively many of the policies address the need to provide high quality, readily accessible sustainable transport infrastructure (footpaths, cycle ways and bus stops), while the overall vision (policy CE/1) site (CE/3) approach to town and local centres (CE/8 and CE/9 respectively) and housing (CE/10) are consistent with government policy encouraging mixed land-uses, reducing distances between home, shops and work, and increased housing densities close to urban and service centres.
- Finally, the district centre (CE/8) is intended to provide a multi-functional core to the quarter, encouraging multi-function trips.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/2, CE/7, CE/8, CE/9, CE/10, CE/11, CE/12, CE/14, CE/21, CE/24, CE/27, CE/37. Beneficial impacts should be achieved by linking policies on housing, retail and employment allocation and transport so that they are consistent and mutually-reinforcing. The exact impact of these policies depends on the number and range of facilities that will be attracted to Cambridge East.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified. However a change following consultation recognises the potential impact of the District Centre in Cambridge East on services and amenities in surrounding, existing communities. This policy would be more robust in socio-economic sustainability terms if it indicated how such impacts will be addressed, and it is assumed that the Councils' respective Core Strategies include policies to control the loss of key services. Equally it is acknowledged that such effects should be compensated by improved access to a wider range of services and amenities in Cambridge East than these communities currently enjoy.

The principal synergistic impact is the provision of a broad range of services and amenities in a single location. As noted above this should encourage multi-purpose trips, reducing vehicle movements, and ideally such trips would

not be made by car, contributing to other SA objectives. Moreover policy CE/8 implies that facilities in Cambridge East should be sufficiently diverse to attract people from the whole of the city, and adjacent villages, again providing an opportunity for multi-purpose trips.

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

The Scoping Reports provide two statistics that illustrate the difficulty of measuring this objective. The most recent Quality of Life survey shows 70% of residents in South Cambridgeshire regard their local environment as 'harmonious' (compared to a county-wide figure of 64%) and an Index of Multiple Deprivation score of 6.9 in South Cambridgeshire and 14.6 for Cambridge City, compared to the county average of 12.3. The South Cambridgeshire figure is not particularly surprising given the largely rural nature of the county and the nature of local employment growth, which has largely been in sectors offering attractive salaries. However this situation should not overlook the need to provide balance work opportunities for a wide range of skills and skill levels.

The AAP does not deal with all the listed equalities explicitly, indeed those relating to gender and race, for example, would be addressed through other legislation. However it addresses others in various ways:

- Age: the plan adopts spatial design of the settlement to make it implicitly easier for the elderly to access services and facilities either in their immediate vicinity (in local centres) or by public transport links to the district centre. The supporting text of housing policy (CE/10) explicitly mentions providing some special needs housing, possibly with convenient access to care workers, while provision of care facilities for this group is addressed by policy CE/12 (para. D6.6).
- Disability: the needs of this group are mentioned at several locations in the supporting text. However the need to provide for disabled access within the urban area, and along green corridors and other recreational routes could be made more explicit.
- Faith: policy CE/12 (para. D6.24) acknowledges that the requirements for places of worship are still being investigated and, indeed, it is difficult for the Council to be prescriptive without knowing the mix of denominations among the likely residents.
- Location: the plan as a whole (but particularly policies such as CE/8 and CE/12) provide for equality of access to services and facilities throughout the urban quarter.
- Income: the AAP cannot directly address disparities in earnings, but its affordable housing policies address one of the most important aspects of income disparity which will benefit those in the key worker sector and those on lower incomes who may live in sub-standard accommodation. Intrinsically policies on employment provision (CE/11), while seeking to foster growth in IT and R&D sectors, will also provide jobs across a broader range of business and commercial sectors in skilled and semi-skilled jobs, as well as positions in the public sector (teachers, health care workers, etc.).

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/10, CE/12, CE/24, CE/27. These policies fall into two groups. One set will address the mismatch in supply, demand, and cost in the local housing market. Others address another aspect of disadvantage that is not evident in the objective itself. They facilitate improvement in public transport services or alternative travel modes which will benefit those without a car or who are unable to drive. Indeed, other policies on affordable housing provision can ensure it is provided in central locations so that those with mobility problems have easier access to services.

Policies with potentially significant adverse impacts: none identified.

Potential synergistic, cumulative and secondary impacts: none identified.

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

A Land Registry survey shows the house price-to-earnings ratio was 6.6 in South Cambridgeshire in 2003, which was in line with the East of England average. In Cambridge city this ratio had reached 9.8. This has the greatest impact on those on low or modest incomes. Moreover, in common with elsewhere in the county, too much of the recently-added stock has comprised large 4-5 bedroom houses on spacious plots. The situation is worsened by recent completions in which only 19% in South Cambridgeshire, and 21% in Cambridge City were classed as affordable. This is higher than the average rate over the period 1998-2003 but below the 30% target specified in the Councils' respective adopted local plans. The Councils acknowledge that current provisioning does not meet Housing Needs Survey 2002 identified requirements. For South Cambridgeshire there was a backlog of 800 units at 2002, and a net affordable housing requirement of 884 units per year thereafter; and for Cambridge City, a backlog of 297 units, and a net affordable housing requirement of 734 units per year thereafter.

The AAP quite clearly addresses this issue directly. Consultation supported the Councils' preferred option of seeking provision of 50% in new development, well above the respective local plan targets.

Policy CE/10 is somewhat deficient in that it fails to make clear the level of provision required for elderly, retired residents since encouraging an appropriate age mix will be an important contributor to developing an inclusive community.

Policies with potentially significant positive impact: CE/7, CE/10, CE/39. The policy impact is assumed to be significant although there is currently no detail about the build rate and therefore the number of dwellings (affordable and open market) that would be added to the housing stock each year.

CE/10 provides for housing densities substantially above the minimum level of 30 dwellings per hectare currently required by PPG3, and in ensuring there is a suitable mix of property sizes to meet requirements identified in the 2002 Housing Needs Surveys, which is primarily for 1 and 2 bedroom homes.

Policies with a potentially significant adverse impact: none identified.

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

Increased community involvement has been a hallmark of the current government, down from the establishment of National and Regional Assemblies to encouraging more consultation on decisions that affect the local community. Material in the Scoping Reports focus on the aspect of community involvement in decision-making, however this is difficult to measure accurately and objectively. Nevertheless the Scoping Reports note the most recent Quality of Life survey shows only 22% of South Cambridgeshire and 27% of Cambridge City residents consider that they can influence decisions affecting the local area, and this leaves clear room for improvement.

We have adopted a broader definition of this objective which focuses less on empowerment and more on involvement of residents in their community both through social activity and semi-formal administrative forums. In this respect the AAP supports the objective in a number of ways.

Policy CE/10 requires provision of a range of community facilities ranging from adult learning facilities, community centres, etc., to a youth centre. Less directly, the design of the town centre (policy CE/8) aims to provide a meeting place for residents, while the structure of local centres also aims to provide a local social focus based on a limited set of facilities (including primary school and possibly some local employment units). These facilities are also supplemented by extensive provision for formal recreation.

Cambridge East also provides a near unique opportunity to build a new settlement around a broadband communications infrastructure supplying entertainment, telephone, information and community services. This opportunity is recognised by policy CE/27 although it does not specifically mandate the provision of broadband infrastructure. Nevertheless such technology provides an opportunity to deliver media that could help to involve residents more in community activities and decisions, and providing access to services to help the disabled and less mobile (ie. supporting objective 6.2).

Policies with a potentially significant benefit: CE/12, CE/24, CE/36, CE/37.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

Cumulative and other impacts: none identified.

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

Unemployment has remained consistently low around the last 5 years at around 1%. This is well below the county average and suggests this will not be a problem provided the appropriate employment can be provided for the new residents of the new communities. However one adverse trend in the current employment situation is that over a third of South Cambridgeshire's population travel more than 5kms to work, although this is lower than the regional average and to be expected given its dispersed settlement pattern.

The key word in the objective is access. The AAP provides for access to a range of employment opportunities both by type and location. Policy CE/11 states the development will make provision for between 4000 and 5000 jobs in the longer-term. Assuming an average of two occupants per dwelling, this suggests the development would provide employment for almost a quarter of its residents.

The Plan provides for a range of employment opportunities that meet the need to focus on high tech and research sectors complementing the sub-region's strengths and supporting these activities in the Cambridge area. However the broad range of employment provision envisaged ensures a range of office, retail and other opportunities requiring a comparable range of skills.

For the remaining residents who will seek jobs outside the urban quarter, the High Quality Public Transport links proposed by policy CE/14 will provide links into the city centre and to the other employment nodes centred on Addenbrookes Hospital in the south, and the cluster of science / business parks in the north.

Policies with potentially significant beneficial impacts: CE/2, CE/8, CE/11, CE/14, CE/15, CE27, CE/37. All these policies help to facilitate expansion of a sustainable base of new employment, though their significance depends on how much employment can be attracted to the sub-region by other agencies.

Policies with potentially significant negative impacts: none identified.

The principal synergistic impact has been mentioned for other objectives, namely the planned co-location of housing and work to reduce commuting times and encourage modal shift wherever possible.

[7.2 Support appropriate investment in people places, communications and other infrastructure](#)

There is currently no data available and this objective will be difficult to measure. We assume appropriate investment will encompass private and public sector projects, with a sizeable proportion of the former being securing through Section 46 agreements. The accompanying text to policy CE/12 (para. D6.1) makes clear the approach the Councils intend to pursue, which is consistent with national planning policy guidance.

The AAP makes extensive provision for securing funding for further infrastructure through such agreements which are detailed in policy CE/39 and the general approach is defined in policy CE/2 (criterion 28). The main issue this raises is the financial burden imposed on the developer(s) which will be in addition to the legal requirement to fund all basic services, facilities and infrastructure.

Policies with a potentially significant positive impact: CE/2, CE/7, CE/8, CE/12 CE/13, CE/14, CE/15, CE/26, CE/27. The significance of these impacts cannot be assessed without more detail of the scale, scope and location of developments to which these policies would apply.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

Cumulative and other impacts: none identified other than the implications for funding. This would be disadvantageous if, for example, it affected developers' ability to provide economically viable affordable housing, giving the Councils recourse to use policy CE/10 clause 10 to secure a lower level of supply than the AAP envisages.

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

This is another sustainability area that is surprisingly difficult to assess in a robust and effective manner, and the primary indicators are indirect. Recent trends show an increase in viable VAT-registered firms of just below 0.9% per annum, somewhat below the District figure for 2001. Indeed Cambridge City experienced a fall of 0.8% in 2002/3. Nevertheless the sub-region is also regarded not just as a centre of excellence in R&D and IT but also as an entrepreneurial hotbed.

Employment policy (CE/10) clearly supports this policy by ensuring that the urban quarter is a significant employment centre (ie. not just a dormitory suburb of Cambridge), which will create a substantial increase in employment and in all forms of economic activity in the eastern part of the city. The policy also supports the objective in prioritising IT and R&D strengths but requiring a broad base of employment to maintain the vitality of the local economy.

The district centre policy (CE/8) and the internal relationships between it and local centres support the overall retail hierarchy in seeking to provide a self-sustaining community while complementing facilities in the city centre.

Policies with potentially significant positive impact: CE/2, CE/8, CE/9, CE/11, CE/27. The scale of impact cannot be judged without further information about the volume of employment that will be created.

Policies with a potentially significant negative impact: none identified.

Potential cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts: none identified.

6.3 How social, environmental and economic problems were considered in developing the policies

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

As comments in the detailed assessments indicate, many aspects of policy are dictated by central and regional government planning guidance and strategy, government policy on housing. Any plans and strategies which diverge from current guidance are unlikely to be regarded as acceptable, and therefore these documents constrain the number and range of alternatives that might be proposed and which are reasonable.

Table 10 cross-references the issues identified in the Scoping Report (see section 4.5) against the policies in the draft AAP to show the extent to which each issue is addressed by at least one policy⁷. It shows that only three objectives are not addressed to some degree:

- Sterilisation of sand and gravel: this is primarily an issue for the Minerals Development Framework, although the LDF should support it by ensuring that permanent sterilisation does not occur;
- Sites for travellers: this issue will be addressed by South Cambridgeshire through a separate DPD;
- Unplanned growth in tourism: the AAP does not provide facilities that support the local tourist industry directly and therefore this objective would be addressed by other Plans.

Policies CE/36 (management of services and facilities) and CE/38 (Cambridge airport safety zone) are the only policies with no apparent potentially significant or important impacts. The former is largely procedural; the latter places controls in a very limited area that has only marginal impact on the development.

A small number of issues are not addressed directly but would be addressed by other plans.

It should be stressed that Table 10 indicates where a policy in the AAP can contribute to dealing with a particular issue but it is not possible to determine whether it will play a leading role or contribute indirectly. The table does not suggest that the AAP is a panacea for all these issues, but demonstrates that they have been addressed to some degree by its range of plan policies.

6.4 Proposed mitigation measures

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

- Measures to be defined in the development and design briefs for the site.
- Adjustments of policy text or the supporting text.

The full set of mitigation proposals are shown in Appendix 5.

⁷ The original cross-check was based on the Preferred Options Report, which contained 117 policies. Table 10 is based on identifying the corresponding policy area in the draft DPD; in some cases this may be policy itself or the supporting text. A check was also undertaken which confirmed that the principal issues identified by the Cambridge City Scoping Report (see table at the end of section 4.4) were addressed by the South Cambridgeshire issues listed in Table 10.

Table 10: Cross-check that Cambridge East policies are addressing the environmental and sustainability issues identified in the Scoping Report.

Environmental, social or economic issue	CE/1	CE/2	CE/3	CE/4	CE/5	CE/6	CE/7	CE/8	CE/9	CE/10	CE/11	CE/12	CE/13	CE/14	CE/15	CE/16	CE/17	CE/18	CE/19
Limited brownfield land																			
Sterilisation of sand & gravel																			
Altering natural drainage																			
Increased water consumption																			
Loss of local key habitats																			
Impact on designations																			
Impact on Cambridge's setting																			
Loss of local character / style																			
Uncontrolled development																			
Sterilisation of archaeol. sites																			
Loss of openness / tranquillity																			
Increased flood risk																			
Conserve energy + renewables																			
High level of private car use																			
Impact on strategic roads																			
High levels of commuting																			
Waste production is growing																			
Growth = light + noise impacts																			
High rate of fear of crime																			
Attitude to sustainable transp't																			
Accessibility of services for all																			
Loss of open space																			
House price / income disparity																			

<i>Environmental, social or economic issue</i>	CE/1	CE/2	CE/3	CE/4	CE/5	CE/6	CE/7	CE/8	CE/9	CE/10	CE/11	CE/12	CE/13	CE/14	CE/15	CE/16	CE/17	CE/18	CE/19
Lack of youth facilities																			
Loss of village facilities	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Special access needs of aged																			
Villages becoming dormitories	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Needs of travelling community																			
Limited public transport service	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Balanced employment growth																			
Farm diversification & traffic	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Infrastructure investm't needs																			
Unplanned growth in tourism																			
Cambridge's retail dominance																			
Economics of rural broadband																			

<i>Environmental, social or economic issue</i>	CE/20	CE/21	CE/22	CE/23	CE/24	CE/25	CE/26	CE/27	CE/28	CE/29	CE/30	CE/31	CE/32	CE/33	CE/34	CE/36	CE/37	CE/38	CE/39
Limited brownfield land																			
Sterilisation of sand & gravel																			
Altering natural drainage																			
Increased water consumption																			
Loss of local key habitats																			
Impact on designations																			
Impact on Cambridge's setting																			
Loss of local character / style																			
Uncontrolled development																			
Sterilisation of archaeol. sites																			

<i>Environmental, social or economic issue</i>	CE/20	CE/21	CE/22	CE/23	CE/24	CE/25	CE/26	CE/27	CE/28	CE/29	CE/30	CE/31	CE/32	CE/33	CE/34	CE/36	CE/37	CE/38	CE/39
Loss of openness / tranquillity																			
Increased flood risk																			
Conserve energy + renewables																			
High level of private car use																			
Impact on strategic roads																			
High levels of commuting																			
Waste production is growing																			
Growth = light + noise impacts																			
High rate of fear of crime																			
Attitude to sustainable transp't																			
Accessibility of services for all																			
Loss of open space																			
House price / income disparity																			
Lack of youth facilities																			
Loss of village facilities	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Special access needs of aged																			
Villages becoming dormitories	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Needs of travelling community																			
Limited public transport service	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Balanced employment growth																			
Farm diversification & traffic	Not addressed as this issue concerns rural communities.																		
Infrastructure investm't needs																			
Unplanned growth in tourism																			
Cambridge's retail dominance																			
Economics of rural broadband																			

6.5 Uncertainties and risks

The principal uncertainty is the limited information about the layout of the settlement and its surroundings, and the sequence for developing the site. Figure 1 presents the concept diagram, which provides the only available information about the layout of the site and the spatial relationships between the key features. Detail of layout, for example, around local centres will not be available until master planning work is under way.

For this reason much of the assessment of impacts is qualitative, and has proved difficult to be conclusive about the magnitude of some impacts, and the significance of many of them. We have already noted this issue with comments in section 3.1 of this report, which acknowledge that many of the impacts we have identified as “significant” may only be regarded as “important” since they cannot be quantified.

Many of the policies are mitigation measures for recognised impacts and the lack of detail about layout and development process have caused us to take a pragmatic view of the effectiveness of the policies. Issues that are not clearly addressed in mitigation are identified in order that they can be incorporated into the site design brief and similar documents in due course. For example, without information about the sequence of development of different parts of the site, the layout of construction facilities and access, it is not possible to assess the duration and magnitude of noise and air quality impacts and it is only possible to refer to best practice design guidelines.

Lack of information is not a problem specific to this plan. Because SA / SEA is based on the front-loaded approach to appraisal, there is a possibility that assessment occurs early in the land development process at a time when there is limited information about the detailed spatial expression of policies or land use changes. In these circumstances it is only possible to provide a comprehensive but qualitative assessment of impacts and their significance. This situation has been recognised in interim guidance issued by ODPM in the period when this Report was being prepared.⁸

As SA / SEA does not obviate the need for EIA, there will be a need for further detailed assessment once an appropriate level of design information is available to enable more accurate evaluation of the potential impacts. Nevertheless it appears this assessment will have to occur in a compressed timetable. The Councils currently aim for adoption of the AAP in 2007, with work on the first phase of development likely to commence soon after. In the interim period it will be necessary to complete master planning, to issue design briefs for the development as a whole and for specific aspects, and for developers to prepare various strategies required by the AAP. In this same period it will be necessary to undertake a full EIA of the development which can make use of the emerging design information. It will be essential to undertake some activities within the EIA as early as possible so that any previously unidentified problems – notably the presence of protected species on the site – can be dealt with appropriately and the mitigation measures incorporated into the planning documents.

⁸ ODPM, Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks: interim advice note on frequently asked questions, April 2005, section 5.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

7.1 Links to other tiers of plans and programmes and the project level (environmental impact assessment, design guidance, etc)

The AAP has been prepared by the two Councils, with the result that it includes a number of policies similar to those within core strategies or local plans, in order that it is largely self-contained.

Other plans in the South Cambridgeshire LDF, and the Cambridge Local Plan / LDF contain supportive policies, that may apply in circumstances when specific mitigation, design or development control issues are not explicit in policy in the AAP. Issues addressed in this way include access for the disabled and less mobile; incorporation of waste recycling facilities into new development, and others.

These issues will need to be clarified in the Development Brief and Design Guides for the site once these are prepared.

Separately, the AAP already makes a number of requirements on the developer(s) to provide a range of strategic and survey information in support of any development proposal. Key surveys that will need to be undertaken as soon as possible include:

- a survey of archaeological and built heritage assets
- an ecological survey of the main habitats on the site, and to check for the presence of protected species.

Other forms of survey are also necessary, however both surveys might reveal the presence of assets which require significant mitigation measures (for example, if archaeological remains have to be preserved in situ) which will need to be fed into the development of the Master Plan for the site at the earliest opportunity.

Other survey requirements would be undertaken as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment of the site, which will be necessary once the Master Plan and other aspects of the development are better defined.

7.2 Proposals for monitoring

ODPM published new guidance in March 2005⁹ addressing the requirements for monitoring the effectiveness of plans in the LDF. While this does not deal directly with the requirements of SA Task E1, there is a clear opportunity to integrate the two processes as far as possible to prevent duplication.

The guidance advocates:

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

⁹ ODPM, Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide, March 2005.

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

This proposal takes a pragmatic approach to the guidance since it is not possible to provide 3-4 indicators per objective, and include the other two types, within a 'budget' of 50 objectives. Moreover the extremely broad scope of the DPD means that a wide range of potentially significant indicators can be recommended in order to cover the full breadth of policy areas.

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

In addition to monitoring of the principal district-wide parameters, local monitoring will be necessary during construction to assess its impacts on:

- Air quality (vehicle emission and dust levels)
- Water quality in surface water courses
- Road surfaces (transfer of dirt off-site)
- Ambient noise
- Traffic levels around the site
- Condition of vegetation and other landscaping measures.

The monitoring plan proposed in Appendix 6 should also be adapted so that it combines district-wide measurement with local monitoring around new development of certain parameters, notably traffic levels.

8. POST-CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

8.1 Responding to Representations

After publishing the pre-submission drafts of the AAP and of this report for public consultation, the Councils received a substantial number of representations and officers reviewed the implications for policies, proposing changes where necessary, during September and October 2005. Policy changes were then reviewed by Scott Wilson to evaluate their impact on the original assessment, and on cumulative and other impacts. Assessment tables presented in Appendix 2 were modified, adjusting scoring where necessary, and to amend text as appropriate. Other modifications were made to scoring of significant and cumulative impacts in Appendices 3 and 4 respectively, and to the summary of how well the AAP addresses the SA objectives as presented in Section 6.2.

Detail of changes to policies and the supporting text, and the resulting changes to this report, are documented in Appendix 7.

The only potentially significant change involved the removal of a clause from policy CE/26 which proposed measures to deliver a 25% saving in water consumption in new development on the site. The change has been necessitated by advice from the GO-East that such provisions lie outside the scope of the planning system, and the clause has been replaced by a more general statement stressing the Councils' commitment to this issue.

In all other instances the changes necessitated minor amendment of scores against individual SA objectives and the changes indicated above.

Both Councils will formally consider the proposed changes together with the revised appraisal in November and December 2005 and agree the Area Action Plan for Submission to the Secretary of State. Any further changes made by the Councils will be subject to further appraisal ahead of submission.

APPENDIX 1: BASELINE DATASET

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES							
Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	% dwellings completed on previously-developed land	<p>SCDC: 2003 27%</p> <p>CCC: 2003/4 91%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 48%</p> <p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2003-04 49.3%</p>	<p>SCDC: Average over period 1999-2003 26%</p> <p>CCC: 2004/5 95% 2005/6 95% 2006/7 90%</p>	<p>Average over period 1999-2003 26%</p> <p>Government Target 60% by 2004/5</p> <p>Minimum Target for Structure Plan Area – 50%</p>	<p>Structure Plan target for SCDC is 37%. Targets reflect limited supply of previously developed land available in the District, and the amount of housing development required. Large areas of PDL will be developed as part of Area Action Plans, to enable SCDC to meet the target later in the plan period.</p> <p>Performance is dictated by the categories of land that become available for development.</p>	<p>SCDC District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA; CCC – Best Value Performance Plan BV106 / QoL 33b</p> <p>Structure Plan AMR Indicator C & Indicator D</p>

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
	Net density of new dwellings completed	<p>SCDC: 2003 19.7 (gross) Dwellings per ha</p> <p>CCC: 2003/4 59.7 (gross)</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 18.45 (gross)</p> <p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2003-04 31.6 (gross)</p>	<p>SCDC: Average over period 1999-2003 18 (gross)</p> <p>CCC: 2002/3 77.6 (gross)</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 20 (gross)</p> <p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002/3 31.5 (gross)</p>	<p>Densities in rural South Cambridgeshire have historically been lower than achieved in Cambridge and the Market Towns. Higher densities must be sought from new developments if Structure Plan targets are to be met.</p> <p>City data only includes large sites of 10+ dwellings gross</p>	<p>District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA</p> <p>Structure Plan AMR Indicator P is intended to collect data on net density, but currently is based on Gross. Monitoring systems and being developed to collect net data in the future.</p>

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources	KWh of gas and electricity consumed per household per year	<p>SCDC: 2001/2 15,395</p> <p>CCC: 2004 Gas use per customer 21.0MWh</p>	<p>UK 2001/2 17,004</p> <p>Cambridgeshire 2004 Gas use per customer 20.5MWh</p>			<p>The District figure compares favourably to the national figure. Further monitoring of trends is required.</p> <p>Electricity data may be available in next few years.</p>	<p>Transco (plus household stock data)</p> <p>QoL/LIB058 provides the methodology, with information published on the Transco website.</p> <p>Future monitoring will require the figure to be calculated annually.</p> <p>DTI Energy Statistics – www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2003nuts4region.xls</p>
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	<p>SCDC: 8.94 GWh/yr (2002)</p> <p>CCC: 0</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (2002) 333.5 GWh/yr*</p> <p>Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (2003) 307.9 GWh/yr*</p> <p>UK - 11450Gwe</p>	<p>SCDC: 8.94 GWh/yr (1999)</p> <p>CCC: 0</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (1999) 36.1 GWh/yr*</p> <p>Cambridgeshire 1999 19.4 GW/yr*</p>	<p>While energy generation from renewable sources has not increased in the District since 1999, a number of new projects have been initiated in the County.</p>	<p>Structure Plan APR indicator 21, monitored through planning process.</p>

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Water consumption level (CCC data only)	CCC: Cambridge Water Company (metered households) 2002-3 133 l/head/d	N/A	CCC: Cambridge Water Company (metered households) 2002-3 130 l/head/d	N/A	Cambridge Water Company supplies approximately 50% of Cambridgeshire's residents including those in Cambridge. Approximately 50% of these households are metered. The data presented is for company measured household consumption (l/head/d) as reported to OFWAT	Water consumption data is available by water company regions. A method of estimating water consumption at the County and District level is being investigated. This indicator is a priority because sustainable water supply is a key local issue. OFWAT

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
BIODIVERSITY							
Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	% SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition (SCDC only)		Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2004 68% UK – 63%		N/a		English Nature. The first complete survey of SSSI condition was published in early 2004. DEFRA target is 95% by 2010. Additional work is required to disaggregate the data to District level.
Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Total area designated as SSSIs (ha) (SCDC only)	2004 954.01 ha.				The District has a relatively low amount of SSSI compared to many rural Districts. The amount designated has remained static for a number of years.	District GIS; English Nature
	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		Awaiting implementation of monitoring software for County data. Expect to begin late 2004. Limited usefulness as LDF policies may not have a direct impact.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	% of rights of way that are easy to use (SCDC only) <i>(NB also see open space indicators below)</i>	N/a		N/a			New survey conducted by County Council of 5% per year. Data available December 2004.
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population (ha) (CCC only)	2004 0.15	Cambridgeshire 2004 0.22		Cambridgeshire 2003 0.21		Cambridge City Council Monitoring Structure Plan AMR Indicator 12
LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY							
Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings	% listed buildings 'at risk' (SCDC only)	2004 2% (48 buildings)		2003 2% (49 buildings)		There have only been minor fluctuations in number of listed buildings at risk in the last 5 years, and they have remained a low percentage of the total stock of listed buildings.	District monitoring (no regional comparator)

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
	Number of listed buildings (CCC only)	2004 1586	Cambridgeshire 2004 7236	2003 1585			Cambridge County Council monitoring Comparator – Heritage Counts 2004: The State of the East of England's Historic Environment (English Heritage 2004)
Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas (SCDC only) <i>(NB also see biodiversity indicators above)</i>	2004 21.2%				Figure varies as Conservation Areas are designated, or village frameworks amended through development plan review. % is likely to fall as major new developments are completed creating new built up areas.	District GIS (no regional comparator) Calculated as % of land within village frameworks that lies within a Conservation Area.
	% of total land area falling within conservation areas (CCC only)	2004 17%					Cambridge City Council Monitoring Awaiting comparator data from County Council

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Satisfaction rating for quality of built environment (SCDC only)	2002/03 90.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 87.0%	In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Cambridgeshire In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Results indicate a high satisfaction rate, that is also higher than the countywide rate.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL18/LIB133 The percentage of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live Data in trend column not directly comparable.
	% of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard.						SCDC Community Strategy Milestone Monitoring framework needs to be developed

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION							

Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	CO ₂ emissions per domestic property per year (SCDC only)						District monitoring (no direct regional comparator)
	CO ₂ emissions by sector (tonnes per year) and per capita emissions (tonnes). (CCC only)	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	At present the County Council is developing methodologies to estimate CO ₂ emissions. This work is ongoing.	

	<p>a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m3 in SCDC ppb in CCC)</p> <p>b) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (days)</p>	<p>2003</p> <p>SCDC: Bar Hill: 49.7 ug/m3 Impington: 52.2 ug/m3 Histon (urban background): 19 ug/m3 Histon (roadside): 32 ug/m3</p> <p>CCC: Parker Street: 26.6 ppb Gonville Place: 21.9 ppb Silver Street: 26.1 ppb</p> <p>b) SCDC: Bar Hill: 40 Impington: 72</p> <p>CCC: Parker Street: 21 Gonville Place: 12 Silver Street: 9</p>	<p>a) National Air Quality Objectives</p> <p>a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)</p> <p>b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)</p>	<p>a) SCDC: Bar Hill: 38.2 ug/m3 (2001) Impington: 52.7 ug/m3 (2002) Histon (urban background): 31 ug/m3 (1999) Histon (roadside): 48 ug/m3 (1999)</p> <p>CCC: Parker Street: 21 ppb Gonville Place: 19.7 ppb Silver Street: 20.2 ppb</p> <p>b) SCDC: Bar Hill: 9 (2001) and 27 (2002) Impington: 22 (2002)</p> <p>CCC: Parker Street: 19 Gonville Place: 0 Silver Street: 7</p>	<p>National Air Quality Objectives</p> <p>a) 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005)</p> <p>b) 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)</p>	<p>There were more polluted days in 2003/4 in Cambridge due to a hot summer dominated by high pressure weather systems.</p>	<p>Air Quality Review and Assessment progress report 2004. Structure Plan monitoring based on district reporting.</p> <p>Cambridge City Council Environmental indicators 2004.</p>
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	Vehicle flows across urban boundaries	2003 Cambridge 170,036	N/a	2001 172,926	Cambridge	N/a	Rate of traffic going in and out of Cambridge is stable, but still higher than LTP target. The number of motor vehicles leaving Cambridge per day was about 450 less than in 2002.	County monitoring (no regional comparator) Local Transport Plan Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL29 (new)
	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day (CCC only)	2003/4 25,000	N/a	2002/3 26,800		N/a	Although performance has deteriorated, Cambridgeshire has still exceeded the target agreed with the government of 24,000.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI
	Modal share of (a) cyclists and (b) pedestrians (CCC only)	2003/4 (a) 19 (b) 20	N/a	2002/3 (a) 17 (b) 18		Cambridgeshire 2001 (Census) (a) 9.1% (b) 8.1%		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI

<p>% of children travelling to and from school by:</p> <p>(a) car (b) bicycle (c) bus (d) train (e) walk (f) other</p>	<p>N/a</p>			<p>2002/3</p> <p>(a) 34% (b) 20% (c) 7% (d) 0% (e) 48% (f) 3%</p>		<p>Survey was not carried out for 2004</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL30 (new)</p>
<p>% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)</p>	<p>SCDC: 2000/02 Chemical 100% 2000 Biological 100% CCC: N/a</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2000/02 Chemical 90% 2000 Biological 100%</p>		<p>SCDC: 1997/99 Chemical 85% CCC: 2000/2 Chemical 100% Biological 100%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 1997/99 Chemical 75% 1998/2000 Biological 99%</p>	<p>The improving river quality in the District reflects improvements taking place across the county.</p>	<p>Environment Agency Cambridgeshire Structure Plan AMR indicator 16</p>

Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	SCDC: 2003 352 CCC: 2003/4 429	Cambridgeshire 2003/4 498 (Hardcore included)	SCDC: 2002 282 CCC: 2002/3 438	Cambridgeshire (2001-02) 481 (Hardcore included)	The amount of waste produced per person is increasing in South Cambs. This will reduce the impact of increasing recycling and composting rates. The expected national increase in the amount of waste produced did not occur in 2003/4 in Cambridge. This is anticipated to increase in 2004/5.	District monitoring (BV84) City – Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV84 Waste Data for Cambridgeshire 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 (BV184)
	% household waste collected	SCDC: 20.3% 1/2000	Cambridgeshire 2000	SCDC: 1999- 2000	Cambridgeshire 2000	SCDC: Recycling 2000	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20

	collected which is recycled	recycled (2002-03) 5.3% composted (2002-03) (data excludes hardcore waste) CCC: 13.5% recycled (2003/4) 9.9% composted	and Peterborough 16.19% recycled (2002-03) 18.5% recycled (2003-04) 8.48% composted (2002-03) 10.5% composted (2003-04)	2000 10.1% recycled 4.8% composted CCC: 11.7% recycled (2002/3) 8.7% composted	and Peterborough 11.56% recycled (1999-2000) 6.78% composted (1999-2000)	rates compare favourably with other Districts in Cambridgeshire, although the composting rate is slightly lower. Further work is required to meet the recycling target of 25% by 2005. CCC: Cambridge combined recycling and composting figure has risen to 23.4%. The Government has set a combined target of 30% for Cambridge City by 2005.	Indicator 20 Waste Data for Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan City – Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives BV82a/QoI32 & BV82b/QoI32
Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Area / number of properties within Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone.	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a	Appropriate indicators needs to be developed to monitor the impact of climate change. Possibly use GIS analysis of Environment Agency data to estimate no. of properties within flood risk areas.

HEALTHY COMMUNITIES							
Maintain and enhance human health	Life expectancy at birth (male & female)	SCDC: 2000-2002 Male – 79.0 Female – 83.0 CCC: 2000-2002 Male – 76.7 Female – 82.0	England & Wales 2000-2002 Male – 75.9 Female – 80.6	SCDC: 1999-2001 Male – 79.0 Female – 82.6 CCC: N/a	England & Wales 1999-2001 Male – 75.6 Female – 80.3	SCDC: Life expectancies in the District are significantly higher than the national average, and have risen alongside national rates.	Office of National Statistics Public health and health inequalities dataset 2004 – Cambridge City PCT
	% residents with limiting long-term illness (SCDC only)	12.7%	East of England 15.6% England & Wales – 18.23%	N/a	N/a	The age structure of the population of South Cambs is younger than that of the region overall – so less LLTI is to be expected.	Census of Population
	Excess winter deaths (CCC only)	2003/4 34	N/a	N/a	N/a	This indicator measures the number of deaths in winter months, over the average monthly death rate.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new)
	Cyclists crossing the River Cam bridges screenline. (CCC only)	2004 18,469			2002 18,344		Cambridge County Council Monitoring

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator	South Cambs / Cambridge	Comparator		
Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	<p>SCDC: 2003/04 57.0</p> <p>CCC: 2003/04 159.2</p>	93.6 or 90.2	<p>SCDC: 2002/03 59.2</p> <p>CCC: 2002/03 158.9</p>	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 90.9 or 93.6	<p>SCDC: Crime in South Cambridgeshire is significantly lower than the County average, and has decreased while it has actually increased in the County as a whole. This reflects the rural nature of the District.</p> <p>CCC: Population figures used to generate rate based on RG population estimates for mid year 2002 and mid year 2003.</p>	<p>CCC Research Group; Home Office</p> <p>County Council Research Group mid-2002 population estimates.</p> <p>Cambridgeshire Crime Research team 2005.</p>

	% residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark	SCDC: 2002/03 70.0% CCC: 2003/04 35%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 56.0%	N/a	N/a	SCDC: The % of residents feeling safe after dark compares well to county levels, but indicates that there is still room for improvement. CCC: 2003/04 survey 40% felt unsafe, with 25% neither safe nor unsafe.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002 Cambridge City Council Medium term objectives LPI (new)
Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Ha of strategic open space per 1,000 people (SCDC only)	4.3 ha/1000 *	Cambridgeshire 5.5 ha/1000 * Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 4.8 ha/1000 *			South Cambridgeshire does not compare favourably to countywide levels. New strategic open spaces are being planned as part of strategic housing developments.	Strategic Open Space study – CCC *All figures are combined 'natural greenspace' and 'parks & gardens' ha/1000 population
	Ha. of public open space per 1000 people. (CCC only)	Data awaited				Includes Amenity Green Spaces, Cemeteries, Semi-natural green spaces and Parks and Gardens where the main use is public.	Data from Open Space Recreation strategy 2004.

	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	<p>SCDC: 2004 1.33</p> <p>CCC: 1999 0.8</p>				<p>SCDC: Provision varies greatly across the District, and there are also issues of cross border usage, particularly close to Cambridge. District Audits provide a more detailed comparison of provision compared to need.</p> <p>CCC: The figure is for pitches in secure public use. The University sector also provides pitches which help to meet demand.</p>	<p>District monitoring through recreation audits. Pitches are for Hockey, football, Cricket, Rugby etc (not MUGA).</p> <p>QoL/LIB038</p> <p>Future monitoring will be dependent on future open space audits.</p> <p>Assessment of Open Space in Cambridge, 1999</p>
	No. of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1000 children under 12. (CCC only)	<p>2003/04 6.3</p>		2002/03 4.6		The population figure used to calculate these indicators has dropped by 15% which has caused performance to appear to improve.	Best Value Performance Plan LPI

INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES

<p>Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)</p>	<p>% of population in categories 1-3 for access to Primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.</p>	<p>SCDC: 2004 83% CCC: Awaiting data from County Council</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2004 % Of rural areas 81%</p>			<p>Reflects the fact that many small villages in the District have limited services available locally.</p>	<p>County monitoring; Countryside Agency. Structure Plan AMR Indicator 22. Choice of services measured was based on availability within the settlement of four basics - primary school, food shop, post office and public transport. % of population in categories 1-3. No comparator data available, but Structure Plan AMR will provide future monitoring.</p>
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	<p>% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authorities cultural and recreational activities:</p> <p>a) Sport/Leisure facilities b) Folk Museum c) Corn Exchange d) Parks/Open spaces, play areas and other recreation facilities / activities</p> <p>(CCC only)</p>	<p>2003/04</p> <p>a) 64% b) 67% c) 69% d) 92%</p>		<p>2002/03</p> <p>a) 58% b) 58% c) 60% d) 80%</p>		<p>Due to the number of survey respondents, these figures are accurate to within +/- 2.7%.</p>	<p>Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI</p>
<p>Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income</p>	<p>% residents who feel their local area is harmonious</p>	<p>SCDC: 2002/03 70.0% CCC: no data</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2002/03 64.0%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>SCDC: District figures compare favourably to the county comparator, but there is still room for improvement. CCC: Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together.</p>	<p>Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL25/LIB139 Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together</p>

	Index of multiple deprivation	<p>SCDC: 2004 Average IMD score : 6.90</p> <p>CCC: 2004 average IMD score 14.58 Rank of average score 230.</p>	<p>2004 Cambridgeshire average IMD score: 12.34</p>	<p>SCDC: 2000 Average IMD score: 7.33</p> <p>CCC: 2000 Average IMD score: 14.72 Rank of average score 249</p>		<p>SCDC: South Cambridgeshire compares favourably to most regional and county deprivation indicators.</p> <p>CCC: Rank is out of 354 local authorities.</p>	Office of Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of deprivation
	<p>Range of income levels – 25th and 75th quartiles (CCC only)</p>	<p>2004 Lower quartile: £343.10 Upper quartile: £664.00 Range: £320.90</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2004 Lower quartile: £336.50 Upper quartile: £652.40 Range: £315.90</p>	<p>2003 Lower quartile: £333.70 Upper quartile: £641.90 Range: £308.20</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2003 Lower quartile: £315.60 Upper quartile: £624.80 Range: £309.20</p>	<p>Figures based on median gross weekly earnings.</p>	ASHE

<p>Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing</p>	<p>House price/earnings ratio</p>	<p>SCDC: 2003 6.6 CCC: 2004 9.0</p>	<p>East of England 2003 6.6 Cambs & Peterborough 2004 7.3</p>	<p>SCDC: 2002 6.1 CCC: 2003 9.8</p>	<p>East of England 2002 5.6 Cambs & Peterborough 2003 7.2</p>	<p>SCDC: House price to earnings ratio in South Cambs is around the regional figure but both the South Cambs and region ratios are worsening. CCC: Cambridge has the highest ratio in the County. Ratio has fallen slightly due to stable average house prices and rising wages for full time employees.</p>	<p>Land Registry & New Earnings Survey House prices for January to March average. Earnings data for April. Structure Plan AMR Indicator 7</p>
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	<p>% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'</p>	<p>SCDC: 2003 19% CCC: 2003/04 21%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2003 12% Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/04 15.2%</p>	<p>SCDC: Average over period 1999-2003 9.8% CCC: 2002/03 15%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 10% Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002/03 12.3%</p>	<p>SCDC: Rate is low compared to urban districts like Cambridge City, although actual numbers compare favourably with other Districts. Numbers of dwellings provided do not meet needs indicated by housing needs surveys. CCC: Local Plan has a target of 30% in housing developments above a designed threshold. However this applies to all dwelling completions.</p>	<p>South Cambridgeshire District monitoring. Structure Plan AMR Indicator L. Cambridge City – Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Starts & Completions, CCC March 2004.</p>
	<p>Percentage of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyer's property in the area (CCC only)</p>	<p>2003/4 2.8%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>2002/03 N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p>		<p>Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL 13a (new)</p>

	(i) Number of new homes built	2003/4 (i) 481	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/4	2002/3 (i) 164	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2002/3	Targets from Medium Term Objectives	City – (i) Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Starts & Completions, CCC March 2004 (ii) Medium Term Objectives LPI (new) Comparator – Structure Plan AMR Indicator G
	(ii) Number of new houses brought back into occupation (CCC only)	(ii) 11	(i) 3947	(ii) 0	(i) 3485		
Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	% adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	SCDC: 2002/03 22.0% CCC: 2003 27.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 21.0%	N/a	N/a	Although the rate compares favourably to the county comparator, only 1 in 5 people feel they can influence local decisions.	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL23/LIB137 Quality of Life Survey 2003
	% adults who had given support to others (non-family) in past year	SCDC: N/a CCC: 2003 72.0%	Cambridgeshire 2003 74.0%	N/a	N/a		Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group Quality of Life Survey 2003

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Unemployment rate	<p>SCDC: January 2004 1.0%</p> <p>CCC: Dec 2004 1.4%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire January 2004 1.7%</p> <p>Cambridgeshire Dec 2004 1.2%</p>	<p>SCDC: January 2003 1.1%</p> <p>CCC: Dec 2003 1.4%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire January 2003 1.7%</p> <p>Cambridgeshire December 2003 1.0%</p>	<p>SCDC: The unemployment rate in the District has remained consistently low.</p> <p>CCC: ONS claimant count unemployment figures and rates. Unemployment in Cambridge and the county is relatively unchanged over the past year at historically low rates.</p>	<p>Nomis / CCC Research Group</p> <p>ONS claimant count unemployment figures with CCC RG economically active denominator</p> <p>Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1</p>
	% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	<p>SCDC: 2001 37.2%</p> <p>CCC: 2001 73%</p>	<p>East of England 2001 46.5%</p> <p>Cambridgeshire 2001 45%</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>N/a</p>	<p>South Cambs has a relatively widespread population and more concentrated workplaces. People are on average travelling further to work than they did in 1991. Survey was not carried out for 2004.</p>	<p>Census of Population</p>

Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	SCDC: 2001 63.1% CCC: 2004 51.4%	Cambridgeshire 2001 53.6%	SCDC: no data CCC: 2003 51.1%	Cambridgeshire 1998 52.0%		QofL /BV38 (County Council monitoring) ELH County Monitoring
	Infrastructure investment (SCDC only)						County Monitoring. Structure Plan APR Indicator M: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities, including developer contributions for development that has an impact within the Plan area and the strategic improvements needed in the CSR Currently no data available

<p>Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy</p>	<p>Annual net increase (or decrease) in VAT registered firms, %</p>	<p>SCDC: 2001/02 0.9% CCC: 2002/03 -0.8%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2001/02 1.2% Cambridgeshire 2002/03 0.3%</p>	<p>SCDC: 2000/01 1.1% CCC: 2001/02 0.3%</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire 2000/01 1.1% Cambridgeshire 2001/02 2.1%</p>	<p>SCDC: From being significantly greater than the county rate in 1997/98, the South Cambs rate has steadily fallen and is now below the county rate CCC: VAT stocks at the end of the year – percentage change from end of year to end of next year. Stocks in VAT registered businesses fell in Cambridge over 2003. Growth also fell across the County to just 0.3% in 2003.</p>	<p>NOMIS / CCC Research Group VAT stocks at the end of the year – percentage change from end of year to end of next year Structure Plan AMR Indicator 3</p>
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	Economic activity rate (SCDC only)	83.7%	East of England 79.3%	N/a	N/a	South Cambs has very high rates of activity. However, as there are no higher education establishments in the district except part of Girton College (a part of Cambridge University), a significant proportion of young people leave home to study at university and so are not counted in either the numerator or denominator – so the rates are likely to be higher than average	Census of Pop / NOMIS / CCC Research Group Expressed as a percentage of the working age population
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APPENDIX 2: POLICY ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Supplied in a separate document.

APPENDIX 3: CUMULATIVE, SYNERGISTIC & SECONDARY EFFECTS

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Designated sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycling	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
Key: +/++ positive (synergistic) impact -/-- negative (cumulative) impact +/- mixed impacts ? - impact uncertain blank – no impact																							
CE/1	Vision	--							+											?			
CE/2	Development principles		+			+	?		+	+	+			+	++	?	+	+	+		++	++	++
CE/3	The site	+	--	--					+				?										?
CE/4	Setting of Cambridge E	?				+	+		+	+	++			+		?							
CE/5	Landscaping / setting					++	++		+														
CE/6	Green separation	+				+	+		+	+						++							
CE/7	Structure of Cambs East					+	++	+	+	+			+			+					+		
CE/8	The District Centre								+	++				?	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	++
CE/9	Local centres								+	++	+			?	+	++	++		?		+	?	++
CE/10	Housing		--	--					+	++	?	-		+		?	?		+				+
CE/11	Employment		--	--					+	++	++	-		+			++				+		++
CE/12	Community facilities, etc.		?	?					+	+	?	-		+	?		++	+		+	+	++	+
CE/13	Road infrastructure									?	?			+									+
CE/14	Alternative modes		++				+		+	+	++			++	?	+	++	+			+	++	+
CE/15	Transp't N of Newmkt Rd		+						+	+	+			+		?	+	+			+	++	?
CE/16	Landscape principles					+	+		?	+	?			+		++	+	?					
CE/17	Landscaping in Cambs E					+	+		++	+	?		++	+		++							
CE/18	Countryside recreation	+				+	++				+												
CE/19	Biodiversity				++	++	++			?						+							
CE/20	Existing biodiversity					+																	

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Designated sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycling	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy	
Key: +/++ positive (synergistic) impact -/-- negative (cumulative) impact +/- mixed impacts ? - impact uncertain blank – no impact																								
CE/21	New biodiversity					++	++		+	+						++	+							
CE/22	Archaeology							++																
CE/23	Built heritage							++	+															
CE/24	Public open space						+	+	+			-		++	+	+	++	+		+				
CE/25	Countryside recreation				+	+	+			+	+			+		++	+							
CE/26	Land drainage, etc.			--			+		?	?			++	?									++	
CE/27	Telecommunications		?								?			?			++	++		+	+	++		
CE/28	Energy		++					?		+	++		?										+	
CE/29	Sustainable construction					?		?			+	+												
CE/30	Noise									?	++			+										
CE/31	Air quality						?		?		++			+		?								
CE/32	Land contamination													++										
CE/33	Sustainability exemplars		+	+							+		?											
CE/34	Construction strategy		+			+					++	+	?	+										
CE/35	Strategic landscaping					+			+							+								
CE/36	Mgmt of services, etc.																				+			
CE/37	Timing of provision									++	++			+		++	++		+		+	++	+	
CE/38	Airport safety zone																							
CE/39	North of Cherry Hinton	?	-	-		?						-							++	?	?	?		
CE/40	Infrastructure provision																							

Summary comments on synergistic and cumulative impacts

As with other assessments, several policies may benefit a particular objective without necessarily producing, for example, synergistic (positive cumulative) effects. Where possible the assessment takes account of the potential cumulative impact of the District's policies alongside the development occurring within the City boundary, though in some cases the lack of detail in the AAP means this is speculative. Any uncertainty as a result is indicated as appropriate. However cumulative and other impacts can be the result of overlooking mitigation measures; such an outcome seems less likely given the extensive mitigating impacts of the policies in the AAP.

Objective	Overall rating	Commentary
1.1 Land	+	Not strictly any of these impacts, but the AAP makes good use of existing brownfield land with negligible land take at the edges. Given the choice of site is based on an early sustainability assessment for the Structure Plan, any necessary loss of greenfield land is therefore more sustainable than at other locations.
1.2 Energy and natural resources	--	As with the other AAPs the absolute impact contributes to cumulative growth in energy and resource consumption, though this is an incremental increase on the consumption across the District from existing housing and employment.
1.3 Water resources	--	As for 1.3.
2.1 Wildlife designations	(none)	No impacts identified, however this is dependent on effective construction management processes and SUDS design which prevents contamination of surface drainage, and fluctuations in its level, which might adversely affect nearby SSSIs without such controls.
2.2 Habitats & species	+	Landscaping measures across the sites will help to retain wildlife or encourage recolonisation later, with the country park and green corridor providing compensation for habitat loss on the open airfield. However this is not strictly a cumulative impact, and more a collective benefit of well-integrated policies. The current 'green corridor' from Coldham's Lane to the area south of Teversham comprises various habitats including water meadows, the open grassland of the airfield, and the agricultural land around Teversham. The Cambridge East green corridor can help to create a more continuous habitat to encourage movement and this represents a small, synergistic benefit.

Objective	Overall rating	Commentary
2.3 Access to wildlife sites	?	As above: impact is largely the collective benefit of several policies creating more opportunity to visit local biodiversity assets. However if easy access is popular it may have an incremental secondary benefit on human health, provided most people visit on foot, cycle or horse.
3.1 Heritage assets	(none)	Principal requirement is retaining appropriate features; this is primarily an issue of maintaining the skyline.
3.2 Maintain character	?	Initial impress
3.3 Spaces that work well	+(+)	As with other AAPs a range of policies on urban design, open space, service range, provision, etc. should have a collective and possibly cumulative effect in enabling Cambridge East to evolve and fulfil the role envisaged by the Council in its vision for the development (policy CE/1).
4.1 Emissions	(++)	The AAP offers a very clear opportunity to long-term reduction in vehicle trips of a wide range of types, both by encouraging modal shift among residents as soon as they occupy the development, and also by integrating infrastructure development at the site with transport improvements across Cambridge to encourage more sustainable forms of commuting. Clearly such benefits necessitate the coordination of policy with the City council and other agencies, including the Highways Agency, and are not solely the result of the AAP. However the measures in the Plan will be fundamental in supporting sustainable transport policy.
		As with other developments in the LDF, there is a potentially significant medium-term problem with disturbance from construction activities which will affect new residents in the quarter and those in the adjacent urban areas. Such impacts are inevitable if development occurs and will require careful coordination through the construction strategy to ensure appropriate local mitigation measures which migrate around the site as development occurs, and to avoid cumulative impacts from multiple construction activities affecting those living around the site.
4.2 Waste & recycling	–	Same qualified comment as for 1.2.
4.3 Climate change	?	Contributes incrementally to the introduction of new technology and improving the thermal efficiency of housing stock, however there will be no clear long-term cumulative benefit without the wider adoption of the same solutions for the existing housing and industrial sites.
5.1 Human health	?	Again there is the prospect of an incremental contribution by improving the extent and accessibility of facilities and by integrating open space with the urban quarter with comparable facilities at its edge and beyond, linking them together with sustainable access ways. Ultimately any benefit depends on usage by local residents, and possibly residents of neighbouring communities who may not have access to these types of recreational space at present.

Objective	Overall rating	Commentary
5.2 Crime	(none)	No cumulative of other type of impact identified.
5.3 Public open space	+	Substantial improvement in the provision of open space in terms of its accessibility and quality, though any cumulative beneficial effect will be delivered in other ways, eg. through recreational use and its impact on human health.
6.1 Access to services, etc.	+(+)	The AAP aims to deliver synergistic benefits by establishing Cambridge East as a district centre, improving the range of amenities in this area of the city, benefiting the new residents and those in the adjacent, established settlements. This in turn can deliver secondary benefits by changing journey patterns (particularly for non-commuting trips), affecting emission levels and other objectives.
6.2 Reduce inequalities	(none)	No cumulative of other type of impact identified.
6.3 Access to housing	+	Cambridge East contributes substantially to the District's efforts to redress the imbalances in housing supply and demand, while also locating new development close to amenities and employment to provide secondary support to other plan / SA objectives.
6.4 Active involvement	+	A potential cumulative benefit is the creation of a District centre serving the new quarter and also parts of the adjoining settlements of Fen Ditton, Cherry Hinton and Teversham. The new centre may contribute facilities missing in these other suburbs, which will contribute to their coherence and help the integration of the new quarter into the urban fabric.
7.1 Work, skills, potential	+?	Depends on the nature of employment attracted to the site, but the level of growth envisaged by the Plan suggests the site will provide capacity for jobs in key sectors which will complement the existing strengths. Realisation of this growth depends on whether employers can be attracted in the range and numbers envisaged, but other plan policies to create an attractive local environment will contribute.
7.2 Investing in people, etc.	(none)	No cumulative of other type of impact identified.
7.3 Economic vitality	(none)	No cumulative of other type of impact identified.

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS MATRIX

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

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

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

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy	
CE/1	Vision		x	x								x												
CE/2	Development principles		√						√					√	√		√					√	√	√
CE/3	The site	√	x	x																				
CE/4	The setting								√		√													
CE/5	Landscaping / setting					√	√		√	√														
CE/6	Green separation					√	√		√	√						√								
CE/7	Structure of Cambs East						√		√	√			√			√	√	√		√		√	√	
CE/8	The district centre								√	√					√	√	√	√			√	√	√	
CE/9	Local centres								√	√					√	√	√	√					√	
CE/10	Cambs East housing		x	x					√	√		x				√	√	√	√					
CE/11	Cambs East employment		x	x						√	√	x					√	√	√		√		√	
CE/12	Community services								√	√		x		√			√	√		√		√	√	
CE/13	Road infrastructure																					√	√	
CE/14	Alternatives modes		√				√		√	√				√		√	√				√	√	√	
CE/15	Transport Newmkt Rd N		√								√			√							√	√	√	
CE/16	Landscape principles						√			√				√		√								
CE/17	Landscape in Cambs E						√		√	√			√	√		√								
CE/18	Links to surroundings	√				√	√		√	√														
CE/19	Biodiversity				√	√	√									√								
CE/20	Existing biod'ty features					√	√																	
CE/21	New biod'ty features					√	√		√	√						√	√							
CE/22	Archaeology							√																

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
CE/23	Built heritage							✓															
CE/24	Public open space											x		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
CE/25	Countryside recreation				✓	✓	✓									✓							
CE/26	Land drainage, etc.			✓			✓						✓									✓	✓
CE/27	Telecommunications																✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
CE/28	Energy		✓								✓												
CE/29	Sustainable construction		✓																				
CE/30	Noise										✓												
CE/31	Air quality										✓												
CE/32	Land contamination													✓									
CE/33	Sustainability exemplars		✓	✓							✓												
CE/34	Construction strategy										✓												
CE/35	Strategic landscaping																						
CE/36	Mgmt of services, etc.																			✓			
CE/37	Timing / svce provision								✓	✓						✓	✓			✓	✓		
CE/38	Airport safety zones																						
CE/39	Phasing N of C. Hinton		x	x								x							✓				
CE/40	Infrastructure provision																						

APPENDIX 5: MITIGATION PROPOSALS

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
CE/1	None	
CE/2	Policy clauses repeat some areas of policy but not others. Water conservation should be mentioned as a specific principle for the reason cited in the Scoping Report.	Policy text adjustment
CE/3	None	
CE/4	None	
CE/5	None	
CE/6	None	
CE/7	Possibly mention employment other than B1 uses?	Minor policy text change
CE/8	Consider explicit mention of energy / water conservation technology because of the significance of this part of the quarter on its overall resource demands.	Policy text adjustment
CE/9	As for CE/8.	Policy text adjustment
CE/10	None	
CE/11	None	
CE/12	As for CE/8.	Policy text adjustment
CE/13	None	
CE/14	None	
CE/15	Plan requires a statement linking development / occupancy of the site to milestones in completion of transport infrastructure, however this is given in policy CE/13 and duplication is unnecessary. Possibly cross-refer?	Minor policy text change
CE/16	Issue concerning distribution of spoil – see CE/33.	See CE/33.
CE/17	None	
CE/18	None	
CE/19	Policy does not explicitly state need for ecological survey . This is provided in CE/20 – possibly cross-refer?	Minor policy text change

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
CE/20	Specify need for edge treatment along junction of housing to north and south of western end of green corridor. Requirement to be specified by outcome of ecological survey.	Policy text adjustment
CE/21	None	
CE/22	Possibly clarify whether assessment of archaeological assets should occur as part of an EIA of the development, or precede it.	Policy text adjustment
CE/23	Possibly clarify whether heritage value of buildings on the site should occur as part of an EIA of the development, or precede it.	Policy text adjustment
CE/24	None	
CE/25	None	
CE/26	Need to incorporate design of SuDS and other drainage infrastructure into the construction strategy to ensure there are no water quality, level of contamination effects off-site once development begins.	Policy text adjustment (this was provided by a change following public consultation)
CE/27	The council will need to consider the extent to which the broadband infrastructure should be made available to support community services, and the implications this has for financing the costs of providing this facility. This is a comment for future reference and does not necessarily require policy wording changes at this stage.	See comments at left
CE/28	Assessment of other DPDs has commented on the possibility of more stringent thresholds for energy conservation technology, however the Council considers that its proposals represent an adequate requirement that is consistent with current government guidance on this issue. Policy CE/32 provides for exemplar projects which could aim for more ambitious targets and therefore changes to policy at this stage may not be appropriate.	See comments at left
CE/29	None	
CE/30	Possibly state the requirement to provide noise protection for recreational open space and wildlife sites, consistent with the concept of Countryside Enhancement Areas as defined in Core Strategy policy NE/11.	Minor policy text change
CE/31	None	
CE/32	None	

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
CE/33	None	
CE/34	<p>Access avoiding surrounding residential areas suggests construction plan movements will be via Newmarket Road in the northeast corner of the site, and this implies an impact on road traffic. Clarification of this issue is required.</p> <p>Proposals that construction spoil should not be stored in heaps is contradicted by the proposal to use it as a traffic noise barrier. If this use is acceptable, spoil could also be used as an alternative to panel barriers to mask construction noise.</p>	Policy text adjustment
CE/35	None	
CE/36	It could be made clearer how the Council proposes to canvass opinion on options for managing local services in the near future at a time before development of the main site begins (ie. when there is no one resident on site).	Policy text adjustment
CE/37	None	
CE/38	None	
CE/39	The Plan proposes local centres but does not make it clear where these will be located. One is definitely planned for the area north of Newmarket Road because this will be redeveloped very early. The Plan could make it clearer that one will be planned for the southern section which is cut-off (in a sense) from the rest of Cambridge East by the green corridor.	Policy text adjustment
CE/40	None	

APPENDIX 6: OUTLINE MONITORING PLAN

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Loss of undeveloped land							
Brownfield land stock	Not known	Important local context indicator	Urban capacity studies / GIS?	Not known	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs ¹⁰	Periodic survey of available land for redevelopment	LPAs, through future capacity studies?
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	SCDC 27% (2003) CCC 91% (2003/4)	Important local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	SCDC 37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used to quickly CCC 60% target by 2004/5	Review balance of greenfield and brownfield use	LPAs, adjusted through phasing of housing delivery?
Hectareage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	Not specified	Local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	Dynamic, depends on existing stock and future needs (see above)	As above	LPAs, adjusted through phasing of employment land availability?
Energy consumption							
Gas consumption (KwH) per home per year	SCDC 15,395KwH (2001/2) CCC 21.0 MWh per customer (2004)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	Somewhat crude measurement but will indirectly track impact of energy saving initiatives	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale) ¹¹	Review design criteria (notably policies NE/1 to NE/3)	LPAs can change energy efficiency targets for new housing but not householders' attitudes
Electricity consumption (KwH) per home per year	No information	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	As above	As above	As above?	As above

¹⁰ A possible threshold is if the projected stock of brownfield land is less than that needed to meet projected allocations for housing and employment land for the next five years.

¹¹ Ideally the data would be available on a parish or settlement basis to identify any particularly poorly-performing areas.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'good' standard	Not yet collected	Important local output indicator	BRE	To be determined	75%?	Enforce standards with revised policy	LPAs
Water consumption							
Water consumption per household per year	SCDC No information CCC 133 l/head/d	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Water companies	Not known	As above	Review design criteria; possibly set targets for installing new technology using policy NE/18	LPAs?
Avoid damage to designated sites							
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	SCSC 72% (2005) CCC No information	Local context indicator	English Nature annual / semi-annual surveys	Good	Any reversal in improvement rate shown in recent years (review once achievement is over 90%?)	Council Environmental Officer to discuss appropriate actions with E.N. contacts	English Nature
Maintain / enhance characteristic habitats, etc.							
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Not yet measured	Local output indicator ¹²	County Council; English Nature	Not known, and parameters will be difficult to calibrate initially	To be determined	Liaise with RSPB, English Nature and wildlife groups	English Nature, RSPB, other groups
Improve opportunities to enjoy wild places							
% of rights of way open and in good condition ¹³	Not known	Local output indicator	Council's annual survey	Assumed to be acceptable – based on 5% sample	Initially at least 65%, but should be increased over time	Identify priorities for improvement; liaise with Countryside Agency and others	LPAs, Countryside Agency, BTCV and other voluntary groups ?

¹² Only counts as an output indicator if statistics can measure the impact of LDF policies; otherwise it is a context indicator.

¹³ Ideally this parameter should also include Countryside Enhancement Areas and possibly sites for remediation in the Green Belt. Note that DEFRA also publishes a headline sustainability indicator – frequency of visits to the countryside. This is a potentially useful indicator that also tracks transport mode, however it is not clear that it is collected systematically at regional or lower level.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Not known	Local output indicator	Possibly through QoL survey or similar	May be patchy and inconsistent	To be determined	Liaise with other agencies to promote facilities	To be determined – possibly LPAs & Countryside Ag'cy
Avoid damage to heritage assets							
% of listed buildings at risk	SCDC 2% (2004) CCC Not known	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	Council's GIS and Devt Control records	Not known	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria ?	LPAs
Maintain & enhance townscape & landscape							
% of developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Not known	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	English Heritage (Pastscape database)	Good although very fragmented	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria	LPAs
Create spaces that look good, etc.							
Satisfaction with quality of the built environment	SCDC 90% (2002/3) CCC 86% (2003)	Local output indicator	QoL Surveys	Generally good but depends on response rates	SCDC 75% satisfaction 20% concern with deterioration CCC Not known	Review spatial pattern and ideally identify specific problems from responses. Address with design guidance / revision of SPD ?	LPAs and others depending on causes
Reduce emissions & pollutants							
CO ₂ emissions per dwelling / year	Not measured	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be developed	Not yet established	To be determined	Review design criteria and amend SPD, Development Brief and other documents	LPAs
Background NO ₂ /NO _x levels	SCDC Ca. 50µg/m ³ CCC Not known	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	AQ Monitoring network – needs to be supplemented with more local monitoring	Quality good but compromised by small no. of sites	SCDC 40µg/m ³ CCC Not known	Consider declaring AQMA. Could be obviated if more detailed local data available	LPAs

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Background PM ₁₀ levels	SCDC Between 40 and 70 µg/m ³ CCC Not known	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	As above – and may need to be monitored on ad hoc basis for large construction sites	As above	SCDC 40 µg/m ³ to end 2005 then 20 µg/m ³ CCC Not known	Depends on source – declare AQMA if problem is widespread or identify local sources	LPAs
% of main water courses in good or fair quality	SCDC 100% (2002) CCC 100% (2002)	Local context indicator	EA monitoring	Good	SCDC 94% CCC Not known	Identify sources and nature of contaminations	LPAs / EA / others
No. substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	Not measured	Local context indicator	Council records?	Not yet established	To be determined	Determine need for new policy / plan guidance or action on case-by-case basis	LPAs / Env. Health / others
Waste arisings							
Household waste collected per household / year	SCSC Not measured CCC 429 kg (2003/4)	Local output indicator	WCA records	Not yet established	SCDC To be determined (based on BVPI target) CCC 460 kg by 2006/7	Consider fiscal & other measures	LPAs / WCA
% household waste from which value is recovered	SCDC 25.6% (2002/3) CCC 23.4%	Local output indicator	WCA records	Good	SCDC 40% (2005) CCC Not known	Improve resident involvement and awareness. Look at new treatment approaches	LPAs / WCA / others
Limit / reduce vulnerability to climate change							
No. of properties at risk from flooding	Not yet calculated	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	GIS-based survey	Should be good	To be determined	Review flood risk prevention measures with Env. Agency	LPAs / Environment Agency

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Maintain and enhance human health							
Life expectancy at birth	SCDC Male – 79 years; female – 82 years (2002/3) CCC Male – 76.7 Female 82.0	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics (census + monitoring)	Good	Any reduction	Alert PCTs and regional health authorities	Health trusts, D of Health, etc.
Exercise levels ¹⁴	Not yet calculated	Local output indicator	Local surveys	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined	Alert PCTs	Health trusts and LPAs
No. of people commuting on foot or cycle	14% (2003 – East of England only)	Local output indicator	Local surveys, possibly also with data from corp. travel plans	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for new development	More promotion; review patterns to identify problem areas	LPAs + County Council transport planning
Reduce crime and the fear of crime							
Recorded crimes per 1000 people ¹⁵	SCDC 57 (2003) CCC 159.2 (2003/4)	Local context indicator	Local research groups	Assumed to be good	Any increase (?)	Liaise with police authority; identify spatial patterns	LPAs & Cambs Police
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	SCDC 70% (2003) CCC 35% (2003/4)	Local context indicator	QoL Survey	Will depend on sample size and response rates	Any reduction	Identify localities where perception is poor	LPAs

¹⁴ Indicator to be determined, though it could be based on the percentage of people involved in sporting activity at least once a week, or the number who walk at least two miles each week for leisure (including dog walking).

¹⁵ Ideally this indicator should discriminate between types of crime - burglary; thefts of vehicles; thefts from vehicles; sexual offences; crime against the person – consistent with UK sustainable development and ONS indicators.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Improve quantity / quality of public open space							
Hectareage of strategic open space ¹⁶	SCDC 4.3 ha. / 1000 people CCC Not known	Local output indicator	Open space surveys	Assumed to be good, though depends on survey frequency	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present)	Review allocation; identify scope to expand space and funding sources	LPAs & also Cambs County Council
Improve quality, range and accessibility of services & facilities							
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities ¹⁷	SCDC 83% (2004) CCC Not known	Local output indicator	County monitoring; also data from Countryside Ag'cy; supplemented by council monitoring	Assumed to be good	Any reduction, and any failure to meet spatial targets in AAPs (eg. policies NS/6 & NS/8 in Northstowe AAP)	Review design briefs and housing allocations to prioritise growth at best-served sites	LPAs
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Local survey / education authority monitoring	Assumed to be good once collected	To be determined based on discussions with ed. authority ¹⁸	Review provision with education authority and impact of any remaining housing allocations	LPAs + Cambs Education Authority
Reduce inequalities related to age, gender, etc.							
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious ¹⁹	SCDC 70% (2002/3) CCC Not known	Local output indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	Any reduction	Review pattern and nature of concerns to identify appropriate responses	LPAs + community groups

¹⁶ The scope of this parameter could be expanded to provide detail of different types of open space, and this could subsume information about informal play space, formal recreation / sporting facilities, etc. An alternative indicator would be the % of residents living within 200m of open space, although comparative statistics do not exist currently and the indicator would have to be estimated using the Council's GIS system.

¹⁷ In principle this parameter could be used to assess the viability of housing allocations in smaller communities. Monitoring should also ensure that spatial criteria in the AAPs in particular for locating all dwellings within a given distance of local centres, public transport access, etc. are being achieved.

¹⁸ The 2000 settlement survey reveals that many village colleges had student enrolments well in excess of their nominal capacity, and the threshold should reflect a realistic normal capacity for each type of establishment.

¹⁹ Note that the baseline include the index of multiple deprivation. While this might be included in monitoring it is not evident that land use planning policy can substantially affect the parameter, compared to other areas of Council policy on social and welfare provision.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Ensure all groups have access to housing							
House price / earnings ratio	SCDC 6.6 (2003) CCC 9.0 (2004)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Land registry; Office of National Statistics	Good	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	LPAs
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Housing Needs survey	Good, though survey is periodic	To be determined	Review housing completion rates and affordable housing provision	LPAs
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	SCDC 19% (2003) CCC 21% (2003/4)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Planning applications (Dev't Control)	Good	SCDC 50% (or target in Core Strategy) CCC 30%	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	LPAs
Encourage active involvement in community activities							
% of adults who feel they can influence decisions	SCDC 22% (2002/3) CCC 27% (2003)	Local context indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	To be determined	Follow-up survey to determine reasons for feeling lack of influence	LPAs + community groups
Usage levels for community facilities in new development ²⁰	Not yet measured	Local output indicator	Local survey	May be difficult to measure accurately and consistently	To be determined	Initiatives to encourage more use of facilities	LPAs
Help people gain access to satisfying & appropriate work							
Unemployment level	SCDC 1.0% (2004) CCC 1.4% (2004)	Local output indicator	Office of National Statistics and local sources	Good, though depends on calculation method	+0.5% increase in any 12-month period	Identify spatial and sectoral pattern; review land allocations	LPAs ?
% of economically active residents working within 5kms of home	SCDC 37.2% (2001) CCC 73%	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Office of National Statistics (needs to be supplemented by more regular	Good provided it is based on full survey rather than a sample	SCDC Reduction below 35% CCC Not known	Review employment land allocations and/or development	LPAs

²⁰ This is a speculative indicator intended to measure whether the design policies for new communities at Northstowe and Cambridge East are successfully encouraging community involvement; it is not proposed as a county-wide measure. However, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of this measure.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
			local monitoring?)			criteria	
Support appropriate investment in infrastructure, etc.							
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	SCDC 63.1% (2001) CCC 51.4% (2004)	Local context indicator	QoL survey and Education Auth'y monitoring	Good	To be determined (discussion with education auth'ty)	Liaise with education authority	Education authorities and schools / colleges
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Not currently measured	Local output indicator	Planning applications	Depends on ease of data collection	To be determined ²¹	Review policy on contributions and revise SPD as necessary	LPAs
Improve the vitality, etc. of the local economy							
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	SCDC 0.9% (2001/2) CCC -0.8% (2002/3)	Local context indicator	Cambs CC survey	Assumed to be good though may be surveyed infrequently	SCDC Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year CCC Not known	Investigate sector and spatial pattern?	LPAs ?
Economic activity rate	SCDC 83.7% (2001) ²² CCC Not known	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics	Good	Change of -2% or more	Review spatial and sectoral pattern	LPAs ?
Sectoral split of employment	Not yet determined	Local output indicator	Local survey?	To be determined	To be determined	Review policy on employment land use allocations	LPAs ?

²¹ The indicator ideally needs to measure the volume of contributions relative to the area developed, the notional market value of the development or the land it occupies, or some other meaningful comparator, since it is meaningless to set a threshold or target level solely in terms of value of contributions.

²² Note that this parameter expresses the % economically active out of the population within the economically active age band (15-75). The figure as a percentage of total population was just over 73% at the time of the last census.

APPENDIX 7: SUMMARY OF POST-CONSULTATION CHANGES

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Chapter A: Introduction		
Revise 2nd sentence of paragraph A.7 to read: "They MAY be augmented...."	Softening of the intention was not considered to be sufficient to warrant re-assessment.	No change required
Add new sentence to paragraph A.9 to read: "Those strategies, and the need for them, are identified in the Area Action Plan."	Change consistent with purpose of Area Action Plan though does not alter wording of a specific policy.	No change required
Chapter B: Vision & Development Principles		
CE/2 Development Principles		
Revise criterion 12 to read "...greenhouse GAS emissions".	Change is clarification of wording; intent assumed in assessment.	No change required
Add new criterion following 12, to read: "FOOTPATHS, BRIDLEWAYS AND CYCLEWAYS SHOULD BE SAFE, ATTRACTIVE, WELL USED AND WITH THE BENEFIT OF HIGH LEVELS OF NATURAL SURVEILLANCE FROM THEIR SURROUNDINGS."	Original assessment noted indirect reference, but the change clarifies the measures to be used.	Assessment score revised and changed from '?' (uncertain) to '+', increasing to '++', as the urban quarter expands. Improved rating reflected in changes to marks in Appendices 3 and 4. Text in Chapter 6 part 5.2 reviewing policy focus on this objective was revised to acknowledge clearer specification of what is to be delivered.
Revise criterion 16 to read: "...provide a recreational resource, enhance biodiversity AND LANDSCAPE AND PROVIDE GREEN LINKS TO THE WIDER COUNTRYSIDE."	Change in effect repeats criterion 19 albeit for a wider range of features. Does not affect the overall assessment of the policy.	No change required
Revise criterion 21 to read: "...and an improved network connecting it to the rest of Cambridge, neighbouring villages, OTHER DESIRABLE DESTINATIONS SUCH AS TOURIST AND LEISURE FACILITIES, the open countryside and the wider network."	The assessment is sufficiently positive about the policy's support for human health, accessibility, etc. that the change elaborates the range of infrastructure.	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Revise criterion 27 to read: ...services and facilities to meet the needs of its residents, including community uses, education, HEALTH FACILITIES, sport and recreation."	The revision makes clearer the requirement for public health care infrastructure available to the local community. Although a marginal change it was considered the clarification warranted re-assessment.	Assessment score revised and changed from '?' (uncertain) to '+', increasing to '++', as the urban quarter expands. However the change was not sufficient to alter the scores in Appendices 3 and 4, and the text in Chapter 6 reviewing support for the human health objective was already satisfactory.
Amend criterion 28 to read: "With the developers of the urban quarter providing necessary services, infrastructure and facilities, EITHER DIRECTLY OR VIA FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS, including APPROPRIATE provision for management and maintenance."	Consistent with planning guidance that development should make provision for the infrastructure it requires, and provides flexibility in how this is delivered. Clarification strengthens the support for objective 7.2 (investment in infrastructure).	Assessment score increased to '++'. Score in Appendices 3 and 4 revised accordingly. Text in Chapter 6 reviewing objective 7.2 also altered to reflect clarification of the funding mechanism.
Add "and to the environment" to the end of criterion 34.	Change provides a general requirement though it is not clear which of the objectives are affected directly. As this is elaborated in Chapter E it was considered that no change is required.	No change required
Chapter C: The Site & Its Setting		
CE/3 The Site for Cambridge East		
Add to the end of paragraph C1.9: "... or their relocation elsewhere within the Cambridge East development."	Adds option for relocation of existing premises. Not evident this would have any significant effect on local employment.	No change required
Chapter D: The Urban Quarter at Cambridge East		
D1 The Structure of Cambridge East		
Add the following to Policy CE/26 para 1: "... A strategic surface water drainage scheme will be required at an early stage for the Cambridge East area."	Change considered to clarify the timing not the need and is therefore already included in the assessment.	No change required
Add to the table under para E2.7, at the row on Surface Water Drainage, as a new first point in the columns on Phase 1 and Cambridge East as a whole: "A strategic surface water drainage scheme will be required."	As above.	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
CE/8 The District Centre		
Add the following to the end of Policy CE/8 paragraph 2: "...having regard to the sequential test."	Clarifies approach and reinforces consistency with PPG6/PPS6 but intent was inferred in original text.	No change required
Replace the term "district centre" with "large district centre" in the following cases: Policy CE/2(22) Policy CE/7(2) Para D1.2, 1st sentence. Objectives D2/a and D2/c Policy CE/8(1) and (2) Para D2.1, 1st sentence	Not evident that the minor, repetitive wording change has any implications for the assessment	No change required
Amend paragraph D2.8 by inserting a new second sentence to read: "Opportunities for shared use of car parking in the District Centre should be explored with applicants for planning permission for buildings and uses which include proposals for car parking."	Provides more flexibility in car parking arrangements for new development and appears to be a mechanism for delivering objective D2/h. The initial assessment already marked the policy positively against the accessibility objective.	No change required
Add the following to the end of the 1st sentence in para D2.11: "..., particularly in smaller centres."	Difficult to assess likely implications without further detail of the nature and location of the possible impacts. While it is indeed inevitable creation of a large district centre will have an impact on retail areas and other functions in the existing, surrounding suburbs of Cambridge and nearby villages, it is assumed that policies in the Councils' respective Core Strategies will help to limit any impact on local services and amenities. However this statement suggests that the AAP will be used to coordinate the delivery of Local Centres alongside the Large District Centre <u>within</u> the urban quarter but it does not make clear what mechanisms exist to coordinate these developments with the adjacent communities such as Trumpington, Fen Ditton and Cherry Hinton.	The added wording indicates the Councils recognise Cambridge East will affect some functions of the surrounding communities. From a socio-economic sustainability perspective the policy could be improved if it indicated mechanisms which the Council expects to use to monitor and contain such impacts. The nature of these changes may vary from one small centre to another and on balance they may be offset by easier access to a wider range of services that these communities enjoy at present. The policy was re-assessed against objective 6.1 although it and the associated decision-making criteria do not provide scope to distinguish between effects in the new urban quarter and those outside it. The assessment mark has been retained but a summary of the first paragraph above has been added to the review of Objective 6.1 in Chapter 6.
CE/10 Cambridge East Housing		
Include new chapter in Part E: Delivering Cambridge East	Provides clarification of intended growth.	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
to include a housing trajectory for the development.		
Revise last sentence of paragraph D4.5 to read: "A high quality of design in both the buildings and the wider environment will be required, and the package of supplementary guidance that will be required, IN PARTICULAR THE STRATEGIC DESIGN GUIDE AND LOCAL DESIGN GUIDES AND DESIGN CODES, will be a key tool in ensuring that high quality is delivered on the ground."	Earlier assessment assumed these documents would be prepared, and this is documented in several locations through the annex containing them.	No change required
Add the following to the end of the 3rd sentence of paragraph D4.6: "... suitable for families."	Interpreted as a mechanism to ensure a mix of household sizes in higher density development which appears to support the generic objective of inclusive communities.	It was considered that the clarification did not affect the assessment sufficiently to warrant explicit mention, but it is acknowledged as an improvement, and the scoring was changed from '?' to '+'. No change required
Amend Objective D5/a to read: "TO PROVIDE A PART OF THE LABOUR FORCE FOR CAMBRIDGE AND ITS LOCALITY AS WELL AS PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SOME PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN CAMBRIDGE EAST TO WORK LOCALLY"	Minor clarification recognising that the development will not deliver enough employment for every new resident. This was already evident in the original policy text and the ratio of jobs to homes (and anticipated population).	No change required
CE/12 Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts & Culture		
Add an additional section to policy CE/12 to read: "(14) The delivery of development and its associated services, facilities and infrastructure will be monitored on an annual basis as part of the District Council's Annual Monitoring Report."	A procedural matter which lies outside the scope of SA / SEA.	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>Add the following to the end of paragraph D6.1: "The development will pay for or contribute to the cost of all of services or facilities which would not have been necessary but for their development even where this would confer some wider benefit on the community. Only if extra provision is made because it is desirable to serve the wider community would it be appropriate that funding from other sources would be required."</p>	<p>Additional text is consistent with planning policy guidance on developer contributions and this was implicit in the original assessments. However the original assessment scored this policy as a neutral impact, and the amendment provides a clearer definition of funding intentions which supports objective 7.2. We note that in practical terms it is not clear how the distinction will be made between infrastructure for Cambridge East and that for the wider community.</p>	<p>Scoring of objective 7.2 changed from neutral to '++' since the change clarifies infrastructure funding, and the review of support for this objective given in section 6.2 of the main report acknowledges it. Appropriate changes also made to Appendices 3 and 4.</p>
<p>Revise 3rd sentence of paragraph D3.1 to read: "However, it is not certain at this stage that the urban quarter will require, or be able to support, 5 to 6 Local Centres, which is the anticipated number of primary schools required to serve the development..."</p>	<p>Change is understood to be the result of advice from the education authority following their further consideration of the likely number of primary schools needed to serve the development. The policy text makes clear the rationale for co-locating the two functions however it is assumed that this does not preclude provision of primary schools in other locations, where this is necessary to meet forecast needs. We assume it might also be possible to provide fewer, larger schools. Moreover the text retains the need for a Local Centre Strategy to address this issue and therefore it is concluded that the change would have no effect on the assessment.</p>	<p>No change to assessment required. However it might be helpful to clarify whether the reduced number of local service centres will affect primary school provision or whether other contingencies could be defined.</p>
<p>Revise Table D6, Education, Cambridge East as a whole, to read: "5-6 primary schools" Revise 1st sentence of paragraph D6.16 to read: If the whole new urban quarter has in the order of 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings, this would suggest a need for 5 to 6 primary schools."</p>	<p>These changes are assumed to be linked to the previous alternation.</p>	<p>No change required</p>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Revise 1st sentence of paragraph D6.16 to read: If the whole new urban quarter has in the order of 10,000 to 12,000 dwellings, this would suggest a need for 5 to 6 primary schools."	It has not been possible to check the basis of this calculation independently and we must assume it is consistent with previous assumptions and with a method agreed with the local education authorities.	No change required
CE/13 Road infrastructure		
Delete duplicate text at end of part 2.	Editorial amendment.	No change required
Add the following text to the end of paragraph D7.29: "Travel Plans should have measurable outputs, related to targets or aims in the LTP and provide monitoring and enforcements arrangements."	The textual change marginally improves the performance against Objective 4.1 (emissions). Review of the original assessment suggested the original scoring of the Human Health objective was inappropriately neutral.	Neutral scores against objectives 4.1 and 5.1 changed to positive ('+' in each case). However the limited scale of the text change suggests no further amendments were required.
Delete reference to the allotments in paragraph 7.35.	Not evident there is any impact or the rationale for including the reference originally.	No change required
Amend second sentence of paragraph 7 of Appendix 1 to read: "In addition to these ratios provision should be made for visitors at the ratio of 1 space for every 4 units, provided that off-street car parking spaces resulting from the development would not be above the district-wide average of 1.5 car parking spaces per dwelling, in accordance with PPG3."	Amendment responds to clarification from GO-East about parking standards and reflects planning guidance.	No change required
Add new sentence at the end of Table 1: "Note: garages are counted as parking spaces."	Part of same response.	No change required
CE/16 Landscape principles		
Amend Policy C16/3 to read: "Water in the form of lakes and watercourses which take full advantage of the natural characteristics of the site to deliver a low maintenance sustainable urban drainage system will be a defining characteristic of Cambridge East."	Change clarifies the linkage between water infrastructure and water as a landscape feature which was understood at the time of the original assessment. The original assessment refers to other policies addressing flooding issues, but this change makes the link more explicit.	Score against objective 4.3 (flood risk) upgraded from '(+)' (reflecting role of policy CE/26 in this matter) to '+' as the role of water features is more explicit. Scores and comments in other sections of the report and annexes were checked and considered to be satisfactory, given the dual-role was already understood.

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Add the following to the end of paragraph D8.5: "Essential to the delivery of a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) for Cambridge East, design and engineering studies will be needed to test the feasibility of water features and that they will only be implemented if they can be delivered in a sustainable manner, including using natural runoff, groundwater and existing watercourses, and if the features can be easily and economically maintained."	Change clarifies the activities needed to deliver a SUDS that meets the principles the Councils identify (ie. cost-effective).	No change required
CE/17 Landscaping within Cambridge East		
Amend Policy CE17/2 to read: "Water will be a central feature in many of these Green Fingers as part of the delivery of a natural and low maintenance Sustainable Urban Drainage System."	Reiterates amendment to policy CE/16.	No change required
Amend the final sentence of paragraph D8.9 to read: "Provided that the ground conditions and environmental prove amenable, water will be a central feature of these Green Fingers as part of a Sustainable Urban Drainage system for Cambridge East thus enhancing this aspect of the character of the new urban quarter."	Policy already scored positively in terms of biodiversity, human health, local distinctiveness and its role in flood containment is already acknowledged.	No change required
CE/24 Public open space and sports provision		
Amend policy CE/24 (3) to read: "The requirements of the strategy for formal sports provision which are directly related to the needs of the future residents of Cambridge East will be met in full by the development."	Necessary clarification which is consistent with policy on planning obligations, etc. There is a corollary that sports facilities which will benefit residents over a wider area (reflecting the role of the quarter as a District Centre) would be funded in part from other sources (ie. consistent with clarification of policy CE/12).	No change required although the Councils might consider clarifying intended funding arrangements for facilities benefiting the wider community in the same way it intends for cultural, arts and similar amenities (see policy CE/12).
Revise Policy CE/24 criterion 7(m) to read: "No home will be more than 100m from a Local Area for Play (LAP)."	The change increases the distance between home and play area but it is not possible to calibrate the effect of this change). We note that the change responds to an objection but that the original proposal	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	is based on a National Playing Fields Association's advisory standard. The criterion is a maximum not an average.	
Revise 2nd sentence of CE/24 criterion 10 to read: "Commuted maintenance sums will be required IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPD."	There are no other references in the policy text and we assume this refers to a Supplementary Planning Document – presumably defining the scale of contributions the Councils will seek for infrastructure – which will be produced subsequently. As such this is a procedural issue though it is consistent with the existing LP/SPG and new DPD/SPD structure.	No change required
CE/25 Countryside recreation		
Amend policy CE/25 (2) to read: "Links should be provided to existing or potential new rights of way adjoining the site to the north, which lead to the River Cam and to the extension to Wicken Fen proposed in the long term by the National Trust."	The change widens the requirement of the strategy as it affects the northern part of the site to provide links to existing and proposed rights of way rather than just the River Cam and Wicken Fen extension.	No change required because removal of text about space strategy is compensated by other changes
Add the following to the 1st sentence of paragraph D11.24: "...with provision of publicly accessible wildlife areas and habitats, and areas solely for nature conservation.	Makes clearer the intended biodiversity value of these areas.	Assessment had already anticipated this role and given the policy a strongly positive score, consequently no change is required
Amend 1st sentence of Policy CE/25 para 2 to read: "A strategy will be developed WITH REFERENCE TO THE RIGHTS OF WAY IMPROVEMENT PLAN to link..."	Restates the strategy requirement (which the change at the top of this page appeared to have eliminated) strengthening it by reference to the Councils' statutory obligations under the 2000 CRoW Act.	It was considered that the changes on this page had a cumulative effect as a result of clarifying and formalising the nature and scope of open space provision. Performance against objectives 2.2, 2.3 and 5.3 has been increased from '++' to '+++', the summary section of the assessment amended to repeat these comments, and similar changes made to comments on support for Objective 2.3 in the main report.
Add the following to Policy CE/25 at the end of paragraph 1: "CAMBRIDGE EAST WILL PROVIDE STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION STANDARDS SET OUT IN	Revised text, including material in Appendix 3 clarifies the definition of S.O.S.	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>APPENDIX 3."</p> <p>Delete paragraph D11.22 and replace with the following: "THE COUNTY AND DISTRICT COUNCILS HAVE DEVELOPED THE CONCEPT OF STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE (SOS). SOS PROVIDES MORE THAN A LOCAL FUNCTION AND SPACES ARE GENERALLY LARGER, MORE VARIED, AND PROVIDE A DIFFERENT VISITOR EXPERIENCE TO VILLAGE OPEN SPACES. A DEFINITION OF STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE IS INCLUDED WITH THE STANDARD IN APPENDIX 3, BUT IN BROAD TERMS INCLUDES PARKS, GARDENS AND AREAS OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFORMAL RECREATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS, AND WHICH ARE GREATER THAN 25HA IN EXTENT. THE APPLICATION OF A STANDARD RELATING TO POPULATION LEVELS WOULD MEAN THAT ALL PHASES OF DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING PHASE 1, WOULD MAKE A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE (SOS). THE MOST APPROPRIATE FORM OF THAT CONTRIBUTION AND HOW AND WHEN IT SHOULD COME FORWARD IS A MATTER BEST ADDRESSED THROUGH DISCUSSIONS ON ANY PLANNING APPLICATION. ONLY IF ANY OF THE AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR SOS ARE FOUND TO BE IN EXCESS OF THE NEEDS OF CAMBRIDGE EAST ITSELF WILL THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY PARK BE FUNDED BY MEANS OTHER THAN DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS.</p>	<p>Change provides more detail on the nature of S.O.S. and how it differs from other recreational space. In principle seeking contributions towards provision of this space is in line with policy on this matter, although it adds a further financial sum from the developer (we assume the nature of S.O.S. means it would be delivered by land purchases funded by a pool of contributions rather than on a per-development basis)</p> <p>Since S.O.S. is calculated on population levels, and given the large size and potential attraction of such spaces, it is not clear how easy it will be to distinguish between S.O.S. provision wholly for the benefit of Cambridge East residents, and that benefiting a wider community. This is a delivery issue rather than one directly related to the sustainability of the proposal.</p>	<p>Changes in respect of this amendment are summarised above. However the assessment of performance against objective 7.2 (infrastructure investment) has been changed from neutral to '?' to note the issue of how S.O.S. for Cambridge East alone will be defined.</p>
<p>Add the following to Appendix 3, Open Space and Recreation Standards as a new category at the top of the</p>	<p>Further expands the definition of Strategic Open Space and the overarching legislative requirements</p>	<p>Any changes to the text and assessments are subsumed by those listed on the preceding page.</p>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>list: TYPE OF OPEN SPACE: STRATEGIC OPEN SPACE DEFINITION: PARKS, GARDENS AND AREAS OF NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE THAT PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INFORMAL RECREATION AND PUBLIC ACCESS, ARE GREATER THAN 25HA IN EXTENT (EXC. WOODLAND* AND OPEN WATER) AND FULFIL FIVE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: -MEETS STRUCTURE PLAN AND/OR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES - CONTRIBUTE TO LARGE-SCALE PUBLIC ACCESS SCHEMES -CONTAIN A NETWORK OF LINEAR ACCESS ROUTES -PROVIDE FREE AND OPEN ACCESS ACROSS THE SITE -ARE SECURED FOR OR HAVE A RIGHT OF PUBLIC USE IN PERPETUITY -HAVE A STATUS OR AN INTENT TO ALLOW PUBLIC ACCESS - THE PROVISION OF FACILITIES THAT ASSIST PUBLIC ACCESS -MEET LOCAL BIODIVERSITY ACTION PLAN TARGETS *GIVEN THE NATURE OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND THE LACK OF WOODLAND IN THE COUNTY, PUBLICLY ACCESSIBLE WOODLAND UNDER 25HA THAT MEETS FIVE OF THE ABOVE CRITERIA AND WHICH LIES WITHIN ENHANCEMENT AREAS WHERE THE TOTAL AMOUNT OF WOODLAND EXCEEDS 25HA SHOULD BE INCLUDED AS IT IS STRATEGICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY IMPORTANT. STANDARD: 5.1HA PER 1000 PEOPLE.</p>	<p>which oblige the Councils to define the need and provide it. The detail further emphasises the intended role of such space in nature conservation.</p>	
<p>In paragraph D11.26, after the 1st sentence add the following new sentence: "This should be developed having regard to the Rights of Way Improvement Plan (ROWIP). This is a statutory plan required by the Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000. The ROWIP will support</p>	<p>A further strengthening of the statutory rationale for providing a rights of way network and improving access to recreational areas in the countryside.</p>	<p>Again subsumed by the preceding changes</p>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
improvements to the Rights of Way network over the whole county, and it is anticipated that the County Council will work with districts and other partners to achieve this."		
CE/26 Land drainage, water conservation, foul drainage and sewage disposal		
Add the following to Policy CE/26 at the end of paragraph 1: "... A STRATEGIC SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SCHEME WILL BE REQUIRED AT AN EARLY STAGE FOR THE CAMBRIDGE EAST AREA."	The scale of development means that a strategic scheme which integrates SUDS infrastructure for the public realm with that provided by developers is a necessary and early requirement. Initial assessment noted the scale of the potential change, the possible risk to Teversham (the subject of one representation), and scored the policy highly for sustainability particularly against objective 4.3. The proposed amendment strengthens this by aiming to coordinate drainage schemes early in redevelopment.	Requirement for SSWDS reflected in even more positive scores in the short and medium term, assuming the necessary scheme is delivered as early as possible. The original assessment alluded to the need to address site-site issues early and was amended to acknowledge the change. As the original assessment was already strongly positive (and potentially significant) these changes have not affected scores in Appendices 3 and 4. The change is reflected in the review of Objective 4.3 in section 6 of the main report.
Add to the table under para E2.7, at the row on surface water drainage, as a new first point in the columns on Phase 1 and Cambridge East as a whole: "A STRATEGIC SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SCHEME WILL BE REQUIRED."	Repeats the previous change.	No change required
<u>Amend policy CE/26(3) & (4) to allow for more than one body to take responsibility for surface water drainage subject to a requirement to integrate management and maintenance regimes with all other relevant bodies as follows: "3. ALL WATER BODIES AND WATERCOURSES REQUIRED TO SERVE THE DEVELOPMENT WILL BE MAINTAINED AND MANAGED BY ONE OR MORE ORGANISATIONS PUBLICLY ACCOUNTABLE ORGANISATIONS TO ENSURE A COMPREHENSIVE AND INTEGRATED APPROACH TO SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE WITH CLEARLY DEFINED AREAS OF</u>	<u>In principal the change concerns procedural and management issues relating to responsibility for part of the infrastructure. In that respect it lies beyond the scope of the SA. The text requires coordination between multiple bodies to ensure the stated outcomes are delivered and it is not clear that this has any effect on objectives 4.3, 5.1 or 7.2.</u>	<u>Minor change to comments about objective 7.2 (infrastructure investment) which acknowledge that spreading the costs and resources of developing and managing this key infrastructure component may help to secure its early delivery.</u>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p><u>RESPONSIBILITY AND FUNDING TO ENSURE THAT: D. FLOODING DOES NOT OCCUR WITHIN CAMBRIDGE EAST; E. NO ADDITIONAL DISCHARGE IS MADE INTO SURROUNDING WATER COURSES OR ONTO SURROUNDING LAND THAN THAT NATURALLY DISCHARGING FROM THE SITE IN ITS CURRENT UNDEVELOPED FORM; F. WATER QUALITY AND LEVELS ARE MAINTAINED WITHIN CAMBRIDGE EAST'S AND RECEIVING SURFACE WATER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS SUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT AND ENCOURAGE NATURAL HABITATS; G. THE MANAGING ORGANISATION WILL BE FUNDED IN PERPETUITY. 4. NO DEVELOPMENT SHALL COMMENCE UNTIL THE WRITTEN AGREEMENT OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY HAS BEEN SECURED THAT ORGANISATIONS WITH SUFFICIENT POWERS, FUNDING, RESOURCES, EXPERTISE AND INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT HAVE LEGALLY COMMITTED TO MAINTAIN AND MANAGE ALL SURFACE WATER SYSTEMS FOR CAMBRIDGE EAST IN PERPETUITY."</u></p>		

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
Delete criterion 5 from Policy CE/26.	Removal of this criterion - requiring water conservation measures - reduces the sustainability of this policy, given this is a priority issue identified in the initial scoping work. We note the objections raised by respondents, and the need for policy which favours development while delivering sustainable infrastructure. However GO-East commented that enforcing water conservation lies outside the scope of the Councils' powers and this limits what policy can propose.	The original very positive assessment was reduced in strength to reflect the effect of this change and that in the row below. The assessment of support for objective 1.3 has been amended to reflect this change, as have the scorings in Appendices 3 and 4.
Add new sentence to the end of paragraph D12.11 to read: "...THIS IMPORTANT ISSUE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS PART OF THE CAMBRIDGE EAST PROPOSALS, ALTHOUGH IT LIES OUTSIDE THE SCOPE OF THE PLANNING SYSTEM."	Clarifies the Councils' intention to encourage water conservation within the scope of their powers. The point raised by GO-East leaves little scope for the Councils to be more prescriptive about targets or technologies.	No change required
CE/28 Energy		
Revise Policy CE/28 criterion 1 to read: "Cambridge East will be required to demonstrate that it will achieve a high degree of measures to increase the energy efficiency of buildings, for example through location, layout, orientation, aspect AND external design."	Amendment appears to remove reference to use of improved insulation – this changes is in response to an objection from GO-East which advises that its is outside the scope of the planning system. Policy nevertheless remains supportive.	No change required
Delete 3rd sentence of paragraph D14.4 and replace to read: "The policy requires a high degree of measures to increase the energy efficiency of new buildings through, for example, location, layout, orientation, aspect and external design. Other measures such as internal design and improved insulation are also important to energy use and are dealt with through the Building Regulations system."	As above.	No change required
<u>Insert new paragraph between paragraphs D14.7 and</u>	<u>Provides additional detail on the nature of sustainable</u>	<u>Minor addition to comments acknowledging the</u>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p><u>D14.8, to read: "CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE POTENTIAL FOR A SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIP TO BE CREATED AT NORTHSTOWE WHICH WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING INVESTMENT IN AN INTEGRATED SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SYSTEM THAT INCLUDES LOW CARBON GENERATION, ENERGY DISTRIBUTION INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES. IF PROGRESSED, THE PARTNERSHIP COULD BE EXTENDED AND/OR REPLICATED AT CAMBRIDGE EAST. IT IS IMPORTANT TO RECOGNISE THAT IF A COMBINED HEAT AND POWER SOLUTION WERE CHOSEN, THIS WOULD BE DEPENDENT UPON THE NECESSARY ENERGY INFRASTRUCTURE (SUCH AS PRIVATE WIRING) BEING EXPLORED AT A VERY EARLY STAGE AND DESIGNED IN AT THE FRONT END IN ORDER TO MINIMISE COSTS AND TO MAXIMISE OPPORTUNITIES."</u></p>	<p><u>energy policy to be considered at Cambridge East, whereas the existing text refers primarily to renewable energy (ie. a subset). The new text defines an intention and possible solutions, leaving little scope to increase an already-positive assessment that already acknowledges a positive contribution in the short-term.</u></p>	<p><u>broadening of the proposal for using renewable and other sustainable energy sources. The possible involvement of external bodies to invest in sustainable energy generation also resulted in changes to scores for objective 7.2 (infrastructure investment) which replace '~' (neutral) effects in the short/medium-term with a positive score.</u></p>
<p>CE/32 Land Contamination</p>		
<p>Amend Policy CE/32 to read: "Where development is proposed where there is an issue of land contamination the District COUNCILS will..."</p>	<p>Minor editorial change.</p>	<p>No change required</p>
<p>Chapter E: Delivering Cambridge East</p>		
<p>E1 Phasing and Implementation</p>		
<p>Add a new section to Chapter E "Delivering Cambridge East" setting out a proposed housing trajectory and monitoring strategy which will also provide a framework to ensure that the implementation and delivery of Cambridge East is efficiently and effectively carried out.</p>	<p>First part of change reiterates modification assessment for policy CE/10 and is an editorial change. Change also calls for a monitoring strategy which will support the need (already clearly stated in the Plan) to coordinate delivery of housing, services and infrastructure.</p>	<p>Minor change to objective 7.2 (infrastructure)</p>
<p>CE/34 Construction Strategy</p>		

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
<p>Add new penultimate sentence to Policy CE/34 criterion 2 to read: "THEY SHOULD ALSO AVOID ADVERSE EFFECTS ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AMENITIES OF BIODIVERSITY, RIGHTS OF WAY AND GREEN SPACES."</p>	<p>Makes explicit certain protective objectives which were implicitly assumed in the assessment and is clearly an important part of a sustainable construction strategy given the likely duration of construction effects around the site.</p> <p>The additional text could be expanded to avoid impeding natural drainage (flood risk) and human impacts (dust) if these are not subsumed by Considerate Contractor conditions.</p>	<p>Additional comments for the assessment of objectives 2.2, 2.3 and 5.3, and slightly improved scoring (more positive) of the first two.</p>

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
CE/40 Infrastructure Provision		
Add new paragraph to the end of Policy CE/40 to read: "THE APPROPRIATE LEVEL OF CONTRIBUTIONS SOUGHT FROM THE DEVELOPMENT WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT COSTS WHICH FALL TO THE DEVELOPMENT, INCLUDING THE RELOCATION OF THE AIRPORT AND ASSOCIATED ACTIVITIES AND ELEMENTS OF THE NORTH WORKS SITE."	Change recognises an additional element of costs on developers and requires the Councils to take account of this in S.46 agreements. There is no clear impact on any of the objectives or sub-objectives, however there is a potential cumulative impact on development incentives.	No change made to the assessment for the reason stated at the left. Section 6.1 in the main report concludes with a paragraph that acknowledges the potential cumulative impact of the developers' obligation to provide infrastructure and the other demands made by Plan policies. It also acknowledges the inclusion of policy changes which clarify the Councils' approach to seeking contributions for some facilities.
Add to bullet point 2 of policy CE/40: "Education (INCLUDING NURSERY AND PRE-SCHOOL CARE)"	All changes expand the detail of the nature of contributions the Councils are seeking and individually they offer support to a subset of the SA objectives. The original assessment did not score the policy explicitly as it was considered procedural. The comment above acknowledges the role of contributions in supporting sustainability objectives, though the impact depends on what is negotiated in individual agreements. The only issue prompted by these additions is whether further ones are warranted so that each of the sustainability objectives is addressed. In practice this is not necessary as many are also addressed by other policies (eg CE/26 on water infrastructure).	No change required
Amend bullet point 4 of Policy CE/40: "Public open space, SPORT AND recreation FACILITIES (including strategic open space)"		
Amend policy DP/5 bullet point 5: "IMPROVEMENTS(INCLUDING infrastructure) for pedestrians, cyclists, EQUESTRIANS, highways, and public and community transport."		
Amend bullet point 6 of policy CE/40: "Other community facilities (e.g. community centres, youth facilities, library services, SOCIAL CARE, AND THE PROVISION OF EMERGENCY SERVICES)"		
Add additional point to the list in Policy CE/40: "PRESERVATION OR ENHANCEMENT OF THE HISTORIC LANDSCAPE OR TOWNSCAPE."		
Amend 2nd paragraph of policy CE/40: "DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE SERVICES AND FACILITIES, contributions may also be required to meet [running] MAINTENANCE AND / OR OPERATING costs EITHER AS PUMP PRIMING OR IN PERPETUITY, [of services and facilities] provided through an obligation."	Change further clarifies the nature of contributions which the Councils are seeking, although this further extends the potential cost burden on developers. In practice the changes reflects differences in the nature of the costs sought across a wide range of infrastructure and facilities and does not state	No change required

Change	Implications for SA / SEA	Action for SA / SEA
	contributions of all types will be sought in all instances.	
Amend policy DP/5 bullet point 5: 'IMPROVEMENTS(INCLUDING infrastructure) for pedestrians, cyclists, EQUESTRIANS, highways, and public and community transport.'	Cross-refers to change to Core Strategy.	No change required
Add a new section to Chapter E: "Delivering Cambridge East" to show the proposed housing trajectory for Cambridge East which will include annual housebuilding targets and proposed milestone timing of service, facility and infrastructure provision.	Reiterates nature of two previous changes.	No change required
Chapter F: Monitoring Cambridge East		
Include a new chapter F: Monitoring Cambridge East which includes the table of indicators from the Monitoring Strategy and a brief introduction drawn from the strategy.	Editorial change, the implications of which have been re-assessed for policy area E1, though the proposal is fundamentally sustainable as it will support the coordinated delivery of housing, services and other infrastructure – ie. a sustainable community.	No change required