

APPENDIX 1: BASELINE DATASET

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
LAND AND WATER RESOURCES							
Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	% dwellings completed on previously-developed land	2003 27%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 48%	Average over period 1999-2003 26%	Average over period 1999-2003 26%	Structure Plan target for SCDC is 37%. Targets reflect limited supply of previously developed land available in the District, and the amount of housing development required. Large areas of PDL will be developed as part of Area Action Plans, to enable SCDC to meet the target later in the plan period.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA Structure Plan AMR Indicator C

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	Net density of new dwellings completed	2003 19.7 (gross) Dwellings per ha	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2002-03 18.45 (gross)	Average over period 1999-2003 18 (gross)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 20 (gross)	Densities in rural South Cambridgeshire have historically been lower than achieved in Cambridge and the Market Towns. Higher densities must be sought from new developments if Structure Plan targets are to be met.	District monitoring; County Monitoring; EERA Structure Plan AMR Indicator P is intended to collect data on net density, but currently is based on Gross. Monitoring systems and being developed to collect net data in the future.
Reduce the use of non-renewable energy sources	KWh of gas consumed per household per year	2001/2 15,395	UK 2001/2 17,004			The District figure compares favourably to the national figure. Further monitoring of trends is required.	Transco (plus household stock data) QoL/LIB058 provides the methodology, with information published on the Transco website. Future monitoring will require the figure to be calculated annually.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	Generating potential of renewable energy sources	8.94 GWh/yr (2002)	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (2002) 333.5 GWh/yr* UK - 11450GWe	8.94 GWh/yr (1999)	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (1999) 36.1 GWh/yr*	While energy generation from renewable sources has not increased in the District since 1999, a number of new projects have been initiated in the County.	Structure Plan APR indicator 21, monitored through planning process.
Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems							Water consumption data is available by water company regions. A method of estimating water consumption at the County and District level is being investigated. This indicator is a priority because sustainable water supply is a key local issue.

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
BIODIVERSITY							
Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	% SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition		Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2004 68% UK – 63%		N/a		English Nature. The first complete survey of SSSI condition was published in early 2004. DEFRA target is 95% by 2010. Additional work is required to disaggregate the data to District level.
Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Total area designated as SSSIs (ha)	2004 954.01 ha.				The District has a relatively low amount of SSSI compared to many rural District. The amount designated has remained static for a number of years.	District GIS; English Nature

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
	Progress in achieving priority BAP targets	N/a		N/a			Awaiting implementation of monitoring software for County data. Expect to begin late 2004. Limited usefulness as LDF policies may not have a direct impact.
Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	% of rights of way that are easy to use (NB also see open space indicators below)	N/a		N/a			New survey conducted by County Council of 5% per year. Data available December 2004.
LANDSCAPE, TOWNSCAPE AND ARCHAEOLOGY							
Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings	% listed buildings 'at risk'	2004 2% (48 buildings)		2003 2% (49 buildings)		There have only been minor fluctuations in number of listed buildings at risk in the last 5 years, and they have remained a low percentage of the total stock of listed buildings.	District monitoring (no regional comparator)

Objective	Indicator	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	% of total built-up areas falling within conservation areas (NB also see biodiversity indicators above)	2004 21.2%				Figure varies as Conservation Areas are designated, or village frameworks amended through development plan review. % is likely to fall as major new developments are completed creating new built up areas.	District GIS (no regional comparator) Calculated as % of land within village frameworks that lies within a Conservation Area.
Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Satisfaction rating for quality of built environment	2002/03 90.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 87.0%	In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Cambridgeshire In a 2003 survey, 33% believed their neighbourhood was getting worse (QoL 19)	Results indicate a high satisfaction rate, that is also higher than the countywide rate.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL18/LIB133 The percentage of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live Data in trend column not directly comparable.
	% of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard.						SCDC Community Strategy Milestone Monitoring framework needs to be developed

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
CLIMATE CHANGE AND POLLUTION							
Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	CO2 emissions per domestic property per year						District monitoring (no direct regional comparator)
	a) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (ug/m3) b) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (days)	2003 a) Bar Hill: 49.7 Impington: 52.2 Histon (urban background): 19 Histon (roadside): 32 b) Bar Hill: 40 Impington: 72	National Air Quality Objectives <u>a)</u> 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005) <u>b)</u> 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)	a) Bar Hill: 38.2 (2001) Impington: 52.7 (2002) Histon (urban background): 31 (1999) Histon (roadside): 48 (1999) b) Bar Hill: 9 (2001) and 27 (2002) Impington: 22 (2002)	National Air Quality Objectives <u>a)</u> 40 ug/m3 (To be achieved by end 2005) <u>b)</u> 35 days (to be achieved by end 2004)		Air Quality Review and Assessment progress report 2004. Structure Plan monitoring based on district reporting.

	Vehicle flows across urban boundaries	2003 Cambridge 170,036	N/a	2001 Cambridge 172,926	N/a	Rate of traffic going in and out of Cambridge is stable, but still higher than LTP target.	County monitoring (no regional comparator) Local Transport Plan
	% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	2000/02 Chemical 100% 2000 Biological 100%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2000/02 Chemical 90% 2000 Biological 100%	1997/99 Chemical 85%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 1997/99 Chemical 75% 1998/2000 Biological 99%	The improving river quality in the District reflects improvements taking place across the county.	Environment Agency Cambridgeshire Structure Plan AMR indicator 16
Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2003 352	Cambridgeshire 2003/4 498 (Hardcore included)	2002 282	Cambridgeshire (2001-02) 481 (Hardcore included)	The amount of waste produced per person is increasing. This will reduce the impact of increasing recycling and composting rates.	District monitoring (BV84) Waste Data for Cambridgeshire 2001/2002 and 2003/2004 (BV184)
	% household waste collected which is recycled	20.3% recycled (2002-03) 5.3% composted (2002-03) (data excludes hardcore waste)	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 16.19% recycled (2002-03) 8.48% composted (2002-03)	1999-2000 10.1% recycled 4.8% composted	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 11.56% recycled (1999-2000) 6.78% composted (1999-2000)	Recycling rates compare favourably with other Districts in Cambridgeshire, although the composting rate is slightly lower. Further work is required to meet the recycling target of 25% by 2005.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20 Waste Data for Cambridgeshire Waste Local Plan

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)							Appropriate indicators needs to be developed to monitor the impact of climate change. Possibly use GIS analysis of Environment Agency data to estimate no. of properties within flood risk areas.
HEALTHY COMMUNITIES							
Maintain and enhance human health	Life expectancy at birth (male & female)	2000-2002 Male – 79.0 Female – 83.0	England & Wales 2000-2002 Male – 75.9 Female – 80.6	1999-2001 Male – 79.0 Female – 82.6	England & Wales 1999-2001 Male – 75.6 Female – 80.3	Life expectancies in the District are significantly higher than the national average, and have risen alongside national rates.	Office of National Statistics
	% residents with limiting long-term illness	12.7%	East of England 15.6% England & Wales – 18.23 %	N/a	N/a	The age structure of the population of South Cambs is younger than that of the region overall – so less LLTI is to be expected.	Census of Population

Objective	Indicator (* key after table)	Current Situation		Trends		Assessment	Data Sources
		South Cambs	Comparator	South Cambs	Comparator		
Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	2003/04 57.0	Cambridgeshire 2003/04 93.6	2002/03 59.2	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 90.9	Crime in South Cambridgeshire is significantly lower than the County average, and has decreased while it has actually increased in the County as a whole. This reflects the rural nature of the District.	CCC Research Group; Home Office County Council Research Group mid-2002 population estimates.
	% residents feeling 'safe' or 'fairly safe' after dark	2002/03 70.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 56.0%	N/a	N/a	The % of residents feeling safe after dark compares well to county levels, but indicates that there is still room for improvement.	Quality of life survey – CCC Research Group (no regional comparator) QoL15/LIB002
Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Ha of strategic open space per 1,000 people	4.3 ha/1000 *	Cambridgeshire 5.5 ha/1000 * Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 4.8 ha/1000 *			South Cambridgeshire does not compare favourably to countywide levels. New strategic open spaces are being planned as part of strategic housing developments.	Strategic Open Space study – CCC *All figures are combined 'natural greenspace' and 'parks & gardens' ha/1000 population

	Number of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	2004 1.33				Provision varies greatly across the District, and there are also issues of cross border usage, particularly close to Cambridge. District Audits provide a more detailed comparison of provision compared to need.	District monitoring through recreation audits. Pitches are for Hockey, football, Cricket, Rugby etc (not MUGA). QoL/LIB038 Future monitoring will be dependent on future open space audits.
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INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES							
Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	% of population in categories 1-3 for access to Primary school, food shop, post office and public transport.	2004 83%	Cambridgeshire 2004 % Of rural areas 81%			Reflects the fact that many small villages in the District have limited services available locally.	County monitoring; Countryside Agency. Structure Plan AMR Indicator 22. Choice of services measured was based on availability within the settlement of four basics - primary school, food shop, post office and public transport. % of population in categories 1-3. No comparator data available, but Structure Plan AMR will provide future monitoring.

Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	% residents who feel their local area is harmonious	2002/03 70.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 64.0%	N/a	N/a	District figures compare favourably to the county comparator, but there is still room for improvement.	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL25/LIB139 Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together
	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 Average IMD score : 6.90	2004 Cambridgeshire average IMD score: 12.34	2000 Average IMD score: 7.33		South Cambridgeshire compares favourably to most regional and county deprivation indicators.	Office of Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of deprivation
Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	House price/earnings ratio	2003 6.6	East of England 2003 6.6	2002 6.1	East of England 2002 5.6	House price to earnings ratio in South Cambs is around the regional figure but both the South Cambs and region ratios are worsening.	Land Registry & New Earnings Survey House prices for January to March average. Earnings data for April.

	% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'	2003 19%	Cambridgeshire 2003 12%	Average over period 1999-2003 9.8%	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Average over period 1999-2003 10%	Rate is low compared to urban districts like Cambridge City, although actual numbers compare favourably with other Districts. Numbers of dwellings provided do not meet needs indicated by housing needs surveys.	District monitoring. Structure Plan AMR Indicator L.
Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	% adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	2002/03 22.0%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 21.0%	N/a	N/a	Although the rate compares favourably to the county comparator, only 1 in 5 people feel they can influence local decisions.	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL23/LIB137
	% adults who had given support to others (non-family) in past year	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a		Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Unemployment rate	January 2004 1.0%	Cambridgeshire January 2004 1.7%	January 2003 1.1%	Cambridgeshire January 2003 1.7%	The unemployment rate in the District has remained consistently low.	Nomis / CCC Research Group ONS claimant count unemployment figures with CCC RG economically active denominator Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1
	% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	2001 37.2%	East of England 2001 46.5%	N/a	N/a	South Cambs has a relatively widespread population and more concentrated workplaces. People are on average travelling further to work than they did in 1991	Census of Population
Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	2001 63.1%	Cambridgeshire 2001 53.6%		Cambridgeshire 1998 52.0%		QofL /BV38 (County Council monitoring)

	Infrastructure investment						County Monitoring. Structure Plan APR Indicator M: Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities, including developer contributions for development that has an impact within the Plan area and the strategic improvements needed in the CSR Currently no data available
Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Annual net increase (or decrease) in VAT registered firms, %	2001/02 0.9%	Cambridgeshire 2001/02 1.2%	2000/01 1.1%	Cambridgeshire 2000/01 1.1%	From being significantly greater than the county rate in 1997/98, the South Cambs rate has steadily fallen and is now below the county rate	NOMIS / CCC Research Group VAT stocks at the end of the year – percentage change from end of year to end of next year

	Economic activity rate	83.7%	East of England 79.3%	N/a	N/a	South Cambs has very high rates of activity. However, as there are no higher education establishments in the district except part of Girton College (a part of Cambridge University), a significant proportion of young people leave home to study at university and so are not counted in either the numerator or denominator – so the rates are likely to be higher than average	Census of Pop / NOMIS / CCC Research Group Expressed as a percentage of the working age population
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APPENDIX 2: ASSESSMENT OF POLICY ALTERNATIVES

ANNEXES TO BE INCORPORATED OR SUPPLIED AS A SEPARATE DOCUMENT

APPENDIX 3: CUMULATIVE, SECONDARY & SYNERGISTIC IMPACTS

STRATEGY	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7	ST8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	-	+	~	?	+	~	~	?	Land take for new housing in the long term almost all brownfield. Cumulatively, the use of a large amount of brownfield land in the time frame of this plan will result in greater development pressure on non-brownfield land.
1.2 Resources	--	+	(+)	?	?	~	?	~	--	There will be a net increase in energy consumption which correlates with the increased development. However, it may be that the energy consumption per capita is reduced creating a more efficient use of non-renewable resources.
1.3 Water resource	--	~	~	-	?	~	?	~	--	As above, but with Water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	As with objective 1.1, as the amount of sites appropriate for development decrease, there will be more pressure on other sites, particularly if the rate of development remains the same.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	(+)	~	?	?	~	~	-	See 2.1
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	?	?	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	(+)	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	See 2.1
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	?	+	+	++	(+)	~	?	See 2.1 However, the effects if this may be mitigated through infill policy such as ST/6 but much is dependant on the rate of development post 2016.
3.3. Create good spaces	++	~	?	(+)	+	++	~	~	+	In combination with DP policies should ensure that new development is appropriate.
4.1 Emissions	(-)	+	(+)	+	(+)	~	~	~	+	Although more development will probably result in more car users, and more emissions, DP policies and TR policies may help to reduce the average emissions per capita.
4.2 Waste	(-)	(-)	~	-	?	~	~	~	?	Waste reduction will increase, however, with waste minimisation programmes for new development, there may be a reduction in average waste produced per capita.
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	See 1.1
5.1 Human health	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	+	More affordable homes, in conjunction with policy on appropriate density and design should ensure more people live in appropriate housing
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	New development on brownfield sites may reduce the frequency of vandalism and other crime that may have occurred on the previous site. Plus the provision of security measures on facilities and services that have been enhanced.
5.3 Public open space	~	+	(-)	~	?	?	~	~	?	Whilst new development can have obligations placed upon it to provide open space, there may be further pressure as in 1.1.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	+	++	(+)	?	~	(+)	~	++	New development will be provided with appropriated services and facilities (See SF policy)
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	(+)	+	?	~	~	~	~	(+)	Increase in the amount of housing (including the provision of affordable housing HG/3) enable more groups to enter the housing market.
6.3 Housing	++	+	+	?	?	?	~	~	++	Increase in the amount of housing (including the provision of affordable housing HG/3) enable more groups to enter the housing market.
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	++	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	++	New housing in addition to appropriate investment in infrastructure and facilities

STRATEGY	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST5	ST6	ST7	ST8	Overall	Comments
										should have a synergistic effect in regard to this objective.
7.3. Economic vitality	++	~	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	~	++	See 7.2
Cumulative Effects	-	-	+	~	?	(+)	~	~		

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	DP4	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP5	DP6	DP7	DP8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	--	(+++)	~	+	+	~	++	++	+	The increase in development, and the supply of the associated infrastructure and services will lead to a greater development pressure on land despite DP/1. However, DP/7 and DP/8 should go some way to mitigating against this.
1.2 Resources	--	(+++)	~	~	?	+	+	?	+	Positive cumulative effects dependant on implementation.
1.3 Water resource	--	(+++)	~	+	?	(-)	~	?	-	Increased demand will use more water resources, however, some policies will enable the use to be more efficient.
2.1 Designated sites	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	?	++	(+)	+	~	~	(+)	(+)	?	Aims of DP/1 , protection is mention specifically, however see 1.1 note on future development pressure.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	+	(+)	+	~	~	?	+	?	See 1.1
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	++	+	+	+	?	++	++	Development should meet this objective through being addressed in multiple policies.
3.3. Create good spaces	+	~	+++	(+)	+	~	~	(+)	++	In conjunction with objective 3.2 should achieve cumulatively beneficial effects.
4.1 Emissions	~	++	~	+	~	+	(+)	~	?	More development may correspond with more emissions on an overall basis however, the average emissions per capita may decrease through efficiency savings through DP/1.
4.2 Waste	~	?	~	+	~	++	~	~	?	See 4.1 but applied to waste arising.
4.3 Climate change	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	?	See 1.1 (but without mitigation)
5.1 Human health	+	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	+	Under housing scenario ST/1, there will be more provision of affordable homes, and associated infrastructure.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	(+)	Possibility to 'design out crime' as part of new development
5.3 Public open space	+	~	+	+	(+)	~	(-)	(+)	+	New open space can be created but there will ultimately be pressure placed upon existing open space once further development is needed.
6.1 Services & facilities	+	+	++	+	~	~	(+)	?	++	Services and facilities tied into housing provision will contribute.
6.2 Redress inequalities	(+)	(+)	++	(+)	~	~	~	~	+	See 6.1
6.3 Housing	++	~	(+)	+	+	~	(+)	?	+	See 6.1
6.4 Community involvement	+	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	+	New development with associated facilities and services should provide employment locally. Additionally, influx of high-tech industry should help to

DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES	DP4	DP1	DP2	DP3	DP5	DP6	DP7	DP8	Overall	Comments
										increase skills, this should be ensured by stipulating that companies provide local people with jobs and / or training.
7.2 Appropriate investment	+++	+	~	(+)	+	~	~	~	+++	Appropriate support for new development is vital to encouraging use and investment
7.3. Economic vitality	+	?	(+)	~	~	~	?	?	+	See 7.2
Cumulative Effects	-	+	+	?	++	(+)	~	(+)		

GREEN BELT	GB1	GB2	GB3	GB4		GB5	GB6	GB7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	+++	~	~		~	?	~	+	Will preserve undeveloped land and high quality (1,2,3a) agricultural land
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~		?	?	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~		?	?	~	~	None
2.1 Designated sites	~	+	~	~		~	~	+	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	~	+	~	~		+	+	++	+	GB policies will serve to retain the character of the <i>greenbelt</i>
2.3 Access to wild places	~	+	~	~		~	+++	?	+	Will retain wild spaces to facilitate access.
3.1 Heritage	~	+	?	?		+	~	(+)	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+++	+++	+++		+	++	++	++	Policies provide robust protection for the greenbelt. However, may be to prohibitive to socio-economic demands and place added burden on other development sites
3.3. Create good spaces	~	++	++	++		+	++	+	+	As above
4.1 Emissions	~	?	~	~		~	+	?	~	None
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	(+)	~	~		~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	?	~	~		~	++	~	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	++	?	~		++	++	++	++	This in conjunction with other greenbelt protection policies will serve to create a more protected area with more open space.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~		~	++	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~		~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~		~	~	+	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~		~	?	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~		~	?	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~		~	(+)	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	~	++	++	++		~	+	~		

HOUSING	HG1	HG2	HG3	HG4	HG5	HG6	HG7	HG9		HG 8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+++	+	~	~	?	~	~	~		~	++	Policies will achieve this objective.
1.2 Resources	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	Dependant on the implementation of policies NE/1, NE/15 and DP/1
1.3 Water resource	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
2.1 Designated sites	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
2.2 Habitats & species	+	~	~	~	~	+	~	~		~	~	No comments
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
3.2 Land / town character	++	?	~	~	+	+	+	~		(+)	+	Policies will contribute cumulatively together and over time to this objective
3.3. Create good spaces	++	++	~	~	?	~	+	~		?	++	Policies will contribute cumulatively together and over time to this objective
4.1 Emissions	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
4.2 Waste	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
4.3 Climate change	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
5.1 Human health	~	?	++	++	++	~	~	~		~	++	New affordable housing assumed to benefit those in poor quality social rented housing, hostels, etc.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
5.3 Public open space	(+)	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
6.1 Services & facilities	(+)	+	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	+++	++	++	++	?	~	~		~	++	Policies designed to reduce impact of disparities between earnings levels and prices in the open housing market.
6.3 Housing	++	++	+++	+++	+++	?	~	+		~	+++	The main objective of these policies
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	?	~		~	~	No comments
7.1 Work and skills	~	+	~	~	(+)	~	~	+		(+)	~	No comments
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
7.3. Economic vitality	?	~	++	~	~	~	~	~		~	~	No comments
Cumulative Effects	++	++	+	~	~	+	~	~		~		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - SP/1 – Part 1	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	1g	1h	1i		Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+	++	-	+	~	-	?	?	-	(-)	(-)	The proposal of many polices for site specific development will inevitable lead to adverse effects on this objective
1.2 Resources	?	-	(-)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of non-renewable resources, however, with policies to

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - SP/1 – Part 1	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	1g	1h	1i		Overall	Comments
												requirements, the use may become more efficient.
1.3 Water resource	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	The cumulative land take needs to be considering in the context of green corridors, fragmentation and biodiversity linkages
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	+	~	~	?	~	~	-	(-)	~	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	?	~	~	~	++	~	~	(-)	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	+	?	?	+	(-)	-	(+)	--	(+)	Good design should resulting positive cumulative effects for this objective
3.3. Create good spaces	~	+	+	?	?	+	(-)	-	(+)	--	(+)	As above
4.1 Emissions	+	?	~	+	(?)	?	~	-	(-)	?	-	Good efficient design should mitigate the production of emissions however, the increase in residents, and associated vehicles will produce an increase in emissions, overall, there may be negative cumulative effects for this objective
4.2 Waste	(-)	-	(-)	-	-	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	Increased development will result in increase production of waste although policy may result in efficiencies in waste disposal and minimisation
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	(+)	?	++	+	?	~	~	+	(-)	?	~	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative beneficial effect on this objective.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative beneficial effect on this objective.
5.3 Public open space	?	~	+	+	(+)	~	~	(+)	~	?	+	Increased development will result in increase production of waste although policy may result in efficiencies in waste disposal and minimisation
6.1 Services & facilities	+	+	+	~	(+)	+	+	-	(-)	-	+	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative beneficial effect on this objective.
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
6.3 Housing	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+++	All proposals contribute to house building targets.
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
7.1 Work and skills	?	++	++	?	(-)	(-)	?	(-)	(-)	+	+	The provision of more decent housing with associated affordable homes and facilities will have a cumulative beneficial effect on this objective.
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES - SP/1 – Part 1	1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	1g	1h	1i		Overall	Comments
Cumulative Effects	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 2	1k	1l	1m	1n	1o	1p	1q	1r	1s	1t	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	-	-	---	+	-	++	?	(+)	?	--	(-)	SP/1m represents a significant addition to development already proposed by these policies. This is offset through the use of brownfield sites such as for SP/1p.
1.2 Resources	--	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	~	---	-	The cumulative increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of non-renewable resources, however, with policies to requirements, the use may become more efficient.
1.3 Water resource	--	-	---	-	-	-	-	-	~	---	-	As above but for water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	?	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	?	~	None
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	(+)	+	~	~	--	~	~	?	~	?	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	(-)	-	~	+	?	+	+	(-)	?	-	+	The design aspects of the developments may help to create a distinctive character for the area.
3.3. Create good spaces	(-)	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	Dependant on design policies and Masterplanning, however there is scope for the improvement of landscape
4.1 Emissions	+	-	?	++	?	?	-	-	?	-	(-)	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in greenhouse gas emissions and pollution incidences. Adequate precautions to prevent accidental spillages should be taken into consideration.
4.2 Waste	--	-	--	-	-	-	-	-	~	--	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in waste produced, although design may create efficiencies
4.3 Climate change	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	The use of proposed land may result in pressure on land that is currently not considered due to flood risk.
5.1 Human health	++	?	?	(+)	-	-	++	+	+	+	+	Provision of faculties and services resulting form policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	+	-	+	?	(+)	(+)	?	-	-	-	+	Provision of faculties and services resulting form policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	+++	All policies contribute to house building targets
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	(-)	?	++	?	(+)	+	?	(-)	?	+	Provision of faculties and services resulting from mixed use

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 2	1k	1l	1m	1n	1o	1p	1q	1r	1s	1t	Overall	Comments
												development, policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	(-)	(-)	--	+	(+)	(+)	~	-	(-)	(-)		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 3	1u	1v	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8		Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	++	(-)	+	-/?	-/~/-	~	?	~	~	(-)	SP/1m represents a significant addition to development already proposed by these policies. This is offset through the use of brownfield sites such as for SP/1p.
1.2 Resources	(-)	-	+	+	-/-	-/~/-	~	~	~	~	-	The cumulative increase in development will result in an associate net rise in the use of non-renewable resources, however, with policies to requirements, the use may become more efficient.
1.3 Water resource	(-)	-	-	-	-/-	-/~/-	~	~	~	~	-	As above but for water resources
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	+	+	(+)	~	-/?	?	~	?	~	~	-	The increase in development will result in an associated cumulative loss of land to facilities, infrastructure etc
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	++	?	+	~	~	~	++	~	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	++	+	?	(+)	-/~	-/~/-	~	~	++	~	+	The design aspects of the developments may help to create a distinctive character for the area.
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	(+)	~	~/-	?	~	+	++	(+)	~	Dependant on design policies and Masterplanning, however there is scope for the improvement of landscape
4.1 Emissions	?	-	+	+	(-)/(-)	(+)	~	~	+	~	(-)	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in greenhouse gas emissions and pollution incidences. Adequate precautions to prevent accidental spillages should be taken into consideration.
4.2 Waste	(-)	-	-	-	-/-	-/-/-	~	~	~	~	-	The increase in development will result in an associate net rise in waste produced, although design may create efficiencies
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	?	~/?	?/~/-	~	~	~	~	~	The use of proposed land may result in pressure on land that is currently not considered due to flood risk.
5.1 Human health	-	+	~	+	?	+/+/ +	~	++	+	~	+	Provision of faculties and services resulting form policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+/?/	~	~	~	None

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 3	1u	1v	SP2	SP3	SP4	SP5	SP6	SP7	SP8		Overall	Comments
								??				
5.3 Public open space	+	+	(+)	+	~	~	~	+++	~	~	+	Provision of open space (provided that it is not at the expense of existing open space) will be cumulatively beneficial provided that it is included in policy and subsequent s106 agreements.
6.1 Services & facilities	(-)	+	+	++	(-)/(-)	+/+/ +	(+)	++	(-)	(+)	+	Provision of facilities and services resulting from policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	?/~	+/+/ +	~	+	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	++	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	Policies in SP1 contribute to house building targets
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	?	~	(+)	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	(-)	(-)	+	+	+++ +	+/+/ +	~	~	?	~	+	Provision of facilities and services resulting from <i>mixed use development</i> , policy and s106 agreements will cumulatively be beneficial for this objective
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	+	~	(+)	+/+/ +	~	~	(-)	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	-	+	+	++	(-)	+	~	~	(-)	~		

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 4	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	SP19	SP20	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	+++	+++	~	-	+	++	++	+	++	++	-	~	None
1.2 Resources	~	?	~	?	++	+	(+)	~	-	~	~	(-)	Increased development will necessarily result in absolute increases in energy demand and therefore in non-renewable energy use, although policy can dictate the proportion of renewable energy in new developments thus reducing per capita use of non-renewables
1.3 Water resource	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	(-)	Increased development will necessarily result in absolute increases in water demand. policy may dictate the use of SUDS or other water conservation methods to reduce demand per capita
2.1 Designated sites	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	+	?	~	-	(-)	~	?	+	?	++	-	(-)	Land take through development may threaten habitat linkages, mosaics and may result in fragmentation and edge effects, adequate ecological data will be needed in order to predict and subsequently mitigate these effects.

SITE SPECIFIC POLICIES SP/1 – Part 4	SP10	SP11	SP12	SP13	SP14	SP15	SP16	SP17	SP18	SP19	SP20	Overall	Comments
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	-	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	++	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	Dependant on design, should be in keeping as a result of policy SP/19
3.2 Land / town character	(+)	++	~	?	~	~	~	~	?	++	?	?	As above
3.3. Create good spaces	~	+	~	?	?	~	~	~	?	+	?	?	As above
4.1 Emissions	~	++	~	-	++	~	?	~	?	~	~	(-)	Increase development, both residential and industry will likely result in an absolute increase in emissions but mitigation may create greater efficiency per capita
4.2 Waste	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	-	~	~	(-)	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~/-	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	?	~	?	?	?	?	+	~	~	~	+	SP/17 prevents any further residents being at risk from the Airport Safety zone, this appears to cover residential, industry and any other land use.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	++	-	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	(+)	~	~	++	++	~	~	+	+	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	++	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	~	~	?	Proposals for higher density (SP/18) and lower density (Sp/20 and 21) do not indicate total number of dwellings
6.4 Community involvement	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	-	~	~	++	+	?	~	?	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	+	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	?	~	~	?	?	?	~	~	~	~	-	None
Cumulative Effects	~	?	~	~	(+)	(+)	~	~	?	~	~		

ECONOMY / TOURISM – Pt 1	ET1	ET2	ET3	ET4	ET5	ET6	ET7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	(+)	?	++	+	++	~	++	Policies cover a range of issues in regard to provision of development based on employment and policies that aim to retain the character of the area and minimise the loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	-	?	-	-	?	+	~	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of energy used but a increase in the % from renewables.
1.3 Water resource	-	?	-	-	?	~	~	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of water demanded but a increase in efficiency through possible SUDS and 'grey water schemes'
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	Although the protection of the character of an area may result in positive synergistic effects on areas of biodiversity value as they can be linked.

ECONOMY / TOURISM – Pt 1	ET1	ET2	ET3	ET4	ET5	ET6	ET7	Overall	Comments
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	?	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	If character of area correlates with the objective then possible positive effects.
3.2 Land / town character	~	~	~	~	?	+	+	+	Main aim of policies
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	(+)	+	~	(+)	+	(+)	May look good in line with local character but may not necessarily work well
4.1 Emissions	?	?	?	?	?	+	(+)	?	Development will encourage increases in the absolute amount of emissions so negative cumulatively, but per capita may be a decrease
4.2 Waste	-	?	-	-	-	~	~	?	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	?	+	~	~	+	+	+	(+)	Provision of employment, development in clusters and in existing areas of employment, may produce positive effects in relation to the accessibility of services, facilities etc.
6.3 Housing	~	++	~	~	~	~	?	?	Provides housing for key workers and those connected with employment, in conjunction with affordable housing policies should provide cumulative and synergistic effects beneficial to this objective
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	?	++	+	++	++	++	+		The main aims of these policies, beneficial, especially for rural communities. Many small increments in job increases will cumulatively benefit the area.
7.2 Appropriate investment	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	(+)	See Objective 7.1, 6.2 and 6.3
7.3. Economic vitality	+++	+	+++	+	++	++	+	++	Helps sustain rural employment, provides some scope for farm diversification, contributes to sustainable tourism, helps to sustain the rural economy and supports key workers.
Cumulative Effects	+	?	(+)	?	(+)	+	+		

ECONOMY / TOURISM – Pt 2	ET8	ET9	ET10	ET11	ET12	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	(+)	(+)	?	(+)	+	++	Policies cover a range of issues in regard to provision of development based on employment and policies that aim to retain the character of the area and minimise the loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	?	?	?	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of energy used but a increase in the % from renewables.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	?	~	?	?	Unknown, dependant on design but likely an absolute increase in the amount of water demanded but a increase in efficiency through possible SUDS and 'grey water schemes'
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	?	Although the protection of the character of an area may result in positive synergistic effects on areas of biodiversity value as they can be linked.

2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	(-)	?	(+)	?	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	(+)	~	+	++	(+)	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	If character of area correlates with the objective then possible positive effects.
3.2 Land / town character	+	+	(+)	(+)	~	+	Main aim of policies
3.3. Create good spaces	~	(+)	~	~	~	(+)	May look good in line with local character but may not necessarily work well
4.1 Emissions	~	+	(-)	?	?	?	Development will encourage increases in the absolute amount of emissions so negative cumulatively, but per capita may be a decrease
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	?	As above
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	+	?	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	+	+	+	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	+	~	?	~	(+)	Provision of employment, development in clusters and in existing areas of employment, may produce positive effects in relation to the accessibility of services, facilities etc.
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	?	Provides housing for key workers and those connected with employment, in conjunction with affordable housing policies should provide cumulative and synergistic effects beneficial to this objective
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	++	++	?	~	~	The main aims of these policies, beneficial, especially for rural communities. Many small increments in job increases will cumulatively benefit the area.
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	See Objective 7.1, 6.2 and 6.3
7.3. Economic vitality	+++	++	+	++	(+)	++	helps sustain rural employment, provides some scope for farm diversification, contributes to sustainable tourism, helps to sustain the rural economy and supports key workers.
Cumulative Effects	+	+	~	?	~		

SERVICES / FACILITIES – 1	SF1	SF2	SF3	SF4	SF5	SF6	SF7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	++	(+)	~	~	~	+	The policies are restrictive in their allowances for development.
1.2 Resources	~	~	(-)	~	~	~	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	-	~	~	~	~	(-)	New development will correspond with increased water use and correlating strain on water resources.
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The onus on limiting the effects on designated sites and protect species should cumulatively be positive
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The approach to underground cables in addition to policy for the River Cam should result in positive cumulative effects for these factors.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None

3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	(+)	++	(+)	++	+	+	++	Risk of over constraining development cumulatively
3.3. Create good spaces	(+)	++	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	++	Will cumulatively have a positive effect on the area, with both art and culture, in addition to heritage being retained and enhanced.
4.1 Emissions	~	+	++	~	(+)	(+)	~	?	None
4.2 Waste	~	-	-	~	~	~	~	(-)	Net production of waste due to new development. Per capita waste production may be reduced.
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	+	?	~	~	~	~	++	Provision of services and facilities including those for recreation will have a positive effect on human health
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	++	Provision of minimum requirements for open space will maintain and possibly enhance.
6.1 Services & facilities	+++	+++	++	?	+	~	~	++	The main aims of this suit of policies
6.2 Redress inequalities	++	+	~	~	~	+	~	+	The more services and facilities are available, the less burden on existing facilities and the more accessible to those who previously had no access.
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	(+)	?	~	~	+	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	?	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	++	++	+	?	(+)	+	~	+	The higher the provision of services and facilities, the more attractive the area will be for inward investment and economic activity
Cumulative Effects	+	+	?	?	?	?	?		

SERVICES / FACILITIES – 1	SF8	SF9	SF10	SF11	SF12	SF13	SF14	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	The policies are restrictive in their allowances for development.
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	New development will correspond with increased water use and correlating strain on water resources.
2.1 Designated sites	~	++	~	~	~	~	+	+	The onus on limiting the effects on designated sites and protect species should cumulatively be positive
2.2 Habitats & species	~	++	~	~	~	~	++	+	The approach to underground cables in addition to policy for the River Cam should result in positive cumulative effects for these factors.
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	+	~	~	?	~	None
3.1 Heritage	(+)	++	~	~	~	~	?	+	None
3.2 Land / town character	++	?	~	++	++	++	+	++	Risk of over constraining development cumulatively
3.3. Create good spaces	(+)	~	~	+++	++	++	~	++	Will cumulatively have a positive effect on the area, with both art and culture, in addition to heritage being retained and enhanced.
4.1 Emissions	~	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	?	None

4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	(-)	Net production of waste due to new development. Per capita waste production may be reduced.
4.3 Climate change	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	~	?	~	+++	+++	+++	(+)	++	Provision of services and facilities including those for recreation will have a positive effect on human health
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	?	?	?	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	(+)	~	+++	+++	+++	+	++	Provision of minimum requirements for open space will maintain and possibly enhance.
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	+	+	+	?	++	The main aims of this suit of policies
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	~	~	+	+	+	~	+	The more services and facilities are available, the less burden on existing facilities and the more accessible to those who previously had no access.
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	(+)	(+)	(+)	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	The higher the provision of services and facilities, the more attractive the area will be for inward investment and economic activity
Cumulative Effects	?	?	~	+	~	?	~		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 1	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	+	These policies will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	++	++	++	~	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+++	++	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.
2.2 Habitats & species	~	(+)	~	+	+	+++	+++	++	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	+	+++	+++	+	+	+	+	As 2.1
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	~	++	++	~	~	~	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	++	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	Covers all pollutants broadly but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	In combination will resource the risk of flooding and create more water resource efficiencies

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 1	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
5.1 Human health	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	+	+	++	++	++	+	+		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 2	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	These policies will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	?	(+)	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	+++	~	~	+	~	~	~	+	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.
2.2 Habitats & species	++	+	++	~	~	~	+	+	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	~	+	++	+	~	~	~	~	+	As 2.1
3.3. Create good spaces	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	~	~	~	~	+++	(+)	++	~	+	Covers all pollutants broadly but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	+++	+	In combination will resource the risk of flooding and create more water resource efficiencies
5.1 Human health	~	~	(+)	~	+	++	++	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 2	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	None
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	+++	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	~	~	~	++	++	+	+		

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 3	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	+++	+	These policies will protect productive agricultural holdings and minimise loss of undeveloped land and agricultural holdings
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	++	These are key objectives of policies NE/1, NE/2 and NE/3 and in combination will create significant beneficial cumulative effects.
1.3 Water resource	~	+++	~	~	~	~	~	~	+	This in conjunction with ST/1 may prove to produce a net adverse effect, however, this policy itself may reduce average water consumption per capita.
2.1 Designated sites	?	+	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	+	Key protection policies will provide a robust protection for areas of biodiversity and landscape value. However, this needs to be balanced so as to not create undue pressure on available land and avoid becoming uncompetitive socio-economically.
2.2 Habitats & species	+	(+)	(+)	+	~	(+)	~	+	+	As above
2.3 Access to wild places	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	?	~	None
3.1 Heritage	~	~	~	~	?	(+)	~	~	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	(+)	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	+	+	As 2.1
3.3. Create good spaces	(+)	++	+	(+)	+	(+)	~	~	+	As 2.1
4.1 Emissions	~	+	+	+	+++	++	++	?	+	Covers all pollutants broadly but may be appropriate to address them specifically.
4.2 Waste	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	+++	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	?	+	In combination will resource the risk of flooding and create more water resource efficiencies
5.1 Human health	~	~	+++	~	(+)	++	(+)	~	+	Reduces the risk of contamination of drinking water
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	++	(+)	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	+	~	~	~	?	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	~	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None

NAT. ENVIRONMENT – pt 3	NE1	NE2	NE3	NE4	NE5	NE6	NE7	NE8	Overall	Comments
7.2 Appropriate investment	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	+	++	++	?	+	++	++	++		

CULTURAL HERITAGE	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7	CH8		Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	~	~	~	~	++	++	~		++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
1.2 Resources	~	~	~	~	(-)	~	~	~		~	None
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
2.1 Designated sites	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	+	~	~	~	~	+	++	~		+	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
2.3 Access to wild places	+	~	~	~	~	?	(+)	~		~	None
3.1 Heritage	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+	(+)	~		+++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
3.2 Land / town character	++	+	++	++	++	+++	++	+		+++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects. The ambiguous use of CH/1, in particular the 'whether or not they are statutorily protected' could be very challengeable, difficult to enforce and adversely impact the socio economic areas of the District.
3.3. Create good spaces	?	~	++	+	++	++	++	(+)		++	Phrasing of policies is very strong; the use of the phrase 'not be granted' may prove cumulatively overly restrictive and result in detrimental socio-economic effects.
4.1 Emissions	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	(-)	~	~	~		~	None
5.1 Human health	+	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	+		+	None
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
5.3 Public open space	+	~	~	~	+	+	(+)	~		+	None
6.1 Services & facilities	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
6.2 Redress inequalities	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
6.3 Housing	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None
7.1 Work and skills	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~		~	None

7.2 Appropriate investment	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.3. Economic vitality	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
Cumulative Effects	++	+	++	+	++	++	++	+			

TRAVEL	TR1	TR2	TR3	TR4	TR5	TR6	TR7	Overall	Comments
1.1 Land resource	++	+	~	~	~	~	~	+	Overall beneficial cumulative effects.
1.2 Resources	(+)	(+)	+	+	+	+	~	+	Policies follow PPG advice, encourage the use of alternative transport and make provision for cyclists etc.
1.3 Water resource	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
2.1 Designated sites	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	None
2.2 Habitats & species	~	~	~	+	~	~	+	~	None
2.3 Access to wild places	(-)	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
3.1 Heritage	?	~	?	+	(+)	~	+	~	None
3.2 Land / town character	+	+	+	~	+	+	~	+	Appropriate transport infrastructure based on need and existing services will help to achieve this objective.
3.3. Create good spaces	+	+	+	(+)	~	~	~	+	Appropriate transport infrastructure based on need and existing services will help to achieve this objective.
4.1 Emissions	+	+	++	+	+	+	~	++	These policies together encourage a modal shift from cars to sustainable modes, however, there may be a net increase in emissions but a lower per capita average.
4.2 Waste	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
4.3 Climate change	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.1 Human health	+	?	+	+++	(+)	+	+	++	The overall promotion of walking and cycling may encourage healthier journeys.
5.2 Crime / fear of crime	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
5.3 Public open space	~	+	~	+	~	~	~	~	None
6.1 Services & facilities	++	?	+	+	~	++	~	+	The provision of policies TR/4, TR/6 and TR/1 will help achieve this objective.
6.2 Redress inequalities	+	~	?	?	~	+	~	~	None
6.3 Housing	?	?	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
6.4 Community involvement	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None
7.1 Work and skills	++	?	+	~	?	++	~	+	The provision of policies TR/4, TR/6 and TR/1 will help achieve this objective.
7.2 Appropriate investment	(+)	~	++	~	~	+	~	+	A sustainable transport policy will encourage investment in all aspects of the objective.
7.3. Economic vitality	+	?	?	~	?	+	~	+	A sustainable transfer policy will encourage achievement of the aims of this objective.

APPENDIX 4: SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS MATRIX

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

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

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

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
ST1	Housing provision	✓	x	x						x	x	x						✓	✓			✓	✓
ST2	Reusing prev. dev. land																						
ST3	Rural centres	✓	✓			✓					✓						✓						
ST4	Minor rural centres								✓	✓													
ST5	Group villages								✓	✓													
ST6	Infill villages								✓	✓													
ST7	Phasing housing land																						
ST8	Plan, monitor, manage																						
GB1	Gn Belt boundaries																						
GB2	Dev't in the Green Belt	✓							✓							✓							
GB3	Loc. & design of dev't								✓														
GB4	Landscape & design								✓														
GB5	Major developed sites																						
GB6	Recreation in Gn Belt						✓		✓	✓				✓		✓	✓						
GB7	L'scape & biodiversity					✓	✓		✓							✓							
DP4	Infrast'ure. & new dev't	x	x	x					✓	✓									✓			✓	
DP1	Sustainable development	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓													
DP2	Design of new dev't								✓	✓							✓	✓		✓			
DP3	Development criteria																						
DP5	Cumulative dev't								✓	✓													
DP6	Construction methods		✓									✓											
DP7	Urban frameworks	✓							✓														
DP8	Village frameworks	✓							✓														
HG1	Housing density	✓	x	x					✓	✓		x		✓					✓		✓		

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
HG2	Market housing mix	✓							✓	✓								✓	✓				
HG3	Affordable housing													✓				✓	✓				✓
HG4	Afford. housing dev'ts													✓				✓	✓				
HG5	Exception sites													✓				✓	✓				
HG6	Extensions in c'tryside																						
HG7	Replacement dwellings																						
HG9	Dwelling for rural ents.																						
HG8	Conversion of buildings																						
For policy SP/1, dverse absolute impacts of housing (energy, water, waste) are rated proportionally to the size of the development, although these impacts will be negligible alongside those of much more extensive development at Northstowe and Cambridge East.																							
SP1a	H/all. - Impington		x	x								x											
SP1b	H/all. - Sawston	✓	x	x								x									✓		
SP1c	H/all. - Melbourn															✓					✓		
SP1d	H/all. - Waterbeach	✓	x	x							✓	x									✓		
SP1e	H/all. - Willingham 1A																✓						
SP1f	H/all. - Willingham 1B		x	x								x					✓						
SP1g	H/all. - Bassingbourn							✓															
SP1h	H/all. - Highfields Calde.		x	x								x											
SP1i	H/all. - Comberton		x	x								x				✓							
SP1j	H/all. - Fowlmere							x	x												✓		
SP1k	H/all. - Girton		x	x							✓	x				✓							
SP1l	H/all. - Guilden Morden	x																			x		
SP1m	H/all. - Longstanton	x	x	x		x			x			x					✓						
SP1n	H/all. - Meldreth	✓	x	x							✓	x									✓		

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
SP1o	H/all. - Oakington 1	✓						x													✓		
SP1p	H/all. - Oakington 2	✓																			✓		
SP1q	H/all. - Over															✓					✓		
SP1r	H/all. - Papworth Ev. 3A		x	x								x				✓							
SP1s	H/all. - Papworth Ev. 3B															✓							
SP1t	H/all. - Papworth Ev. 3C	x	x	x					x		x	x				✓							
SP1u	H/all. - Steeple Morden	✓						✓	✓														
SP1v	H/all. - Heathfield	✓																					
SP2	Cambridge N/Fringe W		✓	x							✓	x					✓				✓		
SP3	Cambridge N/Fringe E	✓									✓	x					✓		✓		✓	✓	
SP4	B1 emp'ment allocations																				✓		
SP5	B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																				✓		
SP6	Gamlingay graveyard							✓															
SP7	Alloc'ns for open space													✓		✓	✓						
SP8	Char. of village centres								✓	✓													
SP9	Linton special policy area																						
SP10	Former LSA sites	✓																					
SP11	Papworth Ev. dev'ment	✓						✓	✓	✓	✓								✓		x		
SP12	Duxford War museum																						
SP13	New road infrastructure	x									x												
SP14	Rapid Transit		✓								✓						✓				✓		
SP15	Rail infrastructure	✓															✓						
SP16	Rail freight	✓																					
SP17	Airport safety zone																						
SP18	Cambourne	✓	x	x								x					✓		✓				
SP19	Cambourne plan / design	✓				✓			✓							✓							

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
SP20	School Lane policy area																						
SP21	St Michael's cons. area							√	√														
ET1	Limitations on occupancy		x	x								x										√	√
ET2	Housing on emp'm't land																	√	√		√		√
ET3	Promotion of clusters		x	x								x									√	√	√
ET4	Emp. dev't in the country	√																			√		
ET5	New employment dev't.	√																			√		√
ET6	Expanding current sites	√																			√		√
ET7	Loss of rural emp. land																						
ET8	Converting rural building																						√
ET9	Replacement buildings																						
ET10	Farm diversification																√				√		
ET11	Tourism facilities						√																√
ET12	Visitor accommodation																						
SF1	Protect village services																√	√					√
SF2	Retail hierarchy									√	√						√						√
SF3	New retail development	√							√		√						√						
SF4	Retail dev't on other land	√							√														
SF5	Retailing in villages																						
SF6	Retailing in countryside									√	√												
SF7	Public art																						
SF8	Telecommunications								√														
SF9	Underground pipes, etc.				√	√		√															
SF10	Lord's Bridge telescope																						
SF11	Protecting rec. areas								√	√				√		√							

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
SF12	Outdoor play space								✓	✓				✓		✓							
SF13	Open space standards								✓	✓				✓		✓							
SF14	The River Cam					✓																	
NE1	Energy efficiency		✓								✓		✓										
NE2	Renewable energy		✓								✓		✓										
NE3	Renewable energy tech.		✓								✓		✓										
NE4	L'scape char. areas								✓	✓													
NE5	C'side enh'ment areas					✓	✓									✓							
NE6	Biodiversity				✓	✓																	
NE7	Imp't biodiversity sites				✓	✓																	
NE8	Natural areas				✓	✓																	
NE9	Imp't geological sites																						
NE11	Groundwater										✓												
NE12	Water & drainage			✓										✓								✓	
NE13	Foul drainage systems										✓			✓									
NE14	Flood risk												✓										
NE15	SUDS			✓									✓										
NE16	Water conservation			✓		✓				✓		✓											
NE17	Hazardous installations													✓									
NE18	Lighting proposals										✓				✓								
NE19	Noise pollution										✓												
NE20	Emission										✓			✓									

Policy	Policy area	1.1 Land	1.2 Energy	1.3 Water	2.1 Wildlife sites	2.2 Habitats / species	2.3 Access to sites	3.1 Heritage assets	3.2 Character	3.3 Good spaces	4.1 Emissions	4.2 Waste & recycle	4.3 Climate change	5.1 Human health	5.2 Crime	5.3 Open space	6.1 Services / facilities	6.2 Inequalities	6.3 Affordable housing	6.4 Involvement	7.1 Access to work	7.2 Infrastructure	7.3 Economy
NE21	Land contamination										✓			✓									
NE22	Protect high quality land	✓																					
CH1	Historic landscapes	✓						✓	✓														
CH2	Archaeological sites							✓															
CH3	Listed buildings							✓	✓	✓													
CH4	Dev't near listed building							✓	✓	✓													
CH5	Conservation areas							✓	✓	✓													
CH6	Village amenity areas	✓							✓	✓													
CH7	Imp't. country frontages	✓			✓				✓	✓													
CH8	Advertisements																						
TR1	Sustainable travel	✓	✓						✓	✓	✓			✓			✓	✓			✓		✓
TR2	Parking standards										✓												
TR3	Mitigating travel impact		✓								✓							✓				✓	
TR4	Cycling and walking		✓								✓			✓									
TR5	Rail freight																						
TR6	Eastern Rapid Transit										✓						✓				✓		✓
TR7	Aviation developments										✓												

APPENDIX 5: CROSS-REFERENCING POLICIES AGAINST ISSUES

PART 1: ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A black square indicates where a policy appears to make a contribution to addressing a sustainability issue identified in the Scoping Report. A number of site-specific policies are omitted from this table, including SP/1 to SP/3, SP/6, SP/8 to SP/10, SP/12, SP/17 to SP/21 and SF/10. These will have localised effects which may address a number of the identified issues. Policy ST/8 is also omitted as it is procedural, defining the Council's intention to monitor and manage plan effects.

Policy reference / title		Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape				Climate change & other impacts							
		Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquillity	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
ST1	Housing provision																		
ST2	Reusing prev. dev. land																		
ST3	Rural centres																		
ST4	Minor rural centres																		
ST5	Group villages																		
ST6	Infill villages																		
ST7	Phasing housing land																		
GB1	Green Belt boundaries																		
GB2	Dev't in the Green Belt																		
GB3	Loc. & design of dev't																		
GB4	Landscape & design																		
GB5	Major developed sites																		
GB6	Recreation in Green Belt																		
GB7	Landscape & biodiversity																		
DP4	Infrast'ure. & new dev't																		
DP1	Sustainable development																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
DP2 Design of new dev't																		
DP3 Development criteria																		
DP5 Cumulative dev't																		
DP6 Construction methods																		
DP7 Urban frameworks																		
DP8 Village frameworks																		
HG1 Housing density																		
HG2 Market housing mix																		
HG3 Affordable housing																		
HG4 Afford. housing dev'ts																		
HG5 Exception sites																		
HG6 Extensions in c'tryside																		
HG7 Replacement dwellings																		
HG9 Dwelling for rural ents.																		
HG8 Conversion of buildings																		
SP4 B1 emp'ment allocations																		
SP5 B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																		
SP7 Alloc'ns for open space																		
SP11 Papworth Ev. dev'ment																		
SP13 New road infrastructure																		
SP14 Rapid Transit																		
SP15 Rail infrastructure																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
SP16 Rail freight																		
ET1 Limitations on occupancy																		
ET2 Housing on emp'm't land																		
ET3 Promotion of clusters																		
ET4 Emp. dev't in the country																		
ET5 New employment dev't.																		
ET6 Expanding current sites																		
ET7 Loss of rural emp. land																		
ET8 Converting rural buildings																		
ET9 Replacement buildings																		
ET10 Farm diversification																		
ET11 Tourism facilities																		
ET12 Visitor accommodation																		
SF1 Protect village services																		
SF2 Retail hierarchy																		
SF3 New retail development																		
SF4 Retail dev't on other land																		
SF5 Retailing in villages																		
SF6 Retailing in countryside																		
SF7 Public art																		
SF8 Telecommunications																		
SF9 Underground pipes, etc.																		
SF11 Protecting rec. areas																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
SF12 Outdoor play space																		
SF13 Open space standards																		
SF14 The River Cam																		
NE1 Energy efficiency																		
NE2 Renewable energy																		
NE3 Renewable energy tech.																		
NE4 Landscape char. areas																		
NE5 C'side enhancem't areas																		
NE6 Biodiversity																		
NE7 Imp't biodiversity sites																		
NE8 Natural areas																		
NE9 Important geological sites																		
NE10 Groundwater																		
NE11 Water & drainage																		
NE12 Foul drainage systems																		
NE13 Flood risk																		
NE14 SUDS																		
NE15 Water conservation																		
NE16 Hazardous installations																		
NE17 Lighting proposals																		
NE18 Noise pollution																		

Policy reference / title	Land & water				Biod'sity		Landscape & townscape					Climate change & other impacts						
	Limited brownfield land	Sterilisation of sand and gravel	Altering natural drainage pattern	Increased water consumption	Loss of key local habitats / species	Impact on designated areas	Impact on Cambridge setting	Loss of local character / style	Uncontrolled development	Sterilisation of archaeol. sites	Loss of openness &/or tranquility	Increased flood risk	Energy demands & renewables	High level of private car use	Impact on strategic roads	High levels of local commuting	Waste production is growing	Growth = light & noise impacts
NE19 Emissions																		
NE20 Land contamination																		
NE21 Protect high quality land																		
CH1 Historic landscapes																		
CH2 Archaeological sites																		
CH3 Listed buildings																		
CH4 Dev't near listed buildings																		
CH5 Conservation areas																		
CH6 Village amenity areas																		
CH7 Imp't. country frontages																		
CH8 Advertisements																		
TR1 Sustainable travel																		
TR2 Parking standards																		
TR3 Mitigating travel impact																		
TR4 Cycling and walking																		
TR5 Rail freight																		
TR6 Eastern Rapid Transit																		
TR7 Aviation developments																		

PART 2: ECONOMIC & SOCIAL ISSUES

A black square indicates where a policy appears to make a contribution to addressing a sustainability issue identified in the Scoping Report. A number of site-specific policies are omitted from this table, including SP/1 to SP/3, SP/6, SP/8 to SP/10, SP/12, SP/17 to SP/21 and SF/10. These will have localised effects which may address a number of the identified issues. Policy ST/8 is also omitted as it is procedural, defining the Council's intention to monitor and manage plan effects.

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Camps retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
ST1 Housing provision																	
ST2 Reusing previously dev. land																	
ST3 Rural centres																	
ST4 Minor rural centres																	
ST5 Group villages																	
ST6 Infill villages																	
ST7 Phasing housing land																	
GB1 Green Belt boundaries																	
GB2 Dev't in the Green Belt																	
GB3 Loc. & design of development																	
GB4 Landscape & design																	
GB5 Major developed sites																	
GB6 Recreation in Green Belt																	
GB7 Landscape & biodiversity																	
DP4 Infrastructure & new dev't																	
DP1 Sustainable development																	
DP2 Design of new dev't																	

		Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity						
		Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Camb's retail dominance	Affording rural broadband	
Policy reference / title																			
DP3	Development criteria																		
DP5	Cumulative dev't																		
DP6	Construction methods																		
DP7	Urban frameworks																		
DP8	Village frameworks																		
HG1	Housing density																		
HG2	Market housing mix																		
HG3	Affordable housing																		
HG4	Afford. housing dev'ts																		
HG5	Exception sites																		
HG6	Extensions in c'tryside																		
HG7	Replacement dwellings																		
HG9	Dwelling for rural ents.																		
HG8	Conversion of buildings																		
SP4	B1 emp'ment allocations																		
SP5	B1/B2 emp'm't alloc'ns																		
SP7	Alloc'ns for open space																		
SP11	Papworth Ev. dev'ment																		
SP13	New road infrastructure																		
SP14	Rapid Transit																		
SP15	Rail infrastructure																		
SP16	Rail freight																		
ET1	Limitations on occupancy																		

Policy reference / title		Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
		Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambria retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
ET2	Housing on emp'm't land																	
ET3	Promotion of clusters																	
ET4	Emp. dev't in the country																	
ET5	New employment dev't.																	
ET6	Expanding current sites																	
ET7	Loss of rural emp. land																	
ET8	Converting rural buildings																	
ET9	Replacement buildings																	
ET10	Farm diversification																	
ET11	Tourism facilities																	
ET12	Visitor accommodation																	
SF1	Protect village services																	
SF2	Retail hierarchy																	
SF3	New retail development																	
SF4	Retail dev't on other land																	
SF5	Retailing in villages																	
SF6	Retailing in countryside																	
SF7	Public art																	
SF8	Telecommunications																	
SF9	Underground pipes, etc.																	
SF11	Protecting rec. areas																	
SF12	Outdoor play space																	
SF13	Open space standards																	
SF14	The River Cam																	

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambria retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
NE1	Energy efficiency																
NE2	Renewable energy																
NE3	Renewable energy tech.																
NE4	Landscape char. areas																
NE5	C'side enhancem't areas																
NE6	Biodiversity																
NE7	Imp't biodiversity sites																
NE8	Natural areas																
NE9	Important geological sites																
NE10	Groundwater																
NE11	Water & drainage																
NE12	Foul drainage systems																
NE13	Flood risk																
NE14	SUDS																
NE15	Water conservation																
NE16	Hazardous installations																
NE17	Lighting proposals																
NE18	Noise pollution																
NE19	Emissions																
NE20	Land contamination																
NE21	Protect high quality land																
CH1	Historic landscapes																

Policy reference / title	Healthy communities				Inclusive communities							Economic activity					
	Crime and fear of crime	Attitude toward sust. transport	Accessibility of services for all	Loss of open space	House price / income ratio	Lack of youth facilities	Loss of village services	Special access needs of aged	Villages not dormitories	Needs of travellers	Limited rural public transport	Cross-sector employment	Farm diversification & traffic	Affording new infrastructure	Unplanned tourism growth	Cambria retail dominance	Affording rural broadband
CH2 Archaeological sites																	
CH3 Listed buildings																	
CH4 Dev't near listed buildings																	
CH5 Conservation areas																	
CH6 Village amenity areas																	
CH7 Imp't. country frontages																	
CH8 Advertisements																	
TR1 Sustainable travel																	
TR2 Parking standards																	
TR3 Mitigating travel impact																	
TR4 Cycling and walking																	
TR5 Rail freight																	
TR6 Eastern Rapid Transit																	
TR7 Aviation developments																	

APPENDIX 6: MITIGATION PROPOSALS

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
ST/1	Minimise impact of growth on resource consumption through energy efficiency, recycling, sustainable water consumption measures	Delivered by other policies in the DPD
ST/2 to ST/5	Nothing specific but implicitly as above	As above
ST/6 to ST/8	None	
GB/1	None	
GB/2	Clarify that development should not lead to increase in traffic levels	Rewording of policy or supporting text
GB/3	State the Council's intention to define design guidelines separately	In SPD to be produced subsequently
GB/4	As above	As above
GB/5	Make it clearer that even sympathetic usage changes must not result in significant increase in energy or water consumption	Rewording of supporting text?
GB/6	Would be helpful if it was clearer what range of land uses are covered	Rewording of policy text
GB/7	None	
DP/4	Define nature of environmental improvements to be funded through developer contributions	Council intends to define this in a subsequent SPD
DP1, DP2, DP3 & DP/5	None	
DP/6	Explicit mention of need for water conservation and prevention of dust contamination	Proposed additional wording of policy text
DP/7 to DP/8	None	
HG/1	None	
HG/2	Justify reason for lower-than-target number of 1 and 2 bed properties Signal intention to review and if necessary adjust the ratios once a Needs Survey is undertaken in 2-3 years' time	Revision of supporting text? As above
HG/3 to HG/5	None	
Special Needs Housing	Add an outline statement of policy on providing for the needs of travellers which acknowledges the Council's statutory obligations on this matter	Additional policy

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
HG/6	Clarify apparent inconsistency between thresholds stipulated and that in HG/7	Revision of supporting text
HG/7	Specific cross-reference to the need for appropriate materials	Revision of policy text
HG/8 to HG/9	None	
SP/1a	Need for new sports pavilion and other recreational facilities	Possible use of Section 46 agreement
SP/1b	Assess and if necessary remediate any land contamination Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings Assess traffic impacts on junction with Sawston High Street	Site survey (possibly during EIA) Development brief Transport assessment
SP/1c	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Development brief
SP/1d	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings Expansion of primary school or playspace	Development brief Possible use of Section 46 agreement
SP/1e and SP/1f	Improvement in social infrastructure/facilities in the village	Possible use of Section 46 agreement
SP/1g	Design guidelines to integrated the development into conservation area Junction improvement in Kneesworth Thorough assessment of archaeological remnants	Development brief Transport assessment Site survey when feasible or as part of EIA and included in development brief
SP/1h	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Development brief
SP/1i	Visual mitigation along Green Belt border	Development brief
SP/1j	Design guidelines to integrated the development into conservation area Thorough assessment of archaeological remnants	Development brief Site survey when feasible or as part of EIA and included in development brief
SP/1k	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings New or improved cycle access to business parks to the east	Development brief Transport assessment
SP/1l	Design guidelines to integrated the development into conservation area Thorough assessment of archaeological remnants	Development brief Site survey when feasible or as part of EIA and included in development brief
SP/1m	Traffic management to limit impact on Longstanton Screening and/or landscaping to limit visual intrusion, and noise abatement measures at western edge of site to limit impact of bypass Limited flood protection at western edge of site	Development brief and transport assessment Development brief Risk assessment during EIA (although recent

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
		exercise suggests site is outside risk area)
SP/1n	Assess and if necessary remediate any land contamination Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Site survey (possibly during EIA) Development brief
SP/1o	Screening/planting to limit visual impact on adjacent conservation area and on Green Belt land to the north	Development brief
SP/1p	Screening/planting to limit visual impact on Green Belt border	Development brief
SP/1q	Screening to limit intrusion on adjacent playing fields Access to the site from Chapman Way	Development brief Transport assessment
SP/1r	Design guidelines to protect setting of Papworth Hall Strict controls on site practices to prevent air contamination affecting the nearby SSSI Link phasing of development to provision of bypass to limit traffic impact	Development brief Development brief & possibly SPD on construction good practice Development brief?
SP/1s	Limit visual impact from proposed bypass Controls on construction practices to limit noise, light, etc. due to many nearby sensitive receptors	Development brief Development brief
SP/1t	Design guidelines to protect setting of Papworth Hall and impact on adjacent housing Controls on construction practices to limit noise, light, etc. due to many nearby sensitive receptors at north end of site Strict controls on site practices to prevent air contamination affecting the nearby SSSI Additional roundabout on main road to provide safe access to the site	Development brief Development brief & possibly SPD on construction good practice As above Transport assessment
SP/1u	Assess and if necessary remediate any land contamination Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Site survey (possibly during EIA) Development brief
SP/1v	Screening/planting to limit visual impact on Green Belt border and noise abatement measures at the south end adjoining the A505	Development brief
SP/2	Local orbital public transport services to business parks	Local Transport Plan?
SP/3	Ensure protected species and local habitat are undisturbed, integrated into the design, but protected from disturbance Screening / planting to limit visual impact on watermeadows to east Footpath/cycle access to business park to northwest of site	Master plan? Development brief As above

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
SP/4	Longstanton site will require screening or landscaping due to the open aspect of the landscape Minor flood protection may be needed as southwest of Pampisford site	Development brief As above
SP/5	Screening and planting at Gamlingay (overlooked by playing fields) and Papworth Everard (proximity to Papworth Hall) Strict controls on site practices to prevent air contamination affecting the nearby SSSI Additional roundabout on main road to provide safe access to the site	Development brief Development brief & possibly SPD on construction good practice Transport assessment (see also SP/1t)
SP/6 to SP/7	None	
SP/8	Clarify apparent inconsistency in policy text	Change to policy wording
SP/9 to SP/10	None	
SP/11	Phase redevelopment to minimise impact on village, traffic, etc., and to minimise impact of construction activities	Given size of site we assume this would be addressed in an SPD or AAP
SP/12	None	
SP/13	Landscaping to screen/hide Papworth bypass; screening or planting at Longstanton Avoid lighting to prevent light spill provided this is acceptable on road safety grounds	Brief for road scheme As above
SP/14	Screening / camouflaging to limit visual impact of guide barriers Ecological survey to identify importance of current route for wildlife and need for habitat compensation or to provide safe crossings	Will be addressed by County Council which is responsible for the system
SP/15	As for SP/3	As for SP/3
SP/16	Traffic management to confine HGVs to prescribed routes and limit impact on adjacent villages	Transport assessment / Local Transport Plan
SP/17	None	
SP/18	Seek improved public transport links or travel choice Maintain open space provisioning	Transport assessment / Local Transport Plan? Master Plan
SP/19	None	
SP/20	Design guidelines to integrated the development into surroundings	Development brief / Master Plan

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
SP/21	None	
ET/1	Emphasise that policies DP/1 and DP/2 apply specifically	Revision of policy text
ET/2	None	
ET/3	Ensure provision of good travel choice to serve clusters	[To be determined, possibly Local Transport Plan]
ET/4 to ET/9	None	
ET/10	Clarify mechanism for ensuring environmental impacts will be considered	Revision of policy text - presumed to be through other Dev. Control policies
ET/11	Emphasise prioritisation of sites well-served by public transport	Revision of policy text
ET/12	None	
SF/1 to SF/4	None	
SF/5	Reword second clause of policy to remove double negative?	Minor rewording of policy text
SF/6 to SF/12	None	
SF/13	Need to emphasise other requirements for good playspace, notably a safe well-overlooked area	The Council intends to provide guidance in a subsequent SPD
SF/14	None	
NE/1	Adopt more stringent targets for energy efficiency	The Council regards the current approach as offering sufficient flexibility to encourage developers to incorporate technology without facing sudden increases in performance requirements
NE/2	Biomass does not appear to be considered as an alternative, which is consistent with the sub-region's agricultural status and is a form of farm diversification	Rewording of policy text?
NE3 to NE/5	None	
NE/6	Supporting text still refers to Section 106, not Section 46, obligations	Rewording of supporting text
NE/7	Undertake bat survey of site of allocations within 11kms of cSAC at Eversden Woods to ensure development does not interfere with flight lines	Stipulate requirement in development brief and include in EIA or planning application
NE/8	Policy appears rather repetitive; consider merging it with NE/6?	Policy adjustment

Policy / policies	Proposed mitigation	Delivery mechanism (proposed or known)
NE/9	Policy should recognise geological features cannot be transplanted as with biodiversity, and this needs to be taken into account in assessing development proposals	Rewording of policy text
NE/10 to NE/16	None	
NE/17	Should the policy also address areas of light pollution from existing sources?	[To be determined]
NE/18	Clarify noise abatement contributes to tranquil countryside areas and would not be permitted	Rewording of policy text
NE/19	Consider requiring Health Impact Assessment to accompany any application for a development whose scale is likely to contribute to dust levels	[To be considered – rewording of policy text only?]
NE/20 to NE/21	None	
CH/1 to CH/5	None	
CH/6	Policy needs to define where information on designated areas and structures is available as is done for other policies	Revision of supporting text
CH/7	Would be helpful to provide examples of features	As above
CH/8	None	
TR/1	None	
TR/2	State intention to review impact of standards on vehicle use	Rewording of supporting text, but mainly through plan monitoring
TR/3	Set threshold below which Transport Assessment and other supporting material is not required so smaller developments are not penalised financially	Rewording of policy text?
TR/4	Clarify need to maximise accessibility for less mobile	Rewording of policy text
TR/5 to TR/7	None	

APPENDIX 7: OUTLINE PROVISIONAL MONITORING PLAN

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Loss of undeveloped land							
Brownfield land stock	Not known	Important local context indicator	Urban capacity studies / GIS?	Not known	Dynamic, depends on consumption of existing stock and future needs ¹	Periodic survey of available land for redevelopment	SCDC, through future capacity studies?
Housing completed on brownfield land in last year	27% (2003)	Important local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	37% (Structure Plan target). Also 42% - suggests brownfield stock is being used to quickly	Review balance of greenfield and brownfield use	SCDC, adjusted through phasing of housing delivery?
Hectareage of employment land completed on brownfield land in last year	Not specified	Local output indicator	Planning proposals	Council is source so assumed to be good	Dynamic, depends on existing stock and future needs (see above)	As above	SCDC, adjusted through phasing of employment land availability?
Energy consumption							
Gas consumption (KwH) per home per year	15,395KwH (2001/2)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	Somewhat crude measurement but will indirectly track impact of energy saving initiatives	Any increase (since this suggests adverse trend on a wide scale) ²	Review design criteria (notably policies NE/1 to NE/3)	SCDC can change energy efficiency targets for new housing but not householders' attitudes
Electricity consumption (KwH) per home per year	No information	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Utility companies	As above	As above	As above?	As above
% of new homes achieving the EcoHomes 'good' standard	Not yet collected	Important local output indicator	BRE	To be determined	75%?	Enforce standards with revised policy	SCDC

¹ A possible threshold is if the projected stock of brownfield land is less than that needed to meet projected allocations for housing and employment land for the next five years.

² Ideally the data would be available on a parish or settlement basis to identify any particularly poorly-performing areas.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Water consumption							
Water consumption per household per year	No information	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Water companies	Not known	As above	Review design criteria; possibly set targets for installing new technology using policy NE/15	SCDC?
Avoid damage to designated sites							
% of SSSIs in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	72% (2005)	Local context indicator	English Nature annual / semi-annual surveys	Good	Any reversal in improvement rate shown in recent years (review once achievement is over 90%?)	Council Environmental Officer to discuss appropriate actions with E.N. contacts	English Nature
Maintain / enhance characteristic habitats, etc.							
Achievement of BAP targets for habitats & species	Not yet measured	Local output indicator ³	County Council; English Nature	Not known, and parameters will be difficult to calibrate initially	To be determined	Liaise with RSPB, English Nature and wildlife groups	English Nature, RSPB, other groups
Improve opportunities to enjoy wild places							
% of rights of way open and in good condition ⁴	Not known	Local output indicator	Council's annual survey	Assumed to be acceptable – based on 5% sample	Initially at least 65%, but should be increased over time	Identify priorities for improvement; liaise with Countryside Agency and others	SCDC, Countryside Agency, BTCV and other voluntary groups ?
Levels of usage of rights of way and other sites	Not known	Local output indicator	Possibly through QoL survey or similar	May be patchy and inconsistent	To be determined	Liaise with other agencies to promote facilities	To be determined – possibly SCDC & Countryside Ag'cy

³ Only counts as an output indicator if statistics can measure the impact of LDF policies; otherwise it is a context indicator.

⁴ Ideally this parameter should also possibly include sites for remediation in the Green Belt (policy GB/7). Note that DEFRA also publishes a headline sustainability indicator – frequency of visits to the countryside. This is a potentially useful indicator that also tracks transport mode, however it is not clear that it is collected systematically at regional or lower level.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Avoid damage to heritage assets							
% of listed buildings at risk	2% (2004)	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	Council's GIS and Devt Control records	Not known	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria ?	SCDC
Maintain & enhance townscape & landscape							
% of developments in or within 400m of a conservation area, SMR or similar	Not known	Local context indicator (proxy for development pressure)	English Heritage (Pastscape database)	Good although very fragmented	To be determined	Review allocations and development control criteria	SCDC
Create spaces that look good, etc.							
Satisfaction with quality of the built environment	90% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	QoL Surveys	Generally good but depends on response rates	75% satisfaction 20% concern with deterioration	Review spatial pattern and ideally identify specific problems from responses. Address with design guidance / revision of SPD ?	SCDC and others depending on causes
Reduce emissions & pollutants							
CO ₂ emissions per dwelling / year	Not measured	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	To be developed	Not yet established	To be determined	Review design criteria and amend SPD, Development Brief and other documents	SCDC
Background NO ₂ /NO _x levels	Ca. 50 µg/m ³	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	AQ Monitoring network – needs to be supplemented with more local monitoring	Quality good but compromised by small no. of sites	40 µg/m ³	Consider declaring AQMA. Could be obviated if more detailed local data available	SCDC
Background PM ₁₀ levels	Between 40 and 70 µg/m ³	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	As above – and may need to be monitored on ad hoc basis for large construction sites	As above	40 µg/m ³ to end 2005 then 20 µg/m ³	Depends on source – declare AQMA if problem is widespread or identify local sources	SCDC

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
% of main water courses in good or fair quality	100% (2002)	Important local context indicator	EA monitoring	Good	94%	Identify sources and nature of contaminations	SCDC / EA / others
No. substantiated public complaints about odours, noise, light and other problems	Not measured	Important local context indicator	Council records?	Not yet established	To be determined	Determine need for new policy / plan guidance or action on case-by-case basis	SCDC / Env. Health / others
Waste arisings							
Household waste collected per household / year	Not measured	Local output indicator	WCA records	Not yet established	To be determined (based on BVPI target)	Consider fiscal & other measures	SCDC / WCA
% household waste from which value is recovered	25.6% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	WCA records	Good	40% (2005)	Improve resident involvement and awareness. Look at new treatment approaches	SCDC / WCA / others
Limit / reduce vulnerability to climate change							
No. of properties at risk from flooding	Not yet calculated	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	GIS-based survey	Should be good	To be determined	Review flood risk prevention measures with Env. Agency	SCDC / Environment Agency
Maintain and enhance human health							
Life expectancy at birth	Male – 79 years; female – 82 years (2002/3)	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics (census + monitoring)	Good	Any reduction	Alert PCTs and regional health authorities	Health trusts, D of Health, etc.
Exercise levels ⁵	Not yet calculated	Local output indicator	Local surveys	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined	Alert PCTs	Health trusts and SCDC
No. of people commuting on foot or cycle	14% (2003 – East of England only)	Important local output indicator	Local surveys, possibly also with data from corp. travel plans	Will depend on sample size and response rates	To be determined, though should be at least 30% for new development	More promotion; review patterns to identify problem areas	SCDC + County Council transport planning

⁵ Indicator to be determined, though it could be based on the percentage of people involved in sporting activity at least once a week, or the number who walk at least two miles each week for leisure (including dog walking).

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Reduce crime and the fear of crime							
Recorded crimes per 1000 people ⁶	57 (2003)	Local context indicator	Local research groups	Assumed to be good	Any increase (?)	Liaise with police authority; identify spatial patterns	SCDC & Cambs Police
% of residents feeling safe or fairly safe after dark	70% (2003)	Local context indicator	QoL Survey	Will depend on sample size and response rates	Any reduction	Identify localities where perception is poor	SCDC
Improve quantity / quality of public open space							
Hectarage of strategic open space ⁷	4.3 ha. / 1000 people	Local output indicator	Open space surveys	Assumed to be good, though depends on survey frequency	To be determined (not clear what national targets exist at present)	Review allocation; identify scope to expand space and funding sources	SCDC & also Cambs County Council
Improve quality, range and accessibility of services & facilities							
% of population in categories 1-3 for access to a range of basic amenities ⁸	83% (2004)	Local output indicator	County monitoring; also data from Countryside Ag'cy; supplemented by council monitoring	Assumed to be good	Any reduction, and any failure to meet spatial targets in AAPs (eg. policies NS/6 & NS/8 in Northstowe AAP)	Review design briefs and housing allocations to prioritise growth at best-served sites	SCDC
Available capacity in local primary and secondary schools	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Local survey / education authority monitoring	Assumed to be good once collected	To be determined based on discussions with ed. authority ⁹	Review provision with education auth'ty and impact of any remaining housing allocations	SCDC + Cambs Education Authority

⁶ Ideally this indicator should discriminate between types of crime - burglary; thefts of vehicles; thefts from vehicles; sexual offences; crime against the person – consistent with UK sustainable development and ONS indicators.

⁷ The scope of this parameter could be expanded to provide detail of different types of open space, and this could subsume information about informal play space, formal recreation / sporting facilities, etc. An alternative indicator would be the % of residents living within 200m of open space, although comparative statistics do not exist currently and the indicator would have to be estimated using the Council's GIS system.

⁸ In principle this parameter could be used to assess the viability of housing allocations in smaller communities. Monitoring should also ensure that spatial criteria in the AAPs in particular for locating all dwellings within a given distance of local centres, public transport access, etc. are being achieved.

⁹ The 2000 settlement survey reveals that many village colleges had student enrolments well in excess of their nominal capacity, and the threshold should reflect a realistic normal capacity for each type of establishment.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Reduce inequalities related to age, gender, etc.							
% of residents who feel their local neighbourhood is harmonious ¹⁰	70% (2002/3)	Local output indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	Any reduction	Review pattern and nature of concerns to identify appropriate responses	SCDC + community groups
Ensure all groups have access to housing							
House price / earnings ratio	6.6 (2003)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Land registry; Office of National Statistics	Good	To be determined, but initially set at 5 as indicative of wider national conditions	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	SCDC
% of homes judged unfit to inhabit or of sub-standard quality	Not identified	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Housing Needs survey	Good, though survey is periodic	To be determined	Review housing completion rates and affordable housing provision	SCDC
House completions available under 'affordable' funding / tenancy	19% (2003)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Planning applications (Dev't Control)	Good	50% (or target in Core Strategy if this changes)	Review housing allocations and criteria for affordable housing	SCDC
Encourage active involvement in community activities							
% of adults who feel they can influence decisions	22% (2002/3)	Local context indicator	QoL survey	Good but depends on sample size / response rates	To be determined	Follow-up survey to determine reasons for feeling lack of influence	SCDC + community groups
Usage levels for community facilities in new development ¹¹	Not yet measured	Local output indicator	Local survey	May be difficult to measure accurately and consistently	To be determined	Initiatives to encourage more use of facilities	SCDC

¹⁰ Note that the baseline include the index of multiple deprivation. While this might be included in monitoring it is not evident that land use planning policy can substantially affect the parameter, compared to other areas of Council policy on social and welfare provision.

¹¹ This is a speculative indicator intended to measure whether the design policies for new communities at Northstowe and Cambridge East are successfully encouraging community involvement; it is not proposed as a county-wide measure. However, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of this measure.

Indicator	Current value	Type	Data source(s)	Data quality	Threshold	Reaction(s)	Responsibility
Help people gain access to satisfying & appropriate work							
Unemployment level	1.0% (2004)	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics and local sources	Good, though depends on calculation method	+0.5% increase in any 12-month period	Identify spatial and sectoral pattern; review employment land allocations	SCDC ?
% of economically active residents working within 5kms of home	37.2% (2001)	Significant (adverse) impact indicator	Office of National Statistics (needs to be supplemented by more regular local monitoring?)	Good provided it is based on full survey rather than a sample	Reduction below 35%	Review employment land allocations and/or development criteria	SCDC
Support appropriate investment in infrastructure, etc.							
% of pupils achieving 5 or more A* to C GCSE grades	63.1% (2001)	Local context indicator	QoL survey and Education Auth'y monitoring	Good	To be determined (through discussion with education auth'ty)	Liaise with education authority	County / local education authorities and schools / colleges
Level or value of developer contributions in the current year	Not currently measured	Local output indicator	Planning applications	Depends on ease of data collection	To be determined ¹²	Review policy on contributions and revise SPD as necessary	SCDC
Improve the vitality, etc. of the local economy							
Net annual growth in VAT registered firms	0.9% (2001/2)	Local context indicator	Cambs CC survey	Assumed to be good though may be surveyed infrequently	Shrinkage of >0.1% in the year	Investigate sector and spatial pattern?	SCDC ?
Economic activity rate	83.7% (2001) ¹³	Local context indicator	Office of National Statistics	Good	Change of -2% or more	Review spatial and sectoral pattern	SCDC ?
Sectoral split of employment	Not yet determined	Local output indicator	Local survey?	To be determined	To be determined (threshold needs to reflect shifts in sectoral balances)	Review policy on employment land use allocations	SCDC ?

¹² The indicator ideally needs to measure the volume of contributions relative to the area developed, the notional market value of the development or the land it occupies, or some other meaningful comparator, since it is meaningless to set a threshold or target level solely in terms of value of contributions.

¹³ Note that this parameter expresses the % economically active out of the population within the economically active age band (15-75). The figure as a percentage of total population was just over 73% at the time of the last census.

