

Chapter 10

Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure



Guided Bus Stop, Histon, South Cambridgeshire

Chapter 10 Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

- 10.1 The transport choices we make are a key factor in achieving sustainable development and can have a direct impact, through congestion and vehicle emissions, on quality of life and the environment. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable modes; walking, cycling and public transport, in order to provide people with a real choice about how they travel. Cambridgeshire County Council, as the local transport authority, is responsible for producing the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) which seeks to address existing transport challenges as well the needs generated by new development, and plan for the delivery of new transport infrastructure, such as road improvements.
- 10.2 Cambridgeshire County Council prepared a new Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire in parallel with the Local Plan. Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are popular places to live and work, and have experienced high levels of jobs, housing and population growth. This is helping to drive a strong local economy but also means that there is pressure on local transport infrastructure. Growth is set to continue into the future to meet local needs. The Transport Strategy will ensure that current and future transport needs are met, that people can access work and services, and that the character of the area can be preserved, helping to ensure that people in the area continue to enjoy a high quality of life. The Local Plan will assist with the delivery of requirements and aspirations within current and emerging transport plans and strategies.
- 10.3 South Cambridgeshire is located at the crossroads of the M11 / A14 roads and has direct rail access to London and Stansted Airport. The A14 is a major east / west route linking the east coast ports with the Midlands and the north, and carries considerable international freight traffic. The A14 is also a key route for local and regional commuter, business and freight traffic and, like some other major routes, has high traffic flows and congestion, particularly around Cambridge, and high levels of accidents. In July 2012 the Government announced a package of proposals for major investment along the A14 corridor in Cambridgeshire to address congestion and long term capacity issues. The Secretary of State approved (in May 2016) the A14 Cambridge to Huntingdon Improvement Scheme Development Consent Order application and building work began in November 2016. It is anticipated the new road will be opened in late 2020.
- 10.4 Air quality issues within South Cambridgeshire have been linked directly to the volume of traffic that runs through the district, specifically along the A14. Regular congestion between Bar Hill and Milton has resulted in the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in this area. An Air Quality Action Plan has been formulated outlining how the Council intends to bring about improvements in air quality. This incorporates priority actions for tackling air quality issues through the land use planning process and is an integral part of the LTP.

- 10.5 A few rural parts of the district are well served by rail, for example the A10 corridor both north and south of Cambridge, while others rely on the market towns and Cambridge for access to the railway network. Improved access to stations and interchanges, for example improved cycle access via cycle path networks or quiet routes, can help encourage more people to cycle and more people to travel by train rather than car. In Cambridge, the new Cambridge North Station and Interchange will contribute to the growth of rail use and will be essential to provide interchange facilities.
- 10.6 There are a number of major road corridors between the market towns and Cambridge, and villages located along these routes tend to be well served by public transport and cycling infrastructure. Away from these corridors, rural parts of the district are more isolated. In these areas Community Transport is particularly important, and the Council has adopted a Community Transport Strategy to help coordinate and develop services. A significant improvement to public transport is the Guided Busway between Cambridge and St. Ives. It provides services to a number of villages as well as the planned new town at Northstowe. This also links to the new Cambridge North railway station at Chesterton on the edge of Cambridge.
- 10.7 South Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural district with several relatively isolated villages lacking essential facilities and services to meet day to day needs, meaning the car will remain an essential mode of travel for some. However, considerable benefits can be delivered by enabling travel by other means than the car. These include improved health through increased walking and cycling, reductions in carbon emissions, enabling social inclusion and reducing the impact of congestion, and are particularly important in light of highway capacity issues and projected future growth. Other ‘smart’ measures, including home working (with significant increases in broadband speed), encouraging the use of low emission vehicles, and demand responsive public and/or community transport. Car share schemes should be considered as appropriate to individual developments.
- 10.8 Nearly all of South Cambridgeshire is within 10km of Cambridge or a market town, which is a reasonable cycling distance for many people and particularly where good quality routes exist. New and improved cycle infrastructure (cycle paths and parking) is continually being provided through new developments and through national funding of schemes. In addition, many businesses install showers as part of their Travel Plans, to encourage cycling to work. The costs of motoring are rising and the increasingly publicised health benefits of cycling are causing people to switch to cycling, and evidence shows that cycling is on the increase in the district.
- 10.9 Development places additional pressures on infrastructure, services and facilities. It is important that the needs generated by development are appropriately planned and that infrastructure is available when it is needed. Development must ensure the needs of communities are met, including transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk, the provision of minerals and energy (including heat), health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities. This will help to ensure that people in the area continue to enjoy a high quality of life.
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Key Facts:

- There are high levels of congestion on radial routes into Cambridge at peak times.
- Average commuting distances have increased (10.2 miles by all modes in 2010 compared to 8.1 miles in 2009), and 64% of those journeys are by car or van (2011).
- High levels of traffic on the A14 and radial routes into Cambridge at peak times.
- Areas around the A14 north of Cambridge are designated as Air Quality Management Areas.
- National Noise Action Plans First Priority Locations have been identified within the district at areas close to the M11, A14 and A10 and other busy roads.
- A few rural parts of the district, for example the A10 corridor both north and south of Cambridge, are well served by rail, while others rely on the market towns and Cambridge for access to the railway network.
- Good public transport services to larger villages, but limited services to many smaller villages away from transport corridors.
- Cycling levels are higher than the national average, and rising.

Rail Station and Interchange**Policy TI/1: Chesterton Rail Station and Interchange**

Land at Chesterton Sidings is safeguarded for the development of a railway station and interchange facility.

- 10.10 [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan](#) 'saved' Policy P8/10 and the [Local Transport Plan](#) proposed the development of a rail station and interchange facility at Chesterton Sidings to provide a high quality interchange between all modes, including with the Guided Busway. The new Cambridge North station opened in May 2017.
- 10.11 Not all the land at Chesterton Sidings will be required for the railway station and public transport interchange. Some of the remaining land will be used by Network Rail for train stabling and at least until the completion of the planned upgrade to the A14 trunk road for the delivery of aggregates and the manufacture of coated roadstone. Even with these uses present at the sidings there will be land to the rear of the Cambridge Business Park available for redevelopment in the short term.
- 10.12 Chesterton Sidings forms part of a larger area of land with development potential which includes land within Cambridge City. The Council is working jointly with Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council on a coordinated

approach to the development of this area (see Policy SS/4). Central to the development of this area will be a multimodal transport interchange.

- 10.13 Chesterton Sidings includes an area of Jersey Cudweed. This is a protected species under Schedule 8 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act. Development will need to incorporate measures for protecting this species.

Planning for Sustainable Travel

Policy TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel

1. Development must be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and promote sustainable travel appropriate to its location.
2. Planning permission will only be granted for development likely to give rise to increased travel demands, where the site has (or will attain) sufficient integration and accessibility by walking, cycling or public and community transport, including:
 - a. Provision of safe, direct routes within permeable layouts that facilitate and encourage short distance trips by walking and cycling between home and nearby centres of attraction, and to bus stops or railway stations, to provide real travel choice for some or all of the journey, in accordance with Policy HQ/1;
 - b. Provision of new cycle and walking routes that connect to existing networks, including the wider Rights of Way network, to strengthen connections between villages, Northstowe, Cambridge, market towns, and the wider countryside;
 - c. Protection and improvement of existing cycle and walking routes, including the Rights of Way network, to ensure the effectiveness and amenity of these routes is maintained, including through maintenance, crossings, signposting and waymarking, and, where appropriate, widening and lighting;
 - d. Provision of secure, accessible and convenient cycle parking in accordance with Policy TI/3;
 - e. Securing appropriate improvements to public and community transport (including infrastructure requirements) in accordance with the aims of the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan and South Cambridgeshire Community Transport Strategy.

(continued)

3. Developers will be required to demonstrate they will make adequate provision to mitigate the likely impacts (including cumulative impacts) of their proposal including environmental impacts (such as noise and pollution) and impact on amenity and health. This will be achieved through direct improvements and Section 106 contributions and/or the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), to address transport infrastructure in the wider area including across the district boundary.
4. Developers of 'larger developments'¹ or where a proposal is likely to have 'significant transport implications'² will be required to demonstrate they have maximised opportunities for sustainable travel and will make adequate provision to mitigate the likely impacts through provision of a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan. All other developments will be required to submit a Transport Statement. Where a Transport Assessment / Statement or Travel Plan is required, a Low Emissions Strategy Statement should be integrated.
5. Travel Plans must have measurable outputs, be related to the aims and objectives in the Local Transport Plan and provide monitoring and enforcement arrangements. Planning obligations may be an appropriate means of securing the provision of some or all of a Travel Plan, including the requirement for an annual monitoring and progress report. Submission of area-wide Travel Plans will be considered in appropriate situations. Outline planning applications are required to submit a framework for the preparation of a Travel Plan.

¹ Larger development includes proposals of over 20 dwellings or 0.5 hectares for residential development and over 1,000 m² or 1 hectares for other development.

² Developments with 'significant transport implications' are those:

- In particularly congested locations and/or generating larger numbers of trips;
- Where there are particular local travel problems;
- That will have an adverse impact on an existing, or will result in the declaration of new, Air Quality Management Area or an unacceptable adverse impact on local air quality.

10.14 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF, 2012) requires that plans and decisions ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised, and that development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe. The development strategy in Chapter 2 addresses the development needs of the district and where that development should be focused, ensuring that distances and links between homes and employment, education, health, shopping, leisure and other services and facilities, are practical. Achieving

sustainable transport has been a key consideration influencing the strategy. Transport impacts of individual developments will still need to be considered at the planning application stage.

- 10.15 In assessing whether the development proposal is likely to give rise to a material increase in travel demand, the Council will consider the existing use of the building(s) / site, existing transport conditions in the immediate and wider area, and likely transport generation from the development proposals.
- 10.16 All development should strive to offer real travel choice for all people by non-car modes appropriate in scale and kind to the development. Development must be designed to promote road safety, and to create places where walking and cycling have priority over motorised traffic, so that people feel safe. Development should ensure good accessibility by walking and cycling to local facilities, services and to bus stops or railway stations. For the average person cycling has the potential to substitute for short car trips, particularly under 5 kilometres, and walking under 1km.
- 10.17 The measures applicable to each development proposal will vary on a case-by-case basis, according to the type and scale of development proposed, its location, and the level of existing transport infrastructure and services in the immediate area. This could also include a financial contribution for the implementation of schemes beyond the scope of an individual development to deliver.
- 10.18 Development must also mitigate its traffic impacts, including its environmental impacts and impacts on amenity and health. Measures designed to encourage people to make sustainable travel choices, such as car clubs, car sharing, infrastructure / facilities for electric charging plug-in points and other ultra-low emissions vehicles, provision of cycle lanes and parking, and encouraging the accelerated uptake of cleaner fuels and technologies resulting in carbon and vehicle emission reductions can assist with reducing these impacts. Well designed developments may actively help to enhance air quality, manage exposure and reduce overall emissions, therefore reducing possible health impacts. Further information on addressing air quality, including Air Quality Management Areas, noise and health impacts is contained in Chapter 9 Promoting Successful Communities.
- 10.19 Planning applications need to address the transport implications of the proposed development. Many schemes will require the submission of a Transport Assessment and Travel Plan to explore the transport impacts of their proposals, how they will be addressed, and how sustainable travel will be delivered in the long term. These should be agreed with the highway authority. For smaller developments with lower impacts, a simpler 'Transport Statement' is required, which should demonstrate how it will encourage travel planning activities. A Low Emissions Strategy Statement should be integrated within this work.
- 10.20 Information on producing Travel Plans is available on the Department for Transport website: [Smarter Choices](#). Detailed guidance on workplace Travel Plans is available from [Travel for Cambridgeshire](#). Area-wide Travel Plans will be acceptable where

appropriate, such as on business parks, which would enable businesses to coordinate their efforts and pool resources for the benefit of everyone using the business park.

Parking Provision

Policy TI/3: Parking Provision

1. Car parking provision should be provided through a design-led approach in accordance with the indicative standards set out in Figure 12. Cycle parking should be provided to at least the minimum standards set out in Figure 12.
2. Car parking provision will take into consideration the site location, type and mix of uses, car ownership levels, availability of local services, facilities and public transport, and highway and user safety issues, as well as ensuring appropriate parking for people with impaired mobility.¹
3. The Council will encourage innovative solutions to car parking, including shared spaces where the location and patterns of use permit, and incorporation of measures such as car clubs and electric charging points.
4. Residential garages will only be counted towards car and cycle parking provision where they meet a minimum size requirement.²
5. All parking provision must be provided in a manner that accords with Policy HQ/1 and the developer must provide clear justification for the level and type of parking proposed in the Design and Access Statement and/or Travel Plan.

¹ Minimum levels of car parking for people with impaired mobility will be required in accordance with national guidance. Detailed advice on the provision and design of parking for disabled car users can be found in Traffic Advisory Leaflet 5/95 (Department for Transport (DfT)), *Inclusive Mobility: A Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrians and Transport Infrastructure*, (DfT, 2005) and BS 8300: *Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people Code of practice* (British Standards Institute, 2009).

² Minimum size of residential garage (or car port) should be 3.3m x 6m for a car, with an additional 1m at the end and/or 650-750mm at the side of a garage to park cycles.

- 10.21 South Cambridgeshire is a mainly rural district and many remoter areas are quite isolated with limited public transport, therefore the car has a role in improving access to local services and facilities. At the same time, nearly all of South Cambridgeshire is within reasonable cycling distance of a market town or Cambridge. Car and cycle parking can be used as part of a comprehensive approach to encouraging use of more sustainable modes of travel, whilst recognising that car ownership levels are expected to continue rising until 2021.
- 10.22 Provision of car parking has a significant influence on the design of development and the amenity of its eventual occupiers. Under provision of car parking may lead to inappropriate on-street car parking, creating potential highway safety problems and unsightly street environments, whilst over provision may equally result in unsightly, and sometimes unsafe, car dominated developments. A balance needs to be struck to ensure sufficient parking is provided in the right locations whilst not creating excessive provision which will undermine sustainability objectives to reduce travel by car.
- 10.23 The Government's Residential Car Parking Research shows that allocating car parking spaces to individual properties reduces the efficiency of car parking provision across the whole development, as not all households own a car. A combination of allocated and unallocated spaces provides greatest flexibility in providing appropriate levels of parking. As a guide, at least one space should be allocated within the curtilage of the residential property, which would provide householders with access to their property to charge electric vehicles.
- 10.24 The car parking standards in Figure 12 are indicative, providing a guide to developers as part of a design-led approach whereby car parking provision is tailored to reflect the specific development in terms of its location (whether there are local services available which may reduce the need to travel long distances by car), the density of development, the mix of uses proposed, together with consideration of any 'smart' measures being incorporated into the development, (such as car clubs), which may reduce the level of need for private car parking. The Council will encourage innovative solutions such as shared parking areas, for example where there are a mix of day and night uses, car clubs and provision of electric charging points. The developer must provide clear justification for the level and type of parking proposed in the Design and Access Statement and/or Travel Plan, and will need to demonstrate they have addressed highway safety issues.
- 10.25 Provision of cycle parking to at least the minimum standards in Figure 12 will assist in encouraging more people to cycle for some journeys in that they will be assured of a safe and secure place to park their bicycle at each end of their journey. For residential purposes cycle parking should be within a covered, lockable enclosure; for houses this could be in the form of a shed or garage, for flats either individual lockers or cycle stands within a lockable, covered enclosure are required. For all other developments cycle parking should be covered and in a convenient, secure location, with visitor parking located as near as possible to the main entrance of buildings. All cycle parking should be designed and located to minimise conflict between cycles, pedestrians and vehicles. Some flexibility will be applied to applications where it can be demonstrated that strict adherence to the standards for

a multi-purpose site is likely to result in a duplication of provision. Guidance on the design and dimensions of cycle racks or stands will be provided in a District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

- 10.26 Recent experience in South Cambridgeshire shows that residential garages provided in new developments are often too small to accommodate modern, larger, cars and householders frequently use garages for storage, due to inadequate storage provided within homes. Garages will only be considered as part of the car parking provision where they are of a minimum size, particularly if they are also being counted as providing secure parking for cycles. Where a single garage provides the only parking space within the curtilage of the property, a planning condition may be applied to prevent its loss, for example, through conversion into a habitable room.

Figure 12: Parking Provision

Use Class / nature of activity	Indicative Car Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Minimum Cycle Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Notes
RETAIL AND FINANCIAL SERVICES			
A1: Retail (food)	1 space per 14m ²	1 space per 25m ²	Most single shops need short stay parking in front of shop. Rear parking for longer stay / staff parking. Where on-site parking is not possible 1 space per 28m ² sales area is a good average for increase in on-street parking demand in peak times.
A1: Retail (non-food)	1 space per 20m ²	1 space per 25m ²	
A1: Retail warehouses	1 space per 25m ²	1 space per 25m ²	
A2: Financial and professional services	1 space per 25m ²	1 space per 30m ²	
FOOD AND DRINK			
A3: Restaurants, snack bars, cafes and roadside restaurants*	1 space per 5m ²	1 space per 10m ²	* Roadside restaurants on trunk roads or other main roads, often attached to petrol stations.
A3: Transport cafes	2 lorry spaces per 3 seats		Essential all commercial vehicles can enter and leave the site in forward gear.
A4: Pubs and bars	1 space per 10m ²	1 space per 20m ²	
A5: Take-aways (hot food)	On merit	On merit	
A: Sui Generis (including retail warehouse clubs, laundrettes, amusement centres)	7 spaces per 10 employees	On merit	

Use Class / nature of activity	Indicative Car Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Minimum Cycle Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Notes
A: Sui Generis (including shops selling / displaying motor vehicles, taxi / car hire business, petrol filling stations)	1 space per 45m ² display area, 1 per staff, 1 per 35m ² for motor service centre and 1 per 20m ² retail floor area at petrol filling stations plus space for requirements of servicing.	On merit	
BUSINESS			
B1: Business	1 space per 25m ² (under 2,500m ²) 1 space per 30m ² (over 2,500m ²)	1 space per 30m ²	
B2: General Industrial	1 space per 50m ²	1 space per 40m ²	
B8: Storage and Distribution	1 space per 100m ²	On merit	Provision should take account of duration of storage.
COMMUNAL ACCOMMODATION			
C1: Hotels (including hotels, boarding and guest houses)	13 spaces per 10 guest bedrooms	1 space per 2 members of staff working at the same time	Includes staff parking and allowance has been made for use of bars, restaurants and function rooms by general public.
C2: Residential Institutions (hospitals)	1 space per 4 staff plus 1 per 3 daily visitors.	To be determined according to the needs of each proposal	
C2: Residential Institutions (nursing / convalescent homes)	1 space per residential staff plus 1 per 3 bed spaces	1 space per 2 staff working at the same time	
C2: Residential Institutions (residential schools and colleges)	On merit	On merit	
C3: Residential Dwellings	2 spaces per dwelling – 1 space to be allocated within the curtilage	1 space per bedroom	Additional provision may be needed for visitors, service vehicles, salesmen.

Use Class / nature of activity	Indicative Car Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Minimum Cycle Parking Provision (gross floor area)	Notes
COMMUNITY FACILITIES			
D1: Non-residential institutions (pre-schools, crèches and nurseries)	1.5 spaces per 2 staff	1 space per 2 staff working at the same time	
D1: Non-residential institutions (primary & secondary schools)	1 space per 2 staff plus waiting facilities / 1.5 spaces per classroom	A rate of 30% for pupils over 5 and 60% for pupils over 12 years	
D1: Non-residential institutions (non-residential colleges)	1 space per 2 staff plus 1 space per 15 students	University development 100% for the number of pupils using the building at any one time	
D1: Non-residential institutions (health centres and clinics)	1 space per 2 staff plus 2 per consulting room	2 spaces per consulting room	
D1: Non-residential institutions (churches)	1 space per 4 seats or 1 per 8m ²	1 space per 15m ²	If site includes church hall, use D2 public assembly standard)
D2: Assembly and leisure (places of public assembly including village halls and community centres)	1 space per 4 seats or 1 per 8m ²	1 space per 3 seats	Facilities which serve a wider hinterland rather than a primarily local function should be assessed on merit.
D2: Assembly and leisure (cinemas / conferences)	1 space per 5 seats	1 space per 3 seats	
D2: Assembly and leisure (leisure)	1 space per 22m ² (over 1,000m ²)	1 space per 25m ² (net floor area) and for every 15 seats for spectators	

Rail Freight

Policy TI/4: Rail Freight and Interchanges

1. In order to promote the use of rail for freight movements, freight interchange facilities will be permitted where they accord with other relevant proposals of this plan.
2. Existing rail freight facilities and sidings at Duxford, Foxton, Fulbourn and Whittlesford will be safeguarded.

- 10.27 Cambridgeshire's roads already have higher than the national average heavy commercial vehicle traffic and freight traffic is predicted to quadruple by 2030. The use of inappropriate routes can have considerable impacts on villages. Given the importance of supporting the economic prosperity of the Cambridge area and existing levels of congestion, it is important that existing freight interchange sites are protected.
- 10.28 Rail has an important role in the movement of freight. There is a general acceptance that the transfer of freight from road to rail will provide significant environmental improvement and will help to develop sustainable distribution. Whilst only some of the rail freight sites in the district are in operation, the remaining are maintained. New and upgraded existing facilities can help make the railway more attractive to potential users. It is therefore important to retain and safeguard existing rail freight facilities within the district.
- 10.29 A Transport Safeguarding Area has been designated in the [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework](#) for the Foxton Sidings and the branch railway line to Barrington to enable the import of materials by rail for the partial fill and restoration of the quarry.

Aviation-Related Development Proposals

Policy TI/5: Aviation-Related Development Proposals

1. In assessing any planning applications for new airfields or flying sites, or for the expansion or intensification of use of any existing airfields or flying sites, the Council will take account of the following factors:
 - a. The economic, employment or emergency services advantages likely to accrue to the area;
 - b. The likely noise impact of the proposal on local residents and the users / occupiers of any other noise-sensitive buildings in the area, including (where relevant) any cumulative impacts of flying in the area;
 - c. The accessibility of the site in relation to the transport infrastructure;
 - d. The effect of the proposal on nature conservation interests;
 - e. The impact of the proposal on the landscape, including the effects of any lighting that would form a necessary part of the scheme;
 - f. Any resulting increase in the range of recreation provision;
 - g. Any safety issues arising from the proposal, including the safety of users of public rights of way close to, or crossing, the site;
 - h. The effect of the proposal on sites with potential for renewable energy generation.
2. Aircraft noise impacts, including engine testing, will usually need to be assessed in terms of aircraft noise exposure contours values for daytime and night-time using the noise exposure index (LAeq, 16hr - 0700 to 2300hrs / LAeq, 8hr - 0700 to 2300hrs) supplemented as appropriate by other considerations such as a single event levels (SEL) of individual events.
3. In assessing the impact of noise, consideration will be given, where relevant, to the types of flying activities that are proposed at the site (or are likely to be associated with it), e.g. aerobatics, aero-towing, ballooning, flying training (including ab-initio flights), helicopters, historic aircraft, parachuting, and special event days. Applicants will be required to state what types of flying activities are proposed, and on what scale.

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4. Other factors relevant to a judgement as to whether or not a development would give rise to an unacceptable amount of noise could be:
 - i. The type and weight of aircraft to be operated from the airfield;
 - j. The total number of proposed movements in and out of the airfield;
 - k. The type of aircraft activities proposed including any touch-and-go movements or circuit training;
 - l. The proposed total number of daily movements;
 - m. The proposed hours of operation.
5. Where necessary or appropriate, conditions may be imposed to cover these and any other essential matters. In certain cases such conditions may allow for a limited number of exceptions above the imposed restriction.
6. In all cases the Council will require applicants to state whether their proposals are intended to provide for these kinds of activities and, if so, to describe their intended scale. In appropriate cases the significance of any potential adverse impact on quality of life / amenity arising from proposed flying activities may be assessed:
 - n. By the use of on-site demonstrations;
 - o. By the imposition of a temporary permission to give a reasonable 'trial run' during which a careful programme of monitoring will be undertaken.
7. In the case of small airfields / airstrips in tranquil rural areas a special case would have to be demonstrated to justify the granting of planning permission for development that would generate activities of a type (or on a scale) that would be materially at odds with a primarily recreational function and low level of activity.
8. Where planning permission is granted conditions may be imposed in appropriate circumstances to restrict matters such as:
 - p. The total number of take-offs and / or touch-and-go movements (normally on a daily maximum basis);
 - q. The types or weights of aircraft to be operated; and
 - r. The hours of operation of the site.

10.30 South Cambridgeshire has a long association with flying and, in addition to Cambridge Airport there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in the district, including IWM Duxford with its large collection of flying

historic aircraft and internationally renowned air shows.. Aviation contributes to national, regional and local economies and there are a number of industries established on local airfields. However, airfields can also raise environmental issues which need careful consideration to balance the different interests that can be in conflict. In particular, noise resulting from flying activities has been a source of complaints in the past and is still a very sensitive issue in some areas of the district.

- 10.31 Policy TI/5 is intended to provide a flexible framework within which any individual proposal can be considered in the light of all the particular local circumstances. Aircraft noise will usually be assessed in terms of the daytime noise exposure index supplemented as appropriate by other considerations such as the maximum noise level of individual events. It may also be necessary to adopt acceptability criteria for the noise exposure level appropriate to local circumstances, for example to account for public perception of increased annoyance where local background noise conditions are unusually low or where flying activities are already experienced from the use of other local airfields.
- 10.32 Certain types of flying activity may result in a different level or type of potential impact from that caused by conventional modern aeroplanes taking part in 'normal' flights. Such disturbance may often (but not always) be more severe.
- 10.33 It will be helpful in the determination of planning applications if the promoters of any proposal are able to demonstrate the existence (or proposed existence) of a local liaison committee comprising representatives of a suitable range of interested local bodies. The completion of a Section 106 planning obligation may be an appropriate way of demonstrating this commitment.

Cambridge Airport

Policy TI/6: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone

Within the Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone, identified on the Policies Map, there is a general presumption against new development or changes of use except for a change of use which could not reasonably be expected to increase the numbers of people living, working or congregating on the land.

- 10.34 The Annex to Department for Transport Circular 1/2010, Control of Development in Airport Public Safety Zones requires such zones be safeguarded and identified in development plans. Public safety zones have been established around Cambridge Airport. Within this area development is restricted whilst the airport is operational in order to minimise the number of people at risk of death or injury in the event of an aircraft crash on take-off or landing.

Air Safeguarding Zones

- 10.35 Applications for development within Cambridge Airport's Air Safeguarding Zones (shown in Figure 12a) will be the subject of consultation with the operator of the

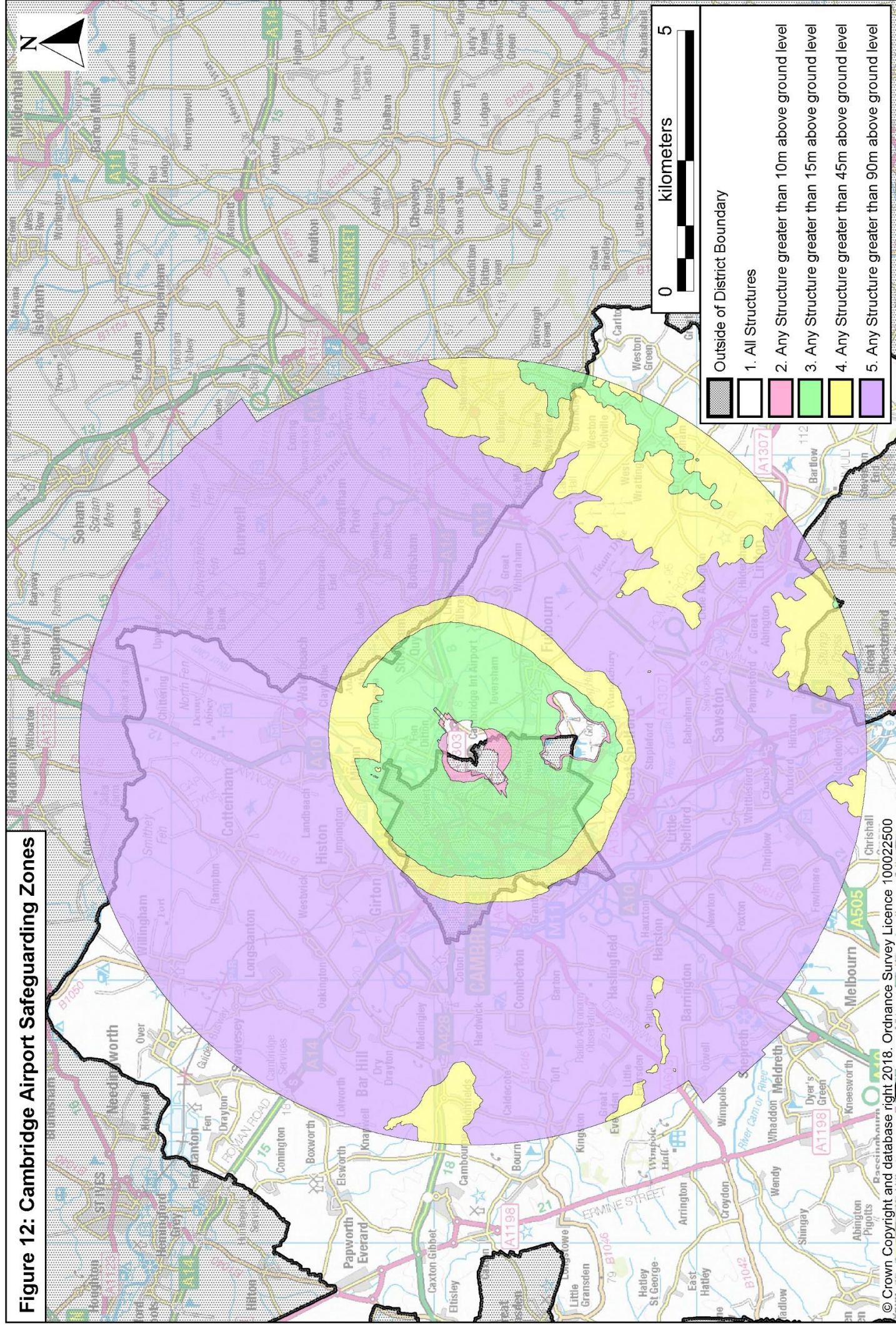
airport and the Ministry of Defence. Restrictions in height, or changes to the detailed design of development may be necessary to mitigate the risk of aircraft accident and maintain the operational integrity of the airport.

10.36 The purpose of airport safeguarding is to take the measures necessary to ensure the safety of aircraft, their passengers and crew while taking off or landing or while flying in the vicinity of Cambridge Airport. This is achieved by assessing proposed development so as to:

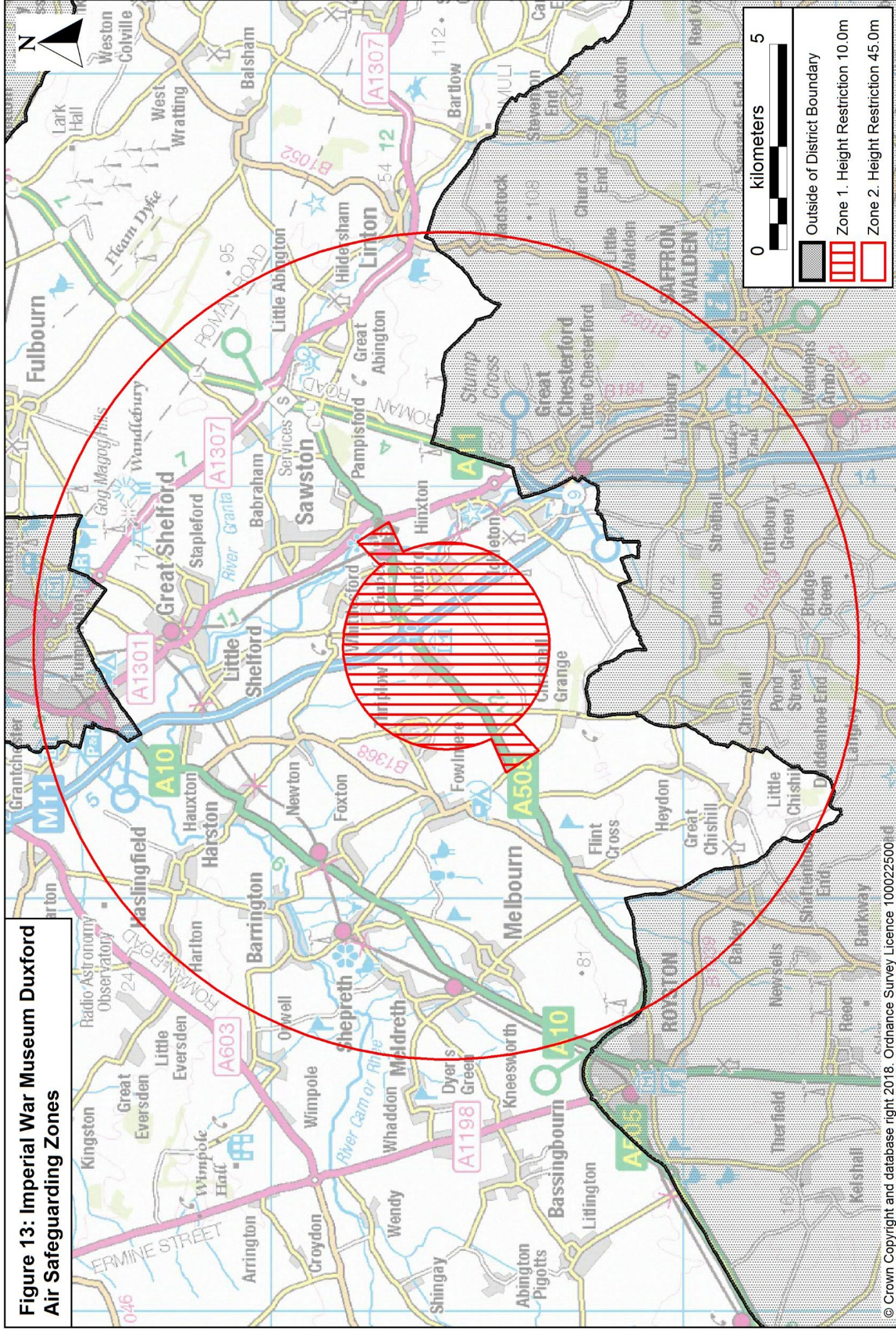
- protect the air through which aircraft fly;
- protect the integrity of radar and other electronic aids to air navigation;
- protect visual aids, such as approach and runway lighting, by preventing them from being obscured, or preventing the installation of other lights; and
- avoid any increase in the risk to aircraft of a birdstrike.

10.37 A similar Aerodrome Safeguarding Zone applies to the Imperial War Museum Duxford (shown in Figure 12b). Applications for development within Duxford's Air Safeguarding Zones will be the subject of consultation with the aerodrome operator.

Figure 12: Cambridge Airport Safeguarding Zones



**Figure 13: Imperial War Museum Duxford
Air Safeguarding Zones**



Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope

Policy TI/7: Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope

1. Within the 'Lord's Bridge Restricted Area' (defined on the Policies Map), planning permission will only be granted for development that would not result in any risk of interference to the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord's Bridge.
2. Within the 'Lords Bridge Consultation Area 1' (defined on the Policies Map), development proposals that could adversely affect the operation of the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord's Bridge will be subject to consultation with the University of Cambridge, and account will be taken of the risk of interference to the equipment being used at the Observatory. Planning permission will be refused where interference would be caused that could not be overcome by conditions or by the use of planning obligations.
3. Within the 'Lords Bridge Consultation Area 2' (defined on the Policies Map), development proposals for telecommunications and microwave operations that could adversely affect the operation of the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord's Bridge will be subject to consultation with the University of Cambridge, and account will be taken of the risk of interference to the equipment being used at the Observatory. Planning permission will be refused where interference would be caused that could not be overcome by conditions or by the use of planning obligations.

- 10.38 The international importance of the Mullard Radio Astronomy Observatory at Lord's Bridge must be safeguarded. The Observatory contains unique radio and optical telescopes operated by the Universities of Cambridge and Manchester / Jodrell Bank. The telescopes measure signals that are very weak, and hence highly susceptible to many forms of interference, specifically electrical interference, light pollution and mechanical vibration from domestic, industrial plant and other sources such as vehicles and aircraft. Arrangements are made to consult the University of Cambridge about the technical consequences for the Observatory of proposed development. Harm caused to the Observatory will be overcome with the use of conditions or planning obligations to regulate the installation and use of equipment likely to interfere with the operation of the Observatory.

Provision of Infrastructure and Services

Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments

1. Planning permission will only be granted for proposals that have made suitable arrangements for the improvement or provision of infrastructure necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms. The nature, scale and phasing of any planning obligations and/or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) contributions sought will be related to the form of the development and its potential impact upon the surrounding area.
2. Contributions may also be required towards the future maintenance and upkeep of facilities either in the form of initial support or in perpetuity in accordance with Government guidance.

- 10.35 The NPPF (2012) requires Local Plans to consider a wide variety of infrastructure needs, including transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat), health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.
- 10.36 The Council's [Infrastructure Delivery Study \(IDS\)](#) (updated in 2015), produced in partnership with Cambridge City Council, explores infrastructure needs and costs, when and where infrastructure will need to be provided, the scale of funding needed to achieve this, and potential sources of funding. The IDS identifies infrastructure critical to the delivery of the Local Plan.
- 10.37 Infrastructure provision will be funded through a number of sources. Mainstream funding, such as the County Council's capital programmes, service providers' investment programmes, and Government grant will contribute to infrastructure spending. However, developer funding, such as planning obligations and CIL, are an important additional resource for locally determined priorities.
- 10.38 CIL is the Government's preferred mechanism for securing developer contributions towards local and strategic infrastructure improvements and, where possible, the Council intends using CIL to fund offsite provision of facilities and services.
- 10.39 The provisions contained within the CIL Regulations mean that agreements under Section 106 of the Town and County Planning Act 1990 will revert back to their original intention and mitigate site specific impacts only. In certain circumstances it may be appropriate for the Council to secure planning obligations in addition to CIL where, in accordance with CIL Regulation 122, the obligation is:
- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
 - Directly related to the development; and
 - Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

- 10.40 The Council will consult on and publish an infrastructure list under CIL Regulation 123 which will clearly set out those items the Council intends spending CIL receipts on. Under the CIL Regulations the Council will be unable to secure planning obligations for items of infrastructure on the Regulation 123 list thereby providing clarity to developers and land owners that no ‘double counting’ will occur (i.e. the Council will not secure a financial contribution through a section 106 agreement towards a piece of infrastructure that it could fund through CIL receipts).
- 10.41 Should the Council revise the Regulation 123 list, it is to ensure that these changes are clearly explained and subject to appropriate local consultation. Should the Council not introduce a CIL Charging schedule, a CIL charging schedule is later withdrawn or the CIL Regulations are later repealed the Council will produce a Planning Obligations SPD to detail the specific infrastructure requirements from new development.
- 10.42 Contributions may be necessary for some or all of the following:
- Affordable housing, including for Key Workers;
 - Education (including nursery and pre-school care);
 - Health care;
 - Public open space, sport and recreation facilities (including Strategic Open Space);
 - Improvements (including infrastructure) for pedestrians, cyclists, equestrians, highways and public and community transport;
 - Other community facilities (e.g. community centres, youth facilities, library services social care, and the provision of emergency services);
 - Landscaping and biodiversity;
 - Drainage / flood prevention;
 - Waste management (pursuant to the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan);
 - Arts and cultural provision;
 - Community development workers and youth workers;
 - Other utilities and telecommunications;
 - Preservation or enhancement of the historic landscape or townscape.
- 10.43 There are some forms of development where contributions will not be sought as set out in planning practice guidance. These include custom and self-build housing schemes as well as starter homes.
- 10.44 Depending on the nature of the services and facilities, contributions may also be required to meet maintenance and/or operating costs either as pump priming or in perpetuity, provided through an obligation.
- 10.45 Development can create additional demands for physical infrastructure and social facilities, as well as having impacts on the environment. In such cases planning obligations will be required, in accordance with government guidance, to make the necessary improvements, provide new facilities, or secure compensatory provision for any loss or damage created. Such obligations will take account of the wider needs of the Cambridge Sub-Region, in order to achieve wider planning objectives,

with contributions pooled where appropriate to meet strategic requirements. In such cases, the nature and scale of contributions sought will be related to the size of the scheme and the extent to which it places additional demands upon the area.

Waste Infrastructure

- 10.46 Cambridgeshire County Council is responsible for minerals and waste planning in Cambridgeshire. The [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan](#) was adopted, the Core Strategy in July 2011 and Site Specific Proposals Plan in February 2012. There is also an adopted Policies Map, which shows allocated sites and areas of search for future minerals and waste facilities, and safeguarding areas for existing and future facilities.
- 10.47 The Site Specific Proposals Plan includes areas of search for waste recycling and recovery facilities at Cambridge Northern Fringe East, Cambridge East (the airport site and North of Newmarket Road), and Northstowe.

Education

Policy TI/9: Education Facilities

1. Local circumstances, including increasing pressure on provision of places, must be taken into account when assessing proposals for education facilities in order to achieve the most sustainable development. In addition, new or enhanced education facilities should:
 - a. Improve the scale, range, quality and accessibility of education provision;
 - b. Be appropriately located to the community they serve;
 - c. Mitigate the impact of any associated residential development; and
 - d. Comply with the strategic objectives of Cambridgeshire County Council, the local Children's Services Authority, and/or the ambition of the community they serve.
2. The Council will work with the County Council to provide high quality and convenient local education services in all parts of the district, but particularly in areas of population growth.
3. Developers should engage with the Children's Services Authority at the earliest opportunity and work co-operatively to ensure the phasing of residential development and appropriate mitigation is identified in a timely manner to ensure appropriate education provision can be secured.

(continued)

4. Planning permission will be granted for new education facilities in locations accessible by walking, cycling and public transport, where this will meet an existing deficiency or support regeneration or new development.

- 10.48 Cambridgeshire County Council is the local Children's Services Authority. It has the statutory duty, established through the Education Act 1996, to secure sufficient places in state funded schools for all children and young people of statutory school age (5-16 years of age) who want one. The Childcare Act 2005 and Education Act 2011 introduced the duty on local authorities to commission sufficient early years and post-16 provision respectively. In addition, the Education Act 2011 cemented a shift in the County Council's role as that of commissioner rather than as a direct provider of school places. Within this commissioning role there is enhanced emphasis on the County Council working in partnership with a wide variety of education providers. Both the County Council and the schools in Cambridgeshire recognise the importance of maintaining their long-established working relationships and working practices in order to ensure that the needs of Cambridgeshire's residents, both current and those who will live in new communities, are addressed.
- 10.49 Easy access to good quality educational provision is important for supporting economic growth, developing strong sustainable communities and promoting economic prosperity. It is therefore appropriate for new residential development to contribute towards the cost of education provision, either towards the expansion of existing facilities, or in some cases towards the funding of a new school, in line with Policy TI/8. Developers of residential sites should engage with the Children's Services Authority at the earliest opportunity to ensure appropriate education provision is delivered in a timely manner.
- 10.50 Education facilities comprises those providing early-years and childcare, primary, secondary and further education places for all children and young people aged 0-19 and up to 25 for those with Special Educational Needs and/or disabilities. Higher education and other types of education such as private language schools are not included in this definition of education.
- 10.51 To ensure consistency and equity in school place planning across Cambridgeshire, the County Council has adopted principles to underpin its duty in respect of the commissioning school places. Although recent legislative and policy changes have resulted in a different approach to education planning, the principles set out below remain appropriate:
- New schools and expansions of existing schools should provide high quality education provision; and
 - There should be minimal disruption to existing communities as a result of changes in provision; and
 - Schools should play a central role in the communities they serve; and
 - Schools should be located, where possible within the statutory walking distance of the communities they serve:

- 2 miles for primary aged pupils (4-10 years old); and
- 3 miles for secondary aged pupils (11-15 years old).

10.52 The education infrastructure required to mitigate the impact of the residential allocations originally identified in the Local Development Framework have been identified. However, the new schools identified will only mitigate the impact of developments they serve. The sites that have been secured will not allow for the schools to expand in response to demand arising from additional residential allocations in the Local Plan. Therefore, appropriate sites, and/or alternative solutions, will need to be secured to be agreed with the Children's Services Authority in order for the education impact of further new housing developments to be appropriately mitigated.

10.53 The Council will work with the County Council (and neighbouring County Councils, as appropriate), as the local education authority, to ensure that school places are made available to all new residents in appropriate locations and in a timely manner, including regular partnership reviews of where school places will be needed in the future. Educational facilities will be expected, where appropriate and/or possible, reflecting on the County Council's commissioning role, to include provision for community use, for example through making multi-use facilities accessible to the wider community.

10.54 As part of this on-going process, a current shortfall (to 2021) of at least 1,050 (7FE) secondary school places has been identified. This need will be met by a new secondary school to serve the eastern part of Cambridge, and the three Councils will continue to work together to find the most appropriate location.

10.55 New education facilities should be located in highly accessible locations with good quality footpaths and cycleways to encourage sustainable travel to and from the school by teachers, parents and pupils.

Broadband

Policy TI/10: Broadband

New development (residential, employment and commercial) will be expected to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure suitable to enable the delivery of high speed broadband services across the district. As a minimum, suitable ducting to industry standards should be provided to the public highway that can accept fibre optic cabling or other emerging technology. Other forms of infrastructure, such as facilities supporting mobile broadband and Wi-Fi, should be included where possible and viable.

10.56 Broadband is a key infrastructure element for the district. Increasing broadband coverage in rural areas will encourage local enterprise, give more people the flexibility to work from home, save transport costs and reduce congestion. Wider access to broadband will also bring opportunities to provide health, education and

public services in better ways. This includes supporting elderly and vulnerable people so they can live independently, and helping young people and adult learners to develop the skills they need to succeed. It will support implementation of the South Cambridgeshire [Economic Development Strategy](#) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Broadband Plan, prepared by the Connecting Cambridgeshire partnership.

Appendices



Histon, South Cambridgeshire

Appendix A: Five-Year Housing Land Supply

Five-year housing land supply will be calculated using the Liverpool methodology, which has been determined as appropriate for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire and which spreads any shortfall in supply at the point of calculation over the remainder of the plan period. A 20% buffer is also included in response to historic levels of delivery.

The methodology for calculating five-year housing land supply is set out in figure A1 below:

Figure A1: Methodology for Calculating Five-Year Supply

(a) Housing requirement in the plan period	Net number of new homes required in the plan period (2011 to 2031) as set out in Policy S/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and Policy 3 of the Cambridge Local Plan.
(b) Completions so far in the plan period	Net number of new homes completed so far in the plan period, as set out in the Annual Monitoring Report.
(c) Number of dwellings left to deliver in the plan period (= a - b)	Calculated by subtracting the net number of homes completed so far in the plan period from the housing requirement.
(d) Number of years of plan period left	Number of years of the plan period left in which to deliver the housing requirement.
(e) Annualised average requirement for the remainder of the plan period (= c ÷ d)	Calculated by dividing the number of dwellings left to deliver by the number of years of the plan period left.
(f) Five year supply requirement (= e x 5)	The requirement to meet in the next five year period. Calculated by multiplying the annualised average requirement by five.
(g) 20% buffer to be added to the five year supply requirement (= f x 0.2)	A 20% buffer in addition to the five year supply requirement should be added in response to historic levels of delivery
(h) Five year supply requirement with 20% buffer (= f + g)	Five year supply requirement plus 20% buffer, against which predicted housing supply is assessed.
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed in the five year period	Net number of new homes predicted to be completed in the five year period, as set out in the housing trajectory published in the Annual Monitoring Report.
(j) Five year supply (= i ÷ h x 5)	Calculated by dividing the number of dwellings predicted to be completed in the five year period by the five year supply requirement with the 20% buffer, and then multiplying by five.

Figures A2 and A3 below summarise the housing land supply position for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge individually and jointly as at November 2017 for the five-year periods 2017-2022 and 2018-2023, as contained in the Annual Monitoring Reports 2017. The Councils both individually and jointly demonstrate a five year housing land supply using the methodology above. The Council's five year supply will be published each year in their Annual Monitoring Reports. These should be consulted for the most up to date position on housing supply.

Figure A2: Five-Year Housing Land Supply Position at November 2017 for 2017-2022

	Cambridge	South Cambridge-shire	Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire
(a) Housing requirement 2011 to 2031	14,000	19,500	33,500
(b) Completions up to 31 March 2017	4,932	3,970	8,902
(c) Number of dwellings left to deliver in the plan period (= a - b)	9,068	15,530	24,598
(d) Number of years of plan period left	14	14	14
(e) Annualised average requirement for the remainder of the plan period (= c ÷ d)	648	1,109	1,757
(f) Five year supply requirement (= e x 5)	3,239	5,546	8,785
(g) 20% buffer to be added to the five year supply requirement (= f x 0.2)	648	1,109	1,757
(h) Five year supply requirement with 20% buffer (= f + g)	3,886	6,656	10,542
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed in the five year period (1 April 2017 to 31 March 2022)	4,201	7,235	11,436
(j) Five year supply (= i ÷ h x 5)	5.4	5.4	5.4

NOTE: the five year supply figure (row j) and each of the other figures in rows e-h have been calculated using formulae in a spreadsheet, and therefore have been calculated using accurate unrounded numbers. The numbers shown in rows e, f, g and h of this table are the rounded numbers, and therefore the numbers in this table may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2017 and South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2017

Figure A3: Five-Year Housing Land Supply Position at November 2017 for 2018-2023

	Cambridge	South Cambridge-shire	Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire
(a) Housing requirement 2011 to 2031	14,000	19,500	33,500
(b) Completions up to 31 March 2018	6,267	4,629	10,896
(c) Number of dwellings left to deliver in the plan period (= a - b)	7,733	14,871	22,604
(d) Number of years of plan period left	13	13	13
(e) Annualised average requirement for the remainder of the plan period (= c ÷ d)	595	1,144	1,739
(f) Five year supply requirement (= e x 5)	2,974	5,720	8,694
(g) 20% buffer to be added to the five year supply requirement (= f x 0.2)	595	1,144	1,739
(h) Five year supply requirement with 20% buffer (= f + g)	3,569	6,864	10,433
(i) Number of dwellings predicted to be completed in the five year period (1 April 2018 to 31 March 2023)	3,874	8,197	12,071
(j) Five year supply (= i ÷ h x 5)	5.4	6.0	5.8

NOTE: the five year supply figure (row j) and each of the other figures in rows e-h have been calculated using formulae in a spreadsheet, and therefore have been calculated using accurate unrounded numbers. The numbers shown in rows e, f, g and h of this table are the rounded numbers, and therefore the numbers in this table may not sum due to rounding.

Source: Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2017 and South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2017

Figure A4 below shows that it is anticipated that based on the housing trajectory as at November 2017 it is anticipated that there will be a rolling five-year housing land supply continuing for the remainder of the plan period. The housing supply data will be updated annually and published in the Annual Monitoring Report.

Figure A4: Rolling Five Year Supply

	2017-2022	2018-2023	2019-2024	2020-2025	2021-2026	2022-2027	2023-2028	2024-2029	2025-2030	2026-2031
Cambridge	5.4	5.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.5
South Cambridgeshire	5.4	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.7	8.9	11.4
Cambridge & South Cambridgeshire	5.4	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.8	7.6	9.1

Source: Cambridge Annual Monitoring Report 2017 and South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2017

Figure A5 below shows past and projected completions for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire over the plan period (2011/12 to 2030/31). In total, the plans must make provision for a minimum of 33,500 homes over this period, which is represented in the graph by the black 'plan' line (the combined annual housing requirement of 1,675 net homes). It also includes a 'manage' line, which shows the outstanding balance of completions relative to cumulative delivery.

Figure A5: Past and Projected completions 2011/12 to 2030/31

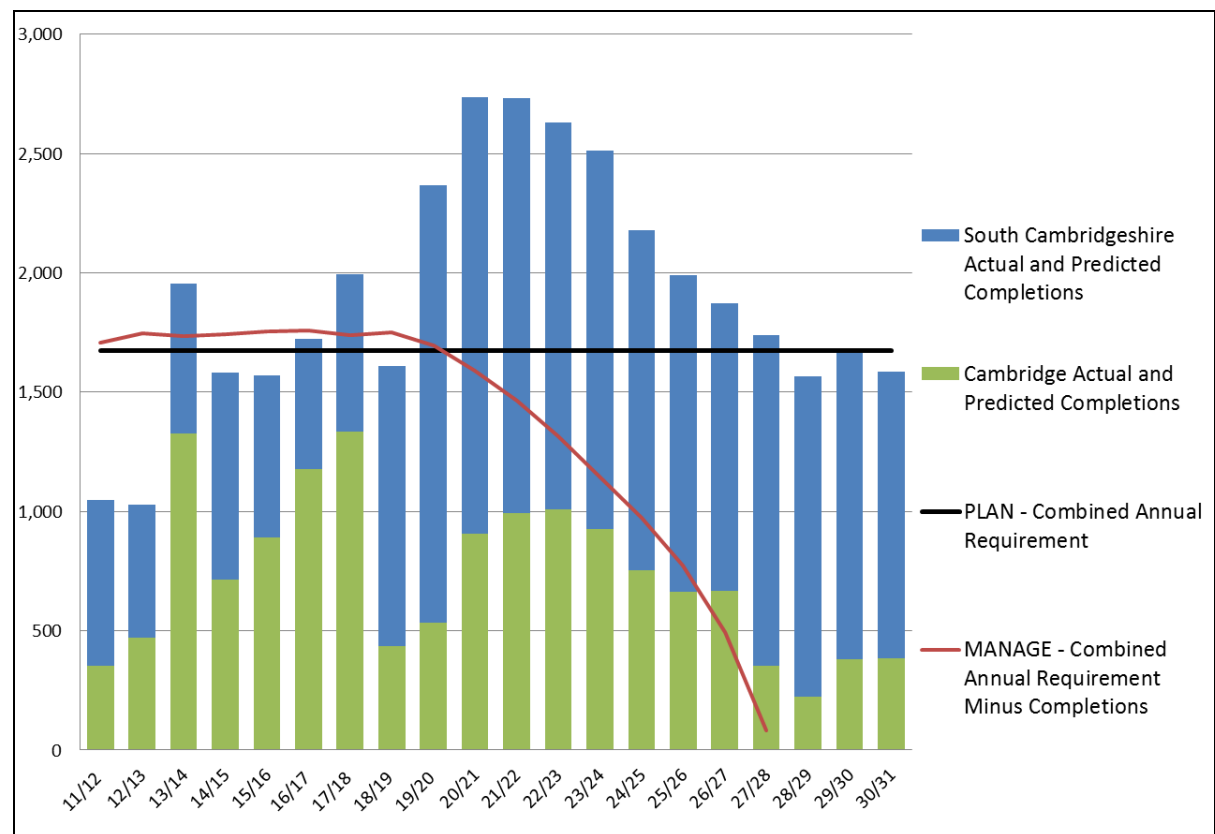


Figure A6 below provides a summary of the broad distribution and main sources of supply of the housing provision set out in the plans.

Figure A6: Distribution and supply of housing provision

	2011/12 - 2015/16	2016/17 - 2020/21	2021/22 - 2025/26	2026/27 - 2030/31	Post 2031	Totals
Actual Completions						
Cambridge	3,754	1,178	-	-	-	4,932
South Cambridgeshire	3,427	543	-	-	-	3,970
Cambridge Urban Area						
Cambridge - existing allocations	-	226	304	289	0	819
Cambridge - new allocations	-	131	613	579	0	1,323
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	-	42	105	0	0	147
Cambridge Fringe Sites						
Cambridge - existing allocations	-	2,227	2,595	521	0	5,343
Cambridge - new allocations	-	190	240	0	0	430
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	-	894	1,879	1,378	250	4,151
New Settlements						
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	-	703	1,250	1,250	6,784	3,203
South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	-	0	1,660	2,000	8,840	3,660
Rural Area						
South Cambridgeshire - existing allocations	-	522	100	53	0	675
South Cambridgeshire - new allocations	-	674	1,185	750	935	2,609
Unallocated Sites with Planning Permission or Resolution to Grant Planning Permission						
Cambridge	-	313	40	0	0	353
South Cambridgeshire	-	2,608	613	0	0	3,221
Windfall Allowance						
Cambridge	-	123	553	618	0	1,294
South Cambridgeshire	-	50	900	1,000	0	1,950
	7,181	10,424	12,037	8,438	16,809	38,080

For more details on the individual sites that comprise the above joint housing trajectory, please refer to the latest Annual Monitoring Report for each authority.

Appendix B: Local Development Framework Policies referred to in Area Action Plans superseded by Local Plan Policies, as referenced in Policy LP/1

Northstowe AAP

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
Policy NS/7: Northstowe Housing Affordable Housing, subsection 6	Policy HG/3: Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/10: Affordable Housing
Paragraph D3.8 supporting Policy NS/7: Northstowe Housing	Policy HG/2: Housing Mix Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/9: Housing Mix
Paragraph D3.9 supporting Policy NS/7: Northstowe Housing	Policy HG/3: Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/10: Affordable Housing
Paragraph D4.3 supporting Policy NS/8: Northstowe Employment	Policy ST/8: Employment Provision Core Strategy DPD	Policy S/5: Provision of New Jobs and Homes
Paragraph D5.12 supporting Policy NS/9: Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture	Policy SF/6: Public Art and New Development Development Control Policies DPD	Policy HQ/2: Public Art and New Development
Policy NS/11: Alternative Modes Car and Cycle Parking Standards, subsection 10	Development Control Policies DPD	Policy TI/3: Parking Provision
Paragraph D6.14 supporting Policy NS/11: Alternative Modes	Travel Chapter of the Development Control Policies DPD	Policy TI/3: Parking Provision
Paragraph D6.21 supporting Policy	Development Control Policies DPD	Policy TI/3: Parking Provision

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
NS/11: Alternative Modes		
Paragraph D9.1 supporting Policy NS/18: Use of Existing Buildings	Policy CH/2: Archaeological Sites Development Control Policies DPD	Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets
Paragraph D10.2 supporting Policy NS/19: Public Open Space and Sports Provision	Policy SF/11: Open Space Standards Development Control Policies DPD	Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
Paragraph D10.11 supporting Policy NS/19: Public Open Space and Sports Provision	Development Control Policies DPD	Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
Paragraph D10.15 supporting Policy NS/19: Public Open Space and Sports Provision	Policy SF/11: Open Space Standards Development Control Policies DPD	Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
Paragraph D13.4 supporting Policy NS/23: An Exemplar in Sustainability	Policy NE/3: Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development Development Control Policies DPD	Policy CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments
Paragraph D13.9 supporting Policy NS/23: An Exemplar in Sustainability	Policy NE/1: Energy Efficiency Development Control Policies DPD	No replacement policy in the Local Plan.
Paragraph D13.9 supporting Policy NS/23: An Exemplar in Sustainability	Policy DP/1: Sustainable Development (subsection 1e) Development Control Policies DPD	Policy CC/6: Construction Methods

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
Paragraph E2.1	Policy DP/4: Infrastructure and New Developments Development Control Policies DPD	Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments

Cambridge East AAP

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
Paragraph D3.11 supporting Policy CE/7: Cambridge East Housing	Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/10: Affordable Housing

Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
Policy CSF/7: Trumpington West Housing Affordable Housing, subsection 5	Policy HG/3: Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/10: Affordable Housing
Paragraph D2.7 supporting Policy CSF/7: Trumpington West Housing	Policy HG/2: Housing Mix Development Control DPD	Policy H/9: Housing Mix
Paragraph D2.8 supporting Policy CSF/7: Trumpington West Housing	Policy HG/3: Affordable Housing Development Control Policies DPD	Policy H/10: Affordable Housing
Paragraph D3.3 supporting Policy CSF/8: Employment	Policy ET/1: Limitations on the Occupancy of New Premises in South Cambridgeshire	Policy E/11: Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres

Reference in AAP	Local Development Framework Policy referred to	Replacement Local Plan Policy
	Development Control Policies DPD	
Paragraph D4.12 supporting Policy CSF/9: Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture	Policy SF/6: Public Art and New Development Development Control Policies DPD	Policy HQ/2: Public Art and New Development
Paragraph D8.5 supporting Policy CSF/16: Archaeology at Trumpington West	LDF Development Control Policies	Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets
Paragraph D12.3 supporting Policy CSF/21: An Exemplar in Sustainability	Development Principles and Natural Environment Chapters of Development Control Policies DPD	Policy CC/6: Construction Methods
Paragraph E1.11 supporting Policy CSF/22: Construction Strategy	Policy DP/1: Sustainable Development Development Control Policies DPD	Policy CC/6: Construction Methods
Paragraph E2.1	Policy DP/4: Infrastructure and New Developments Development Control Policies DPD	Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments

Appendix C: List of Local Green Space Sites (shown on the Policies Map)

NH/12-001 - Village Green, Bar Hill
NH/12-002 - Recreation Ground, Bar Hill
NH/12-003 - Land south of Saxon Way, Bar Hill
NH/12-004 - Church Close Nature Reserve, Barton
NH/12-005 - Ford Wood, Bassingbourn
NH/12-006 - Recreation Ground, Bassingbourn
NH/12-007 - Jubilee Recreation Ground, Bourn
NH/12-008 - Recreation Ground, Caldecote
NH/12-009 - Cambourne Recreation Ground, Back Lane, Cambourne (1)
NH/12-010 - Land east of Greenbank, Cambourne
NH/12-011 - Land north of School Lane, west of Broad Street, Cambourne
NH/12-012 - Cambourne Recreation Ground, Back Lane, Cambourne (2)
NH/12-013 - Crow Hill (Country Park), Cambourne
NH/12-014 - Oaks Wood (Eco Park), Cambourne
NH/12-015 - Pitches next to Sports Centre, Cambourne
NH/12-016 - The Old Market Place, Caxton
NH/12-017 - All Saints Church, Cottenham
NH/12-018 - Broad Lane - High Street Junction, Cottenham
NH/12-019 - Old Recreation Ground, Cottenham
NH/12-020 - Broad Lane Amenity Area, Cottenham
NH/12-021 - Recreation Ground and Playing Fields, Cottenham
NH/12-022 - Village Green, Cottenham
NH/12-023 - Village Green, Dry Drayton
NH/12-024 - Fardells Lane Nature Reserve, Elsworth
NH/12-025 - Grass Close, Elsworth
NH/12-026 - Village Green, Eltisley
NH/12-027 - Village Green, Fen Ditton
NH/12-028 - Recreation Ground, Foxton
NH/12-029 - The Green, Foxton
NH/12-030 - Dovecote Meadow, Foxton
NH/12-031 - Victorian garden, Fulbourn
NH/12-032 - Log Field, Gamlingay
NH/12-033 - Recreation Ground, Guilden Morden
NH/12-034 - Recreation ground in Egremont Road, Hardwick
NH/12-035 - Recreation Ground, Harston
NH/12-036 - Welhouse Meadow, Haslingfield
NH/12-037 – Wood, Haslingfield
NH/12-038 – Village Green, Haslingfield
NH/12-039 - Willow Way Recreation Ground, Hauxton
NH/12-040 - Ickleton, Village Green (opposite the church)
NH/12-041 - Village Green, Kingston
NH/12-042 - Field Road Green, Kingston
NH/12-043 - Village Orchard, Kingston
NH/12-044 - Playground, Kingston
NH/12-045 - Recreation Ground, Linton
NH/12-046 - Village Green (Camping Close), Linton
NH/12-047 - Village Green, Litlington
NH/12-048 - St. Peters Hill, Litlington
NH/12-049 - Recreation Ground, Litlington
NH/12-050 - Scout Camp Site, Church Lane, Little Abington
NH/12-051 - Bowling Green, High Street, Little Abington
NH/12-052 - Recreation Ground, Little Wilbraham
NH/12-053 – Recreation Ground, Lolworth

NH/12-054 - New Recreation Ground, The Moor, Melbourn
NH/12-055 - Millennium Copse, The Moor, Melbourn
NH/12-056 - Old Recreation Ground, The Moor, Melbourn
NH/12-057 - The Cross, High Street, Melbourn
NH/12-058 - Stockbridge Meadows, Dolphin Lane, Melbourn
NH/12-059 - Recreation Ground, Meldreth
NH/12-060 - Chapel Orchard, Orwell
NH/12-061 - Recreation Ground, Town Green Road, Orwell
NH/12-062 - Jubilee Green, Papworth Everard
NH/12-063 - Meadow at western end of Church Lane, Papworth Everard
NH/12-064 - Papworth Hall, Papworth Everard
NH/12-065 - Village Playing Field, Papworth Everard
NH/12-066 - Mill Lane Recreation Ground, Sawston
NH/12-067 - Millennium Copse, Sawston
NH/12-068 - Spicers' Sports Field, Sawston
NH/12-069 - Lynton Way Recreation Ground, Sawston
NH/12-070 - Orchard Park, Sawston
NH/12-071 - Recreation Ground, Hay Street, Steeple Morden
NH/12-072 - The Cowslip Meadow, Steeple Morden
NH/12-073 - Village Green, Thriplow
NH/12-074 - Cricket Pitch, Thriplow
NH/12-075 - Recreation Ground, Thriplow
NH/12-076 - Toft, Land adjacent 6 High Street
NH/12-077 - Toft, Recreation Ground
NH/12-078 - Small green area immediately to west of NH/12-076, Toft
NH/12-079 - Village Green, Waterbeach
NH/12-080 - The Gault, Waterbeach
NH/12-081 - Recreation Ground / play area, Whaddon
NH/12-082 - The Lawn, Whittlesford
NH/12-083 - Playing Field north of Hall Lane, Great Chishill

Appendix D: Glossary

	Ab-initio flights	Initial training flights taken in an aeroplane.
	Affordable Housing	<p>Social rented, affordable rented and intermediate housing, provided to eligible households whose needs are not met by the market. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Affordable housing should include provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision.</p> <p>Social rented housing is owned by local authorities and private registered providers (as defined in section 80 of the Housing and Regeneration Act 2008), for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with Homes England.</p> <p>Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable).</p> <p>Intermediate housing is homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above social rent, but below market levels subject to the criteria in the Affordable Housing definition above. These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not affordable rented housing.</p> <p>Homes that do not meet the above definition of affordable housing, such as “low cost market” housing, may not be considered as affordable housing for planning purposes. (Source: NPPF, 2012)</p>
	Aged or veteran tree	A tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally. (Source: NPPF,

		2012)
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Each local authority in the UK is required to monitor air quality in their area. If an authority finds any places where the national air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area, and prepare an air quality action plan.
	Air source heat pumps	Air source heat pumps absorb heat from the outside air. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, under floor heating systems, or warm air convectors and hot water.
	Allocated Site	Sites identified for development in a development plan.
	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a natural process where plant and animal materials (biomass) are broken down by micro-organisms in the absence of air.
	Ancient woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.
	Annual Monitoring Report	A document which is produced by the Council annually, which measures various indicators to assess the performance of the individual planning policies set out in the adopted development plan but also to provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district.
AAP	Area Action Plan	Provides a statutory planning framework for an area of change, e.g. Northstowe.
	Best and most versatile agricultural land	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms. This includes the plant and animal species that make up our wildlife and the habitats in which they live.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity. Can address a specific habitat or species.
	Biomass boilers	Biomass boiler also called wood-fuelled heating systems, burn wood pellets, chips or logs to provide warmth in a single room or to power central heating and hot water boilers.
	Brownfield site	See definition of 'Previously developed land'.
	Building Regulations	National standards for health and safety, energy conservation and access to and about buildings.
BREEAM	Building Research Establishments Environmental	BREEAM is a set of standards for measuring the environmental performance of a range of

	Assessment Method	new and existing building types. It covers energy and water performance, construction materials, waste, ecology, pollution and health.
	Cambridge Area	The area covered by Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003	Provided the framework for the district councils' preparation of detailed Local Development Frameworks or Local Plans, up to 2016.
	Cambridge Cluster	Refers to the 1,400+ technology, biotechnology, services providers and support companies and organizations comprising more than 40,000+ people employed by these in the Cambridge region.
CRHB	Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area	<p>Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area is a group of local authorities working together to consider and address housing issues, to bid for resources and to work together to get the best results when using any public resources.</p> <p>The Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area is made up of seven district councils; five in Cambridgeshire and two in Suffolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge City • East Cambridgeshire • Fenland • Forest Heath (Suffolk)* • Huntingdonshire • South Cambridgeshire • St Edmundsbury (Suffolk)* <p>* Note: Forest Heath and St Edmundsbury Councils have merged into West Suffolk Council.</p> <p>CRHB comprises these authorities together with Cambridgeshire County Council, Homes England and three registered social landlord (RSL) representatives.</p>
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan	Comprises a suite of documents including the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals Plan adopted by Cambridgeshire County and Peterborough City Councils. There is also an adopted Proposals Map, which shows allocated sites and areas of search for future minerals and waste facilities, and safeguarding areas for existing and future facilities.
	Carbon Footprint	A measure of the impact our activities have on the environment and, in particular, climate

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		change. It relates to the amount of greenhouse gases produced in our day-to-day lives through burning fossil fuels for electricity, heating, transportation etc.
	Children's Playspace (open space)	Designated areas for outdoor play for children and young people. This will contain a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. This includes formal equipped play areas and provision for teenagers including wheeled sports parks and macadam kick-about areas. It also includes areas for informal play, including grass kick-about areas within housing developments.
	Climate Change Adaptation	Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Climate Change Mitigation	Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Clusters	Groups of companies in related activities, often sharing similar skills and infrastructure, within a specific area – The Cambridge Clusters are related to high tech clusters (including high tech firms, Cambridge University and the research institutes and related specialist services e.g. biotech and medical uses at Granta Park.
	Combined Heat and Power	A plant designed to produce heat and electricity from a single source.
	Community Energy Fund	A community energy fund is a way of collecting investment from a range of different sources, including developers and private investors, which can be used to fund infrastructure that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Community Facilities	Facilities which help meet the varied needs of residents for health, education, and public services, as well as social, cultural and religious activities.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Community Transport	Transport provided by voluntary and community sector (VCS) organisations, using a

		combination of volunteers and paid staff. Community transport can include: Dial-a-Ride services using wheelchair accessible minibuses; village-based community car schemes where local people use their own car to transport others for a small fee; moped and mobility scooter hire.
	Conservation Areas	Areas identified by the Council, which have 'special architectural or historic interest', which makes them worth protecting and improving.
	Core Strategy	The Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2006) formed part of the current Local Development Framework, and sets out the overall approach to development in the district. Replaced by the Local Plan.
CWS	County Wildlife Site	County Wildlife Sites contain some of the best areas of wildlife in Cambridgeshire. They provide a valuable network of wildlife resources across the county, along with other wildlife sites. Many sites also support rare or threatened plants and animals. Although CWSs are not protected under legislation, planning authorities need to consider the potential impact on development on CWSs as part of the planning process.
	Design and Access Statement	A statement submitted alongside a planning application by the applicant to demonstrate that proper consideration has been given to the impact of the proposal and account taken of all relevant factors in the design and landscaping of the scheme. Development will be accessible to everybody regardless of age, gender or disability.
	Design Code	A set of illustrated design rules and requirements which instruct and may advise on the physical development of a site or area. Builds on a design vision created by a masterplan.
	Designated heritage asset	A Scheduled Monument, Listed Building, Protected Wreck Site, Registered Park and Garden, Registered Battlefield or Conservation Area designated under the relevant legislation. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Development plan	This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	District Heating System	District heating is a system for distributing heat

		generated in a centralised location for residential and commercial heating requirements.
	Duty to cooperate	Introduced in the Localism Act 2011 whereby local authorities must work together in the preparation of their local plans. A key aspect of cooperation is around provision of jobs and homes to ensure that all the objectively assessed needs of the housing market area are met in full.
dph	Dwellings per hectare	The number of houses within a hectare of land which indicates the density of the development
	East of England Plan	The name given to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England. Regional Spatial Strategies are no longer produced. The East of England Plan, published in May 2008, was revoked by the Government in January 2013.
	Employment Land Review	A document which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examines existing guidance, policies and requirements; • Takes stock of existing employment provision; • Assesses future requirements based on an analysis of past trends, future forecasts and discussions with existing employers and stakeholders; • Identifies a new portfolio of potential employment sites on land with the most potential for sustainable development; • Identifies existing employment sites that could be released for other forms of development.
	Enterprise Zone	Enterprise Zones are specific areas where a combination of financial incentives, reduced planning restrictions and other support is used to encourage the creation of new businesses and jobs – and contribute to the growth of the local and national economies. Such a zone has been set up for Alconbury Airfield in Huntingdonshire.
	European Site	This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Exception sites for Affordable	An exception site is currently a site that

	Housing	<p>provides 100% affordable housing provided within or adjoining a rural settlement, as an exception to normal planning policy. Issue 49 seeks views on whether an element of market housing could be included.</p> <p>Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding. (Source NPPF, 2012)</p>
	Flood Zones	<p>Identify risk from fluvial flooding:</p> <p>Flood zone 1 – low probability (less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (<0.1%).)</p> <p>Flood zone 2 – medium probability (between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year).</p> <p>Flood zone 3a – high probability (a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (>1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (>0.5%) in any year).</p> <p>Flood zone 3b – functional floodplain (land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood).</p>
	Formal open space	<p>Land used for sport and for other activities requiring dedicated open space provision. Includes sports pitches, tennis courts, multi-use games areas, bowling greens, basketball courts, ball parks, allotments, water sport areas and other similar open spaces.</p>
	General Permitted Development Order	<p>Provides permitted development rights which allow certain types of development to proceed without the need for a planning application.</p>
	Geodiversity	<p>The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms. (Source: NPPF, 2012)</p>
	Green Belt	<p>A statutory designation made for the purposes of: checking the unrestricted sprawl of large</p>

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		built-up areas; preventing neighbouring towns from merging into each other, assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Green Infrastructure	Consists of multi-functional networks of protected open space woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks, registered commons and villages and town greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.
	Green Roofs	The roof of a building which is partially or completely covered with plants, which is generally believed to assist in reducing surface water runoff from buildings, enhance biodiversity, reduce the visual impact of a building (in some locations) and effect the heat retention of a building.
	Green Separation	The area of open land required to keep apart two separate communities and maintain their individual identities.
	Greenhouse Gases	Greenhouse gas emissions are the collective name for a range of gases that trap some of the sun's warmth within the earth's atmosphere, and the most prevalent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide.
	Greywater Recycling	System for re-using the mildly polluted wastewater from shower / bath, washbasin or washing machine, for example to flush toilets.
	Ground source heat pumps	Ground source heat pumps use pipes which are buried in the garden to extract heat from the ground. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, under floor or warm air heating systems and hot water in your home.
	Group Village	Group Villages established in the Settlement hierarchy for South Cambridgeshire. They are generally less sustainable locations for new development than Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, having fewer services and facilities allowing only some of the basic day-to-day requirements of their residents to be met without the need to travel outside the village. All Group Villages generally have at least a primary school. (Policy S/10)
	Gypsy and Traveller	Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their

		<p>race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such.</p> <p>(Source: Planning policy for traveller sites 2015)</p>
HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment	<p>The Habitats Directive (European Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna requires that the relevant competent authority, when preparing any plans and policy documents must carry out a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment'. South Cambridgeshire District Council as the relevant authority will have to carry out such an assessment whilst preparing the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.</p>
HIA	Health Impact Assessment	<p>An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on health and identifies actions that can enhance positive effects and reduce or eliminate negative effects. (Policy SC/2)</p>
	Hi-Tech or High Technology Industry	<p>Activities including production in fields which include biotechnology, chemicals, consultancy research and development, computer components and hardware, computer software, electronic systems and products, information technology, instrumentation, new materials technology, telecommunications, other forms of new manufacturing process or fields of research and other development which may be regarded as high technology uses.</p>
	Historic Environment	<p>All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. (Source: NPPF, 2012)</p>
	Historic Environment Record	<p>Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. (Source: NPPF, 2012)</p>
HRC	Household Recycling Centre	<p>Place provided by the Waste Disposal Authority where members of the public can deliver</p>

		household wastes for disposal. Recycling facilities may also be provided at these sites. (Also known as Civic Amenity Sites). (Source: Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Plan.)
	Housing Trajectory	Illustrates the expected rate and phasing of delivery of new homes.
	Infill Village	Infill villages are identified in the settlement hierarchy. Infill Villages are generally amongst the smallest in South Cambridgeshire. These villages have a poor range of services and facilities and it is often necessary for local residents to travel outside the village for most of their daily needs. (Policy S/11)
	Informal Open Space	Used by people of all ages for informal unstructured recreation such as walking, relaxing, or a focal point, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder, more natural spaces, including green linkages.
	Infrastructure	Infrastructure is a term used to describe new facilities, such as roads, community centres, schools, IT provision and cycle paths, with a development. It means anything that is required, other than houses, to make a new development work.
IDS	Infrastructure Delivery Study	The Infrastructure Delivery Study is exploring infrastructure needs and costs, when and where infrastructure will need to be provided, the scale of funding needed to achieve this, and potential sources of funding within the Cambridge Sub-region. The IDS will also identify infrastructure critical to the delivery of the Local Plan.
JST&S PG	Joint Strategic Transport and Spatial Planning Group	The member governance group set up to guide the collaborative preparation of development plans in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire and the associated Transport Strategy
	Key diagram	Illustrates the key policies in a Local Plan
	Listed Buildings	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest and included in a list, approved by the Secretary of State. The owner must get Listed Building Consent to carry out alterations, which would affect its character.
LDF	Local Development Framework	A suite of planning related documents that guide the development within the administrative area. The Local Development Framework currently provides planning policies for the area, but some elements of it will be replaced by the new Local Plan.

LGS	Local Green Space	The NPPF (2012) has introduced a new designation of Local Green Space, to identify and protect green areas of particular importance to a local community. The NPPF states that “the designation should only be used: where the green space is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. (Policy NH/12)
	Localism	The Localism Act 2011 creates new responsibilities and opportunities for local communities to be actively involved in planning.
	Local Nature Partnership	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Local Plan	Sets out policies to guide the future development of South Cambridgeshire. It also sets out where future development will take place, and identifies land for new housing, community facilities, shops and employment. It is the key document used to determine planning applications for new development in the district.
LPA	Local Planning Authority	The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. e.g. South Cambridgeshire District Council
LTP	Local Transport Plan	Cambridgeshire County Council, as the local transport authority, is responsible for producing the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) which seeks to address existing transport challenges as well the needs generated by new development, and plan for the delivery of new transport infrastructure, such as road improvements.
	Masterplan	A masterplan describes how proposals for a site will be implemented. The level of detail required in a masterplan will vary according to the scale at which the masterplan is produced.
	Memorandum of Cooperation	The Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

		<p>Memorandum of Cooperation has been produced by the Cambridgeshire Authorities, together with Peterborough to support the development of a coherent and comprehensive growth strategy across Cambridgeshire & Peterborough.</p> <p>The Memorandum aims to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, in accordance with the NPPF.</p>
	Merton rule	<p>The Merton Rule was the ground breaking planning policy, developed by the London Borough of Merton, which required new developments to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from on-site renewable energy equipment in order to help reduce annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions in the built environment.</p> <p>(Source: Merton Borough Council website)</p>
	Mineral Safeguarding Area	<p>An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.</p>
MRC	Minor Rural Centre	<p>Minor Rural Centres are identified as part of the settlement hierarchy. These villages are less sustainable than Rural Centres, but which nevertheless perform a role in terms of providing services and facilities for a rural hinterland. (Policy S/9)</p>
	Mixed use development	<p>Development comprising two or more uses as part of the same scheme (e.g. residential and community facilities). This could apply at a variety of scales from individual buildings, to a street, to a new neighbourhood or urban extension.</p>
	National Character Area	<p>Natural England has divided the country into areas with similar landscape character, which are called National Character Areas (NCAs);</p>
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	<p>This document published in 2012 by the Government sets out national planning policies for England and the Government's requirements for the Planning System. The policies in the NPPF must be taken into account when preparing local and neighbourhood plans.</p>
	Natural England	<p>Natural England is the Government's advisor on the natural environment.</p>

		Natural England works with farmers and land managers; business and industry; planners and developers; national, regional and local government; interest groups and local communities to help them improve their local environment.
	Neighbourhood Plans / Neighbourhood Development Plan	A Plan prepared by a Parish Council or neighbourhood forum for a particular neighbourhood area. They must be consistent with the strategic policies in the current Local Development Framework and, when adopted, the new Local Plan.
NIAB / NIAB2		Land in north west Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, allocated for mixed-use development. The land is part of the National Institute for Agricultural Botany hence NIAB. The land within Cambridge City Council's boundary is known as NIAB and an extension which lies within South Cambridgeshire as NIAB2. Known now as Darwin Green.
	Non-designated heritage asset	Heritage assets which do not have statutory designations. They can include undesignated buildings and structures of special local architectural and historical interest. Such assets are likely to be identified in South Cambs in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents.
	North West Cambridge	Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, allocated for predominantly University uses. Development in this area is subject to policies in the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan.
	Northstowe	A planned new town of 10,000 dwellings and a range of employment, shops and community uses, located close to Longstanton and Oakington. Development in this area is subject to policies in the Northstowe Area Action Plan.
	Objectively Assessed Needs	The National Planning Policy Framework requires that Local Plans should meet the objectively assessed housing, business and other development needs of an area in a positive and flexible way, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. This must involve using an evidence base to ensure that the Local Plan meets the full, objectively

		assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the local housing market area as far as is consistent with the policies set out on the NPPF.
	Outdoor Sport (open space)	Facilities such as grass pitches for a range of sports, bowling green's tennis courts, athletics tracks and multi-use games areas plus ancillary facilities such as car park, changing and storage. Water can only be included if it is in the form of a formal water sports lake with associated facilities and car park.
	Photovoltaic Energy	Solar energy from photovoltaic cells.
	Pitch (Gypsy and Traveller)	'Pitch' means a pitch on a 'Gypsy and Traveller' site. (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012)
	Planning condition	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Planning obligation	A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Planning Practice Guidance (PPG)	The web-based planning practice guidance is a planning information resource available online in a usable and accessible format to be read alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (2012). It contains detailed information for users of the planning system previously only published in separate documents. DCLG are actively managing the planning practice guidance, and any necessary updates will be made as soon as regulations and legislation are brought into force.
	Plot (Travelling Showpeople)	'Plot' means a pitch on a 'Travelling Showpeople' site (often called a 'yard'). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for 'Gypsies and Travellers' and mixed-use plots for 'Travelling Showpeople', which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment. (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites, 2012)
	Policies Map	Map, which forms part of the Local Plan showing all designations and site allocations.

		Previously known as a Proposals Map.
	Previously developed land	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time. (Source :NPPF, 2012) Alternative term for such land is brownfield land.
	Priority Species and Habitats	Priority Species and Habitats are those that are identified within a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Section 41.
	Public Realm	Public Realm relates to all those parts of the built environment where the public has free access. It encompasses: all streets, squares, and other rights of way, whether predominantly in residential, commercial or community/civic uses; the open spaces and parks; and the 'public / private' spaces where public access is unrestricted (at least during daylight hours). It includes the interfaces with key internal and private spaces to which the public normally has free access. (Source: ODPM in Living Places: Caring for Quality (January 2004))
	Public Safety Zones	Areas of land at the ends of the runways at airports, within which development is restricted in order to minimise the number of people on the ground at risk in the event of an aircraft crash on take-off or landing.
	Proposals Map	Map, which forms part of the Local Plan showing all designations and site allocations. Now superseded by Policies Map.
PVAA	Protected Village Amenity Area	Open land protected for its contribution to the

		character of the village. (Policy NH/11)
	Rainwater Harvesting	Using rainwater for flushing toilets etc.
	Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
	Regional planning	Regional Planning Bodies used to have a duty to produce a Regional Special Strategy for how a region should look in 15 -20 years' time. Regional Planning Bodies were been disbanded on 31 March 2010. The Regional strategy for the East of England was revoked in January 2013.
	Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels). (Source: NPPF, 2012)
R&D	Research and Development	Sector within industry specialising in researching new ideas and developing these products towards being made.
	Retail Floorspace (Gross)	Total floor area within buildings.
	Rural Centre	Rural Centres are the larger more sustainable villages. (Policy S/8)
	Rural Based Enterprise	An enterprise where a countryside location is necessary and acceptable, which contributes to the rural economy, and/or promotes recreation in and the enjoyment of the countryside. Examples may include types of farm diversification, recreation and tourism.
SAM	Scheduled Monument / Scheduled Ancient Monument	Archaeological sites, buried deposits or structures of national importance by virtue of their historic, architectural, traditional or archaeological interest. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport schedules them under the National Heritage Act 1983.
	Area of Water Stress	Designated by the Environment Agency where water demand is high compared to available rainfall.
	Setting of a heritage asset	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the

		significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
S106	Section 106	Planning agreements that secure contributions (in cash or in kind) to the infrastructure and services necessary to facilitate proposed developments. Planning obligations are normally secured under Section 106 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990.
	Setting of a heritage asset:	The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Shared ownership	A form of Intermediate Tenure Low Cost Home Ownership housing. Homes in which the occupier owns a share of the equity and pays rent on the remaining share.
	Significance (for heritage policy):	The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. That interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Site of Special Scientific Interest:	Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981. (Source: NPPF)
	Smart Measures	Smarter choices measures are ways of promoting more sustainable transport choices such as car clubs and car sharing
	Social rented housing	Rented housing owned by local authorities and private registered providers, for which guideline target rents are determined through the national rent regime. It may also be owned by other persons and provided under equivalent rental arrangements to the above, as agreed with the local authority or with Homes England. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Solar photovoltaics	Solar panel electricity systems, also known as solar photovoltaics (PV), capture the sun's energy using photovoltaic cells. These cells don't need direct sunlight to work – they can still generate some electricity on a cloudy day. The cells convert the sunlight into electricity,

		which can be used to run household appliances and lighting. (Source: Energy saving trust)
	Solar thermal panels	Solar water heating systems use free heat from the sun to warm domestic hot water. Energy from sunlight is absorbed by the solar panel and converts it to heat energy. In most systems, a small pump is required to circulate the heat transfer fluid to where it is immediately needed, or to a store from which it can be used later. A conventional boiler or immersion heater can be used to make the water hotter, or to provide hot water when solar energy is unavailable. (Source: Energy saving trust)
	Special Areas of Conservation:	Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.
	Special Protection Areas:	Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.
	Stepping stones	Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	This document identifies sites which may have potential for new housing, estimates approximately how many homes could be built on these sites and suggests a time frame for when these sites could become available. It is a technical document which forms part of the evidence base supporting the review of the Local Plan and has been prepared in accordance with national and best practice guidance.
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Councils should work with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries and the NPPF

		requires the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to assess full housing needs.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Prepared alongside the draft plan to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan and alternative approaches to help ensure that decisions made will contribute to achieving sustainable development.
	Sustainable Development	Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
SPEP	Sustainable Parish Energy Partnership	Consists of 27 Parish Councils working with volunteers to help residents cut fuel bills and reduce carbon emissions. SPEP has been supporting parish councils to make their parishes more sustainable since 2009. Membership of the partnership is open to parish councils and community groups in South Cambridgeshire who wish to play a part in helping their communities use energy efficiently and generate energy locally.
	Sustainable transport modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Sustainable drainage systems control surface water run-off by mimicking natural drainage processes through the use of surface water storage areas, flow limiting devices and the use

		of infiltration areas or soakaways.
	Transport assessment	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Transport statement	A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Travel Plan	A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire	Transport plan being prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council alongside the preparation of the local plans for South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City Councils.
	Travelling Showpeople	Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers as defined above. (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller DCLG August 2015)
	Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.
B1(a)	Use Class B1(a)	An office
B1(b)	Use Class B1(b)	High technology / Research and Development
B1(c)	Use Class B1(c)	Light Industry
B2	Use Class B2	General Industry
B8	Use Class B8	Wholesale warehouse, distribution centres and repositories
	Village Framework (sometimes referred to as	Line on the Policies Map that defines the built-up areas of settlements for planning purposes

Glossary

	Development Frameworks)	
	Water Framework Directive	<p>The European Water Framework Directive (WFD) came into force in December 2000 and became part of UK law in December 2003. It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment, focussing on ecology.</p> <p>It provides an opportunity to plan and deliver a better water environment through river basin management planning.</p> <p>The WFD will help protect and enhance the quality of surface freshwater (including lakes, streams and rivers), groundwaters, groundwater dependant ecosystems, estuaries and coastal waters out to one mile from low-water. (Source: Environment Agency website)</p>
	Wheelchair Housing Design standards	Wheelchair housing is designed to specifically meet the diverse and changing needs of wheelchair users and the multiplicity of impairments that some wheelchair users experience.
	Wildlife Corridor	Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Windfall	Sites which have not been specifically identified as available in the Local Plan process. They normally comprise previously developed sites that have unexpectedly become available. (Source: NPPF, 2012)
	Wind turbine	Wind turbines harness the power of the wind and use it to generate electricity. (Source: Energy saving trust)

Appendix E: Strategic policies in South Cambridgeshire

According to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) a local planning authority should set out clearly the strategic policies for their area (para 184). There is guidance provided at national level for identifying strategic policies both within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) – paragraph 156 and the National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (paragraph 074 -077 Ref ID: 41-074-20140306).

The Council has used this to identify the strategic policies in the Local Plan.

The Criteria used for identifying Strategic Policies Extract from NPPF (2012)

Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver:

1. the homes and jobs needed in the area;
2. the provision of retail, leisure and other commercial development;
3. the provision of infrastructure for transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat);
4. the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities; and
5. climate change mitigation and adaptation, conservation and enhancement of the natural and historic environment, including landscape.

Extract from NPPG

When reaching a view on whether a policy is a strategic policy the following are useful considerations:

- A. whether the policy sets out an overarching direction or objective
- B. whether the policy seeks to shape the broad characteristics of development
- C. the scale at which the policy is intended to operate
- D. whether the policy sets a framework for decisions on how competing priorities should be balanced
- E. whether the policy sets a standard or other requirement that is essential to achieving the wider vision and aspirations in the Local Plan
- F. in the case of site allocations, whether bringing the site forward is central to achieving the vision and aspirations of the Local Plan
- G. whether the Local Plan identifies the policy as being strategic

These criteria have been used to identify why a policy is considered to be strategic – for NPPF criteria from 1- 5 and for NPPG from A-G. The following table identifies the strategic policies in the Local Plan.

Table identifying Strategic Policies in the Local Plan

All policies in the Local Plan are listed with Strategic Policies highlighted in grey.

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
LP/1 Superseded Policies referred to in Adopted Area Action Plans	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	The AAPs are Strategic, and this policy clarifies how they should be applied.

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
S/1 Vision		A	Overarching vision of plan
S/2 Objectives of the Local Plan	1,2,3,4,5	A	Overarching objectives of plan
S/3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development		ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
S/4: Cambridge Green Belt		AC	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Essential to delivery of development strategy of plan
S/5 Provision of New Jobs and Homes	1	AC	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs
S/6 The Development Strategy to 2031	1	ABCEF	Policy setting out an overarching objective
S/7 Development Frameworks	1	BCE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
S/8 Rural Centres		BCE	Strategic to deliver development strategy of Local Plan
S/9 Minor Rural Centres		BCE	Strategic to deliver development strategy of Local Plan
S/10 Group Villages		BCE	Strategic to deliver development strategy of Local Plan
S/11 Infill Villages		BCE	Strategic to deliver development strategy of Local Plan
S/12 Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring	1	A	Policy setting out an overarching objective of plan
S/13 Review of the Local Plan			Procedural
SS/1 Orchard Park	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/2 North West Cambridge - Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/3 Cambridge East	1	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation. Needs to be read with Cambridge East Area Action Plan.
SS/4 Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/5: Northstowe Extension	1	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/6 Waterbeach New Town	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/7 New Village at Bourn Airfield	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
SS/8: Cambourne West	1,2,3,4,5	DFG	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
CC/1 Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change	5	ABEG	Strategic to deliver climate change mitigation and adaption
CC/2 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	5	BE	Strategic to deliver climate change mitigation and adaption
CC/3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments	5	BE	Strategic to deliver climate change mitigation and adaption
CC/4 Water Efficiency	3,5	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
CC/5 Sustainable Show Homes	5	E	Strategic to deliver climate change mitigation and adaption
CC/6 Construction Methods		AC	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
CC/7 Water Quality	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
CC/8 Sustainable Drainage Systems	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
CC/9 Managing Flood Risk	3,5	ABCDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
HQ/1 Design Principles		ABCE	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
HQ/2 Public Art and New Development			Policy that local community could review to be specific for their area.
NH/1: Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton	5	B	Strategic to the setting of new town of Northstowe
NH/2 Protecting and enhancing Landscape Character	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/3 Protecting Agricultural Land	5	ADE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/4 Biodiversity	5	ADE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/5 Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance	5	ADE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/6 Green Infrastructure	5	ABCE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/7 Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees	5	ADE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/8 Mitigating the Impact of Development in and adjoining the Green Belt	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective.
NH/9 Redevelopment of Previously Developed Sites and Infilling in the Green Belt	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/10 Facilities for Recreation in	5	ABDE	Policy setting out an overarching

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
the Green Belt			objective
NH/11 Protected Village Amenity Areas			Local communities may have parish specific policy for protecting green spaces within their area.
NH/12 Local Green Space			Local communities may have parish specific policy for protecting green spaces within their area.
NH/13 Important Countryside Frontage			Local communities may have parish specific policy to protect views for their area.
NH/14 Heritage Assets	5	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
NH/15 Heritage Assets and Adapting to Climate Change	5	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/1 Allocations for Residential Development at Villages	1	CF	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
H/2 Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
H/3 Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals	1,5	ABF	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
H/4 Papworth Everard West Central			Local community may have parish specific aspirations for this area
H/5 Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate			Local community may have parish specific aspirations for this area.
H/6 South of A1307, Linton			Local community may have parish specific aspirations for this area.
H/7 Residential Moorings	1		Site allocation
H/8 Housing Density	1	ABC	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
H/9 Housing Mix	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/10 Affordable Housing	1	ACDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/11 Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing	1	ACDE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/12 Residential Space Standards	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/13 Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/14 Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/15 Countryside Dwellings of Exceptional Quality	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/16 Development of Residential	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
Gardens			objective
H/17 Re-use of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/18: Working at Home	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/19 Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/20 Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople	1	ACE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/21 Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities	1	ABE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/22 Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites on Unallocated Land Outside Development Frameworks	1	AE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
H/23 Design of Gypsy and Traveller Sites, and Travelling Showpeople Sites	1	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/1 New Employment Provision near Cambridge – Cambridge Science Park	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
E/2 Cambridge Biomedical Campus Extension	3	F	Strategic to delivery of jobs. Site allocation
E/3 Fulbourn Road East (Fulbourn)	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
E/4 Allocations for Class B1 Employment Uses	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
E/5 Allocations for Class B1, B2 and B8 Employment Uses	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
E/6 Papworth Hospital	1	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
E/7 Imperial War Museum at Duxford	2,4,5	B	Museum as special case as nationally important.
E/8 Mixed-use development in Histon & Impington Station area			Local community may have parish specific aspirations for this area.
E/9 Promotion of Clusters	1	ABD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/10 Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/11 Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/12 New Employment Development in Villages	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
E/13 New Employment Development on the Edges of Villages	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/14 Loss of Employment Land to Non Employment Uses	1	AD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/15 Established Employment Areas	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/16 Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/17 Conversion or Replacement of Rural Buildings for Employment	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/18 Farm Diversification	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/19: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions	1,2	AD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/20 Tourist Accommodation	1,2	AD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/21 Retail Hierarchy	1,2	A	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/22 Applications for New Retail Development	1	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective
E/23 Retailing in the Countryside	2	ACE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
SC/1 Allocation for Open Space			Only proposed sites put forward by parish councils allocated in local plan. Did not use results of Recreation Study to allocate sites in villages where under provision of open space. Local community may have parish specific aspirations.
SC/2 Health Impact Assessment	4	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
SC/3 Protection of Village Services and Facilities	2,4	ABD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
SC/4 Meeting Community Needs	2,4	ABD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/5 Community Healthcare Facility Provision	2,4	ABD	Policy setting out an overarching objective
SC/6 Indoor Community Facilities	2,4	ABE	Strategic as minimum standard to ensure provision in new developments
SC/7 Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments	2,4	BCE	Strategic as minimum standard to ensure provision of open space in new developments
SC/8 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and	2,4	AB	Policy setting out an overarching objective

Policy in Local Plan	NPPF (2012) Guidance (Para 156)	NPPG Defining strategic policies	Comments
Community Orchards			
SC/9 Lighting Proposals	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/10 Noise Pollution	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/11 Contaminated Land	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/12 Air Quality	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/13 Hazardous Installations	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
SC/14 Odour and other fugitive emissions to air	5	BD	Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
TI/1 Chesterton Rail Station and Interchange	3	F	Strategic to delivery of homes and jobs. Site allocation
TI/2 Planning for Sustainable Travel	3	ABC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
TI/3 Parking Provision	3	ABE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
TI/4 Rail Freight and Interchanges	3	AC	Policy setting out an overarching objective
TI/5 Aviation-Related Development Proposals	3	AC	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Policy seeking to shape broad characteristics of development
TI/6 Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone	3	AC	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Essential to have public safety zone around airport
TI/7 Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope	3	AC	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Essential to protect operation of internationally important telescope.
TI/8 Infrastructure and New Developments	2,3,4	ABCE	Policy setting out an overarching objective. Vital for delivery of development strategy of plan.
TI/9 Education facilities	4	ACE	Policy setting out an overarching objective
TI/10 Broadband	3	ACE	Policy setting out an overarching objective

Area Action Plans:

The adopted Area Action Plans (AAP) that are part of the Local Development Framework for the district are considered to be strategic to the delivery of homes and jobs within the district and therefore all policies within them are considered strategic. The adopted AAPs are Northstowe AAP; Cambridge East AAP; Cambridge Southern

Fringe AAP; and NW Cambridge AAP. Policies in any new Area Action Plans prepared and adopted will also be considered strategic.

Appendix F: Monitoring Indicators

Chapter 2: Spatial Strategy

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M1	<p>Greater Cambridge Housing Trajectory showing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year; predicted completions in future years; progress against the housing target for the plan period; and rolling five year supply plus relevant buffer (jointly with Cambridge City Council). 	S/5	<p>To deliver a net increase of 19,500 homes in the district between 2011 and 2031. Housing trajectory to demonstrate that this can be achieved.</p> <p>To demonstrate a five year supply of housing land (plus relevant buffer) jointly with Cambridge City Council. Housing trajectory and accompanying five year supply calculations to show whether this can be demonstrated.</p>	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to demonstrate through the housing trajectory the delivery of 19,500 homes in the district between 2011 and 2031. Inability to demonstrate a five year supply of housing land (plus relevant buffer) jointly with Cambridge City Council. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Action to bring forward housing sites consistent with the Local Plan, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Greater Cambridge housing trajectory compiled using information on housing completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, and housing trajectory questionnaires completed by landowners, developers or agents. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan, including housing target and housing allocations. Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	
M2	Total dwellings completed annually and cumulatively in Greater Cambridge by development sequence, including by settlement category within the rural area	S/6, S/7, S/8, S/9, S/10, S/11	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy against the development sequence, to inform the Local Plan review.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No Specific Action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Data on dwellings completed in the countryside (outside of development frameworks) should identify rural exception sites, 'five year supply' sites and Neighbourhood Plan allocations separately from other dwellings completed in the countryside. Annually.
M3	Affordable housing completions	S/5	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of affordable housing.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review.</p> <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No Specific Action] 	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.
M4	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land		Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy and the use of previously developed land.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M5	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land		Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of the development strategy and the use of previously developed land.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M6	Number of new jobs created	S/5	Delivery of additional 22,000 jobs in the district between 2011 and 2031.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A net decrease in the number of jobs in the district over a 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOMIS (ONS Jobs Density). Business completions and commitments (Use Classes

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
	Amount and type of completed and committed employment floorspace and land		Maintain employment land supply to enable delivery of forecast jobs in 'B' use classes.	<p>rolling five year period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employment land completions and commitments dropping below 43ha / 143,000m². <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward employment sites consistent with the local plan, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan, including jobs target and employment allocations. Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	<p>B1, B2 and B8) produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.

Chapter 3: Strategic Sites

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations	SS/1 – SS/8, TI/1	To deliver new mixed use development or redevelopment at Orchard Park, land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road (NIAB / Darwin Green), Cambridge East, Cambridge Northern Fringe East, Northstowe, Waterbeach New Town, Bourn Airfield New Village, and Cambourne West.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of progress in comparison with annually published housing trajectory. Cambridge Northern Fringe East AAP: progress against agreed Local Development Scheme. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure. Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan and/or Area Action 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) planning applications and committee or delegation reports, (ii) housing, business, retail and other use completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, and (iii) the housing trajectory including the questionnaires completed by landowners, developers or agents. Progress on delivery of Area Action Plans or Supplementary Planning Documents evidenced through relevant committee reports. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	

Chapter 4: Climate Change

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M8	Renewable energy capacity installed and with planning permission by type	CC/2, CC/3	To increase the generation of renewable energy within the district.	Trigger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renewable energy completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M9	Proportion of development proposals permitted for all new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000m ² or more reducing carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable and low	CC/3	That all development proposals for all new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000m ² or more will reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable and low carbon energy technologies.	Trigger: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring purposes a notional level of 20% or more of planning permissions granted in a year for developments meeting the thresholds set out in Policy CC/3 without a condition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data on developments permitted meeting the thresholds set out in Policy CC/3 and whether the requirements of the policy have been met produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
	carbon energy technologies			<p>applied relating to the policy or without the requirement being met through the design of the proposed development.</p> <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Development Management processes. • Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<p>Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually.
M10	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds	CC/7	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on water quality grounds without appropriate conditions.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One or more developments granted planning permission in a year against the advice of the Environment Agency, without appropriate conditions. <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data compiled using (i) information published by the Environment Agency, (ii) information submitted with planning applications and delegation or committee reports, and (iii) conditions imposed on planning permissions. • Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				Management processes.	
M11	Number of planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds	CC/9	No planning permissions granted where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding grounds without appropriate conditions and / or submission of a satisfactory flood risk assessment.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more developments granted planning permission in a year against the advice of the Environment Agency, without appropriate conditions and / or a satisfactory flood risk assessment. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) information published by the Environment Agency, (ii) information submitted with planning applications and delegation or committee reports, and (iii) conditions imposed on planning permissions. Annually.
M12	Proportion of new homes permitted achieving water consumption levels equivalent to 110 litres per person per day or less	CC/4	That all new dwellings permitted will be designed to achieve water consumption levels of 110 litres per person per day or less.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring purposes a notional level of 20% or more of planning permissions granted for a new home(s) permitted in a year without a condition applied relating to the policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) housing data produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, and (ii) whether a condition has been applied to the planning permission relating to Policy CC/4. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	
M13	Proportion of non-residential developments permitted demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels	CC/4	That all suitable non-residential developments permitted will be designed to achieve a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring purposes a notional level of 20% or more of planning permissions granted for suitable non-residential developments permitted in a year without a condition applied relating to the policy or without the requirement being met through the design of the proposed development. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) non-residential data produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, and (ii) whether a condition has been applied relating to Policy CC/4 and / or information submitted with the planning application. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	

Chapter 6: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M14	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	NH/4, NH/5	That there is no new development completed within or that will adversely affect internationally or nationally important nature conservation area(s).	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more new developments completed in a year within or adversely affecting an internationally or nationally important nature conservation area(s). <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Environmental Records Centre using (i) housing, business, retail and other use completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and (ii) species records. Annually.
M15	Amount of inappropriate development permitted in the Green Belt	S/4, NH/8, NH/9,	To restrict inappropriate development in the green belt, unless, very special circumstances	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more inappropriate developments permitted within 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) information submitted with planning applications and

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
		NH/10	have been accepted that outweigh any harm caused.	<p>the Green Belt in a year without very special circumstances having been justified.</p> <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<p>committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing, business, retail and other use completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.
M16	Amount of development completed within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) that would have an adverse impact on its character, amenity, tranquillity or function.	NH/11	That land within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) is protected from development that would have an adverse impact on the character, amenity, tranquillity or function.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more developments completed in a year within or adjacent to a Protected Village Amenity Area (PVAA) that would have an adverse impact on the character, amenity, tranquillity or function. <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) information submitted with planning applications and committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing, business, retail and other use completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				Management processes.	
M17	Amount of development completed within a Local Green Space that would adversely impact on its character and local significance	NH/12	That land designated as a Local Green Space is protected from development that would adversely impact on its character and particular local significance, and that where inappropriate development is completed very special circumstances have been demonstrated and discussions have been undertaken with the local community.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more inappropriate developments completed in a year within a Local Green Space that would adversely affect its designation, without very special circumstances having been demonstrated and discussions having been undertaken with the local community. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) information submitted with planning applications and committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing, business, retail and other use completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M18	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	NH/13	That land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage is protected from development that would compromise its purposes.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more developments completed in a year adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that would compromise its purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) information submitted with planning applications and committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing, business, retail and other use

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<p>completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.
M19	Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)	NH/4, NH/5	That there is no loss in the areas of biodiversity importance as a result of new development where no mitigation has been provided.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of areas of biodiversity importance as a result of new development with no mitigation provided. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compiled using (i) GIS layers of each of the areas of biodiversity importance in South Cambridgeshire and (ii) information from relevant officers and / or organisations on the reason for the loss. Annually.

Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M20	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings at urban extensions, new settlements, Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres, and Group Villages	H/8	<p>To deliver an average net density of 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) on developments completed in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres and Group Villages.</p> <p>To deliver an average net density of 40 dph on developments completed in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements.</p>	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For monitoring purposes a notional level of delivery of an average net density of 25 dph or less on developments completed in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centres and Group Villages. For monitoring purposes a notional level of delivery of an average net density of 35 dph or less on developments completed in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M21	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	H/9	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of a mix of housing to meet the needs of different groups in the community across all housing developments.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific trigger] • Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. • Annually.
M22	Market housing permitted on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	H/9	All development proposals of over 10 dwellings permitted will consist of at least 30% 1 or 2 bedroom homes; at least 30% 3 bedroom homes; and at least 30% 4 or more bedroom homes.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For monitoring purposes on developments of over 10 dwellings, 25% or less dwellings permitted with 1 or 2 bedrooms, 25% or less dwellings permitted with 3 bedrooms, and / or 25% or less dwellings permitted with 4 or more bedrooms. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Development Management processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data compiled using housing completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. • Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	
M23	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	H/11	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the delivery of affordable housing on rural exception sites	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M24	Progress towards City Deal commitment to deliver an additional 1,000 new homes on rural exception sites		To contribute to the delivery of an additional 1,000 new homes on rural exception sites between 2011 and 2031, as set out in the City Deal agreement (see paragraph 2.75).	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No annualised target. At 31 March 2026, actual and projected affordable housing completions on qualifying sites would not meet the 1,000 homes target. If earlier than 2026, evidence indicates that the 1,000 homes target may not be achieved. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) housing completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and (ii) information submitted with planning applications and committee or delegation reports. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward affordable dwellings on qualifying sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. 	
M25	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed	H/20, H/21, H/22	<p>To deliver permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches, as set out in Policy H/20, which identifies that no pitches are required under the evidence base supporting the Local Plan (Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment 2016).</p> <p>To deliver at least 11 Travelling Showpeople plots between 2011 and 2031, as set out in Policy H/20.</p>	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inability to demonstrate delivery of permanent Gypsy & Traveller pitches between 2011 and 2031, as set out in Policy H/20, if ongoing monitoring under M26 identifies an unmet need. Inability to demonstrate delivery of permanent Travelling Showpeople plots between 2011 and 2031, as set out in Policy H/20. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>possible in partnership with landowners and developers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review Needs Assessment. Review of the Local Plan. Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	
M26	Meeting the needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation	H/20, H/21, H/22	<p>Sufficient sites coming forward to meet identified needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation.</p>	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient sites coming forward to meet identified needs of those that meet the planning definition of Gypsies and Travellers and those that do not meet the definition but can demonstrate a cultural need for caravan accommodation, assessed against the Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) and ongoing monitoring by the local housing authority. <p>Actions:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gypsy & Traveller Accommodation Assessment (GTAA) National caravan count which is carried out in January and July each year. Planning information: planning applications, planning appeals, enforcement Local Housing Authority information Annually and on-going

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review Development Management processes. • Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. • Review Needs Assessment • Review of the Local Plan. • Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	
M27	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	H/20, H/21, H/22	Contextual indicator, to provide information for the on-going review of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific trigger] • Contextual indicator, to provide information for the on-going review of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation needs. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National caravan count which is carried out in January and July each year. • Annually.
M28	Progress and development	H/1 –	To deliver new residential	Trigger:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data compiled using (i)

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
	on residential allocations at villages (Policy H/1), and at Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton), Papworth Everard West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate, Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals, and Histon & Impington Station area	H/5, E/8	<p>development at three sites in Sawston (Dales Manor Business Park, land north of Babraham Road, land south of Babraham Road), Histon & Impington (land north of Impington Road), Melbourn (land off New Road and rear of Victoria Way), Gamlingay (Green End Industrial Estate), Willingham (land east of Rockmill End), and Comberton (land at Bennell Farm) allocated through Policy H/1.</p> <p>To deliver residential-led mixed use development at the former Bayer CropScience site as allocated through Policy H/2.</p> <p>To deliver the redevelopment of the Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals site as allocated through Policy H/3.</p> <p>That all proposals for the redevelopment of land within Papworth West Central area are</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in delivery according to the annually published housing trajectory. • Development that does not accord with policy requirements. <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. • Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure. • Review Development Management processes. • Review relevant parts of the Local Plan, including housing allocations. 	<p>planning applications and committee or delegation reports, (ii), housing completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and (iii) the housing trajectory including the questionnaires completed by landowners, developers or agents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
			<p>consistent with Policy H/4.</p> <p>That all proposals within the Fen Drayton former LSA estate area for the reuse or redevelopment of existing buildings no longer needed for agricultural purposes are consistent with Policy H/5.</p> <p>To deliver the redevelopment of the Histon & Impington Station area as allocated through Policy E/8.</p>		
M29	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	H/7	To deliver residential boat moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton as allocated through Policy H/7.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of or progress towards the completion of residential boat moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton by 31 March 2026. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) planning applications and committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>possible in partnership with landowners and developers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider undertaking co-operation with other local authorities, including through duty to co-operate. 	
M30	Number of homes completed to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard	H/9	That 5% of homes completed on developments of 20 or more dwellings are built to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 5% of homes completed on eligible developments built to the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) planning applications and committee or delegation reports, and (ii) housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M31	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable	H/10	That all developments of 11 dwellings or more, or on development sites of less than 11 dwellings if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 sqm, permitted will	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District wide contextual indicator to inform Local Plan review regarding overall percentage achieved. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List of housing developments permitted produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
	<p>dwellings applies</p>		<p>provide 40% of the dwellings on site as affordable dwellings, unless the exceptions listed in Policy H/10 can be demonstrated.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 40% of dwellings on all developments of 11 or more dwellings, or on development sites of less than 11 dwellings if the total floorspace exceeds 1,000 sq m, permitted that are anticipated to be affordable dwellings (unless the exceptions listed in Policy H/10 can be demonstrated). <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.

Chapter 8: Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M32	Amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses i) total ii) within development frameworks iii) to residential development	E/14	To limit the amount of employment land lost to non-employment uses.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Loss of 5 or more hectares of employment land to non-employment uses in a year. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business completions (Use Classes B1, B2 and B8) produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M33	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail	E/21 – E/23	Contextual indicator, to provide information on delivery of retail developments.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retail completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council. Annually.
M34	Progress and development on allocations at	E/1 – E/6,	That all proposals for employment development or redevelopment on	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy E/1: Cambridge Science 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Business, retail and other use completions and commitments

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
	Cambridge Science Park, land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Fulbourn Road East, for employment uses (Policies E/4 and E/5), Papworth Hospital, Histon & Impington Station area, Dales Manor Business Park (Sawston), Green End Industrial Estate (Gamlingay), Bayer CropScience Site (Hauxton), and Papworth Everard West Central	E/8, H/1:a, H/1:f, H/2, H/4	<p>the Cambridge Science Park are consistent with Policy E/1.</p> <p>To deliver new employment development at land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Fulbourn Road East, Longstanton (North of Hattons Road), Pampisford (West of Eastern Counties Leather), Over (Norman Way) and Papworth Everard (Ermine Street South) allocated through Policies E/2-E/5.</p> <p>To deliver the reuse or redevelopment of the Papworth Hospital site as allocated through Policy E/6.</p> <p>To deliver the redevelopment of the Histon & Impington Station area as allocated through Policy E/8.</p> <p>To deliver the redevelopment of Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston as allocated through</p>	<p>Park</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific trigger. Monitor development on Cambridge Science Park and compliance with the policy. Policy E/2: Land south of Cambridge Biomedical Campus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of employment development by 31 March 2026. Policy E/3: Fulbourn Road East <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of employment development by 31 March 2026. Policies E/4 and E/5: Allocations for Employment Uses <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of 	<p>produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
			<p>Policy H/1:a.</p> <p>To deliver the redevelopment of Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay as allocated through Policy H/1:f.</p> <p>To deliver residential-led mixed use development at the former Bayer CropScience site as allocated through Policy H/2.</p> <p>That all proposals for the redevelopment of land within Papworth West Central area are consistent with Policy H/4.</p>	<p>employment development by 31 March 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy E/8: Mixed-Use Development in Histon & Impington Station Area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific trigger. Monitor delivery of mixed uses in the policy area. Policy H/1a: Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of employment development by 31 March 2026. Policy H/1f: Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of employment development by 31 March 2026. Policy H/2: Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress 	

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>towards, the completion of employment development by 31 March 2026.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy H/4: Papworth Everard West Central <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No specific trigger. Monitor delivery of mixed uses in the policy area. <p>Action: Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure. 	

Chapter 9: Promoting Successful Communities

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M35	Progress of open space allocations	SC/1	To deliver the extensions to existing recreation grounds and new sites for open space allocated through Policy SC/1.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No delivery of, or progress towards, the completion of the open space allocations by 31 March 2026. <p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, including with relevant Parish Councils, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers. Review relevant parts of the Local Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled from the Council's planning database and qualitative data provided by Parish Councils. Annually.
M36	Loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards resulting from new developments	SC/8	To restrict the loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards to other uses.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or more developments completed resulting in the loss of recreation areas, allotments and community orchards to other uses, where the requirements of Policy SC/8 have not been met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) housing, business, retail and other use completions and commitments produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council and (ii) Council's Recreation Study which identifies recreation areas,

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
				<p>Action:</p> <p>Review the circumstances that led to the trigger being met, and then take action as appropriate which may include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review Development Management processes. 	<p>allotments and community orchards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Annually.
M37	Provision of open space, outdoor recreation and children's play space resulting from new developments	SC/7	Contextual indicator, to provide information on the provision of allotments, community orchards, sports pitches, other outdoor sports facilities, and children's play space in new residential developments.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific trigger] Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data compiled using (i) housing completions produced by Research & Monitoring Team at Cambridgeshire County Council, (ii) information submitted with planning applications, and (iii) monitoring of s106 agreements. Only includes developments that are wholly completed or where a phase of a major development has been wholly completed. Annually.

Chapter 10: Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
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Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy	Target	Triggers and Actions	Data Source and Frequency of Monitoring
M38	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	T1/8	Contextual indicator, to provide information regarding securing of necessary facilities and / or contributions to support all new development.	<p>Trigger:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific trigger] • Contextual indicator, to provide information on the implementation of policies to inform Local Plan review. <p>Action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [No specific action] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of contributions secured through s106 agreements and CIL compiled by South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council. • Requirements for the implementation and monitoring of CIL are detailed in the CIL Regulations. Once South Cambridgeshire District Council has adopted a CIL Charging Schedule, information on the collection and spending of monies will be included in the Annual Monitoring Report. • Annually.

Appendix G: Local Plan – Superseded Documents and Policies

Development Plan Documents			
Current Document	Adopted	Superseded by the Local Plan?	Notes
South Cambridgeshire Local Plan policy CNF6	2004	YES	This applies to an area of Chesterton Fen Road, Cambridge and deals with applications for Gypsy sites.
The Core Strategy DPD	2007	YES	
Development Control Policies DPD	2007	YES	
Site Specific Policies DPD	2010	YES	
The Northstowe Area Action Plan	2007	NO (excluding policy NS/3 (1g), which <u>is superseded</u> by Policy SS/5 Northstowe Extension)	
Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan	2008	NO	
Cambridge East Area Action Plan	2008	NO (excluding policies CE/3 and CE/35, which <u>are superseded</u> by Policy SS/3 Cambridge East)	
North West Cambridge Area Action Plan	2009	NO	
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework	2011	NO	

Supplementary Planning Documents			
SPD	Adopted	Adds detail and guidance regarding the following plan policies	Status after Local Plan adoption
Cottenham Village Design Statement	2007	Very long list of policies included from the Core Strategy and DC Policies DPDs.	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Development Affecting Conservation Areas	2009	DC Policies DPD policy CH/5	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Open Space in New Developments	2009	DC Policies DPD policies SF/10 and SF/11	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Public Art	2009	DC Policies DPD policy SF/6 Also supports AAP policies in the: Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted July 2007) • Cambridge East AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (adopted February 2008) • Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP (adopted February 2008) • North-West Cambridge AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (Submission – May 2008)	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan, but will remain in place until then to guide proposals coming forward in the AAP areas.
Trees and Development Sites	2009	DC policies DP/1, DP/2 in particular parts b, j, k, and l, DP/3 in particular parts m and o, NE/6, CH/5 Also supports AAP policies in the: Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted July 2007) • Cambridge East AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (adopted February 2008) • Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP (adopted February 2008)	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan, but will remain in place until then to guide proposals coming forward in the AAP areas.

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Biodiversity	2009	<p>DC Policies: DP/1 in particular part o, DP/2 in particular parts b, k and l, DP/3– in particular part o, GB/2, GB/3, GB/5, NE/4, NE/5 NE/6, NE/7, CH/1</p> <p>Also supports AAP policies in the:</p> <p>Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted July 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge East AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (adopted February 2008) • Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP (adopted February 2008) 	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan, but will remain in place until then to guide proposals coming forward in the AAP areas.
Listed Buildings	2009	DC Policies DPD policies CH/3 and CH/4	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
District Design Guide	2010	DC Policies DPD policies DP/1 and DP/2	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Affordable Housing	2010	<p>DC Policies DPD policies HG3, HG4, HG5.</p> <p>Also supports AAP policies in the:</p> <p>Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted July 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge East AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (adopted February 2008) • Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP (adopted February 2008) • North-West Cambridge AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (Submission – May 2008) 	SPD will need updating to relate to the Local Plan, but will remain in place until then to guide proposals coming forward in the AAP areas.
Landscape in New Developments	2010	DC Policies DPD policies DP/1 in particular part o, DP/2– in particular parts b, k and l, DP/3– in particular part o, GB/2, GB/3, GB/5, NE/4, NE/5, NE/6, NE/7, CH/1.	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan, but will remain in place until then to guide proposals coming forward in the AAP areas.

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		<p>Also supports AAP policies in the:</p> <p>Northstowe Area Action Plan (adopted July 2007)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridge East AAP – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council (adopted February 2008) • Cambridge Southern Fringe AAP (adopted February 2008) 	
Health Impact Assessment	2011	<p>DC Policies DP/1, DP/2, DP/3, NE/1, NE/2, NE/3, NE/16.</p> <p>Site Specific Policy SP/1</p>	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Orchard Park Design Guidance	2011	Site Specific Policies SP/1	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate	2011	Site Specific Policies SP/11	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan
Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD	2016	DC Policies DP/1, DP/4, NE/6, NE/8, NE/9, NE/10, NE/11, NE/12	SPD will need review and updating if necessary to relate to the Local Plan

