

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

CE/12 – Community Services, Facilities, Leisure, Arts and Culture				
Policy outlines the range and methods for delivery for community facilities within a major urban quarter of approximately 25,000 inhabitants				
Sustainability Appraisal Objectives [abridged in some cases]	Assessment			Comments / Proposed Mitigation
	Short	Med.	Long	
1.1 Minimise irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy	?	?	?	Any new building will increase demand on energy resources, but the design of these buildings can be a mitigating factor.
1.3 Limit water consumption to sustainable levels	?	?	?	Any new building will increase demand on water resources, but the design of these buildings can be a mitigating factor.
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain / enhance range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access the countryside and wild places	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to designated historic sites and their settings	~	~	~	
3.2 Maintain diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape	(++)	(++)	(++)	The spatial layout and individual design of community facilities will play an important role in the shaping of the townscape, particularly within the district centre.

3.3. Create places and spaces that look good and work well	(++)	(++)	(++)	See 3.3
4.1 Reduce emission of greenhouse gases and other pollutants	?	?	?	The achievement of this objective will be dependant on the energy efficiency of the buildings, as well as ensuring that they are accessible by public transport.
4.2 Minimise waste production and support recycling	—	—	—	The development of community facilities at Cambridge East would result in an increase in the amount of waste production, particularly with the current poor rate of waste recycling in the UK. However, allowing for a steady increase in recycling due to changing attitudes, and the possibility of legislative change, the long-term effects regarding waste and recycling may be more positive.
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to flooding and other climate change impacts	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	+(++)	+(++)	++	The maintenance and enhancement on human health will be dependant on the range, location, and rate of development of health centres, gyms and other health related developments. The policy states that early development of community facilities will be paramount to the success of establishing stable communities.
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime and the fear of crime	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	~	~	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities	+++	+++	+++	The policy is inherent to this objective
6.2 Redress inequalities in age, gender, race, location, faith, disability, etc.	++	++	++	The more diverse community facilities are developed, the greater the scope for community use.

6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable active involvement of local people in the community	++	++	++	See 6.2
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to skills, potential and location	+	+	+	Community facilities will actively contribute to employment provision within Cambridge East
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and infrastructure	~	~	~	
7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	+	+	+	The greater the diversity in commercial community facilities, the more likely that positive effects will be experienced for the local economy
Summary of assessment: . The policy is largely sustainable, and is generally an aspirational statement of intent				
Summary of mitigation proposals: . There is potential for energy efficiency and water conservation to be integrated within this policy.				
Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects: . None identified.				