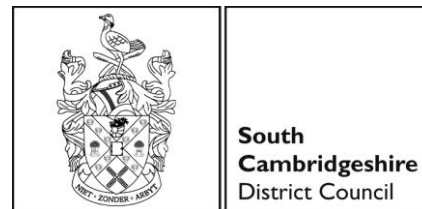


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20 January 2022

To: Chair – Councillor Pippa Heylings
Vice-Chair – Councillor Henry Batchelor
All Members of the Planning Committee - Councillors Dr. Martin Cahn,
Peter Fane, Geoff Harvey, Dr. Tumi Hawkins, Judith Rippeth,
Deborah Roberts, Heather Williams, Dr. Richard Williams and
Eileen Wilson

Quorum: 3

Substitutes Councillors Nick Wright, Sue Ellington, Grenville Chamberlain,
if needed: Mark Howell, Dr. Shrobona Bhattacharya, Graham Cone,
Dr. Claire Daunton, Anna Bradnam, Brian Milnes and Jose Hales

Dear Councillor

You are invited to attend the next meeting of **Planning Committee**, which will be held in the **Council Chamber - South Cambs Hall** on **Friday, 28 January 2022** at **10.00 a.m.** **A weblink to enable members of the press and public to listen to the proceedings will be published on the relevant page of the Council's website , normally, at least 24 hours before the meeting.**

Members are respectfully reminded that when substituting on committees, subcommittees, and outside or joint bodies, Democratic Services must be advised of the substitution ***in advance of*** the meeting. It is not possible to accept a substitute once the meeting has started. Council Standing Order 4.3 refers.

Yours faithfully
Liz Watts
Chief Executive

The Council is committed to improving, for all members of the community, access to its agendas and minutes. We try to take all circumstances into account but, if you have any specific needs, please let us know, and we will do what we can to help you.

Agenda

- | | Pages |
|---|-------|
| 1. Chair's announcements | |
| 2. Apologies
To receive apologies for absence from committee members. | |

3. Declarations of Interest

1. Disclosable pecuniary interests (“DPI”)

A DPI is where a committee member or his/her spouse or partner has any kind of beneficial interest in the land under consideration at the meeting.

2. Non-disclosable pecuniary interests

These are interests that are pecuniary involving a personal financial benefit or detriment but do not come within the definition of a DPI. An example would be where a member of their family/close friend (who is not their spouse or partner) has such an interest.

3. Non-pecuniary interests

Where the interest is not one which involves any personal financial benefit or detriment to the Councillor but arises out of a close connection with someone or some body /association. An example would be membership of a sports committee/ membership of another council which is involved in the matter under consideration.

4. 20/02171/OUT - Northstowe Phase 3A Rampton Road, Longstanton

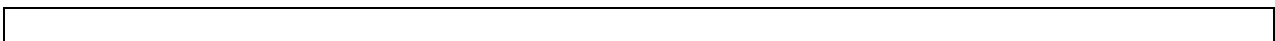
1 - 206

Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3A for up to 4,000 homes, two primary schools, a local centre (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses and other accommodation), secondary mixed use zones (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, sports pitches, associated engineering and infrastructure works, including the retention of the existing military lake and creation of a new lake, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved. Application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement and involves works to/affecting existing Public Rights of Way.

5. 20/02142/OUT - Northstowe Phase 3B Station Road, Longstanton

207 - 376

Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3B, comprising up to 1,000 homes, a primary school, secondary mixed use zone (with retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, engineering and infrastructure works, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved. Application accompanied by an Environmental Statement.



Exclusion of Press and Public

The law allows Councils to consider a limited range of issues in private session without members of the Press and public being present. Typically, such issues relate to personal details, financial and business affairs, legal privilege and so on. In every case, the public interest in excluding the Press and Public from the meeting room must outweigh the public interest in having the information disclosed to them. The following statement will be proposed, seconded and voted upon.

"I propose that the Press and public be excluded from the meeting during the consideration of the following item number(s) in accordance with Section 100(A) (4) of the Local Government Act 1972 on the grounds that, if present, there would be disclosure to them of exempt information as defined in paragraph(s) of Part 1 of Schedule 12A of the Act."

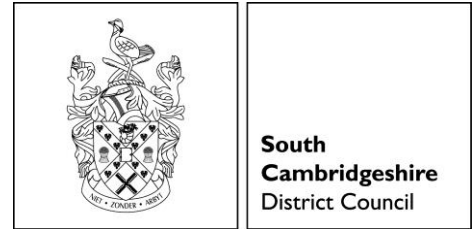
If exempt (confidential) information has been provided as part of the agenda, the Press and public will not be able to view it. There will be an explanation on the website however as to why the information is exempt.

Notes

- (1) Some development control matters in this Agenda where the periods of consultation and representation may not have quite expired are reported to Committee to save time in the decision making process. Decisions on these applications will only be made at the end of the consultation periods after taking into account all material representations made within the full consultation period. The final decisions may be delegated to the Corporate Manager (Planning and Sustainable Communities).
- (2) The Council considers every planning application on its merits and in the context of national, regional and local planning policy. As part of the Council's customer service standards, Councillors and officers aim to put customers first, deliver outstanding service and provide easy access to services and information. At all times, we will treat customers with respect and will be polite, patient and honest. The Council is also committed to treat everyone fairly and justly, and to promote equality. This applies to all residents and customers, planning applicants and those people against whom the Council is taking, or proposing to take, planning enforcement action. More details can be found on the Council's website under 'Council and Democracy'.

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Agenda Item 4



1

Report to: South Cambridgeshire District Council Planning Committee 28 January 2022

Lead Officer: Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development

20/02171/OUT – Northstowe Phase 3A Rampton Road, Longstanton, Cambridgeshire (Northstowe, Longstanton and Oakington Parishes)

Proposal: Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3A for up to 4,000 homes, two primary schools, a local centre (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses and other accommodation), secondary mixed use zones (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, sports pitches, associated engineering and infrastructure works, including the retention of the existing military lake and creation of a new lake, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved.

Applicant: Homes England.

Key Material Considerations:

- Principle of development
- Amount, use, indicative layout, and scale parameters
- Access and transport
- Housing delivery
- Social and community infrastructure, including education
- Environmental considerations
- Cumulative impacts
- Financial obligations / Section 106 and
- Other matters

Date of Member site visit: N/A

Is it a Departure Application?: No

Decision due by: An extension of time has been agreed until 28 March 2022 to allow completion of the Section 106 agreement.

Application brought to Committee because: The proposal is a large-scale development of strategic importance.

Officer Recommendation: Delegated approval, subject to conditions and s106 agreement.

Presenting Officer: Paul Ricketts, Principal Planning Officer (Strategic Sites Team)

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Proposed planning conditions (full wording)

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Application Site Plan

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Glossary

Executive Summary

1. This planning application for Northstowe Phase 3A completes the main site of Oakington Barracks which was originally identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (NAAP) and earlier Development Plan Documents (DPD).

2. The application proposes a further 4,000 dwellings which would total 9,000 dwellings being delivered on the main former Barracks site. The applicant is Homes England. Homes England is also the master developer on Phase 2 and proposed Phase 3A.
3. A further 1,000 dwellings and associated works are being proposed by the same applicant as Northstowe Phase 3B (application reference 20/02142/OUT) to the northwest of the main site. This application is under consideration, and the relevant committee report can be found elsewhere on this Agenda.
4. The comments and concerns raised in respect of this application for Phase 3A through formal public consultations and at pre-application stages have been given thorough and full consideration and have influenced the design and layout of the proposals. The comments of consultees have been given full consideration and matters of drainage and transport in particular, have been the subject of robust assessment.
5. It is considered that the proposal comprises sustainable development having regard to paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Approval is therefore recommended subject to necessary safeguarding conditions and the prior signing of a Section 106 agreement.

The site and its surroundings

6. The Phase 3A site comprises approximately 210 hectares (ha) of land that mostly consists of the southern part of the former Oakington airfield and barracks and the proposed access route. The proposed access route, which is referred to as the Southern Access Road East (SARE), connects the south-eastern extent of the Application Site to Dry Drayton Road. The Phase 3A application site is largely bounded to the north by Northstowe Phase 2; to the east by the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (CGB); to the south by the village of Oakington, and to the west by arable farmland.
7. Phase 3A is generally flat and occupied by the former military airfield and a mixture of open grassland, arable land and fields interspersed with woodland belts and groups of trees and small watercourses. The lake known as the 'military pond' is located in the south-west part of the site. The Northstowe Phase 2 access road (known as Southern Access Road (West) traverses approximately north-south across the southwestern part of Phase 3A, with a connecting central spine road running through Phase 3A that extends to the south.

8. Part of the former airfield perimeter road within Phase 3A is currently used as a haul road as part of Phase 2, providing access between Phase 2 and the Southern Access Road works areas.
9. Within the Site there are four cantilevered pillboxes which are Grade II listed. These World War II pillboxes are present on the periphery of the former airfield which occupies much of Phase 3A. There are also two non-designated airfield buildings within the application site. Large areas of hardstanding associated with the former airfield taxiway and runway are present in the northern part of the site.
10. The southern, narrower portion of the site includes Oakington Brook, which flows through this part of the site in a north-easterly direction.
11. The village of Oakington is located to the south of Phase 3A and is separated from the site by tree cover and hedgerows around the site periphery. Beyond this towards the south-west lies farmland and the A14. The A14 is a key strategic road and joins the M11 motorway, 2 kilometres further to the south. Oakington Business Park is adjacent to the south-eastern site boundary.
12. Land to the east and north-east of Phase 3A is bounded by the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (CGB), beyond which lies farmland. Beck Brook is located to the east of the CGB.
13. Phase 2 is located to the north of Phase 3A. This area includes a number of vacant buildings associated with the former Oakington Barracks, together with grazed land and fallow land awaiting redevelopment, a water tower, and arable farmland further to the north-east.
14. Land to the west of Phase 3A is bordered by the B1050 which runs in a north-south direction and connects with the A14 approximately 500 metres south of the site. An electricity substation is located adjacent to the B1050 and 40 metres away from the site. Bar Farm and Cottages are located approximately 400 metres to the north of the site boundary and adjacent to the B1050. The village of Longstanton borders the northern section of Phase 3A (as well as Phase 2).
15. Other heritage assets in the area include the Village Pump, All Saints Church and St Michael's Church and The Manor together with the important village setting between Longstanton All Saints and Longstanton St Michael's. In Oakington, the parkland setting of Westwick Hall is an important heritage asset. Longstanton and Oakington also contain Conservation Area

16. There are a number of public rights of way within the site which include links between Rampton Drift and Longstanton to the southwest to Rampton in the northeast. This right of way crosses the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (CGB) via an at-grade crossing and also links Rampton to Histon and a footpath running adjacent to Cottenham Lode. The byway routes through the Phase 2 site and is currently closed due to construction of the primary road and secondary school but is due to reopen in Spring 2022.
17. A shared footway / cycleway crosses over the CGB to the south at Westwick. This cycleway forms part of the National Cycle Network Route 51 which links to Cambridge to the south and Huntingdon (via Over / Swavesey) to the north. There is a public byway which routes south of Longstanton and runs south towards Bar Hill. This does not provide a crossing over the A14. A byway links to the northwest via a bridleway routing along Over Road and Ramper Road which accesses Swavesey and the Ouse Valley Way to the northwest. The easterly section of Ramper Road from the Over Road junction towards Utton's Drove is marked as part of a long-distance footpath but there is no provision for pedestrians.
18. The application site contains a large number of arboricultural features, including 482 individual trees; 149 groups of trees; 29 woodland groups and 21 hedgerows. There are 13 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) located within the site.

Relevant planning history

Phase 1

19. Phase 1 outline planning permission was granted under planning permission reference S/0388/12/OL dated 22/04/2014 for 1,500 homes with associated infrastructure, a local centre and employment also being approved. There have been a number of detailed submissions with reserved matters being granted so far for 1,278 homes, play areas, parks, the water park and greenways. The primary school and community wing are open, and the local centre square was completed in 2019. Work continues on site on a number of development parcels.

Phase 2

20. The outline planning permission for Phase 2 was granted under S/2011/14/OL dated 09/01/2017. This permission also included the Southern Access Road West (SARW). The SARW with its planned connection to the

B1050 is scheduled to be completed at the end of March 2022 and due to open in April 2022.

21. The outline planning permission for Phase 2 has been varied through a number of non-material minor amendments. These include the following –
 - a) S/2435/17/NM dated 10/07/2017 – Minor revision to the Parameter Plans
 - b) S/2792/18/NM dated 16/08/2018 – Amendment to Condition 24 (Landscape Management)
 - c) S/3255/18/NM dated 13/09/2018 – Amendment to the position of the Town Centre Greenway
 - d) S/3503/19/NM dated 24/10/2019 – Inclusion of additional commercial floorspace in Phase 2a
 - e) S/2011/14/NMA4 dated 27/10/2021 - modifications to the parameter plans (also incorporates all of the above non-material minor amendments)
22. The Design Code for Phase 2 was approved under planning reference S/2407/17/DC dated 06/10/2017 and the Phasing Strategy was approved under reference S/2890/18/DC dated 15/02/2019.
23. The Education Campus was approved by Cambridgeshire County Council (reference: S/0092/18/CC dated 15/10/2018) and is being constructed under a Phased Delivery.
24. Work has commenced on the delivery mechanisms for the Town Centre. The Town Centre Strategy was approved under S/2423/19/DC dated 26/06/2020.
25. Other Homes England applications relating to this Phase have included:
 - (a) Earthworks RMA No.1 Water Park - S/1002/18/RM approved 25/06/2018
 - (b) Earthworks RMA No.2 - S/2940/18/RM approved 25/09/2018
 - (c) Strategic Landscaping RMA - S/1552/19/RM approved 12/03/2020
 - (d) Strategic Engineering RMA - S/4208/18/RM approved 19/03/2020.
 - (e) Strategic Landscape RMA to modify details originally approved – 20/01780/REM approved 10/11/2020.
26. The first two development parcels on Phase 2 have been approved and work has commenced on site. First occupations are expected in 2022.

Phase 3

27. An EIA Scoping Opinion for Phase 3 was issued by the local planning authority on 4th March 2019 (reference S/4379/18/E2) following consultation with statutory consultees in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017 (as amended).

Description of Proposal

28. The application is in outline with all matters (scale, layout, appearance, access, and landscaping) reserved. It proposes up to 4,000 homes, in a mix to be agreed, with a range of additional works and facilities being proposed to support the creation of a new town.
29. The additional works include the creation of a local centre and mixed-use employment zones which support the town centre in Phase 2. These secondary mixed-use zones are located around the perimeter of the Local Centre, along a central boulevard up to the Military Lake and at other anticipated key activity nodes. The total potential capacity for these uses at ground floor in the secondary zones is approximately 13,000 square metres.
30. Two Primary Schools are proposed, both with three forms of entry (3FE) and with the appropriate level of sports pitches. The approximate locations of the proposed schools are shown on the Parameter Plans. The detailed siting and design would be determined in conjunction with Cambridgeshire County Council's own planning processes.
31. Included within the proposals would be 67.64 ha of open space broken down as follows:
- (a) Outdoor sport - 13.55 ha
 - (b) Formal children's play space - 4.14 ha
 - (c) Other children's play space - 4.41 ha
 - (d) Allotments and community orchards - 4.11 ha
 - (e) Informal open space - 41.43 ha
32. Included within the informal open space are proposals to retain the military lake and include a new lake (capable of supporting outdoor swimming) on the position of the former runway (initially named as the runway lake). The total area of these lakes and waterbodies is estimated at 3.29ha.
33. Three buildings are proposed to support the use of formal open space for sport and recreation:

- (a) Phase 3 eastern sports hub changing and social facility:
approximately 245 sqm
 - (b) Phase 3 western sports hub storage/toilet facility: approximately 15
sqm
 - (c) Phase 3 northern sports hub changing facility: approximately 36 sqm

- 34. To the south a new link road is proposed (known as the Southern Access Road East) between the application site and to the south of Oakington, which would also connect to the Southern Access Road West.

- 35. The proposals are set out in three Parameters Plans:
 - a) Building Heights (Drawing ref: 5709-OPA-3A-03-V2)
 - b) Movement and Access (Drawing Ref: 5709-OPA-3A-02-V2)
 - c) Open Space and Land Use (Drawing Ref: 5709-OPA-3A-01-V2)

- 36. Other supporting plans include:
 - a) Site Location Plan (Drawing Ref: 5709-OPA-3A-05-V1)
 - b) Existing site levels (Drawing ref. 10019646-AUK-NS-P3-DR-IE-0088-01 Rev P03)
 - c) Proposed site levels (Drawing ref. 10019646-AUK-NS-P3-DR-IE-0089-01 Rev P01)

- 37. The application is accompanied by the following supporting information:
 - a) Design and Access Statement.
 - b) Economic Development Strategy.
 - c) Energy Strategy.
 - d) Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy.
 - e) Framework Travel Plan.
 - f) Geo environmental Assessment and Outline Remedial Strategy.
 - g) Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - h) Housing and Community Infrastructure Strategy (incorporating Community Development and Management Strategy).
 - i) Landscape Strategy.
 - j) Low Emissions Strategy.
 - k) Planning Statement.
 - l) Stakeholder and Community Engagement Report.
 - m) Sports and Active Recreation Facilities Strategy.

- n) Strategic Construction Environmental Management Plan.
 - o) Sustainability Statement.
 - p) Transport Assessment.
 - q) Utilities Report.
 - r) UXO Clearance Report.
 - s) Waste Strategy.
38. The Parameter Plans set alongside the Design and Access Statement and Development Principles seek to establish the overall principles underpinning the proposed development, whilst allowing sufficient flexibility to enable the subsequent reserved matters applications to respond to the detailed considerations associated with each element of the proposals. This allows for the general disposition of land uses across the site, layout of routes and infrastructure, and key development parameters such as building heights to be assessed and determined at the outline application stage.

Environmental Impact Assessment

39. The development proposals have been assessed as falling within the remit of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (EIA) Regulations 2017 (as amended) ('the EIA Regulations') as a Schedule 2 development. This is because of the characteristics, location, and potential impacts of the proposed development. The EIA process ensures that any potentially significant effects of the development are considered and, where appropriate, mitigated by measures to prevent/avoid, reduce and where possible offset.
40. The EIA Regulations require the Environmental Statement (ES) to identify the 'likely significant environmental effects' of a development. The government's Planning Policy Guidance highlights that the ES should focus on the 'main' or 'significant' environmental effects only, and that the ES should be proportionate.

Scope of the ES

41. The Applicant recognises that the proposed development constitutes EIA development and as such a voluntary ES has been submitted in support of the planning application. As part of the EIA process, an EIA Scoping Opinion request was submitted to the local planning process. The Council's formal Scoping Opinion confirmed the scope of the EIA. The EIA has been undertaken in accordance with the formal scoping response, including the comments received through the scoping process.

Methodology for the ES

42. The ES considers the likely significant effects of the proposed development during its construction and once it is complete and operational. The ES assesses the maximum quantum, physical extent and development principles defined for the proposal, as set out in the submitted parameter plans which are put forward for approval. The submitted ES has been undertaken based on the assumption that certain Phase 2 infrastructure will be in place.

Topics covered by the ES

43. The ES Main Report (Volume 1) sets out the following chapters:
- a) Introduction
 - b) The Application Site and Proposed Development
 - c) EIA Approach and Methodology
 - d) Development Need and Consideration of Alternatives
 - e) Agriculture and Soils
 - f) Air Quality
 - g) Biodiversity
 - h) Climate
 - i) Cultural Heritage
 - j) Ground Conditions, Contamination and Hydrogeology
 - k) Health
 - l) Landscape and Visual Impact
 - m) Noise and Vibration
 - n) Socio-Economic
 - o) Transport
 - p) Waste and Resource Management
 - q) Intra-project Cumulative Effects
 - r) Summary of Residual Effects, Mitigation and Monitoring
44. The ES Main Report (Volume 1) includes a number of Appendices (Volume 2) and Figures (Volume 3).
45. As the ES is a detailed technical and wide-ranging statement, in order to assist the consideration of the application, it is supported by a Non-Technical Summary.
46. Regulation 26 of the EIA Regulations states that when determining an application in relation to which an environmental statement has been submitted, the relevant planning authority, the Secretary of State, or an inspector, as the case may be, must —

- a. examine the environmental information.
- b. reach a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the proposed development on the environment, taking into account the examination referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and, where appropriate, their own supplementary examination.
- c. integrate that conclusion into the decision as to whether planning permission or subsequent consent is to be granted; and
- d. if planning permission or subsequent consent is to be granted, consider whether it is appropriate to impose monitoring measures.

47. This requirement is dealt with throughout the report.

48. The ES sets out the mitigation measures designed to address significant adverse effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding environment.

49. Mitigation measures can be used to prevent avoid, reduce, and offset the environmental effects of a development project, and may even enhance the receiving environment. As such mitigation measures can be classified in the following way:

Avoidance: Making changes to the design of the project to avoid adverse effects on environmental features. This is considered to be the most acceptable form of mitigation.

Reduction: Where avoidance is not possible, adverse effects can be reduced through sensitive environmental treatments/design.

Compensation: Where avoidance or reduction measures are not available, it may be appropriate to provide compensatory measures. It should be noted that compensatory measures do not eliminate the original adverse effect; they merely seek to offset it with a comparable positive one.

Remediation: Where adverse effects are unavoidable, management measures can be introduced to limit their influence; and

Enhancement: Projects can have positive effects as well as negative ones, and the project preparation stage presents an opportunity to enhance these

positive features through innovative design. Mitigation measures identified by the ES will be required by planning conditions or s106 agreement. These are listed in **Appendix G**.

50. ES Addendums have been submitted by the Applicant in response to requests for further information, and these were subject of further consultation. A review of the ES was also carried out by the Applicant to provide a status update on the assessments undertaken as part of the ES. This confirmed the robustness of the baseline information and the conclusions of the assessments presented within the ES.
51. Regulation 29 sets out the information which is required to accompany decisions for EIA developments. Having assessed the submitted application, officers are satisfied that the ES and other additional information provided complies with the 2017 EIA Regulations (as amended) and that sufficient environmental information has been provided to assess the environmental impacts of the development proposals.

Amendments to the Application

52. Following consultation, amendments and updates were provided in January 2021, including an amendment to the ES (in particular, the Chapters on Transport, Socio Economics, Biodiversity, Noise and Vibration, and Air Quality) with updates to a range of the documents supporting the planning application submission.
53. A further submission of information outside the ES was submitted in July 2021 to support and respond to consultee responses.
54. In August 2021 a further amendment was secured to increase the buffer to the Oakington edge by 15 metres. A Groundwater Note has also been provided in relation to the issues that were highlighted by the publication of the HR Wallingford Report for Longstanton Parish Council. As these submissions were generally not new information, no further formal consultation was carried out.

Pre-application engagement

55. The Applicant undertook a significant amount of public engagement prior to the formal submission of the application. This engagement is summarized below.

Applicant Stage 1 Consultation

56. In July 2018 the Applicant carried out a Council Members session, interactive workshops and two public drop-in sessions which were supported by an online questionnaire.
57. During this stage 90 people engaged with the drop-in sessions and 466 responses to the questionnaire were received. In terms of the topic areas, Design/Layout (24%), Greenspace (21%) and Public transport and cycle/walking (15%) were the most important topic areas raised.
58. In summary, the need for high quality green space, a local identity (not a suburb of Cambridge) and good quality transport alternatives from the private car were seen as important issues. There was a general positive (62%) to the principle of a Fenland design with only 10% against this design ethos.

Applicant Stage 2 Consultation

59. A second phase of engagement took place in November and December 2018. This included a further Member Session, workshops and two further public drop-in sessions. A further questionnaire was also developed for the drop-in sessions. At this stage a design review was carried out by the national Design Council (formerly CABE).
60. A further Design Review also took place locally, with a site visit, on 8 May 2019, with the Cambridgeshire Design Quality Panel.
61. During this stage, 90 people engaged with the drop-in sessions and 388 responses to the questionnaire were received. In terms of the topic areas raised, Design/Layout (26%), Public transport and cycle/walking (22%) and road transport (14%) were the most important topic areas raised. In particular reducing the dominance of the car was seen as important.
62. In summary the need for high quality green space, a Northstowe identity should be created and good quality transport alternatives from the private car were seen as important issues.
63. A total of 55% agreed that that the proposals reflected the historic context with the remainder being neutral on the issue. A total of 27% were positive about taller buildings in selective locations, 27% were neutral, and 45% were against. The retention of woodland and creation of public transport were

unanimously supported whilst pedestrian and cycle links were also seen as very important by 94% of respondents.

64. The Design Council (DC) supported the green and blue spaces at the centre of the masterplan. The DC challenged the designers to be ambitious in relation to transport movement, integration of parking and health and well-being; and designing a place that can change over time. The DC also made a point about the desirability of linking with the wider footpath/cycleway network including Northstowe Phase 1.
65. Cambridgeshire Design Quality Panel (CDQP) commented that the design strategy addressed potential future trends and aims, with the capability for self-sustaining healthy communities, landscape quality and recreation at the heart of the design of the future town. The CDQP noted the aspiration to make Northstowe a low carbon development that is able to accommodate the impacts of climate change. The CDQP also noted that its likely population and demographics would be beneficial to providing the level of services and facilities required to support the development and would help to promote walking and cycling. Furthermore, the CDQP commented on the opportunity to challenge levels of car parking and provide creative solutions to parking, ensuring that areas of the public realm would not be car dominated.

Applicant Stage 3 Consultation

66. During 2019 (April-October) a range of meetings were held with SCDC and County Council Officers on a range of topics to inform the submission and to identify supporting evidence. Several meetings were also held from September 2019 to March 2020 discuss the scope of the s106 contributions.
67. Further engagement also took place in September 2019 with Members as well as a further event in November 2019 with members of the public. 153 people attended the public drop-in sessions.
68. Over the course of the total consultation events 345 people have attended the various drop-in sessions whilst 857 comments have been received to the proposals.
69. It is also noted that the applicant has been a regular presence at the Northstowe Community Forum which is attended by Northstowe residents, several parish councils and other interested local residents. Updates have been regularly presented to the Forum.

Policy, guidance, and other material planning considerations

Planning policies

70. A full list of policies, Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) and other material planning policy and document can be found in **Appendix A**.

National Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF)
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
National Design Guide (NDG)
National Model Design Code (NMDC)

The Development Plan

71. For the purposes of the s38(6) of the 2004 Act, the Development Plan is the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018), Northstowe Area Action Plan (2007) (except where superseded by the Local Plan) and the County Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Allocations.
72. **South Cambridgeshire Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)**
Open Space in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2009
Trees & Development Sites SPD - Adopted 2009
Landscape in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2010
Biodiversity SPD - Adopted 2009
District Design Guide SPD - Adopted 2010
Affordable Housing SPD – Adopted 2010
Development Affecting Conservation Areas SPD – Adopted
Health Impact Assessment SPD – Adopted
Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD – Adopted 2016
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – Adopted January 2020
73. **Other Material Planning Policy and Documents**
Northstowe Development Framework Document - August 2012
Northstowe Development Framework Document Addendum – An exemplar in sustainable living - October 2012
DfE - Securing developer contributions for Education - November 2019
Healthy New Town Initiatives – Department of Health
Design and Construction Guidance (DCG) – Anglian Water - April 2020
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategy: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)

Equalities Act

74. The application has been assessed against the relevant sections of the Equalities Act 2010, and it is not considered that the application discriminates against people with protected characteristics specified in the Act. The protected characteristics are:-
- a) age
 - b) gender reassignment
 - c) being married or in a civil partnership
 - d) being pregnant or on maternity leave
 - e) disability
 - f) race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
 - g) religion or belief
 - h) sex
 - i) sexual orientation

Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amended (England Regulations 2020

75. From 1st September 2020 the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 (2020 No. 757) came into force
76. Three new use classes have been created by this change: Class E (Commercial, business and service), Class F.1 (Learning and non-residential institutions) and F.2 (Local community).
77. Class E creates a new commercial, business and service use class which subsumes retail (A1), financial and professional services (A2), restaurants and cafes (A3) and business (B1a/b/c) use classes. Uses such as gyms, nurseries/creches and health centres (previously in use classes D1 Non-residential institutions and D2 Assembly and leisure) and other uses which are suitable for a town centre area are also included in Class E. Since 1st September 2020 planning permission is not required for changes between these, what were until recently, different kinds of uses. This is because they are now grouped into the same use class and therefore will not constitute development.

78. For example, a retail shop can change to a restaurant, or an office building could change to a retail supermarket without needing planning permission for a change of use (providing there are no restrictive covenants, conditions, section 106 obligations restricting the existing use).
79. The regulations also create Classes F1 and F2 which include local community, non-residential and learning uses, which are considered important to local communities and which will be protected through the planning system rather than given the additional flexibility provided to Class E uses
- Class F1: 'Learning and non-residential institutions' such as schools, non-residential education and training centres, museums, public libraries, places of worship and law courts.
- Class F2: 'Local community' uses such as community halls, meeting places and recreational facilities such as swimming baths and sports facilities. This also includes small-scale shops (up to 280 square metres, located 1000 metres or more from another retail unit).
80. Uses which may have potential amenity impacts on neighbouring properties will become sui generis and any material change of use will require planning permission. This includes pubs/bars, takeaways, cinemas, concert, dance, and bingo halls.
81. Once a use has been implemented under the planning permission then it will benefit from the permitted development subject to these new use classes.

Public Consultation and Engagement

82. Paragraph 126 of the NPPF sets out the importance of effective engagement for achieving well-designed places.
83. Policy SC/4 of the Local Plan sets out the importance of stakeholder engagement in identifying community needs in large-scale major developments over 200 homes or more.
84. The Council has also adopted a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which seeks to promote and encourage applicants to carry out early engagement with the Council and local community before submitting a planning application.

85. The Applicant has submitted a supporting Stakeholder and Community Engagement Report which outlines how the community has been engaged in the development of the masterplan and design. The level of consultation that has been undertaken is summarised below.

During the Application process

86. In excess of 2,500 letters were sent out to local residents and approximately 20 site notices were displayed across Longstanton, Oakington and Northstowe. The Council's social media was also used to publicise the submission and was widely shared on Parish Council and Community social media pages.
87. Officers also emailed the two principal Parishes (Longstanton and Oakington) and the Application is also detailed on the Council's website. The Application has been advertised in local press. Interviews with SCDC's Portfolio Holder for Planning also took place on BBC Radio Cambridgeshire to further raise awareness of the Application.
88. Due to the lockdown arising from Coronavirus, additional time was given to local residents to respond to the initial planning consultation. A total of 56 days was given from the first publication to the end of the first consultation period (44 days from the receipt of the letters).
89. In addition, an online Northstowe Community Forum took place on 1st July 2020 where Officers and Members of the team from Homes England were available to answer questions. The forum was advertised widely in the local community with Longstanton and Oakington communities invited. The presentation focused on consultation responses received at the time and is online and available to view post the meeting.
90. Following the closure of the public consultation, a range of meetings were held between the Applicant, County and Council Officers seeking to address and consider detailed comments from consultees and residents. Officers and Homes England representatives have continued to be present at the virtual Community Forums following the closure of formal consultation to update viewers on the progress of the applications.
91. Further information was submitted on 27 January 2021 and public consultation was commenced through the Council's website and social media accounts with further consultation with consultees.
92. A final tranche of minor amendments to the parameter plans were submitted in July 2021 which included a covering letter outlining a response to a

number of consultees. Due to their specific nature, a focused consultation with Parishes and relevant technical officers was carried out. Wider consultation with the general public was not carried out as a result of this information.

Conclusion

93. It is considered that there has been extensive engagement with the community, stakeholders, and members. There has been the opportunity to comment and influence the design process and provide useful local knowledge which have been incorporated into the masterplan.

Consultation

94. Full detailed comments of those who have been consulted and of representations received are available on the Council's public access website. The following is a summary of the key issues raised.

95. **Cllrs Sarah Cheung-Johnson and Cllr Alex Malyon - Objection** on the following grounds:

- a) Insufficient green separation between Oakington and the Northstowe;
- b) Inappropriate housing to the South of the site, including excessive housing height;
- c) Excessive increase in traffic through the villages of Oakington and Westwick;
- d) The proposed design and location of the Southern Access Road East
- e) Inadequacies in the Construction and Environmental Management Plan (CEMP);

96. **Cottenham Parish Council - Objection** on the following grounds:

Flood Risk

97. For several years, the Parish Council has been emplacing shortcomings in the planning determination process related to surface water management arising from three sources:

- understatement of flood risk due to increased surface water run-off from the developments.

- inadequate pre-determination examination of developer proposals for sustainable drainage systems intended to protect neighbouring areas from surface water flooding.
- premature discharge of imposed conditions with inadequate scrutiny of design and arrangement for long-term enduring maintenance.

98. The specific issue with the design of Northstowe 3A, as pointed out by the Engineer at the Old West Internal Drainage Board, is the lack of any automatic interlock and agreement to discharge into the IDB's drainage system to prevent the development's excess surface water continuing to be shed into the Cottenham Lode - even when the latter is in a flood state. This weakness perpetuates a flaw the Parish Council reported in Northstowe 1 which is supposedly being corrected, albeit very slowly, by engagement with the IDB and others.

Traffic Overload

99. The four 5-year supply planning applications in south-west Cottenham led painfully to the realisation that parts of the road network in the vicinity would become seriously overloaded with extensive queuing at peak times. In turn that led to several iterations of an upgraded roundabout design.
100. **Girton Parish Council - Objects** to the proposed positioning of the Southern Access Road East (SARE) and believes that it should connect directly to the A1307 roundabout with Dry Drayton Road. Given the complicated route to the A14 East and the M11 South via the Bar Hill junction it requests that the SARE should not be built until a new link to the M11 from the A1307 roundabout on the Huntingdon Road near Cambridge is constructed.
101. **Longstanton Parish Council (representation received 18 January 2022) - Supports** the application subject to comments being taken into consideration and dealt with by planning conditions. The overarching focus on green infrastructure is welcomed.
102. Detailed comments provided relating to the following:

Site Hydrology Assessment

103. Notes that the groundwater management document dated August 2021 projects a 1-2m drop in groundwater levels following development, and that the baseline data used dates from a time after dewatering of the Northstowe development site had already taken place. Seeks a condition ensuring an independent impact assessment is conducted to understand how this would impact upstream groundwater-fed water features, not just inside the

development parcel but also in the adjacent villages of Longstanton and Oakington as well as in Northstowe Phases 1 and 2, and to understand how any potential impact can be suitably mitigated.

Southern Access Road East

104. Requests further consideration to where the SARE will join the Dry Drayton Road and whether joining instead at the roundabout with the A1307 could mitigate the impact and reduce the likelihood of vehicles coming from or through Northstowe using Oakington to approach Cambridge.

Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure

105. The transport assessment refers to a lower number of traditional private driveways planned; the Council would like to seek clarity on how this will impact residents' abilities to use EV charging infrastructure, and whether sufficient consideration has been given to installing public EV points. Seeks clarity on whether the electricity supply planned will be able to cope with the expected increase in EV usage when the ban on new conventional petrol and diesel vehicles comes into force in 2030.

Public Transport Provision

106. The transportation strategy is now out of date since the Combined Authority have cancelled the Cambridge Autonomous Metro project plans. We would like to see the assumptions made in the strategy reassessed and the strategy adapted accordingly, in advance of any development work taking place.

Adoption of SUDS

107. The Town Council notes that Anglian Water have stated that the application does currently not contain sufficient information to decide if the Sustainable Drainage features proposed are of an adoptable standard. Seeks a condition to ensure that Sustainable Drainage features are built to the specifications for adoption by Anglian Water, and that there is a maintenance strategy in place for the SuDS before they are built.

CEMP

108. Seeks submission in advance of any work taking place a robust CEMP document covering the areas detailed, with specific restrictions on development work times, noise and dust monitoring and mitigation, and strict

limitations on construction traffic routes with a total prohibition for construction vehicles on using the Southern Access Road East or running through the village of Oakington.

Delivery Phasing

109. Seeks robust conditions to ensure that roads and cycleways within the development are completed in a timely manner, linked with housing completion in the local area.
110. Seeks clarity on which phase of the development the local centre will be started and subsequently completed is also needed. Phasing of the development needs to be considered carefully in general, to minimise the impact on residents.

Accessible and Adaptable Homes

111. The applicant has chosen to only meet the minimum 5% housing stock requirement as set out in the Local Plan for accessible and adaptable homes for the development (section 3.2.6 in the Housing Strategy). The Town Council feels that this lacks ambition and should be reconsidered when applications come at Reserved Matters stage.

Design and Access Statement

112. Clarity is sought on whether the assumption of 20% homeworking is still valid, given the rapid changes in work patterns seen in the last couple of years. If the assumption is likely to be higher, the Town Council requests that consideration for more flexible workspace is to be incorporated into the plans.
113. Notes that it is not clear what the phasing is for the proposed employment land and local centre, and how this fits in with the delivery of homes in phase 3A; the Town Council wishes to see employment locations delivered early on.
114. **Oakington and Westwick Parish Council – Objection** for the following reasons:
 - a) Excessive increase in traffic through the villages of Oakington and Westwick, and then beyond to Girton/Cottenham.
 - b) The Proposed Location of SARE on Dry Drayton Road.

- c) The Proposed Design of the SARE exit onto Dry Drayton Road.
 - d) The lack of width of the green separation between Northstowe and Oakington and Westwick.
 - e) Inappropriate construction of overbearing housing units to the South East of the site, bordering Church View and Mill Road.
 - f) Inappropriate housing to the South West of the site, to the South of the perimeter road, bordering Lowbury Crescent and Longstanton Road.
 - g) Excessive housing height to the South of the proposed development.
 - h) Excessive Housing Density, specifically to the Southern Edge.
 - i) Failure to Provide Flood Attenuation as agreed in Phase 2.
 - j) That the site contains significant levels of contamination which is potentially dangerous to the health of residents of Northstowe/Oakington and Westwick.
 - k) Enforcement of Working Hours/Dust and Pollution/ Noise/Lighting and need for an enforceable Construction and Environmental Management Plan.
 - l) Requests for s106 contributions have also been received.
115. **Over Parish Council - Objection.** Over is already hugely affected by increases in traffic with the development that has already taken place in Northstowe and the type and size of the roads/junctions are not able to withstand the increased use due to the current build capacity without adding other homes, some of which are seven storey towers which will be clearly visible by the village of Over.
116. The documents identify four key junctions which will be “above capacity” by 2036 and Three other junctions will be under stress by 2036 (operating at >80% capacity). Remedial action is due to be carried out as part of Northstowe Phase 2. Parking is also a highlighted consideration for Northstowe 3B but this will also impact on 3A.
117. Over Parish Council would also like to express deep concern about possible under-provision of parking spaces in Northstowe Phase 3B in an attempt to meet the target development density which will also impact on Phase 3A.

118. **Swavesey Parish Council - Objection** on the following grounds:
119. Although not all of the surface water from this development will flow into Swavesey Drain, there is still a lack of information and detail on how the infrastructure for the drainage from the site will work and be maintained.
120. Mare Fen works to the drain (within Swavesey Parish which will take the outflow of treated foul water from Uttons Drove STW, which serves the whole of Northstowe) are still not complete to allow capacity for drainage from the additional houses.
121. No further development should be permitted until the conditioned work for the already permitted development has been completed.
122. Swavesey Parish Council also supports the Swavesey Internal Drainage Board (IDB) and their concerns with regard to the capacity of Uttons Drove WRC.
123. **Willingham Parish Council** - Makes no recommendation. Reiterates the need for a bypass around Willingham due to the volume of traffic coming onto the B1050 both during construction and thereafter.
124. **South Cambridgeshire District Council - Air Quality.** No objection. In agreement with the methodology of the Air Quality Assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement as it was previously agreed between SCDC and Arcadis Consultants and accepts the findings of the assessment.
125. The submitted Low Emission Strategy and the Framework Travel Plan are acceptable as the proposed measures are in line with the requirements of Local Plan 2018. Details and the implementation plan for each of the proposed sustainable transport measures can be covered in more detail at the detailed design stage and Reserved Matters applications.
126. **Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service – Conservation.** No comment.
127. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Contaminated Land.** No objection.
128. The site has a potentially contaminative historical usage comprising former military land and barracks, an airfield, plus mixed uses with surrounding land,

and is being developed into a sensitive end use (residential). Some levels of investigation have been carried out to date, from WSP in 2007 to Arcadis in 2020. These investigations are considered relatively preliminary and more detailed investigation has been proposed and agree with these proposed next stages of investigation. Recommends conditions.

129. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Ecology.** No objection subject to the recommendation of planning conditions.
130. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Environmental Health -** No objection. There are a number of issues that require clarification through appropriate conditions.
131. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Development Officer, Health Specialist – Support.** As per the Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Health Impact Assessment (HIA SPD) the outline application has been reviewed using the HIA Review Package checklist contained in Appendix 3. The outcome is that the Health Impact Assessment as submitted has been assessed as grade A which meets the required standard of the HIA SPD policy (only HIA's graded A or B are acceptable).
132. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing Growth and Strategy –** No objection.
133. **Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service Landscape -** No objection. Issues associated with previous comments have been addressed suitably at this stage and can be further considered during the Design Coding and REM
134. **Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service Planning Policy -** No objection. It is considered that the proposed quantum of employment land is broadly acceptable, subject to increased provision of B class uses to support home working, the provision of appropriate facilities and infrastructure for home working and recognition in the transport planning of the development of the potential increase in commuting to employment sites elsewhere in the area e.g. along the busway.
135. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Sustainable Drainage Officer -** No objection. The application is supported by a Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy and a Flood Risk Assessment Addendum. The above documents demonstrate that surface water from the proposed development can be managed through the use of various SuDS features (swales, permeable paving, rain gardens and ponds/basins). It is proposed to limit the maximum rate of discharge from individual parcels to 12 litres per second per hectare (l/s/ha) into the strategic system. From there it will be attenuated and

discharged from the site at a maximum rate of 3 l/s/ha. Attenuation will be provided on a catchment basis.

136. Water quality has been adequately addressed when assessed against the Simple Index Approach outlined in the CIRIA SuDS Manual. It is understood that groundwater levels differ across the site but generally they are between 0.92 and 5.93 m below ground level.
137. The development has the potential to affect groundwater levels, hence the applicant proposes ongoing ground water monitoring around the site, and the opportunity for incorporating SuDS that allow groundwater recharge will be considered where feasible and appropriate.
138. **Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service Sustainability Officer - No objection.**
139. The revised Energy Strategy for Phase 3A sets out a clear pathway to net zero carbon, namely:
 - a) Fabric first
 - b) A stepped move away from fossil fuelled heating
 - c) Low carbon heating; and
 - d) Incorporation of renewable energy.
140. The strategy commits to the phasing out of fossil fuels for heating by 2023, and notes that the most appropriate technologies for the scheme are likely to be air source heat pumps for residential, with ground source heat pumps possible for non-residential buildings, and photovoltaic panels.
141. Precise technologies will be determined as part of the detailed design that will support reserved matters proposals. Initial carbon calculations have been provided, which suggest that carbon savings of around 40% are possible using this approach. It should be noted that these calculations have been carried out using the existing 2013 Part L methodology, which will have been updated by the time the first reserved matters application has been submitted as we move towards the introduction of the Future Homes Standard.
142. Conditions are recommended to secure the submission of detailed Energy Strategies as part of future reserved matters applications, and for the baseline carbon reduction target of a 19% improvement on Part L 2013 to be updated and uplifted in line with future changes to either Part L of the Building Regulations or on adoption of higher standards as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

143. **South Cambridgeshire District Council Tree Officer** - No objection. Recommends conditions.
144. **Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service Urban Design** - No objection. Support the scheme subject to Design Code conditions. Discussions with the applicant to discuss concerns as part of a constructive design dialogue have resulted in these issues being addressed.
145. **Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeology** - No objection - would anticipate that the programme of archaeological mitigation can be secured through the inclusion of conditions of planning permission.
146. **Cambridgeshire County Council Lead Local Flood Authority** - No objection subject to drainage conditions securing SuDs.
147. **Cambridgeshire County Council Minerals and Waste** - No objection.
148. **Cambridgeshire County Council Transport Assessment Team** - No objection subject to a mitigation package agreed with the applicant.
149. Sufficient detail has been presented to make a sound assessment. Northstowe benefits from the improved A14 and the Cambridge Guided Busway and is well placed to take advantage of the Cambridge to St Ives Greenway and future upgrades to the City's bus network.
150. The Transport Assessment (TA) has been the subject of extensive engagement since May 2018. Whilst most details have been agreed with the applicant, the details of the SARE and the mitigation at each junction are subject to safety audit and agreement. Work on these aspects is expected to be resolved and continues as part of the continued engagement with the applicant and their technical team.
151. The proposals have a critical dependency on –
- a) the new town's vehicle trip generation and distribution of these trips,
 - b) the capacity of the Bar Hill interchange and when the SARE is required to be constructed, and
 - c) the impact of traffic on surrounding villages. These matters have been subject to investigation with the applicant.
152. CCC provided technical comments on the TA in August 2020, to which the applicant has provided additional information and clarifications, particularly relating to trip rates, distribution, and mitigation. A revised TA has been submitted by the applicant and has been reviewed.

153. The s106 obligations have been agreed with the applicant.
154. **Anglian Water** - No objection subject to a condition relating to provision of foul water drainage details.
155. **Cadent Gas Pipelines** - No objection
156. **Cambridgeshire Constabulary** - No objection – The issue of security and crime prevention has been considered throughout the Design and Access Statement and consideration is being given to the issue which should inform the Reserved Matters.
157. **Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)** - No objection - the CCG will work with the planning authority to prepare the necessary information to safeguard a financial contribution to deliver a fully functional and financially viable Healthy Centre, within the Civic Hub, for the new residents of Northstowe.
158. **Environment Agency** - No objection subject to conditions. Following discussions with Anglian Water (AWS), confirmation has been received that the development can be accommodated by Uttons Drove.
159. In respect of water supply, the EA can confirm that Northstowe is within Cambridge Water Company's (CWC) supply area for drinking water, but in AWS' supply area for sewerage. CWC would therefore supply potable water for the development. New household developments can now however be supplied by an inset company, which could be AWS, or any number of 3rd party providers. Typically, the water would still come from CWC, but the inset company would buy the supply from CWC and sell it onto the customers.
160. **Fire Service** - No objection subject to a condition relating to the provision of fire hydrants.
161. **Highways England** - No objection subject to conditions/s106s relating to 1) enhancement of Bar Hill Junction and 2) the implementation of the Southern Access Road East prior to development of 3,001 dwellings, dependent upon the monitor and manage approach.
162. **Historic England** - On the basis of the information available to date, we do not wish to offer any comments. We suggest that you seek the views of your specialist conservation and archaeological advisers, as relevant.
163. **Natural England** - No objection - the proposed development will not have significant adverse impacts on statutorily protected nature conservation sites or landscapes.

164. **Old West Internal Drainage Board** - The Board understands that the surface water drains directly into Cottenham Lode. It is vital that the development does not increase the level of water in the Lode as this would affect the gravity discharge into Reynolds Drain. It is also important that there is no discharge when the Lode is in flood.
165. **Public Health England** - No comment as there are no specific chemical & environmental hazard concerns which have the potential to impact on the health of local communities.
166. **Sport England** - Support subject to the securing of a financial contribution towards off-site sports facilities to meet existing and future demand.
167. **Woodland Trust - Objects** on the basis of loss of veteran trees. The Arboricultural Impact Assessment submitted with this application identifies trees T160, G161 and T746 as either definitively veteran or possessing veteran characteristics. Based on the information provided within the AIA tree schedule and separate tree constraint plan documents, the Trust is concerned that these irreplaceable trees are all indicated for removal.
168. **Cam Cycle** - No objection. On grounds of highway safety, and under policies TI/2 and HQ/1, we expect the applicants to provide Scheme Objective statements, Risk Assessment Method Statements, Equality Impact Assessments, and Road Safety Audit reports for each of the schemes shown in Appendices I and K.
169. **Cambridge Past Present and Future** - Comments - notes that these applications are largely in line with the Local Plan and subsequent expectations, but that close attention must be made to making more specific the general commitments to the provision of 40% Affordable Housing; sustainability and energy levels; satisfactory extent and quality of the tree/green area between Phase 3A and Oakington; and sufficient S106 payments to Cambridge Guided Busway (CGB) for the enhancement of local bus provision; and the installation of the two new CGB stations.
170. **Friends of Northstowe (Nature)** - Comments – all the documents clearly refer to the military lake and its protection.
- The lake is regarded as part of the Cultural Heritage of the site
 - Wildlife won't survive in areas which are used for recreation, dog walking etc. Trumpington Meadows is an example of this.
 - We care about the wider nature issues, the lake principally but also sustainability in terms of trees, woodland yes trees and the creatures whose habitat these are.

171. **Longstanton District Heritage Society (LDHS)** - Comments - Overall, this planning application has put heritage and environment at the centre of the plan and that is commendable, but LDHS wishes to see the planning permission push the development further. This is to ensure that Northstowe is truly an exemplar 21st Century development that is going to be fit for purpose long into the future; a place that gives equal priority to heritage, people, and the environment.
172. **National Trust** - Seek contributions towards Wicken Fen as a result of potential increase in visitors from Northstowe.
173. **RSPB** - Seek contributions towards the provision of visitor facilities as a result of potential increase visitors from Northstowe.
174. **The Friends of St. Michael's Church** - Seek contributions towards enhancement and provision of community facilities at St Michaels Church, Longstanton.

Representations from members of the public

175. A total of 88 letters of objection from local residents were received. Some residents have written in more than once during the course of the application.
176. In summary their comments relate to the following issues:
- a) Impact on Oakington
 - b) Green Separation and lack of space – previous “promises” of 200m
 - c) Impact on Nature and Wildlife and does the proposal meet biodiversity net gain
 - d) Impact on Military Lake and loss of wildlife
 - e) Flooding and Mitigation
 - f) Position of the Southern Access Road East and impact on residents
 - g) Southern Access Road should follow design under S/7008/07/F
 - h) Increase in traffic and speed
 - i) Construction traffic should not be allowed through villages
 - j) Impact of reinstating public rights of way
 - k) Noise and Disturbance from construction
 - l) No detail with regard to the Tomato Farm
 - m) Impact on the Oakington Brook and Cottenham Lode
 - n) Objection to the reinstatement of footpaths between Oakington and the Airfield
 - o) Lack of facilities including doctors and impact of the development on existing amenities
 - p) Concern with regard to the lack of biodiversity net gain

- q) Management of green space/buffer should be with Oakington
 - r) Does not seem to meet net zero carbon – should be more ambitious and detailed.
 - s) Designs should take account of Covid and the need for gardens and greenspace
 - t) Award Drain 171 needs more regular maintenance
 - u) Construction length and duration
 - v) Inadequate information has been submitted under the EIA regs in relation to soil and water; the impacts on soil, water, biodiversity, and landscape; and inadequate consideration of the cumulative effects with other existing or approved projects
177. Four letters were received in support of the application. These comments refer to facilities for shops and the green areas being provided, lit cycles routes for use and management of speed limits whilst welcoming the provision of 40% affordable housing and wanting to see tree planting.
178. Six general comments were received, relating to the following: hoping that the trees can be retained, that improvements are needed to cycleways and walking routes, should include nest bricks in the provision of biodiversity. It is also noted that the Pathfinder Church in Northstowe has written in support of the provision of faith space and a garden of remembrance.

Planning assessment

Section 1 – The principle of development

179. Paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) addresses the issue of the presumption in favour of sustainable development in decision-making. The SCDC Local Plan 2018 constitutes an up-to-date local plan with respect to the requirements set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF.
180. Policy S/6 ‘The Development Strategy to 2031’ states that major site allocations from the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010, together with the Area Action Plan for Northstowe (except as amended by SS/5) are carried forward as part of the development plan to 2031 or until such time as the developments are complete.
181. The Area Action Plan for Northstowe (NAAP) identifies the site for a sustainable new town with a target size of 10,000 dwellings and associated

development, as well as the off-site infrastructure needed to deliver and serve the town. It establishes an overall vision for the new town including its relationship with surrounding villages and its countryside setting. It also sets out the policies and proposals to guide all the phases of development.

182. NAAP Policy NS/1 'The Vision for Northstowe' sets out that Northstowe will be a sustainable and vibrant new community that is inclusive and diverse with its own distinctive local identity, which is founded on best practice urban design principles, drawing on the traditions of fen-edge market towns, which encourages the high-quality traditions and innovation that are characteristic of the Cambridge Sub-Region.
183. NAAP Policy NS/2 'Development Principles' sets out to deliver 10,000 homes and other uses in a distinctive town character with well-designed and landscaped urban and residential areas to create neighbourhoods with their own character and legibility. NAAP Policy NS/3 'The Site for Northstowe' defines the boundaries of the site.
184. The site is an established part of the Development Plan and the Council's Growth Strategy and has been for a number of years. It is noted that third party comments have been received relating to the principle of development and seeking the re-consideration of the allocation and its return to previous masterplans (which were based on lower numbers of housing to be delivered on Northstowe). The current proposal is however consistent with the adopted Local Plan and the current Northstowe Area Action Plan.

Conclusion

185. The application proposals are in accordance with the Local Plan policies set out above, and as such the principle of development is considered to be acceptable.

Section 2. Vision, land use and parameters

2 (a) Introduction

186. The application includes 3 parameter plans. These are based upon the following topics -
 - a) Movement and Access
 - b) Open Space and Land Use
 - c) Building Heights

187. The purpose of the parameter plans submitted with the application are to detail the key elements of the development proposals and to show how these respond to the environmental constraints of the site and the assessment of the site set out in the Environmental Statement.

2 (b) Vision

188. Local Plan Policy NH/1 “Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton” states that areas of countryside within the conservation area at Longstanton will form part of the green separation between Longstanton and Northstowe.
189. NAAP Policy NS/4 ‘Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington’ sets out the principles for the Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington which are outlined as having a high degree of public access and also containing land uses primarily open in character.
190. NAAP Policies NS/12 ‘Landscape Principles’, NS/13 ‘Landscape Treatment of the Edges of Northstowe’ and NS/25 ‘Strategic Landscaping’ provide further guidance on how Phase 3 should relate to its wider context.
191. Objective C2/a of the NAAP is to create an appropriate setting for the new town, minimising any adverse visual or landscape impacts on the surrounding area including the setting and character of the surrounding settlements, in particular the closest villages of Longstanton, Oakington and Westwick and their Conservation Areas as well as more distant neighbours at Rampton, Willingham, Over and Bar Hill.
192. The applicant has submitted a Design and Access Statement (DAS) in support of the application proposals. The DAS sets out an Illustrative Masterplan and Landscape Strategy. It establishes a framework of key design principles and is intended for formal endorsement as part of the outline consent.
193. The key defining principles of the design for Phase 3A are as follows:
- a) Reflecting the site’s history by using the alignment of the main airfield runway and historical routes such as Mill Road to structure the masterplan.

- b) Marking the site with key 'gateways' and open spaces, creating a strong sense of transition and arrival into the town and towards the Town Centre in Phase 2.
- c) Creating confident development edges that achieve a clear distinction between countryside and town.
- d) Retaining appropriate landscaped green space between the new development and existing settlement edge of Oakington.
- e) Retaining the Ridge and Furrow landscape within Longstanton Conservation Area.
- f) Facilitating locally distinctive buildings and landscape with a sense of place and character that is recognisable from the local context.
- g) Establishing a network of 'green' and 'blue' routes and spaces which draws the wider landscape through the development, safeguards existing tree belts, creates formal and informal spaces for recreation, encourages bio-diversity and enables sustainable drainage.
- h) Introducing a Local Centre with a Neighbourhood Park, shops, community facilities and employment in the most accessible and visible location, complementing the Town Centre in Phase 2.
- i) Creating distinct character areas and variation in building forms, heights and densities across this large site.
- j) Incorporating significant existing views and vistas and creating new ones.
- k) Arranging housing to create strong frontages and positive overlooking of streets and open spaces.
- l) Creating a highly permeable movement network which integrates Phase 3A with the rest of the town and surrounding area, and promotes active and sustainable travel choices (walking, cycling, public transport).
- m) Promoting innovation and flexibility in car parking provision to accommodate future changes in travel patterns and car ownership.
- n) Establishing a robust but flexible framework to enable the development to mitigate and adapt to climate change through the location, form, orientation and design of buildings and spaces.

Relationship to Longstanton

194. The relationship with Longstanton reflects the principles established through the Phase 1 and 2 outline planning permissions and the requirements of NAAP Policies NS/4 and NS/13, in particular, which seeks to ensure that historic landscapes are protected and that uses are open land uses that protect privacy and amenity with views of St Michaels Church maintained.
195. Continuing the principles that were established in Phase 2, the Longstanton Ridge and Furrow fields which lie at the northwestern edge of Phase 3A will be protected. This will enhance the views of St Michaels Church from the site. Adjacent to this will be an area of sports pitches, which will be adjacent to the site of western primary school. Alongside Longstanton Road the existing tree belt will maintained and enhanced.
196. On the basis of this evaluation, it is considered that the relationship of the development with the Longstanton Conservation Area and St Michaels Church are considered to be acceptable, and in accordance with Policies NS/4 and NS/13 of the NAAP in particular.

Relationship to Oakington

197. The relationship with Oakington is based on green separation defined by tree groups to shield views but also through a green corridor which will aid the sense of openness.
198. The use of active open space is outlined as supporting and retaining the separate identity of Oakington whilst ensuring that routes and access is created to facilities and services in the new town.
199. Aspirations for greater separation appear to have arisen as a result of previous versions of the masterplan where a smaller amount of development was allocated to Northstowe in the early/mid 2000s. These versions showed the majority of development located inside the current airfield road further away from Oakington.
200. The Cambridgeshire Design Quality Panel discussed this issue in their considerations in May 2019 and July 2020, highlighting that the green edges, in retaining the identity of the villages, should be seen as a positive and usable feature that links the villages to Northstowe rather than as a barrier or separation.
201. Further work was submitted as part of the January 2021 update which included additional information to describe Phase 3A's relationship with

Oakington. The size of the buffer at the closest point to Oakington has been increased by a further 15m. The separation at its closest point would be approximately 45m from the shared boundary (further to the actual property) but in a majority of areas this would be in excess of 60m.

202. Third party comments which raise concern that the green separation could be land banked for future housing development are addressed as part of the submitted parameter plans, which identify this area as open space.
203. A third-party representation has also been received which notes that a property on Station Road is not identified on the base mapping, and as such due consideration has not been given to the impact of the proposals on this house. This house is a new building that was not built at the time of the base mapping being produced to inform the planning application. Officers are satisfied that due consideration has however been given to this house as well as other houses along Station Road.
204. The use of tree belts and the retention of significant areas of open space will aid mitigation and ensure any potential impact will be minimised. Furthermore, lower heights and lower density development will take place along the southern boundary with Oakington which will further reduce the impact of the development.
205. Taking account of the relationship between Northstowe and Longstanton that has already been approved, the proposals would deliver a similar relationship to Oakington.
206. The third-party concerns relating to the relationship with Oakington have been given full and careful consideration. Overall, the relationship is considered to be acceptable, in accordance with Policies NS/4 and NS/13 of the NAAP in particular.

Relationship to Phase 2

207. In addition to the relationship to the neighbouring villages, the relationship of Phase 3A with Phase 2 has also been considered to ensure that the proposals develop as part of a town and not as an individual phase. In this respect some of the already approved Phase 2 infrastructure runs through Phase 3A and includes the primary route to the Southern Access Road West and a connecting link for the busway to the Guided Busway.
208. The parameter plans identify connections to Phase 2 and include areas of higher density closer to the town centre. The influence of the town centre and corridors of commercial activity arising out of the town centre is also reflected

in the masterplan, in terms of the mixed-use employment areas. The location of the local centre will ensure there is a positive and subservient relationship between these two centres. There is also a positive relationship with open space, and the proposed runway lake builds closely on the use of the fringes as green space.

Conclusion

209. In conclusion, the proposals have accounted for and mitigated the impact of the development with the neighbouring villages of Oakington, Longstanton and with Phase 2 in the formation of the masterplan. The proposed masterplan has been prepared through detailed public consultation, including with local residents and the Design Quality Panel, and the balance between development, open space, maintaining the relationship and identity of Oakington and Longstanton from Northstowe has been given careful and appropriate consideration. The proposals are considered to be in accordance with the Local Plan, and NAAP Policies NS/4 and NS/13 in particular.

2 (c) Movement

210. NAAP Objective D6 requires the development to, amongst other things, provide a highly accessible network of safe streets and safe and convenient cycleways, and to link Northstowe to the main road network whilst minimising the impact of traffic generation on surrounding communities.
211. The submitted movement and access parameter plan builds on the already approved routes through this Phase that were approved as part of the Phase 2 submission, including the Southern Access Road West.
212. This application seeks to enhance the already established links to the town centre. The proposal includes a range of non-vehicular links to Longstanton and Oakington and the re-instatement of Mill Road and Longstanton Road as green routes. There are also public transport links to the Guided Busway and for local Oakington Services.
213. The submitted movement and access plan shows the primary routes (which could be used by all modes of transport) around the Phase with zones to these locations to allow for creation of appropriate development zones and minor flexibility in the precise location.
214. There are two secondary routes shown around the proposed Local Centre and to the north which would aid in the creation of a road loop. The details

and routes of tertiary roads and other roads within development parcels are not provided at this stage, as they would be detailed through Design Codes and future detailed submissions.

215. The proposals also show a zone within which the Southern Access Road East would be located. This would be a smaller road in comparison to the Southern Access Road West and would connect the site to Dry Drayton Road. The access would be broadly located in the vicinity the Oakington Business Park.
216. There will be no road connection between Northstowe and Oakington. The annotation 'main connection point' shown on the movement parameter plan will be primarily for pedestrian and cycling access but could also be used for emergency access and potentially a bus link.

Conclusion

217. The access plans, movement parameter plan and the proposed associated design principles relating to movement are considered to be acceptable and in accordance with NAAP Objective D6.

2 (d) Land uses

218. The submitted parameter plan shows the location of proposed key areas of public realm and open space and shows how these key features have influenced the layout of the proposed masterplan.
219. The plan shows the retention of existing tree belts, the proposed military lake, and playing fields. The relationship with and the location of the green space adjacent to Oakington and Longstanton, including the Longstanton Conservation Area, are also shown on the land use parameter plan.
220. The former runway forms a key route. The location of the previous runway will be re-designed as a lake, capable of being used as an outdoor swimming facility. The former runway also runs through the proposed local centre with an element of public realm at the heart of the centre. A neighbourhood park is proposed between the local centre and runway lake.
221. There are four key "green" routes shown on the parameter plan. Mill Road, with a minimum width of 12m (although may be reduced to 8m in width around the primary school where the route crosses primary roads) would reinstate the former Mill Road connecting Oakington and Longstanton as a

public footpath/cycleway or bridleway route with the Local Centre at the centre of the route.

222. A further greenway is proposed running from the Longstanton Conservation Area to the south of the runway lake to the eastern playing fields. The route would run to the north of the proposed position of the primary schools and include areas of mixed-use commercial areas. The route would be between 8-12m in width. This greenway would link northern areas with Longstanton to the Military Lake and provide a gateway for recreational users. This route would be between 8-20m in width.
223. Northern Greenway would connect Phases 2 and 3A together and the east/west routes and facilities in Phase 2 (such as the water park, sports hub, and education campus). The space is identified as being between 10-15m wide.

On Site Infrastructure

224. Local Plan Policy TI/8 requires new development to make suitable arrangements for the improvement or provision of infrastructure necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms.
225. The infrastructure that will be provided as part of Phase 3A includes:
- Roads and public transport infrastructure
 - Sports pitches
 - Formal and Informal Play
 - Runway lake
 - Faith and Community Land/Buildings
 - Allotments and Community orchards
 - Community buildings
 - Schools
226. It has been suggested that more green space could be created between Northstowe and Oakington by moving the eastern sports hub to this location. The location of the eastern sports hub has been chosen however so that it is reasonably central and avoids floodlighting close to Oakington.

Conclusion

227. It is considered that the land use proposals as described in the parameter plans and reinforced with additional information in the submitted Design and Access Statement, Design Principles and Landscape Strategy are acceptable, and are in accordance with NAAP Objectives.

2(e) Scale and Density

Scale

228. The submitted building heights parameter plan shows that a majority of Phase 3A will be up to three storeys in height for the residential areas. This does not mean that all the development within these areas will all be three storeys high, and a design-led approach will be needed to ensure that variety in roof height up to this height will be delivered.
229. An area of two storey development is shown to the edge closest to Oakington. Along the former runway and at proposed intersections buildings are shown as four storeys in height with the local centre being potentially five storeys in height.
230. Third party representations raise concern regarding the proposals for 3 storey buildings overlooking Church View and Mil Road in Oakington. The parameter plans identify that those buildings of up to 3 storeys will be located approximately 150 metres away from these properties. Where the proposed development sits closest to Church View and Mill Road (approximately 90 metres away) the heights are limited to 2 storeys.
231. To frame the Military Lake and the large area of open space around the Lake the proposals also seek to provide some feature buildings of about seven storeys in height.

Density

232. The objective of Policy H/8 is to ensure that new settlements have higher densities compared to rural villages and should aim for 40 dwellings per hectare (dph). This is to make the most efficient use of land in sustainable

locations. H/8 goes on to state that local character, the scale of development, and other circumstances can justify development at lower and higher densities than 40 dph (net).

233. The proposed development follows this principle, and the site will be developed at an average density of 45 dph. The submitted amended parameter plan shows where the different density ranges will be located.

Conclusion

234. The proposed approach to density is considered to be consistent with the strategic aim for Northstowe to deliver an attractive and distinctive new town with a variety of housing options. It is considered that the proposed development has been developed at an appropriate density to maximise the development potential of the site, in accordance with Policy H/8.

2(f) Phasing

235. Should outline planning permission be granted and based on how the previous phases have been developed, it is estimated that it will take 2-3 years to complete the next stage in the process. This will be to agree measures such as the design code, the formal phasing strategy, and other strategies and matters such as strategic engineering and landscaping.
236. It is expected that the first areas for housing will be located in the northeast of the site adjacent to Phase 2 and close to facilities in the proposed town centre. The runway lake will be an early piece of strategic infrastructure.
237. A detailed site-wide phasing plan will be secured as a condition of the outline consent, to ensure that the development and associated infrastructure is completed in a timely manner. It is an expectation that the details of the phasing plan will provide clarity on the delivery of the local centre, as raised by third party representations (**Condition 9 – Phasing**).
238. The earliest date for house occupations and completions are estimated to be approximately four years from the date of permission meaning that there is a limited impact of the development in terms of the Council's current housing land supply. Targeted completion of the proposals is estimated to be around 2040 with the delivery of approximately 400 homes per annum across Northstowe.
239. The Southern Access Road East is only needed towards the end of the development cycle, and therefore detailed work is only likely to commence

with the occupation of approximately 3,000 houses. Other transport mitigation will be delivered in accordance with County Council and Highways England timescales.

240. It is estimated that the two primary schools will be delivered by the occupation of approximately 1,000 and 2,500 homes within phase 3. The Local Centre will be targeted for delivery to start in 2030 which is the approximate timescale for the completion of the town centre in Phase 2 and therefore allows a consistent supply of commercial development land.
241. The last housing area to be delivered will be around the western edge (closest to Longstanton) with this development also closely related to the completion of Phase 2.

Conclusion

242. In conclusion, there is a reasonable expectation that the development will be appropriately delivered over the suggested overall timescale. A phasing strategy will be required by condition **(Condition 9 – Phasing)** and this may require amendment and updating from time to time as development progresses. On this basis, the development is considered acceptable with regard to density.

Section 3. Access and Transport

3 (a) Introduction

243. Paragraph 104 of the NPPF sets out the transport issues which should be addressed within Development Plans and decisions.
244. Paragraph 105 of the NPPF states that significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.
245. Cambridgeshire's Third Local Transport Plan, also referred to as LTP3, covers the period 2011-2031. The three main parts of the Plan consist of Policies and Strategy, the Long-Term Transport Strategy, and the Transport Delivery Plan.
246. The Policy and Strategy document sets out the overarching policy context for transport in Cambridgeshire, informed by a number of local and national strategies, policies and plans. The Policies and Strategy document assists in

informing the LTP Transport Delivery Plan, which sets out overall programme for transport.

247. In May 2017, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CA) was formed as part of the devolution deal agreed with Central Government. The CA now has the strategic transport powers and is the Local Transport Authority for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The mayor sets the overall transport strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, called the Local Transport Plan (LTP).
248. The CA published the LTP in January 2020 following extensive consultation with partners. The document covers the ways in which the CA's strategies and delivery ambitions around transport fit in with the wider vision of the region's present and future. The vision for the LP is to deliver a world class transport network for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough that supports sustainable growth and opportunity for all. The document describes how transport interventions can be used to address current and future challenges and the opportunity for Cambridgeshire by setting out policies and strategies needed to secure growth and ensure that planned large-scale development can take place in the county in a sustainable way.
249. Policy HQ/1 'Design Principles' requires that development proposals must achieve a permeable development with ease of movement and access for all users and abilities, with user friendly and conveniently accessible streets and other routes both within the development and linking with its surroundings and existing and proposed facilities and services, focusing on delivering attractive and safe opportunities for walking, cycling, public transport and, where appropriate, horse riding.
250. Policy TI/2 'Planning for Sustainable Travel' states that development must be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and promote sustainable travel appropriate to its location.
251. NAAP Policy NS/10 'Road Infrastructure' requires that adequate highway capacity will be required to serve all stages of the development.
252. The submitted ES provides an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on Traffic and Transport, in the context of national planning policy and guidance, local planning policy, legislation and consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees. The assessment has considered the following types of impacts within the study area:
 - a) Pedestrian severance;
 - b) Pedestrian delay;
 - c) Pedestrian amenity;

- d) Fear and Intimidation;
 - e) Congestion and driver delay;
 - f) Accidents and safety; and
 - g) Hazardous Loads.
253. The assessment has identified that there will be an increase in HGV traffic visiting the Site during the construction period. HGV movements will be principally associated with the delivery of plant and materials, and the removal of construction waste. In addition, construction personnel and visitors to the Site will also generate car and van movements as they arrive and depart.
254. Vehicle trip generation for the residential and non-residential parts of the proposed development has been derived from a combination of traffic surveys, traffic models and the Trip Rate Information Computer System (TRICS).
255. The trip rates have been discussed with Cambridgeshire County Council along with the levels of trip internalisations. Evidence shows that as a settlement grows in terms of population supported by local employment and non-residential key facilities, the opportunity for containment of trips within the development is likely to significantly increase. For the purposes of the assessment, reduced external vehicle trip rates on the wider transport network have been applied.
256. The modelling has shown that there will be a reduction in peak hour traffic flows on some of the roads modelled because of the introduction of the rail park and ride facility onsite.
257. The applicant has proposed a range of mitigation measures, including ways to encourage sustainable travel, a network of pedestrian and cycle routes which will be linked to greenspaces and recreational routes, traffic calming measures and appropriate crossing facilities and new onsite park and ride facilities.
258. In addition, a Travel Plan will be implemented to encourage greater travel to and from the site by non-car modes and will form an integral part of the proposed development. During construction, a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) will be put in place to mitigate construction traffic effects.
259. Following the implementation of mitigation measures, the pedestrian, cycle, and public transport networks will be largely unaffected by construction activities at the site.

260. Once the proposed development has been built out there will be moderate to major beneficial effects for users of rail/bus services along with pedestrians and cyclists travelling within, to and from the site. Car drivers using the local road network will experience minor to moderate effects associated with an increase in driver delay and risk of accidents associated with more vehicles using the network.

3 (b) Site access

261. Whilst site access is a reserved matter, the Movement and Access Parameter plan presents the proposals relating to movement and access for the site, indicating the primary and secondary streets, the key walking and cycling routes as well as main connection points to the surrounding areas.
262. Access to Phase 3a from the strategic road network will be via the A14 Bar Hill junction, the B1050, and the Southern Access Road West dual carriageway to the southern end of Phase 3a. There will also be access to and from Station Road, Longstanton via the primary roads in Phases 1 and 2. A junction on the south side of the proposed Development will provide the option of entering Phase 3A on central or easterly primary streets as well as a tertiary route on the west side around the military lake.

3 (c) Transport Assessment

Introduction

263. The applicant has submitted a Transport Assessment (TA) with the application. The purpose of the TA is to assess the impact of the proposed development on the surrounding area and to assess the appropriate amount of mitigation that may be required to make the application acceptable in transport terms. It has been reviewed and confirmed as acceptable by Cambridgeshire County Council Transport Assessment Officer.
264. The TA sets out the following –
- a) Baseline conditions for walking and cycling
 - b) Baseline conditions for highway conditions
 - c) Future baseline ‘without development’
 - d) Proposed development
 - e) Trip generation
 - f) Vehicle trip distribution

- g) Assessment of sustainable travel modes
- h) Assessment of traffic impact
- i) Traffic impact mitigation
- j) Cumulative assessment
- k) Sensitivity test
- l) A14 assessment
- m) Summary

265. The TA was updated in January 2021. Further clarification was provided in July 2021 (but did not amend the Environmental Statement). This further work has been centred around sensitivity testing and understanding potential implications to higher levels of traffic than those anticipated. A number of other points of clarification around ensuring that the mitigation proposed is directly related to the development has also been discussed and agreed.
266. The transport modelling has demonstrated that the forecast transport effects of the development can, subject to mitigation achieved by way of planning conditions and the S106, be satisfactorily accommodated on the surrounding road network in line with the policy objectives of the development plan and national planning policy objectives.
267. Chapter 10 of the TA has identified the impact of traffic on the highway network and junctions. A comparison was provided of the performance of junctions 'With' and 'Without' development. This chapter discusses the mitigation proposed to address the impacts, as well as anticipated triggers for mitigation and how this can be monitored.
268. The concluding section provides a schedule of proposed mitigation and anticipated triggers.

A14

269. The upgrades to the A14 have now been completed in relation to Northstowe and the Swavesey, Bar Hill and Dry Drayton area. The third-party representations from Oakington and Girton Parishes and local residents are noted, which express concern about the potential for Northstowe to generate traffic to Cambridge through the villages and express the desire to reinstate the 2005-2007 scenario of a junction being provided at Dry Drayton Road to eliminate this possibility. The Highways England A14 scheme was however designed to remove this junction from the A14. Concern has been raised that the traffic modelling in the TA uses outdated plans for the A14 junction with Bar Hill, but the application has based their TA on plans provided by the Highways Agency.

270. Mitigation in the form of the partial signalisation of the Bar Hill junction with the A14 will be secured by planning condition (**Condition 16 – Transport – Signalisation of Bar Hill Junction**).

Longstanton Road

271. Longstanton Road is already approved as a new greenway as part of Phase 2 and works to the southern access road west have accounted for this provision. The route will also provide a recreational and physical link between Oakington and Longstanton with trees also being retained.

Mill Road

272. Mill Road is a historic route between Oakington and Longstanton at the centre of Phase 3A which was severed as part of the airfield development. As part of the development of the masterplan together with community involvement it was recognised that the route could be reinstated and that this was a potential positive element of the proposals.
273. The proposals show the new Mill Road as a green route/linear park for non-vehicle users (e.g., walking, cycling and equine users) with the proposed Local Centre and a new town park as part of the town core. Mill Road will also include play and recreational activity and a community orchard.
274. The creation of a strong and green link with landscaping and public realm at the heart is a welcome part of the masterplan and parameter plan proposals and is a significant positive benefit. Details of the route will form a planning condition (**Condition 13 – Landscape and Design – Reserved Matters**) and be part of the public realm and landscape proposals in the Design Code.

Conclusion

275. The transport impacts and mitigation for Northstowe have been the subject of extensive discussions over a number of years with the Highway Authority. These measures have been agreed in full as part of the proposed s106 package. The proposed mitigation therefore is considered to be acceptable and appropriate to manage the impact of the development and the transport impacts.

Southern Access Road East (SARE) and the junction with Dry Drayton Road

276. The application submitted shows a new zone for the SARE without specific or detailed junctions or route layout. The purpose of the SARE is to mitigate and manage traffic from Northstowe heading to the new A1307 or A428 or to

the new local access roads which sit alongside the new A14. The modelling suggests that the SARW route would in most cases be more convenient and quicker to access the A14 and the strategic route network to and from Northstowe

277. Whilst a scheme was previously developed with earlier iterations of the A14 (with a Dry Drayton Junction), this is no longer considered as viable, having regard to the lack of a junction on Dry Drayton Road directly on to the A14.
278. Officers note that Oakington Parish Council prefer the previous scheme which had a priority junction to the SARE. The detail design of this junction is still underway and opportunities to optimise routing choices of motorists so as to avoid local roads is still be explored. In either event properties of Poplar Villas on Dry Drayton Road, to the south of Oakington, would be affected by a new road layout.
279. Girton Parish Council have also commented on the nomenclature of the SARE: the name relates to the geographical relationship to the application site with the approved Southern Access Road West further to the West.
280. The SARE would be smaller in scale (likely to be a single carriageway), with cycling infrastructure and other associated works. It is considered that this would create an easier and more convenient route to Cambridge than travelling through the villages of Oakington and Girton. The TA sets out measures to discourage traffic travelling through Oakington.
281. Whilst third party concerns are understood, the level of traffic from Northstowe when taking into account the convenience of the SARW and other routes, the SARE would not in the view of the Highway Authority, create significant traffic through Oakington. The suggestion to close off Dry Drayton Road to Oakington would not for that reason be appropriate.
282. Officers note that further discussion will be required with the County Council and other partners to determine the precise layout and junction design. This will be subject of subsequent reserved matters planning applications.
283. The delivery of the SARE will be secured by planning condition (**Condition 17 – Southern Access Road East**).

Public Transport, Sustainable Travel and Facilities

284. The guided busway route around the outside of the town provides regular fast links to Cambridge and Cambridge Science Park. A number of facilities on Phase 1 have now been advanced and work on the town centre has also commenced with the approval of the town centre strategy.

285. A bus link between the new town and Oakington will be delivered through a scheme to agreed and this will be secured through planning condition (**Condition 18 – Bus Link to Oakington**).
286. Early delivery of play space and public realm will benefit residents of Phase 3A. These community buildings and further commercial space will provide a significant number of facilities in place prior to the first occupation of Phase 3A.
287. The ongoing East-West rail project which has recently consulted on proposed alternative routes forms part of a wider and separate legislative process. It should be noted that the proposals for the East-West Rail project do not form a favoured route option at the present time and should not be considered as forming any part of the transport solution for Phase 3 at this point.
288. Officers acknowledge that the level of movement within Northstowe presents an opportunity to promote and deliver sustainable travel choices, reducing the impact on surrounding roads and creating a high level of “internalisation” of traffic movement.

Changing Transport Patterns

289. Transport movement and technology is evolving and as part of this it is likely that autonomous cars and other new technologies have the potential to have a significant impact on car use and ownership in the lifetime of this development. A planning condition (**Condition 25 – Electric vehicle charging**) will be required to ensure that a site wide electric vehicle charging infrastructure strategy and implementation plan is agreed before development commences.
290. Electric bikes and e-scooters are also becoming more popular with technology and legislation evolving and these will facilitate a wider catchment area for cycling and alternative modes of transport and movement.
291. At this time, it is not possible to forecast confidently, the pace or impact of such uses or detail how they will change the way people travel to facilities. Space is planned within the local centre to provide electric bike provision and the travel plan and car parking provision will therefore evolve with the scheme.

Conclusion

292. Based upon an assessment of the submitted ES and Transport Assessment and associated proposed mitigation measures, and taking all other comments into account, it is considered that the development has provided appropriate provision to encourage future residents to use modes of transport

other than the car, and subject to monitoring, will satisfactorily mitigate the impact of the development on the surrounding villages and roads in accordance with the NPPF and Policy TI/2 of the Local Plan.

Section 4. Employment Assessment

293. NAAP Policy NS/8 'Northstowe Employment' sets out the objective is to provide approximately 20 hectares of employment land throughout the town, with the crucial factor is job numbers as opposed to land provision. This includes making more efficient use of land than on traditional low-density business parks. This policy is underpinned by 4 key objectives:
- D4/a To provide a part of the labour force for Cambridge and its locality as well as enabling people who live in Northstowe to work in the town.
 - D4/b To encourage the development of a mixed economy to provide a range of employment to support the development of a socially inclusive community.
 - D4/c To provide for the development of a significant high technology research and development business district located close to the town centre and linked to the main focus of research activity in and on the edge of Cambridge by guided bus.
 - D4/d To provide for firms that the sub-region needs to attract in order to grow and strengthen its role as a High Technology Cluster.
294. The applicant has submitted an Economic Development Strategy which seeks to collate evidence from Phase 1, 2 and 3 and provide an overarching assessment as well as reviewing the previous submissions in 2014. The submitted Strategy updates on matters such as the impact of leaving the European Union and the changing economic climate as well as new working practices.
295. The EDS summarises that Northstowe will provide a significant amount of employment land and form a 'critical mass' of employment space to attract new businesses.
296. Chapter 14 of the ES has assessed the proposed benefits and impact of the development in terms of the creation of jobs and opportunities and the development of skills for the population which could arise from the construction phase. Due to the scale this would be classed as moderate beneficial and significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

297. The most recent evidence work for the Joint Local Plan has regard to the proposed economic strategy for Northstowe as set out in this and previous applications. When taking into account the full range of employment options (including home working), it is anticipated that there may be between 5,750 and 6,100 jobs in Northstowe. This could represent around 25% of the 2018 South Cambridgeshire Local Plan employment target.
298. Phase 3A proposes to provide approximately 1,550 jobs and 5.5ha of employment land, which will contribute to fulfil the role of Northstowe as an important sub-regional economic role, being one of several significant employment areas within the Cambridge City region area. In providing 10,000 well connected new homes close to the North Cambridge business parks and Central Cambridge, it also forms an important role to support the regions' existing employment destinations – particularly to the North of Cambridge (via the busway) and within the City and neighbouring centres.
299. The ES sets out a number of areas, including the anticipated population dynamic having assessed the population of surrounding areas and similar developments in Cambridgeshire and data from national and local data sources.
300. The data and conclusions set out a number of key aspects which flow into wider discussions on the s106 contributions and also planning conditions in terms of the aim to create a balanced and inclusive community.
301. The application proposes a local centre (noting the proximity to the town centre in Phase 2) and a range of mixed-use character areas throughout the development in areas that would be linked between the local centre and the town centre. Further key areas of activity around the runway lake and key routes and junctions are also considered appropriate for mixed use.
302. At this stage the parameter plans suggest a range of floorspace and seeks to provide flexibility to the future delivery of the masterplan, it is anticipated that this would also include a significant element of homeworking.
303. With 5G technology expected to be in place in Northstowe, it should be possible to work remotely anywhere in Northstowe including within the cafes, shops, community centres and other public spaces. The flexibility of these uses is also expected to increase through the new Class E use class. Final configuration and the right balance of workspace and homeworking space will evolve through the life of the planning permission with each phase of development responding to wider changes in working patterns and consumer trends.

Conclusion

304. Noting the flexibility contained within the new Class E use class, and the range of commercial and employment space proposed in Phase 3A, the proposals are considered to be in accordance with NAAP Policy NS/8.

The Local Centre

305. NAAP Policy NS/6 'Local Centres' identifies the number and scale of local centres across Northstowe and the role these play in the wider town.
306. The objectives of the Local Centres are also set out in the NAAP as being:
- a) To provide local centres located appropriately to the dedicated local busway through the town.
 - b) To ensure that all residents of Northstowe are within reasonable walking distance of a local centre or the town centre.
 - c) To ensure that local centres provide for the day-to-day needs of local residents for convenience shopping and service provision.
 - d) To act as a focus for small-scale local employment.
 - e) To ensure early provision of local centres to help create community identity from the outset.
307. The submitted application, in the parameter plans and Design and Access Statement in particular, sets out how the principles of the local centre has been derived. The local centre also includes public realm and outdoor spaces.
308. The application proposes that the Local Centre, Neighbourhood Square and Park form the focal point for Phase 3A. They are prominently located and highly visible from the Central Avenue and busway. As the Central Avenue approaches the Neighbourhood Square there are open views into the centre and to the commercial frontages.
309. The Neighbourhood Square will comprise hardstanding; a space for community events and activities and a shared pedestrian/cycle route. Small urban water features will link it in character to the Runway Lake further north. Mixed use retail and employment space will overlook the space, with residential units located on higher levels ensuring passive surveillance throughout the day and night.

310. A condition is proposed (**Condition 15 – Local Centre Development Framework**) which will require a strategy to encourage the delivery of a sustainable and dynamic local centre and to aid the centre’s short- and long-term planning.

Conclusion

311. Overall, the proposals for the local centre are considered to contribute towards meeting the aims and objectives of NAAP Policy NS/6 by delivering a local centre close to the local busway, within reasonable walking distance for local residents, which will meet day-to-day needs of local residents for convenience shopping and service provision and will also act as a focus for small-scale local employment. Complemented by the provision of outdoor space and appropriate design principles, the local centre should also assist in supporting community development activities across Phase 3A.

Section 5. Housing Delivery

Introduction

312. Policy S/6 ‘The Development Strategy to 2031’ states that major site allocations from the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 together with the Area Action Plan for Northstowe (except as amended by SS/5) are carried forward as part of the development plan to 2031 or until such time as the developments are complete.

5 (a) Quantum, density, and mix

313. NAAP Policy NS/2 ‘Development Principles’ sets out to deliver 10,000 homes and other uses in a distinctive town character with well-designed and landscaped urban and residential areas to create neighbourhoods with their own character and legibility.
314. Policy H/8 ‘Housing Density’ states that new settlements will be required to achieve an average net density of 40 dwellings per hectare (dph), but that net density may vary from the above where justified by the character of the locality, the scale of the development, or other local circumstances.
315. NAAP Policy NS/7 Part 3 ‘Northstowe Housing’ identified that Northstowe will achieve an average net housing density of at least 40 dwellings per hectare across the town as a whole. It states that ‘a range of densities will be

provided following a design-led approach, including higher densities in and around the town centre, local centres and at public transport stops, and lower densities on sensitive edges of the town.'

316. Policy H/9 'Housing Mix' requires a wide choice, type and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups in the community. An appropriate mix of market housing is set out in the policy which gives a target of at least 30% 1- or 2-bedroom homes, at least 30% 3-bedroom homes, and at least 30% 4-bedroom homes. This policy relates to any development, but on a development of this scale, this mix may not be appropriate in all locations, for example the mix in the higher density areas may be skewed towards 1- and 2-bedroom apartments and in the lower density areas to larger homes.
317. The proposed development will be built at an average density of 45 dph, which is in accordance with both the Local Plan and the NAAP. The new settlement will require a much broader range of house types and densities than is usually found in the villages of South Cambridgeshire. There will be a range of densities across the site, with lower densities being sympathetic to the landscape setting of the southern boundary, whilst higher densities would help to support vibrant local centres and ensure that there is more activity along the key movement corridors within the development.
318. Concerns have been raised about the proposed density being too high. Densities are lower in other parts of the site (about 35dph) on Phase 1 and about 38dph on Phase 3B which reflect the differing circumstances across the new town and the emphasis on design led approaches.
319. An indicative housing mix can be determined at each key phase within the development to guide reserved matters parcels. Each key phase would need to have regard to the cumulative housing mix across the application site and the need for specialist accommodation such as for disabled and elderly persons in accordance with Policy H/9.
320. A condition is recommended which will require that when each residential parcel comes forward it will need to be accompanied by a statement demonstrating how it accords with the agreed indicative housing mix and delivery strategy for that key phase or, if justified, why it deviates from that mix and strategy (e.g., if there is a change in market conditions) (**Condition 57 – Housing Mix**).
321. Comments have been received relating to the principle of development and some comments have sought to re-consider the allocation and return to previous masterplans (before the current Area Action Plan) which were

based on lower numbers of housing to be delivered on Northstowe. The adopted development plans and the current proposal are nevertheless consistent in terms of the overall quantum of development earmarked for Northstowe.

322. Policy H/9 establishes the following guidance for market housing mix for market homes within new development
- a) 1-2 Bedrooms At least 30%
 - b) 3 Bedrooms At least 30%
 - c) 4+ Bedrooms At least 30%
323. A 10% flexibility allowance is included to any of these categories, taking account of local circumstances.
324. The application proposals set out to provide a mix of housing types across Phase 3A and as a whole will comply with the Local Plan and NAAP policies. Nonetheless, the specific mix of each development parcel will be established through the reserved matters applications. It is expected that parcels in higher density areas around the local centre will deliver a lower proportion of larger homes and lower density areas will deliver a higher proportion of larger homes.
325. Customisable and modern methods of construction may also provide flexibility in the number of bedrooms being proposed within a similar house type, as seen on Northstowe Phase 2A. This delivery approach will therefore need to be kept under review as each parcel of development comes forward across the site.

Housing for Older People

326. Policy H/9 requires a wide choice, type and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups in the community including older people. The Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023 indicates the direction of policy relating to the provision of homes for older people. With the application due for first occupations beyond 2023, it is expected that updated evidence would be used to inform housing formats and the need for specialist accommodation across the development – and that this will inform the mix and quantum on each phase of the site’s delivery.
327. Current policy seeks approximately 5% of new supply to be age exclusive homes which meet Building Regulations Part 4 (2 or 3). It also seeks approximately 7% of new supply to be specialist housing for older people,

which could take the form of care ready type accommodation, extra care or an alternative type of accommodation (e.g., retirement accommodation).

328. The application sets out that provision for age exclusive homes and specialist housing for older people will be informed by the need identified using up to date modelling and determined at the reserved matters stage. Given the anticipated delivery timeline for the entire phase, a framework condition and detail through the Design Code would therefore be appropriate for delivering the range of housing over the life of any permission (**Condition 14 – Design Code; Condition 56 – Housing Delivery Statement; Condition 57 - Housing Mix**).

Conclusion

329. Based on the above assessment and recommended conditions, it is considered that up to 4,000 dwellings can be delivered on the site at an appropriate density and mix, together with all the necessary infrastructure and open space, in accordance with Policy H/9.

5 (b) Affordable housing

330. Policy H/10 (1a) 'Affordable Housing' requires 40% affordable homes on development sites of 11 dwellings or more except where it can be demonstrated unviable considering changing market conditions, individual site circumstances and development costs.
331. Policy H/10 (1b) 'Affordable Housing' requires that, to address evidence of housing need, an agreed mix of housing tenures will be determined by local circumstances at the time of granting planning permission.
332. The applicant has proposed in its Affordable Housing Statement to deliver 40% affordable housing with the following mix –
- 50% affordable rent.
 - 20% shared ownership
 - 10% discount market sale
 - 20% rent to buy
333. These tenures fall within the definition of affordable housing as defined in the NPPF and has been accepted by the Council's Joint Housing Development Officer (Growth). The proposed affordable housing provision would meet the

policy target of 40% affordable housing, and has an agreed mix of housing tenures, in accordance with Policy H/10 (1a) and (1b) of the Local Plan.

334. The proposed affordable housing mix will meet varying household incomes and will help to facilitate a more diverse and balanced community in accordance with the social objectives of sustainable development set out in paragraph 8 of the NPPF.

5 (c) Accessible housing and internal space standards

335. Local Plan Policy H/9 'Housing Mix' requires 5% of both affordable and private new homes (split evenly between the two tenures) to be built to the M4 (2) standard (accessible and adaptable dwelling standard) or any successor document. Whilst third party representations raise concern that the proposals do not go beyond 5% provision for accessible and adaptable homes, this is an acceptable approach which is policy compliant. **Condition 59 – Accessible and Adaptable homes** has been recommended.
336. Policy H/12 'Residential Space Standards' requires that all new residential units will only be permitted if the gross internal floor areas meet or exceed the Government's Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) or successor document. This level of detail would not be expected at outline planning stage and would be assessed at reserved matters stage. A planning condition is recommended to ensure this standard is implemented (**Condition 58 – Space standards**).
337. Overall, the commitment to the space standards within the current Local Plan is welcomed as a baseline for the appropriate delivery of space, with the potential for reviews over time in relation to changing working from home habits.

Fire Strategy

338. The application proposes that all residential premises within Phase 3A, including all tenures and forms of housing, will be fitted with domestic fire sprinklers. This is welcomed and considered acceptable as a way forward. Details of the location of fire hydrants within each subsequent development parcel will be secured by condition (**Condition 12 – Reserved Matters Requirements**).

5 (d) Community-led housing

339. Policy H/9 and NAAP Policy NS/7 require a wide choice, type, and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups of the community.
340. The Council is supportive in principle (subject to viability and deliverability), to working with a Community Land Trust (CLT) to support the provision of housing in the new town. Future opportunities for CLT involvement can be captured at each key phase approval stage where there is a requirement for the applicant to submit a Housing Delivery Statement (**Condition 55 – Housing Delivery Statement**).

5 (e) Gypsy and Traveller provision at New Communities

341. National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) requires Councils to maintain a five-year land supply of Travellers sites, in a similar way to housing, and identify deliverable sites to meet the needs to meet identified for the first five years. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2016) identified no need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches during the plan period, taking account of existing available supply. Provision is required for Travelling Show people and Local Plan Policy H/20 makes safeguards for land use in this regard.
342. Policy H/21 requires that opportunities to deliver Gypsy and Traveller sites, where need is identified, will be sought as part of large-scale new communities and significant major development sites. Future opportunities for such sites can be captured at each key phase approval stage when there is a requirement for the applicant to submit a Housing Delivery Statement (**Condition 55 – Housing Delivery Statement**).

5 (f) Self and custom build

343. The delivery of self-build and custom-build housing is strongly supported by national policy and offers the opportunity for residents to be involved in the design and construction of their own homes.
344. The Local Plan requires that in each phase of strategic sites, developers supply dwelling plots for sale to custom and self-builders. Policy H/9 requires strategic sites to provide plots for self and custom builders, although no specific level of provision is specified for new development sites. Given the

significant role that Northstowe will play in delivering housing over the current and following Local Plan period, the development should be able to contribute positively to meeting the district's self and custom build requirement.

345. A Custom and Self-build Housing Strategy can be secured for this phase by planning condition **(Condition 55 – Housing Delivery Statement)**, with the design principles for these types of houses addressed through the site-wide Design Code. Any scheme secured by condition will also determine the broad location of where the self-build homes will be located.

Conclusion

346. In summary, the overall housing quantum, mix and density of the development is considered to make best use of a sustainable site in accordance with Policies H/9 as well as NPPF paragraphs 124 and 125. Conditions as identified above are recommended to ensure accessible homes, residential space standards, and opportunities for Gypsy and Traveller sites, self/custom build sites and community-led housing are captured at each key phase of the development, in accordance with Policies H/9, H/10, H/12 and H/21 of the Local Plan and Policies NS/2 and NS/7 of the NAAP.

Section 6. Social & Community Infrastructure

6 (a) Introduction

347. Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires large scale major developments to provide detailed assessments and strategies for community needs, which take account of capacity and accessibility at existing facilities in the locality.
348. Policy NS/9 of the NAAP states that Northstowe will provide a full range of publicly provided services and facilities.
349. Community facilities and services to be provided include:
- a) Education
 - b) Community Meeting Places
 - c) Health Facilities
 - d) Libraries
 - e) Open Space, Productive Space, Children's Play Space and Sports Facilities

- f) Commercial Facilities Important to Community Life
- g) Provision for Faith Groups
- h) Provision for Burials
- i) Provision for Waste and Recycling
- j) Community Development Workers and Early Development Collaborative Support
- k) Public Realm / Public Art
- l) Outdoor Performance Space

350. Such facilities should be provided in accessible locations with opportunities sought for joint provision or co-location of compatible services and facilities. The timely delivery of services and facilities will be required, including consideration of early phase requirements of the development.

351. The applicant has submitted a s106 Heads of Terms document setting out their strategy for meeting community needs. This identifies that any community facilities that will be provided will complement other community facilities in Northstowe and the surrounding villages. The development proposes a schedule of new community facilities/services, and each of these will now be examined in turn with consideration for the delivery and timing of each in accordance with the requirements of Policy SC/4 and NS/9.

6 (b) Education

Early years and Primary schools

352. Phase 3A will require two 3 form entry (3FE) primary schools with early years provision included. The second (southern) primary school can go up to 4FE, totalling 7FE of primary provision across the site. The funding requirement is listed in the s106 heads of terms part of the report.

353. Early years provision will be included within the primary schools.

Secondary school

354. No on-site secondary education provision is proposed for Phase 3A, as a 12FE secondary school is being delivered on the Phase 2 education campus. A proportionate financial contribution for secondary provision is sought, to be secured through the s106 agreement.

355. Similarly, the Special Education Needs school provided on Phase 2 will meet the wider needs of Northstowe and the wider area, so separate provision is not proposed in Phase 3A.

356. Officers note a third-party representation has been received which relates to the design of the two primary schools, and the need to accommodate social distancing. This is a detailed matter which can be addressed at the design stage.

6 (c) Community Meeting Places

357. Policy SC/6 as well as NS/9 requires that all housing developments will contribute towards the provision of indoor community facilities to meet the needs generated by the development. The developer will be required to provide land and the provision of multi-purpose community buildings for this part of the new town, to a specification to be agreed as part of the s106 agreement.

6 (d) Health facilities

358. Policy SC/4 requires that all housing developments contribute towards the provision of health facilities to meet the needs of that development. Phase 3A of Northstowe will need to provide new healthcare provision and arrangements for delivering this facility will be secured through the s106 agreement. It is anticipated that this will be delivered as part of the civic hub in Phase 2.
359. Whilst a third party raises concern regarding the lack of a health care facility to be provided on phase 3A, as summarised above, this will be provided as part of the Phase 2 development.

6 (e) Library

360. The library for the whole town will be provided within Phase 2. Phase 3A will be required to make a financial contribution towards the delivery of the library, to be secured through the s106 agreement.

6(f) Open Space, Children's Play Space and Sports Facilities

361. Policies SC/6 'Indoor Community Facilities' and SC/7 'Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments' require all housing developments to contribute towards indoor community facilities and outdoor playing space (including children's play space, formal outdoor sports facilities) and informal open space. There is a minimum but no maximum

standard for this provision. This is reinforced by the NPPF, which highlights the importance that access to open space has to the health and wellbeing of a community.

362. NAAP Policy D10 'Meeting Recreational Needs' seeks to ensure that adequate provision is made for sports facilities and public open space for play and informal leisure within Northstowe so that residents "can lead a healthy lifestyle and enjoy a high quality of life and leisure time".
363. The main elements of open space to be provided as through Phase 3A are –
- a) Formal sports pitches: The Phase 3 eastern sports hub in the south-eastern part of the Site providing 4 full-size pitches (1 synthetic turf pitch, 1 rugby, 2 football) and 7 junior pitches, together with changing and social facilities in a pavilion. The Phase 3 western sports hub with 6 junior football pitches and storage/toilet facility adjacent to the primary school. The Phase 3 northern sports hub with a 4-court tennis facility (also usable for netball) and MUGA with changing pavilion in the north-eastern part of the Site. This disposition of facilities across the Site ensures that all homes within Phase 3A will be within 1,000 metres of outdoor sport provision, as per NAAP policy.
 - b) Formal children's play space: A Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) located alongside the Phase 3 eastern sports hub, 5 Locally Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) spread across the Site. In addition, a skate park and BMX track are proposed in the Phase 3 eastern sports hub.
 - c) Informal open space: A wide variety of green spaces and routes spread across the Site, providing opportunities for informal and 'semi-formal' recreation, including play areas, walking/cycling trails, allotments, and parks for rest and contemplation.
 - d) Water bodies: The military lake in the southwestern part of the Site and proposed runway lake. The proposed runway lake could provide opportunities for open water swimming.
364. The areas of informal open space provided on the site will enable a broad range of age groups to pursue a wide range of active recreational activities (such as walking, cycling, jogging, outdoor gym and table tennis), as well as more passive activities like rest and contemplation. Allotments and community gardens will also be accommodated alongside these activities within the informal open space provided.

365. The provision of open space has been reviewed by officers and Sport England, who are supportive of the proposals for formal outdoor sport. The provision of open space and playing fields is in accordance with Local Plan policy and the NAAP and will be delivered together with appropriate changing room facilities.
366. The timing and phasing of the delivery of the open space and recreational facilities within Phase 3A will be established as part of the s106 agreement, with delivery in accordance with the phased development of the site. The precise details will be defined through future key phased submissions which will include design codes and reserved matters applications, to be secured by planning conditions (**Condition 11 – Reserved Matters Applications; Condition 51 – Community Garden; Conditions 61-64 – Open Space**).

Public Realm and Recreational Links

367. NAAP policies require links to the surrounding areas and countryside, in terms of recreation and the creation of green space on the edges of the development that would allow for access between the new town and the surrounding villages - in particular reinstating previously stopped up public footpaths.
368. The proposals seek the creation of links to public footpaths located outside the application site, as identified in the Movement and Access Parameter Plan. The third-party comments are noted which raise concern that reinstating footpaths will impact upon the amenity of those residents who live close to these paths. The status of these Public Rights of Way rights has not been changed by the application proposals, and they are still Public Rights of Way.
369. The creation of the footpath links to the wide public right of way network will enhance sustainable travel and provide a wide social benefit, in accordance with the policy provisions of NAAP Policies NS/4, NS13, NS19 and NA/20.

6(g) Commercial Facilities Important to Community Life

370. Local Plan Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires development to meet community needs and ensure the delivery of commercial facilities important to community life such as childcare nurseries, local shops, restaurants, cafes, and public houses. Such uses are only likely to come forward in response to market demand.
371. In other large settlements in the area, land availability for childcare provision has been either limited or non-existent, leading to unsustainable travel

movements away from the site and difficulty for residents in accessing childcare provision.

372. To address this, a condition is recommended to ensure that a strategy is submitted and agreed for the appropriate marketing of land/units for potential uses important to community life such as childcare nurseries and local shops **(Condition 15 – Local Centre Development Framework)**.
373. The town centre and other local centres will be expected to provide comparison and convenience / food shopping facilities for the future residents of the new town. The precise details of the retail and other facilities will be defined through future key phased submissions, including the use of design codes and in reserved matters applications. It is not considered appropriate to use s106 triggers to deliver these facilities, as these will be delivered by commercial operators when there is enough demand. A planning condition can help to ensure that these types of uses come forward, in accordance with Policy SC/4 **(Condition 15 – Local Centre Development Framework)**.

6(h) Provision for faith groups

374. With respect to faith provision, it is proposed to provide land for a faith facility in or adjacent to the Local Centre. The delivery of this facility can be secured as part of the s106 agreement.

6(i) Provision for Burials

375. The Phase 2 development has a requirement to produce a burial space strategy as part of its planning conditions and the s106 agreement. This will address the needs of the whole of Phases 2 and 3.

6 (j) Community Development Support

376. Local Plan policies recognise that new developments take time to develop, and that support is needed to help people to settle and start the groups, clubs and activities found in more established neighbourhoods. Until established, a new community places increased financial pressure on public sector organisations, due to factors including the significantly larger proportion of younger families than is present in the overall Cambridgeshire population.
377. The proposals have been reviewed by the District and County Communities Officers. A range of financial contributions have been agreed in respect of the provision of a multi-agency approach to community development. This will include specialist community development workers, project workers and a

range of kickstart funding opportunities. The details are set out in **Appendix B (Draft S106 Heads of Terms)**.

- 378. Subject to securing these contributions through the s106 agreement, the applications proposals are considered to provide appropriate community support to meet the needs of local residents.
- 379. Based on the above evaluation, the proposals are considered acceptable with regard to community development, in accordance with policy SC/4 of the Local Plan and the NPPF.

6 (k) Public Realm / Public Art

- 380. Policy HQ/2 'Public Art in New Development' states that the Council will encourage the provision or commissioning of public art that is integrated into the design of development as a means of enhancing the quality of development proposals. The provision of public art must involve the local community and could be community-led, potentially relating to the former use of the site.
- 381. Policy NS/9 requires that provision should be made for public art in Northstowe to help provide a sense of place and distinctiveness.
- 382. The provision of quality visual arts and crafts as part of new developments can bring social, cultural, environmental, educational, and economic benefits, both to new development and the local community. Given the aims of Policy HQ/2 and NS/9, and the community benefits related to public art, it is considered appropriate to apply a condition seeking a public art strategy as part of the design code, along with a public art delivery plan at reserved matters stage (**Condition 14 – Design Code; Condition 48 - Heritage and Public Art Mitigation Strategy**).

6 (l) Governance

- 383. Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires that all housing developments will include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development.
- 384. As part of the discussions relating to the Phase 3 proposals, it is recognised that there should be consideration given to community-led management of community uses so that they can be retained for the benefit of the community

in the long term. In the short to medium term, this however may need to be the responsibility of a management company. Such transfer provisions will be secured through the s106 agreement.

6 (m) Other community uses – crime and emergency services

385. Designing out crime and creating an environment for people that is, and feels safe, is an objective of Policy HQ/1 (Design Principles). A condition has been recommended (**Condition 14 – Design Code**), which includes the requirement for the design coding process to include measures to minimise opportunities for crime.

6 (n) Conclusion

386. Subject to the recommended conditions as set out above and securing the described s106 obligations, the development proposals accord with the social and community objectives of Local Plan policies SS/7 and SC/4 by providing a range of uses appropriate to Northstowe, including community services and facilities, as well as measures to assist the development of the new community and the involvement of the existing stakeholders.

Section 7. Environmental Considerations

7 (a) Loss of Agricultural Land

387. The NPPF states that the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land should be taken into account by Local Planning Authorities. It further advises that where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, areas of poorer quality land should be sought in preference to that of a higher quality. Local Plan Policy NH/3 reinforces this position by seeking to prevent the irreversible loss of high-quality agricultural land.
388. The development proposals will result in the permanent loss of 162 hectares of agricultural soil. Officers agree with the ES assessment that the loss of this agricultural land is a Major Adverse effect which is Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.
389. Policy NH/3 recognises that there are certain circumstances when the loss of agricultural land is acceptable, including where land is allocated for development. Officers are therefore satisfied that the proposals do not cause conflict with policy NH//3: the level of growth planned for the South

Cambridgeshire area to 2031 and beyond means that some development on agricultural land will be inevitable, as part of the development of allocated sites.

- 390. The proposals include areas where although the soils would remain in a relatively unaffected condition, soil handling and management would be required (such as for the provision of public open space).
- 391. In order to safeguard soil resources and ensure soil quality as part of the overall sustainability of the development, details of the soil handling process can be secured through appropriate planning conditions (**Condition 65 – Groundworks**). This includes maximisation of recycled or reused soils, the storage of soils away from watercourses (or potential pathways to watercourses) and any measures to handle potentially contaminated soil to be stored on an impermeable surface and covered to reduce leachate generation and potential migration to surface waters. Officers agree with the ES assessment as Negligible Adverse and Not Significant.
- 392. The residual effects of the development proposals on agriculture and soils occur during the operation phase would be minimal, although a Negligible Adverse effect relating to fly-tipping on agricultural premises is anticipated which is considered to be Not Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

7(b) Air Quality, Dust and Odour

- 393. Local Plan Policy SC/12 'Air Quality' requires applicants to produce a site based Low Emission Strategy. Chapter 6 of the ES provides an Air Quality Assessment (AQA) with an analysis of the likely effects of the proposed development on air quality during the construction and operational phases of the development, The Councils Environmental Health Officers agreed the methodology for the submitted AQA.
- 394. The potential impacts include nuisance, loss of amenity and health impacts caused by construction dust and changes in traffic related pollution. This is reinforced in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) submitted with the application.
- 395. The ES considers the impacts upon human receptors but also ecological receptors, having regard to nitrite sensitive ecological receptors in particular. It finds there to be no significant effects during the construction or operational phase on ecological designated sites.

396. Concern has been raised relating to increased air pollution due to the increase in road traffic as well as general concern relating to construction traffic.
397. The operational impact of the proposed Development on local air quality has been assessed by undertaking air quality modelling of the without and with proposed development scenarios in 2036. For NO₂, PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} the implementation of the proposed development is predicted to result in negligible effects at existing receptors. On-site concentrations at future receptors indicate that the occupation of the site would not create new exposure to poor air quality. Pollutant concentrations across the site are demonstrated to be low in 2036 even with worst-case assumptions adopted.
398. The submitted Travel Plan (TP) provides a package of measures to help specifically mitigate the transport emissions impacts of the development as well as reduce car usage. This would be achieved through sustainable transport measures, incentives and supporting infrastructure discussed in the transport chapter of this committee report. This objective will be supported by an appointed Travel Plan coordinator, monitoring plan and provision of contingency measures to be agreed.
399. The submitted Low Emission Strategy sets out measures principally to consider transport impacts upon air quality during both the construction period and operational phases of the proposed development and draws on the conclusions from the transport assessment, framework travel plan, construction and environmental management plan and Chapter 6 of the ES.
400. Provision is also made for electric vehicle charging facilities for both residential and commercial properties across the site. The principle of these strategies has been agreed by the Council's air quality officer, with implementation of the proposed measures contained within the travel plan secured by planning condition (**Condition 12 – Reserved Matters Requirements**).
401. The submitted Low Emission Strategy and the Framework Travel Plan both seek to optimise the use of sustainable travel modes and are considered to provide an acceptable foundation for the submission of more detailed measures that will be implemented during the life of the development. The requirement for electrical vehicle charging points in new developments will be mandatory from June 2022 with Part S of the Building Regulations.
402. The applicant has submitted a Strategic Environmental Management Plan, which includes access arrangements. Construction vehicles will access the

Application Site via the SARW that links with the B1050 and the A14 at the Bar Hill junction.

403. A construction haul route is likely to be linked from the roundabout junction of the SARW and the Primary Road through the proposed Development, using the existing perimeter road (both east and west). This will be only for construction vehicles and will enable a separation of construction and operational traffic during the build out of the development. This document will become an approved document.

Dust

404. ES Chapter 6 provides an assessment of construction dust and explains that the main cause of unmitigated dust generation from construction sites is from demolition and vehicles using unpaved haul roads, and off-site from the suspension of dust from mud deposited on local roads by construction traffic.
405. Given the large scale of construction on the site there is a high potential for dust emission and therefore appropriate mitigation is required through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) condition, as agreed by the Council's Environmental Health Officer (**Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).
406. The CEMP would incorporate measures to limit dust and particulate matter generated during the construction of the proposed development, and therefore no significant effects on air quality are predicted.

Odour

407. There are no odour issues anticipated to be associated with the development.

Other Matters

408. The Environmental Health Officer in consultation comments, advises that the management and mitigation of uses may result in conflict or require careful design and mitigation – for example, managing flue and plant equipment, to prevent noise and disturbance, particularly in mixed use areas where residential and commercial uses may have a close physical relationship. Conditions have been recommended in accordance with the advice offered (**Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).

Conclusion

409. The submitted documentation has been reviewed in respect of air quality, dust and odour. Based on the above assessment and subject to the implementation of the planning conditions as recommended above, officers are satisfied that there will be no unacceptable or significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from air quality, odour and dust. The development is therefore in accordance with Local Plan policy SC/12 and the NPPF.

7(c) Archaeology and Heritage

410. Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Local Planning Authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings or their setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess and Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires that in exercising an authority's planning function, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Heritage Assets.
411. Section 16 of the NPPF requires that applications recognise the significance of any designated and non-designated heritage asset and that an assessment of the impact of development on the asset including any appropriate mitigation be undertaken.
412. NAAP Policy NS/18 'Use of Existing Buildings' states that the developer will be required to prepare a comprehensive strategy for buildings of historic interest, and that structures such as the pillboxes identified for their heritage value will be retained and maintained as features or points of interest in the landscape.
413. The Cultural Heritage chapter in the ES assesses the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in terms of the built heritage and historic landscape. It is supported by a Cultural Heritage Statement.
414. Following discussions during the scoping and pre-application process, the study area for designated heritage was defined as 2km. The study area for non-designated heritage assets is set at 1km in light of the substantial amount of work undertaken and knowledge gained from investigations in the Northstowe Phase 1 and Phase 2 areas.

415. Through the operational phase of the development, the impacts on Heritage Assets in the area has been assessed as Minor Adverse falling to Negligible for assets further away from the application site and Not Significant in the context of the EIA Regulations.
416. Officers are satisfied that the impact of the proposals on the cultural heritage has been appropriate assessed and there are no concerns have been raised by Statutory Consultees.

Impact on Above Ground Heritage Assets

417. The ES assesses the likely impact on significant archaeological effects resulting from the Proposed Development. It includes a review of designated and non-designated archaeological assets as appropriate. It also includes a geophysical survey. The ES assessment of significance and impacts have been subject to consultation and have been agreed as acceptable.
418. The former airfield has eight cantilevered “Oakington” style pillboxes (four of which are within the current application site) which are Grade II listed as a group. The application proposes their reuse for ecological and environmental purposes, which may require public access to enable physical adjustments for public safety reasons.
419. The proposed works would support the retention of these features and follows the approach for other pillboxes on Phase 2 of the development. The ES nevertheless concludes that the effect of the development on these designated assets, notably in the change to their setting, would be significant.
420. The ES assessment of the impact on other designated and non-designated heritage assets is that the development would not have a significant impact. Historic England and District Council Conservation officers have not raised any objections to the application proposals.
421. Officers consider the potential impacts on the pillboxes would be less than substantial, on the basis that the proposals will offer both benefits to the structures as well as causing lasting change to the setting and context. Having regard to Paragraph 202 of the NPPF, the less than substantial harm caused to the pillboxes must be weighed against the public benefits of the proposals. A scheme for the long-term use and care of the pillboxes will be secured by condition **(Condition 47 – Pillboxes)**.
422. In terms of post construction effects on the setting of the three nearest conservation areas, the ES concludes that for Longstanton and Oakington,

the new development will change the setting of these conservation areas through the redevelopment of the former airfield that separates them. This impact after mitigation is considered to be adverse but not significant. For Westwick Conservation Area, the form of development nearest to the conservation area boundary means that the impact of the development, whilst adverse, is not considered to be significant.

423. Given the distance of these heritage assets from the application site, officers agree with the conclusions of the ES, that the characteristics and wider setting of heritage assets is unlikely to be significantly affected by the development proposals.

Impact on Below Ground Heritage Assets

424. Under the Phase 2 planning permission (reference S/2011/14/OL), detailed permission was granted for the Southern Access Road West to the B1050 and link road for the Guided Busway which run through Phase 3A. As a result, and through the planning condition secured as part of Phase 2, work on understanding the archaeology has already been undertaken with details submitted with the Phase 3A application.
425. The ES advises that there are no designated archaeological remains recorded within the proposed development area. Nevertheless, it records Historic Environment Records assets identified in the application site and contains a baseline assessment of non-designated remains within the defined study area. The ES concludes that non-designated archaeological assets outside of the application site will not be physically impacted but may experience changes to their setting. Fourteen non-designated assets within the development – principally associated with the military use of the site, will however be impacted. A phased programme of archaeological investigation and recording is therefore re-proposed (and has already begun) on the site. Mitigations, where appropriate are also set out.
426. Northstowe as a site has already produced some interesting archaeological finds on Phase 1 and 2. Some of these will be put on display in the proposed Heritage Annex being constructed next to Homes England's Office on the former entrance to the Barracks site. This will also include some finds from Highways England's investigations as part of the A14 and has been developed in conjunction with the Longstanton District Heritage Society and with funding and support from Highways England and the applicant. Some finds will be left in situ and have been recorded and efforts through modern technology are being made to ensure that there is a link to these areas and wider understanding of the local community.

427. The ES also considers whether there are any related cumulative effects upon heritage assets arising from earlier phases of development. It concludes that given construction is now underway on phases 1 and 2, any residual cumulative effects from the baseline is not likely to be significant. Overall, the ES assessment of archaeology is considered to be appropriate. The recording and mitigation proposed can be managed through the construction process and further investigations will be secured through planning condition **(Condition 46 – Archaeology)**.

Conclusion

428. Officers are satisfied that the acceptability of the application proposals with regard to archaeology and the built heritage is acceptable, amounting to less than substantial harm to designated and non-designated heritage assets which would be outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme summarised at the end of this report.
429. Based on the above assessment and recommended conditions, the development is considered to accord with cultural heritage objectives set out in Policy NH/14, NAAP Policy NS/18, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and section 16 of the NPPF.

7(d) Biodiversity

Introduction

430. The NPPF places significant emphasis on ensuring that new development protects and enhances biodiversity, including establishing new ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
431. Policy NH/4 requires new development to maintain, enhance, restore, or add to biodiversity. It states that development proposals should take opportunities to achieve positive gain through their form and design.
432. NAAP policy NS/16 requires developers to undertake a full programme of ecological survey before development starts, and NAAP policy NS/17 requires the development to create new biodiversity features.

Existing site biodiversity

433. The site sits within the Impact Risk Zone of a nearby statutory protected site. The site is within 15 km of both Wicken Fen Special Area of Conservation (SAC) / Ramsar and Eversden and Wimpole SAC, and within 5 km of four Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI).
434. Species records within 2 km of the site show great crested newts and other amphibians, barn owls and other breeding and farmland birds, flowering plants, invertebrates, bats, brown hare, badgers, water voles, otter, and hedgehog all have been recorded locally.

Impact, mitigation, and enhancement

435. A comprehensive package has been secured to compensate for the loss of farmland bird habitat on the whole of the Northstowe site. This will be delivered off-site and secured through the s106 Agreement.
436. Chapter 7 of the ES sets out the findings of biodiversity net gain calculations. It concludes that overall, the proposed enhancement measures combined with the retention of habitats within the Site will achieve a quantifiable net gain of at least 10% (with a potential target of 15%) in line with the biodiversity offsetting metrics. This is secured through **(Condition 26 – Site Wide Ecological Mitigation Implementation and Management Strategy)**.
437. A site-wide Construction Ecological Management Plan will be required, which will include updates to surveys prior to submission of key phase reserved matters applications. **(Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan)**.
438. A comprehensive Habitat Management Plan will be required for all semi-natural, created, enhanced, and retained habitat. This must include comprehensive habitat establishment parameters, and habitat management strategies able to roll forward for at least 25 years and a specific condition **(Condition 12 – Reserved Matters requirements)** to secure measurable biodiversity net gain as well as a specific condition to secure green and brown roof installation and a Biodiversity: Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) and Site Wide Ecological Mitigation Implementation and Management Strategy (LEMP) **(Condition 26 – Biodiversity)**.

439. Concerns have been raised that the impact on biodiversity and existing wildlife has not been given proper consideration. Officers are satisfied that the application proposals have fully considered this issue and are in agreement with the conclusions of Chapter 7 of the ES; that the proposed development is not likely to have any significant adverse effects on any designated sites of wildlife or habitat importance.
440. Relevant planning conditions have been recommended as described above, in accordance with the advice offered by the Council's Ecologist. This includes the requirement for additional bait marking surveys for an existing badger sett (**Condition 26 – Site Wide Ecological Mitigation Implementation and Management Strategy**).

Conclusion

441. Based upon the above assessment, and subject to appropriate planning conditions and s106 agreement, as well as taking into account proposed mitigation, including the creation and management of habitats and improvements to connectivity through green infrastructure, the proposed development would benefit a wide range of fauna and result in an overall demonstrable net gain for biodiversity, in accordance with the NPPF, Policy NH/4 and NAAP Policy NS/16.

7(e) Land contamination

442. Policy SC/11 'Contaminated Land' requires developers to undertake site wide investigation and assessment of land contamination to ensure the land is suitable for the proposed end use and is not presenting a risk to the environment. Due to the Site's former military use the risk of contamination has been known since it was allocated for development.
443. The ES provides in the Ground Conditions, Contamination and Hydrogeology chapter and assessment of the likely significant effects of the development during both the Construction Phase and Operation Phase of the Proposed Development.

Ground Conditions

444. The site has a potentially contaminative historical usage comprising former military land and barracks, an airfield, plus mixed uses with surrounding land, and is being developed into a sensitive end use (residential).
445. The submitted ES includes consideration of the scope for contamination of the site, containing a specific chapter on Ground Conditions, Contamination

and Hydrogeology. The application is also accompanied by an Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Clearance report.

446. The proposed methodology for consideration of ground contamination has been subject to pre-application discussions and agreed by the Council's Environmental Health Officer. The methodology considers the impact of the proposed development on sensitive receptors on site as well as future occupiers of the development. It also has regard to the potential impacts on the hydrogeology of the area arising from the development works and subsequent occupation of the site.
447. The assessment methodology builds upon earlier work undertaken at Northstowe and has regard to national guidance as well as Local Plan policy SC/11. The investigative work undertaken to date identify contamination associated with specific areas (such as around former tanks and fuel stores). However, these are considered to suggest localised rather than widespread contamination across large parts of the site.
448. The ES identifies the need for further detailed investigation and suggests that based on previous investigations, the appropriate means to address the potential impacts upon identified sensitive receptors is through planning conditions. requiring further works and investigation at the reserved matters stage of each phase of the site's development. The Council's Contaminated Land Officer has reviewed the proposals and agrees with the ES conclusions.
449. Based on the current data and assessment, wide scale contamination has not been encountered. There are localised areas of contamination associated with specific historical uses, and detailed investigation and assessment, including the potential for hazardous gases, will be required to define the extent at the appropriate time.
450. Whilst noting that the construction phase in particular (rather than occupation of the site) is likely to present a range of opportunities for mobilising contaminants, the ES suggests that alongside the safeguards contained in the UXO strategy, appropriate controls should be applied through the Construction Management Plans to address the potential and respond to the need for management of undetected contaminants arising throughout the site's development phase.
451. In respect of the impact of the development on hydrogeology, the ES notes, through a number of boreholes, that the water table is not uniform. No significant groundwater contamination has been identified through the investigations and the ES recommendations, to be captured through the

measures surrounding materials storage and monitoring, would provide appropriate safeguards to prevent the risk of contamination of groundwater during the development phase.

452. The Council's contaminated land officer has raised no objections to the proposal subject to appropriate conditions. Officers are satisfied that with appropriate provisions in place through the planning conditions as described above, existing and future sensitive receptors can be safeguarded **(Condition 52 – Land Investigation, Remediation and Verification Scheme; Condition 53 – Land Remediation and Verification; Condition 54 – Contamination (unexpected))**.

Unexploded Ordnances (UXO)

453. Outline planning permission for Northstowe Phase 2 required all 'high risk UXO' (defined as large bombs with a potentially unstable fuse charge) to be removed across the entire Northstowe development, and all further necessary UXO mitigation measures undertaken prior to any properties being occupied.
454. Having reviewed the Northstowe Phase 3A UXO Clearance Report submitted with the application, Environmental Health Officers are satisfied that this provides confirmation of clearance of all 'high risk UXO' across Phase 2 and Phase 3A of the Northstowe development. The report also provides confirmation of the clearance of other potential UXO targets across the development and gives a clearance statement to this effect.
455. Whilst small munitions may be safely removed (subject to the appropriate safety measures being employed by specialists) larger devices have the potential to cause widespread disruption. In extreme cases this may involve the evacuation of occupiers of buildings in proximity to the device.
456. To reduce the possibility of this scenario being encountered, a site wide assessment has already been carried out to identify and deal with potentially high risk UXO. However, it is still important to consider the impacts of previously undiscovered UXO possibly being found during construction. A condition is therefore recommended to deal with this possibility **(Condition 55 – UXOs)**.

Conclusion

457. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, and subject to relevant planning conditions as described above, officers are of the view that the contamination risk to human health and controlled waters can be suitably managed and mitigated. On this basis the proposed development is considered to be in accordance with land contamination and pollution control objectives set out in the NPPF and Policy SC/11 of the Local Plan.

7(f) Drainage and Flooding

Surface Water

458. Paragraph 167 of the NPPF advises that when determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere.
459. Paragraph 167 of the NPPF also states that development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of a Flood Risk Assessment it can be demonstrated that:
- a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location.
 - b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient.
 - c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is clear evidence that this would be inappropriate.
 - d) any residual risk can be safely managed; and
 - e) safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.
460. Most of the site is located in Flood Zone 1. There are small areas towards the edges of the site (running along the Cambridge Guided Busway) which are within Flood Zones 2 and 3.

Proposals

461. The application follows an overarching approach to surface water management across Phases 2 and 3. This uses a design standard based upon a 1 in 200-year event plus an additional 40% for climate change. In addition, the application proposes to provide for a 48-hour on site holding capacity to help attenuate surface water discharges into the existing network.
462. The applicant highlights that the existing site topography is such that currently surface water runoff discharges from the site in two directions:
463. Approximately 114 ha of the site slopes towards the north and to the east and the Beck Brook
464. Approximately 64 ha slopes towards the southwest and Oakington Brook, via the award drain adjacent to Longstanton Road.
465. The development proposal will replicate the existing catchment runoff regimes, maintaining these existing routes of discharge, in line with best practice and the previously agreed Phase 2 principles.
466. As part of the development of Phase 2 the ponds (already consented and partially constructed) have been designed to have a capacity of 135,000 m³ storage. 85,000 m³ storage is required for the Phase 2 development proposals, reserving 50,000 m³ storage for the Phase 3A development.
467. Concerns have been raised that the Phase 2 attenuation ponds and Mare Fen works have still not been completed. Both these schemes are part of the Phase 2 approval and are either part of the s106 requirement for that phase or are currently being progressed in line with IDB or EA approvals.
468. Concerns have also been raised relating to water runoff from the proposed SARE. Appropriate attenuation will however be provided at the appropriate time in association with the Lead Local Flood Authority's requirements.
469. On the site, the proposed new Runway Lake will be permanently wet and will provide further capacity for attenuation and surface water management. This will be fed through the SuDS. Officers note the third party request for a condition to ensure that the SuDS features are built to agreed specifications. Details of the SuDS can be secured by recommended planning condition **(Condition 35 - Surface Water: reserved matters details)** which includes the requirement for maintenance and management plan details.
470. The proposals include a commitment to an additional 300mm (minimum) freeboard to account for more extreme rainfall events. Boundary conveyance

channels will also be included to manage overland flows and runoff from the site in extreme rainfall events.

471. The mean annual greenfield runoff rate of 3l/s/ha was calculated for the Phase 2 development, and this has also been utilised for the Phase 3A development with the agreement of the LLFA and EA.
472. The Environment Agency, the Council's Drainage Officers, and the Lead Local Flood Authority all raise no objection to the proposals. Local concern of residents and Oakington Parish Council, in particular, are noted but on the basis of the submitted drainage strategy and subject of a suite of conditions to ensure effective delivery of the strategy (**Conditions 34-38 – Surface Water**), in the absence of objections from technical bodies the proposals are considered to provide an appropriate and acceptable drainage solution.
473. The proposed SuDS arrangements form part of a connected system, deploying a number of drainage approaches to systematically control the three elements of the runoff, pollution and volumes. This will be achieved in three main steps: Source Control, Conveyance Control and Discharge Control.
474. The submitted Drainage Strategy sets out that it is unlikely that infiltration drainage will be a viable as a predominant option for managing the surface water runoff from the redeveloped site. However, substantial green spaces and areas that are not developed will continue to drain in to the ground, or overland into field drainage.
475. The proposed strategy therefore includes utilising the already consented attenuation ponds and discharge points within Phase 2 with appropriate surface water attenuation provided on site to limit runoff into watercourses. This is considered to be a significant betterment to the existing runoff rates during more extreme rainfall events.

Oakington Flood Mitigation – Policy NS/21

476. NAAP Policy NS/21 sets out to, if practicable, deliver measures to mitigate the existing flood risk to Oakington and Longstanton by providing balancing ponds.
477. In the case of Longstanton this has already been delivered through the Ponds delivered on Hattons Road as part of Phase 1 with other sustainable drainage being delivered through the Southern Access Road West.

478. For Oakington Brook, these measures at the time of writing the Area Action Plan envisaged intercepting potential flood water and surface water from the southernmost access road before it reaches Oakington village.
479. The location of this mitigation is broadly the proposed Southern Access Road East. The s106 for Phase 2 secured mitigation to Oakington Brook with its delivery dependent on the assessment of the A14 works and the associated works which have been carried out. The Environment Agency would need to remodel and assess the impact of the A14 enhancements, and the works carried out to see how these have impacted on the Oakington Brook. This work is currently being carried out.
480. The delivery of the Oakington Flood Mitigation was planned to be at 2,000 homes on Phase 2 to allow for the work on the A14 to be completed and assessed. The Environment Agency have only recently completed the model and begun to assess this impact. As such, the full scale and mitigation is being assessed but is safeguarded through Phase 2 commitments. Whilst noting the comments of the Parish Council to the application, the chair of the parish council and other members have met with Homes England and are aware of the development programme. Their concern is understood to be with regard to ensuring the mitigation is carried out and being party to such discussions.
481. The mitigation is already secured through existing permissions and the Phase 2 s106 and so there is no need to secure further commitments through the consideration of Phase 3a.

Foul water

482. NAAP Policy NS/21 requires the new town to make appropriate arrangements for foul drainage and sewage disposal, to be explored and identified through a Foul Drainage Strategy.
483. The foul drainage from this proposed development is in the catchment of the Uttons Drove Water Recycling Centre (WRC), There is sewerage capacity within Uttons Drove and this can be expanded. Anglian Water raises no objection and following discussions with the Environment Agency there are no concerns from either party with regard to sewage capacity. Appropriate licences and agreements are already in place with Anglian Water under the Water Industry Act with the foul water pumping station already approved on Phase 2.
484. Whilst the Drainage Board's continuing concerns are noted, the Environment Agency and Anglian Water have agreed that there is capacity within Uttons Drove. On that basis, officers consider that there is no reason to delay determination of Phase 3A.

Groundwater

485. The applicant has indicated that as a result of the high-water table in parts of the site, it may need to undertake some dewatering activity as part of the implementation of the planning permission (notably for the installation of services). Dewatering is now an operation controlled and licensed by the Environment Agency and any dewatering through the construction phase in particular would need careful management given the potential for disruption to existing water movement patterns across and below the site. Noting the role of the EA, it would, officers consider, be appropriate for conditions to ensure that water levels in key amenity and habitat water bodies is considered and managed throughout any such activity (**Condition 39 – Water Conservation for the Military Lake**).
486. The submitted Drainage Strategy has been carefully reviewed by officers and consultees, noting the sensitivities of the water environment in the area. The strategy, subject to appropriate conditions is considered to be acceptable (**Conditions 34-39 – Surface Water**). The application is also supported by a range of documents including Geo-environmental assessment and Unexploded Ordnance Assessments and the proposed drainage strategy includes the location and detail of the proposed SuDs and conveyance of water flows across the site.
487. It is noted that Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency having considered the issue of ground contamination raise no objection to potential pollution or the remediation measures. As such it is considered that the proposals have appropriately considered sources of potential pollution.
488. The application submission has been assessed by consultees and others in respect of the assessment in Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement. No adverse or significant issues have been raised with regard to the assessment carried out.
489. It should be noted that as an allocated site a number of matters related to the allocation (e.g., water supply), have already been accounted for within the Council's Strategic Environmental Assessment. It is not for the application submission to re-rehearse matters that have already been the consideration of the adopted Development Plan and have already been through independent examination and been found to be sound.
490. The proposals, under the construction phase would highlight issues with regard to the areas of construction management and potential contamination of water, noise and dealing with pollutants. Risks to construction workers and nearby residents have been assessed. Assessment through the construction phase have been identified as Minor Adverse to Neutral in terms of the

impact and Not Significant in the context of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.

491. Within the operational phase it is noted that it is assessed that the proposed development and SuDS included in the proposed development to manage surface water drainage could alter the groundwater regime. This impact is assessed as a Minor Adverse and Not Significant impact in the context of the EIA Regulations. Other aspects such as managing ground gas through the development and potential concentration of such gas on the application site are also considered Minor Adverse and Not Significant.
492. The applicant has prepared a groundwater management note which summaries how the development proposals interact with groundwater during the construction of the site and longer term.
493. The main impacts that may affect groundwater levels are localised dewatering to facilitate construction and longer-term localised infiltration changes as a result of increasing the impermeable area. Approximately 55% of the site will remain green space that will drain naturally to the ground and the rest of the site will be impermeable where runoff will be managed through SUDS.
494. Changes in the drainage regime as part of the development proposals may alter groundwater recharge across the site and the applicant is proposing groundwater monitoring. This will be secured by planning condition **(Condition 39 groundwater monitoring)**.
495. Groundwater monitoring around the perimeter of the site is being undertaken ahead of construction works commencing to create a baseline groundwater level to monitor fluctuations during construction. This will facilitate measurement and management of any localised impacts during construction to safeguard levels within the surrounding areas.

Water Quality

496. Northstowe is part of a planned development within the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (SCLP). The Environment Agency as the decision maker for Environmental Permits under their legislative framework is responsible for the management of water and abstraction of the resource.
497. No objection has been raised by the Environment Agency on the grounds of water quality. It is also noted that concerns have been raised regarding the issue of water in Northstowe and environmental impacts in relation to abstraction.

498. The Councils recently published the evidence base to the emerging Joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan, which highlights the challenges posed by continued water abstraction. The identification and resolution of abstraction and water supply issues is a matter for the EA and the appropriate strategic water resource planning responsibilities of Water Resources East.
499. Northstowe is identified within the adopted development plan for housing and related growth and its impact is factored into existing water resource plans – and into future demand planning. Whilst acknowledging the concerns around future abstraction and its impacts, and whilst noting the implications of continued growth across Greater Cambridge upon water demands and its impact, refusing the application on these grounds would not, in the absence of an explicit Environment Agency objection, in officers view be justified. Limitations upon water demands in new dwellings, in line with the Councils Local Plan are proposed but limited by national policy constraints to 110 litres/day.
500. The submitted Drainage Strategy has been carefully reviewed by officers and consultees, noting the sensitivities of the water environment in the area. The strategy, subject to appropriate conditions is considered to be acceptable **(Conditions 34-39 – Surface Water)**. The application is also supported by a range of documents including Geo-environmental assessment and Unexploded Ordnance Assessments and the proposed drainage strategy includes the location and detail of the proposed SuDs and conveyance of water flows across the site.
501. It is also noted that Environmental Health Officers and the Environment Agency having considered the issue of ground contamination raise no objection to potential pollution or the remediation measures. As such it is considered that the proposals have appropriately considered sources of potential pollution with regard ground water quality.

Conclusion

502. The application submission has been carefully considered against the requirements of policy and this is supported by the comments of consultees. The LPA is satisfied that the ES adequately assesses the cumulative impacts of the development in relation to drainage and flood risk and that there are no significant environmental impacts arising. The use of planning conditions **(Conditions 34-39 – Surface Water)** will ensure that appropriate infrastructure is provided as the development progresses and that it properly mitigates the development. The application is therefore in accordance with Policies of the Development Plan, the NPPF and national guidance and provides a suitable basis for favourable determination on water matters.

7(g) Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

503. Policy SC/2 'Health Impact Assessment' of the Local Plan requires the submission of an HIA to consider the positive and negative impacts of development on the health of different groups in the population, in order to enhance the benefits and minimise any risks to health.
504. The application is accompanied by a HIA, which considers how the development proposals will have an effect on the key factors that can influence people's health and wellbeing and suggests ways in which any potential negative health impacts can be mitigated and positive health impacts enhanced.
505. Officers have reviewed the HIA are satisfied that the following issues have been satisfactorily addressed:
- a) Housing Quality and Design
 - b) Access to Healthcare Services and other Social Infrastructure
 - c) Access to Open Space and Nature
 - d) Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity
 - e) Accessibility and Active Travel
 - f) Crime Reduction and Community Safety
 - g) Access to Healthy Food
 - h) Access to Work and Training
 - i) Social Cohesion and Lifetime Neighbourhoods
 - j) Minimising the Use of Resources
 - k) Climate Change
506. These elements will either be implemented through detailed reserved matters applications, or by planning condition / s106 agreement (**Condition 12 – Reserved Matters requirements**).
507. In addition, Chapter 11 of the ES assesses the impact of construction and operational phases on health. It concludes that the impacts mostly range from minor beneficial and not significant to moderate beneficial and significant in EIA terms, particularly in relation to the access to open space, opportunity to promote active travel and healthy living, alongside other aspects such as the creation of jobs. Officers are in agreement with the ES assessment.

Conclusion

508. The proposed development is considered to have a net beneficial impact on health and well-being through the provision of well-designed homes,

employment opportunities, extensive community facilities, open space and providing links to the surrounding villages which will encourage community interaction and provide opportunities for active transport, in accordance with the NPPF and Policy SC/2 of the Local Plan.

7(h) Landscape and trees

509. Paragraph 130 of the NPPF requires developments to be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities). Proposals should also be visually attractive resulting from good architecture, layout, and appropriate and effective landscaping.
510. Policy NE/4 'Landscape Character Areas' states that Development will only be permitted where it respects and retains or enhances the local character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Area in which is it located.
511. NAAP Policy NS/12 sets out that the aim and objective is to create an appropriate setting for the new town, minimising any adverse visual or landscape impacts on the surrounding area including the setting and character of the surrounding settlements, in particular the closest villages of Longstanton, Westwick and Oakington, and their Conservation Areas as well as its more distant neighbours at Rampton, Willingham, Over and Bar Hill.
512. The submitted Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High-Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared to understand and support the application in line with the masterplan. It has been supported with further information in January 2021 which included a non-technical note for Oakington residents addressing their concerns and comments that were received.
513. A holistic approach has been taken to incorporate and enhance existing landscape assets within Phase 3A, including the Military Lake, tree belts, woodland, and hedgerows. These features will be protected and enhanced to enable them to be enjoyed by local residents as well as support biodiversity. The historic ridge and furrow landscape will be retained and enhanced through appropriate management and the alignment of the runway is reflected in a series of key spaces including the neighbourhood park and Runway lake (**Condition 49 – Ridge and Furrow**).
514. The submitted landscape strategy demonstrates compliance with the principles set out in the NAAP Policy NS/12. A condition is recommended to agree the Design Principles Document in relation to landscape to guide

future design codes (**Condition 14 – Design code**). The landscape strategy also highlights how the proposals for large areas of sport and recreation form green edges throughout the development.

515. Officers consider it reasonable to apply a pre-commencement condition to agree details of existing and proposed site levels, land profiling, associated land drainage works and strategic landscape elements (**Condition 1 – Details of reserved matters**). Subject to these conditions, the development is considered to satisfactorily mitigate its landscape impacts and provide high quality design in accordance with the objectives of Policy NE/4.

Impact on Landscape Character

516. The impact of the development proposals on landscape character has been assessed against the scale and impacts of adjacent development (including Phase 2) and infrastructure which is already approved and being constructed (e.g. the Southern Access Road West).
517. The visual impact of the development is relatively contained from many aspects due to the mature tree cover on the boundaries of the application site. As such, the assessment from public vantage points, public footpaths and roads in the area are limited in terms of the impact and have been assessed in the ES as Minor Adverse in areas close to the site and Negligible and Not Significant from further afield in terms of the construction phase.
518. The ES reaches a similar conclusion in respect of the operational phase of development, the exception being the interpretation of the development and application site from the Cambridge Guided Busway (Viewpoints 2 and 3) and the Local Landscape Character Area for Oakington Airfield (the application site (LLCA4)). Overall these impacts are considered to be of Minor Beneficial Impact and Not Significant effect in relation to the EIA Regulations.
519. Questions have been raised about providing green infrastructure from the beginning of the development. Such details will be addressed at phasing and design code stages with a requirement for some planting to take place at a very early stage in the development.

Oakington Edge

520. A large proportion of the eastern edge of the site would be green space, either through the provision of sports pitches or on the south-eastern corner

where the proposals are to leave a more natural greenspace which would serve an ecological area with the area also capable of acting as temporary water attenuation.

521. There would also be a water environment for birds and other features within the runway lake. The Phase 2 water park would also form the edge which also forms a habitat, which alongside the retained Oakington Pillboxes are habitats for bats.

Southern Edge and Military Lake

522. Third party comments have been received with regard to the waterbody known as the Military Lake which is a substantive lake. This lake is proposed to be a key biodiversity feature for the future development with toads, reptiles, other amphibians and birds.
523. As part of the proposals the island at the centre of the lake would remain untouched and a 10m wide buffer around the lake at the narrowest point would be created. There would be no development along the southern edge.
524. The green area around the lake would act as managed ecological landscape. In addition to this the presence of significant mature trees to be retained as part of the design of the Longstanton Road greenway which will also support bat and bird populations as well as a number of other species.

Longstanton Edge

525. On the western side of the site, the proposals would include areas of green space and areas of allotments, community orchards and open space including an element that is retained as open space due to its location within the Longstanton Conservation Area. These would also provide a variety of habitats and opportunity for further planting as well as the amenity and recreational value.

Development Parcels, Local Centre and Mill Road Greenway

526. Within the development parcels, the local centre and the reinstated Mill Road Greenway, there would be an opportunity for further planting and ecological enhancement through the provision of bat and bird boxes and the use of green/brown roofs. There would be a need for further green space (through LAPs and LEAPs in particular) and the Local Centre would include a Neighbourhood Park.

527. With additional tree planting and street trees there would be additional new facilities and urban habitats which would assist birds and bats in particular. There is also the opportunity for the creation of hedgehog highways through gardens.

Tree Impacts

528. Policy HQ/1(m) states that developments must include high quality landscaping and public spaces that integrate the development with its surroundings.
529. NAAP Policy NS/13 requires that the tree belts along Longstanton Road between Longstanton and Oakington are retained to provide a strategic landscape boundary.
530. The applicant has submitted a Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High-Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in support of the application. The AIA lists and categorises the trees and hedgerows on the site. The applicant has stated that as many of these as possible will be incorporated into the development parcels as designs are developed, in accordance with future design coding during the reserved matters stage.
531. Based on the AIA, over 70% of the woodland within the Site is identified as being retained within the Parameter Plans (with retention within the built parcels being in addition to this).
532. The Arboricultural Impact Assessment has shown that a considerable number of trees on the Site are Category C or U, indicating that they are of low quality and value or are dead, dying or dangerous. Throughout Phase 3A, extensive planting, including native broad-leaved woodland, orchards, shrub and hedgerows, will be implemented to integrate the scheme into the character of the surrounding landscape.
533. As individual phases for more detailed applications are designed, specific Arboricultural Planning Statements would need to be submitted to support each application, in accordance with policy HQ/1.
534. Based on the above assessment, the development is considered to accord with environmental objectives and planning policies relating to the retention of existing landscape features.
535. The comments of Natural England, the Woodland Trust and other consultee responses have been considered and the comments of a number of

interested parties, residents, and other groups (including the Friends of Northstowe Nature) have also been carefully noted and considered.

536. G161 are a group of poplar trees also in the northwest of the application site that are subject to a Tree Preservation Order. As per the above tree the proposals would be within the development parcel, but potentially within the Primary School playing field area. The trees are in poor condition and as such will need to be reviewed at the time of the Reserved Matters submission either for housing or as part of the school. As such, whilst the concerns of the Woodland Trust are noted, at this time they are considered unfounded. If it is necessary to remove these trees, appropriate mitigation and replacement planting would need to be carried out.
537. T746 lies at the south-eastern edge of the application site and forms part of the zone where the Southern Access Road East would be located. The root zone is compromised by an existing field ditch. The assessment of the tree's health is that the tree is in poor condition and has excessive decay within the stem with a limited lifetime expectancy and could become a danger to nearby footpath users. The tree is therefore recommended for removal as part of the wider strategic work. Considering the tree's poor condition, officers consider that the retention of the tree would be inappropriate, and removal is recommended. The loss of this tree would be compensated through the provision of new tree planting.
538. There is concern that the SARE will cut a swathe through the semi mature woodland at the Oakington Business Park. These trees have however been categorised as low quality and their loss will be addressed through appropriate re-provision as part of any scheme.
539. It should also be noted that there is significant tree retention proposed as part of the scheme, including providing a significant visual screen between the development site and Oakington in particular. As well as further tree planting that is proposed the wide-spread retention of trees is a significant positive element of the proposals.

Conclusion

540. Officers have reviewed the application documentation, including the EA with regard impact on landscape character and trees and agree with the conclusions reached.
541. A series of planning conditions are recommended to take forward the outline proposals and the requirements of the environmental statement and the mitigation. The protection and enhancement of the natural environment

therefore forms a key part of the application submission, and the proposals are considered in accordance with Local and National policy. On this basis the proposals are considered acceptable with regard to landscape impact and trees.

7(i) Lighting

542. Para 185c of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location and should mitigate the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes, and nature conservation.
543. This aim is reflected in Policy SC/9 which also recognises that artificial lighting is essential for reasons of safety or security and for living, working and recreational purposes. In some cases, it can also add to the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character.

Residential Amenity Impacts

544. The submitted lighting assessment acknowledges that the proposal would result in the introduction of significant scale of development within an area which is currently of low brightness. Lighting levels during the construction phase would be determined by health and safety requirements and although its effects would be transitory in nature a scheme of mitigation is required and can be secured through a Construction Environmental Management Plan condition (**Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).
545. At post completion stage, lighting levels from external lighting have the potential to cause nuisance to and be detrimental to the amenity of existing and proposed residential premises. For this reason, a condition will be recommended to ensure the height, type, position, and angle of glare of any final site lighting or flood lighting that is not highway street lighting is agreed (**Condition 66 – Lighting**).

Biodiversity impacts

546. To mitigate for the confirmed presence of roosting and foraging / commuting bats within the site, detailed lighting schemes would need to be sensitively designed with ecological input. Where illumination of these features cannot practicably be avoided, light-spill onto the features themselves would need to be kept to a minimum through utilisation of directional lighting and low wattage bulbs.

547. Retained and proposed ecologically sensitive areas would need to be safeguarded from excessive light pollution by the implementation of an ecologically sensitive lighting design at each relevant detailed design stage to be secured by an Ecological Management Plan condition (**Condition 26 – Landscape and Ecological Management Plan**).

Conclusion

548. On the basis of the above evaluation and the ES, and subject to the planning conditions as described above, officers are satisfied that operational artificial lighting is unlikely to give rise to unacceptable adverse impacts on residential amenity of biodiversity. The development is therefore considered to accord with environmental objectives relating to lighting set out in Policy SC/9 of the Local Plan and para 180c of the NPPF.

7(j) Noise and Vibration

Introduction

549. Para 180 of the NPPF advises that planning policies should aim to avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life resulting from new development. Reference in this regard is also given to the National Noise Policy Statement for England 2010, which sets out the long-term vision of government noise policy which is to “promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management and control of all forms of noise within the context of government policy on sustainable development.” In addition, the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and accompanying National Noise Action Plans have the aim of avoiding, preventing, or reducing the harmful effects of environmental noise from roads, rail, aviation, and industry.
550. Local Plan Policy SC/10 ‘Noise Pollution’ has an overarching objective to ensure development is appropriate and compatible for its location regarding noise impacts. It advises that noise sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise unless its impact can be mitigated by planning conditions or obligations to provide an adequate protection against noise both internally and externally.
551. The applicant has included a noise and vibration assessment as part of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 13). The ES reports that most of the site is at ‘low’ or ‘medium’ risk for noise, depending on the proximity to internal

roads. It also goes on to say that noise modelling has been undertaken which calculates the contribution from various noise sources and predicts sound levels at selected locations.

- 552. The submitted ES recommends that limited environmental noise and vibration monitoring may be required during the construction phase, and this would be established and secured through the agreement of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which is agreed.
- 553. The Council's Environmental Health Officer has reviewed the submitted documentation and raised no objection in respect of noise and vibration, subject to conditions. One of those conditions is to agree the phasing of the site, which would in any case be secured through the agreement of the applicant's proposed phasing approach (**Condition 9 – Phasing**). All matters relating to noise and vibration for each phase, including a CEMP, would need to be agreed and applied to each reserved matter parcel in turn.
- 554. With these suitable mitigation measures in place, the noise impacts of the development proposals during construction and operation will not lead to unacceptable adverse impacts on residential properties surrounding the site.
- 555. A condition requiring the submission of a noise assessment to be submitted with each reserved matter application to protect new residents from road traffic and any other alternative transport options will be required (**Condition 12 – Reserved Matters requirements**). Concurrent with any application for commercial, community, leisure, or retail use (that is any uses other than individual residential premises) a noise assessment as necessary and a scheme for the insulation of the building(s) and/or associated plant / equipment or other attenuation measures, in order to minimise the level of noise emanating from the said building(s) and/or plant will also be required.
- 556. Due to the nature of the submission and the outline nature of the parameter plans, it is not possible to specifically conclude exact mitigation or enhancement measures at the present time as these would relate specifically to the building/site layouts proposed within the later detailed designs.

Construction Noise and Vibration

- 557. The submitted ES recommends that limited environmental noise and vibration monitoring may be required during the construction phase, and this would be established and secured through the agreement of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which is agreed. A strategic CEMP has been submitted with the application and will be implemented

through a planning condition (**Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).

Conclusion

558. Subject to conditions to implement the appropriate mitigation, the proposed development would have an acceptable impact on health and quality of life in relation to noise and vibration. Officers are satisfied that the proposals accord with the NPPF, Planning Practice Guidance and Policy SC/10 of the Local Plan.

7(k) Sustainable Construction and Design

559. NAAP Policy NS/23 'An Exemplar in Sustainability' states that Northstowe will include within the development exemplar projects in sustainable development, including energy efficient measures.
560. Policy CC/1 'Mitigation and Adaption to Climate Change' states that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. Applicants must submit a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how these principles have been embedded into the development proposal.
561. Policy CC/3 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments' states that proposals for new developments of 1,000 square metres or more will be required to reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% (to be calculated by reference to a baseline for the anticipated carbon emissions for the property as defined by Building Regulations) through the use of on-site renewable energy and low carbon technologies.
562. Policy CC/4 'Water Efficiency' requires that all new residential developments must achieve as a minimum water efficiency equivalent to 110 litres per person per day. This will be achieved by planning condition (**Condition 31 – Water efficiency**).
563. Policy NS/23 of the NAAP sets out to achieve an exemplar in sustainability, Northstowe will include within the development exemplar projects in sustainable development, including energy efficient measures. The policy sets out that this could be achieved by:

- a) Providing an increased level of sustainability across the development as a whole, above current requirements to a material extent;
 - b) Building a proportion of the development to advanced practice which fully addresses sustainability issues and minimises any environmental impact by pushing at the boundaries of the proven technology available at the time of the development
564. Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – In July 2019, South Cambridge District Council and Cambridge City Council published a Sustainable Design and Construction SPD for consultation. The SPD sets out guidance on a range of sustainable design criteria and requirements for new development to ensure the delivery of sustainable development.
565. In November 2018 SCDC committed to supporting the transition to zero carbon by 2050. Whilst this is clearly a matter to be addressed through the next Local Plan, all possible opportunities will be taken to secure enhanced sustainability measures in developments already allocated in the adopted Local Plan.
566. The national government and South Cambridgeshire District Council has declared a Climate Emergency through the Climate Act and this is echoed by the Government's stance within the NPPF.
567. The application is supported by a Sustainability and Energy Strategy, which includes a summary of opportunities for the application site and a set of objectives for the development.
568. The operational phase of development will meet targets set through legislation, with the aim of progressing towards net zero carbon legislation. The impact would not compromise the meeting of the needs of wider aims of the Government or the District Council. Officers agree with the submitted ES, which assesses the impacts as Negligible and Not Significant impact when assessed against the EIA Regulations.

Strategic Site Wide Energy Considerations

569. Several low carbon and renewable energy technologies can be incorporated into the wider site infrastructure to reduce the developments carbon footprint and contribute to the overall vision of the new settlement. These include efficient street lighting, low carbon renewable energy technologies, and energy storage via battery technology.

- **Low Carbon Renewable Energy**

570. The development includes opportunities for the deployment of small-scale low carbon renewable energy systems within the infrastructure and landscape. These may include small scale Solar PV arrays and wind turbines. Both Solar PV arrays and small-scale wind turbines may be suitable for installation in green spaces where they can connect to appropriate local buildings.

- **Electric Vehicle Charging**

571. The adopted Local Plan sets no specific requirement for the provision of EV charge points but as a guide does indicate one EV charging space should be provided for all dwellings.

- **Residential charging**

572. Residential home charging requires as a minimum the provision of an appropriate socket and cabling: this can be connected to a standard plug, or specific car charge point. For residential dwellings, most manufacturers of electric vehicles provide the necessary charge points which can be installed in homes.

- **Non-domestic/ community facilities**

573. In the context outlined above the demand for communal/car park charging is also likely to increase as more electric vehicles are purchased. Non-domestic / community-based EV charge points require additional infrastructure to allow for the charging of different vehicle types and charging payment, and therefore require additional space. At this stage it is recommended that provision be made for a number of active EV charge points within the non-domestic/ community areas within ongoing review of provision during detailed design.

574. There are a range of opportunities to deploy low carbon renewable energy as part of the development of Phase 3's. New residential and non-residential development are required to reduce predicted carbon dioxide emissions by 10% through using renewable low carbon energy technologies.

575. Future reserved matters applications will provide updated energy and carbon strategies, taking potential local and national policy changes into account to demonstrate how each phase of development will reduce carbon emissions.

Mitigation and Adaption to Climate Change and Zero Carbon by 2050

576. The District Council has adopted the target of being Zero Carbon by 2050 which is also in accordance with the Climate Act 2008.
577. The NPPF sets out at Paragraph 148 that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change. It should help to shape places in ways that contribute to radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and improve resilience; encourage the reuse of existing resources, including the conversion of existing buildings; and support renewable and low carbon energy and associated infrastructure.
578. Paragraph 150 of the NPPF sets out that new development should be planned for in ways that avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure and can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as through its location, orientation and design.
579. Opportunities for development to draw its energy supply from decentralised, renewable or low carbon energy supply systems and for co-locating potential heat customers and suppliers are also encouraged in Paragraph 151 of the NPPF.
580. Policy NS/2 of the NAAP set out to deliver a flexible design which will be energy efficient, and built to be an exemplar of sustainable living with low carbon and greenhouse gas emissions and able to accommodate the impacts of climate change.
581. Policy NS/23 of the NAAP seeks to ensure that, Northstowe will include within the development exemplar projects in sustainable development, including energy efficient measures. The policy sets out that this could be achieved by:
582. It should be noted that in the replacement and updating of Policy NS/23 of the NAAP under Policy LP/1 of the SCLP there is no Development Plan policy relating to the energy efficiency of buildings as this has now been replaced and moved primarily into the Building Regulations regime. However it should be noted that the NPPF does set out aims and objectives in terms of meeting the climate challenge.

583. The application seeks to demonstrate through the Environmental Statement and a range of documents including sustainability, low emissions, energy and waste strategies, a framework travel plan, utilities report and a strategic construction environmental management plan, the proposals will seek to meet these objectives.
584. The design principles related to climate and some aspects of the sustainability strategy for the site are supported, as is consideration of climate change as part of the Environmental Impact Assessment. The development and use of the Sustainability Targeting and Assessment Rating (STAR) framework is also welcomed. The ambition towards BREEAM is also supported, although the achievement of BREEAM excellent for public and educational buildings will need to be supported and taken forward in final designs by Cambridgeshire County Council.
585. Concern has been raised in that a commitment to standards significantly higher than current building regulations needs to be essential and that insufficient attention has been paid to the likely developments in environmental legislation.
586. Bearing in mind that development of phase 3A would take place over a long period of time, the successful delivery of the proposals and targets outlined in the Sustainability Strategy will require a staged and long-term approach delivered through each of phase of the development.
587. The Energy Strategy notes that the development will be electrically heated and that infrastructure is not proposed to be in place to connect to a gas network.
588. With regards to carbon reduction, while the energy strategy suggests that emissions could be reduced on a site wide basis by 40%, the target chosen is a 19% reduction in emissions compared to Part L 2013 across Phase 3A as a whole. This is a reflection of the time and delivery of the scheme, coupled with the necessary legislative and policy changes, in particular to the Building Regulations.
589. The Council's sustainability officer has reviewed the application and revised submissions and concluded that the proposed approach is acceptable, subject to appropriate conditions – noting the likely change in Building regulations over the life of the development and the need to reflect this through each stage of the site's development (**Condition 28 – Sustainability strategy; Condition 29 – Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets; Condition 30 – Renewable Energy**).

Building design

590. The proposal should use layout, building orientation, design, and materials to ensure properties are not susceptible to overheating and include open space and vegetation for shading and cooling, as advised in Policy CC/1. One of the Guiding Principles of the SPD is for development to be designed and built in accordance with the energy hierarchy, which first and foremost includes reducing energy by design through consideration of building orientation and layout (for example, to promote passive heating in winter and cooling in summer), optimising opportunities for natural light; and by adopting a 'fabric-first' approach to building design.
591. Although the application is in outline only, the submitted Sustainability Strategy includes targets to exceed building regulations (Part L- Energy Efficiency) at later detailed design stage through building fabric, orientation, air tightness, provision of appropriate solar shading, creation of thermal mass and use of proven technologies. Issues of design, layout and orientation would be a matter for later, detailed planning; however, the commitments set out in the outline Sustainability Strategy would ensure fulfilment of the objectives of Policies CC/1 and HQ/1 and the SPD.
592. CC/5 states that on developments where a show home is being provided, a sustainable show home must be provided (either separately or instead of the show home) demonstrating environmentally sustainable alternatives beyond those provided to achieve the standard agreed for the development. This can be secured by planning condition. A condition (**Condition 33 – Show Homes**) will require any developer who is providing a show home on their development to demonstrate environmentally sustainable alternatives beyond those provided to achieve the standard agreed for the development and be positively marketed.

Energy

593. Policy CC/3 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments' requires proposals for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000 square metres or more to reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on-site renewable energy and low carbon technologies. The NAAP also requires developers to push at the boundaries of the proven technology available at the time of the development.
594. The amended Sustainability Strategy addresses energy use. As part of the outline application, Homes England have committed to the following measures as a minimum with an acknowledgement that these will be

reviewed with each Reserved Matters application in line with the evolution of the EV market. These measures are:

- For those dwellings with a private garage and/or drive the provision of EV charging;
- For those dwellings with a private garage and/or drive the provision of EV charging;
- A suitable number of passive and active EV charging points will be provided in the community car parks and suitable employment areas.

595. Details of local EV charging infrastructure will be provided in the travel packs to each resident.
596. The outline application presents an energy strategy that contains a broad range of measures, to be investigated with each reserved matters' application as policy, legislation and technology evolve.

Transport

597. Sustainable transport options are assessed in more detail in the transport section of this committee report. The submitted Sustainability Strategy reflects the sustainable transport measures detailed in the submitted Transport Assessment, Travel Plan and Low Emissions Strategy, which are recommended to be conditioned to meet Policy CC/1 principles regarding promotion of sustainable transport and reduction in greenhouse gas emissions **(Conditions 16-22 – Transport)**.

Water

598. Policy CC/4 'Water Efficiency' requires all new residential developments to achieve as a minimum, water efficiency equivalent to 110 litres per person per day. Proposals for non-residential development must be accompanied by a water conservation strategy, which demonstrates a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM standard for 2 credits for water use levels unless demonstrated not practicable.
599. Section 3.3 of the amended Sustainability Statement refers to water efficiency and the developer's approach to this issue. The applicant has proposed to aim to be in line with CC/4 and this will be secured by planning condition **(Condition 31 – Water efficiency)**.

Conclusion

600. The applicant's proposals for addressing climate change have been assessed and reviewed by the Council's sustainability officer and are acceptable. Whilst the starting point for assessment reflects current national and corresponding local policy provisions, the duration of the project and dynamic nature of national policy in this area means that it is probable that standards for new development will evolve from the current baseline used in the application submission over time.
601. Providing for any permission to recognise this shifting national (and local) position means that a condition is considered necessary in order to ensure that individual phases of development address the objectives set out in the SCDC (and the future development plan) **(Condition 29 – Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets)**.
602. Subject to recommended conditions, the development is in accordance with the sustainability objectives set out in the Local Plan and the NPPF.

7(I) Utilities

603. Policy TI/8 'Infrastructure and New Developments' requires the new town to ensure the provision, management, and maintenance of infrastructure to meet the needs of the town.
604. Policy TI/8 states that 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.
605. The applicant has submitted an Utilities Report to identify any existing utility infrastructure that may constrain development within the site boundary and to provide advice on the most suitable course of action to mitigate these constraints in a timely and cost-efficient manner. The report identifies no major constraints on site.

Electricity

606. UKPN is the electricity provider in this area. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals existing supply is being extended along the Cambridge Guided Busway (CGB) from the Histon strategic 132kV substation to a proposed new Primary Substation (with sufficient capacity to

serve the Northstowe Phase 2 and 3 development proposals) in the south-eastern corner of the Application Site. This work was completed in 2020.

Gas

607. Cadent Gas is the electricity provider in this area. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals, existing supply is being extended along the new Link Road through Phase 3A, from the existing medium pressure gas main in Longstanton Road to a new gas governor located on the Phase 2 southern boundary (adjacent to the Busway). For phase 3a however it is intended that all dwellings will have electric heating.

Potable Water

608. Potable water is provided by Cambridge Water, which supplies the area around Northstowe from the Coton/Madingley reservoir to the west of Cambridge. The Utilities Report which was submitted in support of the application identifies that there is a 200mm potable water main located within Longstanton Road to the west of the main application site. Longstanton Road bisects the main Application Site and the proposed SARE.
609. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals existing supply is being extended along the new SARW and link road through the site from the existing 450mm diameter pipe located to the west of the site. Reinforcement works have also taken place to secure water supply for the entirety of Northstowe.
610. The Utility Statement states that Cambridge Water has confirmed that it has adequate water resources to serve the proposed, Northstowe development. There is insufficient capacity in the current infrastructure network to supply the Site. Off-site reinforcement works will therefore be required. The reinforcement of the water main will be the responsibility of the developer.
611. Works for designing and constructing the infrastructure works are progressing as part of Phase 2, in anticipation of the Phase 3 development. Additional Phase 3 water mains have already been included within the Link Road to allow for the additional capacity when it becomes available.
612. The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) published by Cambridge Water in November 2019 sets out Cambridge Water's draft long-term WRMP for the 25 years between 2020 and 2045 and describes how Cambridge Water will continue to meet the demand for water in the Cambridge region.

613. The growth in new properties and water demand as set out in the WRMP is based on the South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans, and as such includes the future demand which will be generated by allocated sites, including the application site. Officers are therefore satisfied that sufficient available resources will be available in the longer term to serve the site, and that the availability of water is not a constraint for development.

Foul Water

614. Anglian Water is the sewerage provider for the area, which is served by Uttons Drove Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW), which discharges into the Uttons Drove drain. It was identified by Anglian Water, as the treatment facility best suited for improvement in order to receive the increased effluent associated with new development in the area.
615. An upgrade to the watercourses between Uttons Drove and Webb's Hole Sluice together with a pumping station at Webbs Hole Sluice has been undertaken as part of previous phases development works. This will accommodate the increased treatment outflow from the WWTW for the whole of Phases 2 and 3.

Digital Infrastructure

616. Policy TI/10 requires new development (residential, employment and commercial) to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure suitable to enable the delivery of high-speed broadband services across the district.
617. This is reflective of the objectives of the NPPF (para. 114), which encourages planning policies and decisions to support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.
618. There are multiple options for serving the site with full Fibre to the premises to each dwelling. Existing infrastructure will be utilised where possible to minimise any offsite working.
619. A planning condition is recommended to agree the site-wide implementation of broadband infrastructure and next generation mobile technology for both dwellings and commercial premises to ensure the objectives of Policy TI/10 is met (**Condition 68 – Broadband provision**).

Conclusion

620. On the basis of the above evaluation, and subject to the recommended conditions, the development is in accordance with the infrastructure objectives for utilities delivery, including electricity, gas, foul and potable water set out in the Local Plan and the NPPF.

7(m) Waste

621. The NPPF requires Local Plans to consider a wide variety of infrastructure needs including waste management, and this is reflected in Local Plan Policy TI/8. The main issues to consider in this instance are refuse collection and waste management.

Construction Waste

622. The ES describes the amount of waste that will be produced by the development over the build out period. As the development design progresses, waste would be managed through key strategies and reports which will form part of the wider Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).
623. The submitted Waste Strategy provides a good outline as to the overall approach to be taken for minimisation of waste, sorting, re-use, recovery, and recycling. However, there are details which cannot be provided at outline stage and therefore provision is made for Site Waste Management Plans to come forward in due course; and for completed RECAP toolkits Assessment (both of which are required by the Adopted Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, Policy CS28). A planning condition is recommended to secure these details as well as a separate CEMP to control issues of noise, vibration, dust, and odour sources relating to waste management (**Condition 43 – Construction Environmental Management Plan; Condition 45 – Construction Waste Management and Minimisation Plan**).

Operational Waste

624. The ES describes the amount of municipal household and commercial waste that will be produced by the development and is considered to be not significant in terms of the EIA regulations.

625. Section 106 contributions will be required for the provision of refuse freighters and bins for the development.

Conclusion

626. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, the development is considered to accord with environmental objectives relating to waste set out in the relevant Local Plan policies. The provision of refuse freighters and bins to serve the development will be secured through section 106 agreement.

Section 8. Cumulative Impact

627. The EIA Regulations include the requirement to identify the full range of environmental effects that are likely to result from a development which includes a range of secondary effects including cumulative, synergistic, and inter-relationship effects. This wider range of effects is often simply grouped together under the term “cumulative environmental effects”. EIA practice recognises two major sources of cumulative effects: intra-project effects and inter-project effects.
628. Intra-project effects occur when an effect from one environmental discipline may affect another environmental discipline, for example an increase in traffic flows will also result in a change to the noise levels at a particular receptor. These are defined as impact interactions within the ES.
629. Inter-project effects occur resulting from the likely impacts of the Proposed Development interacting with the impacts of other developments in the vicinity. These are defined as cumulative effects within the ES.
630. The assessment identified all the receptors that would be subject to intra-project cumulative effects and considered the extent to which these effects could interact with one another resulting in residual effects of a greater significance than those already identified.
631. Intra-project cumulative effects would arise on existing residents, early occupants of the proposed Development whilst construction is ongoing, construction workers and local businesses as a result of various adverse effects (i.e., dust; noise; visual amenity; traffic) interacting with one another. The assessment concluded that any cumulative effects on these receptors would be temporary, very limited in scale and not raise any residual effects above Minor Adverse which is considered to be Not Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

632. The potential for inter-project cumulative effects during the operation phase resulting from the combination of adverse effects with those from other developments relating to visual amenity and traffic on local residents, residents of completed properties, local businesses and users of the local Public Rights of Way network were identified. The assessment concluded that these cumulative adverse effects would not raise residual effects above Minor Adverse which is considered Not Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. During operation there would also be Moderate Beneficial cumulative effects relating to socio-economics (related to the provision of housing, community facilities and school places) and Moderate and Major Beneficial health effects (related to housing, social infrastructure, open space, access to work, social cohesion, accessibility, crime, healthy food and resources). These beneficial effects are considered to be Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Conclusion

633. Officers have considered and reviewed the cumulative impact assessments and are satisfied with the conclusions reported in the ES, that no significant adverse cumulative impacts will arise.

Section 9. Financial contributions / Section 106 heads of terms

Section 106 planning obligations

634. The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the CIL Regulations) generally set out regulations relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Part 11 refers specifically to planning obligations (including those in Section 106 Agreements) and is relevant to the consideration of this application and will influence the final content of the Section 106 Agreement if planning permission is granted.
635. Regulation 112 of the CIL Regulations requires that a planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission for development where it is: -
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms
 - directly related to the development
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development

636. In accordance with the NPPF 2021, planning obligations can only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.
637. In considering the appropriate planning obligations to be secured for this phase of development, regard has been had to the requirements and infrastructure delivered under the following planning permissions:
- Planning Permission and associated s106 Legal Agreement to S/0388/12/OL (Northstowe Phase 1)
 - Planning Permission and associated s106 Legal Agreement to S/2011/14/OL (Northstowe Phase 2)
 - Planning Permission - S/0092/18/CC (Education Campus)
638. Following extensive discussions between the County Council, the Local Planning Authority and the applicants, a schedule of S106 terms has been agreed. This can be found in **Appendix B Draft S106 Head of Terms table**, with a summary set out below.
639. The Heads of Terms sets out that contributions, excluding on site delivery will total £68,583,534 as well as 40% affordable housing. This brings infrastructure contributions across the phases to close to £200m when factoring in proposals for Phase 3b, Digital Park, and Endurance Estates.
640. The areas of s106s identified for Phase 3a are -
- **Affordable and other housing**
- 40% of the total housing development with the following tenures.
- Affordable Rent – 50%
Shared Ownership – 20%
Discount Market sale – 10%
Rent to Buy – 20%
- Plots for self-build housing

- **Education**

2 x 3FE (6FE total) primary school with potential extension to 7FE
Contribution towards existing 12FE secondary school at Northstowe
Contribution towards existing special educational needs school at Northstowe
Contribution towards post 16 education provision

- **Sport and Recreation**

Sports pavilions / changing rooms
Strategic open spaces with sports pitches
Play areas
Contribution towards new sports hall
Strategic and other open space maintenance and management plan

- **Community**

Civic hub (to include library and health centre)
Allotments
CCC Social Services Children Families and Adults service
Community Development Worker and Community Chest
Archaeological finds display
Faith space

- **Transport**

A14 to Oakington Cycle Route (up to the Southern Access Road East) –
direct delivery
Oakington to Girton Cycle Route
Links to Fen Drayton, Over, Oakington to Cottenham Cycle Route and other
countryside links
Improvements to Public Rights of Way
Cambridge Guided Busway
Local Bus Service Pump Priming
Junction schemes
Village Traffic Calming schemes
Traffic Monitoring – ANPR enhancement in Northstowe Area
Transport Enhancement Fund to matters arising post the application
Bus Link Road Construction and Enforcement completion
Electric Bike Hire
Bar Hill A14 improvements
Bus stops on site

- **Waste**

Refuse freighters and bins

Other S106 requests

641. The following provides a commentary on various other s106 requests that have been made by a number of organisations. None of these requests have been carried through into the s106 process as they do not meet the CIL Regulation 122 tests set out at the beginning of this section.

- **All Saints Church**

642. All Saints Church have requested contributions to be sought towards improving the Church, although no specific details of the improvements have. The Northstowe development will however provide community facilities and faith provision across its site. A contribution towards All Saints Church would not be sought as it would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development as future residents.

- **Friends of St Michaels Church**

643. The Friends Group seek a range of enhancements to the church including improving the accessibility and re-thatching of roof in providing a community facility for the area. The Northstowe development will however provide community facilities and faith provision across its site. The contribution therefore cannot be sought as it would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development as future residents.

- **Longstanton Parish Council**

644. Longstanton Parish Council have requested that they would like to be able to build a new facility on the Recreation Ground Extension. The parish council would also like to set up a new allotment site and a Multi-Use Games Area.
645. Where requests relate to facilities already provided in full on site, such contributions cannot be sought as they would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development.

- **Oakington Parish Council**

646. Oakington Parish Council would like to see the delivery of ponds to Oakington Brook which are required through Policy NS/21 of the Area Action Plan. This was secured as part of the S106 for Phase 2. The action requires further assessment of the Oakington Brook following completion of the A14 and the associated works.
647. The Environment Agency are leading on this assessment. Further work will be required with the Parish Council to understand and deliver the full scope of work. As this matter is under the assessment of the Environment Agency and Phase 2 permission, there is no further requirement within Phase 3A to deliver further mitigation. It should be noted that ponds alongside the SARE may deliver the mitigation necessary.
648. A further public footpath along the Beck Brook from Cambridge Road to the Oakington Recreation Ground is also requested. County Council Officers have been made aware of this request and it is expected that this would be included in the PROW improvements as part of the transport mitigation.
649. The Parish also seek improvements to the local recreation ground. Such a request cannot be secured as it would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development.

- **National Trust**

650. The National Trust, also supported by Cambridge Past, Present and Future, requests a contribution towards enhancement of Wicken Fen.
651. National Trust highlights that there is concern about the potential impact of the substantial scale of planned new development in Greater Cambridge upon National Trust property within the local vicinity. Specific reference is made in their representation to the Trust's land at Wicken Fen National Nature Reserve and at Anglesey Abbey, both of which have seen significant increases in visitor numbers over recent years.
652. The mitigation delivered on Northstowe extends beyond the application site to include public footpath and cycleway enhancement and wider recreational links onto strategic footpath and cycleways. Further the off-site mitigation provides over 70 hectares of enhancement in the local area which would be available to Northstowe residents directly and in Cottenham.

653. Given the extensive mitigation which would be delivered as part of the Northstowe development, it is considered that contributions towards the enhancement of Wicken Fen is not necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

- **RSPB**

654. The RSPB, supported by Cambridge Past, Present and Future, requests a contribution to upgrade the infrastructure at the nearby Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve. This is to allow the reserve to accommodate the increased visitor numbers that will arise from Phase 3 of the new settlement.

655. As identified in the response to the National Trust's request above, given the mitigation which is already being secured as part of the Northstowe development, it is considered that contributions towards the enhancement of Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve are not necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms.

- **Conclusion**

656. Officers are satisfied that the agreed planning obligations set out in the draft heads of terms table meet the statutory tests of CIL Regulation 122. The Application has confirmed the acceptability of committing to this complete mitigation package, by way of planning obligations, which will be secured through a S106 Agreement.

657. With the planning obligations identified in **Appendix B Draft S106 Head of Terms table** in place, the proposed development would be acceptable. The proposals will therefore comply with Local Plan policies.

Section 10. Planning Balance and Conclusion

Introduction

658. Planning decisions must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise (section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and section 38[6] of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).

659. The NPPF represents up-to-date government planning policy and is a material consideration that must be taken into account where it is relevant to a planning application. This includes the presumption in favour of sustainable

development found in paragraph 11 of the NPPF, which requires approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay.

660. The NPPF lists the three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways to achieve sustainable development. The benefits and dis-benefits of the development proposals have been evaluated against the objectives of the NPPF and the presumption in favour of sustainable development, as summarised below.

Economic Role

661. The NPPF places a clear emphasis on the importance of economic growth and delivering economic benefits as a key component of sustainable development. The proposals will create construction jobs and employment through businesses, shops and services within the local centre and mixed-use employment areas within the application proposals whilst also providing enhanced town centre viability for those proposals being built within Phase 2. Due to the scale of the development these should also be afforded substantive positive weight.

Social Role

662. In terms of the social role of sustainability, the development will provide up to 4000 market and affordable homes to meet the needs of present and future generations. The development will deliver an important quantum of housing to meet South Cambridge's housing needs beyond the end of the Local Plan period (2031).
663. The housing provision includes a policy compliant 40% affordable housing provision for those in need, representing 1600 units across the site. The development would also provide the opportunity for self/custom build and age specific accommodation. The social benefits of the scheme arising from the provision of new housing is considered to be of major significance.
664. The proposals would also provide wider social benefit arising from the provision of sports, recreation and play facilities (which in the case of informal recreation would be almost 10 times the level expected by policy). The provision of allotments, community orchards and other infrastructure would also be of significant community benefit to future residents.
665. The re-provision of Mill Road and the recreational routes around the site and from Oakington to Longstanton will also improve connectivity previously severed by the airfield and connect Longstanton and Oakington to the benefit

of the community and the surrounding area. In addition, the development will provide an opportunity for social and informal recreation.

- 666. Other cycling routes and transport mitigation would also have a positive social benefit and the contribution to the Cambridge Guided Busway should also be noted. These is a significant positive benefit. The capability and support to further public transport is also a benefit of the scheme.
- 667. The provision of a range of community-based infrastructure in terms of community support and a further building to be delivered by the developer is also considered to be of significant benefit. Further contributions to the Phase 2 civic hub, as a focus for the new town in providing health, community and library facilities is also significant.
- 668. The proposals would also provide two further primary schools and further contributions towards the secondary school on Phase 2 would also be of significant community social benefit, meeting the educational needs of future residents.
- 669. The social benefits arising from the development proposals are afforded major significance.

Environmental Impacts

- 670. In relation to the environmental role of sustainability, the proposed parameters of the development demonstrate that the site can appropriately accommodate the quantum of development proposal.
- 671. The proposed development will contribute to improvements in habitat quality and a net gain in biodiversity to a minimum of 15%. Provision is made within the recommended conditions to ensure prudent use of natural resources at the site, and measures to minimise waste and pollution.
- 672. Mitigation and adaptation to climate change, and a commitment to the progression of zero carbon will be facilitated through the proposed site wide sustainability strategy. The agreed transport mitigation package will also bring environmental benefits, through prioritising sustainable travel modes which would offset the traffic impacts generated from the development. On this basis, the environmental benefits generated by the development are considered to be significant.
- 673. The proposals would also include the retention and reuse of pillboxes and the inclusion of the former runway as a key landmark and the reinstatement of

Mill Road all of which would have a positive impacts on the heritage of the area.

674. Whilst the development will result in impacts on the area in terms of noise and disturbance as the development is completed and disruption through the implementation of the traffic mitigation, this would be minimised and mitigated through the implementation of construction management plans, and as such carries moderate weight.
675. The impact of the development on landscape character has also been identified as creating a negative environmental impact. There are considered sufficient safeguards through appropriate planning conditions to ensure mitigation impacts on landscape and local character. The development proposals will also cause the loss of agricultural land; this would be the case for any development on an allocated green field site.
676. Some weight can be attached to the environmental harm of the development, officers are of the view that the environmental benefits outweigh the dis-benefits, particularly given the provision of net gain in biodiversity and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As such, moderate weight can be attached to the environmental benefits of the scheme.

Summary

677. Overall, the proposed development will bring significant measurable economic, social and environmental public benefits that accord with the three dimensions of sustainable development set out in the NPPF. In exercising the planning balance, officers consider there are no sustainable planning objections that would outweigh the positive benefits arising from the development which forms a longstanding and established allocated site.
678. The balance of these benefits in the circumstances of the Application is considered to weigh in favour of granting planning permission, outweighing any harm that the proposed development will cause.

Conclusion

679. The application is consistent with the policies of the development plan for the area. This is principally owing to the site being allocated for development in the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.
680. Having examined the development proposals against other material planning considerations, none are identified that would on their own, or in combination, lead officers to consider recommending refusal of planning permission for the Application.

681. Officers' analysis, as set out in this report, triggers the '*presumption in favour of sustainable development*' set out in Paragraph 11 of the NPPF, which means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay. Furthermore, the direction at Section 38 (6) of the 2004 Planning Act that the proposed development '*must be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise*' points firmly towards the granting of planning permission in this case.
682. Officers have carefully considered all the issues raised by the planning application, including evidence and opinions submitted on behalf of the applicants, the contributions of consultees, wider stake holders and members of the public.
683. Having also taken into account the provisions of the development plan, the NPPF and PPG, the statutory requirements of section 66(1) and section 72(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the proposed development is recommended for approval subject to the completion of a section 106 planning agreement to secure necessary developer contributions and subject to a number of controlling and safeguarding conditions.

Recommendation

684. DELEGATED APPROVAL 'to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development' of outline permission 20/02171/OUT, as amended, subject to:
685. Planning conditions as set out below (including Explanatory Notes and Terms), with the final wording of any amendments to these (and to include others considered to be appropriate and necessary) to be agreed in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of Planning Committee prior to the issuing of planning permission; and
686. Satisfactory completion of a Section 106 Agreement under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 on the terms broadly referenced in Section 9 of this report, with delegated authority granted to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development to negotiate, secure, and complete such agreement on terms as are otherwise considered to be appropriate and necessary.

687. This includes the Heads of Terms (HoTs) as set out in the report, and any other HoTs or the detail, including phasing and triggers, that are still under negotiation. The final wording of any significant amendments to HoTs listed in the report to be agreed in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of Planning Committee prior to the issuing of planning permission; and
688. Delegated authority given to officers to set out as part of the decision notice and in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017, reg. 29 'information to accompany decisions' a reasoned conclusion of the significant effects of the development on the environment and to carry out appropriate notification under reg. 30 accordingly.
689. If necessary, a summary/progress report on the s106 obligations to be referred to Planning Committee six months after the Planning Committee.
690. A list of the planning conditions and the structure of the conditions is contained below. The detailed wording of the conditions is set out in **Appendix D**, with a list of key definitions in **Appendix C**.

Appendices

Appendix A: Legislation and Policies

Appendix B: Draft S106 Heads of Terms – summary

Appendix C: Key Definitions

Appendix D: Proposed planning conditions (full wording)

Appendix E: Application Site Plan

Appendix F: Parameter Plans

Appendix G: Environmental Statement (ES) summary of mitigation measures

Appendix H: Glossary

Report Author:

Paul Ricketts, Principal Planning Officer, Strategic Sites Team

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APPENDIX A

Legislation, Policies and Background Documents

National Legislation

All amendments to Legislation have been noted in the below:

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Planning Act 2008

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017

Equalities Act 2010

Climate Act 2018

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

Localism Act 2011

Human Rights Act 1998 in particular Articles 1 and 8

Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010

Town and Country Planning Coronavirus Amendment Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 1987

Town and Country Planning Development Management Procedure Order

Town and Country Planning (Permitted Development and Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020

National Planning Policy and Associated Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

National Design Guide

National Planning Practice Guidance

Manual for Streets and Manual for Streets 2

The Development Plan

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Adopted September 2018

S/1 Vision

S/2 Objectives of the Local Plan

S/3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

S/5 Provision of New Jobs and Homes

S/6 The Development Strategy to 2031

S/7 Development Frameworks

S/12 Phasing, Delivery and Masterplan

SS/5 Northstowe Extension

CC/1 Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change

CC/3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments

CC/4 Water Efficiency

CC/5 Sustainable Show Homes

CC/6 Construction Methods

CC/7 Water Quality

CC/8 Sustainable Drainage Systems

CC/9 Managing Flood Risk

HQ/1 Design Principles

HQ/2 Public Art and New Development

NH/1 Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton
 NH/2 Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character
 NH/4 Biodiversity
 NH/6 Green Infrastructure
 NH/7 Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees
 NH/14 Heritage Assets
 H/8 Housing Density
 H/9 Housing Mix
 H/10 Affordable Housing
 H/12 Residential Space Standards
 E/10 Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas
 E/21 Retail Hierarchy
 E/22 Applications for new Retail Development
 E/16 Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside
 SC/2 Health Impact Assessment
 SC/4 Meeting Community Needs
 SC/7 Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
 SC/8 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards
 SC/9 Lighting
 SC/10 Noise Pollution
 SC/11 Contaminated Land
 SC/12 Air Quality
 TI/2 Planning for Sustainable Travel
 TI/3 Parking Provision
 TI/8 Infrastructure and New Developments
 TI/9 Educational Facilities; and
 T/10 Broadband.

Policy LP/1 supported by Appendix B of the Local Plan updated a number of policies of the Northstowe Area Action Plan. The policies updated are signified by an asterisk (*) below.

Northstowe Area Action Plan – Adopted July 2007

NS/1 The Vision for Northstowe
 NS/2 Development Principles
 NS/3 The Site for Northstowe*
 NS/4 Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington
 NS/6 Local Centres
 NS/7 Northstowe Housing*
 NS/8 Northstowe Employment*
 NS/9 Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture*
 NS/10 Road Infrastructure
 NS/11 Alternative Modes*
 NS/12 Landscape Principles
 NS/13 Landscape Treatment of the Edges of Northstowe
 NS/14 Landscaping within Northstowe
 NS/15 Linking Northstowe to its Surroundings
 NS/16 Existing Biodiversity Features
 NS/17 New Biodiversity Features
 NS/19 Public Open Space and Sports Provision*

NS/20 Countryside Recreation
NS/21 Land drainage, Water Conservation, Foul Drainage and Sewage Disposal
NS/22 Telecommunications Infrastructure
NS/23 An Exemplar in Sustainability*
NS/24 Construction Strategy
NS/25 Strategic Landscaping
NS/26 Making use of Existing Buildings / Resources on Site
NS/27 Management of Services, Facilities, Landscape and Infrastructure and
NS/28 Timing / Order of Service Provision

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

Policy CS26 – Mineral Safeguarding Areas

South Cambridgeshire LDF Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD):

Open Space in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2009
Trees & Development Sites SPD - Adopted 2009
Landscape in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2010
Biodiversity SPD - Adopted 2009
District Design Guide SPD - Adopted 2010
Affordable Housing SPD – Adopted 2010
Development Affecting Conservation Areas SPD - Adopted
Health Impact Assessment SPD – Adopted
Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD – Adopted 2016
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – Adopted January 2020

Other Documents

Other documents which are material considerations include (this is not an exhaustive list):

Northstowe Development Framework Document - August 2012
Northstowe Development Framework Document Addendum – An exemplar in sustainable living - October 2012
DfE - Securing developer contributions for Education - November 2019
Healthy New Town Initiatives – Department of Health
Design and Construction Guidance (DCG) – Anglian Water - April 2020
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategy: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)
Cambridge and Peterborough Strategic Spatial Framework, Towards a Sustainable growth Strategy to 2050, March 2018
Government Guidance – Cycle Infrastructure Design (Local Transport Note 1/20)

Other background documents:

Planning Permission and s106 under reference S/0388/12/OL (Northstowe Phase 1)
Planning Permission and s106 under reference S/2011/14/OL (Northstowe Phase 2)
Planning Permission S/0092/18/CC (Education Campus – Northstowe Phase 2)
Northstowe Phase 1 Design Code
Northstowe Phase 2 Design Code
Northstowe Town Centre Strategy
Kingfisher Pond - Northstowe Hydrogeological Assessment (Prepared by HR Wallingford - Reference FWM8714-RT003-R01-00 Dated May 2021). A report into Northstowe Phase 1 commissioned by Longstanton Parish Council

APPENDIX B

Northstowe Phase 3A - Draft S106 Heads of Terms

Date for Indexation Purposes – September 2021

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Housing			
Affordable Housing	40% of the total development	Proposed tenure: Affordable Rent – 50% Shared Ownership – 20% Discount Market sale – 10% Rent to Buy – 20%	Policies: H9, H/10; NS/3, NS/7 (NAAP); Affordable Housing SPD.
Sports provision			
Expansion of community sports hall in Phase 2 / Dual Use Indoor Sport extension	£2,017,123	Phase 2 already delivering 1,424sqm (£3,208,649 contribution). Milestone Report identifies 1,119sqm for expansion. Proposed cost based on same cost per sqm profile, apportioned to Phase 3A	Policies: HQ/1, SC/6, SC/7 (LP); NS/9, NS/19, NS/20 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, and Landscape SPD.

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Swimming pool contribution	£1,876,142	<p>Cost of 102.28 m2 of waterspace (0.48 swimming pool) - calculated using Sport's England Sport Facility Calculator.</p> <p>Land to be made available at zero cost as per masterplan. Nb. Land part of phase 2 education campus already transferred to CCC.</p>	Policies: HQ/1, SC/6, SC/7 (LP); NS/9, NS/19, NS/20 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, and Landscape SPD.
Transport			
SARE to Oakington Cycle Route	Direct delivery as part of SARE	This will complement a continuation of this route between the A14 and Dry Drayton. Direct delivery on north side of road within highway limits– between SARE and the footpath adjacent to the garden centre.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Oakington to Girton Cycle route	£160,000	Phase 2 delivered £450k. Further contribution of £200k across Phase 3. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Cambridge Greater Partnership St Ives Greenway	£1,424,000	The works will incorporate links to Fen Drayton, Over, the Oakington to Cottenham cycle route. Costs represents 50% of total scheme cost.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
		Apportioned to Phase 3A.	
Improvements to PRow	£170,000	Contribution for public right of way enhancement in the vicinity of Northstowe. Apportioned to Phase 3A in line with CCC suggestion.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Cambridge Guided busway	£7,873,438	Capital contribution towards the cost of delivering the CGB. Cost includes interest payment. Apportioned to Phase 3A (4,000 homes).	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Local Bus Service Pump Priming	£640,000	Pump priming until services are self-funding – 25% a year for four years, apportioned to 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Junction improvement schemes	Direct delivery.	Schemes identified as part of the Transport Assessment.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Village Traffic Calming Schemes	£720,000	Village Traffic Schemes initial payment of £40,000. Payment on receipt of a scheme notice from CCC up to 3800 dwellings. This has been apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Traffic monitoring	£120,000	To seek funding between 475 and 3800 dwellings. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Transport Enhancement Fund	£160,000	Funding to address any issues that arise post application that have not been dealt with within the application itself. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Bus Link Road construction and camera enforcement contribution	£160,000	S106 contribution of £200,000 across Phase 3 with any unspent monies passing into the Transport Enhancement Fund. To address a funding shortfall needed to complete the busway link adjacent to the Park and Ride site and provision of camera enforcement along bus only road within Northstowe.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Electric Bike Hire and other sustainable vehicle hire	£40,000	Payment to go to CCC. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Bar Hill improvements - Highways England	Direct delivery	A14 improvements at Bar Hill - direct delivery.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
On Site Bus Stops	£20,000 per pair. £160,000 total (one off) For first 20years period following transfer.	Provision of and maintenance cost for up to 16 bus stop shelters (8 pairs) within the Development in location to be approved as part of relevant Reserved Matters. Maintenance by future governance or Town Council. Payment to CCC to pass to NTC or alternative body.	Policies: TI/8 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Healthcare			
Contribution to 1,000sqm health expansion of Phase 2 Civic Hub.	£3,600,000	Additional health facility floorspace likely needed as Northstowe grows. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: SC/2, SC/5 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP); and Health Impact SPD.
Community			
Library	£238,904	Contribution to enhanced fit out of 1,000 sqm of library space to be delivered within Phase 2. Cost apportioned to 3A.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
Community Building	Direct delivery	Specification and format to be agreed with flexibility in scale and format to allow for future discussion. Community building will be run by future governance. Based on Melbourn Hub in terms of scale.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Faith provision	Direct delivery	Provision of multi-faith garden (by condition) and as per community building – flexible clauses to allow for future discussion over scale of 0.15ha site accommodated as part of the local centre or adjacent to or mixed use employment area. Further space as part of greenspace. Using Northstowe Faith Strategy for allocation.	Policies: SC/4 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
SCDC New Communities Team	£400,000	Community Development Officer	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
SCDC New Communities Team	£50,000	Community Chest	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC Healthy New Town	£50,000	Healthy New Town Project worker	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC Multi-Agency Support	£100,000	1.3 x Specialist Community Development Worker for two years.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC Multi-Agency Support	£126,667	1.3 x Multiagency Coordinator for two years.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities –	£6,936	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups providing Early intervention and prevention of mental ill health.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Kickstart Funding			
CCC New Communities – Kickstart Funding	£20,400	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups which support families and young people to thrive.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities – Kickstart Funding	£7,200	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups which support those families affected by domestic violence.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities – Kickstart Funding	£5,100	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups and the running of activities focussed on integrating and supporting older people into the community.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities – Kickstart Funding	£9,384	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups and the running of activities for those with physical disability, learning disability and their carers.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities – Kickstart Funding	£22,400	Kickstart funding for setting up and supporting groups and the running of activities in keeping with the Healthy New Towns principles.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£63,750	Mental Health Community Workers. Specialist mental health community workers to work with vulnerable groups.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£6,400	2 years of Mental Health Counselling Services CYP for 0.8 % of the 0-19 populations (~32 individuals)	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£300,000	4 x Family Workers (or similar) for youth and family support. District Team. Providing support for ~ 240 families.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£110,485	2.5 x child & family centre worker for two years	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£111,747	A 50% Contribution towards the employment of 2.6 FTE Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) for two years.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities - Support Services	£85,000	50% Contribution towards additional Child & family social care provision for a period of one year.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
CCC New Communities -	£110,000	Health Visitors targeting first time births (50% of the 0-5 population).	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Support Services			
Education			
2 x 3FE Primary School	£26,340,000 plus land (2 x 3Ha sites) or Direct Developer Delivery	Contribution based on floorspace of 3,254sqm per school. Note: Homes England may elect to direct delivery either or both schools, but only with County agreement following its policy review.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Contribution to Secondary School Expansion	£8,960,000	Expansion from 8FE to 12FE. Based on floorspace of 3,154sqm. Apportioned to Phase 3A.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Per pupil funding to mitigate under provision of secondary education	Up to £5,763,120 (to be determined through education review)	Additional 2FE required (300 secondary school pupils) across Phase 3A and 3B. Cost of £24,013 per school place to seek alternative provision. (£24,013 x 240 pupils) – apportioned for 3A.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Contribution to Special Educational Needs School	£1,612,296	Based on 31 places identified for 3A.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Post-16	£4,200,000	Based on 3,729 sqm total floorspace.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
Early years/nursery provision	As per Phase 2 (market site only)	Early years as per Phase 2.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Open Space			
Allotments	N/A	Maintenance and upkeep. On site as part of the development cost.	Policies: SC/2, SC/8 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Specification, delivery and maintenance of public space and landscape	N/A	Required for the upkeep of landscape and public areas. Contribution or part of the Governance arrangements.	Policies: HQ/1, NH/4, NH/6, NH/7, E/10 (LP); NS/4, NS/11, NS/13, NS/16, NS/17, NS/20, NS/25, and NS/27 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, Biodiversity SPD.
Heritage			
Heritage Annex	£250,000	Capital contribution to make up funding shortfall on County proposal to deliver a heritage facility adjacent to Northstowe House.	Policies: NH/14, NH/15, SC/2 (LP); NS/11, NS/13, NS/14/, NS/15 NS18, and NS/26 (NAAP); Open Space SPD and Listed Buildings SPD.
Drainage			
Webb's Hole Sluice Project	£513,042	Construction of a pumping station to assist land drainage at Northstowe. The project is currently	Policies: CC/8, CC/9 (LP); NS/21 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Policy Justification
		managed by L&Q Estates (Phase 1). Apportioned to 3A.	
Monitoring Costs – SCDC – £90,000			
Total	£68,583,534 – Excluding Monitoring Costs		

Direct Delivery projects include:

Construction of southern access road east including section of SARE/Oakington cycle route.

Bar Hill improvements

Off site junction improvements as agreed with Cambridgeshire County Council

Community and Faith Building/Site

Multi faith memorial garden

Open space including allotments and play provision.

Pillbox restoration

Burial space for Town dealt with through Phase 2

Oakington Ponds part of Phase 2

Farmbird Mitigation in accordance with Phase 2

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APPENDIX C

Key Definitions

Development Description:

Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3A for up to 4,000 homes, two primary schools, a local centre (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, leisure, residential uses and other accommodation), and secondary mixed use zones (including retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, sports pitches, associated engineering and infrastructure works, including the retention of the existing military lake and creation of a new lake, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and means of access reserved. Application is accompanied by an Environmental Statement and involves work to/affects existing Public Rights of Way on Longstanton Road.

For the avoidance of doubt the following definitions are applied within this decision notice in relation to the Development hereby approved:

‘Commencement of Development’ means the first date on which any material operation (as defined in Section 56(4) of the Act) forming part of the Development begins to be carried out on the Site or part thereof. ‘Enabling Works’ are defined within the s106 Legal Agreement.

‘Community’ use means a use that falls under Use Class D1 (non-residential institutions) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as originally submitted as in force on 31 August 2020 and subsequently within Use Classes E and F.2 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2020 (as amended)

‘Development Parcel’ means areas of built development, including Residential, Employment, the Local Centre, Mixed Use Commercial Zones, Primary Schools and the associated landscaping (including Local Areas of Play and communal and private residential gardens), car parking, roads and associated drainage.

‘EIA Regulations’ means the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)

‘Employment’ use means a use that falls under uses falling previously under Use Classes B1(a) (business), B1(b) (Research & Development) and B1(c) (light industry) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force on 31 August 2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 2020.

‘Food and Drink’ means a use that falls under Use Classes A3 (restaurants and cafes), A4 (drinking establishments and Drinking Establishment with Expanded Food Provision), A5 (hot food takeaways) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force on 31 August 2020 and now under Class E and sui generis use of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 2020.

‘Key Phase’ means a collection of development parcels that form one or more character areas to create a development area and subphase for the development of a Design Code and other features of the outline planning permission.

‘Leisure’ use means a use falling under Use Class D2 (assembly and leisure) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force at 31 August 2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) (as amended).

‘Local Centre’ means the area shown in dark red on the submitted Urban Design Masterplan which will be capable of including Employment, Community, Faith, Retail and Associated Services, Food and Drink, Community, Leisure, Residential Uses and associated development including a local square.

‘Local Plan’ or **‘SCLP’** means the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, adopted November 2018.

‘Masterplan’ means Figure 10.1 at Appendix A (Design Principles Document) of the Design and Access Statement.

‘Military Lake’ means the existing body of water in the southwestern corner of the application site as identified on the Masterplan.

‘NAAP’ means the Northstowe Area Action Plan, adopted July 2007

‘Net zero carbon’ is taken to follow the definition contained in the UK Green Building Council’s document Net Zero Carbon Buildings: A Framework Definition (April 2019), or any successor document which forms into the Council’s Sustainable Development and Construction SPD and aspirations for Policy CC/1 of the Local Plan or succeeding documents.

‘Northstowe Phase 1’ means outline planning permission granted under planning reference S/0388/12/OL.

‘Northstowe Phase 2’ means outline planning permission granted under planning reference S/2011/14/OL.

‘NPPF’ means the National Planning Policy Framework July 2021, which is the National Planning Policy at the time of the decision.

‘NPPG’ means the National Planning Practice Guidance which is a web based resource supporting the NPPF.

‘Phase’ means the areas of land identified by the Site Location Plan and in the submitted Design and Access Statement covering more than one parcel of land.

‘Retail and Associated Services’ use means a use that falls under Use Classes A1 (shops) and A2 (professional and financial services) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force at 31 August

2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) (as amended).

'Residential' use means a use that falls under Use Classes C2 (residential institutions), C3 (dwelling houses) and C4 (small scale houses in multiple occupation (up to 6 people)) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order (as amended)

'Runway Lake' means the area identified as a linear water feature with the potential for outdoor swimming and water sports on the approved Masterplan

'S106 Legal Agreement' means legal agreement made pursuant to s106 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (whether or not with other powers) contributions and commitments to deliver infrastructure secured as part of the Outline Planning Permission

'Secondary Mixed Use Commercial Zones' means the areas shown in hatched red on the submitted Urban Design Masterplan which will be capable of including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, generally on the ground and first floor with residential uses and other accommodation also capable of being accommodated. Commercial uses may also be accommodated on further floors or mezzanines through appropriate design-led solutions.

'Self/Custom Build' means properties or plots which satisfy the criteria in section 1 of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) or succeeding legislation and where the future first occupier has had a specific input in the primary design and layout of the approved property.

'Strategic Engineering Elements' means elements aside from Enabling Works which would include, for example, principal roads, junctions and roundabouts, the Southern Access Road East and associated infrastructure, bus links, Longstanton Road, works associated with the military lake and runway lake.

'Strategic Landscaping Elements' means space shown on the approved masterplan as formal sports provision, informal sports provision, strategic tree planting, open space, sustainable drainage systems and green routes, footpaths and other areas not within a Development Parcel. For the avoidance of doubt the Local Centre Square should be included within the Local Centre Development Parcel.

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APPENDIX D

Phase 3A (20/02171/OUT) Proposed planning conditions

Definitions

Enabling Works means preparation works to make the Site ready for construction. Such works include (but are not exclusively limited to); site or ground clearance and preparation, surveying, environmental and hazardous substance testing and sampling, soil tests, remediation works, pegging out, tree protection, ecological survey and mitigation works, archaeological investigation, site clearance, ground improvement works, construction of boundary fencing or hoardings including for site security, demolition and removal of buildings and other structures, creation of temporary haul roads and enabling works accesses or other works or operations to enable any of these works to take place including site and ground works.

Strategic Engineering includes principal foul and surface water drainage infrastructure works, other utilities provision including protection and diversion, accesses, flood risk infrastructure works, primary roads, attenuation features, land re-profiling and raising.

Strategic Landscape Elements include strategic open space and landscape works and planting (including allotments), and similar related works.

Development Parcel means a phase or part of the development excluding Enabling Works and Strategic Engineering and Landscape Elements. For instance, this would include a phase or part of the development comprising housing, employment, a local centre, a school site and/or playing fields.

Where any minor or non-material amendments to this permission may be approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) then any reference in any condition to 'in accordance with' shall be interpreted as meaning in accordance with any amended document, plan, scheme, statement, strategy, programme, drawing or details. Where any condition refers to the situation where the LPA may otherwise agree in writing, any approval or agreement by the LPA in these circumstances shall only be provided where they do not result in any new or materially different likely significant environmental effects compared to those assessed prior to the date of this permission.

1.Details of reserved matters

No development on any individual Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall commence until approval of the details of the appearance,

landscaping, layout, scale and means of access (hereinafter called the Reserved Matters) within that Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element has been obtained from the Local Planning Authority in writing. The development shall be carried out as approved.

For the purpose of the permission the approved access is defined as a southern access road east in the zone shown as blue on plan 5709-OPA-3A-02-V4 (Movement and Access - Parameter Plan), including access into the site, a new junction to Dry Drayton Road and potential new access to Oakington Business Park. The predominant access however will be via the southern access road west.

Reason: To ensure that all necessary details are acceptable in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Time limits

2. Time limits A

The first application for approval of reserved matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority no later than three years from the date of this permission.

Reason: In accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

3. Time limits B

The commencement of each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element pursuant to this outline consent shall begin before the expiration of two years from the date of the last reserved matter of that parcel to be approved.

Reason: To prevent the accumulation of unimplemented planning permissions and in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

4. Time limits C

Application(s) for approval of all the reserved matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of 20 years from the date of this permission.

Reason: To prevent the accumulation of unimplemented planning permissions and in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and to provide a consistent approach to the development of the site alongside adjoining developments.

5. Development limits

Any development carried out under this permission, hereby approved, shall not exceed the development levels set out in the description of development, and notwithstanding changes to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, the proposed maximum floorspace of the following land uses and maximum number of homes as set out in the table below shall not be exceeded:

- a) Up to 4,000 dwellings (Class C3 use)
- b) 9,027 square metres Gross Internal Area (GIA) of retail, service and other employment uses, made up of the following -
 - 615 square metres for a convenience food store
 - 2,530 square metres GIA for local shops and services
 - 5,882 square metres GIA for employment uses (B1)

Reason: To ensure that the development and associated mitigation measures takes place in accordance with the principles, parameters and assessment contained within the Application Documentation and Environmental Statement.

Approved documents

6. Compliance with approved plans

The development, hereby permitted, shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans save for only minor variations where such variations do not deviate from this permission or are not predicted to lead to any additional or materially different significant environmental effects to those assessed in the Environmental Statement:

Building Heights	5709-OPA-3A-03-V4 date 26-07-2021
Movement and Access	5709-OPA-3A-02-V4 date 26-07-2021
Open Space	5709-OPA-3A-01-V4 date 26-07-2021

Site Location Plan	5709-OPA-3A-05-V2
Existing site levels	10019646-AUK-NS-P3-DR-IE-0088-01 Rev P03
Proposed site levels	10019646-AUK-NS-P3-DR-IE-0089-01 Rev P01

Reason: To facilitate any future application to the Local Planning Authority under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

7. Compliance with approved documents

The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the approved documents as set out below, except to the extent that those details are

superseded or expanded by an approved Design Code or by any Reserved Matters approval or other approval pursuant to any condition of this planning permission.

Design and Access Statement Design Principles July 2021

Economic Development Strategy January 2021

Energy Strategy January 2021

Flood Risk and Drainage Strategy April 2020 and Addendum January 2021

Framework Travel Plan April 2020

Landscape Strategy January 2021

Low Emission Strategy April 2020

Sports Strategy April 2020

Sustainability Statement January 2021

Transport Assessment table 110

Reason: To facilitate any future application to the Local Planning Authority under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to ensure that the details and approach are consistent with good planning, in accordance with the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and the NAAP.

8.Compliance with Environmental Statement

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the mitigation measures summarised in Table 4.1 Design Mitigation, and Tables 18-3 Summary of Construction and Table 18-4 Summary of Operational Mitigation, and Tables 18-5 and 18-6 Monitoring, in the Environmental Statement.

Reason: To ensure that the development takes place in accordance with the schedule of mitigation contained within the Environmental Statement.

Key phasing and reserved matters

9.Phasing

No development shall commence until a Site Wide Phasing Plan which accords with the s106 triggers and Transport Mitigation Strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

It shall define a key phase and include the expected sequence of delivery of development within a Development Area, or sub area, or the provision of any other element or to any other applicable trigger point.

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved Phasing Plan unless there are unforeseen events / obstacles to delivery and alternative timing for

provision is agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Phasing Plan shall, by written agreement with the Local Planning Authority, be updated from time-to-time to reflect increased certainty of delivery of infrastructure.

The Site Wide Phasing Plan shall include but not be limited to the sequence of providing the following elements:

- a) A plan showing defined key phases, including the first phase
- b) Residential development parcels, including approximate housing numbers;
- c) Mixed employment use areas, including commercial floorspace and broad delivery timescales;
- d) Local bus services;
- e) Major distributor roads/routes within the site, including timing of provision and opening of access points into the site;
- f) Strategic footpaths and cycleways;
- g) Community facilities including the primary schools and sports hubs (including pavilion and junior changing rooms);
- h) Strategic foul and surface water features and SUDS;
- i) Formal and informal public open space, park/square, allotments, community orchard and parks, NEAPs, LEAPs and SIPs;
- j) Strategic electricity, telecommunications and gas networks;
- k) Infrastructure for the provision of fibre optic cables;
- l) Biodiversity net gain;
- m) Environmental mitigation measures;
- n) A mechanism for its review and where necessary amendment.

Reason: To clarify how the site is to be phased to assist with the determination of subsequent reserved matters applications and in order to ensure that infrastructure provision and environmental mitigation are provided in time to cater for the needs and impacts arising out of the development, in accordance with Policy S/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and Policy NS/2 of the NAAP.

10. For each defined Key Phase

Prior to or concurrent with the approval of any Reserved Matters Applications within any defined Key Phase, except for enabling works, strategic engineering or strategic landscaping works, the following documents shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority:

For the defined Key Phase:

- a) Schedule of Uses and Quantum of development.

b) Delivery Plan taking account of the Section 106 Obligations and including: development parcels and sequence; Housing Delivery Statement including an affordable housing delivery statement; a school and childcare facilities delivery programme (including early years facilities); an open space delivery programme; sports and community facilities delivery programme (including youth facilities and children's play); approach to delivery of public art and heritage measures; construction and skills plan including employment uses; faith space opportunities; infrastructure and services plan; and sequencing of each Phase transport mitigation measures.

c) Travel Plan setting out measures to be implemented in accordance with the principles and approach set out within the Site Wide Framework Travel Plan and a Car Parking Strategy (including parking standards, visitor parking, and management controls) and Bus Service Specification to include bus service frequency, routes and bus stop locations.

d) Site Access Strategy, including short and long term objectives and management of private vehicles, public transport, non-motorised users and emergency vehicles.

e) Arboricultural Statement identifying trees to be removed and trees to be retained and protected in advance of Reserved Matters Applications. Details should be provided of the tree protection measures to be put in place in respect of those trees to be retained in accordance with BS5837:2012

f) Design Code including Regulatory Plan – content to be included as specified in Condition 15 and with an appropriate level of detail reflecting any Reserved Matters Applications submitted.

g) Construction and Environmental Management Plan to address any Phase specific requirements or refinements, content to be included as specified in Condition 43.

h) Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, content to be included as specified in Condition 50.

i) Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme, content to be included as specified in Condition 52.

j) Phase Surface Water Drainage Strategy, content to be included as specified in Condition 35.

k) Phase Foul Water Drainage Strategy, content to be included as specified in Condition 41.

l) Sustainability Statement, content to be included as specified in Condition 28.

m) Details of Existing and Proposed Site Levels and any Land Profiling.

n) Ecological Management Plan (EcMP) in relation to a Phase submission and including a revised Biodiversity Impact Assessment calculation to demonstrate cumulative net gain in biodiversity across the Key Phase and that the development remains on target to achieve overall net gain on completion.

For the avoidance of doubt Framework documents can be submitted separately for approval as may be necessary to facilitate Enabling Works but all documents must be approved in advance of Reserved Matters Approvals within the Defined Phase Area.

Submission documents shall be accompanied by a brief statement setting out how conformity is achieved with the Site Framework. Where Reserved Matters Applications are brought forward within a Defined Phase area, they shall conform to the approved Phase Framework. There shall be no material alterations to the approved Defined Phase once Commencement has occurred on the Phase.

Measures to secure necessary mitigation, not requiring Reserved Matters approval, shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure timely delivery of infrastructure and comprehensive development and to ensure the impacts of development are not materially different to those identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with Policy S/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and Policy NS/2 of the NAAP.

11.Reserved Matters Applications Advanced Outside a defined Key Phase

In exceptional circumstances where it is necessary and/or beneficial to bring forward development in advance of an approved Key Phase, a Reserved Matters Application can be made and shall, where relevant, be accompanied by the following information:

a) Justification Statement explaining the reason for the exception and the relationship with the Approved Phase and Reserved Matters Areas already approved or submitted for approval;

- b) Transport Assessment or Transport Statement for the development proposed within the Reserved Matters Area that shall demonstrate that the transport movements proposed within the Reserved Matters Area combined with Phases already approved; Phases or Reserved Matters approved on adjoining land within the Allocated Site (Policy S/5 in the South Cambridgeshire Local plan 2018 and NS/3 of the NAAP); the monitoring of transport impacts; and applying committed and yet to be implemented and proposed mitigation measures is not likely to give rise to severe impact upon the network;
- c) Delivery Programme;
- d) Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation, content to be included as specified in Condition 46;
- e) Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme content to be included as specified in Condition 52;
- f) Sustainability Statement, content to be included as specified in Condition 28;
- g) Construction and Environmental Management Strategy Supplement as specified in Condition 43.

Exceptional circumstances may be deemed to apply in the case of infrastructure, enabling works, sport, community, education or and employment uses. The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and where Reserved Matters Applications are brought forward outside an approved Phase).

Reason: To ensure timely delivery of infrastructure and comprehensive development and to ensure the impacts of development are not materially different to those identified through the Environmental Impact Assessment in accordance with Policy S/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, and Policy NS/2 of the NAAP.

12.Reserved Matters requirements

Plans and particulars submitted for each Reserved Matters Application shall, where relevant, address and include details (a) to (q) below for locations with specific requirements or sensitivities:

- a) A tree survey and method statement showing trees to be retained, relocated, or removed, provision of replacement trees, as appropriate, and a proposed tree protection plan including protection measures.
- b) Ecological Mitigation Measures and Biodiversity Impact Assessment calculations, including consideration of cumulative Reserved Matters approvals, to ensure a net gain in biodiversity can be achieved within each key phase of the outline application site.

- c) Site specific and Environment Management Plan (CEMP), based upon the site wide CEMP Construction Method Statement and Construction Traffic Management Plan.
- d) Detailed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
- e) Existing and proposed ground levels and finished floor levels, including all new dwellings, buildings, and any associated parking.
- f) Detailed Foul Water Drainage Scheme.
- g) Detailed Surface Water Drainage Scheme.
- h) Landscape details including boundary treatments and surface materials.
- i) Youth facilities and play provision including detailed design and specification of youth facilities and play provision within a Reserved Matters site and including full details of all play equipment areas, including surface materials.
- j) Distribution and specification of market and affordable housing including the proposed tenure mix and statement of progress of cumulative delivery across the site.
- k) A sustainability conformity statement setting out how the development will achieve the sustainability targets set out at each phase approval stage.
- l) Details of the location, layout, specification and delivery of public open space, allotments and public realm including hard and soft landscaping, public art and the approach to adoption, maintenance, and management.
- m) Specific Travel Plan provisions and other transport mitigation measures for both construction and operational phases in line with the relevant approved Phase Transport Assessment and Construction and Environmental Management Strategy.

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved matters.

Reason: To ensure an appropriate level of information is contained within the Application Documentation.

13.Landscape and Design - Reserved Matters

Any Reserved Matters Application for landscaping details pursuant to this approval shall, where relevant, include detailed landscape designs and specifications for the associated Reserved Matters Area. The details shall be accompanied by a design statement that demonstrates how the landscaping scheme accords with any emerging or approved details sought as part of the Approved Design Code for a Phase and shall include the following:

Soft Landscaping

- a) Full details of planting plans and written specifications, including details of cultivation to soils before seeding and turfing, proposals for maintenance and management associated with plant and grass establishment for a 5 year

establishment and maintenance period, details of the mix, size, distribution, density of all trees/hedges/shrubs to be planted and the proposed planting season. The planting plan shall use botanic names to avoid misinterpretation. The plans should include a full schedule of plants.

b) 1:500 plans (or at a scale otherwise agreed) with cross-sections of mounding, ponds, ditches and swales and proposed treatment of the edges and perimeters of the site.

c) The landscape treatment of roads (primary, secondary, tertiary, and green) through the development.

d) A specification for the establishment of trees, including within hard landscaped areas including details of space standards (target rooting volumes for trees and distances from buildings and/or development parcels.) and tree pit details.

e) The planting and establishment of structural landscaping to be provided in advance of all or specified parts of the site as appropriate.

f) Full details of any existing, altered, or proposed watercourses/drainage channels.

g) Full details of the location of any services and utilities relative to existing and proposed soft landscaping.

h) Details and specification of proposed earth modelling, mounding, re-grading and/or embankment areas or changes of level across the site to be carried out including soil quantities, topsoil storage to BS 3882: 2015, proposed levels and contours to be formed and sections through construction to show make-up.

Hard Landscaping

i) Full details, including cross-sections, of all bridges and culverts.

j) The location and specification of minor artefacts and structures, including furniture, refuse or other storage units, signs, and lighting columns/brackets.

k) 1:500 plans (or at a scale otherwise agreed) including cross sections, of roads, paths, and cycleways.

l) Details of all hard-surfacing materials (size, type, and colour)

The landscaping within the Reserved Matters Area shall be implemented in accordance with the approved plans for implementation and for their replacement.

Reason: To ensure an appropriate level of information is contained within the application documentation in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

14.Design code

Prior to the submission of the first of the reserved matters applications for each Phase of the development except for enabling works or strategic engineering works, a Design Code for that Phase shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Design Code shall be prepared for each Key Phase in

accordance with the principles and parameters established in the approved Parameter Plans, the amended Design & Access Statement (DAS), Design Principles and Landscape Strategy submitted with the Outline Planning Application.

It shall include both strategic and more detailed elements.

The Design Code shall explain its purpose, structure, and status; indicate who should use the document and how to use it; set out the mandatory and discretionary elements and be clear how these apply.

Where relevant the Design Code shall address the interface with adjoining areas, whether they have already been subjected to design coding or not, and indicate appropriate cross boundary design responses, both within the Application Site and across the Allocated Site, in accordance with Policy SS/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.

The Design Code shall include, as relevant to each Phase:

- a) The vision for the Phase. This should clearly articulate how the Phase contributes to the realisation of the Vision for the Site as a whole, as articulated in the Design and Access Statement and Design Principles, with emphasis upon the overall framework for movement, land use and landscape. The framework for development should be presented within the context of the Application Site and the wider area.
- b) The Design Code shall include a '**framework masterplan**' that establishes the framework for development within that Phase. The '**framework masterplan**' is the key plan associated with the Design Code and the content of the plan and its associated key will guide the structure of the Design Code.
- c) A movement hierarchy for the Phase (which is to secure a legible, permeable and connected network), and the principles and extent of the highway that would potentially be offered for adoption (the extent of adoption will be agreed following Reserved Matters approval).
- d) Typical street cross-sections which will include details of tree planting, landscaping, service runs, traffic calming and on street parking.
- e) How the design of the streets and spaces will address the needs of all users and give priority to sustainable travel.
- f) Principles to guide block structure and built form including design principles to address the relationships between land use; height and mass; primary

frontages; pedestrian access points; fronts and backs; threshold definition; important buildings/groupings; building materials and design features.

- g) Where taller buildings/structures are to be required or encouraged (at the maximum parameter height) these should be justified with reference to the approved Design Principles. The contribution of these elements to the built up area and to wider views should be assessed. The approach to, and scope, of this assessment should be agreed with the local planning authority.
- h) Approach to incorporation of ancillary infrastructure/buildings (such as substations, street name plates, pumping stations, pipes, flues, vents, meter boxes, external letterboxes, required by statutory undertakers as part of building design) and the routing of utilities.
- i) The approach to vehicular parking across the phase including the location and layout of parking for people with disabilities and for each building type, including the approach that will be adopted to access points into, and the ventilation of any undercroft or underground parking or any separate parking structures.
- j) The approach to cycle parking for all uses and for each building type, including guidance on the distribution (resident/visitor parking and location in the development), type of rack, spacing and any secure or non-secure structures associated with the storage of cycles, following the principles of the Cambridge Cycle Design Guide.
- k) The approach to the landscape framework including the integration of the existing retained landscape features and new structural planting in the key public open spaces and along the primary and secondary streets, together with guidance on tree/planting specification, and the interface with surface water drainage features.
- l) The provision of outdoor sports and children's play space provision including the formal playing fields and any Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP), Local Equipped Play Area for Play (LEAP) and Local Area of Play (LAP) with reference to the relevant open space/play space guidance and standards extant at that time
- m) The approach to the treatment of footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways through the site.
- n) The conceptual design and approach to key public spaces including the integration of public art (identifying appropriate locations) and guidance on materials, signage, utilities, and any other street furniture.

- o) The conceptual design and approach to the lighting strategy and how this will be applied to different areas of the development with different lighting needs, to maximise energy efficiency, minimise light pollution and avoid street clutter.
- p) Details of waste and recycling provision for all building types, in accordance with RECAP principles.
- q) Measures to demonstrate how the design can maximise resource efficiency and climate change adaptation through external, passive means, such as landscape, orientation, massing, and external building features.
- r) Design features to support biodiversity and ecological enhancement aligned with the relevant Phase Ecological Management Plan.
- s) Design features to reflect the heritage and former use of the site as a former WW2 airfield.
- t) Details of the interface between the public realm and the busway.
- u) Measures to minimise opportunities for crime.
- v) Details of the proposed design review procedures and circumstances where design review will be undertaken.

Reason: To ensure high quality design and coordinated development and to facilitate comprehensive development through cumulative phases of development in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/2 and NS/3 of the NAAP.

15. Local Centre Development Framework (LCDF)

Prior to or concurrent with the approval of any Reserved Matter Applications for new built development including local centre uses (as defined in National Planning Policy) or residential uses to be located within the local centre and other local centres (as identified on the Parameter Plans), a LCDF will be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

The LCDF shall combine to provide a strategy that will encourage delivery of a sustainable and dynamic local centre to aid its short and long term planning and ensure an appropriate mix of residential, employment, retail, civic and community land uses. Such a strategy shall have regard to the spatial principles of the Design and Access Statement and Design Principles. The settlement centre boundaries

should be defined broadly in the LCDF, reflecting any Design Codes already approved and then refined as necessary through subsequent Phase Design Codes.

Development in the defined local centre and other economic areas shall be carried out in accordance with the LCDF.

Reason: To ensure the appropriate development of the local centres and other employment areas, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/2, NS/3 and NS/6 of the NAAP.

Transport

16. Bus link to Oakington

No more than 800 dwellings shall be occupied until a scheme for the implementation of works associated with the bus access between the development site and Station Road Oakington has been submitted to and agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

As part of the Reserved Matters submission for Strategic Engineering Elements relating to the bus access the following shall be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority:

The scheme shall include the following information:

- i) Existing and proposed site levels along the proposed access
- ii) Details of landscaping and hard surfacing materials of the proposed access
- iii) Details of cycleways and footway connections to the adopted highway
- iv) Measures to control access to the site from Station Road, Oakington to prioritise public transport
- v) a timetable for implementation.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the agreed timescales and retained thereafter.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals for access are appropriately delivered and promote sustainable modes of transport and deliver a high quality environment associated with infrastructure delivery in accordance with Policies LP/1, CC/6, CC/8, NH/4, NH/6, TI/2 and TI/8 of the SCLP and Policies NS/1, NS/10, NS/11, NS/12, NS/17, NS/21, NS/23, NS/24, NS/25 and NS27 of the NAAP and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

17.Transport – Pedestrian and cycle links to Oakington

No more than 1600 dwellings shall be occupied until pedestrian and cycle links have been provided between the development and Oakington.

Reason: To ensure that measures to promote walking and cycling are provided to these locations, in accordance with Policies HQ/1 and TI/2 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

18.Public footpaths – other footpaths, cycle and bridleway links

Each reserved matters application for residential development in relation to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this planning permission, shall include a scheme that provides details and a timeframe for delivery, of the equine, walking and cycle routes for the area within that Development Parcel that will allow the occupants of that Development Parcel access as applicable to facilities in the settlement centre and the surrounding area, including where appropriate reference to the temporary and permanent re-routing of footpaths/bridleways. The relevant Development Parcel shall not commence until the scheme has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To enable appropriate non-motorised links to be provided within the new village, to enable alternative means of access other than the car, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

19.Transport – access and occupation

No dwelling shall be occupied until any road and footway linking that building to a public highway network has been completed to binder course level; and main services have been installed and made available for connection to said building.

Reason: To ensure a safe means of access to residential properties and other buildings.

20.Transport – adoption strategy

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in respect to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this outline permission, an Adoption Strategy shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Adoption Strategy shall set out:

- a) The elements of the transport network within the site which will be offered for adoption by the Local Highway Authority

- b) The elements of the transport network within the site which will be retained in private ownership, or other, and in each case detail of the management arrangements for these elements of the network.
- c) The elements of the recreational path network that will be offered for adoption as Public Rights of Way.
- d) The elements of the recreational path network which will be retained in private ownership, and the management arrangements for these elements of the network.

The Strategy shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure any future management arrangements for the various elements of the transport network within the development site, in accordance with the NPPF.

21.Transport - Parking Management Strategy

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in the local centre, a Parking Management Strategy for both motorised vehicles and cycles shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Strategy shall set out the approach to parking provision for the local centre, and the means of managing parking demand and enforcement. All Development Parcels shall be constructed in accordance with the approved Parking Management Strategy.

Reason: To ensure that there is adequate and appropriate provision of parking to take into account the needs of residents and visitors, without resulting in on street parking congestion and inappropriate parking, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 and TI/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

22.Bus stops

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in respect to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this outline permission, details relating to the location, design, specification, management, and maintenance and phasing of bus stops within the development (to include a programme for their phased delivery) will have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The implementation of the bus stops shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details and agreed programme for their delivery.

Reason: To ensure that adequate public transport is provided for future residents of the site, in accordance with Policy TI/2 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Landscape and Biodiversity

23.Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan

Prior to or concurrent with the submission of reserved matters applications for 'Strategic Engineering Elements', 'Strategic Landscaping Elements' and 'Development Parcels', a Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority to cover the entire application site.

The Landscape Management Plan shall state the long term vision for the landscape and shall describe the relevant landscape operations to achieve this through landscape restoration, maintenance and management before, during and after construction.

The Landscape Maintenance Plan shall specify the maintenance procedures, operations, and their frequency, and maintenance standards that will be implemented to ensure the successful establishment and longevity of all hard and soft landscape areas, before, during and after. The plan shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure adequate management and maintenance of existing and proposed landscaping in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

24.Tree Protection details

No development within a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element for which reserved matters approval has been granted shall take place until such time as fencing for the protection of any retained tree within, adjacent to, or which overhangs a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element, has been fully erected in accordance with the approved plans and particulars.

The fencing shall be retained intact for the full duration of the adjacent development until all equipment, materials and surplus materials have been removed from the Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element. Nothing shall be stored or placed in any fenced area in accordance with this condition and the ground levels within those areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavations be made without the written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity and safeguarding trees that are worthy of retention, in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

25.Replacement of dead or dying trees

All planting, seeding or turfing in the approved soft landscape details for the relevant Development Parcels shall be carried out in the first planting season following the completion of the appropriate element of development unless agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. All hard and soft landscape works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the relevant British Standards or codes of good practice.

Any trees, plants, turf or seeded areas which within a period of 10 years for strategic planting and 5 years from the planting date either die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased, shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species as those that were originally planted.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

26.Biodiversity: Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)

No development shall commence except for enabling works or strategic engineering works, until a site wide combined Ecological Design Strategy and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (EDS & LEMP) that addresses ecological protection, mitigation, compensation, enhancement, restoration and management has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The EDS & LEMP shall include the following:

- a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed, and purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed works;
- b) Review of site potential and constraints that might influence management;
- c) Extent and location/area of proposed works on appropriate scale maps and plans, including details of how individual lots contribute to the site wide EDS and biodiversity net gain provision;
- d) Type and source of materials to be used where appropriate, e.g. native species of local provenance;
- e) Indicative timetable and appropriate triggers for implementation, demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of development;
- f) Persons responsible for scheduling implementation of the works;
- g) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (in accordance with site wide Landscape Management plan).
- h) Management of species (including translocation) and creation of habitats and species through the construction period including badgers, bats, water voles,

great crested newts, reptiles, bird species and other species, including the removal of invasive and non-native landscaping, as appropriate.

- i) Development of short and long-term mitigation and delivery of habitats through the implementation of landscaping and appropriate phasing to maximise the potential and biodiversity net gain in Strategic Landscaping elements.
- j) Delivery of tree planting, bird and bat boxes and nesting opportunities and green/brown roofs within Development Parcels.
- k) Development of green corridors and crossings to mitigate the impact of Strategic Engineering.
- l) Management strategies for new and retained habitats and environments.
- m) Monitoring measures to measure existing habitats being retained and the implementation of new biodiversity features.

The EDS and LEMP shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

The following list is not exhaustive but is illustrative of the measures that may be incorporated into an ecological design strategy.

- a) Retention and protection of existing habitats during construction.
- b) Habitat removal and reinstatement.
- c) Provision for wildlife corridors, linear features, and habitat connectivity.
- d) Woodland, tree, hedgerow, shrub, wetland, and wildflower planting and establishment.
- e) Proposed new landforms associated with habitat creation, e.g. water bodies and watercourses.
- f) Soil handling, movement, and management.
- g) Creation, restoration, and enhancement of semi-natural habitats.
- h) Lighting strategies for potentially sensitive receptors e.g. bats foraging along boundary hedgerows
- i) Creation of new wildlife features, e.g. bird nesting features, bat boxes and
- j) hedgehog highways within building curtilages, specification and proposed planting.

Reason: To ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced and to secure the management of ecological habitats across the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies NH/4 and NH/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

27. Biodiversity: Biodiversity Survey and Assessment

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel shall include a Biodiversity Survey and Assessment for that Development Parcel that demonstrates how it accords with the aims and objectives of the approved Site Wide Biodiversity Strategy. The Biodiversity Survey and Assessment shall include:

- a) Detailed design(s) and/or working method(s) and management actions to achieve stated objectives.
- b) Details of which specific ecological enhancement and/or mitigation measures are proposed.
- c) A detailed timetable for their delivery.
- d) Details of the persons, body, or organisation responsible for implementing the works.
- e) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance.
- f) Details for monitoring and remedial measures.
- g) Details for disposal of any wastes arising from works.

No development shall commence within a Development Parcel apart from Enabling Works until such time as the Biodiversity Survey and Assessment for that Development Parcel has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Biodiversity Survey and Assessment shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced and secure the management of ecological habitats across the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies NH/4 and NH/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/1, NS/2, NS/12, NS/14, NS/16, NS/17 and NS/18 of the NAAP and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

Sustainability

28. Sustainability strategy

All reserved matters applications shall be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement setting out how the proposals meet the commitments and targets set out in the site-wide Sustainability Statement and Energy Strategy.

The Statement will also set out how each reserved matters application will address the requirement for the development to deliver an example of excellence in sustainable development and healthier living related to sustainable design and construction having regard to issues such as energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy, smart energy systems, climate change adaptation (including

overheating), healthy homes, water efficiency, an integrated approach to water management and the role of the built and natural environment in improving health and wellbeing. This could include trials of building technologies to inform later stages of the development.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policies CC/1, and CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

29. Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets

The site-wide submitted Sustainability and Energy Strategies and the targets therein, shall be reviewed after the completion of each key phase. The revised Strategies shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to submission of the subsequent phase.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policy CC/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

30. Renewable Energy

All reserved matters applications shall be accompanied by a Renewable Energy Statement, which demonstrates that at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements will be from on-site renewable/ low carbon energy sources. The statement shall include the following details:

The site wide carbon emissions of the proposal, set out in Kg/CO₂/annum; and
A schedule of proposed on-site renewable/low carbon energy technologies, their respective carbon reduction contributions, location, design, and a maintenance programme.

The proposed renewable/low carbon energy technologies shall be fully installed and operational prior to the occupation of any approved buildings.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with Policies CC/1, and CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

31. Water efficiency

All future reserved matters applications including a residential component shall be accompanied by a Water Conservation Strategy. This shall include a water efficiency specification for each dwelling type, based on the Water Efficiency Calculator Methodology or the Fitting Approach sets out in Part G of the Building Regulations 2010 (2015 edition). This shall demonstrate that all dwellings are able to achieve a design standard of water use of no more than 110 litres/person/day.

For all non-residential development, the Strategy shall include a water efficiency specification, based on the BREEAM Wat01 Water Calculator, demonstrating the achievement of 2 credits for water efficiency (Wat01).

Reason: To ensure that the development makes efficient use of water and promotes the principles of sustainable construction in accordance with Policy CC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020, and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

32. BREEAM standard

All future reserved matters applications including non-residential buildings of 1,000m² or more shall be accompanied by a pre-assessment BREEAM report prepared by an accredited BREEAM Assessor, indicating that the building is capable of achieving the applicable 'excellent' rating as a minimum, with two credits achieved for Wat 01, where feasible and viable.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, ensuring efficient use of water and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policy CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

33. Show home condition

On development parcels where a show home is being provided, a sustainable show home must be provided (either separately or instead of the show home) demonstrating environmentally sustainable alternatives beyond those provided to achieve the standard agreed for the development.

The sustainable alternatives can be purchased when a dwelling is bought off-plan and must be fully functional in the show home and positively marketed. Purchasers should be clear on where alternatives are available, why it is more sustainable, and the cost of including the alternative.

It must be as practical as possible for the purchaser to buy the sustainable alternatives as to purchase the standard options and the environmentally friendly options must be offered at a price (including cost of delivery and/or installation) that reflects the same profit margin to the developer as other standard buyer's options or extras.

No dwelling shall be occupied on a development parcel with a show home until a scheme to demonstrate how this condition will be addressed has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interest of promoting the principles of sustainable development, in accordance with Policy CC/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Drainage

34. Surface water – site wide

The development shall be based on the parameters set out in the Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Strategy, or any subsequent, revised version that has first been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, to prevent an increased risk of flooding on or off site and to protect and prevent the pollution of controlled waters from potential pollutants associated with the current and proposed land use in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

35. Surface Water – reserved matters details

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall include a detailed surface water strategy and updated hydraulic modelling report (accompanied by model files), where development affects the watercourse.

The strategy shall demonstrate how the management of water within the Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering or Landscape proposal for which approval is sought accords with the approved details of the strategic site wide surface water strategy. The strategy shall be based upon a SuDS hierarchy and shall maximise the use of measures to control water at source as far as practicable to limit the rate and quantity of run-off and improve the quality of any run-off before it leaves the site or joins any water body.

The strategy for each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall include:

- a) plans of the proposed drainage system, showing drainage catchments, existing and proposed levels, long and cross sections, maintenance access
- b) design details of each element;
- c) detailed calculations to demonstrate the capacity of receiving on-site strategic water retention features without the risk of flooding to land or buildings;
- d) adoption arrangements
- e) a construction method statement;
- f) and a maintenance and management plan

The strategy should also demonstrate that the exceedance of the designed system has been considered through the provision of overland flow routes.

The development of each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details. No building pursuant to that Development Parcel for which approval is being sought shall be occupied or used until such time as the approved detailed surface water measures for that building have been fully completed.

Reason: In order to safeguard against the risk of flooding on and off the site, to ensure adequate flood control, maintenance and efficient use and management of water within the site, to ensure the quality of the water entering receiving water courses is appropriate and monitored and to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems to limit the volume and rate of water leaving the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

36.Surface Water Infrastructure Works

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element until the associated surface water infrastructure works (including attenuation features, pipe works, control and outfalls) have been completed in accordance with the agreed site-wide drainage strategy (once approved), unless otherwise approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, and to prevent the increased risk of flooding to third parties, in accordance with the NPPF, and Policies CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

37.Surface Water – Temporary Storage and Management of Surface Water

If temporary storage and management of surface water is needed on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering or Landscape Element, then no development shall commence on that development until a scheme for the temporary storage and management of surface water on that development has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, and to prevent the increased risk of flooding to third parties, in accordance with the NPPF, and Policies CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

38.Surface Water – management and maintenance

A scheme for the long term management and maintenance arrangements for the surface water drainage system on a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element (including all SuDS features) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the first occupation of any building on that Development Parcel or the commencement of the use of that Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element (as appropriate).

The submitted scheme must identify runoff sub-catchments, SuDS components, control structures, flow routes and outfalls. In addition, the plan must clarify the access that is required to each surface water management component for maintenance purposes.

It must set out the responsibility for the maintenance of the SuDS and details of a monitoring and review scheme.

The SuDS shall thereafter be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: To ensure the satisfactory management and maintenance of surface water drainage systems in perpetuity in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

39.Groundwater monitoring and water Conservation for the Military Lake

Prior to the commencement of development a detailed strategy for the monitoring of groundwater, and for the retention of water levels in the Military Lake and the incorporation of the feature for sustainable drainage shall be submitted to and

agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The submitted strategy shall set out:

- i) A scheme for the monitoring of groundwater on the phase,
- ii) The drainage catchment and connections to other elements of the proposed and approved sustainable drainage network, including relating to the Military Lake.
- iii) A minimum level of water depth for the Military Lake to sustain and promote biodiversity habitats
- iv) A strategy to recharge levels should the water levels drop below the agreed minimum level

The approved scheme shall be carried out in its entirety in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: In order to ensure maintenance and efficient use and management of water within the site, to ensure the quality of the water entering receiving water courses is appropriate and monitored and to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems to limit the volume and rate of water leaving the site in accordance with Policies CC/1, CC/4, CC/6, CC/8, NH/1, NH/4 and TI/8 of the SCLP and Policies NS/4, NS/12, NS/13, NS/17, NS/21, NS/23, NS/24, NS/25, and NS/27 of the NAAP and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

40. Military Lake

Prior to the first occupation of any Development Parcel with residential uses adjacent to the Military Lake details of the following matters shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- i) Measures for new ecological features on or surrounding the lake,
- ii) Details of associated structures (e.g. benches, bins, and signage),
- iii) Additional planting details,
- iv) Details of footpaths and recreational routes adjacent to the lake and their links to wider infrastructure for all users,
- v) A timescale for implementation,
- vi) Management and maintenance details including the replacement of dead, dying or diseased specimens.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the agreed timescales and retained thereafter.

Reason: In order to ensure that the proposals deliver a high quality environment, capable of supporting recreational opportunities as well as new environments,

habitats, sustainable drainage and managing water across the site. In accordance with Policies CC/1, CC/4, CC/6, CC/7, CC/8, HQ/1, NH/4 and NH/6 of the SCLP and Policies NS/1, NS/2, NS/12, NS/17, NS/19, NS/21 NS/25 and NS/27 of the NAAP and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

41.Foul water drainage strategy

Prior to the commencement of any development on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element, apart from Enabling Works, a detailed site wide Foul Water Drainage Strategy shall be submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The strategy should include the phasing of such works.

The strategy shall include details of any necessary improvement to the existing sewerage system to ensure that sufficient capacity exists to cater for the needs of the development. The works/scheme shall be constructed and completed in accordance with the approved plans/specification and such programme as may be specified in the approved scheme.

Reason: A detailed scheme for on-site and off-site foul water drainage is required prior to the commencement of any Development Parcel to ensure the appropriate provision of infrastructure to serve the new village, to prevent the increased risk of flooding and/or pollution of the water environment, and to ensure no surface or ground water infiltration in accordance with Policies CC/7, CC/9 and TI/8 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP..

Construction management

42.Construction Environmental Management Plan

No development shall commence until a Site Wide Construction and Environmental Management Strategy (CEMS) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The document shall include details of:

- a) Construction and demolition hours.
- b) Prior notice and agreement procedures for works outside agreed limits and hours.
- c) Indication of the locations of access routes and associated works to enable the carrying out of development including temporary haul routes, highway signage strategy and approach to monitoring and enforcement.

- d) The protection of the environment and implementation of best practice guidelines for works within or near water and habitats, including the appointment of a qualified ecologist to advise on site clearance and construction, in particular any works that have the potential to disturb notable ecological features including those set out in Para 7.4.55 and 12.4.8 and Table 12-13 of the Environmental Statement.
- e) Measures during any early Enabling Works for the protection and suitable mitigation of all legally protected species and those habitats and species identified as being of importance to biodiversity.
- f) Tree protection measures during any early Enabling Works to be put in place in respect of those trees to be retained in accordance with BS5837:2012
- g) Approach to Noise and Vibration (including piling) impact / prediction assessment, monitoring, recording protocols and consideration of mitigation measures in accordance with BS 5528, 2009 - Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 - Noise and 2 - Vibration (or as superseded) including the use of best practical means to minimise noise and vibration disturbance from construction works.
- h) Dust suppression management and wheel washing measures, including the deposition of all debris on the highway.
- i) Material management strategy – soil to be stripped, handled, stored and reinstated using best practice procedures.
- j) Lighting strategy during construction.
- k) Drainage control measures including the use of settling tanks, oil interceptors and bunds.
- l) Measures for the protection of identified archaeological assets.
- m) Screening, hoarding and signage (safety and information) strategy.
- n) Approach to ensuring measures for safe access and movement through and around the construction site for pedestrian, equestrians, and cyclists.
- o) Arrangements for community liaison, complaints, and identification of a dedicated point of contact.
- p) Membership of the Considerate Contractors Scheme.
- q) Control of activities likely to produce dust and smoke.
- r) Height of storage areas for materials or equipment.
- s) Control and disposal of putrescible waste.

Construction and demolition works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved CEMS unless otherwise approved.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impact of the construction of the development is adequately mitigated and in the interests of the amenity of residents/occupiers in accordance with Policy CC/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

43. Construction Working and Construction Deliveries / Collection Permitted Hours

All construction, demolition, enabling and earthworks are only permitted between 0800 hours to 1800 hours Monday to Friday and 0800 hours to 1300 hours on Saturday. No works are permitted at any time on Sundays, Bank or Public Holidays, unless agreed in writing by the local planning authority or in accordance with agreed emergency procedures for deviation.

No deliveries of construction materials or plant and machinery and no removal of any spoil from the site or similar collections from the site shall take place before 0700 hours or after 1900 hours on Mondays to Fridays, before 0800 hours or after 1400 hours on Saturdays, and not at all on Sundays or recognised public holidays.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the environmental impact of the construction of the development is adequately mitigated and in the interests of the amenity of nearby residents/occupiers in accordance with Policy CC/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

44. Construction Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element except for Enabling Works, until a Detailed Waste Management Plan (DWMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element.

The DWMP shall demonstrate how the construction of the Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element will accord with the details of the principles of the Outline Waste Management Plan. The DWMP shall include details of:

- a) The anticipated nature and volumes of waste.
- b) Measures to ensure the maximisation of the reuse of waste.
- c) Measures to ensure effective segregation of waste at source including waste sorting, storage, recovery, and recycling facilities to ensure the maximisation of waste materials both for use within and outside the site.
- d) Any other steps to ensure the minimisation of waste during construction
- e) The location and timing of provision of facilities pursuant to criteria b/c/d.
- f) Proposed monitoring and timing of submission of monitoring reports.
- g) The proposed timing of submission of a Waste Management Closure Report to demonstrate the effective implementation, management, and monitoring of construction waste during the construction lifetime of the development on that Development Parcel.

The implementation and management of the approved DWMP and monitoring of construction waste on that Development Parcel shall be undertaken in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To ensure the sustainable management of construction waste, in accordance with the NPPF and the RECAP design guide.

Heritage

45.Archaeology

No development shall commence until the applicant has secured the approval of a phased programme of archaeological work for the entirety of the application site, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The WSI will include the following components, the implementation of which will trigger the phased discharging of the condition:

- 1) Approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation that should include:
 - (a) the statement of significance and research objectives;
 - (b) the programme and methodology of site investigation and post-excavation assessment and archiving;
 - (c) the nomination of a competent person or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

- 2) Fieldwork in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation to include an appropriate outreach element.

- 3) A programme for post-excavation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination, and deposition of resulting material for deposition at the Cambridgeshire Archive facility, or another appropriate store approved by the Local Planning Authority. Part (3) of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate archaeological investigation, recording, reporting and publication, and the protection and preservation of archaeological features of significance, in accordance with the NPPF.

46.Pillboxes

No development, including Strategic Engineering Elements and Strategic Landscaping Elements, or any Development Parcel containing or adjacent to pillboxes shall commence until a written scheme for the long term use and care of the pillboxes, based on the principles approved under Northstowe Phase 2 details (reference S/2198/18/DC) and including details of vegetation clearance, enhancement to the immediate setting and details for increased public interaction, awareness and appreciation (para 9.4.6 of the Environmental Statement) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme shall be implemented, and the development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the approved Site-wide Soil Handling and Earthwork Strategy.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals mitigate and preserve and enhance the Oakington Pillboxes in a consistent manner with other Pillboxes and in accordance Policies NH/14 and NH/15 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/4, NS/14, NS/18 and NS/19 of the NAAP.

47.Heritage and Public Art Mitigation Strategy

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel apart from Enabling Works until a heritage and public art mitigation strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure the preservation and commemoration of the site's former military use, in accordance with the NPPF and Policy NH/14 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

48.Ridge and Furrow

Any Reserved Matters submission for a Development Parcel or Strategic Landscaping Element which incorporates or is adjacent to the area of ridge and furrow identified at Paragraph 9.5.23 of the Cultural Heritage Chapter of the Environmental Statement shall include details for the preservation in situ of the ridge and furrow, any planting, landscaping, paths and interpretative boards and/or seating arrangements relating to the ridge and furrow and management of the area in terms of future use arrangements.

The development of the relevant Development Parcel or Strategic Landscaping Element shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: In accordance with the recommendations and mitigation set out above which derive from the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement (in particular Paragraph 9.4.15) and that ridge and furrow shall be incorporated into a heritage trail which will raise engagement with and appreciation and understanding of the asset. It will also be preserved and managed and will not be at risk of damage through agricultural activity and Policies HQ/1, SC/7 and NH/14 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/1, NS/2, NS/9, NS/11, NS/14, NS/15 of the NAAP.

49.Green Routes

The Reserved Matters submission for any Strategic Landscaping Element including the reinstatement of Mill Road and the Neighbourhood Park shall include details of green recreational routes for non-vehicular modes which include the creation of elements of the historic environment within the new development including the creation of a Heritage Trail to other areas of the town and details of tree planting and landscaping, footpaths, cycleways, interpretation boards for heritage, ecology and community activity, seating, bins, site levels and a strategy for implementation and management and connections to neighbouring parcels.

The development of the relevant Strategic Landscaping Element shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details and retained thereafter.

Any trees or planting which form part of an agreed scheme pursuant to this condition and which should die or require replacement within the first 5 years after completion of the scheme shall be replaced as soon as practicable in the first available planting season.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals deliver appropriate an amount and variety of recreational opportunities for all ages in accordance with the submitted Environmental Statement, Sports Strategy and Landscape Strategy and Policies HQ/1 and SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/1, NS/2, NS/9, NS/11, NS/14, NS/15 of the NAAP.

50.Remembrance and Reflection Community Garden

As part of the Reserved Matters submission for a Development Parcel or Strategic Landscaping Element which incorporates the remembrance and reflection community garden as identified on the Site Wide Phasing Plan details shall be submitted of site levels, raised beds, seating, bins (including dog bins), landscaping,

water feature(s), boundary treatment, tree planting and other features to promote a quiet and reflective area for the community. The details submitted shall also include arrangements for implementation and management of the remembrance and reflection garden for the future community.

The development of the remembrance and reflection garden shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details and retained thereafter.

Any trees or planting which form part of the agreed details pursuant to this condition and which should die or require replacement within the first 5 years after completion of the scheme shall be replaced as soon as practicable in the first available planting season.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals deliver appropriate an amount and variety of recreational opportunities for all ages in accordance with the submitted Environmental Statement, Sports Strategy and Landscape Strategy and Policies HQ/1 and SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policy NS/7 of the NAAP.

Land investigation and contamination

51.Land Investigation, Remediation and verification Scheme

No development shall commence until a Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The remediation scheme means a written scheme to address mitigation in any part of the site where Enabling Works are proposed to facilitate that Phase, involving invasive ground works. Such a scheme shall include:

The Investigation and recording of contamination and remediation objectives; detailed proposals for the removal, containment or otherwise rendering harmless of any contamination; and targeted ground investigation to identify areas of potential contamination, and the presence, flow direction and quality of groundwater.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impacts of the development are adequately mitigated and in the interests of human health in accordance with Policy SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

52.Land Remediation and Verification

Prior to any habitable building being brought into use within a Development Parcel requiring remediation, such remediation is to be completed as specified in the Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme in accordance with the Land and Remediation Scheme, and a verification report to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

If, during remediation works, any contamination is identified that has not been considered in the remediation method statement, then remediation proposals for this material should be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impacts of the development are adequately mitigated and in the interests of human health in accordance with Policy SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

53.Contamination (unexpected)

If unexpected contamination is encountered whilst undertaking the development which has not previously been identified, works shall immediately cease on the relevant part of the site until the Local Planning Authority has been notified and the additional contamination has been fully assessed and remediation approved. The approved remediation shall then be fully implemented under condition xx.

Reason: To protect and prevent the pollution of controlled waters, and to protect human health, from potential pollutants associated with current and previous land uses in accordance with NPPF, the Environment Agency Groundwater Protection Position Statement (The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection, Feb 2018, version 1.2), and in accordance with Policies CC/7 and SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

54.UXOs

If, at any time during development, high risk UXO not previously identified in the Zetica Site Safe report titled 'NORTHSTOWE PHASE 3A UXO Clearance Report, dated 10th December 2019 (reference P4438-13-R8-C) is encountered / found to be present on any part of the application site or Development Parcel, no further development (unless otherwise agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority) shall be carried out until a revised and/or additional UXO risk management and mitigation programme / plan is submitted detailing how the high risk UXO not previously identified shall be dealt with and is approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The revised and/or additional UXO risk management and mitigation programme / plan shall be implemented as approved and following completion of mitigation a completion verification report shall be prepared and submitted in writing to the Local Planning Authority for approval confirming that that all risks to (including the possible evacuation of) existing and proposed premises have been satisfactorily mitigated.

Reason: In the interests of public safety and that risks to future users of the land and neighbouring land are minimised in accordance with Policy SC/11 of the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Housing

55.Housing Delivery Statement

No development of each Key Phase shall commence until a housing delivery statement has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The housing delivery statement shall consider and include a schedule, description and justification of the following elements where appropriate within each Key Phase –

- a) the indicative market housing mix;
- b) the quantum, size and tenure of affordable housing
- c) any self-build and custom-build housing,
- d) any accessible and adaptable homes,
- e) any specialist accommodation for the elderly and disabled,
- f) any community led housing, and
- g) any other housing to provide a wide choice, type and mix of housing to meet the needs of different groups in the community.

The Statement shall be accompanied by a cumulative assessment of any existing or agreed housing provision on the outline application site and, where relevant, include evidence to justify the proposed housing delivery approach taken.

Reason: To ensure that full regard shall be had to the aims and criteria of Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/7 of the NAAP.

56.Housing mix

The submission of any reserved matters application relating to a Development Parcel for residential development, pursuant to this outline permission, shall include a schedule of the mix of market dwellings proposed within that parcel demonstrating how the proposed mix relates to the overall mix of market dwellings within the

development site as a whole. Each Development Parcel for residential development shall be constructed in accordance with the approved market mix for that parcel.

Reason: To ensure that the development contains a mix of residential units providing accommodation in a range of types, sizes and affordability, to meet local needs, in accordance with Policies H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/7 of the NAAP.

57.Space standards

The dwellings hereby approved shall, as a minimum, accord with the Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standards (2015) or any successor document. This shall be demonstrated on the floor plans, elevations and sections submitted for each dwelling in respect of the Reserved Matters of layout and scale.

Reason: To ensure the development meets the residential space standards set out in Policy H/12 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2018.

58.Accessible and Adaptable homes

A minimum of 5% of residential dwellings within any Reserved Matters Area shall be designed to meet the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard of The Building Regulations 2010. This provision shall be split evenly between the affordable and market residential units in the development rounding to the nearest whole number. In the event that such standards are replaced by a comparable national measure for building design, the equivalent measures shall be applicable to the proposed development.

Reason: To ensure that new dwellings cater for the needs of residents throughout their lifetime, including the possibility of impaired mobility in accordance with Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

59.Community Orchards

As part of the Reserved Matters submission for a Strategic Landscaping Element which incorporates community orchards the following details relating to those community orchards shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing:

- i) details of site levels and soil preparation,
- ii) planting to promote an edible landscape including fruit trees, shrubs and bushes,
- iii) boundary treatment and hedgerow planting,
- iv) any ancillary features such as seating, bins (including dog bins),

v) arrangements for implementation and management of the area for the future community.

The development of such community orchards shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details and retained thereafter.

Any trees or planting which form part of an agreed scheme pursuant to this condition and which should die or require replacement within the first 5 years after completion of the scheme shall be replaced as soon as practicable in the first available planting season.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals deliver appropriate an amount and variety of recreational opportunities for all ages in accordance with the submitted Environmental Statement, Sports Strategy and Landscape Strategy and with the NPPF, Policies HQ/1 and SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policy NS/19 of the NAAP.

Open space

60.Sport, open space and play areas strategy

No development other than enabling works, shall commence until a sports, open space and play areas strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The sports facilities strategy will be required to set out the quantitative, qualitative, and spatial distribution of sports, open space and play facilities within the development. The strategy will include the phasing of facility provision and the approach to management of the facilities, including the dual use of facilities on the secondary school site.

The development of a community use agreement will be required to set out the details of community access to sports facilities, including hours of use, pricing policy, management arrangements, monitoring, and review.

The strategy will require a detailed site survey and specifications for the provision of natural turf pitches on the site, to meet Fields in Trust/Sport England/NGB performance quality standards.

The strategy will include how the facilities will be provided to ensure that facilities are provided to meet the needs of the new community.

Reason: To ensure that the delivery of sports, open space and play areas facilities are provided and managed in relation to the development of the site in accordance with the NPPF, Policies HQ/1 and SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policy NS/19 of the NAAP.

61.Sports, open space and play facilities details

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel containing residential development shall include details of the sports, open space and play facilities to be provided for that Development Parcel, together with the details of the dwellings served by each type of open space, and the timetable for laying out the open space for approval. The open space shall be laid out in accordance with the approved details and timetable.

Reason: To ensure that the details of the development are acceptable and appropriate open space provision is made in accordance with the NPPF, Policies HQ/1 and SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policy NS/19 of the NAAP.

62.Use of playing fields

The playing fields hereby approved shall be used for outdoor sport and for no other purpose (including without limitation any other purpose in Class D2 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended), or in any provision equivalent to that Class in any statutory instrument revoking and re-enacting that Order with or without modification.

Reason: To protect the playing facilities from loss and/or damage, to maintain the quality of and secure the safe use of sports facilities in accordance with Policy SC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

63.Allotments

Any reserved matters which incorporate allotment provision as defined by the agreed plan shall include an allotments strategy with the following details:

- a) Management guidelines to show how they will be managed and how the provision of plots will potentially adapt following the occupation of the allotments and community gardens to meet the needs of future plot holders and local residents;
- b) A plan of the allotments, principles of plot layout and design providing for a range of plot sizes designed to allow flexibility to meet the needs of future plot holders and access to areas for the communal storage of, for example, manure and compost;
- c) Shadow studies to the allotments, taking into account proposed landscaping and boundary treatment and buildings both within and adjacent to the site demonstrating

that adequate levels of sunlight, rainfall and nutrition will be available to the allotments;

- d) Provision of good quality soil to British Standard or equivalent, with structure and texture to allow free drainage and cropping;
- e) Access and parking arrangements to allow easy and safe access to the allotments, including regular access by plot holders and for the occasional delivery of bulk goods. This should include vehicular access and a turning area, access for those with disabilities and cycle and vehicle parking on site and/ or within the adjacent residential area;
- f) Permeability of the site to encourage access to communal areas, enjoyment of biodiversity and natural surveillance whilst maintaining security and integrity of food growing areas and standing crops;
- g) Location and form of the communal buildings including secure storage for tools, seeds and crops serving allotments and community gardens, provision for administration with toilet provision, possibly including a composting toilet;
- h) Boundary treatment, including security arrangements for the allotments;
- i) Location of communal areas;
- j) Water supply, including use of stored rainwater and SUDS for watering crops

The provision of allotments shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the approved phasing programme.

Reason: To ensure that appropriate allotments are provided in relation to the development of the site in accordance with Policy SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2018 and Policy NS/4 of the NAAP.

64. Groundworks

No development other than enabling works shall commence until the details of groundworks and soil movement relating to the development are submitted and approved by the local authority. Details should include a Soils Management Plan detailing protection of ground to be reinstated to open space, sustainable drainage or general landscape, methodology of soil stripping, storage, handling, haul routes, formation level decompaction measures, soil re-spreading and decompaction as well as soil disposal (if necessary).

All groundworks should be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the recognised 'Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites' produced by DEFRA and Protecting and Enhancing Soils PPS produced by CIWEM.

Reason: To protect and ensure the sustainable management of soil in any groundworks operations, in accordance with the NPPF.

Others

65.Lighting

Within each reserved matters application that includes any form of external lighting illumination, an artificial lighting scheme to include details of the height, type, position and angle of glare of any final site lighting / floodlights, the intensity of illumination and predicted horizontal and vertical isolux lighting contours and an assessment of artificial lighting impact on any sensitive residential premises on and off site shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before the external lighting is erected. The details and measures so approved shall be carried out and maintained thereafter in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: The details of the artificial lighting scheme are required before the erection of any external lighting, to protect the character and appearance of the area and the amenity of existing and future residential properties in accordance with Policy SC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

66.Waste storage

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel apart from Enabling Works until the details of on-site storage facilities for waste for that Development Parcel have been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- a) The detailed position and layout of bin stores and confirmation of acceptable drag distances.
- b) The provision of home composting facilities.
- c) For apartments, confirmation of the capacity of the communal bins.
- d) Proposals for lighting of the communal bin compounds.
- e) Confirmation, including a tracking diagram, that all bins can be accessed by waste collection vehicles.
- f) Arrangements for the provision, on-site storage, delivery, and installation of waste containers for each dwelling prior to occupation of that dwelling.

The approved facilities for each building that will be used for residential, commercial or employment purposes within a Development Parcel shall be provided prior to the occupation, use or opening for business of that building and shall be retained thereafter unless alternative arrangements are agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the provision of waste collection infrastructure on site and to protect the amenities of nearby residents/occupiers and in the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and the RECAP Waste Management Design Guide.

67. Broadband provision

No dwelling shall be occupied until the necessary infrastructure to enable that dwelling to directly connect to fibre optic broadband, digital technology or such alternative technologies that come to replace this, has been delivered and is capable of being fully operative.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the provision of high capacity broadband as part of the development, in accordance with the NPPF and Policy TI/10 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/22 and NS/27 of the NAAP.

68. Fire hydrants

No building within a development parcel shall be occupied until a scheme for the provision and location of fire hydrants to serve that Development Parcel has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme shall thereafter be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the provision of adequate water supply infrastructure to protect the safe living and working environment for all users and visitors.

Informatives

Noise

To satisfy the noise insulation scheme condition for the residential building envelope and traffic noise, the applicant / developer must ensure that the residential units are acoustically protected by a noise insulation scheme, to ensure the internal noise level within the habitable rooms, and especially bedrooms comply with British Standard 8233:2014 "Sound Insulation and noise reduction for buildings-Code of Practice" derived from the World Health Organisation Guidelines for Community Noise: 2000. The code recommends that a scheme of sound insulation should provide internal design noise levels of 30 LAeq (Good) and 40 LAeq (Reasonable) for living rooms and 30 LAeq (Good) and 35 LAeq (Reasonable) for bedrooms. Where sound insulation requirements preclude the opening of windows for rapid ventilation and thermal comfort / summer cooling, acoustically treated mechanical ventilation may also need to be considered within the context of this internal design noise criteria. Compliance with Building Regulations Approved Document F 2006: Ventilation will also need consideration.

Dewatering

Any small scale dewatering in the course of building or engineering works which is greater than 20 cubic metres per day and does not meet the conditions of the groundwater abstraction exemption under Regulation 5 of the Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 will require an abstraction licence from the Environment Agency.

The Environment Agency assesses applications to abstract water against local water availability. In groundwater bodies where water is already fully committed, there is a presumption against issuing new consumptive groundwater licences. In the case of dewatering we consider a licence to be consumptive where the water cannot be returned locally to the aquifer. Whilst this may be deemed acceptable for short-term dewatering where water is returned to the environment, this would be assessed on a case-by-case basis. However, in such cases a consumptive groundwater licence may not be issued long-term and the applicant must ensure that any construction is engineered such that permanent dewatering will not be required. This is especially important if the development is proposing sub surface structures such as basements.

Environment Agency Conservation response

Planned crossing points over water courses on the site should be designed so as to avoid fragmenting existing water vole habitat and so that new crossings don't become barriers to the movement and migration of wildlife.

As proposed, existing habitats and features of biodiversity interest present on the site should be retained where possible, protected during work phases, enhanced and incorporated into the wider landscape design. The landscape design should include how habitats on the site will link up with each other as well as to the wider countryside. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, which requires planning decisions to minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Where possible, new habitats should ideally be created and allowed to become established prior to removal of existing habitats. For planting, native species should be used, ideally of local provenance.

Further ecological surveys may be required in the future as development of the site progresses to ensure decisions are based upon contemporary information. Future ecological monitoring of the site following construction will record changes over time and demonstrate net biodiversity gain.

Adopting appropriate biosecurity measures ('Check, Clean, Dry') on site is encouraged as they can help to reduce the risk of inadvertently spreading invasive non-native species (INNS).

Other Environmental Informatives and Advice

Surface Water Drainage and Infiltration Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): All surface water from roofs shall be piped direct to an approved surface water system using sealed downpipes. Open gullies should not be used.

Only clean, uncontaminated surface water should be discharged to any soakaway, watercourse or surface water sewer.

The water environment is potentially vulnerable and there is an increased potential for pollution from inappropriately located and/or designed infiltration (SuDS). We consider any infiltration (SuDS) greater than 2.0 m below ground level to be a deep system and are generally not acceptable. All infiltration SuDS require a minimum of 1.2 m clearance between the base of infiltration SuDS and peak seasonal groundwater levels. All need to meet the criteria in our Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) position statements G1 to G13 which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection>.

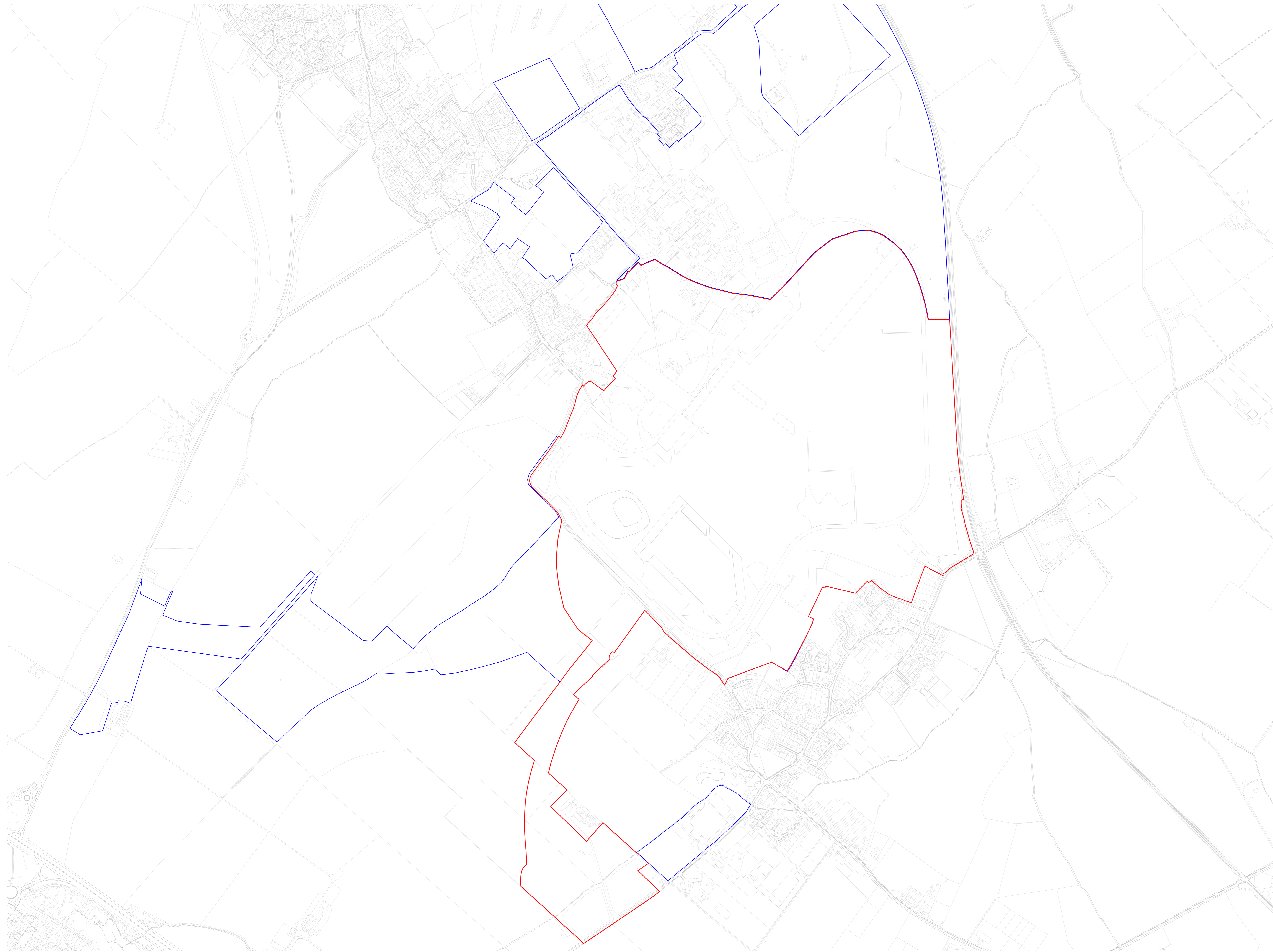
In addition, they must not be constructed in ground affected by contamination and if the use of deep bore soakaways is proposed, we would wish to be re-consulted. The proposals will need to comply with our Groundwater protection position statements G1 and G9 to G13.

Pollution Control

Surface water from roads and impermeable vehicle parking areas shall be discharged via trapped gullies. Prior to being discharged into any watercourse, surface water sewer or soakaway system, all surface water drainage from lorry parks and/or impermeable parking areas for fifty car park spaces or more and hardstandings should be passed through an oil interceptor designed compatible with the site being drained. Roof water shall not pass through the interceptor. Site operators should ensure that there is no possibility of contaminated water entering and polluting surface or underground waters.

General Informatives

Notwithstanding the provision of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 (or any order revoking or re-enacting that Order), any oil storage tank shall be sited on an impervious base and surrounded by oil tight bunded walls with a capacity of 110% of the storage tank, to enclose all filling, drawing and overflow pipes. The installation must comply with Control of Pollution Regulations 2001, and Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001. Site operators should ensure that there is no possibility of contaminated water entering and polluting surface or underground waters.



- Application boundary
- Other land within Applicant's ownership

Client

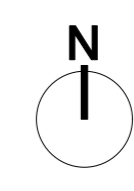
Homes England

Consultant

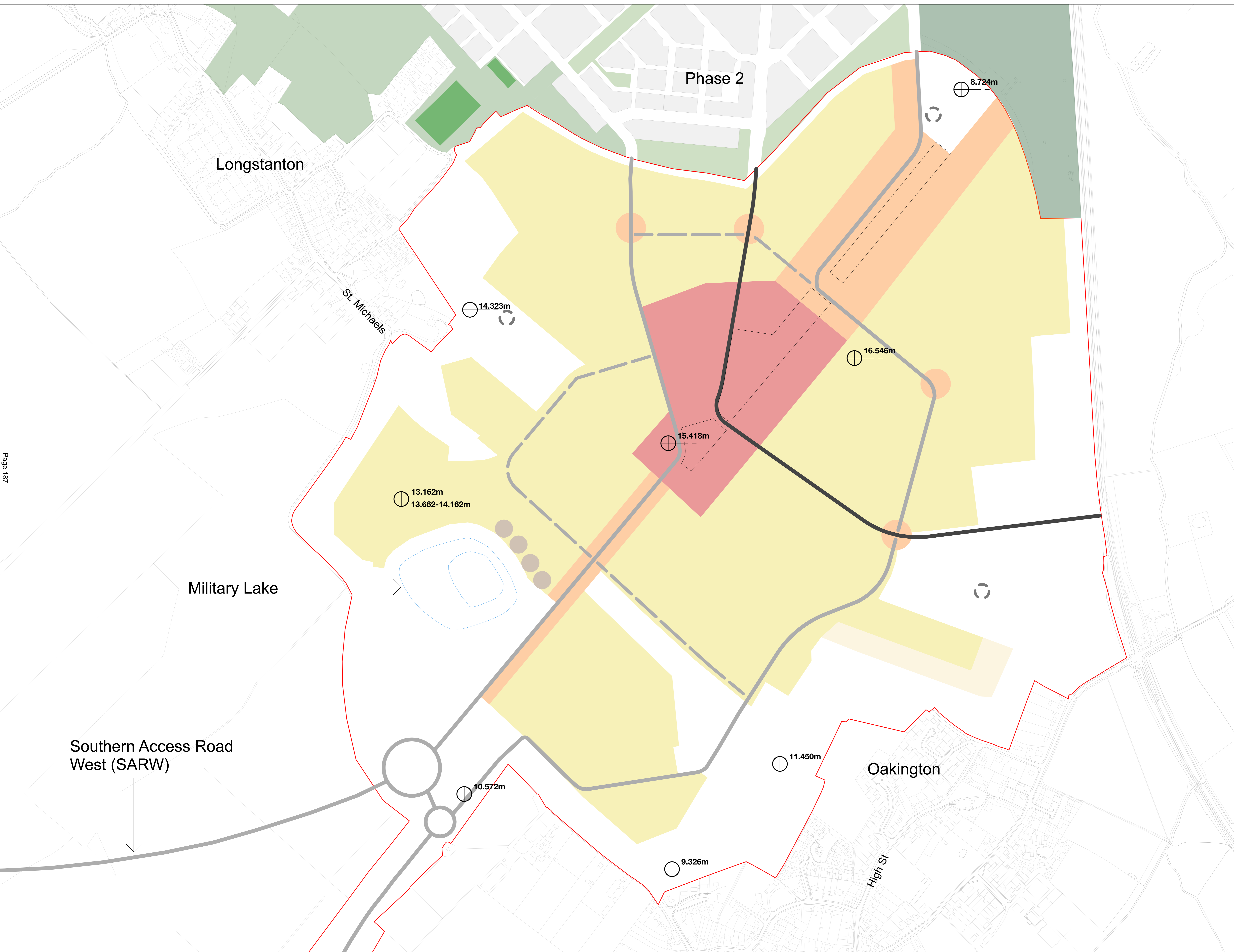
Tibbalds Planning and Urban Design Ltd.
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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	S709-CPA-3A-05-V1
Drawn	AS
Checked	KS
Scale	1:500@BA0
Date	20-12-2019



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Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Zone up to 2 storeys (7m in height)*
- Zone up to 3 storeys (11m in height)*
- Zone up to 4 storeys (14.5m in height)*
- Zone up to 5 storeys (18.5m in height)*
- Area of exceptional height (max 7 storeys, 25.5m in height)*
- Indicative location of primary street
- Indicative location of secondary street
- Busway (including cycle route) - developed as part of Phase 2
- Indicative outline of open space (refer to Design Principles Document within Design and Access Statement Appendix A)
- Indicative location of building ancillary to sports use up to 2 storeys
- Existing site level - AOD
- Indicative proposed site level - AOD - where no height is stated no proposed change to existing site level

NOTE:

- The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route is approximate and may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
- Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.
- Refer to the Proposed Site Levels Plan for further information on plot levels.

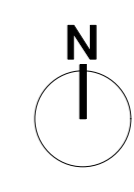
* Given heights in metres refer to height above proposed ground level. Buildings will not exceed maximum building heights (in both metres and storeys). Building heights include roofs.

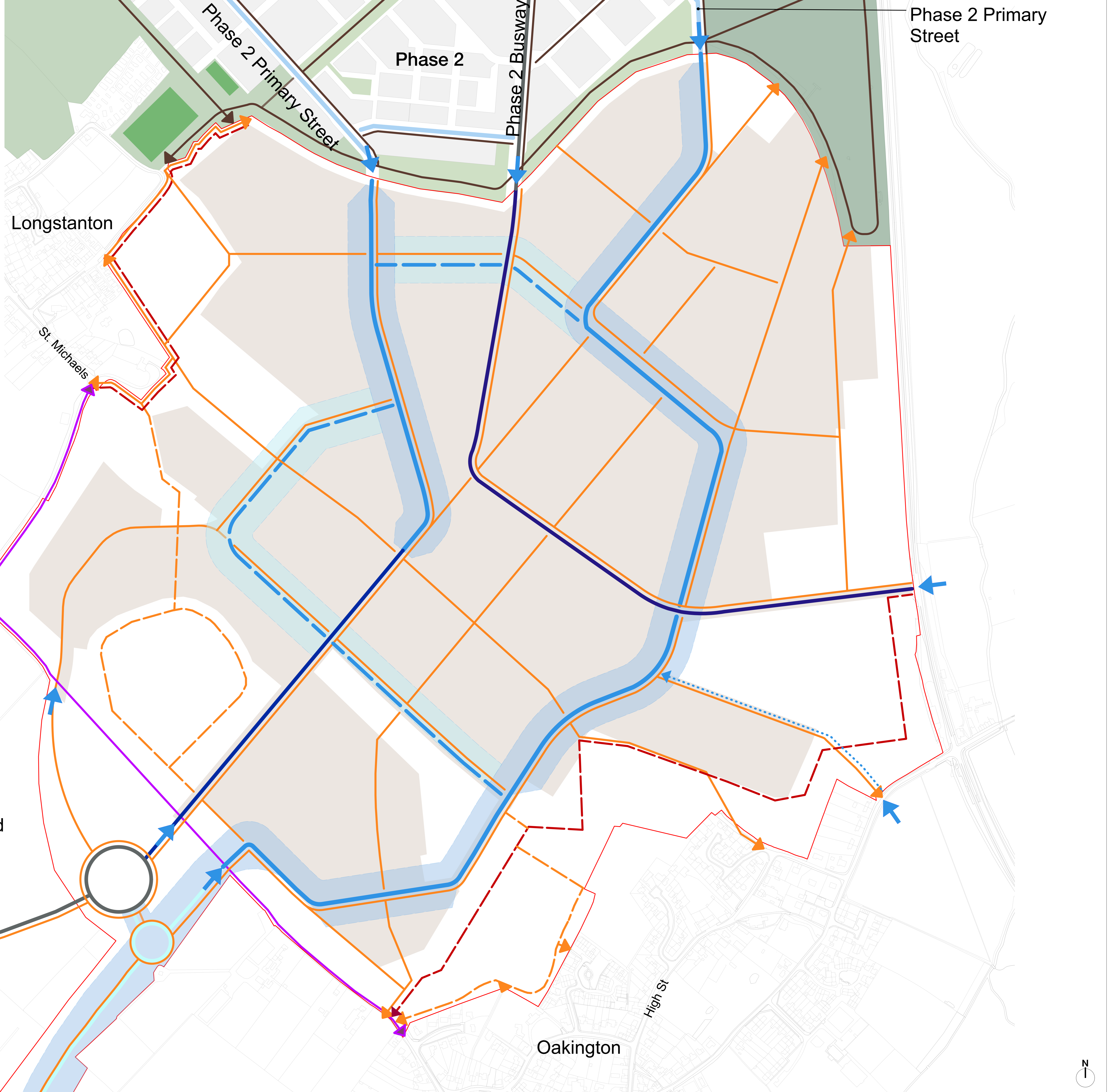
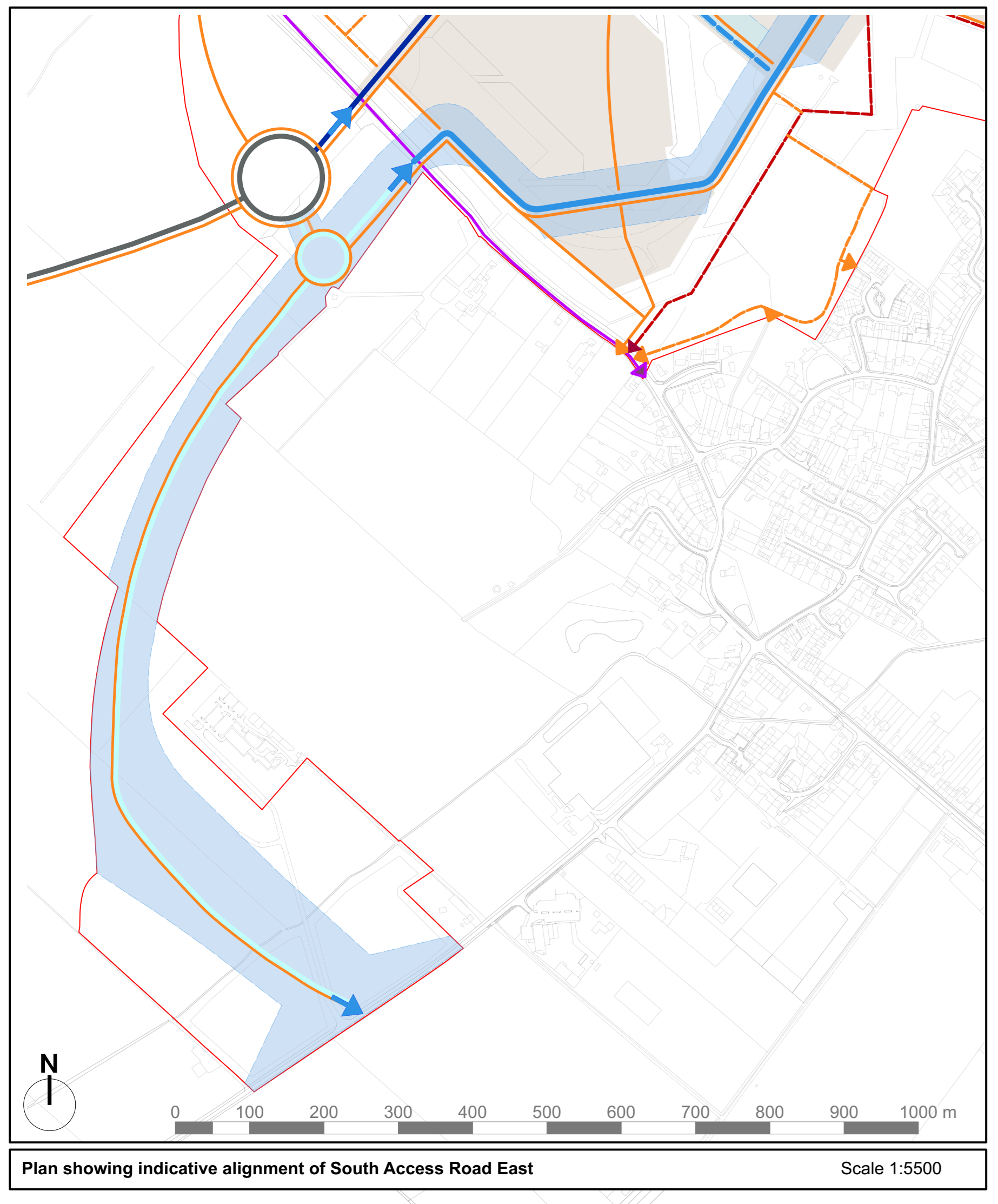
Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-2020	Minor amendment made to 'Notes' section. Existing and proposed spot heights added.
V3	06-07-2021	Amendment to development line around Military Lake. Primary and secondary streets amended as per Open space and land use plan to be shown alongside greenway.
V4	26-07-2021	Amendment to development line by Oakington.

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Northstowe Phase 3	
Drawing	5709-OPA-3A-03-V2
Drawn	AS/AG
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	26-07-2021





Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Primary street zone
- Secondary street zone
- Zone for development
- Indicative location of primary street
- Primary street alignment approved as part of Phase 2
- Indicative location of secondary street
- Potential future bus-only link
- Indicative route of Southern Access Road East (SARE)
- Indicative location of pedestrian and cycling link*
- Indicative location of pedestrian link
- Indicative location of informal pedestrian and cycling link (no lighting)
- Indicative location of bridleway
- Main connection points
- Pathfinder Long Distance Walking Route and Regional Cycle Network Route 24

Phase 2

- Indicative location of primary street
- Bridleway, cycling and pedestrian path delivered as part of Phase 2
- Busway (including cycle route) and link road delivered as part of Phase 2
- Southern Access Road West (SARW)

NOTE:

- * Pedestrian and cycling links may be in the form of segregated routes or integrated into shared surface streets.
- The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route is approximate and may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
- Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.

Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-20	Busway & Link Road colour amended. Bridleway shown along western boundary.
V3	06-07-21	Amendment to development line around Military Lake. Primary and secondary streets amended as per Open space and land use plan (to be shown alongside greenway).
V4	06-07-21	Amendment to development line by Oakington.

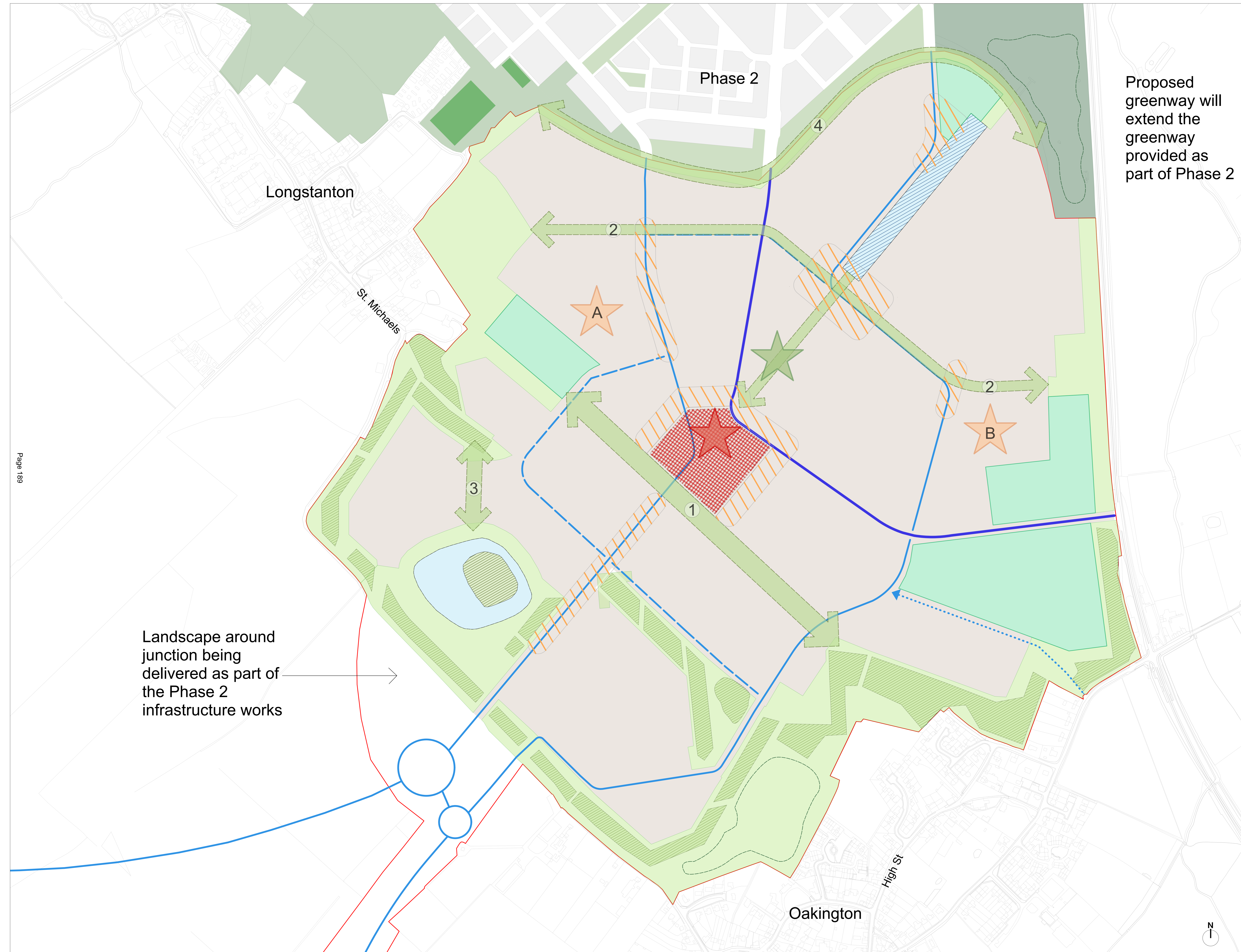
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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	5705-OPA-3A-02-V2
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Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	26-07-2021





Proposed greenway will extend the greenway provided as part of Phase 2

Landscape around junction being delivered as part of the Phase 2 infrastructure works

Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Residential built development and ancillary open spaces
- Indicative outline and location of primary flood attenuation areas
- Open space (including multifunctional green space)
- Indicative location of playing fields
- Retained Military Lake
- Indicative location of Local Centre (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses and other accommodation)
- Indicative location of secondary mixed use zones (including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, residential uses)
- Retained woodland blocks
- Indicative outline and location of linear lake forming part of a green link between Phase 2 and Local Centre
- Indicative location of greenways
- Indicative location of Primary School (3 ha - 3FE)
- Indicative location of Primary School (3ha - 3FE)
- Indicative location of Neighbourhood Square (min 0.3ha - max 0.6ha)
- Indicative location of Neighbourhood Park (min 1ha - max 2ha)
- Indicative location of primary street
- Indicative location of secondary street
- Potential future bus-only link
- Busway (including cycle route) delivered as part of Phase 2
- 1 Mill Road (min width 12m reducing to 8m at primary street crossing)
- 2 Green corridor (min 10m - max 20m width)
- 3 Military Lake greenway (min 10m - max 40m width)
- 4 Northern greenway (min 10m - max 15m width)

NOTE:
 - The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
 - Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.
 - Woodland blocks shown on the parameter plans are drawn on the OS base mapping and do not reflect the tree survey. Detailed designs will need to reflect up to date tree surveys.

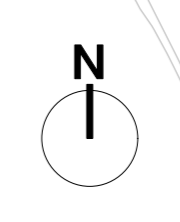
Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-2020	Open space around access roundabout amended to reflect landscape strategy. Colour of development amended to create greater contrast with white OS.
V3	06-07-2021	Primary and secondary streets amended to be shown alongside greenways. Amendment to development line around Military Lake. Updates to key.
V4	26-07-2021	Amendment to development line by Oakington.

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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawn	5709-OPA-3A-01-V2
Drawn	AS/AG
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	26-07-2021



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18.4 Mitigation Measures

18.4.1 This section sets out all the additional mitigation measures that have been assumed in the assessment of residual effects. Design mitigation is set out in Table 4-1 in Chapter 4 and sets out how all the mitigation will be secured. Additional construction mitigation is set out in Table 18-3 and will all be secured through the Strategic CEMP and the Outline SWMP. Additional operation mitigation is set out in Table 18-4 and will be secured by means of planning conditions and S106 contributions.

Table 18-3 Summary of Additional Mitigation Measures: Construction

Topic	Mitigation Measures
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice soil handling. • Notice period to allow agricultural enterprise to adapt business to loss of land.
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Management (logging of incidents/complaints) • Monitoring (site inspections, soiling checks, compliance with Dust Management plan, etc) • Preparing and Maintaining the Application Site (locate dust causing activities away from receptors, barriers, cleaning, enclosed specific operations with high potential for dust production, cover stockpiles, etc) • Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel (comply with NRMM standards, no idling, use mains electricity, travel plan etc) • Operations (employ dust suppression, use enclosed chutes, minimise drop heights, etc) • Demolition measures (damp down, avoid explosive blasting, soft strip interiors before demolition, etc) • Earthworks measures (revegetate promptly, use hessian mulches and cover with topsoil, etc) • Construction measures (avoid scabbling, keep aggregates damp, ensure fine powder materials are delivered enclosed and stored in silos, ensure bags are sealed after use) • Trackout measures (wash access and local roads, avoid dry sweeping of large areas, ensure vehicle-borne materials are covered, install hard surface haul routes, wheel washing, etc)
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate measures are put in place to protect water quality in aquatic features across the Application Site. This would also protect downstream habitats. • Appropriate measures are put in place to control dust and other emissions that could affect air quality. • Site compounds, storage facilities and staff facilities are suitably bunded and located in places that would not have an adverse effect on the environment. • In advance of site clearance, protective fencing is installed to protect retained and/or ecologically sensitive habitats (the watercourse, retained ponds including the Military Lake, mature trees and hedgerows, prevention of spread / eradication of non-native invasive species) and their associated buffer zones to ensure that they are not subject to accidental damage (to be determined on a phase by phase basis). • Haul routes, storage compounds and staff facilities would be located away from retained habitats where possible to minimise disturbance to the species they support.

Topic	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-construction surveys are carried out by an ecologist to confirm the nature and extent of any ecological constraints in advance of site clearance, to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures including licences are in place in advance of site clearance, and to confirm that no new constraints have arisen since the publication of the Environmental Statement. • A qualified ecologist to advise on site clearance, in particular any works that have the potential to disturb notable ecological features. They would also ensure that the mitigation measures proposed adhere to best practice guidelines and take account of any changes in legislation that may have occurred. • To avoid impacts on breeding birds, works close to retained habitats would commence outside of the bird breeding season where possible (i.e. they would commence in the period between the months of September and February, inclusive). Where this is not possible advice will be sought from a qualified ecologist to confirm the absence of nesting birds prior to vegetation removal and ensure the protection of any confirmed nesting sites. Should the presence of nesting birds be established, buffer zones would be fenced to ensure the birds are not disturbed and works would cease in the locality until the young birds have fledged. Note: the area of buffer zones for ground nesting species such as skylark may exceed a 50m radius. • In advance of construction, bird nesting boxes would be installed in the hedgerows and on retained trees, in suitable locations away from the construction. This would ensure alternative nesting opportunities are provided to mitigate for any disturbance effects. • Prior to any removal of hedgerows, pre-construction checks for any species of conservation concern, such as reptiles and hedgehogs, would be undertaken. Any features of value to hibernating reptiles would not be disturbed during the reptile hibernation period (October through to March). Should hedgehog(s) be found at this time, they would be moved to a safe location. • The construction site drainage solutions would incorporate measures to ensure that all surface water runoff is balanced and treated and returned to the watercourse at greenfield runoff rates. • Care would be taken with the design of site drainage to prevent unbalance of and untreated silt laden surface water runoff from entering retained habitats. • If night-time construction lighting is required during the period April to November, it would be directed away from the watercourses, woodlands and hedgerows when bats are active. • The Strategic CEMP will minimise the chances of Schedule 9 plants to enter or spread within or outside of the proposed Development. • Regular monitoring of the ecological protection measures outlined in the CEMP would be undertaken by a qualified ecologist to ensure that the protection measures remain in place for the time that they are required.
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions during construction would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of materials and logistics saving measures as set out in Chapter 15: Transport and the Strategic CEMP and to be agreed as part of the detailed design and reserved matters. • Minimising energy requirements and emissions from equipment and plant (including minimising the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and instead using mains electricity or battery powered equipment; powering down of equipment / plant during periods of non-utilisation; optimising vehicle utilisation; use of energy efficient lighting) as set out in the Strategic CEMP.

Topic	Mitigation Measures
	<p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions associated with the production of waste are set out in Chapter 16: Waste and Resources and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reuse and recovery of materials where possible • endeavouring to achieve a cut and fill balance to avoid excavation waste • implementation of a Site Waste Management Plan to record the movements of waste, control its management and to encourage better waste management practices • employ modern methods of construction such as prefabrication of units and products off-site • appropriate phasing of construction to allow the opportunity for the construction wastes to be reused or recycled on-site in subsequent stages of the development <p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions associated with materials will be agreed at detailed design and reserved matters stage.</p> <p>The Strategic CEMP will be used as the basis for the Phase-specific CEMPs, which will be prepared by the Principal Contractor ahead of construction commencing. The following measures would be in place during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Principal Contractor would register the proposed Development with the EA Flood Warning Service. This service provides alerts to warn of the risk of an impending flood event. In the case of a warning or severe warning alert, plans would be put into action to ensure that construction worksites and access routes are made safe and are evacuated of construction personnel. • A high-level risk assessment of severe weather impacts on the construction process would be produced by the Principal Contractor to inform mitigation measures. Any receptors and/or construction-related operations and activities potentially sensitive to severe weather events should be considered in the assessment. • During the construction phase, extended dry spells may cause increased dust production. This consequence would be minimised as far as reasonably practicable, through the measures incorporated into the Strategic CEMP (e.g. reduce dust emissions through the effective transportation and storage of materials), including the proposed monitoring regime.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<p>A Heritage Environmental Management Plan (HEMP) will be developed and implemented by the applicant upon appointment of a principal contractor. The HEMP will present a methodology for undertaking monitoring of early stage works which, subject to health and safety considerations in respect of contaminated land and UXO, will minimise the impact of these activities on known archaeological remains and correspondingly allows the greatest possibility of identifying areas of hitherto unknown survival.</p> <p>The HEMP will detail measures to manage the risk of adversely affecting historic resources, including reporting any potential finds and how potential archaeological investigations or recording would be accommodated in the programme. This would include the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation in situ • Earthwork survey, trial trenching, excavation • Trial trenching, excavation • Recording of extant remains. • Recording of any remaining extant features. • Incorporation of elements of the former airfield into masterplan design.

Topic	Mitigation Measures
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The HEMP will be consistently applied through all phase-specific CEMPs. • Use of appropriate PPE and site hygiene on site. • Determine areas of contaminated soils prior to earthworks detailed within a remediation strategy. • UXO Strategy implemented prior to construction. • Use of best practice on site to avoid creation of dust. • Baseline survey prior to development of construction compounds. Best practice e.g. implementation of pollution prevention measures. Repeat survey at end of construction and removal of any contamination created. • Use of pollution prevention measures on site. Removal of contaminated materials via remediation strategy to reduce mobilisation. Appropriate construction techniques (e.g. piling) to reduce risk of creating pathways. • Best practice in stockpiling of materials away from water courses • Assessment of ground conditions around existing features to prevent impacts on existing buildings.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic CEMP to address issues including residential amenity (working hours, construction traffic routes, communication with residents). • Encourage apprenticeships / training in construction trades through contract procurement process. • Mitigation relating to air quality, landscape and visual amenity, noise and transport is described in Chapters 6, 12, 13 and 15 respectively as well as the Framework Travel Plan, Low Emissions Strategy and Landscape Strategy. • Mitigation measures relating to minimising the use of resources are set out in Chapter 16 (Waste and Resource Management). • Mitigation measures associated with the effects on climate from GHG emissions are set out in Chapter 8 (Climate Change).
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<p>The following measures set out in the Strategic CEMP will be implemented, where possible, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site management • Good housekeeping measures will minimise unsightly waste and secure storage will be provided for materials at risk from displacement by wind. • Temporary stockpiles will be located in defined storage areas, away from sensitive visual receptors. • Construction plant, machinery and vehicle parking areas will be located as far as practicable from sensitive receptors. • Hoarding and Fencing • Use of well-maintained fencing and hoardings to prevent unwanted access to the construction site, to provide noise attenuation, screening, and site security where required. • Use of different types of fencing and hoarding to minimise visual intrusion. • Retaining existing walls, fences, hedges and earth banks for the purpose of screening as far as reasonably practicable. • Lighting

Topic	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting will be designed, positioned and directed so as not to unnecessarily intrude on adjacent buildings or habitats such as trees and so as to prevent unnecessary interference with local residents, passing motorists, the navigation lights for air traffic and wildlife breeding seasons. • At night and during periods of darkness, directional security lighting will be used. • Any temporary fencing will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works. • Adherence to the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light, with regards to light spill, glare and sky glow. All lighting related to the works will be designed and fitted to minimise light intrusion onto any sensitive habitat such as hedgerows, mature trees and woodland. • Existing Trees • Maximising the retention and protection of existing tree and vegetation where possible and in accordance with the parameter plans; • Aftercare and establishment works are to be carried out by an approved landscape sub-contractor in accordance with good horticultural practice. • Planting • Advance Planting to be implemented in the first available season after commencement of works, to provide early establishment of vegetation to control views between the proposed Development and receptors
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<p>The following mitigation measures are included within the Strategic CEMP to reduce the impact of noise and vibration within construction works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Practicable Measures (BPM) (as outlined in Section 72 of COPA will be employed in order to minimise noise and vibration levels throughout the period of the works; • Recommendations and good practice as shown in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 'Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 1, Noise and Part 2 Vibration' would be adopted; and <p>The measures set out in BS 5228 will include the following as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction working hours will be agreed with SCDC; • Construction tasks anticipated to have the potential to cause greater adverse effects caused by noise and vibration will be identified at the earliest opportunity, such as any piling works, to enable careful planning of methodology, programming of the works at less sensitive times, and the selection of plant; • Careful selection of plant, construction methods and programming. Only plant conforming with relevant national or international standards, directives and recommendations on noise and vibration emissions will be used; • Construction plant will be located, as far as is reasonably practicable, away from adjacent occupied buildings or as close as possible to noise barriers or site hoardings where these are located between the plant and the buildings; • Careful attention will be paid to the selection and location of generators so as to minimise adverse effects on the local community; • Static and semi-static plant/equipment will be fitted with suitable enclosures where practicable; • Personnel will be instructed on BPM to reduce noise and vibration as part of their induction training and as required prior to specific work activities;

Topic	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When plant is not being used, it will be shut down and not left to idle; • Vehicles will not wait with engines running; • Where practicable, all audible warning systems and alarms will be designed to minimise noise. Broadband reverse alarms will be fitted to all vehicles; • Local residents will be notified in advance of the works commencing; and • Localised mobile screening will be used where reasonably practicable to reduce the noise levels from handheld tools such as concrete saws. • Appropriate construction traffic routing be implemented to minimise noise effects on sensitive receptors. Details of the routing of construction vehicles and visitors to the Application Site will be agreed with Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)/SCDC. All construction traffic entering and leaving the Application Site will be closely controlled.
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction areas would be cordoned off to prevent public access and a range of health safety protection measures as outlined in the Strategic CEMP will mitigate the risk. • A range of mitigation measures are proposed and are outlined in the Strategic CEMP. This includes screening, controlling working hours and street lighting for landscape and visual amenity and construction traffic management plans, parking controls and designated vehicle routes for transport. • Mitigation measures relating to air quality, landscape, noise and transport (which may impact upon residential amenity) are described in more detail in Chapters 6, 12, 13 and 15 respectively as well as the Framework Travel Plan, Low Emissions Strategy and Landscape Strategy.
Chapter 15 Transport	<p>A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) would be implemented to minimise the effects of road traffic during the construction phase and would be anticipated to incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of appropriate safe routes for the proposed Development traffic to and from the site (which will be via the A14 Huntingdon Road and the B1050); • Where possible the development would utilise raw materials from local sources to reduce the vehicular traffic impact; • Staff travelling to work would be encouraged to car-share, walk, cycle and travel via public transport and appropriate vehicle constraint targets will be set out within the CTMP; • Full staff welfare facilities would be provided as part of the compound construction to reduce the requirement to travel off-site on lunch breaks and encourage sustainable travel; • Frequent inspections and monitoring to confirm the required measures would be implemented; • There would be designated and adequate onsite parking facilities for site workers who travel by car, or other vehicles, to ensure that vehicles are not parked on the highway; • The contractor would implement cleaning measures, such as wheel washing or wash-down facilities, which would serve to minimise the spread of dust, mud and other materials on to the roads; • Regular sweeping of roads would be undertaken, both on and off the site to reduce the spread of mud; and • Additional measures in relation to construction vehicles have been suggested within Chapter 6 Air Quality and Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration.

Topic	Mitigation Measures
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Strategic CEMP will also set out how the applicant, developers and contractors will manage, and where practical minimise, the impact of the proposed Development's construction upon surrounding environmental receptors. The construction mitigation relevant to transport is provided in Chapter 4: Access Arrangements of the Strategic CEMP, which includes details on haulage routes, deliveries and on public access.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employ best practice methods of construction as set out in the Strategic CEMP. Waste sent to landfill minimised. Endeavour to achieve a cut and fill balance to minimise excavation waste. Excavation materials to be reused onsite where possible as new landscape features. Any waste produced to be managed and recycling and reuse opportunities maximised throughout the proposed Development through the implementation of the Outline SWMP.

Table 18-4 Summary of operation additional mitigation measures

Mitigation Measures	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of an off-site area for farmland birds to achieve biodiversity net gain targets Preparation of an Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) to guide the approach to habitats and species as each parcel of the proposed Development is built out, as set out in detail in Table 7-22 of the chapter. Non-native Invasive Species Management Plan Preparation of a Lighting Strategy
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community engagement involving local groups in researching and recording heritage assets. A heritage strategy for Northstowe is being produced by a Heritage Core Team established as part of implementation of the Phase 2 planning permission. Involving local interest groups in deciding how assets are preserved, enhanced and interpreted, especially utilising the potential Heritage Centre in Phase 2. On-site interpretation resources containing information on heritage assets (as derived from the archaeological investigations). Open days for the public during excavations. Temporary displays of artefacts found from the Application Site. Dissemination of data derived on the historic environment of the Application Site to the local population, general public and academia.

Mitigation Measures

Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 15 Transport	<p><u>Link 30 – Ramper Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements for walkers and cyclists including traffic calming measures and signage delivered through a Section 106 contribution and in conjunction with the discharge of a condition for Northstowe Phase 2 <p><u>Junction 02 Boxworth End/ Ramper Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of right turning facility (as shown in Appendix I of the Transport Assessment) <p><u>Link 270 – B1050 Station Road and 290 - Stirling Road</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junction capacity improvements comprising provision of additional southbound flare length at B1050 / Crabtree Road / Stirling Road junction (as shown in Appendix I of the Transport Assessment). • Likely rerouting of traffic to more suitable southern routes out of Northstowe. <p><u>B1050 George Street (Link 730), Willingham</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists will be considered alongside measures being investigated as part of Phase 2 mitigation and delivered via a S106 agreement for Phase 3A. • Junction Improvements that reduce driver delay <p><u>Junction 103 A14 Bar Hill roundabout</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening to three lanes on the circulatory carriageway and provision of a left turn flare on the westbound off-slip. <p><u>Junction 13 and 14 (Local Access Road Junctions)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widening on the northern arms of each junction to provide a 30m long flare with some slight widening on the entry to the roundabout. • Junction 09 Dry Drayton Road/ Cambridge Road: Changes to phasing/ staging and road markings.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meet SCDC's current average recycling rate.

18.5 Monitoring

18.5.1 The monitoring identified for the construction and operation phases of the proposed Development are set out in Tables 18-5 and 18-6.

Table 18-5 Summary of Monitoring Requirements: Construction

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular monitoring of the ecological protection measures are outlined in the CEMP and should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, to ensure that the protection measures are effective remain in place for the time period required. • Monitoring of the reptile translocation areas will be required, to evaluate the success of the translocation(s). This will be required during both the construction and operation phases and should be secured as a component of each parcel proceeding through the planning process, as appropriate. • Additional monitoring requirements may be identified as part of the detailed design for each parcel. This should be secured as each parcel proceeds towards construction, through liaison with an ecologist.
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archaeological monitoring is likely to be required during construction but the nature and extent of this will be determined at detailed design stage.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The setting out, protection of existing landscape features, and the implementation of the proposed softworks will be regularly and professionally monitored by the relevant 'competent person'. • In the event that any tree dies or is removed without the prior consent of SCDC, it would be replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable and, in any case, by not later than the end of the first available planting season, with trees of such size, species and in such number and positions as may be agreed with the SCDC. This would be secured by the monitoring set out in the Strategic CEMP.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring may be required to demonstrate compliance with any planning conditions that may form part of a planning approval in relation to the control of adverse noise and vibration effects. Such planning conditions may relate to either the construction phase or the detailed design of specific elements of the proposed Development. This could relate to construction compliance noise and vibration monitoring of activities identified in the Strategic CEMP as having the potential for greater adverse effects.

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 15 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal contractor to monitor waste arisings, management and minimisation during construction through the SWMP; • As part of the SWMP, a monitoring report should then be generated on a bi-annual basis which would include details of the progress made in diverting waste materials from landfill, against the pre-agreed rates; • All waste collected from site by the employed waste carrier(s) should be recorded and monitored by the Principal Contractor using the SWMP; and • Skips should be monitored to ensure that there is no contamination of the separate waste streams

Table 18-6 Summary of Monitoring Requirements: Operation

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of the bat usage of the will may need to be conducted, to inform the success of avoidance mitigation for existing roosts and commuting corridors. • An Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan will be required to monitor the status of the following habitat and species receptors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats • Badger setts • Bats - retained or created habitats, including roosts • Retained or created GCN habitats • This will need to be compiled as each parcel proceeds to occupation. • Monitoring of off-site mitigation areas at Smithy Fen will be required throughout the operation phase to determine the success of the farmland bird mitigation. The requirements for this should be specified within a habitat creation, management and monitoring plan for the off-site mitigation areas.
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.

Monitoring Requirements

Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The habitats created would be managed via an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) to achieve the target condition. Monitoring will be required to ensure that management is effective.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further monitoring required, although there is potential for elements to be required following reserved matters applications
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 15 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traffic monitoring strategy is anticipated to be required by CCC as a planning condition. This will set out proposals for monitoring and the relationship of the monitoring programme to that proposed for Phase 1 and 2.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.

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APPENDIX H

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN REPORT

AAP - Area Action Plan

AIA - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

ANPR - Automatic Number-Plate Recognition

Application - outline planning application 20/02171/OUT

AQA - Air Quality Assessment

AQMA - Air Quality Management Area

AWS - Anglian Water Services

BREEAM - Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

CA - Combined Authority

CABE - Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

CCC - Cambridge City Council

CCG - Clinical Commissioning Group

CEMP - Construction and Environmental Management

CGB - Cambridgeshire Guided Busway

CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy

CIL Regulations – the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010

CLP - Cambridge Local Plan 2018

CLT - Community Land Trust

Councils' - Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council

CWC - Cambridge Water Company

CWS - County Wildlife Site

DAS - Design and Access Statement

DCG - Design and Construction Guidance

DPD - Development Plan Documents

DPH - Dwellings Per Hectare

EA - Environment Agency

EDS - Ecological Design Strategy

EDS – Economic Development Strategy

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Regulations - the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 (as amended)

ES - Environmental Statement

EV - Electrovoltaic

FRA - Flood Risk Assessment

GC Sustainable Design and Construction SPD - Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (2020)

GCP - Greater Cambridge Partnership

GCSPS - Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

Greater Cambridge - land within the local authority administrative areas of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire

HGV - Heavy Goods Vehicle

HIA - Health Impact Assessment

Highway Authority - the body responsible for the administration of public roads in Cambridgeshire.

HoTs - Heads of Terms

IDB - Internal Drainage Board

l/s/ha - Litre/second/hectare

LAP - Local Area of Play

LDHS - Longstanton District Heritage Society

LEAP - Locally Equipped Area of Play

LEMP – Landscape and Ecological Management Plan

LLCA - Local Landscape Character Area

LLFA - Lead Local Flood Authority

Local Planning Authorities - the planning departments of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Local Plans - Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)

LPA - Local Planning Authority

LTP - Local Transport Plan

LVIA - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

MUGA - Multi Use Games Area

NAAP - Northstowe Area Action

NDG - National Design Guide

NEAP - Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play

NMDC - National Model Design Code

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework 2021

NPPG - National Planning Practice Guidance

PPG - Planning Practice Guidance

PROW - Public Rights of Way

PV - Photovoltaic

RSPB - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

SARE - Southern Access Road East

SARW - Southern Access Road West

SCDC - South Cambridgeshire District Council

SCI - Statement of Community Involvement

SCLP - South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018

Site - land within the red line application site boundaries of outline planning application 20/02171/OUT

SPD - Supplementary Planning Document

SPG - Supplementary Planning Guidance

SSSI - Site of Special Scientific Interest

STAR - Sustainability Targeting and Assessment Rating

STW - Severn Trent Water

SuDS - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

TA - Transport Assessment

TP - Travel Plan

TPO - Tree Preservation Order

TRICS - Trip Rate Information Computer System

UKPN - UK Power Network

UXO - Unexploded Ordnances

Wildlife Trust - the Cambridgeshire Wildlife Trust

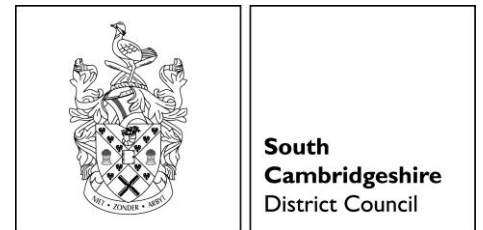
WRC - Water Recycling Centre

WRMP - Water Resources Management Plan

WSI - Written Scheme of Investigation

WWTW - Wastewater Treatment Works

Agenda Item 5



Report to: South Cambridgeshire District Council Planning Committee 28 January 2022

Lead Officer: Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development

20/02142/OUT – Northstowe Phase 3B, Station Road, Longstanton (Longstanton and Oakington/Northstowe Parishes)

Proposal: Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3B, comprising up to 1,000 homes, a primary school, secondary mixed-use zone (with retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, engineering and infrastructure works, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved. Application accompanied by an Environmental Statement

Applicant: Homes England

Key material considerations:

- Principle of development
- Amount, use, indicative layout, and scale parameters
- Access and transport
- Housing delivery
- Social and community infrastructure, including education
- Environmental considerations
- Cumulative impacts
- Financial obligations / section 106
- Other material planning considerations
- Planning balance

Date of Member site visit: n/a

Is it a Departure Application?: No

Decision due by: An extension of time has been agreed until 28 March 2022 to complete the Section 106 Agreement.

Application brought to Committee because: The proposal is a large-scale development of strategic importance.

Presenting officer: Paul Ricketts, Principal Planning Officer (Strategic Sites Team)

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Legislation and Policies

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Application Site Plan

Appendix F

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Environmental Statement (ES) summary of mitigation measures

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Glossary

Executive Summary

1. The application site forms part of Northstowe New Town under Policy SS/5 of the Local Plan. This policy updated Policy NS/3 of the Northstowe Area Action Plan. The principle of the site being developed has therefore been accepted.
2. The application proposals include up to 1,000 homes, and includes green buffers to the south, north, and eastern boundaries of the site. The application proposes to retain the existing woodland in the centre of the site which also include a small pond. The proposals also include a green edge to the western boundary and join up with Phase 1.
3. The proposed parameter plans show a comprehensive consideration of the issues and create a suitable framework for the creation of a high-quality environment.

4. The comments and concerns raised through two formal public consultations and at pre-application stages have been given thorough and full consideration and have influenced the design and layout of the proposals. The comments of consultees have been given full consideration and matters of drainage and transport in particular have been the subject of robust assessment.
5. The application proposes a full package of s106 contributions and the delivery of 40% affordable housing.
6. It is considered that the proposal comprises sustainable development having regard to paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Approval is therefore recommended subject to necessary safeguarding conditions and the prior signing of a section 106 agreement.

The site and its surroundings

7. Phase 3B comprises approximately 47 hectares (ha) of land that is made up of a large agricultural field with a central woodland area that surrounds a small pond. The site is bounded by residential and commercial properties which front onto Station Road to the east with the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (CGB) line running along the northern boundary. The site boundaries generally consist of hedgerows with further arable fields to the west and the B1050 to the South.
8. To the east are also other development sites which form part of the wider allocation under Policy SS/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The existing commercial premises of Hypro Ltd are also located to the east. To the southeast is the completed Parcel H1 of Northstowe Phase 1.
9. Further across Station Road is the main Northstowe Site with Phase 1 under construction. Sites for employment and the local centre (currently undeveloped) are immediately to the Station Road frontage with other features, such as the Longstanton Park and Ride also located off Station Road. The local centre will also include a Community Building.
10. Phase 1 also includes the Pathfinder Primary School. Phase 2 contains the principal Northstowe Education Campus which includes Secondary, Sixth Form and SEND schools as well as a further primary school. Phase 2 will also include the Northstowe town centre. Phase 3A is further to the south.
11. A range of green infrastructure, including allotments, sports pitches and a Water Park are contained across Northstowe Phase 1 and 2.

12. To the south and on the opposite side of the B1050 is the village of Longstanton, which contains a number of facilities including a recreation ground, local shop, GP surgery, public house and places of worship.
13. There are fields to the west leading to the village of Swavesey. Willingham is situated to the north.
14. The site gently slopes down to the western boundary at 4.45 metres above ordnance datum (AOD). The site is at its highest (about 8-8.5 metres AOD) at the eastern boundary (close to the boundary with Parcel H1) with an isolated spot of just over 9 metres in the southeastern corner of the site and on the Station Road frontage.
15. The majority of the site is in Flood Zone 1, there are small areas towards the west of the site which are within Flood Zones 2 and 3.
16. In terms of agricultural land classification, the site includes just over 21 ha of Grade 2 land, 12 ha of Grade 3a and 13 ha of Grade 3b land.
17. Whilst there are a number of designated heritage assets in the vicinity, there are no assets within the site. The nearest asset is the Longstanton village water pump which is located approximately 120 metres south of the site.

Relevant Planning History

18. Phase 1 outline planning permission was granted under planning permission reference S/0388/12/OL for 1,500 homes with associated infrastructure, a local centre and employment also being approved.
19. There have been a number of detailed submissions with reserved matters being granted so far for 1,278 homes, play areas, parks, the water park, and greenways. The primary school and its community wing are open, and the local centre square was completed in 2019. Work continues on site on a number of aspects including a some of the development parcels.
20. Phase 2 outline planning permission was granted under planning permission reference S/2011/14/OL. This permission also included the Southern Access Road West. This road is nearing completion and its planned connection to the B1050 is understood to be imminent.
21. This outline planning permission for Phase 2 has been varied through non-material minor amendments.

These amendments have included the following –

- a. S/2435/17/NM – Minor revision to the Parameter Plans
 - b. S/2792/18/NM – Amendment to Condition 24 (Landscape Management)
 - c. S/3255/18/NM – Amendment to the position of the Town Centre Greenway
 - d. S/3503/19/NM – Inclusion of additional commercial floorspace in Phase 2a
22. The Design Code for phase 2 was approved under planning reference S/2407/17/DC and the Phasing Strategy was approved under reference S/2890/18/DC.
23. The Education Campus was approved by Cambridgeshire County Council (reference: S/0092/18/CC) and is being constructed under a Phased Delivery.
24. The delivery of the Town Centre is of crucial importance and therefore work has commenced on the delivery mechanisms for this aim. The Town Centre Strategy was approved under S/2423/19/DC.
25. Other Homes England applications have included –
- a. Strategic Engineering - S/4208/18/RM
 - b. Strategic Landscaping - S/1552/19/RM
 - c. Water Park - S/1002/18/RM
 - d. Earthworks - S/2940/18/RM
26. The first two development parcels on Phase 2 have been approved and work has commenced on site. First occupations are expected in 2022.
27. The Phase 3 Scoping Opinion was issued on 4 March 2019 under reference S/4379/18/E2 following consultation with statutory consultees in accordance with the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
28. The two other applications in the allocation of Policy SS/5 of the Local Plan are:
- Digital Park – up to 106 dwellings and associated infrastructure following demolition of existing buildings (Application Reference: S/3854/19/OL)
 - Endurance Estates – up to 107 dwellings, employment/café/community development and associated infrastructure (Application Reference: 20/03598/OUT)

Description of Proposal

29. The application is in outline with all matters (scale, layout, appearance, access, and landscaping) reserved.
30. The proposed development comprises up to 1,000 homes, a primary school, secondary mixed-use zone (with retail, services, community, leisure, employment and residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, engineering and infrastructure works, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved.
31. The proposals are set out in three Parameters Plans:
 - a. Heights – 5709-OPA-3B-03-V2
 - b. Movement and Access – 5709-OPA-3B-02-V2
 - c. Open Space and Land Use – 5709-OPA-3B-01-V2
32. Other Supporting plans include:
 - a. Site Location Plan - 5709-OPA-3B-05-V1
 - b. Phase 3b Existing Site Levels - 10037019-ARC-XXXX-DR-CE-0001-P01 -Layout Rev P01
 - c. Phase 3b Proposed Site Levels - 10037019-ARCXX-XX-DR-CE-0002-P01 Rev P01
 - d. Coordinated vision
33. The application is accompanied by the following supporting information:
 - a. Design and Access Statement (incorporating a Development Principles document)
 - b. Economic Development Strategy
 - c. Energy Strategy
 - d. Flood Risk Assessment and Drainage Strategy
 - e. Framework Travel Plan
 - f. Geo environmental Interpretative Report
 - g. Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High-Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment
 - h. Housing and Community Infrastructure Strategy
 - i. Landscape Strategy
 - j. Low Emissions Strategy
 - k. Planning Statement
 - l. Stakeholder and Community Engagement Report
 - m. Strategic Construction Environmental Management Plan
 - n. Sustainability Statement

- o. Transport Assessment
 - p. Utilities Report
 - q. Waste Strategy
 - r. Coordinated vision
34. The parameter plans, set alongside the Design and Access Statement and Development Principles, seek to establish the overall principles that underpin the proposed development, whilst also allowing sufficient flexibility to enable subsequent reserved matters applications to respond to the detailed considerations associated with each element of the proposals. This allows for the general disposition of land uses across the site, layout of routes and infrastructure, and key development parameters such as building heights, to be assessed and approved at the outline application stage.
35. The indicative masterplan contained within the DAS shows access from Station Road, and access to a main street leading to the Primary School and a mixed-use area surrounded by housing. To the west of the site is open space and play facilities and the central copse which includes a small pond is proposed to be retained as a natural feature. Within the site a range of walking, cycling and other links are proposed with the capability of other links to the east, including Phase 1 (Parcel H1), and the sites known as Digital Park and Endurance Estates.
36. The application sets out the constituent parts of the submission as follows:

Housing

37. A range of housing types, sizes and tenures is intended so as to provide a wide choice of housing options for different households. The mix of housing types and sizes will be determined at the reserved matters stage and aims to be policy compliant.
38. The Application proposes to provide up to 40% of the dwellings on site as affordable housing. The total amount of affordable housing delivered will depend upon a range of viability considerations consistent with the Local Plan and national planning policy. With respect to affordable tenure mix, the proposals for affordable housing will contain a variety of affordable tenure types to meet local needs. The precise tenure mix will be subject to agreement with SCDC.

Secondary Mixed-Use Zone

39. A secondary mixed-use zone is proposed where there will be opportunities to use ground floor space for retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses, responding to the needs of the local community as it evolves.
40. The secondary zone is located near to the primary school on the main route into the site (see Open Space and Land Use parameter plan).
41. The total capacity of the ground floor space in the secondary zone is 1,320 sqm gross internal area (GIA). Whilst this has been identified on the submitted application forms as A1 retail, it will reflect a wider range of uses to be determined at a later date.

Education

42. A 2FE primary school is proposed within Phase 3B. The school will have a site area of 2.4 ha and will comprise approximately 2,200 sqm of floorspace (GIA).
43. Public provision for early years education will be accommodated within the primary school.

Sport and Recreation

44. The proposed development includes 16.26ha of open space, which comprises formal and informal open space, children's play space, allotments and community orchards.

Co-ordination statement

45. In addition, a Co-ordination Statement has been submitted which details the efforts that Homes England and representatives of the other two sites on this part of Northstowe (Endurance Estates and Digital Park) have worked together to ensure that this part of the new town is master planned in a comprehensive way.

Environmental Impact Assessment

46. The development proposals have been assessed as falling within the remit of the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (EIA) Regulations 2017 (as amended) (the EIA Regulations). This is because of the characteristics, location, and potential impacts of the proposed development. The EIA process ensures that any potentially significant effects

of the development are considered and, where appropriate, mitigated by measures to prevent/avoid, reduce and, where possible, offset.

47. The EIA Regulations require the Environmental Statement (ES) to identify the 'likely significant environmental effects' of a development. The government's Planning Policy Guidance highlights that the ES should focus on the 'main' or 'significant' environmental effects only, and that the ES should be proportionate.

Scope of the ES

48. The Applicant recognises that the proposed development constitutes EIA development and as such a voluntary ES has been submitted in support of the planning application. As part of the EIA process, an EIA Scoping Opinion was requested and received from SCDC. The Scoping Opinion confirmed the scope of the EIA, and the EIA has been undertaken in accordance with the comments received through the Scoping Opinion as well as the EIA regulations.

Methodology for the ES

49. The ES considers the likely significant effects of the proposed development during its construction and once it is complete and operational. The ES assesses the maximum quantum, physical extent and development principles defined for the proposal, as set out in the submitted parameter plans which are put forward for approval.

Topics covered by the ES

50. The ES Main Report (Volume 1) sets out the following chapters and submission:

- a) Introduction
- b) The Application Site and Proposed Development
- c) Development Need and Consideration of Alternatives
- d) Agriculture and Soils
- e) Air Quality
- f) Biodiversity
- g) Climate
- h) Cultural Heritage
- i) Ground Conditions, Contamination and Hydrogeology
- j) Health
- k) Landscape and Visual Impact
- l) Noise and Vibration

- m) Socio-Economic
- n) Transport
- o) Waste and Resource Management
- p) Cumulative Effects
- q) Mitigation and Monitoring

51. The ES Main Report (Volume 1) includes a number of Appendices (Volume 2) and Figures (Volume 3).
52. As the ES is a detailed technical and wide-ranging statement, in order to assist the consideration of the application is supported by a non-technical summary.
53. Regulation 26 of the EIA Regulations states that when determining an application in relation to which an environmental statement has been submitted, the relevant planning authority, the Secretary of State, or an inspector, as the case may be, must—
 - a. examine the environmental information;
 - b. reach a reasoned conclusion on the significant effects of the proposed development on the environment, taking into account the examination referred to in sub-paragraph (a) and, where appropriate, their own supplementary examination;
 - c. integrate that conclusion into the decision as to whether planning permission or subsequent consent is to be granted; and
 - d. if planning permission or subsequent consent is to be granted, consider whether it is appropriate to impose monitoring measures.
54. This requirement is dealt with throughout the report.
55. The ES sets out any mitigation measures designed to address significant adverse effects of the Proposed Development on the surrounding environment.
56. Mitigation measures can be used to prevent, avoid, reduce, and offset the environmental effects of a development project, and may even enhance the receiving environment. As such mitigation measures can be classified in the following way:

Avoidance:

57. Making changes to the design of the project to avoid adverse effects on environmental features. This is considered to be the most acceptable form of mitigation;

Reduction:

58. Where avoidance is not possible, adverse effects can be reduced through sensitive environmental treatments/design.

Compensation:

59. Where avoidance or reduction measures are not available, it may be appropriate to provide compensatory measures. It should be noted that compensatory measures do not eliminate the original adverse effect; they merely seek to offset it with a comparable positive one.

Remediation:

60. Where adverse effects are unavoidable, management measures can be introduced to limit their influence; and

Enhancement:

61. Projects can have positive effects as well as negative ones, and the project preparation stage presents an opportunity to enhance these positive features through innovative design. Mitigation measures identified by the ES will be required by planning conditions or s106 agreement. These are listed in **Appendix G**.
62. ES Addendums have been submitted by the Applicants in response to requests for further information, and these were subject of further consultation. A review of the ES was also carried out by the Applicants to provide a status update on the assessments undertaken as part of the ES. This confirmed the robustness of the baseline information and the conclusions of the assessments presented within the ES.
63. Regulation 29 sets out the information which is required to accompany decisions for EIA developments. Having assessed the submitted application, officers are satisfied that the ES and other additional information provided complies with the 2017 EIA Regulations (as amended) and that sufficient environmental information has been provided to assess the environmental impacts of the development proposals.

Amendments to the Application

64. In January 2021, amendments to the Environmental Statement were made under Regulation 25 of the EIA regulations. The Transport, Air Quality, Noise and Vibration, Cultural Heritage and Socio-economics Chapters of the Environmental Statement were updated. The updated submission also updated a number of documents outside the Environmental Statement and the applicant also reviewed and responded to the matters raised through the first consultation exercise, including those of the local residents. These were consulted on fully under the Coronavirus Regulations at the time.
65. Further information was received in January 2021 following discussions with the County Council and Highways England, and in July 2021 minor corrections were also received to parameter plans to update a number of aspects including amendments to neighbouring developments (Endurance Estates and Digital Park), and to include faith and community land on the site following s106 discussions. Further technical documents to support highways discussions were also submitted in August 2021.

Pre-application Engagement

- Applicant Stage 1 Consultation
66. In July 2018 the applicant carried out a Council Members' session, interactive workshops and two public drop-in sessions which were supported by an online questionnaire.
 67. During this stage 90 people engaged with the drop-in sessions and 466 responses to the questionnaire were received. In terms of the topic areas, Design/Layout (24%), Greenspace (21%) and Public transport and cycle/walking (15%) were the most important topic areas raised.
 68. In summary the need for high quality green space, a local identity (not a suburb of Cambridge) and good quality transport alternatives from the private car were seen as important issues. There was a general positive (62%) to the principle of a Fenland design with only 10% against this design ethos.
 - Applicant Stage 2 Consultation
 69. A second phase of engagement took place in November and December 2018. This included a further Member Session, workshops and two further public drop-in sessions. A further questionnaire was also developed for the drop-in sessions. At this stage, a design review was carried out by the national Design Council (formerly CABE).

70. A further Design Review also took place locally, with a site visit, on 8 May 2019, with the Cambridgeshire Design Quality Panel.
71. During this stage 90 people engaged with the drop-in sessions and 388 responses to the questionnaire were received. In terms of the topic areas raised, Design/Layout (26%), Public transport and cycle/walking (22%) and road transport (14%) were the most important topic areas raised. In particular, reducing the dominance of the car was seen as important.
72. In summary the need for high quality green space, the creation of a Northstowe and good quality transport alternatives from the private car were seen as important issues.
73. A total of 55% respondents agreed that that the proposals reflected the historic context with the remainder being neutral on the issue. A total of 27% were positive about taller buildings in selective locations, 27% were neutral, and 45% were against. The retention of woodland and creation of public transport were unanimously supported whilst pedestrian and cycle links were also seen as very important by 94% of respondents.
74. The Design Council supported the green and blue spaces at the centre of the masterplan. They challenged the designers to be ambitious in relation to transport movement, integration of parking, health, and well-being; and designing a place that can change over time. They also made a point about the desirability of linking with the wider footpath/cycleway network including Northstowe Phase 1.
75. Cambridgeshire Design Quality Panel commented that the design strategy addressed potential future trends and aims, with the capability for self-sustaining healthy communities, landscape quality and recreation at the heart of the design of the future town. It noted the aspiration to make Northstowe a low carbon development that can accommodate the impacts of climate change.
76. The Panel also noted that the likely population and demographics would be beneficial to providing the level of services and facilities required to support the development and would help to promote walking and cycling. Furthermore, they commented on the opportunity to challenge levels of car parking and provide creative solutions to parking, ensuring that areas of the public realm would not be car dominated.

- Applicant Stage 3 Consultation

77. During 2019 (April-October) meetings were held with SCDC and County Council Officers on a range of topics to inform the submission. Several meetings were also held from September 2019 to March 2020 discuss the scope of the s106 contributions.
78. Further engagement also took place in September 2019 with Members and the public with a further event in November 2019. 153 people attended the public drop-in sessions.
79. During 2019 (April-October) a range of meetings were held with SCDC and County Council Officers on a range of topics to inform the submission and to identify supporting evidence. Several meetings were also held from September 2019 to March 2020 discuss the scope of the s106 contributions.
80. Further engagement also took place in September 2019 with Members as well as a further event in November 2019 with members of the public. 153 people attended the public drop-in sessions.
81. Over the course of the total consultation events 345 people have attended the various drop-in sessions whilst 857 comments have been received to the proposals.
82. It is also noted that the applicant has been a regular presence at the Northstowe Community Forum which is attended by Northstowe residents, several parish councils and other interested local residents. Updates have been regularly presented to the Forum.

Policy, guidance, and other material planning considerations

83. A full list of policies, background papers and other documents can be found at **Appendix A**.

National Guidance

- a. National Planning Policy Framework 2021 (NPPF)
- b. National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG)
- c. National Design Guide (NDG)
- d. National Model Design Code (NMDC)

The Development Plan

84. For the purposes of the s38(6) of the 2004 Act, the Development Plan is the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, Northstowe Area Action Plan (except

where superseded by the Local Plan) and the County Minerals and Waste Core Strategy and Allocations.

South Cambridgeshire Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD)

85. Open Space in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2009
Trees & Development Sites SPD - Adopted 2009
Landscape in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2010
Biodiversity SPD - Adopted 2009
District Design Guide SPD - Adopted 2010
Affordable Housing SPD – Adopted 2010
Development Affecting Conservation Areas SPD – Adopted
Health Impact Assessment SPD – Adopted
Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD – Adopted 2016
Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – Adopted January 2020

Equalities Act

86. The application has been assessed against the relevant sections of the Equalities Act 2010, and it is not considered that the application discriminates against people with protected characteristics specified in the Act. The protected characteristics are: -
- a) age
 - b) gender reassignment
 - c) being married or in a civil partnership
 - d) being pregnant or on maternity leave
 - e) disability
 - f) race including colour, nationality, ethnic or national origin
 - g) religion or belief
 - h) sex
 - i) sexual orientation

Other material planning considerations

87. From 1st September 2020 the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2020 (2020 No. 757) came into force. Three new use classes have been created by this change: Class E (Commercial, business and service), Class F.1 (Learning and non-residential institutions) and F.2 (Local community).

88. Class E creates a new commercial, business and service use class which subsumes retail (A1), financial and professional services (A2), restaurants and cafes (A3) and business (B1a/b/c) use classes. Uses such as gyms, nurseries/creches and health centres (previously in use classes D1 Non-residential institutions and D2 Assembly and leisure) and other uses which are suitable for a town centre area are also included in Class E.
89. Since 1st September planning permission is not required for changes between these, what were until recently, different kinds of uses. This is because they are now grouped into the same use class and therefore will not constitute development. For example, a retail shop can change to a restaurant, or an office building could change to a retail supermarket without needing planning permission for a change of use (providing there are no restrictive covenants, conditions, section 106 obligations restricting the existing use).
90. The regulations also create Classes F1 and F2 which include local community, non-residential and learning uses, which are considered important to local communities and which will be protected through the planning system rather than given the additional flexibility provided to Class E uses
91. Class F1 'Learning and non-residential institutions' such as schools, non-residential education and training centres, museums, public libraries, places of worship and law courts.
92. Class F2 'Local community' uses such as community halls, meeting places and recreational facilities such as swimming baths and sports facilities. This also includes small-scale shops (up to 280 square metres, located 1000 metres or more from another retail unit).
93. Uses which can have potential amenity impacts on neighbouring properties will become sui generis and any material change of use will require planning permission. This includes pubs/bars, takeaways, cinemas, concert, dance, and bingo halls.
94. Once a use has been implemented under the planning permission then it will benefit from the permitted development subject to these new use classes.

Public Consultation and Engagement

95. Paragraph 126 of the NPPF sets out the importance of effective engagement for achieving well-designed places. Policy SC/4 of the Local Plan sets out

the importance of stakeholder engagement in identifying community needs in large-scale major developments over 200 homes or more.

96. The Council has also adopted a Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) which seeks to promote and encourage applicants to carry out early engagement with the Council and local community before submitting a planning application.
97. The applicant has submitted a supporting Stakeholder and Community Engagement Report which outlines how the community have been engaged in the development of the masterplan and design. The level of consultation that has been undertaken is described below.

During the application

98. In excess of 2,500 letters have been sent out to local residents and approximately 20 site notices have been displayed across Longstanton, Oakington and Northstowe. In accordance with the Coronavirus Regulations, the Council's social media was also used to publicise the submission and was widely shared on Parish Council and Community social media pages.
99. Officers also emailed the two principal Parishes (Longstanton and Oakington) and the application is also detailed on the Council's website. The application has also been advertised in local press and interviews with SCDC's Portfolio Holder for Planning also took place on BBC Radio Cambridgeshire to further raise awareness of the application.
100. Additional time was also given to local residents due to lockdown measures and the level of information received, for example a total of 56 days was given from the first publication to the end of the first consultation period or 44 days from the receipt of the letters.
101. Additionally, a further online Northstowe Community Forum took place on 1st July 2020 where Officers and Members of the team from Homes England were available to answer questions. The forum was advertised widely in the local community with Longstanton and Oakington communities invited. The presentation focused on consultation responses received at the time and is online and available to view post the meeting.
102. Following the closure of the public consultation a range of meetings were held between the applicant, County and Council Officers seeking to address and consider detailed comments from consultees and residents. Officers and Homes England representatives have continued to be present at the virtual

Community Forums following the closure of formal consultation to update viewers on the progress of the applications.

103. Further information was submitted on 27 January 2021 and public consultation was commenced through the Council's website and social media accounts with further consultation with consultees.
104. A final tranche of minor amendments to the parameter plans were submitted in July 2021 which included a covering letter outlining a response to a number of consultees. Due to their specific nature a focused consultation with Parishes and relevant technical officers was carried out but wider consultation with the general public was not carried out as a result of this information.

Conclusion

105. It is considered that there has been extensive engagement with the community, stakeholders, and members. There has been the opportunity to comment and influence the design process and provide useful local knowledge which have been incorporated into the masterplan.
106. Officers of the County Council and SCDC have also been part of the process informing the technical requirements of the submission and two design reviews have also added credibility to the submission and masterplan.

Consultation

107. Full detailed comments of those who have been consulted and of local residents are available on the Council's public access website. The following is a synopsis of key issues raised for the benefit of clarity to the decision maker.

Consultation – Ward Members

District Councillors Cheung-Johnson and Malyon

108. We broadly support this application and welcome the work done on the Northstowe Co-ordination Statement between Homes England, Endurance Estates and Digital Park estates to ensure the co-ordinated development between all three developments for a cohesive and consistent development.
109. Where possible we would request formal commitments to be sought so that this document is not merely an ideal state but something all three developers could commit to.

110. We would request that to maintain separate identities of Longstanton village and Northstowe that the edge houses visible from the northern end of Longstanton be no higher than 2-storeys – these are the houses along the B1050 and running diagonally along the length of Phase 3b to the west.
111. We note concerns on potential air pollution around the school site and request that air monitoring could be provided along here as well as research for adequate arboreal mitigation of air pollution. Should permission be granted we wish to request specific enforceable conditions be laid down by the Council in the Construction Management Plan to include (but not limited to):
- Strict, enforceable limits on construction times
 - Specific and proactive measures to monitor dust and noise and measures to mitigate and resolve issues
 - Construction vehicle access only from the B1050 and A14 and not via Longstanton or Willingham villages or Northstowe itself.

Cllr Bill Handley

112. Would like to make the strongest representation that a planning condition should be applied such that no construction vehicles are allowed to travel through the village of Willingham. This is a condition for the earlier phases of the development, and it is essential that it also applies to this and subsequent applications for Northstowe. I would ask to be given the opportunity to make this appeal in person to the Planning Committee when they consider the application.

Consultation – Parish Councils

Longstanton Parish Council

113. Having considered this application at the online meeting of Longstanton Parish Council on 8th June, councillors acknowledged the application as part of the wider Northstowe allocation, and that Councillors recognise that in their position of Trustees of adjoining land it would be a conflict of interest to comment much more than to say that they understood that there would be a visible green separation between the village of Longstanton and Northstowe. They would like to see enhanced green separation where currently shown and that the properties on the B1050 be a maximum of 2 storey as it faces the current established village. It would be prudent to encourage more local provision in the area as it is a long way to the town centre.

Northstowe Town Council (Representation received 18 January 2022)

114. Objects for the following reasons:

Site Drainage

115. Notes that concerns around the ability of the Swavesey drain's ability to cope with projected outflows have been raised. Requests that agreement with these consultees should be sought before the approval of this application.
116. Notes that the B1050 is subject to flooding events during sustained rainfall. Whilst the County Council has recently undertaken work to improve the highway drainage situation, the issue persists, in particular on the side of the B1050 where the new development is proposed.

Site Access

117. The only proposed highway linkage for motor vehicles is the existing roundabout on the B1050; this is deemed unsuitable for 1,000 homes. Additional ways to link with the existing highway should be sought. A more substantive road linkage opportunity should be looked for.
118. Requests that a condition is put in place that an adequate monitoring and mitigation plan is put in place if the B1050 becomes too busy as a result of the additional homes built.
119. Concerned how separation of construction traffic from that of residents within the development parcel with the single linkage as proposed can be meaningfully achieved.

Building Heights Along the B1050

120. Supportive of, and wish to reiterate, the comments made previously by Longstanton Parish Council with regards to the building heights along the edge of the B1050 and these should be changed to a maximum of two stories.

CEMP

121. Seeks submission of CEMP document in advance of development taking place, covering the areas detailed, with specific restrictions on development work times, noise and dust monitoring and mitigation, and strict limitations on construction traffic routes not using the villages of Longstanton or Willingham and which should not pass through the Phase 1 development site.

Delivery Phasing

122. Seeks robust conditions to ensure that roads and cycleways within the development are completed in a timely manner, linked with housing completion in the local area. Clarity on which phase of the development the local centre will be started and subsequently completed is also needed, with the need in particular for more clarity on trigger points for delivery of key community facilities; this in particular as phase 3B will be fairly remote from facilities planned for Northstowe Phases 1 and 2.

Tenure Blind Construction

123. Supports the applicant's plans for the phase to be built in a tenure blind way.

Oakington and Westwick Parish Council

124. Object - it is clear that for the full development of both Northstowe Phase 3A and 3B that the Travel Assessments show that most if not all junctions in the immediate vicinity of the developments will be over capacity and in the case of Oakington and Westwick peak traffic flows are substantially increased on all roads both in and out of the parish. This is a major non-compliance against the Northstowe Area Action Plan item D6.4 and 5.

Over Parish Council

125. Objects to this application on the following grounds:
126. Access - There are two exit sites for 1000 homes and the one posing most concerns exits near to the guided busway. This will cause traffic bottle necks.
127. Location - The location of the site is on an area that was originally sourced as a Strategic Reserve Site in the Northstowe Area Action Plan of 1997, so this area has now been given a changed designation.
128. Increased Traffic Flow - The B1050 is also an inadequate road infrastructure currently without any added traffic passing along it. This road needs to be improved to cope with the excess traffic that the Northstowe development will generate.
129. Over Parish Council would like to see a proper analysis of traffic flows based on the inhabitants already housed at Northstowe and taking into consideration the new homes in this phase. It was proposed that concerns exist over the Northern Exit which is placed too close to the guided busway.

This is a poor location and will increase traffic onto the B1050. A bypass or alternative exit should be considered.

Swavesey Parish Council

130. Objects to this application on the following grounds:
131. Insufficient detail has been submitted within the documentation to demonstrate that sufficient capacity will be available within the recipient Utton's Drove Water Recycling Centre (WRC) to serve the entirety of the development.
132. The Flood Risk Assessment contains incorrect and inaccurate information.
133. An outflow restrictor on the water flowing into the Swavesey Drain from this development should be installed. To activate when Webb's Hole Sluice closes at the river. In the same way as has been conditioned on housing developments within Swavesey Parish. There are restrictors on other Northstowe SW outflows into the Beck Brook and Cottenham Lode to cope with high water situations. The same should be conditioned for outflow to Swavesey Drain.
134. Parish Council agrees with the Environment Agency comments, that the decision on this application should be deferred until further discussions regarding flood risk are held, as the detail in the Flood Risk Assessment is incorrect and missing.
135. Noted that the water supply in Cambridgeshire is becoming in high demand due to lack of rainfall in recent years and the diminishing levels in the aquifers. How can such a huge rate of new development be sustained in this situation?
136. Construction traffic to/from the development site. This needs to be managed to ensure that traffic does not use Ramper Road and Swavesey village.
137. Phase 3B was never part of the original proposal and was a strategic reserve site. The traffic from the site will come out onto the already overburdened B1050 and unless a management system is put in place, that traffic wishing to head towards St Ives and Huntingdon is likely to use Ramper Rd and Swavesey village to access the A1307 at the Swavesey junction. This would be unacceptable and put additional pressure on Ramper Rd and Boxworth End, Swavesey which cannot cope with current levels of traffic, let alone increased levels from additional housing.

Willingham Parish Council

138. Original Comment - Object - Phase 3b was never part of the original proposal and was a strategic reserve site. The housing could go South of the new road. The traffic from the site will come out onto the already overburdened B1050 and Willingham will have to bear the brunt of the additional traffic loads. The Council would re-emphasise the need for a bypass round Willingham as was previously reported in the press where County Councillors stated that they wanted Willingham to have a bypass before any construction took place. The Council feel that until the issue of a bypass is resolved, this application is premature.
139. Willingham Parish Council also made further comments on 22 February 2021, raising that there does not appear to be any mention of a dedicated medical practice and that failure to provide this may put yet more pressure on Willingham surgery.

Consultation - South Cambridgeshire District Council Consultee

Air Quality

140. No objection to the proposed development. Air Quality Officers are in agreement with the methodology of the Air Quality Assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement and accept the findings of the assessment.

Contaminated Land

141. No objection subject to conditions. Comments. The site does not have a particularly potentially contaminative history, but it has been used and is to be redeveloped to a more sensitive end use. Some levels of investigation have been carried out to date, from WSP in 2007 to Arcadis in 2020. These investigations are considered, preliminary and more detailed investigation has been suggested in the conclusions and recommendations of the interpretative report (section 8).

Drainage

142. No objections subject to conditions. Comments. The conclusion of Appendix B (Northstowe Phase 3B: Swavesey Drain Catchment Review and Proposals for Discharge Regime - Technical Report) includes the following options for surface water runoff discharge from the site into the Swavesey Drain:

- i. Adopting the same discharge regime for site 3B as for other parts of the Northstowe site will slow down the release of water into the Swavesey Drain and risk the discharge from the site coinciding with water levels rising on the Great Ouse and the Webbs Hole sluice gate closure.
- ii. Adopting a regime for higher discharge from site 3B will reduce the impact of the site's runoff on the Swavesey Drain during periods of sluice gate closure; this is even more effective at lower return periods.
- iii. Increasing the discharge rate to 500 l/s for all storm events (i.e., all return periods) can be accommodated within the channel and would reduce the time for runoff to be discharged from the site significantly.

Ecology

143. No objection. The changes made to the ES and associated appendices are welcomed and supported.
144. Further details will be required though the detailed design stage. Further points to consider at detailed design:
 - i. Dark corridors for commuting bats/badgers. Highways are unlikely to adopt footpaths and cycleways that include low level bollard lighting. Where there are clear conflicts between pole lighting and nocturnal/cryptic species movement alternate lighting solutions will be necessary; and therefore, solutions will need to be presented.
 - ii. High density of badgers – there is likely to be a high volume of badger movement throughout the site especially as both main sets are to be retained in situ. Mammal tunnels should therefore be considered where the likelihood of Road Traffic Accidents involving badgers is significant.

Health Officer

145. As per the Council's Supplementary Planning Document on Health Impact Assessment (HIA SPD) the outline application has been reviewed using the HIA Review Package checklist contained in Appendix 3. The outcome is that the Health Impact Assessment as submitted has been assessed as grade A which meets the required standard of the HIA SPD policy (only HIA's graded A or B are acceptable).

Historic Environment Team

146. No objection

Housing Strategy

147. Recommend approval of the scheme subject to matters of detail in terms of affordable housing policies in the s106 and self/custom build.

Landscape Team

148. No objection. Comments. Outstanding elements associated with sections and relationships between landscape areas with housing, edges or movement corridors can be considered during the Design Code process and subsequent Reserved Matters applications.

Sustainability Officer

149. Support the proposals. Recommends conditions to secure the submission of detailed Energy Strategies as part of future reserved matters applications, and for the baseline carbon reduction target of a 19% improvement on Part L 2013 to be updated and uplifted in line with future changes to either Part L of the Building Regulations or on adoption of higher standards as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

Sustainable Communities Team

150. Comments. Highlights the importance of Phase 3B's integration with the wider development, particularly the town centre and the Western Park in Phase 1.
151. Would like to better understand the cycle/pedestrian connections between phase 3B and Western Park. Phase 3B will not provide any sport facilities so the residents will need to be access the sport facilities at Western Park.
152. Would also like to highlight dedicated faith provision, either in Phase 3B itself or an extension to the adjacent Phase 1 community facility.

Tree Officer

153. No objection. Recommends a condition relating to the location and minimum encroachment onto the existing hedgerow and woodland features (future open spaces and Longstanton Farmland Edge) be clearly defined and

therefore secured through a development exclusion zone/buffer distance condition.

Urban Design

154. The proposed scheme is supported.

Consultation – County Council

155. On 16th September 2021, the County Council's Environment and Green Investment Committee agreed the County Council's Heads of Terms and the transport mitigation package.

Archaeology

156. The proposed development is located in an intensively settled and managed historic landscape. The site is located in a landscape of high archaeological potential. Excavations undertaken in and around Longstanton, including Northstowe Phases 1 and 2 and the large residential development to the west of the village have identified extensive and intensive land use throughout the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, and medieval periods.
157. Cropmarks and geophysical survey within the proposal area identify a complex pattern of enclosures. A preliminary evaluation undertaken in 2004 indicated a Roman period date for this site, with artefacts of Iron Age, Saxon and medieval date providing evidence for the longevity of land use. Pre-application meetings were held with the County Council's Historic Environment Team, where HET's view that field evaluation was necessary, to be undertaken prior to planning permission in order to inform the assessment.
158. The Environmental Statement provides reference to the currently known archaeological resources within the application area and suggests further trench evaluation to be undertaken prior to the commencement of construction works. It goes on to suggest excavation and "watching brief" of areas to be determined at a later date, with mitigation to be undertaken in conjunction with enabling works.
159. We advise against this approach as the current baseline understanding of the archaeological potential of the site is insufficient to determine an appropriate mitigation response.
160. Recommends further field evaluation to define the character and extent of known and anticipated heritage assets throughout the proposal area. The

results would enable an informed assessment of the development impacts and the measures required to mitigate the impact of development.

161. This programme of work should be undertaken to inform the planning application and enable revisions to the Environmental Statement to clarify the character, significance, and extent of heritage assets of archaeological significance in the area and inform clear proposals to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development.

Lead Local Flood Authority

162. No objection in principle to the proposed development subject to conditions.
163. The 47-ha site is split into two catchments, both draining northwards towards the Swavesey Drain. The strategy is based on restricting surface water leaving the site to 3 l/s/ha; however, it is appreciated this rate may change depending on the outcome of conversations with Swavesey Internal Drainage Board related to potential flood risk. Impermeable areas across the site will be limited to:
- a. 62% for residential parcels
 - b. 40% for schools
 - c. 100% for primary and secondary streets and access road

Transport Assessment Team

164. No objection subject to mitigation package agreed with the applicant: Sufficient detail has been presented to make a sound assessment.
165. Northstowe benefits from the improved A14 and the Cambridge Guided Busway and is well placed to take advantage of the Cambridge to St Ives Greenway and future upgrades to the City's bus network. The Transport Assessment has been the subject of extensive engagement since May 2018. Whilst most details have been agreed with the applicant, the details of the SARE and the mitigation at each junction are subject to safety audit and agreement. Work on these aspects is expected to be resolved and continues as part of the continued engagement with the applicant and their technical team.
166. The proposals have a critical dependency on the new town's vehicle trip generation and distribution of these trips, the capacity of the Bar Hill interchange and when the SARE is required to be constructed, and the impact of traffic on surrounding villages. These matters have been subject to investigation with the applicant. CCC provided technical comments on the

Transport Assessment in August 2020, to which the applicant has provided additional information and clarifications, particularly relating to trip rates, distribution and mitigation. A revised TA has been submitted by the applicant and has been reviewed.

Consultation – Other

Anglian Water

167. No objection. Recommends a planning condition relating to a Phasing Plan and Foul Water connection details.

Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG)

168. The NHS has previously submitted comments on the planning applications for Phases 1 & 2 and is working in collaboration with the local planning authority, and the associated working groups on the design and development of the Civic Hub for Northstowe. The justification for a new Health Centre for Northstowe is well documented and this letter does not repeat these earlier comments, nor does it set out the potential shortfall which may arise from the s106 agreement for Phases 1 & 2.
169. Confirms the need for this application to be responsible for a financial contribution, within a s106 agreement, towards the construction, fitting out and revenue costs associated with the new health facility. The CCG will work with the planning authority to prepare the necessary information to safeguard a financial contribution to deliver a fully functional and financially viable Healthy Centre, within the Civic Hub, for the new residents of Northstowe.

Cambridgeshire Police

170. Comments. While there is no specific section in the DAS relating to security or crime prevention at this stage, it is obvious throughout the document that consideration is being given to it. Further comments will be provided at the reserved matters stage when there will be more context to the design and plans. It would be good to see the complete mixed development achieving Secured by Design and this office would be happy to consult with the applicants to discuss this and measures to reduce the opportunity for crime and anti-social behaviour.

Environment Agency

171. No objection. Comments. Anglian Water Services (AWS) have been in

contact regarding amending the Utton's Drove Water Recycling Centre (WRC) discharge permit. Within this they are examining the permit limits for the water quality (chemical) and quantity (discharge rate). This will be used to identify how they then upgrade and operate the works. Current and potential discharge rates will remain below the 239 litres per second rate that was agreed within the agreed Land Drainage Solution.

172. AWS have advised that they are managing the direction and volumes of foul water within their systems in line with their responsibilities under the Water Industry Act 1991. Papworth Everard WRC, the intended treatment plant for Cambourne West was not considered suitable by AWS as they would not be able to comply with the discharge permit limits associated with water quality.
173. The EA is assured that the operation of Utton's Drove WRC will be in compliance with the Land Drainage Solution. Additional developments will also be able to utilise Utton's Drove for foul water treatment, subject to AWS' operation of the WRC being compliant with the relevant discharge permit (existing or future).
174. The EA therefore advise that the concerns that were raised against a number of planning applications (including Northstowe Phases 3A and 3B), relating to Utton's Drove, have been addressed and that there is no material reason, in terms of foul water drainage, to prevent permission(s) being granted. The associated foul water drainage conditions may therefore be discharged.
175. In respect of water supply, we confirm that Northstowe is in Cambridge Water Company's (CWC) supply area for drinking water, but in AWS' supply area for sewerage. Therefore, CWC would be the incumbent supplying for the development. However, new household developments can be supplied by an inset company, which could be AWS, or any number of 3rd party providers. Typically the water would still come from CWC, but the inset company would buy the supply from CWC and sell it onto the customers.

Fire Service

176. No objection. Requirement for fire hydrants, which can be secured by planning condition.

Health and Safety Executive

177. HSE does not need to be consulted on any developments on this site.

Highways England

178. No objection. Recommends conditions.

Historic England

179. On the basis of this information, we do not wish to offer any comments. We suggest that you seek the views of your specialist conservation and archaeological advisers, as relevant.

National Trust

180. Request planning contributions to support its facilities and activities.

Natural England

181. No objection. Based on the plans submitted, Natural England considers that the proposed development will not have significant adverse impacts on statutorily protected nature conservation sites or landscapes.

Public Health England

182. No comment.

Sport England

183. Offers its support for this application, subject to the securing of a financial contribution towards off-site sports facilities.

Swavesey Drainage Board

184. Object – comments summarised below -
185. The submission does not currently meet aspects, or the spirit, of national policy including, amongst others, Paragraphs 155-165 of the Governments NPPF, or local guidance documents, including aspects of the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.
186. It would be inappropriate for the planning authority to accept the current proposals without the issues raised meeting not only its satisfaction but also those of other Risk Management Authorities. Failure to do so could have implications that affect their environmental responsibility.

Consultation – Community groups

- **British Horse Society**

187. Object. Comments. Whilst Homes England have been in regular and positive contact with a local BHS Access Officer, the documents which have been submitted under this planning application contain no equestrian access.

- **Cam Cycle**

188. Object, comments including -

189. The primary school has been located on the primary road, which means that nearly every motor vehicle journey will pass next to the school, thus guaranteeing that the children there will be maximally exposed to pollution and traffic danger.

190. Given the increasing popularity of larger cycles such as cargo cycles, tandems, tricycles and handcycles, strongly recommend that the applicants use cycle parking designs that accommodate larger cycles in reasonable ways.

191. Designs must consider ease of accessibility and safety for people of all ages and abilities, we expect that new cycling design guidance from the Department for Transport will be released shortly, which will help with the reserved matters applications.

- **Cambridge Past Present and Future**

192. Notes that these applications are largely in line with the Local Plan and subsequent expectations, but that close attention must be made to making more specific the general commitments to the following:

193. Provision of 40% Affordable Housing, including self-build, and three-generational housing, better facility for home-working and more flexibility in the potential for conversion of ground floors of houses to office space.

194. Sustainability and energy levels, in particular, regarding the stated (and welcome) target of 40% below Building Regulation levels with the installation of heat pump and PV green energy provision.

195. Satisfactory extent and quality of the tree/green area between Phase 3A and Oakington;

196. Sufficient S106 payments to Cambridge Guided Busway (CGB) for the enhancement of local bus provision, and the installation of the two new CGB stations.02142/f

- **Longstanton District Heritage Society**

197. Comments. The natural heritage assets of this site are not being adequately protected, green separation with Longstanton is poor and this whole scheme is too dense and has a negative impact on wildlife. Substantial wildlife mitigation should be required, if necessary, by providing land within Longstanton parish. Off-site mitigation elsewhere is not acceptable. The density of the scheme should be reduced, and this will alleviate pressure on the landscape assets associated with the site. This can be achieved by providing more flats and taller buildings particularly on the edges of the development towards the old station where further Northstowe development is being planned but, yet to be built.

- **Over Swift and Swavesey Swift Conservation Project 2020**

198. The development at Northstowe presents the opportunity of thousands of effective new nest sites to be created, supporting the important local authority declarations of emergency for climate, environment, and biodiversity.

- **RSPB**

199. Request planning contributions to support its facilities and activities.

Representations from members of the public and Community Groups

200. There has been a total of 25 comments received from members of the public and local residents. Of these 3 are in support, 6 are neutral and 16 are objections. The following is a summary of issues raised. The full representations can be viewed on the online planning register.

201. The impact of traffic on the B1050. This could be planned better to reduce the impact of traffic, congestion, noise and improve safety.

202. Consideration should be given to alternatives such as accessing from the B1050/Ramper Road roundabout instead or a bypass around Northstowe for onward traffic to Willingham and other villages, etc.

203. The impact of noise from the new roundabout, particularly to Peppercorn Drive and the validity of noise monitoring locations.
204. The primary school is surrounded by the two main roads leading in and out of Phase 3b. It makes it dangerous for children cycling to school as all traffic in and out of Phase 3b has to pass the school but also creates a bottleneck whereby any school traffic will effectively shut off traffic trying to enter or leave phase 3b.
205. Drainage and flooding impacts and the impacts on Uttons Drove and the impact of the development on Swavesey Drain including questions with regard to the adequacy of the Flood Risk Assessment.
206. On matters of principle that the council has a five-year supply, there is no need for further housing, land was reserve land and not part of Northstowe.
207. Heights should be no more than 2 storeys/Need for a green barrier to B1050
208. Impact on Longstanton as a village.
209. Need for green space, garden spaces and better room sizes.
210. Loss of countryside and farmland
211. Trees and hedgerows should be protected.
212. Concern about the carbon footprint and how this would be mitigated.
213. Access should be from Ramper Road.
214. Inadequate information about the current state of the environment (baseline scenario) with regard to soil and water and there is inadequate information about the impacts that the development will have on the soil, water, biodiversity and landscape, and inadequate consideration of the cumulative effects of the proposals with other existing and / or approved projects including the known existing environmental problems relating to Phases 1 and 2.
215. The neutral comments are summarised as follows:
216. Some concern about the strong building line along the B1050 which overlooks Longstanton. Which could blur the boundaries between these two areas. The Original Northstowe statement allowed for green separation which has been allocated along the rest of the phases.

217. Before considering this application, the councils should be insisting that the developers start work on essential infrastructure on phase 1.
218. Improve the sustainability credentials from Phase 1 – solar panels and charging points in particular.
219. Create a good link to the busway at each end. From the north, Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB is less than 4 miles away so provides a good target even for young families, fully off road
220. Affordable housing should be provided to be policy compliant on Phase 3 there should be a clear statement of intent to provide this direct route for buses at the earliest reasonable opportunity, and that this should be explicitly accommodated both in designs for the site under consideration here, and in any plans drawn up in the future for the Endurance Estates site.
221. There appears to be no specific mention of integral bird nest bricks in the dwellings as part of the strategy for demonstrating biodiversity gain. While there is an understandable focus on Biodiversity Net Gain, which relates to green habitats, it should not be forgotten that bird nesting places incorporated within the structure of dwellings can also bring nature close to people.
222. In support of the application, the following comments were made:
223. That pedestrian and cycle links be provided directly through to Northstowe Phase 1 (west of station road) at an early stage to encourage walking and cycling through to Phase 1 and the local centre.
224. Would also like to see walking and cycling improvements and highway safety improvements along Ramper Road towards Swavesey
225. B1050 is always flooding needs to be addressed.
226. There needs to ensure that all green spaces are available when the first set of residents move in.
227. It is important to also keep the edges of Northstowe and Longstanton Village separate
228. Need to keep construction to a minimum around the school and ensure safety around traffic for the children and monitor the air quality.
229. Concern that the development would only have a single vehicular access point and would rather there be two to improve the highway resilience

Planning assessment

Section 1 – The principle of development

230. Paragraph 11 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) addresses the issue of the presumption in favour of sustainable development in decision-making.
231. The SCDC Local Plan 2018 constitutes an up-to-date local plan with respect to the requirements set out in paragraph 11 of the NPPF.
232. Policy S/6 'The Development Strategy to 2031' states that major site allocations from the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 together with the Area Action Plan for Northstowe (except as amended by SS/5) are carried forward as part of the development plan to 2031 or until such time as the developments are complete.
233. Policy SS/5 'Northstowe Extension' states that the reserve land identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) is allocated as an extension to the site of the new town of Northstowe. It will help provide the 10,000 homes allocated in the AAP at an appropriate density and design and will not increase the overall number of homes.
234. The Area Action Plan for Northstowe (NAAP) identifies the site for a sustainable new town with a target size of 10,000 dwellings and associated development as well as the off-site infrastructure needed to deliver and serve the town. It establishes an overall vision for the new town including its relationship with surrounding villages and its countryside setting. It also sets out the policies and proposals to guide all the phases of development.
235. Chapter 4 of the ES looks at development need and the consideration of alternatives. The site is an established part of the Development Plan and the Council's Growth Strategy and has been for a number of years. The site has been considered in accordance with the requirements of the Regulations and the conclusions of this Chapter are accepted.
236. Notwithstanding comments of Willingham Parish Council, the area was a reserve site, but Policy SS/5 now allocates the site for development.
237. The land lies within the Mineral Safeguarding Areas for Sand and Gravel in accordance defined in Policy 5 of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2036. Development that is consistent with an allocation in the Development Plan however means that the County Council Minerals and Waste team does not need to be consulted.

238. The land allocated in Policy SS/5 is wider than the application site submitted. It also includes two other development parcels which front the B1050. Submissions have been made under the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations to either the Local Planning Authority or the Secretary of State. It should be noted that the Secretary of State determined that neither of these sites should be the subject of an Environmental Statement. These sites are under separate ownership. A co-ordination statement has been produced between the three developments, which is discussed in section 2(g).

Conclusion

239. The application proposals are in accordance with the Local Plan and the principle of development is therefore considered to be acceptable.

Section 2. Amount, land use and parameters

2 (a) Introduction

240. The application includes 3 parameter plans. These are based upon the following topics -
- a) Movement and Access
 - b) Open Space and Land Use
 - c) Building Heights
241. The purpose of the parameter plans submitted with the application are to detail the key elements of the development proposals and to show how these respond to the environmental constraints of the site and the assessment of the site set out in the Environmental Statement.

2 (b) Vision

242. NAAP Policy NS/4 'Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington' sets out the principles for the Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington which are outlined as having a high degree of public access and also containing land uses primarily open in character.
243. Objective C2/a of the NAAP is to create an appropriate setting for the new town, minimising any adverse visual or landscape impacts on the surrounding area including the setting and character of the surrounding

settlements, in particular the closest villages of Longstanton, Oakington and Westwick and their Conservation Areas as well as more distant neighbours at Rampton, Willingham, Over and Bar Hill.

244. The applicants have submitted a Design and Access Statement (DAS). The DAS sets out an Illustrative Masterplan and Landscape Strategy. The DAS establishes a framework of key design principles and is intended for formal endorsement as part of the outline consent.
245. The key defining design principles for Phase 3b are as follows:
246. Character - creating development edges that achieve a clear distinction between countryside and town and establish a sense of arrival into Northstowe from the north.
247. Connectivity - creating a clear and legible street hierarchy that accommodates direct routes for pedestrians and cyclists.
248. Community - Maximise opportunities to connect 3b to Longstanton and the wider town to enable residents to access community, leisure, education and sport facilities via safe and convenient walking and cycle routes.
249. Climate - Widespread use of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) to provide sustainable storm water management and maximise available water resource from rainfall, as well as the creation of new wildlife corridors and spaces whilst incorporating existing wetlands and ponds, with a variety of flora and fauna, creating valuable open amenity areas.

2 (c) Movement and Access

250. The movement and access parameter plan shows a new access from the existing roundabout on the B1050 as the principal access into the Phase. There are also routes around and through the development and pedestrian/cycle and non-vehicle routes linking this Phase to elements of Phase 1 (including the local centre, employment, and community facilities). The proposals also utilise existing emergency vehicle links through Parcel H1 which were secured as part of the planning approval for that development parcel.

2 (d) Land uses

251. The open spaces and land use parameter plan shows the location of key public realm and open space proposed throughout this phase of the

development and how key features have influenced the layout of the proposed masterplan.

252. The proposals create green corridors and a green edge together with links to the wider countryside as well as creating areas for sustainable drainage and tree planting. The built form would be, predominantly, to the eastern and northern edge of the Phase.

2(e) Scale and Density

253. The heights parameter plan shows that a majority of Phase 3b will be up to 3 storeys in height. This does not mean that all the development within these areas will be of single height and a design-led approach will be needed to ensure that legibility and identity can be developed.
254. The edge alongside Parcel H1 would be two storeys in height whilst there would be two areas of potential four storeys within mixed use areas and a key point to the south. Overall, the proposed parameter plan indicates a suburban/edge of settlement design approach.
255. The plan shows the distribution of housing and the position of a mixed-use commercial area next to the primary school. The plan also shows details such as the retention of the woodland and further tree planting and the creation of play areas and greenspace to the west.

2(f) Phasing

256. Should planning permission be granted, based on how the previous phases have been developed, it is estimated that it will take approximately 8 years to complete this phase. This will include agreeing measures such as the design code, the formal phasing strategy, and other strategies. There is also a need to carry out substantive pre-commencement work in terms of archaeological investigation.
257. It is expected the first reserved matters for housing will be in the eastern edge and the development would be delivered across an anticipated three key phases.
258. It is anticipated that the earliest house occupations and completions will take place approximately seven to ten years from the date of permission meaning that there is a limited impact of the development in terms of the Council's current housing land supply. Targeted completion of the proposals is estimated at approximately 2038.

259. Whilst the third-party concerns regarding the delivery of the development are noted, the details of the phasing of the development (including the local centre), can be secured by planning condition (**Condition 9 – Phasing**).

2(g) Co-ordination with other development parcels within Phase 3B

260. The applicant has submitted a Northstowe Development Co-ordination Statement and Guiding Principles document. This has been prepared to provide a framework for the co-ordinated development of three adjoining parcels of land to the west of Station Road within the Northstowe new town.
261. The Statement covers the three parcels of land in this part of the new town and has been entered into by Homes England (for phase 3B, Endurance Estates and Middlereach Ltd for Digital Park).
262. The three parcels all sit within the Northstowe Local Plan allocation, identified under Policy SS/5 (Northstowe Extension) in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.
263. Each of the three land parcels are in separate land ownership, each with different objectives and operating to different timescales. Each of the three parcels is capable of being delivered independently, there is no dependency on development of the adjoining parcels. Each permission would be accompanied by a separate S106 Agreement.
264. The Northstowe Phase 1 and 2 Design Codes include ‘Town Wide’ guidance to be applied across Northstowe. Detailed proposals across all three parcels will adhere at a high level to the Town Wide aspects of those Design Codes.
265. The co-ordination statement includes an Integration and Movement Principles Framework (IMPF). This illustrates how movement, green space and key frontages will work adjacent to, and across, common boundaries between the three sites. Although illustrative, the principles set out within the IMPF have been incorporated into the individual parameter plans imbedded into each of the Outline Planning Applications that have been prepared by each of the three parties. The parameter plans have been designed to ensure that effective collaboration, co-ordination, and continuity of movement is realised. This will allow for the delivery of each parcel over different timescales, whilst ensuring that each of the proposals can be read as one cohesive whole.

Conclusion

266. The proposed masterplan has been prepared through detailed public consultation which has carefully considered, amongst other things, the balance between the amount of development, land uses and the relationship with neighbouring uses. On the basis of the above assessment, the proposals are considered in accordance with the Local Plan and NAAP Policies NS/4 and NS/13 in particular.

Section 3. Transport

Introduction

267. Paragraph 104 of the NPPF sets out the transport issues which should be addressed within Development Plans and decisions.
268. Paragraph 105 of the NPPF states that significant development should be focused on locations which are or can be made sustainable, through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes. This can help to reduce congestion and emissions and improve air quality and public health.
269. Cambridgeshire's Third Local Transport Plan, also referred to as LTP3, covers the period 2011-2031. The three main parts of the Plan consist of Policies and Strategy, the Long-Term Transport Strategy, and the Transport Delivery Plan.
270. The Policy and Strategy document sets out the overarching policy context for transport in Cambridgeshire, informed by a number of local and national strategies, policies and plans. The Policies and Strategy document assists in informing the LTP Transport Delivery Plan, which sets out overall programme for transport.
271. In May 2017, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CA) was formed as part of the devolution deal agreed with Central Government. The CA now has the strategic transport powers and is the Local Transport Authority for the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area. The Mayor sets the overall transport strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, called the Local Transport Plan.
272. The CA are now preparing their first Local Transport Plan. It sets out their goals, objectives and policies. The document describes how transport interventions can be used to address current and future challenges and the opportunity for Cambridgeshire by setting out policies and strategies needed

to secure growth and ensure that planned large-scale development can take place in the county in a sustainable way.

273. Policy HQ/1 'Design Principles' requires that development proposals must achieve a permeable development with ease of movement and access for all users and abilities, with user friendly and conveniently accessible streets and other routes both within the development and linking with its surroundings and existing and proposed facilities and services, focusing on delivering attractive and safe opportunities for walking, cycling, public transport and, where appropriate, horse riding.
274. Policy TI/2 'Planning for Sustainable Travel' states that development must be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and promote sustainable travel appropriate to its location.

The Transport Assessment

275. The applicant has submitted a transport assessment (TA) with the application. The TA sets out the baseline conditions for transport, the proposed access and travel strategy and assesses the impact of the proposals on sustainable travel modes and on the road network and traffic. Following the assessment, the measures to mitigate impacts are outlined.
276. The TA was amended in January 2021 following a review of comments from the Highways Authority and Highways England. Further clarification was provided in July 2021 (but did not amend the Environmental Statement). This further work has been centred around sensitivity testing and understanding potential implications to higher levels of traffic than those anticipated. A number of other points of clarification around ensuring that the mitigation proposed is directly related to the development has also been discussed and agreed.
277. The transport modelling has nevertheless demonstrated that the forecast transport effects of the development can, subject to mitigation achieved by way of planning conditions (**Condition 13 – Access to B1050; Condition 14 – Public footpaths; Conditions 15-18 – Transport; Condition 18 – Bus stops**) and the s106, be satisfactorily accommodated on the surrounding road network in line with the policy objectives of the development plan and national planning policy.
278. The TA has identified the impact of traffic on the highway network and junctions. A comparison was provided of the performance of junctions 'With' and 'Without' development. This chapter discusses the mitigation proposed

to address the impacts, as well as anticipated triggers for mitigation and how this can be monitored.

279. Chapter 11 of the TA provides a schedule of proposed mitigation and anticipated triggers.
280. The detailed TA mitigation is listed in **Appendix B (Draft S106 Heads of Terms – Summary)** but is précised below:
- a) Public rights of way and cycle paths
 - b) Cambridge Guided Busway
 - c) Local Bus Service Pump Priming
 - d) Junction schemes
 - e) Village Traffic Calming schemes
 - f) Traffic Monitoring – ANPR enhancement in Northstowe Area
 - g) Transport Enhancement Fund to matters arising post the application
 - h) Bus Link Road Construction and Enforcement completion
 - i) Electric Bike Hire
 - j) Bar Hill A14 improvements – Direct Delivery – completion of the junction scheme to additional planned capacity
 - k) Bus stops on site
281. Notwithstanding concerns regarding the overall increase in volume and speed of traffic, the TA concludes that with the land use mix, the design of that will allow for increased pedestrian and cycle use, high quality public transport infrastructure and transport mitigation, the transport network can accommodate the development. Active transport uses such as walking, cycling and public transport will be prioritised.

Access

282. The development proposals include the provision of a new access from the existing roundabout on the B1050. Whilst third party representations have raised concern regarding the suitability of this access, the acceptability has been confirmed by County Council Highway Officers, who have raised no objection to the proposals.
283. Further details, including the site access strategy, can be secured by planning condition (**Condition 1 – Details of reserved matters; Condition 10 – Each defined key phase**).

Travel Plan

284. The applicant has submitted a framework travel plan with the application. This will provide the basis for travel planning for the proposed Development, combining requirements for residential and school travel planning into a single overarching document. It is a Final Framework Travel Plan which will form the basis of detailed requirements for developments brought forward through reserved matters.
285. The Travel Plan is intended to be a live document which sets out a strategy and package of measures designed to manage access by sustainable travel modes to / from site 3B. The purpose of the Travel Plan is to reduce the dependency on the private car, promote sustainable accessibility and promote healthy lifestyles. The typical initiatives covered may be amended or changed to suit future travel patterns or issues. The Travel Plan will be overseen by a Travel Plan Co-ordinator.

The Environmental Statement

286. Chapter 15 of the Environmental Statement provides an assessment of the effects of the Proposed Development on Transport, in the context of national planning policy and guidance, local planning policy, legislation and consultation with statutory and non-statutory consultees.
287. The assessment has considered the following types of impacts within the study area:
- Pedestrian severance;
 - Pedestrian delay;
 - Pedestrian amenity;
 - Fear and Intimidation;
 - Congestion and driver delay;
 - Accidents and safety; and
 - Hazardous Loads.
288. The assessment has identified that there will be an increase in HGV traffic visiting the Site during the construction period. HGV movements will be principally associated with the delivery of plant and materials, and the removal of construction waste. In addition, construction personnel and visitors to the Site will also generate car and van movements as they arrive and depart.

Public Transport and Sustainable Travel

289. As the Application site forms part of the wider Northstowe New Town, the aim is to deliver facilities that would be to the benefit of future residents but also to those in villages around Northstowe. In addition, through the delivery of Phase 1 and 2 employment opportunities will deliver local jobs and opportunity, the requirement and necessity to travel by car is reduced.
290. The main guided busway around the outside of the town provides regular and speedy links to Cambridge and Cambridge Science Park. Initial take up of this facility has been reasonably good pre-covid and there had been planned increases to the service and frequency.

A14

291. The upgrades to the A14 have now been completed. Officers have noted the comments of Oakington, Girton and local residents who express concern about the potential for Northstowe to generate traffic to Cambridge through their villages and express the desire to reinstate the 2005-2007 scenario of a junction being provided at Dry Drayton Road to eliminate this possibility.
292. The previous scheme, referenced by residents, included a junction at the A14 for Dry Drayton Road. The as built scheme was the subject of detailed Development Consent Order (DCO) and public inquiry.
293. At paragraph 4.4.92 of the DCO report, it was noted that there had “been no objection to the effect of the Northstowe development on traffic flows in Dry Drayton from the relevant statutory authorities [County Council]”.
294. Works proposed as part of Phase 3a (20/02171/OUT) to the Bar Hill Junction are known and planned phased capacity improvements to the A14 junction. These works have been assessed and can be delivered through appropriately worded conditions for Phase 3A and are not necessary as part of the Phase 3b proposals.

Conclusion

295. Based upon an assessment of the applicant’s ES and Transport Assessment and its associated proposed mitigation measures, and taking all other comments into account, it is considered that the development has provided appropriate provision to encourage future residents to use modes of transport other than the car, and subject to monitoring, will satisfactorily mitigate the impact of the development on the surrounding villages and roads in accordance with the NPPF and Policy TI/2 of the Local Plan.

Section 4. Employment Assessment

296. NAAP Policy NS/8 'Northstowe Employment' sets out the objective is to provide approximately 20 hectares of employment land throughout the town, with the crucial factor is job numbers as opposed to land provision. This includes making more efficient use of land than on traditional low-density business parks....
297. The applicant has submitted an Economic Development Strategy (EDS). The EDS provides an overarching approach to supporting economic development over the whole of Northstowe and more specifically the Northstowe Phase 3 and the Phase 3A and Phase 3B Outline Planning Applications.
298. Northstowe will include a significant amount of employment. Employment will be provided in a wide and varied range of uses and will thus form a 'critical mass' of employment uses to attract new businesses and provide employment opportunities for Northstowe's new residents.
299. For Phase 3B, a "secondary mixed-use zone" is proposed where there will be opportunities to use ground floor space for retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment, and residential uses, responding to the needs of the local community as it evolves. The total capacity of the ground floor space in the secondary zone is 1,320sqm (GIA).
300. The secondary zone is located near to the primary school on the main route into the site (see the Open Space and Land Use parameter plan). On the application form this 1,320sqm GIA of mixed uses has been listed as A1 retail but will in reality reflect a wider range of uses to be determined at a later date.

Conclusion

301. The proposals for the secondary mixed-use zone will contribute towards meeting the aims and objectives of NAAP Policies by delivering services and facilities which will meet the day-to-day needs of the local community. In addition, this element of the proposals will also act as a focus for small scale local employment. On the basis of the above evaluation, officers are satisfied that the proposals are in accordance with the Local Plan and NAAP policies with regard to employment provision.

Section 5. Housing Delivery

Introduction

5 (a) Quantum, density, and mix

302. Local Plan Policy SS/5: Northstowe Extension identifies the reserve land shown in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) to be allocated to help provide the 10,000 homes as an extension to the new town of Northstowe.
303. Policy H/8 'Housing Density' states that new settlements will be required to achieve an average net density of 40 dwellings per hectare (dph), but that net density may vary from the above where justified by the character of the locality, the scale of the development, or other local circumstances.
304. NAAP Policy NS/7 Part 3 'Northstowe Housing' identified that Northstowe will achieve an average net housing density of at least 40 dwellings per hectare across the town, as a whole. It states that 'a range of densities will be provided following a design-led approach, including higher densities in and around the town centre, local centres and at public transport stops, and lower densities on sensitive edges of the town.'
305. Policy H/9 'Housing Mix' requires a wide choice, type and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups in the community. An appropriate mix of market housing is set out in the policy which gives a target of at least 30% 1- or 2-bedroom homes, at least 30% 3-bedroom homes, and at least 30% 4-bedroom homes. This policy relates to any development, but on a development of this scale, this mix may not be appropriate in all locations, for example the mix in the higher density areas may be skewed towards 1- and 2-bedroom apartments and in the lower density areas to larger homes.
306. The proposed development is proposed to be built at densities between below 35 and up to 60 dwelling per hectare (dph). The new settlement will require a much broader range of house types and densities than is usually found in the villages of South Cambridgeshire. Lower densities of below 35pdh or between 35-40dph are envisaged towards the northern, western, and southern parts of the site to be sympathetic to the landscape setting and to the character of Longstanton, with potential higher densities of between 41-60dph envisaged in the central and eastern parts of the site.
307. Phase 3B equates to an overall net density of 38 dph. It should however be noted that densities are lower in other parts of the site (about 35dph) on Phase 1 and about 45 dph on Phase 3A which reflects the differing

circumstances across the new town and the emphasis on design led approaches.

308. An indicative housing mix can be determined at each phase of the development to guide reserved matters parcels. Each phase would need to have regard to the cumulative housing mix across the application site and the need for specialist accommodation such as for disabled and elderly persons in accordance with Policy H/9.
309. A condition is recommended which will require that when each residential parcel comes forward it will need to be accompanied by a statement demonstrating how it accords with the agreed indicative housing mix and delivery strategy for that phase or, if justified, why it deviates from that mix and strategy (e.g. if there is a change in market conditions) **(Condition 48 – Housing Mix)**.
310. Third party comments have been received relating to the principle of development, which also seek the reconsideration of the allocation and return to previous masterplans (before the current Area Action Plan) which were based on lower numbers of housing to be delivered on Northstowe. The adopted development plan and the current proposal are nevertheless consistent in terms of the overall quantum of development identified for Northstowe.
311. Policy H/9 establishes the following guidance for market housing mix for market homes within new development
 - a. 1-2 Bedrooms At least 30%
 - b. 3 Bedrooms At least 30%
 - c. 4+ Bedrooms At least 30%
312. A 10% flexibility allowance is included to any of these categories, taking account of local circumstances.
313. The application proposals set out to provide a mix of housing types across Phase 3B as a whole will comply with the Local Plan and NAAP policies, however the specific mix of each development parcel will be established through the reserved matters applications. It is expected that parcels in higher density areas around the local centre will deliver a lower proportion of larger homes and lower density areas will deliver a higher proportion of larger homes.
314. Customisable and modern methods of construction may also provide flexibility in the number of bedrooms being proposed within a similar house

type, as seen on Northstowe Phase 2a. This delivery approach will therefore need to be kept under review as each parcel of development comes forward across the site.

Housing for Older People

315. Policy H/9 requires a wide choice, type and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups in the community including older people. The Greater Cambridge Housing Strategy 2019-2023 indicates the direction of policy relating to the provision of homes for older people. With the application due for first occupations beyond 2023, it is expected that updated evidence would be used to inform housing formats and the need for specialist accommodation across the development – and that this will inform the mix and quantum on each phase of the site’s delivery.
316. Current policy seeks approximately 5% of new supply to be age exclusive homes which meet Building Regulations Part 4 (2 or 3). It also seeks approximately 7% of new supply to be specialist housing for older people, which could take the form of care ready type accommodation, extra care or an alternative type of accommodation (e.g. retirement accommodation).
317. The application sets out that provision for age exclusive homes and specialist housing for older people will be informed by the need identified using up to date modelling and determined at the reserved matters stage. Given the anticipated delivery timeline for the entire phase, a framework condition and detail through the Design Code would therefore be appropriate for delivering the range of housing over the life of any permission (**Condition 11 – Design Code; Condition 47 - Housing Delivery Statement; Condition 48 – Housing Mix**).

Conclusion

318. Based on the above assessment and recommended conditions, it is considered that up 1000 dwellings can be delivered on the site at an appropriate density and mix, together with all the necessary infrastructure and open space, in accordance with Policy H/9

5 (b) Affordable housing

319. Local Plan Policy H/10 (1a) ‘Affordable Housing’ requires 40% affordable homes on development sites of 11 dwellings or more except where it can be demonstrated unviable considering changing market conditions, individual site circumstances and development costs.

320. Policy H/10 (1b) 'Affordable Housing' requires that, to address evidence of housing need, an agreed mix of housing tenures will be determined by local circumstances at the time of granting planning permission.
321. The applicant has proposed in its Affordable Housing Statement to deliver 40% affordable housing with the following mix –
- a. 50% affordable rent.
 - b. 20% shared ownership
 - c. 10% discount market sale
 - d. 20% rent to buy
322. These tenures fall within the definition of affordable housing as defined in the NPPF and has been accepted by the Council's Joint Housing Development Officer (Growth). The proposed affordable housing provision would meet the policy target of 40% affordable housing, and has an agreed mix of housing tenures, in accordance with Policy H/10 (1a) and (1b).
323. The proposed affordable housing mix will meet varying household incomes and will help to facilitate a more diverse and balanced community in accordance with the social objectives of sustainable development set out in paragraph 8 of the NPPF.

5 (c) Accessible housing and internal space standards

324. Policy H/9 'Housing Mix' requires 5% of both affordable and private new homes (split evenly between the two tenures) to be built to the M4 (2) standard (accessible and adaptable dwelling standard) or any successor document. This can be addressed by way of planning condition (**Condition 49 – Accessible and Adaptable homes**).
325. Policy H/12 'Residential Space Standards' requires that all new residential units will only be permitted if the gross internal floor areas meet or exceed the Government's Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standard (2015) or successor document. This level of detail would not be expected at outline planning stage and would be assessed at reserved matters stage. A planning condition is recommended to ensure this standard is implemented (**Condition 48 – Space Standards**).

326. Overall, the commitment to the space standards within the current Local Plan is welcomed as a baseline for the appropriate delivery of space with the potential for reviews over time in relation to changing working from home habits.

Fire Strategy

327. The application proposed that all residential premises within Phase 3B, including all tenures and all forms of housing, will be fitted with domestic fire sprinklers. This is welcomed and considered acceptable as a way forward. Details of the location of fire hydrants within each subsequent development parcel will be secured through a condition (**Condition 9 - Reserved Matters Requirements; Condition 57 - Fire Hydrants**).

5 (d) Community-led housing

328. Policy H/9 and NAAP Policy NS/7 require a wide choice, type, and mix of housing to be provided to meet the needs of different groups of the community. The Council is supportive in principle (subject to viability and deliverability) to working with a Community Land Trust (CLT) to support the provision of housing in the new town. Future opportunities for CLT involvement can be captured at each Phased approval stage where there is a requirement for the applicant to submit a Housing Delivery Statement.

5 (e) Gypsy and Traveller provision at New Communities

329. National Planning Policy for Traveller Sites (2015) requires Councils to maintain a five-year land supply of Travellers sites, in a similar way to housing, and identify deliverable sites to meet the needs to meet identified for the first five years. The Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Assessment (2016) identified no need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches during the plan period, taking account of existing available supply. Provision is required for Travelling Show people and Policy H/20 makes safeguards for land use in this regard and opportunities for such sites could be captured in a Housing Delivery Statement (**Condition 47 – Housing Delivery Statement**).

5 (f) Self and custom build

330. The delivery of self-build and custom-build housing is strongly supported by national policy and offers the opportunity for residents to be involved in the design and construction of their own homes.

331. The Local Plan requires that in each phase of strategic sites, developers supply dwelling plots for sale to custom and self-builders. Policy H/9 requires strategic sites to provide plots for self and custom builders, although no specific level of provision is specified for new development sites. Given the significant role Northstowe will plan in delivering housing over the current and following Local Plan period, the development should be able to contribute positively to meeting the District's self and custom build requirement.
332. A Custom and Self-build Housing Strategy can be secured for this phase by planning condition **(Condition 47 – Housing Delivery Statement)**, with the design principles for these types of houses addressed through the site-wide Design Code. Any scheme secured by condition will also determine the broad location of where the self-built homes will be located.

Conclusion

333. In summary, the overall housing quantum, mix and density of the development is considered to make best use of a sustainable site in accordance with Policy H/9 as well as NPPF paragraphs 124 and 125. Conditions as identified above are recommended to ensure accessible homes, residential space standards, and opportunities for Gypsy and Traveller sites, self/custom built site and community-led housing are captured at each phase of the development, in accordance with Policies H/p, H/10, H/12, and H/21 of the Local Plan and Policies NS/2 and NS/7 of the NAAP

Section 6. Social & Community Infrastructure

6 (a) Introduction

334. Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires large scale major developments to provide detailed assessments and strategies for community needs, which take account of capacity and accessibility at existing facilities in the locality. Community facilities and services to be provided can include:
- a) Education
 - b) Community Meeting Places
 - c) Health Facilities
 - d) Libraries
 - e) Open Space, Productive Space, Children's Play Space and Sports Facilities
 - f) Commercial Facilities Important to Community Life
 - g) Provision for Faith Groups

- h) Provision for Burials
- i) Provision for Waste and Recycling
- j) Community Development Workers and Early Development Collaborative Support
- k) Public Realm / Public Art
- l) Outdoor Performance Space

335. Such facilities should be provided in accessible locations with opportunities sought for joint provision or co-location of compatible services and facilities. The timely delivery of services and facilities will be required, including consideration of early phase requirements of the development.
336. The applicant has submitted a s106 Heads of Terms document setting out their strategy for meeting community needs. This identifies that any community facilities that will be provided will complement other community facilities in Northstowe and the surrounding villages. The development proposes a schedule of new community facilities/services, and each of these will now be examined in turn with consideration for the delivery and timing of each in accordance with the requirements of Policy SC/4.

6 (b) Education

337. Local Plan Policy SC/4 requires all new housing developments to contribute to the timely provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development, including primary and secondary schools.
338. The need for a primary school within Northstowe Phase 3B has been assessed through demographic modelling of the proposed development and discussions with the County Council during the pre-application process.
339. Phase 3B will provide one 2FE primary school on site, the indicative location for which is shown on the Land Use Parameter Plan as being to the south-east of the site. The County Council has confirmed that the provision of this amount of land is sufficient to meet the educational requirements, which will be secured through the s106 agreement.

Secondary schools

340. No on-site secondary education is proposed for Phase 3B, as a 12FE secondary school is being delivered on the Phase 2 education campus. A proportional financial contribution for secondary provision will be secured through the s106 agreement.

341. The Special Education Needs school provided on Phase 2 will meet the needs of Northstowe and the wider area, so separate provision is not proposed in Phase 3B.

6 (c) Community Meeting Places

342. Policy SC/6 requires that all housing developments will contribute towards the provision of indoor community facilities to meet the needs generated by the development. Community provision will primarily be within Phases 2 and 3A, so no specific provision is proposed in Phase 3B. There will be potential for flexible floorspace to provide for these uses within the secondary mixed use zone.

6 (d) Health facilities

343. Local Plan Policy SC/4 requires that all housing developments contribute towards the provision of health facilities to meet the needs of that development. Whilst a health care centre will be provided within the civic hub located in Phase 2, the development proposals will generate the requirement for a Section 106 contribution to expand this facility to meet the needs of Phase 3B. This can be captured through the s106 agreement.
344. In addition, the ground floor space within the secondary mixed use zone could be used to accommodate outreach health care clinics on a commercial basis, should demand requires.

6 (e) Library

345. Planned library provision for the needs of the whole town will be met through Phase 2. A financial contribution towards the delivery of this facility is secured through the s106 agreement.

6 (f) Open space, productive space, children's play space and sports facilities

346. SC/6 'Indoor Community Facilities' and SC/7 'Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments' require all housing developments to contribute towards indoor community facilities and outdoor playing space (including children's play space, formal outdoor sports facilities) and informal open space. There is a minimum but no maximum standard for this provision. This is reinforced by the NPPF, which highlights the importance that access to open space has to the health and wellbeing of a community.

347. NAAP Policy D10 'Meeting Recreational Needs' seeks to ensure that adequate provision is made for sports facilities and public open space for play and informal leisure within Northstowe so that residents "can lead a healthy lifestyle and enjoy a high quality of life and leisure time".
348. The Phase 3B development will deliver over 16 hectares of new open space, including approximately 2.5 hectares of allotments and community orchards. This is illustrated in the Landscape Strategy, Design and Access Statement and Open Space and Land Use parameter plan.
349. The main elements are:
- a) Formal children's play space: A Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) located on the western boundary of the site, 3 Locally Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) spread across the Site and 10 Local Areas for Play (LAPs) within development plots.
 - b) Informal open space: A wide variety of green spaces and routes spread across the Site, providing opportunities for informal and 'semi-formal' recreation, including play areas, walking/cycling trails, allotments and orchards.
350. Whilst there are no formal sports pitches to be provided as part of this phase, this needs to be seen in the wider context of demand for and provision of formal sports pitches across the town.
351. In addition, the development will provide a financial contribution towards off-site sports facilities, which will be secured through the s106 agreement.
352. The provision of open space has been reviewed by officers and Sport England, who are supportive of the proposals. Sport England has advised of the acceptability of the Applicant making a financial contribution towards off-site provision for formal sports facilities which could be delivered across Phase 1 or 2 of Northstowe. If not delivered on Northstowe (due to the proximity of Phase 3B with the village), it would be possible to consider schemes within Longstanton and those set out by the Parish Council.
353. The timing and phasing of the delivery of the open space and recreational facilities within Phase 3B will be established through planning conditions **(Condition 50 – Open space and play facilities details)** and part of the s106 agreement, with delivery in accordance with the phased development of the site.

354. In conclusion, subject to conditions and appropriate provision of s106 contributions, the proposals would be in accordance with Policy SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and Policy D10 of the NAAP.

6 (g) Commercial Facilities Important to Community Life

355. Local Plan Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires development to meet community needs and ensure the delivery of commercial facilities important to community life such as childcare nurseries, local shops, restaurants, cafes, and public houses. Such uses are only likely to come forward in response to market demand. In other large settlements in the area, land availability for childcare provision has been either limited or non-existent, leading to unsustainable travel movements away from the site and difficulty for residents in accessing childcare provision.
356. To address this, a condition is recommended to ensure that a strategy is submitted and agreed for the appropriate marketing of land/units for potential uses important to community life such as childcare nurseries and local shops **(Condition 12 – Local Centre Development Framework)**.
357. The town centre and other local centres will be expected to provide a substantial amount of comparison and convenience / food shopping facilities for the future residents of the new town. The precise details of the retail and other facilities will be defined through future phased submissions, including the use of design codes and in reserved matters applications.
358. It will not be appropriate to use s106 triggers to deliver these facilities, as these will be delivered by commercial operators when there is enough demand, but a planning condition can help to ensure that these types of uses can come forward, in accordance with SC/4 **(Condition 12 – Local Centre Development Framework)**.

6 (h) Provision for faith groups

359. Faith provision will primarily be within Phases 2 and 3A, but there will also be some provision within Phase 3B. There will be potential for flexible floorspace to provide for these uses within the secondary mixed-use zone.

6 (i) Provision for Burials

360. Phase 2 has a requirement to produce a burial space strategy as part of its planning conditions and the s106 agreement. This will address the needs of the whole of Phases 2 and 3.

6 (k) Public Realm / Public Art

361. Policy HQ/2 'Public Art in New Development' states that the Council will encourage the provision or commissioning of public art that is integrated into the design of development as a means of enhancing the quality of development proposals. The provision of public art must involve the local community and could be community-led, potentially relating to the former use of the site.
362. The provision of quality visual arts and crafts as part of new developments can bring social, cultural, environmental, educational, and economic benefits, both to new development and the local community. Given the aims of Policy HQ/2 and community benefits related to public art, it is considered appropriate to apply a condition seeking a public art strategy as part of the design code (**Condition 11 – Design code**), along with a public art delivery plan at reserved matters stage (**Condition 9 – Reserved Matters requirements**).

6 (l) Governance

363. Policy SC/4 'Meeting Community Needs' requires that all housing developments will include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development.
364. As part of the discussions relating to the Phase 3 proposals, it is recognised that there should be consideration given to community-led management of community uses so that they can be retained for the benefit of the community in the long term. At least initially, this is expected to be the responsibility of a management company. There is expected to be more opportunity for and take up of community led management arrangements once the community has started to take over management responsibility in the earlier phases and

demonstrated an ability and willingness to do so. Such transfer provisions will be secured through the s106 agreement.

6 (n) Conclusion

365. Subject to the recommended conditions as set out above and securing the described s106 obligations, the development proposals accord with the social and community objectives of Local Plan policies SS/5 and SC/4 by providing a range of uses appropriate to Northstowe, including community services and facilities, as well as measures to assist the development of the new community and the involvement of the existing stakeholders.

Section 7. Environmental Considerations

7(a) Air Quality, Dust and Odour

366. Local Plan Policy SC/12 'Air Quality' requires applicants to produce a site based Low Emission Strategy. Chapter 6 of the ES provides an air quality assessment with an analysis of the likely effects of the proposed development on air quality during the construction and operational phases of the development. The potential impacts would include nuisance, loss of amenity and health impacts caused by construction dust and changes in traffic related pollution. This is reinforced in the Health Impact Assessment (HIA) submitted with the application.
367. The submitted Travel Plan (TP) provide a package of measures to help specifically mitigate the transport emissions impacts of the development as well as reduce car usage. This would be achieved through sustainable transport measures, incentives and supporting infrastructure discussed in the transport chapter of this committee report. This objective will be supported by an appointed Travel Plan coordinator, monitoring plan and provision of contingency measures to be agreed.
368. The submitted Low Emission Strategy sets out measures principally to consider transport impacts upon air quality during both the construction period and operational phases of the proposed development and draws on the conclusions from the transport assessment, framework travel plan, construction and environmental management plan and chapter 6 of the ES on Air Quality.

369. Provision is also made for electric vehicle charging facilities for both residential and commercial properties across the site. The principle of these strategies is agreed by the Council's air quality officer and implementation of the proposed measures contained within the travel plan will now be delivered by Part S of the Building Regulations.
370. The Council's Environmental Health Officers have agreed the methodology for the Air Quality Assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement. The assessment included consideration of air quality across the site through the construction phases and beyond the site boundaries to the geographical extent of the traffic assessment data. The ES considered the impacts upon human receptors but also ecological receptors, having regard to nitrite sensitive ecological receptors particularly.
371. The applicant has submitted as part of the Environmental Statement details of air quality measures, and this is supported by planning application documents including the low emissions strategy and a framework travel plan.
372. Having been assessed by Air Quality Officers, there is agreement to the methodology of the Air Quality Assessment presented in Chapter 6 of the Environmental Statement. The submitted Low Emission Strategy and the Framework Travel Plan are acceptable as the proposed measures are in line with the requirements of Local Plan 2018. Details and the implementation plan for each of the proposed sustainable transport measures can be covered in more detail at the detailed design stage and Reserved Matters applications.

Dust

373. ES Chapter 6 provides an assessment of construction dust and explains that the main cause of unmitigated dust generation from construction sites is from demolition and vehicles using unpaved haul roads, and off-site from the suspension of dust from mud deposited on local roads by construction traffic.
374. Given the large scale of construction on the site there is a high potential for dust emission and therefore appropriate mitigation is required through a Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP) condition, as agreed by the Council's environmental health officer (**Condition 38 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).
375. The CEMP would incorporate measures to limit dust and particulate matter generated during the construction of the proposed development, and therefore no significant effects on air quality are predicted.

Odour

376. There are no odour issues anticipated to be associated with the development.

Other matters

377. The Environmental Health Officer in consultation comments, advises that the management and mitigation of uses may result in conflict or require careful design and mitigation – for example, managing flue and plant equipment, to prevent noise and disturbance, particularly in mixed use areas where residential and commercial uses may have a close physical relationship. Conditions have been recommended in accordance with the advice offered **(Condition 40 – Construction Environmental Management Plan)**.

Conclusion

378. The submitted documentation has been reviewed in respect of air quality, dust and odour. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, subject to the implementation of the recommended conditions, the development would have an acceptable impact on health and quality of life in relation to air quality, dust and odour in accordance with Policy SC/12 and the NPPF.

7(b) Archaeology and Heritage

Introduction

379. Section 66(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires Local Planning Authorities to have special regard to the desirability of preserving listed buildings or their setting or any features of special architectural or historic interest which they possess and Section 72(1) of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 requires that in exercising an authority's planning function, special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of Heritage Assets.
380. Section 16 of the NPPF requires that applications recognise the significance of any designated and non-designated heritage asset and that an assessment of the impact of development on the asset including any appropriate mitigation be undertaken. Paragraphs 185, 189, 193 and 194 are of particular relevance.

381. Policy NH/14 'Heritage Assets' requires development to take account of and preserve or enhance heritage assets.
382. The Cultural Heritage chapter in the ES assesses the likely significant effects of the Proposed Development in terms of the built heritage and historic landscape.
383. Development that relates to Cultural Heritage are areas of ground disturbance which could impact on below ground heritage assets and archaeological features within the Application Site and changes to the setting of heritage assets in the vicinity of the proposed Development such as historic buildings and Conservation Areas.
384. There are two non-designated heritage assets within the application site and a wide range of heritage assets including designated archaeological remains, non-designated heritage assets, Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas in the surrounding area.
385. The ES has determined the significance of the effects on these assets through consideration of their value and / or importance and the magnitude of the impacts.

Designated Heritage Assets

386. The Site is not within a designated conservation area, but the Longstanton Conservation area is located about 1 km to the south, focussed on the two churches which were the centres of the two original villages of St Michael's and All Saints.
387. The ES states that there will be a slight adverse effect on a listed building, the village water pump which is not considered to be significant.
388. The setting of Longstanton Conservation Area is influenced by the remaining urban form of Longstanton to the north, as well as the wider flat agricultural land to its west and south. Due to the intervening urban form to the north of the conservation area, this setting does not extend to the 3b Site. It is considered that the proposals accord with the NPPF and Local Plan policy with respect to the impact of the development on the Longstanton conservation areas.

Non-Designated Heritage Assets

389. There are no non-designated historic buildings located within the site.

Historic landscape and archaeology

390. A range of historical activity can be traced across the site which predates historical mapping. The 2019 geophysical survey shows what appears to be a large palaeo-channel running north-south as well as the known Roman settlement with Saxon continuation in the east of the site. It is likely that the area of the site and the immediate surrounding area was in agricultural use during the medieval period as LiDAR data has shown evidence of ridge and furrow adjacent to the site to the north-west.
391. The general approach to archaeology follows that established for Phases 1 and 2. The proposed development will involve extensive groundworks during the construction phase that will have a permanent effect on below-ground archaeological remains where they are known or suspected to exist.
392. Whilst parameter plans show broad areas of development, the precise location of the new buildings and the proximity of the works to the sensitive heritage assets will not be known until the reserved matters stage so the exact form and scope of construction mitigation to take place will be defined following the completion of the evaluation trenching and outlined in an archaeological mitigation strategy.
393. It is expected that this strategy will follow the same approach as undertaken for Phase 1 and 2; through excavation and recording of the features of interest, which will broaden our understanding of how humans occupied the site in the past.
394. Paragraphs 9.4.2 to 9.4.4 of the ES highlight that the exact form and scope of construction mitigation to take place would be defined following the completion of evaluation trenching. This is planned to take place within the site during enabling works post determination and outlined in an archaeological mitigation strategy to be secured by planning condition **(Condition 40 – Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation; Condition 41 – Heritage and Public Art Mitigation Strategy)**.
395. Whilst the Open Space and Land Use parameter plan defines the extent of development, the precise location of the new buildings and the exact proximity of the works to the sensitive heritage assets is also not set. Therefore, the archaeological mitigation strategy would be developed once this is known and the mitigation measures proposed below are in keeping with the nature and scale of the proposed. Development and would involve the following:

- a) Preservation 'by record of archaeological remains' involving a series of open area excavations on parts of the proposed Development where there is dense archaeology or where archaeological potential is thought to be high. This would take place pre-construction.
 - b) Preservation 'by record' involving discrete areas of the proposed Development being subject to archaeological monitoring ('watching brief') during construction.
396. Notwithstanding the comments of the County Archaeologist, there has been substantive field evaluation in recent times and the impact of the proposals on the non-designated heritage asset would be significant in terms of the EIA regulations. There would be a requirement for management and mitigation as proposed in the paragraph above. The Phase 2 permission also requires the establishment of the Heritage Core Team, which would involve local interest groups to decide how to assets will be preserved, enhanced and interpreted, and would include open days for the public during excavations.
397. Taking into consideration the proposed mitigation measures, residual effects on heritage assets would be mostly neutral but there would be a moderate / large adverse effect on the Roman settlement with Saxon continuation.
398. The NPPF advises that applications that directly or indirectly affect non-designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
399. In this case therefore it is considered that the asset is well documented and has been the subject of previous investigations. There has been no requirement for increased significance or designation as a result of these investigations and as such the asset whilst of local interest is not considered be of greater importance.
400. As such the harm to the asset should be balanced in the planning consideration of the application but there is considered no fundamental conflict with Policy NH/14 of the SCLP, Policy NS/18 of the NAAP or the guidance in the NPPF.

Conclusion

401. Officers are satisfied that the applications proposals with regard to archaeology and built heritage is acceptable, amounting to less than substantial harm to designated and non-designated heritage assets which would be outweighed by the public benefits of the scheme summarised at the end of this report.

402. Based on the above assessment and recommended conditions, the development is therefore considered to accord with cultural heritage objectives set out in Policy NH/14, NAAP Policy NS/18, the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 and section 16 of the NPPF.

7(c) Biodiversity

Introduction

403. Paragraph 174 of the NPPF states that planning decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by minimising impacts on and providing net gains for biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures.
404. Local Plan Policy NH/4 'Biodiversity' states that development proposals will be permitted where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity. Opportunities should be taken to achieve positive gain through the form and design of development. Applicants will be expected to provide an adequate level of survey information and site assessment to establish the extent of a biodiversity impact.
405. Alongside this, Policy NH/6 'Green Infrastructure' encourages proposals which create new green infrastructure and enhance the public enjoyment of it. All new developments will be required to contribute towards the enhancement of the green infrastructure network within the district.
406. NAAP policy NS/16 'Existing Biodiversity Features' identifies a variety of existing features at Northstowe. These include trees, tree plantations, the lake and ponds which are to be retained as biodiversity and landscape features to make a positive contribution to the environment of the town. NAAP policy NS/27 outlines a series of new biodiversity features that should be created, including the following applicable to Phase 3A.
407. Chapter 7 of the applicant's ES provides an assessment of the likely significant effects on designated sites, protected and priority habitats and species, both during the Construction Phase and Operation Phase of the Proposed Development.
408. In terms of supporting information, a number of documents including reptile survey report, a badger survey (kept confidential due to protective species requirements), a great crested newt and toad survey report, a water vole and otter survey, a bat survey report and a breeding bird survey report including barn owl assessment all form part of the submission.

409. There have been a number of amendments and points of clarification during the submission and as part of further information to reduce potential human-wildlife conflicts between the use of areas for both ecological mitigation and amenity have been fully assessed within the submitted documents.
410. An assessment has been undertaken on the effects of the proposed Development on biodiversity during both the construction and operational phases. Baseline data was identified following a review of designated sites in the vicinity of the Application Site, as well as habitats and species present within the Application Site identified through ecological surveys.
411. Habitats present within the Application Site are varied. Arable land makes up 81% of the Application Site while species-poor semi-improved grassland accounts for 12%. The remainder of the Application Site is comprised of improved grassland, semi-natural broadleaved woodland, semi-improved neutral grassland, scrub, standing water, ditches and broad-leaved scattered trees.
412. The ES identifies a series of measures to safeguard the conservation status of key species, and this has been incorporated into the development proposals. These can be secured planning condition (**Condition 9 – Reserved Matters requirements; Condition 22 – Biodiversity; Condition 38 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**). The parameter plans have evolved through changes to the design to maximise the retention of the most valuable habitats, namely the central tree copse and hedgerows.
413. The parameter plans incorporate multiple green corridors and open spaces with the potential to benefit biodiversity, and a comprehensive package to compensate for the loss of farmland bird habitat on the whole of the new town has been secured off-site.
414. Key wildlife corridors within the Application Site are being retained or created with tunnels and other connective measures adopted to avoid or minimise fragmentation of habitats. Throughout the Application Site, habitats have been retained, buffered, created and/or enhanced. Overall, the proposed enhancement measures combined with the retention of habitats within the site will achieve a quantifiable net gain of at least 20%, which addresses concerns raised relating to this issue.
415. In response to third party comments made in relation to wildlife corridors, the green corridor along the southern boundary was widened, during the course of the application proposals.

Conclusion

416. Based upon the above assessment, and subject to appropriate planning conditions and s106 agreement, as well as taking into account proposed mitigation, including the creation and management of habitats and improvements to connectivity through green infrastructure, the proposed development would benefit a wide range of fauna and result in an overall demonstrable net gain for biodiversity, in accordance with the NPPF, Policy NH/4 and NAAP Policy NS/16.

7(d) Land contamination

417. Policy SC/11 'Contaminated Land' requires developers to undertake site wide investigation and assessment of land contamination to ensure the land is suitable for the proposed end use and is not presenting a risk to the environment.
418. The site is, due to its agriculture nature, relatively free from contamination. Whilst preliminary borehole investigation has already taken place within the site, further investigation would be expected during the course of site preparation. These can be secured by planning condition, see below.
419. The ES provides an assessment of the likely significant effects on land contamination both during the Construction Phase and Operation Phase of the Proposed Development. This impact is considered to be Not Significant in the context of the EIA Regulations. The Environmental Health Officer has confirmed the acceptability of this approach and raised no objections subject to appropriate conditions.
420. Soil handling and management through the construction process will be undertaken in accordance with best practice. This includes the re-use of soils stripped from the construction areas will be re-used appropriately to provide suitable conditions for the required end use, maximisation of recycled or reused soils (Para 5.4.3 of the ES), the location and details of storage of soils would be stored away from watercourses (or potential pathways to watercourses) and any measures to handle potentially contaminated soil would be stored on an impermeable surface and covered to reduce leachate generation and potential migration to surface waters. This will be secured through conditions (**Condition 43 – Land Investigation, Remediation and Verification Scheme; Condition 44 – Land Remediation and Verification; Condition 45 – Contamination (unexpected)**).

Conclusion

421. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, and subject to relevant planning conditions, the development is considered to accord with land contamination objectives set out in the NPPF and Policy SC/11.

7(e) Drainage and Flooding

Introduction

422. Paragraph 167 of the NPPF advises that when determining any planning applications, local planning authorities should ensure that flood risk is not increased elsewhere.
423. Paragraph 167 of the NPPF also states that development should only be allowed in areas at risk of flooding where, in the light of a Flood Risk Assessment it can be demonstrated that:
- a) within the site, the most vulnerable development is located in areas of lowest flood risk, unless there are overriding reasons to prefer a different location;
 - b) the development is appropriately flood resistant and resilient;
 - c) it incorporates sustainable drainage systems, unless there is straightforward evidence that this would be inappropriate;
 - d) any residual risk can be safely managed; and
 - e) safe access and escape routes are included where appropriate, as part of an agreed emergency plan.
424. Policy CC7 'Water Quality' states that in order to protect and enhance water quality, all development proposals must demonstrate that:
- a) There are adequate water supply, sewerage, and land drainage systems (including water sources, water, and wastewater infrastructure) to serve the whole development, or an agreement with the relevant service provider to ensure the provision of the necessary infrastructure prior to the occupation of the development. Where development is being phased, each phase must demonstrate sufficient water supply and wastewater conveyance, treatment and discharge capacity;

- b) The quality of ground, surface or water bodies will not be harmed, and opportunities have been explored and taken for improvements to water quality, including re-naturalisation of river morphology, and ecology;
 - c) Appropriate consideration is given to sources of pollution, and appropriate SuDS measures incorporated to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff.
425. Policy CC/8 'Sustainable Drainage Systems' requires that development incorporates sustainable drainage systems appropriate to the nature of the site, and CC/9 'Managing Flood Risk' requires development to minimise flood risk elsewhere, including limiting the discharge of surface water from the site to natural greenfield rates or lower.
426. Policy NS/21 of the NAAP 'Surface water drainage' stated that surface water drainage system for Northstowe will only release surface water run-off into the watercourses surrounding Northstowe at least at a rate no greater than if the site was undeveloped.
427. The Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD (2016) provides guidance on the approach that should be taken to manage flood risk and the water environment as part of new development proposals.
428. The applicant has submitted a Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) and Foul and Surface water drainage strategy to accompany the planning application.
429. The FRA assesses a number of areas, including identifying watercourses and waterbodies which include the local drainage ditches, Webb's Hole Sluice, Longstanton Drain (an Ordinary watercourse) and the Swavesey Drain and River Great Ouse (Main Rivers) and how these interact with the site topography, hydrogeology, soils and geology.
430. The report establishes the key principles for flood mitigation and for the management of surface water and foul drainage for the proposed Development in line with national and local planning policy.
431. According to EA modelled data, whilst the majority of the Application Site is in Flood Zone 1, there are small areas towards the west of the Application Site which are within Flood Zones 2 and 3. No built development is proposed in these locations.
432. It is considered that the potential for flooding within the Northstowe Phase 3B Development is low from the majority of sources, with fluvial and surface water flooding as potential sources of flooding in specific locations within the site.

433. Mitigation measures are proposed as part of the proposed development strategy and these will ensure the development is safe throughout its lifetime. The mitigation is outlined as part of the surface water drainage strategy below.
434. The application site falls towards the west, with a high point of 9.1m AOD in the SE of the site. The low point in the west is 4.5m AOD.
435. It is envisaged that Anglian Water will adopt and maintain the on-site surface water management system and SUDS, with highway drainage adopted by the Highway Authority.
436. A review of the impact of surface water from the development on the downstream catchment in Swavesey Drain has been undertaken and agreed with the IDB, EA and LLFA. The IDB would prefer to see water discharged quickly into the Swavesey Drain such that it can enter the River Great Ouse system in advance of peak flows on this larger system. This reduces the potential for overtopping and flooding from the Swavesey Drain upstream of the sluice-controlled entry to the River Great Ouse. The EA and LLFA have agreed in principle with this approach. Should such a solution not be achieved due to for example the maintenance of the off-site watercourse, then it is proposed that existing greenfield runoff rates as currently allowed for are maintained.
437. Concerns have been raised that the flood risk strategy is not sufficient and will result in an increased risk of flooding, however as previously described, the majority of the site is within flood zone 1, with the lowest risk of flooding. The proposals have also been designed to limit the surface water runoff and satisfy the LLFA and the EA.
438. In conclusion, officers agree with the approach set out in the submitted Flood Risk and Drainage Strategy, which steers new development away from the highest areas of flood risk and promotes sustainable drainage mechanisms and long-term management. The proposals are considered in accordance with the Local Plan and accords with the key principles of the NPP with regard to flood risk.

Foul drainage

439. Foul water from the development will be treated at Utton's Drove Water Recycling Centre (WRC), and this has the agreement of the EA.

440. It is envisaged that, the majority of, the site will drain via gravity along main spine roads towards a pumping station located at a low point at the west of the site. The pumping station will lift these foul water flows into the existing Phase 2 infrastructure alongside the CGB, with the exact route to be agreed at the detailed design stage.
441. The comments of the IDB are noted in relation to treated foul water from the WRC, but this does not accord with the comments of the EA who have no objection to the proposals.

Groundwater

442. The applicant has indicated that as a result of the high-water table in parts of the site, it may need to undertake some dewatering activity as part of the implementation of the planning permission (notably for the installation of services).
443. Dewatering is now an operation controlled and licensed by the Environment Agency and any dewatering through the construction phase in particular, would need careful management given the potential for disruption to existing water movement patterns across and below the site. Noting the role of the EA, it would, officers consider, be appropriate for conditions to ensure that water levels in key amenity and habitat water bodies is considered and managed throughout any such activity.
444. The submitted Drainage Strategy has been carefully reviewed by officers and consultees, noting the sensitivities of the water environment in the area. The strategy, subject to appropriate conditions is considered to be acceptable (**Conditions 30-35 – Surface Water**). The application is also supported by a range of documents including Geo-environmental assessment and Unexploded Ordnance Assessments and the proposed drainage strategy includes the location and detail of the proposed SuDs and conveyance of water flows across the site.
445. The application submission has been assessed by consultees and others in respect of the assessment in Chapter 10 of the Environmental Statement. No adverse or significant issues have been raised with regard to the assessment carried out. It should be noted that as an allocated site a number of matters related to the allocation, e.g., water supply, have already been accounted for within the Council's Strategic Environmental Assessment. It is not for the application submission to re-rehearse matters that have already been the consideration of the adopted Development Plan and have already been through independent examination and been found to be sound.

446. The proposals, under the construction phase would highlight issues with regard to the areas of construction management and potential contamination of water, noise and dealing with pollutants. Risks to construction workers and nearby residents have been assessed. Assessment through the construction phase have been identified as Minor Adverse to Neutral in terms of the impact and Not Significant in the context of the Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations.
447. Within the operational phase it is noted that it is assessed that the proposed development and SuDS included in the proposed development to manage surface water drainage could alter the groundwater regime. This impact is assessed as a Minor Adverse and Not Significant impact in the context of the EIA Regulations. Other aspects such as managing ground gas through the development and potential concentration of such gas on the application site are also considered Minor Adverse and Not Significant.
448. The applicant has prepared a groundwater management note which summarises how the development proposals interact with groundwater during the construction of the site and longer term.
449. The main impacts that may affect groundwater levels are localised dewatering to facilitate construction and longer-term localised infiltration changes, as a result of increasing the impermeable area. Approximately 55% of the site will remain green space that will drain naturally to the ground and the rest of the site will be impermeable where runoff will be managed through SUDS.
450. Changes in the drainage regime as part of the development proposals may alter groundwater recharge across the site and the applicant is proposing groundwater monitoring. This will be secured by planning condition.
451. Groundwater monitoring around the perimeter of the site is being undertaken ahead of construction works commencing to create a baseline groundwater level to monitor fluctuations during construction. This will facilitate measurement and management of any localised impacts during construction to safeguard levels within the surrounding areas.
452. Measures such as water conservation in new dwellings and workspace will be addressed by planning conditions (**Condition 27 – Water efficiency**).

Conclusion

453. In conclusion, and in the absence of objections from the Environment Agency, Anglian Water and the Lead Local Flood Authority there are no

substantive or material grounds for objection to the application proposals on drainage related issues.

454. Whilst the comments of Swavesey Internal Drainage Board, Parish Council and Northstowe Town Council are noted with regard the impact of the development on Uttons Drove, this has been considered in light of concerns raised with the Environment Agency confirming that the scheme can be accommodated.
455. As such, the proposals are considered to be in accordance with Development Plan policy and subject to conditions can be considered to be acceptable.

7(f) Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

456. Policy SC/2 'Health Impact Assessment' of the Local Plan requires the submission of an HIA to consider the positive and negative impacts of development on the health of different groups in the population, in order to enhance the benefits and minimise any risks to health.
457. This applicant has submitted an HIA which considers how the proposal will have an effect on the key factors that can influence people's health and wellbeing and suggests ways in which any potential negative health impacts can be mitigated and positive health impacts enhanced.
458. The HIA has satisfactorily addressed the following issues –
- a) Housing Quality and Design
 - b) Access to Healthcare Services and other Social Infrastructure
 - c) Access to Open Space and Nature
 - d) Air Quality, Noise and Neighbourhood Amenity
 - e) Accessibility and Active Travel
 - f) Crime Reduction and Community Safety
 - g) Access to Healthy Food
 - h) Access to Work and Training
 - i) Social Cohesion and Lifetime Neighbourhoods
 - j) Minimising the Use of Resources
 - k) Climate Change
459. These elements will either be implemented through detailed reserved matters applications, or by planning condition / s106 agreement.
460. Chapter 11 of the ES has assessed the impact of construction and operational phases on health. Residual adverse effects as a result of

construction are limited and considered not significant in EIA terms. The construction phase will also result in moderate beneficial effects associated with access to work and training, which is significant in EIA terms.

461. During the operational phase and has assessed that the impacts mostly range from minor beneficial to major beneficial which are significant in EIA terms particularly in relation to the access to open space, opportunity to promote active travel and healthy living, alongside other aspects such as the creation of jobs.

Conclusion

462. Overall, it is considered that the development will have a net beneficial impact on health and well-being through the provision of well-designed homes, employment opportunities, extensive community facilities, open space and providing links to the surrounding villages which will encourage community interaction and provide opportunities for active transport, in accordance with the NPPF, Policy SC/2, and the Health Impact Assessment.

7(g) Landscape and trees

Introduction

463. Paragraph 130 of the NPPF requires developments to be sympathetic to local character and history, including the surrounding built environment and landscape setting, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation or change (such as increased densities). Proposals should also be visually attractive resulting from good architecture, layout, and appropriate and effective landscaping.
464. Policy NE/4 'Landscape Character Areas' states that Development will only be permitted where it respects and retains or enhances the local character and distinctiveness of the individual Landscape Character Area in which is it located.
465. NAAP Policy NS/12 sets out that the aim and objective is to create an appropriate setting for the new town, minimising any adverse visual or landscape impacts on the surrounding area including the setting and character of the surrounding settlements, in particular the closest villages of Longstanton, Westwick and Oakington, and their Conservation Areas as well as its more distant neighbours at Rampton, Willingham, Over and Bar Hill.

466. A Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High-Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been submitted to understand and support the application in line with the masterplan. It was supported with further information in January 2021.
467. A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) has also been submitted to understand and support the application in line with the masterplan.

Landscape and Visual Impact

468. The LVIA was updated in January 2021 to reflect comments from landscape specialists as well as other comments. The parameter plans have been amended to include improvements to clarity, qualify height parameters and incorporate and clarify the landscaped edge to the B1050 which forms part of the recommendations within the arboricultural assessment.
469. A development of 1,000 houses and flats, a primary school, associated infrastructure and with an area of mixed-use commercial facilities will alter and change the pre-development landscape as have previous approvals for Phases 1 and 2. This is however not a reason for refusal.
470. The proposal has been developed to retain and enhance landscape features and to provide a landscape feature to the B1050 in particular. This will ensure that the relationship between Longstanton and Northstowe will remain separate entities whilst also ensuring that links and movement to facilities (e.g., the primary school and community facilities) will not be prohibitively cut off from the surrounding area.
471. The landscape submission also provides a large green corridor to the central copse and green infrastructure to the western boundaries and green routes and connections through the development which will enhance the natural environment and the opportunity for recreation.
472. Overall whilst concerns of Longstanton Parish Council and local residents are noted the proposed scheme has responded to concerns raised and have been carefully considered. The proposals are considered to be acceptable and in accordance with the aims and objectives of Policies NS/4 and NS/12 of the NAAP in particular, and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

Biodiversity, Hedgerows and Trees

473. The application site includes a number of hedgerows around the outer edge and a copse of trees at the heart of the development. These have been

assessed and outlined in the applicant's Hedgerow, Tree Survey and High-Level Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA).

474. Due to the intensive agricultural nature of the application site, there are relatively few trees and hedgerows across the site. There are in 16 identifiable trees, tree groups, woodland groups or hedgerows (also known as arboricultural items or features) identified across the application site.
475. Section 3.4 and table 5 of the AIA has assessed the hedgerows on the site. Three hedgerows (H1, H2 and H6) are considered as "Important" under the Hedgerow Regulations. As a result, suitable permission (i.e., planning permission) would be required to remove these or a section of these hedgerows.
476. Partial removal of hedgerows would be required to facilitate road infrastructure within the site. Notwithstanding this loss and comments that have been made regarding protecting all the existing hedgerow, it is proposed to increase the hedgerow biodiversity by over 65% largely due to enhancements proposed to the remaining lengths of hedgerow. 390 metres of new hedgerow is also proposed.
477. As the application is in outline, then a significant number of trees could be retained within the phase 3b. As part of any Reserved Matters submissions further detailed tree survey work and design detail will be able to inform any further mitigation that would be required. It is expected that substantive new tree planting would take place within the phase as part of strategic landscaping and within development parcels.

Conclusion

478. Officers have reviewed the application documentation, including the EA with regard impact on biodiversity, hedgerows and trees. The protection and enhancement of the natural environment forms a key part of the application submission, and the proposals are considered in accordance with Local and National policy, subject to a series of planning conditions recommended to take forward the outline proposals and the requirements of the environmental statement and the mitigation. On this basis the proposals are considered acceptable with regard to biodiversity, hedgerows and trees.

7(h) Lighting

479. Para 185c of the NPPF states that planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location and should

mitigate the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes, and nature conservation.

480. This aim is reflected in Policy SC/9 which also recognises that artificial lighting is essential for reasons of safety or security and for living, working and recreational purposes. In some cases, it can also add to the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character.

Conclusion

481. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, officers are satisfied that the operational artificial lighting is unlikely to rise to unacceptable adverse impacts. The development is therefore considered to accord with environmental objectives relating to lighting set out in Policy SC/9 of the Local Plan and para 180c of the NPPF.

7(j) Noise and Vibration

Introduction

482. Para 180 of the NPPF advises that planning policies should aim to avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life resulting from new development. Reference in this regard is also given to the National Noise Policy Statement for England 2010, which sets out the long-term vision of government noise policy which is to “promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management and control of all forms of noise within the context of government policy on sustainable development.” In addition, the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and accompanying National Noise Action Plans have the aim of avoiding, preventing, or reducing the harmful effects of environmental noise from roads, rail, aviation, and industry.
483. Policy SC/10 ‘Noise Pollution’ has an overarching objective to ensure development is appropriate and compatible for its location regarding noise impacts. It advises that noise sensitive developments should be located away from existing sources of significant noise unless its impact can be mitigated by planning conditions or obligations to provide an adequate protection against noise both internally and externally.
484. The applicant has included a noise and vibration assessment as part of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 11). The ES reports that most of the site is at ‘low’ or ‘medium’ risk for noise, depending on the proximity to internal roads. It also goes on to say that noise modelling has been undertaken which

calculates the contribution from various noise sources and predicts sound levels at selected locations.

485. The submitted ES recommends that limited environmental noise and vibration monitoring may be required during the construction phase and this would be established and secured through the agreement of the Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP), which is agreed. A strategic CEMP has been submitted with the application and will be implemented through planning condition **(Condition 38 – Construction Environmental Management Plan)**.
486. The Council's Environmental Health Officer has recommended approval subject to conditions. One of those conditions is to agree the phasing of the site, which would in any case be secured through the agreement of the applicant's proposed phasing approach. All matters relating to noise and vibration for each phase, including a CEMP, would need to be agreed and applied to each reserved matter parcel in turn.
487. A condition requiring the submission of a noise assessment to be submitted with each reserved matter application to protect new residents from road traffic and any other alternative transport options will be required **(Condition 9 – Reserved Matters requirements)**. Concurrent with any application for commercial, community, leisure, or retail use (that is any uses other than individual residential premises) a noise assessment as necessary and a scheme for the insulation of the building(s) and/or associated plant / equipment or other attenuation measures, in order to minimise the level of noise emanating from the said building(s) and/or plant will also be required.
488. Due to the nature of the submission and the outline nature of the parameter plans, it is not possible to specifically conclude exact mitigation or enhancement measures at the present time as these would relate specifically to the building/site layouts proposed within the later detailed designs.

Conclusion

489. Subject to conditions to implement the appropriate mitigation, the proposed development would have an acceptable impact on health and quality of life in relation to noise and vibration, in accordance with the NPPF, Planning Practice Guidance and Policy SC/10.

7(k) Sustainable Construction and Design

Introduction

490. NAAP Policy NS/23 'An Exemplar in Sustainability' states that Northstowe will include within the development exemplar projects in sustainable development, including energy efficient measures.
491. Policy CC/1 'Mitigation and Adaption to Climate Change' states that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. Applicants must submit a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how these principles have been embedded into the development proposal.
492. Policy CC/3 'Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments' states that proposals for new developments of 1,000 square metres or more will be required to reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% (to be calculated by reference to a baseline for the anticipated carbon emissions for the property as defined by Building Regulations) through the use of on-site renewable energy and low carbon technologies.
493. Policy CC/4 'Water Efficiency' requires that all new residential developments must achieve as a minimum water efficiency equivalent to 110 litres per person per day. This will be achieved by planning condition (**Condition 27 – Water efficiency**).
494. Policy NS/23 of the NAAP sets out to achieve an exemplar in sustainability, Northstowe will include within the development exemplar projects in sustainable development, including energy efficient measures. The policy sets out that this could be achieved by:
- a) Providing an increased level of sustainability across the development as a whole above current requirements to a material extent;
 - b) Building a proportion of the development to advanced practice which fully addresses sustainability issues and minimises any environmental impact by pushing at the boundaries of the proven technology available at the time of the development.
495. Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – In July 2019, South Cambridge District Council and Cambridge City Council published a Sustainable Design and Construction SPD for consultation. The SPD sets out guidance on a

range of sustainable design criteria and requirements for new development to ensure the delivery of sustainable development.

496. In November 2018 SCDC committed to supporting the transition to zero carbon by 2050. Whilst this is clearly a matter to be addressed through the next Local Plan, all possible opportunities will be taken to secure enhanced sustainability measures in developments already allocated in the adopted Local Plan.
497. The national government and South Cambridgeshire District Council has declared a Climate Emergency through the Climate Act and this is echoed by the Government's stance within the NPPF.
498. The application is supported by a Sustainability Statement and an Energy Strategy, which includes summary of opportunities for the application site and a set of objectives for the development. These are assessed below.

Sustainability Statement and Energy Strategy

499. This Sustainability Statement demonstrates that the proposed new development will:
- a) Minimise carbon emissions through the approach to energy use
 - b) Minimise water usage and flood impacts
 - c) Provide a sustainable approach to waste and materials and resources
 - d) Provide for a high level of accessibility by sustainable travel modes
 - e) Provide substantial amounts of high-quality green infrastructure
 - f) Develop sustainable new buildings;
 - g) Create a cohesive community and culture;
 - h) Support the local economy; and
 - i) Be an exemplar for health and wellbeing.
500. The statement proposes that all non-residential dwellings over 1,000 m² will achieve at least BREEAM 'Very Good' with key public buildings (education and inpatient healthcare), where applicable, to achieve at least BREEAM 'Excellent' with an aspiration of achieving BREEAM 'Outstanding'.
501. The submitted Energy Strategy has proposed an approach using the Energy Hierarchy of Be Lean (considering energy efficiency measures) and Be Green (introduction of low and zero carbon energy generation) and has been used against current Part L 2013 of Building Regulations.

502. The strategy shows that energy efficiency alone, has the potential to make an improvement on Building Regulations Part L1A and L2A 2013 of around 5.3%.
503. The strategy also shows that PV systems and air heat pump systems demonstrate how the carbon dioxide reduction target requirements (10% renewables and 19% overall) can be met for the present and the future. This is supported by the Sustainability Officer, who has recommended a condition to secure the submission of detailed Energy Strategies as part of future reserved matters applications, and for the baseline carbon reduction target of a 19% improvement on Part L 2013 to be updated and uplifted in line with future changes to either Part L of the Building Regulations or on adoption of higher standards as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan (**Condition 24 – Sustainability strategy; Condition 25 – Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets; Condition 26 – Renewable Energy**).
504. Homes England has stated in the strategy that it will work with stakeholders specifically in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire to develop ideas and refine proposals within the changing energy landscape to ensure that potential technology options, smart services and innovations can be included in the Northstowe Energy Strategy.

Conclusion

505. The applicant's proposals for addressing climate change have been assessed and reviewed by the Council's Sustainability Officer and are acceptable. Whilst the starting point for assessment reflects current national and corresponding local policy provisions, the duration of the project and dynamic nature of national policy in this area means that it is probable that standards for new development will evolve from the current baseline used in the application submission over time.
506. Providing for any permission to recognise this shifting national (and local) position means that a condition is considered necessary in order to ensure that individual phases of development address the objectives set out in the SCDC (and the future development plan) (**Condition 25 – Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets**).
507. Subject to recommended conditions, the development is in accordance with the sustainability objectives set out in the Local Plan and the NPPF.

7(l) Utilities

508. Policy TI/8 'Infrastructure and New Developments' requires the new town to ensure the provision, management, and maintenance of infrastructure to meet the needs of the town.
509. Policy TI/8 states that 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.
510. The applicant has submitted an Utilities Report to identify any existing utility infrastructure that may constrain development within the site boundary and to provide advice on the most suitable course of action to mitigate these constraints in a timely and cost-efficient manner. The report identifies no major constraints on site.

Electricity

511. UKPN is the electricity provider in this area. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals existing supply is being extended along the Cambridge Guided Busway (CGB) from the Histon strategic 132kV substation to a proposed new Primary Substation (with sufficient capacity to serve the Northstowe Phase 2 and 3 development proposals) in the south-eastern corner of the new town. This work was completed in 2020.

Gas

512. Cadent Gas is the electricity provider in this area. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals, existing supply is being extended along the new Link Road through Phase 3a, from the existing medium pressure gas main in Longstanton Road to a new gas governor located on the Phase 2 southern boundary (adjacent to the Busway). For phase 3b however it is intended that all dwellings will have electric heating.

Potable Water

513. The Local Water Authority is Cambridge Water. Reinforcement works have taken place to secure water supply for the entirety of Northstowe.
514. Potable water is provided by Cambridge Water, which supplies the area around Northstowe from the Coton/Madingley reservoir to the west of Cambridge. The Utilities Report which was submitted in support of the application identifies that there is a 200mm potable water main located within

Longstanton Road to the west of the main application site. Longstanton Road bisects the main Application Site and the proposed SARE.

515. As part of the Phase 2 development proposals existing supply is being extended along the new SARW and link road through the site from the existing 450mm diameter pipe located to the west of the site. Reinforcement works have also taken place to secure water supply for the entirety of Northstowe.
516. The Utility Statement states that Cambridge Water has confirmed that they have adequate water resources to serve the proposed Northstowe development. There is insufficient capacity in the current infrastructure network to supply the Site. Off-site reinforcement works will therefore be required. The reinforcement of the water main will be the responsibility of the developer.
517. Works for designing and constructing the infrastructure works are progressing as part of Phase 2, in anticipation of the Phase 3 development. Additional Phase 3 water mains have already been included within the Link Road to allow for the additional capacity when it becomes available.
518. The Water Resources Management Plan (WRMP) published by Cambridge Water in November 2019 sets out Cambridge Water's draft long-term WRMP for the 25 years between 2020 and 2045 and describes how Cambridge Water will continue to meet the demand for water in the Cambridge region.
519. The growth in new properties and water demand as set out in the WRMP is based on the South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Local Plans, and as such includes the future demand which will be generated by allocated sites, including the application site. Officers are therefore satisfied that sufficient available resources will be available in the longer term to serve the site, and that the availability of water is not a constraint for development.

Foul Water

520. Anglian Water is the sewerage provider for the area, which is served by Uttons Drove Wastewater Treatment Works (WWTW), which discharges into the Uttons Drove drain. It was identified by Anglian Water as the treatment facility best suited for improvement in order to receive the increased effluent associated with new development in the area.
521. An upgrade to the watercourses between Uttons Drove and Webb's Hole Sluice together with a pumping station at Webbs Hole Sluice has been undertaken as part of previous phases development works. This will

accommodate the increased treatment outflow from the WWTW for the whole of Phase 2 and Phase 3.

Digital Infrastructure

- 522. Policy TI/10 requires new development (residential, employment and commercial) to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure suitable to enable the delivery of high-speed broadband services across the district.
- 523. This is reflective of the objectives of the NPPF (para. 114), which encourages planning policies and decisions to support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including next generation mobile technology (such as 5G) and full fibre broadband connections.
- 524. There are multiple options for serving the site with full Fibre to the premises to each dwelling. Existing infrastructure will be utilised where possible to minimise any offsite working.
- 525. A planning condition is recommended to agree the site-wide implementation of broadband infrastructure and next generation mobile technology for both dwellings and commercial premises to ensure the objectives of Policy TI/10 is met (**Condition 56 – Broadband provision**).

Conclusion

- 526. Subject to recommended conditions, the development is in accordance with the infrastructure objectives for utilities delivery, including electricity, gas, foul and potable water set out in the Local Plan and the NPPF.

7(m) Waste

- 527. The NPPF requires Local Plans to consider a wide variety of infrastructure needs including waste management, and this is reflected in Local Plan Policy TI/8. The main issues to consider in this instance are refuse collection and waste management.

Construction Waste

- 528. The ES describes the amount of waste that will be produced by the development over the build out period. As the development design progresses, waste would be managed through key strategies and reports which will form part of the wider Construction Environmental Management Plan (CEMP).

529. The submitted Waste Strategy provides a good outline as to the overall approach to be taken for minimisation of waste, sorting, re-use, recovery, and recycling. However, there are details which cannot be provided at outline stage and therefore provision is made for Site Waste Management Plans to come forward in due course; and for completed RECAP toolkits Assessment (both of which are required by the Adopted Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy, Policy CS28). A planning condition is recommended to secure these details as well as a separate CEMP to control issues of noise, vibration, dust, and odour sources relating to waste management (**Condition 39 – Construction Waste Management and Minimisation Plan; Condition 38 – Construction Environmental Management Plan**).

Operational Waste

530. The ES describes the amount of municipal household and commercial waste that will be produced by the development and is considered to be not significant in terms of the EIA regulations.
531. Section 106 contributions will be required for the provision of refuse freighters and bins for the development.

Conclusion

532. Based on the above assessment and the submitted ES, the development is considered to accord with environmental objectives relating to waste set out in the relevant Local Plan policies. The provision of refuse freighters and bins to serve the development will be secured through section 106 agreement.

Section 8. Cumulative Impact

533. The EIA Regulations include the requirement to identify the full range of environmental effects that are likely to result from a development which includes a range of secondary effects including cumulative, synergistic, and inter-relationship effects. This wider range of effects is often simply grouped together under the term “cumulative environmental effects”. EIA practice recognises two major sources of cumulative effects: intra-project effects and inter-project effects.
534. Intra-project effects occur when an effect from one environmental discipline may affect another environmental discipline, for example an increase in traffic

flows will also result in a change to the noise levels at a particular receptor. These are defined as impact interactions within the ES.

535. Inter-project effects occur resulting from the likely impacts of the Proposed Development interacting with the impacts of other developments in the vicinity, including earlier phases at Northstowe. These are defined as cumulative effects within the ES.
536. The assessment identified all the receptors that would be subject to intra-project cumulative effects and considered the extent to which these effects could interact with one another resulting in residual effects of a greater significance than those already identified.
537. Intra-project cumulative effects would arise on existing residents, early occupants of the proposed Development whilst construction is ongoing, construction workers and local businesses as a result of various adverse effects (i.e., dust; noise; visual amenity; traffic) interacting with one another. The assessment concluded that any cumulative effects on these receptors would be temporary, very limited in scale and not raise any residual effects above Minor Adverse which is considered to be Not Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.
538. The potential for inter-project cumulative effects during the operation phase resulting from the combination of adverse effects with those from other developments relating to visual amenity and traffic on local residents, residents of completed properties, local businesses and users of the local Public Right of Way network were identified. The assessment concluded that these cumulative adverse effects would not raise residual effects above Minor Adverse which is considered Not Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations. During operation there would also be Moderate Beneficial cumulative effects relating to socioeconomics (related to the provision of housing, community facilities and school places) and Moderate and Major Beneficial health effects (related to housing, social infrastructure, open space, access to work, social cohesion, accessibility, crime, healthy food and resources). These beneficial effects are considered to be Significant in terms of the EIA Regulations.

Conclusion

539. Officers have considered the cumulative impact assessments and are in agreement with the conclusions reported in the ES, that no significant adverse cumulative effects will arise.

Section 9. Financial contributions / section 106 heads of terms

Section 106 planning obligations

540. The Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) (the CIL Regulations) generally set out regulations relating to the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL). Part 11 refers specifically to planning obligations (including those in Section 106 Agreements) and is relevant to the consideration of this application and will influence the final content of the Section 106 Agreement if planning permission is granted.
541. Statutory tests set out in the CIL Regulation 122 require that a planning obligation may only constitute a reason for granting planning permission for development where it is: -
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms
 - directly related to the development
 - fairly and reasonably, related in scale and kind to the development
542. In accordance with the NPPF 2021, planning obligations can only be used where it is not possible to address unacceptable impacts through a planning condition.
543. Regard has also been had to the requirements and infrastructure delivered under the following planning permissions:
- Planning Permission and associated s106 Legal Agreement to S/0388/12/OL (Northstowe Phase 1)
 - Planning Permission and associated s106 Legal Agreement to S/2011/14/OL (Northstowe Phase 2)
 - Planning Permission - S/0092/18/CC (Education Campus)
544. Following extensive discussions between the County Council, the Local Planning Authority and the applicants, the proposed schedule of S106 terms is attached at **Appendix B Draft s106 Heads of Terms table**, with a summary set out below.
545. The Heads of Terms sets out that contributions, excluding on site delivery will total £20,070,043. This brings infrastructure contributions delivered by Northstowe developers, across the phases to close to £200m when factoring

proposals for Phase 3A, Digital Park and Endurance Estates. These benefits, as part of a new town will also have a positive impact on surrounding communities.

546. The areas of s106s identified for Phase 3b are –

- **Affordable and other housing**

40% of the total housing development with the following tenures.

Affordable Rent – 50%

Shared Ownership – 20%

Discount Market sale – 10%

Rent to Buy – 20%

Plots for self-build housing

- **Education**

1 x 2FE primary school with early years

Contribution towards secondary school expansion at Northstowe

Contribution towards existing special educational needs school at Northstowe

Contribution towards post 16 education provision

- **Sport and Recreation**

Expansion of community sports hall in phase 2

Contribution towards new sports hall and swimming pool

Contribution towards off-site local sports facilities

- **Healthcare**

Contribution to Phase 2 civic hub health facility

- **Community**

Contribution to library on phase 2

Contribution towards phase 1 community centre

Faith provision

Community development officer

Community chest

- **Transport**

Oakington to Girton Cycle Route

Links to Fen Drayton, Over, Oakington to Cottenham Cycle Route and other countryside links

Improvements to Public Rights of Way

Cambridge Guided Busway

Local Bus Service Pump Priming

Junction improvement schemes

Village Traffic Calming schemes

Traffic Monitoring – ANPR enhancement in Northstowe Area

Transport Enhancement Fund to matters arising post the application

Bus Link Road Construction and Enforcement completion

Electric Bike Hire

Bar Hill A14 improvements

Bus stops on site

- **Drainage**

Webb's Hole Sluice pumping station

Waste

- Refuse freighters and bins

Parish Council and Other Group Requests

All Saints Church

547. All Saints Church has requested contributions to be sought towards improving the Church, although no specific request has been submitted. The Northstowe development will however provide community facilities and faith provision across its site. The contribution therefore cannot be sought as it would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development as future residents and is therefore not reg 122 compliant.

Friends of St Michaels Church

548. The Friends Group seeks a range of enhancements to the church including improving the accessibility and re-thatching of roof in providing a community facility for the area. The Northstowe development will however provide community facilities and faith provision across its site. The contribution therefore cannot be sought as it would not be necessary to make the

development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development as future residents and is therefore not reg 122 compliant.

Longstanton Parish Council

- 549. Longstanton Parish Council would ideally like to be able to build a new facility on the Recreation Ground Extension.
- 550. The parish council would also like to set up a new allotment site and a Multi-Use Games Area.
- 551. Where requests relate to facilities already provided in full on site, such contributions cannot be sought as they would not be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms or directly related to the development and is therefore not reg 122 compliant.

National Trust

- 552. The National Trust, also supported by Cambridge Past, Present and Future, submits that a contribution should be sought towards enhancement of Wicken Fen.
- 553. In requesting this contribution, the National Trust highlights that there is concern about the potential impact of the substantial scale of planned new development in Greater Cambridge upon National Trust property within the local vicinity. Specific reference is made in that letter to the Trust's land at Wicken Fen National Nature Reserve and at Anglesey Abbey, both of which have seen significant increases in visitor numbers over recent years.
- 554. The mitigation delivered on Northstowe extends beyond the application site to include public footpath and cycleway enhancement and wider recreational links onto strategic footpath and cycleways. Further the off-site mitigation provides over 70 hectares of enhancement in the local area which would be available to Northstowe residents directly and in Cottenham. On this basis, it is considered that contributions towards the enhancement of Wicken Fen is not necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and is therefore not reg 122 compliant.

RSPB

- 555. The RSPB, supported by Cambridge Past, Present and Future, requests a contribution to upgrade the infrastructure at the nearby Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve. This is to allow the reserve to safely and comfortably

accommodate the increased visitor numbers that will inevitably follow from this 5000-house phase of the new settlement (Phase 3a and 3b).

556. It is considered that contributions towards the enhancement of Fen Drayton Lakes RSPB Reserve is not necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms and is therefore not reg 122 compliant.

Conclusion

557. Officers are satisfied that the agreed planning obligations set out in the draft heads of terms table meet the statutory tests of CIL Regulation 122. The Application has confirmed the acceptability of committing to this complete mitigation package, by way of planning obligations, which will be secured through a S106 Agreement.
558. With the planning obligations identified in **Appendix B Draft S106 Head of Terms table** in place, the proposed development would be acceptable. The proposals will therefore comply with Local Plan policies.

Section 10. Planning Balance and Conclusion

Introduction

559. Planning decisions must be taken in accordance with the development plan unless there are material considerations that indicate otherwise (section 70(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and section 38[6] of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
560. The NPPF represents up-to-date government planning policy and is a material consideration that must be taken into account where it is relevant to a planning application. This includes the presumption in favour of sustainable development found in paragraph 11 of the NPPF, which requires approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 is an up-to-date development plan and the proposal accords with it.
561. The NPPF lists the three dimensions to sustainable development: economic, social and environmental. These dimensions are interdependent and need to be pursued in mutually supportive ways to achieve sustainable development. The benefits and dis-benefits of the development proposals have been evaluated against the objectives of the NPPF and the presumption in favour of sustainable development, as summarised below.

Economic Role

562. The NPPF places a clear emphasis on the importance of economic growth and delivering economic benefits as a key component of sustainable development. The proposals will create construction jobs and employment through businesses, shops and services within the local centre and mixed-use employment areas within the application proposals. Due to the scale of the development these should also be afforded substantive positive weight

Social Role

563. In terms of the social role of sustainability, the proposals will contribute significantly to the Council's Housing Supply in terms of the medium and long term due to the size and duration of the project. The development is expected to be constructed beyond the end of the plan period (2031) and therefore will provide a longevity in the support of housing delivery.
564. The proposals support the Council's Growth strategy and provides support to the Development Plan. These elements, in accordance with decisions of similar sized projects should be afforded very substantial positive weight.
565. The proposals will provide a policy compliant 40% affordable housing at a tenure providing housing for those in need and a significant social benefit. The opportunity for self/custom build and age specific accommodation should also be noted. The social benefits of the housing elements are considered to be a significant positive element.
566. The proposals would also provide significant social benefit from on-site sports, recreation and play facilities. The provision of allotments, community orchards and other infrastructure would also be of significant community benefit to future residents and provide recreational opportunity and routes.
567. The development will provide an opportunity for social and informal recreation. Other cycling routes and transport mitigation would also have a positive social benefit and the contribution to the Cambridge Guided Busway should also be noted. These is a significant positive benefit. The capability and support to further public transport is also a moderate benefit.
568. The provision of a range of community-based infrastructure in terms of community support and a further building to be delivered by the developer would also be of significant benefit. Further contributions to the Phase 2 civic hub, as a focus for the new town in providing health, community and library facilities is also significant.

569. The proposals would also provide another further primary school and further contributions towards the secondary school on Phase 2 would also be of significant community social benefit, meeting the educational needs of future residents.

Environmental Role

570. The retention and management of the trees for landscape and ecological benefit are given positive weight. The proposals also committing to a minimum of 20% biodiversity net gain also carries significant positive weight.
571. The proposals commit to the provision of a development that will progress to zero carbon and adopting the latest best practice in seeking to develop the site through a stepped approach to energy, which includes a fabric first approach, a stepped move away from fossil fuelled heating, low carbon heating technology, and the incorporation of renewables (e.g, air source heat pumps and photovoltaics). Other initiatives will include electric charging points and development of low energy that will exceed a carbon reduction above the current 19% on 2013 levels.
572. It is also recognised that the proposals will promote the reduction in car travel through the provision of attractive alternatives and facilities being provided both in the Phase 2 town centre and local centre, all within easy walking distance. Further the mixed-use commercial areas also provide further opportunity for employment, working hubs (for those working remotely) and shops and services for the community. All these reduce the need to travel and create a sustainable community that can utilise alternative modes of transport which have positive environmental credentials. This should be afforded significant positive weight.
573. Whilst seeking to manage the traffic creation, a negative impact, the provision of transport mitigation and new infrastructure in addition to that created as part of Phases 1 and 2 would be a positive impact to the wider infrastructure and air quality objectives in terms of low carbon technologies. As such this is a neutral impact when balancing the positive and negative elements of the scheme.
574. Whilst the archaeological impact would be a dis-benefit of the scheme, it is considered that the other environmental benefits outweigh this dis-benefit, given the provision of net gain in biodiversity and measures to mitigate and adapt to climate change. As such, moderate weight can be attached to the environmental benefits of the scheme.

Overall planning balance

575. Overall, the proposed development will bring significant measurable economic, social and environmental public benefits that accord with the three dimensions of sustainable development set out in the NPPF. In exercising the planning balance, officers consider there are no sustainable planning objections that would outweigh the positive benefits arising from the development which forms a longstanding and established allocated site.
576. The balance of these benefits in the circumstances of the application is considered to weigh in favour of granting planning permission.

Conclusion

577. Having examined the proposals against material planning considerations, none are identified that would on their own, or in combination, lead officers to consider recommending refusal of planning permission for the Application.
578. Officers' analysis, as set out in this report, triggers the 'presumption in favour of sustainable development' set out in Paragraph 11 of the NPPF, which means approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay.
579. Furthermore, the direction at Section 38 (6) of the 2004 Planning Act that the proposed development 'must be made in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise' points firmly towards the granting of planning permission in this case.
580. Officers have carefully considered all the issues raised by the planning application, including evidence and opinions submitted on behalf of the applicants, the contributions of consultees, wider stake holders and members of the public.
581. Having also taken into account the provisions of the development plan, the NPPF and PPG, the statutory requirements of section 66(1) and section 72(1) of the Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990, the proposed development is recommended for approval subject to the completion of a section 106 planning agreement to secure necessary developer contributions and subject to a number of controlling and safeguarding conditions.

Recommendation

582. DELEGATED APPROVAL 'to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development' of outline permission 20/02142/OUT, as amended, subject to:
583. Planning conditions as set out below (including Explanatory Notes and Terms), with the final wording of any amendments to these (and to include others considered to be appropriate and necessary) to be agreed in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of Planning Committee prior to the issuing of planning permission; and
584. Satisfactory completion of a Section 106 Agreement under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 on the terms broadly referenced in Section 9 of this report, with delegated authority granted to the Joint Director of Planning and Economic Development to negotiate, secure, and complete such agreement on terms as are otherwise considered to be appropriate and necessary.
585. This includes the Heads of Terms (HoTs) as set out in the report, and any other HoTs or the detail, including phasing and triggers, that are still under negotiation. The final wording of any significant amendments to HoTs listed in the report to be agreed in consultation with the Chair and Vice Chair of Planning Committee prior to the issuing of planning permission; and
586. Delegated authority given to officers to set out as part of the decision notice and in accordance with the Town and Country Planning (EIA) Regulations 2017, reg. 29 'information to accompany decisions' a reasoned conclusion of the significant effects of the development on the environment and to carry out appropriate notification under reg. 30 accordingly.
587. If necessary, a summary/progress report on the s106 obligations to be referred to Planning Committee six months after the Planning Committee.
588. A list of the planning conditions and the structure of the conditions is contained below. The detailed wording of the conditions is set out in **Appendix D**, with a list of key definitions in **Appendix C**.

Obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990

589. Set out at Appendix B

Informatives

590. See Appendix D.

Background Papers

591. See Appendix A.

Appendices

Appendix A: Legislation and Policies

Appendix B: Draft S106 Heads of Terms – summary

Appendix C: Key Definitions

Appendix D: Proposed planning conditions (full wording)

Appendix E: Application Site Plan

Appendix F: Parameter Plans

Appendix G: Environmental Statement (ES) summary of mitigation measures

Appendix H: Glossary

Report Author: Paul Ricketts, Principal Planner, Strategic Sites Team

APPENDIX A

Legislation, Policies and Background Documents

National Legislation

All amendments to Legislation have been noted in the below:

Town and Country Planning Act 1990

Town and Country Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004

Planning Act 2008

Environmental Impact Assessment Regulations 2017

Equalities Act 2010

Climate Act 2018

Flood and Water Management Act 2010

Localism Act 2011

Human Rights Act 1998 in particular Articles 1 and 8

Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010

Town and Country Planning Coronavirus Amendment Regulations

Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 1987

Town and Country Planning Development Management Procedure Order

Town and Country Planning (Permitted Development and Miscellaneous Amendments) (England) (Coronavirus) Regulations 2020

National Planning Policy and Associated Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework

National Design Guide

National Planning Practice Guidance

Manual for Streets and Manual for Streets 2

The Development Plan

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan – Adopted September 2018

S/1 Vision

S/2 Objectives of the Local Plan

S/3 Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

S/5 Provision of New Jobs and Homes

S/6 The Development Strategy to 2031

S/7 Development Frameworks

S/12 Phasing, Delivery and Masterplan

SS/5 Northstowe Extension

CC/1 Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change

CC/3 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments

CC/4 Water Efficiency

CC/5 Sustainable Show Homes

CC/6 Construction Methods

CC/7 Water Quality

CC/8 Sustainable Drainage Systems

CC/9 Managing Flood Risk

HQ/1 Design Principles

HQ/2 Public Art and New Development

NH/1 Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton
 NH/2 Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character
 NH/4 Biodiversity
 NH/6 Green Infrastructure
 NH/7 Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees
 NH/14 Heritage Assets
 H/8 Housing Density
 H/9 Housing Mix
 H/10 Affordable Housing
 H/12 Residential Space Standards
 E/10 Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas
 E/21 Retail Hierarchy
 E/22 Applications for new Retail Development
 E/16 Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside
 SC/2 Health Impact Assessment
 SC/4 Meeting Community Needs
 SC/7 Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
 SC/8 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards
 SC/9 Lighting
 SC/10 Noise Pollution
 SC/11 Contaminated Land
 SC/12 Air Quality
 TI/2 Planning for Sustainable Travel
 TI/3 Parking Provision
 TI/8 Infrastructure and New Developments
 TI/9 Educational Facilities; and
 T/10 Broadband.

Policy LP/1 supported by Appendix B of the Local Plan updated a number of policies of the Northstowe Area Action Plan. The policies updated are signified by an asterisk (*) below.

Northstowe Area Action Plan – Adopted July 2007

NS/1 The Vision for Northstowe
 NS/2 Development Principles
 NS/3 The Site for Northstowe*
 NS/4 Green Separation from Longstanton and Oakington
 NS/6 Local Centres
 NS/7 Northstowe Housing*
 NS/8 Northstowe Employment*
 NS/9 Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture*
 NS/10 Road Infrastructure
 NS/11 Alternative Modes*
 NS/12 Landscape Principles
 NS/13 Landscape Treatment of the Edges of Northstowe
 NS/14 Landscaping within Northstowe
 NS/15 Linking Northstowe to its Surroundings
 NS/16 Existing Biodiversity Features
 NS/17 New Biodiversity Features
 NS/19 Public Open Space and Sports Provision*

NS/20 Countryside Recreation
NS/21 Land drainage, Water Conservation, Foul Drainage and Sewage Disposal
NS/22 Telecommunications Infrastructure
NS/23 An Exemplar in Sustainability*
NS/24 Construction Strategy
NS/25 Strategic Landscaping
NS/26 Making use of Existing Buildings / Resources on Site
NS/27 Management of Services, Facilities, Landscape and Infrastructure and
NS/28 Timing / Order of Service Provision

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy

Policy CS26 – Mineral Safeguarding Areas

South Cambridgeshire LDF Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD):

Open Space in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2009

Trees & Development Sites SPD - Adopted 2009

Landscape in New Developments SPD - Adopted 2010

Biodiversity SPD - Adopted 2009

District Design Guide SPD - Adopted 2010

Affordable Housing SPD – Adopted 2010

Development Affecting Conservation Areas SPD - Adopted

Health Impact Assessment SPD – Adopted

Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD – Adopted 2016

Sustainable Design and Construction SPD – Adopted January 2020

Other Documents

Other documents which are material considerations include (this is not an exhaustive list):

Northstowe Development Framework Document - August 2012

Northstowe Development Framework Document Addendum – An exemplar in sustainable living - October 2012

DfE - Securing developer contributions for Education - November 2019

Healthy New Town Initiatives – Department of Health

Design and Construction Guidance (DCG) – Anglian Water - April 2020

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP) Strategy: Strategic Economic Plan (2014)

Cambridge and Peterborough Strategic Spatial Framework, Towards a Sustainable growth Strategy to 2050, March 2018

Government Guidance – Cycle Infrastructure Design (Local Transport Note 1/20)

Other background documents:

Planning Permission and s106 under reference S/0388/12/OL (Northstowe Phase 1)

Planning Permission and s106 under reference S/2011/14/OL (Northstowe Phase 2)

Planning Permission S/0092/18/CC (Education Campus – Northstowe Phase 2)

Northstowe Phase 1 Design Code

Northstowe Phase 2 Design Code

Northstowe Town Centre Strategy

Kingfisher Pond - Northstowe Hydrogeological Assessment (Prepared by HR

Wallingford - Reference FWM8714-RT003-R01-00 Dated May 2021). A report into

Northstowe Phase 1 commissioned by Longstanton Parish Council

Appendix B - Northstowe Phase 3B - Draft Heads of Terms

Date for Indexation Purposes – September 2021

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Housing			
Affordable Housing	40% of the total development	Delivery of a mix of affordable housing tenures (as agreed through post-application discussions).	Policies: H9, H/10; NS/3, NS/7 (NAAP); Affordable Housing SPD.
Sports provision			
Expansion of community sports hall in Phase 2 (Dual Use Indoor Sports extension)	£504,280	Phase 2 already delivering 1,424sqm (£3,208,649 contribution). Milestone Report identifies 1,119sqm for expansion. Proposed cost based on same cost per sqm profile, apportioned to 3B.	Policies: HQ/1, SC/6, SC/7 (LP); NS/9, NS/19, NS/20 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, and Landscape SPD.
Swimming pool contribution	£469,036	Cost of 25.57m2 water space, as calculated by Sport England's Sport Facility Calculator.	Policies: HQ/1, SC/6, SC/7 (LP); NS/9, NS/19, NS/20 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, and Landscape SPD.

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Off-site financial contribution to improvement of local sports facilities.	£438,643	Financial contribution towards improving off site facilities for outdoor sport. Contribution in line with Sport England's Sport Facilities Calculator.	Policies: HQ/1, SC/6, SC/7 (LP); NS/9, NS/19, NS/20 (NAAP); Open Space SPD, and Landscape SPD.
Transport			
Oakington to Girton Cycle route	£40,000	Phase 3 delivered £450k. Further contribution of £200k across Phase 3. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Cambridge Greater Partnership St Ives Greenway	£356,000	The works will incorporate links to Fen Drayton, Over, the Oakington to Cottenham cycle route. Costs represents 50% of total scheme cost. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Improvements to Public Rights of Way	£90,000	Contribution for public right of way enhancement in the vicinity of Northstowe. Apportioned to Phase 3B in line with CCC suggestion.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Cambridge Guided busway	£1,968,359	Capital contribution towards the cost of delivering the CGB. Cost includes interest. Apportioned to 3B (1,000 homes).	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Local Bus Service Pump Priming	£160,000	Pump priming until services are self-funding – 25% a year for four years. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Junction improvement schemes	Direct delivery.	Schemes to be identified as part of the Transport Assessment.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Village Traffic Calming Schemes	£180,000	Village Traffic Schemes initial payment for design of £10,000. Payment on receipt of a scheme notice from CCC. This figure has been apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Traffic monitoring	£30,000	Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Transport Enhancement Fund	£40,000	Funding to address any issues that arise post application that have not been dealt with within the application itself. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Bus Link Road construction and camera enforcement contribution	£40,000	S106 contribution of £200,000 across Phase 3 with any unspent monies passing into the Transport Enhancement Fund. To address a funding shortfall needed to complete the busway link adjacent to the park and ride site and provision of camera enforcement along bus only road within Northstowe.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Electric Bike Hire and other sustainable vehicle hire	£10,000	Payment to CCC. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
On Site Bus Stops	£20,000 per pair. £40,000 total (one off) For first 20years period following transfer.	Provision of and maintenance cost for up to 4 bus stop shelters (2 pairs) within the Development in location to be approved as part of relevant Reserved Matters. Maintenance by future governance or Town Council. Payment to CCC to pass to NTC or alternative body.	Policies: TI/8 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Bar Hill improvements - Highways England	Direct delivery	A14 improvements at Bar Hill - direct delivery.	Policies: TI/3, TI/8, TI/9 (LP); NS/6, NS/10, NS/11, NS/15, NS/27 and NS28 (NAAP).
Healthcare			
Contribution to expansion of Phase 2 Civic Hub health facility	£900,000	Additional health facility floorspace likely needed as Northstowe grows. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: SC/2, SC/5 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP); and Health Impact SPD.
Community			
Library	£59,726	Contribution to enhanced fit out of 1,000 sqm of library space with Phase 2. Cost apportioned to 3B.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
Contribution towards Phase 1 community centre	Up to 0.1675ha on Phase 3b for faith and community within or adjacent to	Dedicated faith and community provision to be offered within Phase 3B. Allocation as per Northstowe Allocation Strategy for Faith and Community Buildings.	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Faith provision contribution	the mixed use commercial zone or to the primary school		
SCDC New Communities Team	£100,000	Community Development Officer	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
SCDC New Communities Team	£12,500	Community Chest	Policies: SC/4, SC/5, SC/6 (LP); NS/8, NS/9 (NAAP).
Education			
2FE Primary School (including early years)	£9,450,000 (plus 2.4 Ha land) <i>or</i> Direct Developer Delivery	Total cost of project Note: Homes England may elect to direct delivery either or both schools, but only with County agreement following its policy review.	Policies: SC/4, T1/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Contribution to Phase 2 secondary school expansion	£2,240,000	Expansion from 8FE-12FE. Based on floorspace of 3,154sqm. Apportioned to Phase 3B.	Policies: SC/4, T1/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
Per pupil funding to mitigate under provision of secondary education (additional 2FE across Phase 3A and 3B).	£1,440,780	Request from CCC on the basis that 12FE is not considered sufficient for the secondary pupils arising from Northstowe. Additional 2FE required. Cost of £24,013 per school place to seek alternative provision. (£24,013 x 60 pupils) – apportioned for 3B.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Contribution to Special Educational Needs School	£322,459	110 places to be delivered; 75 of these for Northstowe. 8 places from phase 3b.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Post-16	£1,050,000	1000 houses (10% of total). 10% of total cost of project.	Policies: SC/4, TI/9 (LP); NS/9 (NAAP).
Open Space			
Specification, delivery and maintenance of	N/A	Required for the upkeep of landscape and public areas. Contribution or part of the Governance arrangements.	Policies: HQ/1, NH/4, NH/6, NH/7, E/10 (LP); NS/4, NS/11, NS/13, NS/16, NS/17, NS/20, NS/25, and NS/27

Topic	Estimated costs/ obligation	Comments	Justification
public space and landscape			(NAAP); Open Space SPD, Biodiversity SPD.
Drainage			
Webb's Hole Sluice Project	£128,260	Construction of a pumping station to assist land drainage at Northstowe. The project is currently managed by L&Q Estates (Phase 1). Apportioned to 3B.	Policies: CC/8, CC/9 (LP); NS/21 (NAAP).
SCDC Monitoring Costs - £25,000			
Total	£20,070,043		

Appendix C – Key Definitions

Development Description:

Outline planning application for the development of Northstowe Phase 3B, comprising up to 1,000 homes, a primary school, secondary mixed use zone (with retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses), open space and landscaped areas, engineering and infrastructure works, with details of appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and access reserved. Application accompanied by an Environmental Statement.

For the avoidance of doubt the following definitions are applied within this decision notice in relation to the Development hereby approved:

‘Commencement of Development’ means the first date on which any material operation (as defined in Section 56(4) of the Act) forming part of the Development begins to be carried out on the Site or part thereof. ‘Enabling Works’ are defined within the s106 Legal Agreement.

‘Community’ use means a use that falls under Use Class D1 (non-residential institutions) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as originally submitted as in force on 31 August 2020 and subsequently within Use Classes E and F.2 of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 2020 (as amended)

‘Coordination Document’ means the Homes England Northstowe Development co-ordination statement and guiding principles on Land West of Station Road (dated May 2021)

‘Development Parcel’ means areas of built development, including Residential, Mixed Use Commercial Zones, Primary Schools and the associated landscaping (including Local Areas of Play and communal and private residential gardens), car parking, roads and associated drainage.

‘EIA Regulations’ means the Town & Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2017 (as amended)

‘Employment’ use means a use that falls under uses falling previously under Use Classes B1(a) (business), B1(b) (Research & Development) and B1(c) (light industry) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force on 31 August 2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 2020.

‘Food and Drink’ means a use that falls under Use Classes A3 (restaurants and cafes), A4 (drinking establishments and Drinking Establishment with Expanded Food Provision), A5 (hot food takeaways) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force on 31 August 2020 and now under Class E and sui generis use of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) 2020.

'Key Phase' means a collection of development parcels that form one or more character areas to create a development area and subphase for the development of a Design Code and other features of the outline planning permission.

'Leisure' use means a use falling under Use Class D2 (assembly and leisure) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force at 31 August 2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) (as amended).

'Local Plan' or 'SCLP' means the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, adopted November 2018.

'Masterplan' means Figure 10.1 at Appendix A (Design Principles Document) of the Design and Access Statement.

'NAAP' means the Northstowe Area Action Plan, adopted July 2007

'Net zero carbon' is taken to follow the definition contained in the UK Green Building Council's document Net Zero Carbon Buildings: A Framework Definition (April 2019), or any successor document which forms into the Council's Sustainable Development and Construction SPD and aspirations for Policy CC/1 of the Local Plan or succeeding documents.

'Northstowe Phase 1' means outline planning permission granted under planning reference S/0388/12/OL.

'Northstowe Phase 2' means outline planning permission granted under planning reference S/2011/14/OL.

'Northstowe Phase 3a' means outline planning application submitted under reference 20/02171/OUT

'Northstowe Digital Park' means outline planning application submitted under reference S/3854/19/OL

'Northstowe Endurance Estates' means outline planning application submitted under reference 20/03598/OUT

'NPPF' means the National Planning Policy Framework July 2021, which is the National Planning Policy at the time of the decision.

'NPPG' means the National Planning Practice Guidance which is a web based resource supporting the NPPF.

'Phase' means the areas of land identified by the Site Location Plan and in the submitted Design and Access Statement covering more than one parcel of land.

'Retail and Associated Services' use means a use that falls under Use Classes A1 (shops) and A2 (professional and financial services) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) as in force at 31 August

2020 and now under Use Class E of the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes Order) (as amended).

'Residential' use means a use that falls under Use Classes C2 (residential institutions), C3 (dwelling houses) and C4 (small scale houses in multiple occupation (up to 6 people)) as defined by the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order (as amended)

'S106 Legal Agreement' means legal agreement made pursuant to s106 Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (whether or not with other powers) contributions and commitments to deliver infrastructure secured as part of the Outline Planning Permission

'Secondary Mixed Use Commercial Zones' means the areas shown in hatched red on the submitted Urban Design Masterplan which will be capable of including employment, community, retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, generally on the ground and first floor with residential uses and other accommodation also capable of being accommodated. Commercial uses may also be accommodated on further floors or mezzanines through appropriate design-led solutions.

'Self/Custom Build' means properties or plots which satisfy the criteria in section 1 of the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended by the Housing and Planning Act 2016) or succeeding legislation and where the future first occupier has had a specific input in the primary design and layout of the approved property.

'Strategic Engineering Elements' means elements aside from Enabling Works which would include, for example, principal roads, junctions and roundabouts, the Southern Access Road East and associated infrastructure, bus links, Longstanton Road, works associated with the military lake and runway lake.

'Strategic Landscaping Elements' means space shown on the approved masterplan as formal sports provision, informal sports provision, strategic tree planting, open space, sustainable drainage systems and green routes, footpaths and other areas not within a Development Parcel. For the avoidance of doubt the Local Centre Square should be included within the Local Centre Development Parcel.

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Conditions 3b

Definitions

Enabling Works means preparation works to make the Site ready for construction. Such works include (but are not exclusively limited to); site or ground clearance and preparation, surveying, environmental and hazardous substance testing and sampling, soil tests, remediation works, pegging out, tree protection, ecological survey and mitigation works, archaeological investigation, site clearance, ground improvement works, construction of boundary fencing or hoardings including for site security, demolition and removal of buildings and other structures, creation of temporary haul roads and enabling works accesses or other works or operations to enable any of these works to take place including site and ground works.

Strategic Engineering includes principal foul and surface water drainage infrastructure works, other utilities provision including protection and diversion, accesses, flood risk infrastructure works, primary roads, attenuation features, and land re-profiling and raising.

Strategic Landscaping Elements include strategic open space and landscape works and planting (including allotments), and similar related works.

Development Parcel means a phase or part of the development excluding Enabling Works and Strategic Engineering and Landscape Elements. For instance, this would include a phase or part of the development comprising housing, employment, a local centre, a school site and/or playing fields.

Where any minor or non-material amendments to this permission may be approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) then any reference in any condition to 'in accordance with' shall be interpreted as meaning in accordance with any amended document, plan, scheme, statement, strategy, programme, drawing or details. Where any condition refers to the situation where the LPA may otherwise agree in writing, any approval or agreement by the LPA in these circumstances shall only be provided where they do not result in any new or materially different likely significant environmental effects compared to those assessed prior to the date of this permission.

1. Definition of reserved matters

No development on any individual Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall commence until approval of the details of the appearance, landscaping, layout, scale and means of access (hereinafter called the Reserved Matters) within that Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape

Element has been obtained from the Local Planning Authority in writing. The development shall be carried out as approved.

Reason: To ensure that all necessary details are acceptable in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

Time limits

2. Time limits A

The first application for approval of reserved matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority no later than three years from the date of this permission.

Reason: In accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

3. Time limits B

The commencement of each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element pursuant to this outline consent shall begin before the expiration of two years from the date of the last reserved matter of that parcel to be approved.

Reason: To prevent the accumulation of unimplemented planning permissions and in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

4. Time limits C

Application(s) for approval of all the reserved matters shall be made to the Local Planning Authority before the expiration of 20 years from the date of this permission.

Reason: To prevent the accumulation of unimplemented planning permissions and in accordance with the requirements of section 51 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and to provide a consistent approach to the development of the site alongside adjoining developments.

5. Development limits

Notwithstanding changes to the Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987, the proposed maximum floorspace of land uses and maximum number of homes as set out in the table below shall not be exceeded:

- a) Up to 1,000 dwellings (Class C3 use);

- b) 1320 square metres Gross internal Area (GIA) of retail uses (Classes A1);
- c) 2200 square metres GIA of non-residential institutions (Class D1).

Reason: To ensure that the development and associated mitigation measures takes place in accordance with the principles, parameters and assessment contained within the Application Documentation and Environmental Statement.

Approved documents

6.List of Approved drawings

The development, hereby permitted, shall be carried out in accordance with the following approved plans save for only minor variations where such variations do not deviate from this permission or are not predicted to lead to any additional or materially different significant environmental effects to those assessed in the Environmental Statement:

Building Heights	5709-OPA-3B-03-V2
Movement and Access	5709-OPA-3B-02-V3
Open Space	5709-OPA-3B-01-V2
Site Location Plan	5709-OPA-3B-05-V1
Existing site levels	10037019-ARK-XX-XX-DR-CE-0001 Rev P01
Proposed site levels	10037019-ARK-XX-XX-DR-CE-0002 Rev P02

Reason: To facilitate any future application to the Local Planning Authority under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990.

7.List of approved documents

The development hereby approved shall be carried out in accordance with the approved documents as set out below, except to the extent that those details are superseded or expanded by an approved Design Code or by any Reserved Matters approval or other approval pursuant to any condition of this planning permission.

Design and Access Statement Design Principles July 2021
 Development Co-ordination Statement and Guiding Principles May 2021
 Economic Development Strategy March 2020
 Energy Strategy March 2020
 Flood Risk and Drainage Strategy March 2020
 Framework Travel Plan April 2020
 Landscape Strategy January 2021
 Low Emission Strategy March 2020

Reason: To facilitate any future application to the Local Planning Authority under Section 73 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990, and to ensure that the details and approach are consistent with good planning, in accordance with the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and the NAAP.

8.Compliance with Environmental Statement

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the mitigation measures summarised in Table 4.1 Design Mitigation, and Tables 18-3 Summary of Construction and 18-4 Summary of Operational Mitigation and Tables 18-5 and 18-6 Monitoring, in the Environmental Statement.

Reason: To ensure that the development takes place in accordance with the schedule of mitigation contained within the Environmental Statement.

Reserved matters

9.Reserved Matters requirements

Plans and particulars submitted for each Reserved Matters Application shall, where relevant, address and include details (a) to (q) below for locations with specific requirements or sensitivities:

- a) A tree survey and method statement showing trees to be retained, relocated, or removed, provision of replacement trees, as appropriate, and a proposed tree protection plan including protection measures.
- b) Ecological Mitigation Measures and Biodiversity Impact Assessment calculations, including consideration of cumulative Reserved Matters approvals, to ensure a net gain in biodiversity can be achieved within each part of the outline application site.
- c) Construction Method Statement and Construction Traffic Management Plan.
- d) Detailed Waste Management and Minimisation Plan.
- e) Existing and proposed ground levels and finished floor levels, including all new dwellings, buildings, and any associated parking.
- f) Detailed Foul Water Drainage Scheme.
- g) Detailed Surface Water Drainage Scheme.
- h) Landscape details including boundary treatments and surface materials.
- i) Youth facilities and play provision including detailed design and specification of youth facilities and play provision within a Reserved Matters site and

including full details of all adventure play equipment areas, including surface materials.

- j) Distribution and specification of market and affordable housing including the proposed tenure mix and statement of progress of cumulative delivery across the site.
- k) A sustainability conformity statement setting out how the development will achieve the sustainability targets set out at each phase approval stage.
- l) Noise assessment and attenuation/insulation scheme.
- m) Details of the location, layout, specification and delivery of public open space, allotments and public realm including hard and soft landscaping, public art and the approach to adoption, maintenance, and management.
- n) Specific Travel Plan provisions and other transport mitigation measures for both construction and operational phases in line with the relevant approved Phase Transport Assessment and Construction and Environmental Management Strategy.

The development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved matters.

Reason: To ensure an appropriate level of information is contained within the Application Documentation.

10.Landscape and Design - Reserved Matters

Any Reserved Matters Application that includes landscaping details pursuant to this approval shall, where relevant, include detailed landscape designs and specifications for the associated Reserved Matters Area. The details shall be accompanied by a design statement that demonstrates how the landscaping scheme accords with any emerging or approved details sought as part of the Approved Design Code for a Phase and shall include the following:

Soft Landscaping

- a) Full details of planting plans and written specifications, including details of cultivation to soils before seeding and turfing, proposals for maintenance and management associated with plant and grass establishment for a 5 year establishment and maintenance period, details of the mix, size, distribution, density of all trees/hedges/shrubs to be planted and the proposed planting season. The planting plan shall use botanic names to avoid misinterpretation. The plans should include a full schedule of plants.
- b) 1:500 plans (or at a scale otherwise agreed) with cross-sections of mounding, ponds, ditches and swales and proposed treatment of the edges and perimeters of the site.
- c) The landscape treatment of roads (primary, secondary, tertiary, and green) through the development.

- d) A specification for the establishment of trees, including within hard landscaped areas including details of space standards (target rooting volumes for trees and distances from buildings and/or development parcels.) and tree pit details.
- e) The planting and establishment of structural landscaping to be provided in advance of all or specified parts of the site as appropriate.
- f) Full details of any existing, altered, or proposed watercourses/drainage channels.
- g) Full details of the location of any services and utilities relative to existing and proposed soft landscaping.
- h) Details and specification of proposed earth modelling, mounding, re-grading and/or embankment areas or changes of level across the site to be carried out including soil quantities, topsoil storage to BS 3882: 2015, proposed levels and contours to be formed and sections through construction to show make-up.

Hard Landscaping

- i) Full details, including cross-sections, of all bridges and culverts.
- j) The location and specification of minor artefacts and structures, including furniture, refuse or other storage units, signs, and lighting columns/brackets.
- k) 1:500 plans (or at a scale otherwise agreed) including cross sections, of roads, paths, and cycleways.
- l) Details of all hard-surfacing materials (size, type, and colour)

The landscaping within the Reserved Matters Area shall be implemented in accordance with the approved plans for implementation and for their replacement.

Reason: To ensure an appropriate level of information is contained within the application documentation in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

11.Design code

Prior to the submission of the first of the reserved matters applications except for enabling works, strategic engineering or strategic landscaping works, a Design Code shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Design Code shall be prepared in accordance with the principles and parameters established in the approved Parameter Plans, the Design & Access Statement (DAS), Design Principles and Landscape Strategy submitted with the Outline Planning Application.

The Design Code shall include both strategic and more detailed elements.

The Design Code shall explain its purpose, structure, and status; indicate who should use the document and how to use it; set out the mandatory and discretionary elements and be clear how these apply.

Where relevant the Design Code shall address the interface with adjoining areas and phases, whether they have already been subjected to design coding or not, and indicate appropriate cross boundary design responses, both within the Application Site and across the Allocated Site, in accordance with Policy S/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.

The Design Code shall include, as relevant:

- a) The vision for the Phase. This should clearly articulate how the Phase contributes to the realisation of the Vision for the Site as a whole, as articulated in the Design and Access Statement and Design Principles, with emphasis upon the overall framework for movement, land use and landscape. The framework for development should be presented within the context of the Application Site and the wider area.
- b) The Design Code shall include a '**framework masterplan**' that establishes the framework for development within that Phase. The '**framework masterplan**' is the key plan associated with the Design Code and the content of the plan and its associated key will guide the structure of the Design Code.
- c) A movement hierarchy for the Phase (which is to secure a legible, permeable and connected network), and the principles and extent of the highway that would potentially be offered for adoption (the extent of adoption will be agreed following Reserved Matters approval).
- d) Typical street cross-sections which will include details of tree planting, landscaping, service runs, traffic calming and on street parking.
- e) How the design of the streets and spaces will address the needs of all users and give priority to sustainable travel.
- f) Principles to guide block structure and built form including design principles to address the relationships between land use; height and mass; primary frontages; pedestrian access points; fronts and backs; threshold definition; important buildings/groupings; building materials and design features.
- g) Where taller buildings/structures are to be required or encouraged (at the maximum parameter height) these should be justified with reference to the approved Design Principles. The contribution of these elements to the built up area and to wider views should be assessed. The approach to, and scope, of this assessment should be agreed with the local planning authority.

- h) Approach to incorporation of ancillary infrastructure/buildings (such as substations, street name plates, pumping stations, pipes, flues, vents, meter boxes, external letterboxes, required by statutory undertakers as part of building design) and the routing of utilities.
- i) The approach to vehicular parking across the phase including the location and layout of parking for people with disabilities and for each building type, including the approach that will be adopted to access points into, and the ventilation of any undercroft or underground parking or any separate parking structures.
- j) The approach to cycle parking for all uses and for each building type, including guidance on the distribution (resident/visitor parking and location in the development), type of rack, spacing and any secure or non-secure structures associated with the storage of cycles, following the principles of the Cambridge Cycle Design Guide.
- k) The approach to the landscape framework including the integration of the existing retained landscape features and new structural planting in the key public open spaces and along the primary and secondary streets, together with guidance on tree/planting specification, and the interface with surface water drainage features.
- l) The provision of outdoor sports and children's play space provision including the formal playing fields and any Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP), Local Equipped Play Area for Play (LEAP) and Local Area of Play (LAP) with reference to the relevant open space/play space guidance and standards extant at that time
- m) The approach to the treatment of footpaths, cycleways, and bridleways through the site.
- n) The conceptual design and approach to key public spaces including the integration of public art (identifying appropriate locations) and guidance on materials, signage, utilities, and any other street furniture.
- o) The conceptual design and approach to the lighting strategy and how this will be applied to different areas of the development with different lighting needs, to maximise energy efficiency, minimise light pollution and avoid street clutter.
- p) Details of waste and recycling provision for all building types, in accordance with RECAP principles.

- q) Measures to demonstrate how the design can maximise resource efficiency and climate change adaptation through external, passive means, such as landscape, orientation, massing, and external building features.
- r) Design features to support biodiversity and ecological enhancement aligned with the relevant Phase Ecological Management Plan.
- s) Measures to minimise opportunities for crime.
- t) Details of any proposed design review procedures and circumstances where design review will be undertaken.

Reason: To ensure high quality design and coordinated development and to facilitate comprehensive development through cumulative phases of development in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/2 and NS/3 of the NAAP.

12. Local Centre Development Framework (LCDF)

Prior to or concurrent with the approval of any Reserved Matter Applications for new built development including local centre uses (as defined in National Planning Policy) or residential uses, to be located within the local centre and other local centres (as identified on the Parameter Plans), a LCDF will be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

The LCDF shall combine to provide a strategy that will encourage delivery of a sustainable and dynamic local centre to aid its short and long term planning and ensure an appropriate mix of residential, employment, retail, civic and community land uses. Such a strategy shall have regard to the spatial principles of the Design and Access Statement and Design Principles. The settlement centre boundaries should be defined broadly in the LCDF, reflecting any Design Codes already approved and then refined as necessary.

Development in the defined local centre and other economic areas shall be carried out in accordance with the LCDF.

Reason: To ensure the appropriate development of the local centres and other employments areas, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/2, NS/3 and NS/6 of the NAAP.

Transport

13. Access to B1050 (Station Road, Longstanton)

As part of the Reserved Matters submission for the access to the B1050 (Station Road, Longstanton), the following details shall be included:

- i. Junction design, layout, sections and details of carriageway, footways, cycleways, underground services and drainage mitigation relating to the creation of the new access including alterations to the existing roundabout alignment,
- ii. Details of crossing points on the B1050 and through the application site to maximise the use of pedestrian and cycleways to the surrounding area.
- iii. Landscaping, tree planting and ecological features
- iv. Noise mitigation associated with the infrastructure informed by site specific noise assessment to the proposed works.
- v. Management and implementation of the proposed works.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals for access are appropriately delivered and promote sustainable modes of transport, mitigate the noise impact and deliver a high quality environment associated with infrastructure delivery in accordance with Policies LP/1, CC/6, CC/8, NH/4, NH/6, TI/2 and TI/8 of the SCLP and Policies NS/1, NS/10, NS/11, NS/12, NS/17, NS/21, NS/23, NS/24, NS/25 and NS27 of the NAAP and in accordance with the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

14. Public footpaths – other footpaths, cycle and bridleway links

Each reserved matters application for residential development in relation to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this planning permission, shall include a scheme that provides details and a timeframe for delivery, of the equine, walking and cycle routes for the area within that Development Parcel that will allow the occupants of that Development Parcel access as applicable to facilities in the surrounding area, including where appropriate reference to the temporary and permanent re-routing of footpaths/bridleways. The relevant Development Parcel shall not commence until the scheme has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To enable appropriate non-motorised links to be provided, to enable alternative means of access other than the car, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

15.Transport – access and occupation

No dwelling shall be occupied until any road and footway linking that building to a public highway network has been completed to binder course level; and main services have been installed and made available for connection to said building.

Reason: To ensure a safe means of access to residential properties and other buildings.

16.Transport – adoption strategy

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in respect to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this outline permission, an Adoption Strategy shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Adoption Strategy shall set out:

- a) The elements of the transport network within the site which will be offered for adoption by the Local Highway Authority
- b) The elements of the transport network within the site which will be retained in private ownership, or other, and in each case detail of the management arrangements for these elements of the network.
- c) The elements of the recreational path network that will be offered for adoption as Public Rights of Way.
- d) The elements of the recreational path network which will be retained in private ownership, and the management arrangements for these elements of the network.

The Strategy shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure any future management arrangements for the various elements of the transport network within the development site, in accordance with the NPPF.

17.Transport - Parking Management Strategy

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in the local centre, a Parking Management Strategy for both motorised vehicles and cycles shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Strategy shall set out the approach to parking provision for the local centre, and the means of managing parking demand and enforcement. All Development Parcels shall be constructed in accordance with the approved Parking Management Strategy.

Reason: To ensure that there is adequate and appropriate provision of parking to take into account the needs of residents and visitors, without resulting in on street parking congestion and inappropriate parking, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 and TI/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

18. Bus stops

Prior to the first occupation of any buildings in respect to any Development Parcel, pursuant to this outline permission, details relating to the location, design, specification, management, and maintenance and phasing of bus stops within the development (to include a programme for their phased delivery) will have been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The implementation of the bus stops shall then be carried out in accordance with the approved details and agreed programme for their delivery.

Reason: To ensure that adequate public transport is provided for future residents of the site, in accordance with Policy TI/2 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Landscape and Biodiversity

19.Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan

Prior to or concurrent with the submission of reserved matters applications for 'Strategic Engineering Elements', 'Strategic Landscaping Elements' and 'Development Parcels', a Landscape Management and Maintenance Plan shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority to cover the entire application site.

The Landscape Management Plan shall state the long term vision for the landscape and shall describe the relevant landscape operations to achieve this through landscape restoration, maintenance and management before, during and after construction.

The Landscape Maintenance Plan shall specify the maintenance procedures, operations, and their frequency, and maintenance standards that will be implemented to ensure the successful establishment and longevity of all hard and soft landscape areas, before, during and after. The plan shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure adequate management and maintenance of existing and

proposed landscaping in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

20.Tree Protection details

No development within a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element for which reserved matters approval has been granted shall take place until such time as fencing for the protection of any retained tree within, adjacent to, or which overhangs a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element, has been fully erected in accordance with the approved plans and particulars.

The fencing shall be retained intact for the full duration of the adjacent development until all equipment, materials and surplus materials have been removed from the Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element. Nothing shall be stored or placed in any fenced area in accordance with this condition and the ground levels within those areas shall not be altered, nor shall any excavations be made without the written consent of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity and safeguarding trees that are worthy of retention, in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

21.Replacement of dead or dying trees

All planting, seeding or turfing in the approved soft landscape details for any Development Parcels shall be carried out in the first planting season following the completion of the appropriate element of development. All hard and soft landscape works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the relevant British Standards or codes of good practice.

Any trees, plants, turf or seeded areas which within a period of 10 years from the date of planting for strategic planting and 5 years from other planting, either die, are removed, or become seriously damaged or diseased, shall be replaced in the next planting season with others of a similar size and species as those that were originally planted.

Reason: In the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with Policies NH/6 and HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

22. Biodiversity: Ecological Design Strategy (EDS) and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (LEMP)

No development shall commence except for enabling works or strategic engineering or works, until a site wide combined Ecological Design Strategy and Landscape and Ecological Management Plan (EDS & LEMP) that addresses ecological protection, mitigation, compensation, enhancement, restoration and management has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The EDS & LEMP shall include the following:

- a) Description and evaluation of features to be managed, and purpose and conservation objectives for the proposed works;
- b) Review of site potential and constraints that might influence management;
- c) Extent and location/area of proposed works on appropriate scale maps and plans, including details of how individual lots contribute to the site wide EDS and biodiversity net gain provision;
- d) Type and source of materials to be used where appropriate, e.g. native species of local provenance;
- e) Indicative timetable and appropriate triggers for implementation, demonstrating that works are aligned with the proposed phasing of development;
- f) Persons responsible for scheduling implementation of the works;
- g) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance (in accordance with site wide Landscape Management plan).
- h) Management of species (including translocation) and creation of habitats and species through the construction period including badgers, bats, water voles, great crested newts, reptiles, bird species and other species, including the removal of invasive and non-native landscaping, as appropriate.
- i) Development of short and long-term mitigation and delivery of habitats through the implementation of landscaping and appropriate phasing to maximise the potential and biodiversity net gain in Strategic Landscaping elements.
- j) Delivery of tree planting, bird and bat boxes and nesting opportunities and green/brown roofs within Development Parcels.
- k) Development of green corridors and crossings to mitigate the impact of Strategic Engineering.
- l) Management strategies for new and retained habitats and environments.
- m) Monitoring measures to measure existing habitats being retained and the implementation of new biodiversity features.

The EDS and LEMP shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

The following list is not exhaustive but is illustrative of the measures that may be incorporated into an ecological design strategy.

- a) Retention and protection of existing habitats during construction.
- b) Habitat removal and reinstatement.
- c) Provision for wildlife corridors, linear features, and habitat connectivity.
- d) Woodland, tree, hedgerow, shrub, wetland, and wildflower planting and establishment.
- e) Proposed new landforms associated with habitat creation, e.g. water bodies and watercourses.
- f) Soil handling, movement, and management.
- g) Creation, restoration, and enhancement of semi-natural habitats.
- h) Lighting strategies for potentially sensitive receptors e.g. bats foraging along boundary hedgerows
- i) Creation of new wildlife features, e.g. bird nesting features, bat boxes and
- j) hedgehog highways within buildings and their curtilages, specification and proposed planting.

Reason: To ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced and to secure the management of ecological habitats across the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies NH/4 and NH/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

23. Biodiversity: Biodiversity Survey and Assessment

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel shall include a Biodiversity Survey and Assessment for that Development Parcel that demonstrates how it accords with the aims and objectives of the approved Site Wide Biodiversity Strategy. The Biodiversity Survey and Assessment shall include:

- a) Detailed design(s) and/or working method(s) and management actions to achieve stated objectives.
- b) Details of which specific ecological enhancement and/or mitigation measures are proposed.
- c) A detailed timetable for their delivery.
- d) Details of the persons, body, or organisation responsible for implementing the works.
- e) Details of initial aftercare and long-term maintenance.
- f) Details for monitoring and remedial measures.
- g) Details for disposal of any wastes arising from works.

No development shall commence within a Development Parcel apart from Enabling Works until such time as the Biodiversity Survey and Assessment for that Development Parcel has been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Biodiversity Survey and Assessment shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details and all features shall be retained in that manner thereafter.

Reason: To ensure that biodiversity is conserved and enhanced and to secure the management of ecological habitats across the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies NH/4 and NH/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Sustainability

24.Sustainability strategy

All reserved matters applications shall be accompanied by a Sustainability Statement setting out how the proposals meet the commitments and targets set out in the site-wide Sustainability and Energy Statements.

The Statement will also set out how each reserved matters application will address the requirement for the development to deliver an example of excellence in sustainable development and healthier living related to sustainable design and construction having regard to issues such as energy efficiency, renewable and low carbon energy, smart energy systems, climate change adaptation (including overheating), healthy homes, water efficiency, an integrated approach to water management and the role of the built and natural environment in improving health and wellbeing. This could include trials of building technologies to inform later stages of the development.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policies CC/1, and CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, and the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020.

25.Review of Sustainability and Energy Strategies and Targets

The site-wide submitted Sustainability and Energy Strategies and the targets therein, shall be reviewed after the completion of each phase. The revised Strategies shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority prior to submission of the subsequent phase.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policy CC/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, and the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020.

26. Renewable Energy

All reserved matters applications shall be accompanied by a Renewable Energy Statement, which demonstrates that at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements will be from on-site renewable/ low carbon energy sources. The statement shall include the following details:

The site wide carbon emissions of the proposal, set out in Kg/CO₂/annum; and
A schedule of proposed on-site renewable/low carbon energy technologies, their respective carbon reduction contributions, location, design, and a maintenance programme.

The proposed renewable/low carbon energy technologies shall be fully installed and operational prior to the occupation of any approved buildings.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions in accordance with Policies CC/1, and CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

27. Water efficiency

All future reserved matters applications including a residential component shall be accompanied by a Water Conservation Strategy. This shall include a water efficiency specification for each dwelling type, based on the Water Efficiency Calculator Methodology or the Fitting Approach sets out in Part G of the Building Regulations 2010 (2015 edition). This shall demonstrate that all dwellings are able to achieve a design standard of water use of no more than 110 litres/person/day.

For all non-residential development, the Strategy shall include a water efficiency specification, based on the BREEAM Wat01 Water Calculator, demonstrating the achievement of 2 credits for water efficiency (Wat01).

Reason: To ensure that the development makes efficient use of water and promotes the principles of sustainable construction in accordance with Policy CC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020, and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

28. BREEAM standard

All future reserved matters applications including non-residential buildings of 1,000m² or more shall be accompanied by a pre-assessment BREEAM report

prepared by an accredited BREEAM Assessor, indicating that the building is capable of achieving the applicable 'excellent' rating as a minimum, with two credits achieved for Wat 01, where feasible and viable.

Reason: In the interests of reducing carbon dioxide emissions, ensuring efficient use of water and promoting principles of sustainable construction and efficient use of buildings in accordance with Policy CC/3 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, Policy NS/23 of the NAAP, the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD 2020 and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

29. Show home condition

On development parcels where a show home is being provided, a sustainable show home must be provided (either separately or instead of the show home) demonstrating environmentally sustainable alternatives beyond those provided to achieve the standard agreed for the development.

The sustainable alternatives can be purchased when a dwelling is bought off-plan and must be fully functional in the show home and positively marketed. Purchasers should be clear on where alternatives are available, why it is more sustainable, and the cost of including the alternative.

It must be as practical as possible for the purchaser to buy the sustainable alternatives as to purchase the standard options and the environmentally friendly options must be offered at a price (including cost of delivery and/or installation) that reflects the same profit margin to the developer as other standard buyer's options or extras.

No dwelling shall be occupied on a development parcel with a show home until a scheme to demonstrate how this condition will be addressed has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In the interest of promoting the principles of sustainable development, in accordance with Policy CC/5 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Drainage

30. Surface water – site wide.

The development shall be based on the parameters set out in the Flood Risk Assessment and Surface Water Drainage Strategy or any subsequent, revised version that has first been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The development shall subsequently be implemented in accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, to prevent an increased risk of flooding on or off site and to protect and prevent the pollution of controlled waters from potential pollutants associated with the current and proposed land use in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework, Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

31. Surface Water – reserved matters details

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall include a detailed surface water strategy and updated hydraulic modelling report (accompanied by model files), where development affects the watercourse.

The strategy shall demonstrate how the management of water within the Development Parcel or Strategic Landscape or Infrastructure proposal for which approval is sought accords with the approved details of the strategic site wide surface water strategy. The strategy shall be based upon a SuDS hierarchy and shall maximise the use of measures to control water at source as far as practicable to limit the rate and quantity of run-off and improve the quality of any run-off before it leaves the site or joins any water body.

The strategy for each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall include:

- a) plans of the proposed drainage system, showing drainage catchments, existing and proposed levels, long and cross sections, maintenance access
- b) design details of each element;
- c) detailed calculations to demonstrate the capacity of receiving on-site strategic water retention features without the risk of flooding to land or buildings;
- d) adoption arrangements
- e) a construction method statement;
- f) and a maintenance and management plan

The strategy should also demonstrate that the exceedance of the designed system has been considered through the provision of overland flow routes.

The development of each Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details. No building pursuant to that Development Parcel for which approval is being sought shall be occupied or used until such time as the approved detailed surface water measures for that building have been fully completed.

Reason: In order to safeguard against the risk of flooding on and off the site, to ensure adequate flood control, maintenance and efficient use and management of water within the site, to ensure the quality of the water entering receiving water courses is appropriate and monitored and to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems to limit the volume and rate of water leaving the site in accordance with the NPPF and Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

32.Surface Water Infrastructure Works

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element until the associated surface water infrastructure works (including attenuation features, pipe works, control and outfalls) have been completed in accordance with the agreed site-wide drainage strategy (once approved), unless otherwise approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, and to prevent the increased risk of flooding to third parties, in accordance with the NPPF, and Policies CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

33.Surface Water – Temporary Storage and Management of Surface Water

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element until a scheme for the temporary storage and management of surface water on that parcel has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure a satisfactory method of surface water drainage, and to prevent the increased risk of flooding to third parties, in accordance with the NPPF, and Policies CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

34. Surface Water – management and maintenance

A scheme for the long term management and maintenance arrangements for the surface water drainage system on a Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element (including all SuDS features) shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the first occupation of any building on that Development Parcel or the commencement of the use of that Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element (as appropriate).

The submitted scheme must identify runoff sub-catchments, SuDS components, control structures, flow routes and outfalls. In addition, the plan must clarify the access that is required to each surface water management component for maintenance purposes.

It must set out the responsibility for the maintenance of the SuDS and details of a monitoring and review scheme.

The SuDS shall thereafter be managed and maintained in accordance with the approved scheme.

Reason: To ensure the satisfactory management and maintenance of surface water drainage systems in perpetuity in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and Policies CC/7, CC/8 and CC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

35. Water Conservation for the lake

No development other than enabling works shall commence until a detailed strategy for the retention of water levels in the lake and the incorporation of the feature for sustainable drainage has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The submitted strategy shall set out:

- i) The drainage catchment and connections to other elements of the proposed and approved sustainable drainage network relating to the Lake.
- ii) A minimum level of water depth for the Lake to sustain and promote biodiversity habitats
- iii) A strategy to recharge levels should the water levels drop below the agreed minimum level

The approved scheme shall be carried out in its entirety in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: In order to ensure maintenance and efficient use and management of water within the site, to ensure the quality of the water entering receiving water courses is appropriate and monitored and to promote the use of sustainable urban drainage systems to limit the volume and rate of water leaving the site in accordance with Policies CC/1, CC/4, CC/6, CC/8, NH/1, NH/4 and TI/8 of the SCLP and Policies NS/4, NS/12, NS/13, NS/17, NS/21, NS/23, NS/24, NS/25, and NS/27 of the NAAP and the aims and objectives of the NPPF.

36.Foul water drainage strategy

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element, apart from Enabling Works, until a detailed site wide Foul Water Drainage Strategy has been submitted to and agreed in writing by the local planning authority. The strategy should include the phasing of such works.

The strategy shall include details of any necessary improvement to the existing sewerage system to ensure that sufficient capacity exists to cater for the needs of the development. The works/scheme shall be constructed and completed in accordance with the approved plans/specification and such programme as may be specified in the approved scheme.

Reason: A detailed scheme for on-site and off-site foul water drainage is required prior to the commencement of any Development Parcel to ensure the appropriate provision of infrastructure to serve the new village, to prevent the increased risk of flooding and/or pollution of the water environment, and to ensure no surface or ground water infiltration in accordance with Policies CC/7, CC/9 and TI/8 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and NS/21 of the NAAP.

Construction management

37.Construction Working and Construction Deliveries / Collection Permitted Hours

Construction traffic, construction, demolition, enabling and earthworks are only permitted between 0800 hours to 1800 hours Monday to Friday and 0800 hours to 1300 hours on Saturday. No works are permitted at any time on Sundays, Bank or Public Holidays, unless agreed in writing by the local planning authority or in accordance with agreed emergency procedures.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the environmental impact of the construction of the development is adequately mitigated and in the interests of the

amenity of nearby residents/occupiers in accordance with Policy CC/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

38. Construction Environmental Management Plan

No development shall commence until a Site Wide Construction and Environmental Management Strategy (CEMS) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The document shall include details of:

- a) Construction and demolition hours.
- b) Prior notice and agreement procedures for works outside agreed limits and hours.
- c) Indication of the locations of access routes and associated works to enable the carrying out of development including temporary haul routes, highway signage strategy and approach to monitoring and enforcement.
- d) Measures during any early Enabling Works for the protection and suitable mitigation of all legally protected species and those habitats and species identified as being of importance to biodiversity.
- e) Tree protection measures during any early Enabling Works to be put in place in respect of those trees to be retained in accordance with BS5837:2012
- f) Approach to Noise and Vibration (including piling) impact / prediction assessment, monitoring, recording protocols and consideration of mitigation measures in accordance with BS 5528, 2009 - Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites Parts 1 - Noise and 2 - Vibration (or as superseded) including the use of best practical means to minimise noise and vibration disturbance from construction works.
- g) Dust suppression management and wheel washing measures, including the deposition of all debris on the highway.
- h) Material management strategy – soil to be stripped, handled, stored and reinstated using best practice procedures.
- i) Lighting strategy during construction.
- j) Drainage control measures including the use of settling tanks, oil interceptors and bunds.
- k) Measures for the protection of identified archaeological assets.
- l) Screening, hoarding and signage (safety and information) strategy.
- m) Approach to ensuring measures for safe access and movement through and around the construction site for pedestrian, equestrians, and cyclists.
- n) Arrangements for community liaison, complaints, and identification of a dedicated point of contact.
- o) Membership of the Considerate Contractors Scheme.
- p) Control of activities likely to produce dust and smoke.
- q) Height of storage areas for materials or equipment.
- r) Control and disposal of putrescible waste.

Construction and demolition works shall be carried out in accordance with the approved CEMS unless otherwise approved.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impact of the construction of the development is adequately mitigated and in the interests of the amenity of residents/occupiers in accordance with Policy CC/6 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

39. Construction Waste Management and Minimisation Plan

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element except for Enabling Works, until a Detailed Waste Management Plan (DWMP) has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority for that Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element.

The DWMP shall demonstrate how the construction of the Development Parcel or Strategic Engineering and Landscape Element will accord with the details of the principles of the Outline Waste Management Plan. The DWMP shall include details of:

- a) The anticipated nature and volumes of waste.
- b) Measures to ensure the maximisation of the reuse of waste.
- c) Measures to ensure effective segregation of waste at source including waste sorting, storage, recovery, and recycling facilities to ensure the maximisation of waste materials both for use within and outside the site.
- d) Any other steps to ensure the minimisation of waste during construction
- e) The location and timing of provision of facilities pursuant to criteria b/c/d.
- f) Proposed monitoring and timing of submission of monitoring reports.
- g) The proposed timing of submission of a Waste Management Closure Report to demonstrate the effective implementation, management, and monitoring of construction waste during the construction lifetime of the development on that Development Parcel.

The implementation and management of the approved DWMP and monitoring of construction waste on that Development Parcel shall be undertaken in accordance with the agreed details.

Reason: To ensure the sustainable management of construction waste, in accordance with the NPPF and the RECAP design guide.

Heritage

40. Archaeology Written Scheme of Investigation

No development shall commence until the applicant has secured the approval of a phased programme of archaeological work for the entirety of the application site, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). The WSI will include the following components, the implementation of which will trigger the phased discharging of the condition:

- 1) Approval of the Written Scheme of Investigation that should include:
 - (a) the statement of significance and research objectives;
 - (b) the programme and methodology of site investigation and post-excavation assessment and archiving;
 - (c) the nomination of a competent person or organisation to undertake the agreed works.

- 2) Fieldwork in accordance with the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation to include an appropriate outreach element.

- 3) A programme for post-excavation assessment and subsequent analysis, publication & dissemination, and deposition of resulting material for deposition at the Cambridgeshire Archive facility, or another appropriate store approved by the Local Planning Authority. Part (3) of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

Reason: To ensure the implementation of an appropriate archaeological investigation, recording, reporting and publication, and the protection and preservation of archaeological features of significance, in accordance with the NPPF.

41. Heritage and Public Art Mitigation Strategy

No development shall be occupied on any Development Parcel until a heritage and public art mitigation strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure the preservation and commemoration of the site's former military use, in accordance with the NPPF and Policy NH/14 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

42. Green Routes

The Reserved Matters submission for any Strategic Landscaping Element shall include details of green recreational routes for non-vehicular modes which include the creation of elements of the historic environment within the new development including the creation of a Heritage Trail to other areas of the town and details of tree planting and landscaping, footpaths, cycleways, interpretation boards for heritage, ecology and community activity, seating, bins, site levels and a strategy for implementation and management and connections to neighbouring parcels.

b) The development of the relevant Strategic Landscaping Element shall be carried out in accordance with the agreed details and retained thereafter.

c) Any trees or planting which form part of an agreed scheme pursuant to this condition and which should die or require replacement within the first 5 years after completion of the scheme shall be replaced as soon as practicable in the first available planting season.

Reason: To ensure that the proposals deliver appropriate an amount and variety of recreational opportunities for all ages in accordance with the submitted Environmental Statement, Sports Strategy and Landscape Strategy and Policies S/2, S/3, CC/1, SC/4, SC/7, TI/2, TI/8 and HQ/1 of the SCLP and Policies NS/1, NS/2, NS/9, NS/11, NS/14, NS/16 and NS/24 of the NAAP.

Land investigation and contamination

43.Land Investigation, Remediation and verification Scheme

No development shall commence until a Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The remediation scheme means a written scheme to address mitigation in any part of the site where Enabling Works are proposed to facilitate that Phase, involving invasive ground works. Such a scheme shall include:

The Investigation and recording of contamination and remediation objectives; detailed proposals for the removal, containment or otherwise rendering harmless of any contamination; and targeted ground investigation to identify areas of potential contamination, and the presence, flow direction and quality of groundwater.

The scheme shall be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impacts of the development are adequately mitigated and in the interests of human health in accordance with Policy SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

44. Land Remediation and Verification

Prior to any habitable building being brought into use within a Development Parcel requiring remediation, such remediation is to be completed as specified in the Land Investigation and Remediation Scheme, and a verification report to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority.

If, during remediation works, any contamination is identified that has not been considered in the remediation method statement, then remediation proposals for this material should be agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the environmental impacts of the development are adequately mitigated and in the interests of human health in accordance with Policy SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

45. Contamination (unexpected)

If unexpected contamination is encountered whilst undertaking the development which has not previously been identified, works shall immediately cease on the relevant part of the site until the Local Planning Authority has been notified and the additional contamination has been fully assessed and remediation approved. The approved remediation shall then be fully implemented under condition 44.

Reason: To protect and prevent the pollution of controlled waters, and to protect human health, from potential pollutants associated with current and previous land uses in accordance with NPPF, the Environment Agency Groundwater Protection Position Statement (The Environment Agency's Approach to Groundwater Protection, Feb 2018, version 1.2), and in accordance with Policies CC/7 & SC/11 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Housing

46. Housing Delivery Statement

No development other than enabling works shall commence until a housing delivery statement has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The housing delivery statement shall consider and include a schedule, description and justification of any of the following elements –

- a) the indicative market housing mix;

- b) the quantum, size and tenure of affordable housing
- c) any self-build and custom-build housing,
- d) any accessible and adaptable homes,
- e) any specialist accommodation for the elderly and disabled,
- f) any community led housing, and
- g) any other housing to provide a wide choice, type and mix of housing to meet the needs of different groups in the community.

The Statement shall be accompanied by a cumulative assessment of any existing or agreed housing provision on the outline application site and, where relevant, include evidence to justify the proposed housing delivery approach taken.

Reason: To ensure that full regard shall be had to the aims and criteria of Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

47.Housing mix

The submission of any reserved matters application relating to a Development Parcel for residential development, pursuant to this outline permission, shall include a schedule of the mix of market dwellings proposed within that parcel demonstrating how the proposed mix relates to the overall mix of market dwellings within the development site as a whole. Each Development Parcel for residential development shall be constructed in accordance with the approved market mix for that parcel.

Reason: To ensure that the development contains a mix of residential units providing accommodation in a range of types, sizes and affordability, to meet local needs, in accordance with Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

48.Space standards

The dwellings hereby approved shall, as a minimum, accord with the Technical Housing Standards – Nationally Described Space Standards (2015) or any successor document. This shall be demonstrated on the floor plans, elevations and sections submitted for each dwelling in respect of the Reserved Matters of layout and scale.

Reason: To ensure the development meets the residential space standards set out in Policy H/12 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2018.

49.Accessible and Adaptable homes

A minimum of 5% of residential dwellings within any Reserved Matters Area shall be designed to meet the accessible and adaptable dwellings M4(2) standard of The Building Regulations 2010. This provision shall be split evenly between the

affordable and market residential units in the development rounding to the nearest whole number. In the event that such standards are replaced by a comparable national measure for building design, the equivalent measures shall be applicable to the proposed development.

Reason: To ensure that new dwellings cater for the needs of residents throughout their lifetime, including the possibility of impaired mobility in accordance with Policy H/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

Open space

50. Open space and play areas strategy

No development other than enabling works, shall commence until an open space and play areas strategy has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The strategy will be required to set out the quantitative, qualitative, and spatial distribution of sports, open space and play areas within the development. The strategy will include the phasing of facility provision and the approach to management of the facilities.

The strategy will require a detailed site survey and specifications to meet Fields in Trust quality standards.

The strategy will include how the facilities will be provided to ensure that facilities are provided to meet the needs of the new community.

Reason: To ensure that the delivery of facilities are provided and managed in relation to the development of the site in accordance with Policy SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2018.

51. Open space and play facilities details

Any Reserved Matters application for a Development Parcel containing residential development shall include details of the open spaces and play facilities to be provided within and / or for that Development Parcel, together with the details of the dwellings served by each type of open space, and the timetable for laying out the open space and play facilities for approval. The open space and play facilities shall be laid out in accordance with the approved details and timetable.

Reason: To ensure that the details of the development are acceptable and appropriate open space provision is made in accordance with the NPPF and Policies HQ/1 and SC/4 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

52.Allotments

Any reserved matters which incorporate allotment provision as defined by the agreed plan shall include an allotments strategy with the following details:

- a) Management guidelines to show how they will be managed and how the provision of plots will potentially adapt following the occupation of the allotments and community gardens to meet the needs of future plot holders and local residents;
- b) A plan of the allotments, principles of plot layout and design providing for a range of plot sizes designed to allow flexibility to meet the needs of future plot holders and access to areas for the communal storage of, for example, manure and compost;
- c) Shadow studies to the allotments, taking into account proposed landscaping and boundary treatment and buildings both within and adjacent to the site demonstrating that adequate levels of sunlight, rainfall and nutrition will be available to the allotments;
- d) Provision of good quality soil to British Standard or equivalent, with structure and texture to allow free drainage and cropping;
- e) Access and parking arrangements to allow easy and safe access to the allotments, including regular access by plot holders and for the occasional delivery of bulk goods. This should include vehicular access and a turning area, access for those with disabilities and cycle and vehicle parking on site and/ or within the adjacent residential area;
- f) Permeability of the site to encourage access to communal areas, enjoyment of biodiversity and natural surveillance whilst maintaining security and integrity of food growing areas and standing crops;
- g) Location and form of the communal buildings including secure storage for tools, seeds and crops serving allotments and community gardens, provision for administration with toilet provision, possibly including a composting toilet;
- h) Boundary treatment, including security arrangements for the allotments;
- i) Location of communal areas;
- j) Water supply, including use of stored rainwater and SUDS for watering crops

The provision of allotments shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the approved phasing programme.

Reason: To ensure that appropriate allotments are provided in relation to the development of the site in accordance with Policy SC/7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, 2018.

53. Groundworks

No development apart from enabling works shall commence until the details of groundworks and soil movement relating to the development are submitted and approved by the local authority. Details should include a Soils Management Plan detailing protection of ground to be reinstated to open space, sustainable drainage or general landscape, methodology of soil stripping, storage, handling, haul routes, formation level decompaction measures, soil re-spreading and decompaction as well as soil disposal (if necessary).

All groundworks should be carried out in accordance with the approved details and in accordance with the recognised 'Construction Code of Practice for the Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites' produced by DEFRA and Protecting and Enhancing Soils PPS produced by CIWEM.

Reason: To protect and ensure the sustainable management of soil in any groundworks operations, in accordance with the NPPF.

Others

54. Lighting

Within each reserved matters application that includes any form of external lighting illumination, an artificial lighting scheme to include details of the height, type, position and angle of glare of any final site lighting / floodlights, the intensity of illumination and predicted horizontal and vertical isolux lighting contours and an assessment of artificial lighting impact on any sensitive residential premises on and off site shall be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before the external lighting is erected. The details and measures so approved shall be carried out and maintained thereafter in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: The details of the artificial lighting scheme are required before the erection of any external lighting, to protect the character and appearance of the area and the amenity of existing and future residential properties in accordance with Policy SC/9 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

55. Waste storage

No development shall commence on any Development Parcel apart from Enabling Works until the details of on-site storage facilities for waste for that Development Parcel have been approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

- a) The detailed position and layout of bin stores and confirmation of acceptable drag distances.
- b) The provision of home composting facilities.
- c) For apartments, confirmation of the capacity of the communal bins.
- d) Proposals for lighting of the communal bin compounds.
- e) Confirmation, including a tracking diagram, that all bins can be accessed by waste collection vehicles.
- f) Arrangements for the provision, on-site storage, delivery, and installation of waste containers for each dwelling prior to occupation of that dwelling.

The approved facilities for each building that will be used for residential, commercial or employment purposes within a Development Parcel shall be provided prior to the occupation, use or opening for business of that building and shall be retained thereafter unless alternative arrangements are agreed in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the provision of waste collection infrastructure on site and to protect the amenities of nearby residents/occupiers and in the interests of visual amenity, in accordance with Policy HQ/1 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan and the RECAP Waste Management Design Guide.

56. Broadband provision

No dwelling shall be occupied until the necessary infrastructure to enable that dwelling to directly connect to fibre optic broadband, digital technology or such alternative technologies that come to replace this, has been delivered and is capable of being fully operative.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the provision of high capacity broadband as part of the development, in accordance with the NPPF and Policy TI/10 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Policies NS/22 and NS/27 of the NAAP.

57. Fire hydrants

No building within a development parcel shall be occupied until a scheme for the provision and location of fire hydrants to serve that Development Parcel has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The approved scheme shall thereafter be implemented in accordance with the approved details.

Reason: For the avoidance of doubt and to ensure the provision of adequate water supply infrastructure to protect the safe living and working environment for all users and visitors.

58. Third party land

No development shall commence on any part of the land not bound by the Planning Agreement unless and until all estates and interests in such part of the Site that needs to be bound to ensure satisfactory performance / enforcement of the obligations contained in the Planning Agreement have been bound to the satisfaction (as confirmed in writing) of the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: To ensure the provision of necessary infrastructure at the Site at the requisite time.

Informatives

Noise

To satisfy the noise insulation scheme condition for the residential building envelope and traffic noise, the applicant / developer must ensure that the residential units at are acoustically protected by a noise insulation scheme, to ensure the internal noise level within the habitable rooms, and especially bedrooms comply with British Standard 8233:2014 "Sound Insulation and noise reduction for buildings-Code of Practice" derived from the World Health Organisation Guidelines for Community Noise: 2000. The code recommends that a scheme of sound insulation should provide internal design noise levels of 30 LAeq (Good) and 40 LAeq (Reasonable) for living rooms and 30 LAeq (Good) and 35 LAeq (Reasonable) for bedrooms. Where sound insulation requirements preclude the opening of windows for rapid ventilation and thermal comfort / summer cooling, acoustically treated mechanical ventilation may also need to be considered within the context of this internal design noise criteria. Compliance with Building Regulations Approved Document F 2006: Ventilation will also need consideration.

Dewatering

Any small scale dewatering in the course of building or engineering works which is greater than 20 cubic metres per day and does not meet the conditions of the groundwater abstraction exemption under Regulation 5 of the Water Abstraction and Impounding (Exemptions) Regulations 2017 will require an abstraction licence from the Environment Agency.

Environment Agency Conservation response

Planned crossing points over water courses on the site should be designed so as to avoid fragmenting existing water vole habitat and so that new crossings don't become barriers to the movement and migration of wildlife.

As proposed, existing habitats and features of biodiversity interest present on the site should be retained where possible, protected during work phases, enhanced and incorporated into the wider landscape design. The landscape design should include how habitats on the site will link up with each other as well as to the wider countryside. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, which requires planning decisions to minimise impacts on and provide net gains for biodiversity, including establishing coherent networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures. Where possible, new habitats should ideally be created and allowed to become established prior to removal of existing habitats. For planting, native species should be used, ideally of local provenance.

Further ecological surveys may be required in the future as development of the site progresses to ensure decisions are based upon contemporary information. Future ecological monitoring of the site following construction will record changes over time and demonstrate net biodiversity gain.

Adopting appropriate biosecurity measures ('Check, Clean, Dry') on site is encouraged as they can help to reduce the risk of inadvertently spreading invasive non-native species (INNS).

Other Environmental Informatives and Advice

Surface Water Drainage and Infiltration Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): All surface water from roofs shall be piped direct to an approved surface water system using sealed downpipes. Open gullies should not be used.

Only clean, uncontaminated surface water should be discharged to any soakaway, watercourse or surface water sewer.

The water environment is potentially vulnerable and there is an increased potential for pollution from inappropriately located and/or designed infiltration (SuDS). We consider any infiltration (SuDS) greater than 2.0 m below ground level to be a deep system and are generally not acceptable. All infiltration SuDS require a minimum of 1.2 m clearance between the base of infiltration SuDS and peak seasonal groundwater levels. All need to meet the criteria in our Groundwater Protection: Principles and Practice (GP3) position statements G1 to G13 which can be found here:

<https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/groundwater-protection>.

In addition, they must not be constructed in ground affected by contamination and if the use of deep bore soakaways is proposed, we would wish to be re-consulted. The

proposals will need to comply with our Groundwater protection position statements G1 and G9 to G13.

Pollution Control

Surface water from roads and impermeable vehicle parking areas shall be discharged via trapped gullies. Prior to being discharged into any watercourse, surface water sewer or soakaway system, all surface water drainage from lorry parks and/or impermeable parking areas for fifty car park spaces or more and hardstandings should be passed through an oil interceptor designed compatible with the site being drained. Roof water shall not pass through the interceptor. Site operators should ensure that there is no possibility of contaminated water entering and polluting surface or underground waters.

General Informatives

Notwithstanding the provision of the Town and Country Planning General Permitted Development Order 1995 (or any order revoking or re-enacting that Order), any oil storage tank shall be sited on an impervious base and surrounded by oil tight bunded walls with a capacity of 110% of the storage tank, to enclose all filling, drawing and overflow pipes. The installation must comply with Control of Pollution Regulations 2001, and Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) Regulations 2001. Site operators should ensure that there is no possibility of contaminated water entering and polluting surface or underground waters.

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Key

Application Site Boundary

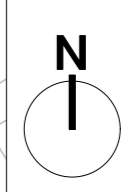
Rev	Date	Description
-	-	-

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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	5709-OPA-3B-05-V1
Drawn	AS
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500 @ A0
Date	09-03-2020



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Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Residential built development and ancillary open spaces - indicative location
- Indicative outline and location of primary attenuation areas
- Open space (including multifunctional green space)
- Indicative location of secondary mixed use zone (with retail and associated services, food and drink, community, leisure, employment and residential uses)
- Retained woodland blocks and hedgerows
- ↔ Indicative location of greenways (min 6m - max 10m in width)
- ★ Indicative location of Primary School (2.4ha - 2FE)
- ★ Indicative location of pocket park
- Indicative location of primary street
- - - Indicative location of secondary street
- Existing waterbody

NOTE:

- The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route is approximate and may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
- Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.

Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-20	Open space buffer to B1050 and existing waterbody within tree copse added. Colour of development amended to create greater contrast with white OS.

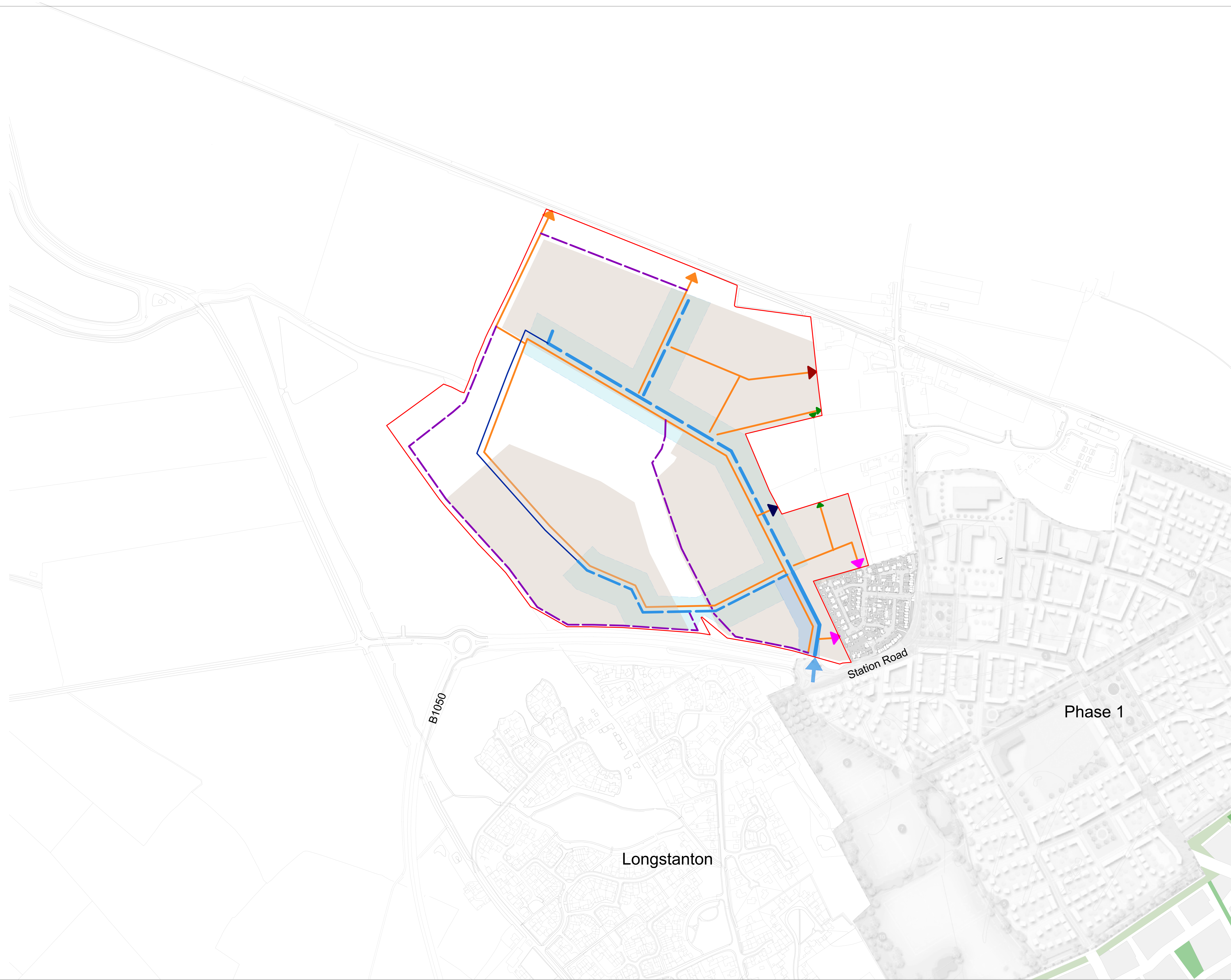
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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	5709-OPA-3B-01-V2
Drawn	CP
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	01-12-2020





- Key**
- Application Site Boundary
 - Primary street zone
 - Secondary street zone
 - Zone for development - indicative location
 - Indicative location of primary street
 - Indicative location of secondary street
 - Indicative location of tertiary street with the flexibility to accommodate buses
 - Indicative location of pedestrian and cycling link
 - ▶ Indicative location of futureproofed pedestrian / cycle connection to land that may be bought forward by other parties
 - ▶ Indicative location of futureproofed vehicular and pedestrian / cycle connection to land that may be bought forward by other parties
 - ▶ Indicative location of futureproofed emergency vehicle and pedestrian / cycle connection to land that may be bought forward by other parties
 - Indicative location of pedestrian link
 - ▶ Main connection point
 - ▶ Potential pedestrian, cycle and emergency access link

NOTE:

- The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route is approximate and may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
- Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.
- The movement strategy has been designed to enable future connections to land that may be bought forward by other parties.

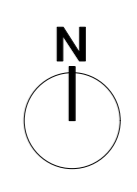
Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-2020	Tertiary link added.
V3	06-07-2021	Amendments to pedestrian and cycling links and location of futureproofed connections. Amendments to key.

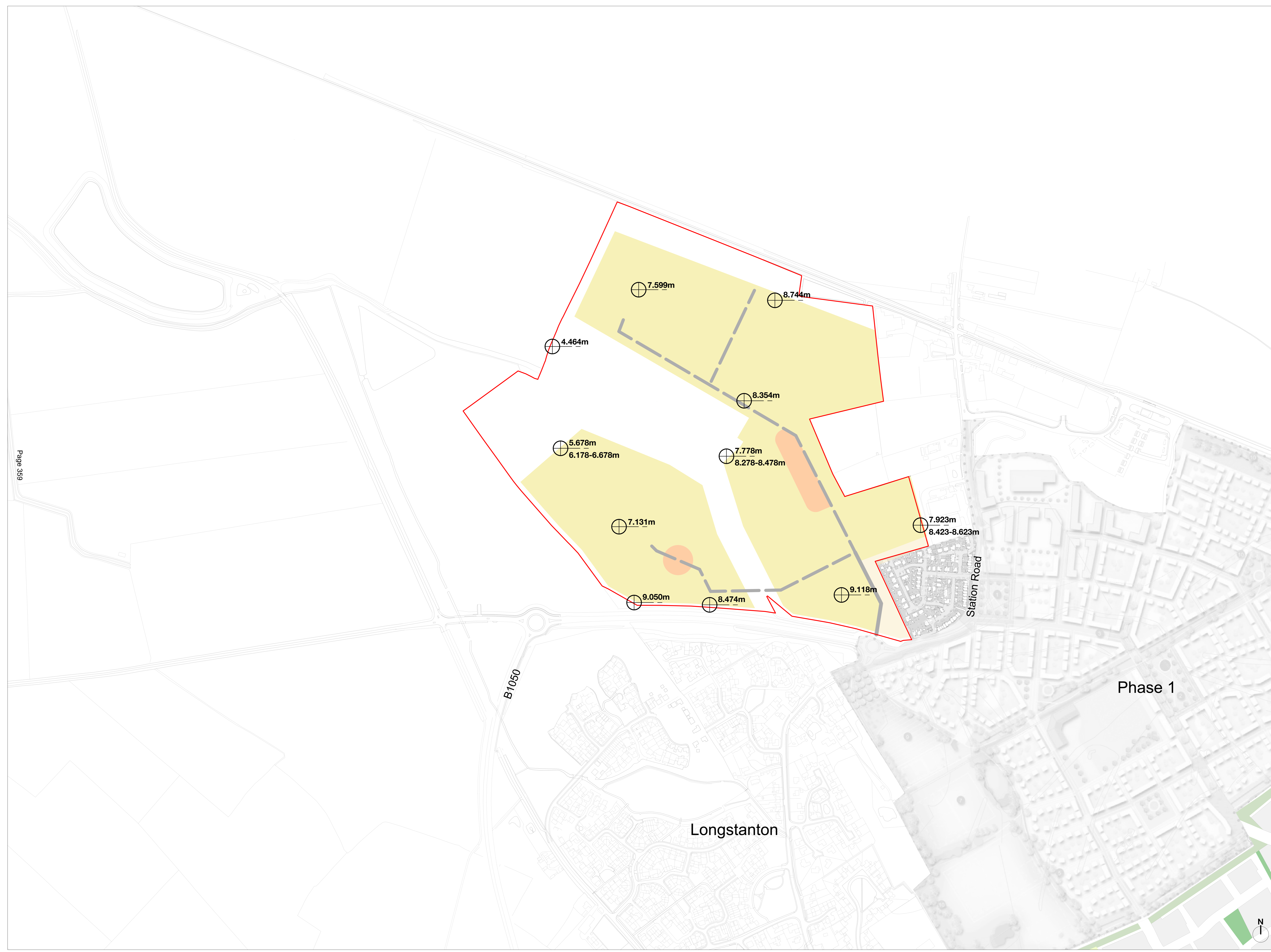
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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	5709-09A-3B-02-V2
Drawn	CP/AG
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	06-07-2021





Key

- Application Site Boundary
- Zone up to 2 storeys (7.5 m in height)*
- Zone up to 3 storeys (11 m in height)*
- Zone up to 4 storeys (14.5 m in height)*
- Indicative location of primary street
- Indicative location of secondary street
- ⊕ Existing site level - AOD
Indicative proposed site level - AOD - where no height is stated no proposed change to existing site level

NOTE:

- The alignment of any vehicular/pedestrian/cycle route is approximate and may vary as long as principal connections are retained.
- Minor variations to the layout shown on this plan may be required at the reserved matters stage. Any minor variations would be within the developments limits (number of homes, total floorspace, total areas for open space) and the broad layout shown on this and other application drawings.
- * Given heights in metres refer to height above proposed ground level. Building heights include roofs.

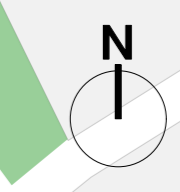
Rev	Date	Description
V2	01-12-2020	Minor amendment to 'Notes' section. Existing and proposed spot heights added.

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Northstowe Phase 3

Drawing	5709-OPA-3B-03-V2
Drawn	CP
Checked	KS
Scale	1:2500@A0
Date	01-12-2020



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18.3 Mitigation Measures

18.3.1 Table 18-3 This section sets out all the additional mitigation measures that have been assumed in the assessment of residual effects. Design mitigation is set out in Table 4-1 in Chapter 4 and sets out how all the mitigation will be secured. Additional construction mitigation is set out in Table 18-3 and will all be secured through the Strategic CEMP and the Outline SWMP. Additional operation mitigation is set out in Table 18-3 and will be secured by means of planning conditions and S106 contributions.

Table 18-3 Summary of Additional Mitigation Measures: Construction

Mitigation Measures	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practice soil handling. • Notice period to allow agricultural enterprise to adapt business to loss of land.
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Management (logging of incidents/complaints) • Monitoring (site inspections, soiling checks, compliance with Dust Management plan, etc) • Preparing and maintaining the Application Site (locate dust causing activities away from receptors, barriers, cleaning, enclosed specific operations with high potential for dust production, cover stockpiles, etc) • Operating vehicle/machinery and sustainable travel (comply with NRMM standards, no idling, use mains electricity, travel plan etc) • Operations (employ dust suppression, use enclosed chutes, minimise drop heights, etc) • Earthworks measures (revegetate promptly, use hessian mulches and cover with topsoil, etc) • Construction measures (avoid scabbling, keep aggregates damp, ensure fine powder materials are delivered enclosed and stored in silos, ensure bags are sealed after use) • Trackout measures (wash access and local roads, avoid dry sweeping of large areas, ensure vehicle-borne materials are covered, install hard surface haul routes, wheel washing, etc)
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate measures are put in place to protect water quality in aquatic features across the Application Site. This would also protect downstream habitats. • Appropriate measures are put in place to control dust and other emissions that could affect air quality. • Site compounds, storage facilities and staff facilities are suitably located in places that would not have an adverse effect on the environment. • In advance of site clearance, protective fencing is installed to protect retained and/or ecologically sensitive habitats (the ditches, retained pond, mature trees and hedgerows) and their associated buffer zones to ensure that they are not subject to accidental damage (to be determined on a phase by phase basis). • Haul routes, storage compounds and staff facilities would be located away from retained habitats where possible to minimise disturbance to the species they support. • Pre-construction surveys are carried out by an ecologist to confirm the nature and extent of any ecological constraints in advance of site clearance, to ensure that appropriate mitigation measures including

Mitigation Measures

licences are in place in advance of site clearance, and to confirm that no new constraints have arisen since the publication of the Environmental Statement.

- A qualified ecologist to advise on site clearance, in particular any works that have the potential to disturb notable ecological features. They would also ensure that the mitigation measures proposed adhere to best practice guidelines and take account of any changes in legislation that may have occurred.
- To avoid impacts on breeding birds, works close to retained habitats would commence outside of the bird breeding season where possible (i.e. they would commence in the period between the months of September and February, inclusive). Where this is not possible advice will be sought from a qualified ecologist to confirm the absence of nesting birds prior to vegetation removal and ensure the protection of any confirmed nesting sites. Should the presence of nesting birds be established, buffer zones would be fenced to ensure the birds are not disturbed and works would cease in the locality until the young birds have fledged.
- In advance of construction, bird nesting boxes would be installed in the hedgerows and on retained trees, in suitable locations away from the construction. This would ensure alternative nesting opportunities are provided to mitigate for any disturbance effects.
- Prior to any removal of hedgerows, pre-construction checks for any species of conservation concern, such as reptiles and hedgehogs, would be undertaken. Any features of value to hibernating reptiles would not be disturbed during the reptile hibernation period (October through to March). Should hedgehog(s) be found at this time, they would be moved to a safe location.
- Care would be taken with the design of site drainage to prevent unbalance of and untreated silt laden surface water runoff from entering retained habitats.
- If night-time construction lighting is required during the period April to November (i.e, late afternoon), it would be directed away from the watercourses, woodlands and hedgerows when bats are active.
- The Strategic CEMP will minimise the chances of Schedule 9 plants to enter or spread within or outside of the proposed Development.
- Regular monitoring of the ecological protection measures outlined in the CEMP would be undertaken by a qualified ecologist to ensure that the protection measures remain in place for the time that they are required.
- Any remedial actions required will be undertake in a timely manner and monitored by a qualified ecologist.
- Installation of protective fencing around tree buffer zones
- Further surveys to update / inform decisions will be required. Additional habitat surveys are required to inform the details of mitigation secured by conditions
- Obtain protected species licenses where required (see Table 7-20 in Chapter 7 Biodiversity for more detail).
- Translocation of protected species where necessary

Mitigation Measures

Chapter 8 Climate Change	<p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions during construction would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of materials and logistics saving measures as set out in Chapter 15: Transport and the Strategic CEMP and to be agreed as part of the detailed design and reserved matters. • Minimising energy requirements and emissions from equipment and plant (including minimising the use of diesel or petrol powered generators and instead using mains electricity or battery powered equipment; powering down of equipment / plant during periods of non-utilisation; optimising vehicle utilisation; use of energy efficient lighting) as set out in the Strategic CEMP. <p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions associated with the production of waste are set out in Chapter 16: Waste and Resources and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reuse and recovery of materials where possible • endeavouring to achieve a cut and fill balance to avoid excavation waste • implementation of a Site Waste Management Plan to record the movements of waste, control its management and to encourage better waste management practices • employ modern methods of construction such as prefabrication of units and products off-site • appropriate phasing of construction to allow the opportunity for the construction wastes to be reused or recycled on-site in subsequent stages of the development <p>Measures to minimise GHG emissions associated with materials will be agreed at detailed design and reserved matters stage.</p> <p>The Strategic CEMP will be used as the basis for the Phase-specific CEMPs, which will be prepared by the Principal Contractor ahead of construction commencing. The following measures would be in place during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Principal Contractor would register the proposed Development with the EA Flood Warning Service. This service provides alerts to warn of the risk of an impending flood event. In the case of a warning or severe warning alert, plans would be put into action to ensure that construction worksites and access routes are made safe and are evacuated of construction personnel. • A high-level risk assessment of severe weather impacts on the construction process would be produced by the Principal Contractor to inform mitigation measures. Any receptors and/or construction-related operations and activities potentially sensitive to severe weather events should be considered in the assessment. • During the construction phase, extended dry spells may cause increased dust production. This consequence would be minimised as far as reasonably practicable, through the measures incorporated into the Strategic CEMP (e.g. reduce dust emissions through the effective transportation and storage of materials), including the proposed monitoring regime.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of appropriate controls already integrated into the construction programme and outlined in the Strategic CEMP to mitigate adverse effects (dust, noise and lighting) on the setting of designated and non-designated assets.

Mitigation Measures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excavation of archaeological features associated with the Roman settlement with Saxon continuation, Striplands Farm, Longstanton through a full phased programme of archaeological investigation. Preservation through archaeological record. The scope and extent of this recording would be determined through consultation with heritage officer at SCDC and agreed through implementation of an archaeological mitigation strategy and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). • Preservation of Fishpond Cottages, Longstanton in situ within existing woodland area.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of appropriate PPE and site hygiene on site. Determine areas of any contaminated soils prior to earthworks detailed within the Strategic CEMP. • Use of best practice on site to avoid creation of dust. Determine areas of any contaminated soils prior to earthworks detailed within the Strategic CEMP • Best practice e.g. implementation of pollution prevention measures. Repeat survey at end of construction and removal of any contamination created. • Use of pollution prevention measures on site. Removal of any contaminated materials to reduce mobilisation as detailed within the Strategic CEMP. Appropriate construction techniques (e.g. piling) to reduce risk of creating pathways. • Use of pollution prevention measures on site. Removal of any contaminated materials as detailed within the Strategic CEMP. Best practice in stockpiling of materials away from water courses • Assessment of ground conditions around existing features.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic CEMP to address issues including residential amenity (working hours, construction traffic routes, communication with residents). • Encourage apprenticeships / training in construction trades through contract procurement process. • Mitigation relating to air quality, landscape and visual amenity, noise and transport is described in Chapters 6, 12, 13 and 15 respectively as well as the Framework Travel Plan, Low Emissions Strategy and Landscape Strategy. • Mitigation measures relating to minimising the use of resources are set out in Chapter 16 (Waste and Resource Management). • Mitigation measures associated with the effects on climate from GHG emissions are set out in Chapter 8 (Climate Change).
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<p>The following measures set out in the Strategic CEMP will be implemented, where possible, but not limited to:</p> <p>Site management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good housekeeping measures will minimise unsightly waste and secure storage will be provided for materials at risk from displacement by wind. • Temporary stockpiles will be located in defined storage areas, away from sensitive visual receptors. • Construction plant, machinery and vehicle parking areas will be located as far as practicable from sensitive receptors.

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	<p>Hoarding and Fencing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of well-maintained fencing and hoardings to prevent unwanted access to the construction site, to provide noise attenuation, screening, and site security where required. • Use of different types of fencing and hoarding to minimise visual intrusion. • Retaining existing walls, fences, hedges and earth banks for the purpose of screening as far as reasonably practicable. <p>Lighting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting will be designed, positioned and directed so as not to unnecessarily intrude on adjacent buildings or habitats such as trees and so as to prevent unnecessary interference with local residents, passing motorists, the navigation lights for air traffic and wildlife breeding seasons. • At night and during periods of darkness, directional security lighting will be used. • Any temporary fencing will be removed as soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the works. • Adherence to the Institution of Lighting Professionals (ILP) Guidance Notes for the Reduction of Obtrusive Light, with regards to light spill, glare and sky glow. All lighting related to the works will be designed and fitted to minimise light intrusion onto any sensitive habitat such as hedgerows, mature trees and woodland. <p>Existing Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximising the retention and protection of existing tree and vegetation where possible and in accordance with the parameter plans; • Aftercare and establishment works are to be carried out by an approved landscape sub-contractor in accordance with good horticultural practice. <p>Planting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance Planting to be implemented in the first available season after commencement of works, to provide early establishment of vegetation to control views between the proposed Development and receptors.
<p>Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration</p>	<p>The following mitigation measures are included within the Strategic CEMP to reduce the impact of noise and vibration within construction works:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best Practicable Measures (BPM) (as outlined in Section 72 of COPA will be employed in order to minimise noise and vibration levels throughout the period of the works; • Recommendations and good practice as shown in BS 5228-1:2009+A1:2014 'Code of practice for noise and vibration control on construction and open sites. Part 1, Noise and Part 2 Vibration' would be adopted; and <p>The measures set out in BS 5228 will include the following as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction working hours will be agreed with SCDC; • Construction tasks anticipated to have the potential to cause greater adverse effects caused by noise and vibration will be identified at the earliest opportunity, such as any piling works, to enable careful planning of methodology, programming of the works at less sensitive times, and the selection of plant;

Mitigation Measures

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Careful selection of plant, construction methods and programming. Only plant conforming with relevant national or international standards, directives and recommendations on noise and vibration emissions will be used; • Construction plant will be located, as far as is reasonably practicable, away from adjacent occupied buildings or as close as possible to noise barriers or site hoardings where these are located between the plant and the buildings; • Careful attention will be paid to the selection and location of generators so as to minimise adverse effects on the local community; • Static and semi-static plant/equipment will be fitted with suitable enclosures where practicable; • Personnel will be instructed on BPM to reduce noise and vibration as part of their induction training and as required prior to specific work activities; • When plant is not being used, it will be shut down and not left to idle; • Vehicles will not wait with engines running; • Where practicable, all audible warning systems and alarms will be designed to minimise noise. Broadband reverse alarms will be fitted to all vehicles; • Local residents will be notified in advance of the works commencing; and • Localised mobile screening will be used where reasonably practicable to reduce the noise levels from handheld tools such as concrete saws. <p>Appropriate construction traffic routing be implemented to minimise noise effects on sensitive receptors. Details of the routing of construction vehicles and visitors to the Application Site will be agreed with Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)/SCDC. All construction traffic entering and leaving the Application Site will be closely controlled.</p>
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction areas would be cordoned off to prevent public access and a range of health safety protection measures as outlined in the Strategic CEMP will mitigate the risk. • A range of mitigation measures are proposed and are outlined in the Strategic CEMP. This includes screening, controlling working hours and street lighting for landscape and visual amenity and construction traffic management plans, parking controls and designated vehicle routes for transport. • Mitigation measures relating to air quality, landscape, noise and transport (which may impact upon residential amenity) are described in more detail in Chapters 6, 12, 13 and 15 respectively as well as the Framework Travel Plan, Low Emissions Strategy and Landscape Strategy.
Chapter 15 Transport	<p>A Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) would be implemented to minimise the effects of road traffic during the construction phase and would be anticipated to incorporate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of appropriate safe routes for the proposed Development traffic to and from the site (which will be via the A14 Huntingdon Road and the B1050); • Where possible the development would utilise raw materials from local sources to reduce the vehicular traffic impact;

Mitigation Measures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff travelling to work would be encouraged to car-share, walk, cycle and travel via public transport and appropriate vehicle constraint targets will be set out within the CTMP; • Full staff welfare facilities would be provided as part of the compound construction to reduce the requirement to travel off-site on lunch breaks and encourage sustainable travel; • Frequent inspections and monitoring to confirm the required measures would be implemented; • There would be designated and adequate onsite parking facilities for site workers who travel by car, or other vehicles, to ensure that vehicles are not parked on the highway; • The contractor would implement cleaning measures, such as wheel washing or wash-down facilities, which would serve to minimise the spread of dust, mud and other materials on to the roads; • Regular sweeping of roads would be undertaken, both on and off the site to reduce the spread of mud; and • Additional measures in relation to construction vehicles have been suggested within Chapter 6 Air Quality and Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration. <p>The Strategic CEMP will also set out how the applicant, developers and contractors will manage, and where practical minimise, the impact of the proposed Development's construction upon surrounding environmental receptors.</p> <p>The construction mitigation relevant to transport is provided in Chapter 4: Access Arrangements of the Strategic CEMP, which includes details on haulage routes, deliveries and on public access.</p>
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ best practice methods of construction as set out in the Strategic CEMP. • Waste sent to landfill minimised. • Endeavour to achieve a cut and fill balance to minimise excavation waste. • Excavation materials to be reused onsite where possible as new landscape features. • Any waste produced to be managed and recycling and reuse opportunities maximised throughout the proposed Development through the implementation of the Outline SWMP.

Table 18-4 Summary of operation additional mitigation measures

Mitigation Measures	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation measures required.
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<p>Preparation of an Ecological Management and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) to guide the approach to habitats and species as each parcel of the proposed Development is built out.</p> <p>A number of approaches would be employed to limit impacts to badger populations.</p>

Mitigation Measures

- Ensuring that key corridors remain unlit.
- Maintenance of mitigation features created, including setts (if applicable).
- Monitoring of any impacted setts, particularly using remote camera and badger bait marking techniques.

In order to minimise the potential for operational impacts to the bat populations within the Application Site the following measures would be implemented:

- Implementation of a suitable lighting strategy, ensuring commuting routes and areas important for foraging bats are kept dark.
- Features being installed to limit access by humans in areas where disturbance may adversely impact bats. This could include planting strategies, fences or carefully deployed SuDS features, if required.
- Maintenance and monitoring will be required of any retained or created habitats, including roosts.

In order to minimise operational impacts to retained and enhanced GCN populations, likely to be predominantly through human disturbance and impacts from domestic animals, the following approaches would be implemented:

- GI would be designed to limit human accessibility to the most sensitive areas.
- Buffers would be created and maintained around retained and created GCN areas to limit impacts from humans and domestic animals.
- Maintenance and monitoring would be required of any retained or created habitats. The targets for these habitats would be defined in the relevant licensing documents.

Due to the location of the water vole habitats away from the residential areas, operational impacts are likely to be minimal. However, in order to minimise impacts to water vole populations, likely to be predominantly through human disturbance and impacts from domestic animals, the following approaches would be implemented:

- GI will be designed to limit human and pet accessibility to the most sensitive areas (i.e. Ditch H).
- Buffers will be maintained around water vole areas to limit impacts from humans and pets.

Operational mitigation is proposed to safeguard and maximise the value of the development for nesting birds:

- Maintaining high species diversity within woodland areas, a mixture of scrub and trees which are well linked. This could be achieved by appropriate planting, coppicing, thinning and felling.
- Maintaining species rich grassland to provide optimal foraging habitat.
- The provision and maintenance of appropriate nest boxes. This can increase the carrying capacity of the habitat, increasing population density. Within the design, barn owl nest boxes should be erected.
- Impacts to retained and newly created habitats would be minimised through GI design, to focus recreational impacts in certain areas and to minimise impacts to other areas, utilising topography, habitat and fencing to control recreational pressures, if required.

In order to minimise operational impacts to reptile populations, likely to be predominantly through human disturbance and impacts from domestic animals, areas around retained and created reptile areas would be buffered.

Mitigation Measures

Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of an off-site area for farmland birds and brown hare to achieve biodiversity net gain targets: • Creation of wet meadow and neutral grassland habitats in the centre of the Application Site • Enhancement of the CGB mitigation area in the north of the Application Site • creation of the mosaic of developed and natural surfaces within the built portion of the Application Site. • Implementation of a Non-native Invasive Species Management Plan • Preparation of a Lighting Strategy
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community engagement involving local groups in researching and recording heritage assets. A heritage strategy for Northstowe is being produced by a Heritage Core Team established as part of implementation of the Phase 2 planning permission. • Involving local interest groups in deciding how assets are preserved, enhanced and interpreted, especially utilising the potential Heritage Centre in Phase 2. • On-site interpretation resources containing information on heritage assets (as derived from the archaeological investigations). • Open days for the public during excavations. • Temporary displays of artefacts found from the Application Site. • Dissemination of data derived on the historic environment of the Application Site to the local population, general public and academia.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 14 Socio-economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No additional mitigation required.
Chapter 15 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • George Street Willingham: measures to improve conditions for pedestrians and cyclists will be considered alongside measures being investigated as part of Phase 2 mitigation and delivered via a S106 agreement for Phase 3B. • Junction enhancements comprising the provision of a new right turning facility from Boxworth End to Ramper Road to be delivered through a S106 contribution for 3B (as shown in Appendix K of the Transport Assessment).

Mitigation Measures	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Suggested mitigation at the B1050 / Ramper Road roundabout (Junction 04) includes provision for a flare at the B1050 southern arm Junction capacity improvements comprising provision of additional southbound flare length at B1050 / Crabtree Road / Stirling Road junction (Junction 30) (as shown in Appendix K of the Transport Assessment). J103 A14 Bar Hill Roundabout: Widening to three lanes on the circulatory carriageway and provision of a left turn flare on the westbound off-slip. J104 A14 Bar Hill Jug Handle: Altering the staging and introducing a left filter from the north.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resource Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet SCDC's current average recycling rate.

18.4 Monitoring

18.4.1 The monitoring identified for the construction and operation phases of the proposed Development are set out in Tables 18-5 and 18-6.

Table 18-5 Summary of Monitoring Requirements: Construction

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular monitoring of the ecological protection measures is outlined in the Strategic CEMP and should be undertaken by a qualified ecologist, to ensure that the protection measures are effective and remain in place for the time period required. Additional monitoring requirements may be identified as part of the detailed design for each parcel. This should be secured as each parcel proceeds towards construction, through liaison with an ecologist.
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Archaeological monitoring is likely to be required during construction but the nature and extent of this would be determined at detailed design stage. It is likely that, subject to design, the extent of the Roman settlement with Saxon continuation would be fully excavated prior to construction works commencing.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The setting out, protection of existing landscape features, and the implementation of the proposed softworks will be regularly and professionally monitored by the relevant 'competent person'. In the event that any tree dies or is removed without the prior consent of SCDC, it would be replaced as soon as is reasonably practicable and, in any case, by not later than the end of the first available planting season, with trees of such size, species and in such number and positions as may be agreed with the SCDC. This would be secured by the monitoring set out in the Strategic CEMP.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a result of the nature of the survey supporting this application, there is a potential that monitoring may be required. Specifically, this could be required to support the consideration of key construction tasks where identified in the phase-specific CEMPs as having the potential to result in adverse effects; based upon activity and separation distances. Monitoring may also be required to demonstrate compliance with any planning conditions that may form part of a planning approval in relation to the control of adverse noise and vibration effects. Such planning conditions may relate to either the construction phase or the detailed design of specific elements of the proposed Development. This could relate to construction compliance noise and vibration monitoring of activities identified in the Strategic CEMP as having the potential for greater adverse effects.
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 15 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Principal contractor to monitor waste arisings, management and minimisation during construction through the SWMP; As part of the SWMP, a monitoring report should then be generated on a bi-annual basis which would include details of the progress made in diverting waste materials from landfill, against the pre-agreed rates; All waste collected from site by the employed waste carrier(s) should be recorded and monitored by the Principal Contractor using the SWMP; and Skips should be monitored to ensure that there is no contamination of the separate waste streams.

Table 18-6 Summary of Monitoring Requirements: Operation

Monitoring Requirements	
Chapter 5 Agriculture and Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 6 Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None required
Chapter 7 Biodiversity	<p>Monitoring of the bat usage of the site may need to be conducted, to inform the success of avoidance mitigation and commuting corridors.</p> <p>An EMP will be required to monitor the status of the following habitat and species receptors:</p>

Monitoring Requirements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitats • Badger setts • Bats - retained or created habitats, including roosts • Retained or created GCN habitats <p>Monitoring of the reptile translocation areas would be required, to evaluate the success of the translocation(s). This would be required during both the construction and operation phases and should be secured as a component of each parcel proceeding through the planning process, as appropriate.</p> <p>Monitoring of off-site mitigation areas would be required throughout the operation phase to determine the success of the farmland bird mitigation. The requirements for this should be specified within a habitat creation, management and monitoring plan for the off-site mitigation areas.</p>
Chapter 8 Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 9 Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 10 Ground Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 11 Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 12 Landscape and Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The habitats created would be managed via an Ecological Management Plan (EMP) to achieve the target condition. Monitoring will be required to ensure that management is effective.
Chapter 13 Noise and Vibration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No further monitoring required, although there is potential for elements to be required following reserved matters applications.
Chapter 14 Socio economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.
Chapter 15 Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A traffic monitoring strategy is anticipated to be required by CCC as a planning condition. This will set out proposals for monitoring and the relationship of the monitoring programme to that proposed for Northstowe Phases 1, 2 and 3A.
Chapter 16 Waste and Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None required.

APPENDIX H

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN REPORT

AAP - Area Action Plan

AIA - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

ANPR - Automatic Number-Plate Recognition

AOD - Above Ordnance Datum

Application - Outline planning application 20/02142/OUT

AQA - Air Quality Assessment

AWS - Anglian Water Services

BREEAM - Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method

CA - Combined Authority

CABE - Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment

CCC - Cambridge City Council

CCG - Clinical Commissioning Group

CEMP - Construction and Environmental Management Plan

CGB - Cambridgeshire Guided Busway

CIL - Community Infrastructure Levy

CIL Regulations - Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010

CLP - Cambridge Local Plan 2018

CLT - Community Land Trust

Councils' - Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council

CWC - Cambridge Water Company

CWS - County Wildlife Site

DAS - Design and Access Statement

DCO - Development Consent Order

DPD - Development Plan Documents

DPH - Dwellings Per Hectare

EA - Environment Agency

EDS - Ecological Design Strategy

EDS – Economic Development Strategy

EIA - Environmental Impact Assessment

EIA Regulations - the Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 2011 (as amended)

ES - Environmental Statement

FRA - Flood Risk Assessment

GC Sustainable Design and Construction SPD - Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document (2020)

GCP - Greater Cambridge Partnership

GCSPS - Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service

GIA - Gross Internal Area

Greater Cambridge - land within the local authority administrative areas of Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire

HET - Historic Environment Team

HGV - Heavy Goods Vehicle

HIA - Health Impact Assessment

Highway Authority - the body responsible for the administration of public roads in Cambridgeshire.

HoTs - Heads of Terms

IDB - Internal Drainage Board

IMPF - Integration and Movement Principles Framework

l/s - Litre per second

l/s/ha - Litre/second/hectare

LAP - Local Area of Play

LDHS - Longstanton District Heritage Society

LEAP - Locally Equipped Area of Play

LLCA - Local Landscape Character Area

LLFA - Lead Local Flood Authority

Local Planning Authorities - the planning departments of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council.

Local Plans - Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018)

LPA - Local Planning Authority

LTP - Local Transport Plan

LVIA - Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment

MUGA - Multi Use Games Area

NAAP - Northstowe Area Action

NDG - National Design Guide

NEAP - Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play

NHS - National Health Service

NMDC - National Model Design Code

NPPF - National Planning Policy Framework 2021

NPPG - National Planning Practice Guidance

PPG - Planning Practice Guidance

PV - Photovoltaic

RSPB - Royal Society for the Protection of Birds

SARE - Southern Access Road East

SARW - Southern Access Road West

SCDC - South Cambridgeshire District Council

SCI - Statement of Community Involvement

SCLP - South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018

Site - land within the red line application site boundaries of outline planning application 20/02142/OUT

SPD - Supplementary Planning Document

SPG - Supplementary Planning Guidance

SuDS - Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems

TA - Transport Assessment

TP - Travel Plan

UKPN - UK Power Network

WRC - Water Recycling Centre

WRMP - Water Resources Management Plan

This page is left blank intentionally.