

Appendix 10: Schedule of changes to the Regulation 14 Neighbourhood Plan

Para no.	Change	Reason
Front cover	Amend text on front cover to Pampisford Neighbourhood Plan 2023 2024 - 2041 Pre-Submission (Regulation 14) version <u>Submission version</u> <u>Submitted by Pampisford Parish Council</u> Insert date of submission	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 85)
Foreword	Update to reflect submission stage.	To update the document
Paragraph 1.1	Update to reflect submission stage. Amend to refer to Regulation 15 version of the plan and not the Regulation 14 version of the plan. Update the plan period.	To update the document
Paragraphs 1.6 to 1.7	Minor editing update to reflect NP 2018 NP survey is now reported in the Consultation Statement. 1.6 A full summary of the results of the survey is included at Appendix One to this plan provided in the Consultation Statement, submitted alongside the NP. 1.7 The NP steering group Pampisford Parish Council has undertaken further consultations, including through publicity at a local 'Party in the Park' at the Brewery Road Recreation Ground, at pre-submission stage, as part of the Regulation 14 formal consultation stage. These consultations have all contributed valuable information and local opinions, which have been used in the preparation of the Plan.	To update the document
Chapter 2		

Para no.	Change	Reason
Paragraph 2.3	<p>Amend paragraph to refer to Solopark</p> <p>The parish is predominantly open countryside comprising farmland, woodland and parkland. The vast majority of the 1543 dwellings are in the village itself. Considering the small size of the village, there is also an unusually large proportion of the parish occupied by business activity. The main employment areas are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Brewery Road employment area, home to a number of businesses mostly belonging to the Dixon International Group. ii) Rectory Farm employment area, accessed directly off Brewery Road and on the edge of the historic core. iii) London Road employment area, which fronts onto London Road near to one of the four village entrances. This area of employment land is recognised as an important employment area in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018. It is currently undergoing expansion in line with allocations in the Local Plan. iv) <u>Solopark Trading Estate, Station Road, occupying the site of Pampisford railway station in the north of the parish. The station was closed by Dr Beeching in the 1960s. Originally a reclaimed building material site, it now houses a variety of businesses, including building materials suppliers (Solopark and Huws Grey [Ridgeons]), a chiropractor, movie studio and vehicle repair shop.</u> <p>2.4 These employment areas are described in more detail in Chapter 6 and are shown on Map 9 in this plan.</p>	Reg 14 comment from stakeholder
	<p>Add a section to describe flood risk in the parish.</p> <p>Between sub heading 'Historic Pampisford' and 'Parish Demographics' add a section on flood risk.</p>	Reg 14 comment from LLFA

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>FLOOD RISK</u></p> <p><u>There are different sources of flood risk in the parish.</u></p> <p><u>Fluvial flooding (flooding from rivers): the source of flood risk is the River Cam and its tributaries. As can be seen from Map X, settled areas in the parish that are affected by this are the western edge of the London Road employment area, the area of open land between London Road and Brewery Road and a number of residential properties along Brewery Road itself.</u></p> <p><u>Surface water flooding: Parts of the parish are also at risk of surface water flooding. As can be seen from Map X, this predominantly affects open land although there are a few buildings along Brewery Road where there may be a 3.3% chance of a flood event per year.</u></p> <p><u>Groundwater flood risk: Map X shows that all parts of the parish are at some risk from groundwater flooding. The highest risk areas are those where there is potential for flooding to occur at the surface. This applies to parts of London Road employment area, the open land between London Road and Brewery Road and the northern part of the parish.</u></p>	
Chapter 3		
Paragraph 3.7	<p>Amend 3.7 to provide a more detailed explanation as to why sites have not been allocated</p> <p><u>Whilst Sites 4 and 5 were both assessed (in the AECOM site assessment work) as potentially suitable for a very small amount of infill development, they are both in sensitive locations firstly with respect to heritage, being adjacent to listed buildings and inside and adjacent to the Pampisford Conservation Area and</u></p>	Reg 14 comment from stakeholder and business

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>secondly with respect to the Green Belt designation that envelopes this part of the village. Sensitively designed schemes could come forward in these locations under existing planning policies in South Cambridgeshire’s 2018 Local Plan and once the Pampisford Neighbourhood Plan is adopted these policies would apply too.</u></p> <p><u>A further consideration for the Parish Council is that in South Cambridgeshire district, where Neighbourhood Plans have included site allocations, this has necessitated considerable additional work including the preparation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment and a Habitats Regulation Assessment. This would demand resources from the NP group and Parish Council that are disproportionate with the benefits that these sites in terms of numbers of dwellings could deliver. Sites that are located inside Pampisford’s development framework can come forward under the adopted Local Plan. Suitable sites outside the development framework would be supported in Policy PAM 2 of the Neighbourhood Plan ‘Rural exceptions housing in Pampisford’.</u></p> <p><u>For the above reasons, a decision was made not to allocate sites as part of this plan. After considering the site assessment work, it was decided that it would not be appropriate to allocate a site for development through the NP.</u></p>	
Paragraph 3.12	<p>Insert a new section explaining other available evidence relevant to the Pampisford Neighbourhood Plan</p> <p><u>OTHER EVIDENCE</u> <u>3.13 The policies in the Pampisford Neighbourhood Plan have also been informed by evidence and policy documents prepared by other organisations. These include:</u></p>	Update the document

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment 2021, commissioned by Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Services (GCSP) and undertaken by Chris Blandford Associates</u> • <u>Greater Cambridge Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document (SPD), adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) in February 2022</u> • <u>Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, adopted by SCDC in January 2020</u> • <u>Greater Cambridge Integrated Water Management Study, Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, commissioned by Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Services and undertaken by Stantec in July 2021.</u> • <u>MAGIC, a multi-agency geographic information system, providing mapping applicable to the natural environment, managed by Natural England www.magic.defra.gov.uk</u> 	
Chapter 6		
Text under Housing heading	<p>Amend the NPPF quote to reflect December 2023 NPPF.</p> <p>The planning policies sitting under this goal are PAM 1 – Infill Development and PAM 2 – Rural Exceptions Housing. These two are focused on ensuring that the type of housing coming forward in the parish is an appropriate response to the existing and future needs in the Pampisford community. This is in line with Paragraph 62 63 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024 2023 which states that</p> <p><i>'the size, type and tenure of housing need for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies. These groups should include (but are note limited to) (including but not limited to, those who require affordable housing, families with children, older people (including those who require retirement housing, housing-with-care and care homes), students, people with disabilities,</i></p>	NPPF updated December 2023.

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><i>service families, travellers, people who rent their homes and people wishing to commission or build their own homes)</i>’.</p> <p>NPPF 2021, paragraph 62 NPPF 2023, paragraph 63</p>	
Policy PAM 1		
Paragraph 6.1	<p>Amend the sub heading as follows:</p> <p>Policy PAM1 – Infill Residential development</p>	Consistency with change to policy
Paragraph 6.1.6	<p>Insert an additional supporting paragraph:</p> <p><u>6.1.17 The last clause refers to larger schemes coming forward under the very exceptional circumstances set out in Policy S/11 of South Cambridgeshire’s 2018 Local Plan. There are at present no sites within Pampisford’s development framework that could deliver this quantity of housing. However, the clause is included in the event that such sites become available during the plan period (up to 2041). Schemes under these exceptional circumstances would only be supported however if they contributed towards addressing ongoing affordability issues in the parish and/or an existing shortage of smaller market homes that would be suitable for meeting needs of a growing older population or needs of younger adults seeking to secure their first home.</u></p>	Consistency with change to policy
Policy PAM 1 -	<p>Amend the title of the policy as follows:</p> <p>Policy PAM 1 – Infill rResidential development</p> <p>Insert the following additional clause at the end of the policy.</p> <p><u>Larger residential development schemes coming forward under the very exceptional circumstances set out in Policy S/11 of South Cambridgeshire’s Local Plan (more than 2 and up to 8 dwellings on brownfield sites) will only be supported where the identified positive overall benefit to the village</u></p>	To address Reg 14 comment from GCSP

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<u>includes the delivery of affordable homes which meet the needs of local people whose needs are not met by the market and smaller homes which will help to address the low stock of one and two bedroom homes in the Parish.</u>	
Policy PAM 2		
Paragraph 6.2.3	Amend NPPF reference <u>Paragraph 65 in the 2023 NPPF</u>	NPPF updated December 2023.
Village and parish character heading	Amend reference to NPPF in first paragraph as follows: Paragraph 128-131 of the 2024 NPPF (2023) states that neighbourhood planning groups can play an important role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development. The	NPPF updated December 2023.
Policy PAM 3		
Paragraph 6.3.3	Amend the text so that the wording of the design codes is not repeated. Instead just list the numbers e.g. The following design codes are applicable to Policy PAM 3: Design Code 1.1.1 Design Code 1.1.2 Etc...	To address Reg 14 comment from GCSP
Paragraph 6.3.11	Delete view 3 and amend numbering as follows: 6.3.11 The locally important views are: • View 1: View of Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II* listed) from Brewery Road recreation ground • View 2: Town Lane view of Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II* listed)	Improve document

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View 3: Church Lane view of Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II* listed) (from outside Thatched bungalow). • View <u>34</u>: Church Lane view of Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II* listed) (adjacent to the Church Lane recreation ground) • View <u>45</u>: High Street view of Church of St John the Baptist (Grade II* listed) • View <u>56</u>: View of listed cottages looking north from southern end of High Street. • View <u>67</u>: High Street looking south towards Town Lane, showing Telephone Kiosk (Grade II listed) • View <u>78</u>: High Street looking south towards Town Lane • View <u>89</u>: Towards Pampisford from London Road village gateway • View <u>910</u>: Towards Town Lane gateway from Causeway • View <u>1011</u>: Towards Pampisford from Causeway • View <u>1112</u>: From Beech Lane farm track towards Pampisford Hall • View <u>1213</u>: from Beech Lane towards the Church • View <u>1314</u>: Town Lane Gateway • View <u>1415</u>: View north from Brewery Road Important Countryside Frontage towards wooded area. 	
Paragraph 6.3.4	<p>Move the paragraph that explains the national landscape character areas and how Pampisford fits in with this to be the first paragraph under the 'Policy context and rationale' heading. Insert an additional paragraph as follows:</p> <p>The Parish is located in the National Landscape Character Area 87 – East Anglian Chalk and within the County Landscape Character Area – Chalkland. The Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment (GC LCA) 2021 divides the wider area into smaller areas referred to as 'landscape character types and areas'. Pampisford parish falls within Landscape Character Type 8: Lowland Chalklands and Landscape Character Area area 8A Pampisford Lowland</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 18)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Chalklands with the north-west part of the parish falling within area 3D Cam & Granta Tributaries Lowland Farmland.</p> <p><u>The GC LCA 2021 summarises the Pampisford Lowland Chalklands landscape character area as</u></p> <p><u>“a settled landscape comprising villages located on key historic routes along the River Cam and River Granta with a wooded character and strong sense of visual enclosure”.</u></p> <p><u>It describes the landscape character area as a ‘transitional landscape, rising between the River Valleys, Lowland Farmlands and Chalk Hills and extending south into Uttlesford District’</u></p> <p><u>The detailed description refers to a well treed character and scattered designed parkland at Pampisford Hall, Babraham Hall and Bartlow Park being distinctive features. In addition to the landscape sensitivities for the landscape character type (see GC LCA 2021 for further detail), the following sensitivities are identified in this area:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>- Well wooded, visually enclosed, intimate character</u> <u>- Scattered designed historic parkland features, including some modern developments of large science and technology research parks, in proximity to the River Cam and River Granta</u> <p><u>There are two specific landscape guidelines:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>- Manage existing woodland and plant new woodlands to maintain the wooded character</u> <u>- Manage historic parkland to maintain and enhance its distinctive features and enhance the ecological value of the landscape</u> 	

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>See Map 7 in this NP for visual overview of the extent of woodland in Pampisford Parish and Map 2 for location of historic park and garden at Pampisford Hall.</u></p>	
<p>Paragraphs 6.3.17 to 6.3.18</p>	<p>Amend the paragraphs as follows:</p> <p>6.3.17 This village gateway is reached along London Road when travelling from the south (Figure 7). The noise and visual presence of the surrounding road infrastructure dominates this entrance. Despite the village signs, the sense of arrival here is weak. The presence of the employment uses on the London Road employment area is stronger (Figure 8), partly due to the presence of large advertising boards. The area has an urbanised feel, not easily associated with Pampisford village.</p> <p>6.3.18 There is scope to strengthen sense of place at this point of the village through <u>traffic calming measures</u>, careful landscaping and use of traditional village gates.</p>	<p>To update the document</p>
<p>Policy PAM 3</p>	<p>Amend the policy as follows:</p> <p>Development proposals will be supported where they recognise, maintain and take opportunities to enhance landscape character in Pampisford Parish.</p> <p>To be supported development proposals must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maintain or enhance the key features of the locally identified important views (shown on Map 3 and described in Appendix Four to this plan), which contribute towards sense of place in the parish; • maintain the defined Important Countryside Frontages in line with Policy NH/13 of the Local Plan including the newly defined Important Countryside Frontage as part of this plan and as shown on Map 4; 	<p>Reg 14 comment from GCSP and stakeholder 1</p>

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • retain or enhance existing features of landscape value (including trees, woodland, hedgerows and water features) within the development site and work within the context of existing features in the wider surroundings; • maintain or strengthen the sense of arrival at the four village gateways – see Map 5. <p><u>Planting/landscaping schemes:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>should comprise native species or climate change resilient species that will also benefit parish wildlife</u> • <u>be designed to mitigate (through softening or screening where necessary) adverse visual impacts See also Policy PAM 6 in relation to boundary treatment.</u> <p>Where development abuts the development framework around either Pampisford Village or the Rural Centre of Sawston (where it is located in the Neighbourhood Plan area), a generous and comprehensive landscape buffer should be created or retained to allow the transition from built form to the surrounding landscape. There should be no abrupt edges with little vegetation or landscape in such locations.</p>	
Map 3	Amend view 12 on Map 3 so it is located on Beech Lane. Delete View 3 and renumber views 4 to 15	Reg 14 comment from resident and to rationalise the views
Policy PAM 4		
Paragraph 6.4.3	Amend paragraph as follows: Policy intent	To update the document

Para no.	Change	Reason
	To deliver street scene and landscape improvements, <u>together with traffic calming measures</u> , along London Road and its entrances.	
Policy PAM 4	<p>Amend the policy as follows</p> <p>The area shown on Map 5 is defined as the London Road street scene improvement area. In the event of development proposals coming forward along London Road, including redevelopment of existing buildings, opportunities will be sought to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve landscaping (e.g. improved boundary treatment around grassed island) and streetscaping (e.g. better defined footways, reduce street clutter) that better defines London Road village gateway north; • Improve landscaping and deliver traffic calming measures that results in a stronger sense of arrival and place at better defines the London Road village gateway south, proposed as Local Green Space (e.g. landscaping scheme on land proposed as Local Green Space as well as along the road frontage, together with installation of traditional village gates); • Implement design and/or landscaping schemes that help to create a more coherent and attractive streetscape along the built-up frontage of London Road (e.g., increased landscaping and better defined boundary treatment of properties, amenity spaces or other areas of public realm when development comes forward). <p><u>The delivery of landscaping improvements or , where applicable, payment of contributions towards the delivery of landscaping improvements in the public realm will be required where</u> Where necessary to achieve sense of place as part of new development, and where directly, fairly and reasonably related in</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 20 to 25)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	scale and kind to the development, contributions towards these initiatives will be sought.	
Policy PAM 5		
supporting text. Paragraph 6.5.1	Amend NPPF references to refer to NPPF 2023 6.5.1 The NPPF 2023 allows communities to designate areas as Local Green Spaces. Once designated, a Local Green Space (LGS) is safeguarded as an open space and protected from development. A LGS must meet the criteria set out in in paragraph 106 of the NPPF. This states:	NPPF updated December 2023
Policy PAM 5	Include a reference to Community Action Point 7 after the policy RELATED COMMUNITY ACTION POINT: Alongside this planning policy, the Parish Council will work alongside community stakeholders and the landowner (in the case of the Spinney) to deliver environmental enhancement measures at the Spinney and the Claypit. See Chapter 7 for all community action points.	Correct error
Policy PAM 6		
supporting text 6.6.1	Amend paragraph 6.6.1 and insert text to provide a summary of the character of the five character areas as follows: 6.6.1 The Pampisford Village Design Codes document defines five different character areas and describes each of these in terms of settlement pattern, built form, street scape and boundary treatment, land use and green infrastructure. The five character areas are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Character Area A: Historic core</u> • <u>Character Area B: Brewery Road</u> • <u>Character Area C: Cul-de-sac development</u> • <u>Character Area D: Farmstead</u> 	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 29)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Character Area E: Employment areas in Brewery Road</u> • <u>Character Area F: Sawston Trade Park</u> <p>• Sawston Trade Park (referred to as the London Road employment area on Map 9)</p> <p>• Employment area in Brewery Road</p> <p>• Farmstead</p> <p>• Cul-de-Sac development, Brewery Road</p> <p>• <u>The Historic Core.</u></p> <p><u>6.6.2 Historic Core: This is the traditional heart of Pampisford village and sits within the Pampisford conservation area. The Church of St John the Baptist is an important landmark feature. It also marks the point at which the High Street becomes Church Lane. Slightly to the north along Church Lane is the village hall, providing an important focal point for village life. Opposite to the village hall lies the Church Lane recreation ground, an important open space for residents to enjoy. The area contains a large amount of the village’s historic fabric and listed buildings. Most properties front onto the High Street/Church Lane with one building fronting on the Town Lane at the High Street/Town Lane junction. There is a mix of houses from various historic periods and styles. Plot sizes vary in size and form. There is an informal and dynamic buildings line. Local vernacular is provided in the timber-framed and plastered cottages.</u></p> <p><u>6.6.3 Brewery Road character area: Brewery Road is the main access route through the village providing access from the A505 to the east to the settlement of Sawston to the west. This character area has a linear development pattern. There are a variety of post-war 20th century development types. Development has been built out in different periods and green fields remain between separate development parcels. The overall feel along Brewery Road is an open and</u></p>	

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	<p><u>spacious feel with views to the surrounding countryside. Green verges, mature trees and hedges combine to provide a well-vegetated character to the public realm. Brewery Road recreation ground is located to the north of Brewery Road almost at the centre point of either end of the village.</u></p> <p><u>6.6.5 Cul-de-Sac development. This character area comprises two areas built in the late 20th century. One of these comprises two storey and mostly detached dwellings at Hammond Close, off Brewery Road. The other comprises bungalow development at Glebe Crescent accessed from Town Lane to the east of the village. The design codes document notes some of the Glebe Crescent dwellings have their back gardens facing the street with their principal elevation facing out towards the countryside. This has resulted in unattractive panel fences along the street frontage.</u></p> <p><u>6.6.4 Farmstead. This area sits on the northern and eastern edge of the village, to the north of Beech Lane and outside the development framework. The Design Codes document notes the farmstead remains strongly linked to the wider rural landscape and field and that buildings are arranged in groups away from the roads. As can be seen from Map 10 in the NP, there is a public footpath access from the eastern part of this character area, providing public access to rural land to the north of this character area.</u></p> <p><u>6.6.3 Employment area in Brewery Road. Two employment areas are covered in this character area identified in the Design Codes document. These are shown as Brewery Road employment area and Rectory Farm on Map 9. Both are areas located within Pampisford village and accessed from Brewery Road. The former is land enveloped by Green Belt land to the north and west and shares a boundary with the recreation ground, also in the Green Belt, to the east. The buildings are arranged in groups away from Brewery Road and sit behind residential properties</u></p>	

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>that front onto Brewery Road. The latter is located within the Pampisford conservation area and fronts on to the Brewery Road to the north. It abuts the Green Belt to the south and west. The Design Codes document notes the employment area (both sites) incorporates historical buildings and comments that the buildings 'are sympathetic in materials and size, well merging with the surrounding residential uses'. See Section 6.14 for further information.</u></p> <p><u>Sawston Trade Park (referred to as the London Road employment area on Map 9) is an area of employment land to the west of Pampisford village. The area includes modern industrial units and research buildings, many of which front onto London Road. The Design Codes document is very brief in describing this area, noting that the buildings do not exceed three storeys and that most of the public realm is used for car parking. A further description of this area is provided in section 6.14.</u></p>	
supporting text 6.6.4	Amend this paragraph to retain the references to the design codes but remove the detailed text (which is shown in Appendix Two)	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 29)
Policy PAM 6	<p>Amend policy as follows:</p> <p>ACHIEVING HIGH QUALITY DESIGN AND REFLECTING LOCAL CHARACTER</p> <p>All development proposals should contribute in a positive way to the quality of the built environment and landscape setting in the parish.</p> <p>Development proposals will be expected to be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the result of a design-led process with regards to a scheme's location, built-form, choice of building materials and density; • informed by the design codes set out in Appendix Two and demonstrate regard to them through the completion of the Pampisford Design Code checklist as provided in Appendix Three to this plan. 	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 30 and 31), together with concern that the importance of preserving and enhancing special character of Conservation Area could be overlooked.

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>Particular care should be taken for development proposals in or otherwise impacting upon Pampisford’s conservation area to ensure that the special character of the area is preserved or enhanced. See also Policy PAM 19 Local Heritage and Non-designated Heritage Assets.</u></p> <p>As part of the above, the following parish-specific elements should be adhered to:</p> <p>Built Form</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New buildings should not normally exceed two storeys in height. • The bulk and pitch of roofs should remain sympathetic to the any nearby tree canopy, the local vernacular and the low-lying character of the village. • Care should be taken with building lines so that a coherent street frontage and attractive streetscape is maintained or enhanced, or, in locations where this may be lacking, opportunities should be taken to reinforce the street frontage. <p>Boundary Treatment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally distinctive landscape features and planting such as flint and brick boundary walls and hedges of native species should be used in new development to define boundaries. Any material that is not in keeping with the local character should not be used be avoided. • Site layout and boundary treatment and landscaping should be used and designed to avoid a streetscape being dominated by vehicles along the front of properties. <p>Materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Choice of buildings materials should be informed by existing materials in the vicinity of the development sites.</u> 	

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bricks should be predominantly in rich hues of orange and yellow, <u>or in Cambridge whites.</u> • Flint should be used to seek to complement building frontages and boundary treatments. <p>Development that is not well designed and does not reflect the local design codes will be refused.</p>	
Policy PAM 7		
supporting text paragraph 6.7	Move paragraphs 6.7.1 to 6.7.3 to appear above the sub heading referring to Policy PAM 7 – Pampisford village allotments	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 34)
Policy PAM 8		
Paragraphs 6.8.4 and 6.8.5	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>6.8.4. The intention of Policy PAM 8 is to ensure a viable development can come forward on this important site at the heart of the community in a manner that preserves or enhances the character of the Pampisford’s historic core. the The re-provision of a public house is prioritised in the redevelopment of this important site at the heart of the community. Other is preferred over other uses, alongside other types of community meeting space is may also be acceptable.</p> <p>Retain paragraph 6.8.5 as follows:</p> <p>6.8.5 This policy complements Policy SC/3: <i>Protection of Village Services and Facilities</i> in the 2018 Local Plan, which states that planning permission will be refused for proposals which result in the loss of a village service, including village pubs, where such loss would cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan – First Proposals (as published for engagement in 2021), proposes to continue the approach to protect existing facilities and services.</p>	

Para no.	Change	Reason
<p>Policy PAM 8 - The site of the Chequers Pub</p>	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>The site of the Chequers Pub is safeguarded for future use as community meeting space, and preferably as a public house. Proposals <u>to develop land at the site of the Chequers Pub</u> will be supported subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a design-led scheme resulting in a sensitively designed proposal which conserves and enhances the surrounding heritage assets and the Conservation Area itself; • <u>a good standard of residential amenity being secured for future occupiers of the proposed development and being maintained or enhanced for occupants of neighbouring properties</u> • provision of off-street parking to accommodate an appropriate number of motorised vehicles and bicycles and in line with Policy PAM 13; and • the creation of an attractive and pedestrian-friendly street frontage which is sympathetic to the character of the historic core along High Street and Town Lane. <p>The following would be particularly welcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • development of the site as a public house or other form of community meeting space • Due to its prominent location in the heart of the village, a flagship development delivering a low carbon or net zero carbon development <u>in this prominent location in the heart of the village.</u> on this site would be particularly welcome on this site. 	
<p>Policy PAM 9</p>		
<p>supporting text Paragraph 6.9</p>	<p>Reorder policy context and rationale so that it provides SCDC 2018 Local Plan context first.</p>	<p>Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 42)</p>

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Policy context and rationale</p> <p><u>South Cambridgeshire’s 2018 Local Plan</u></p> <p><u>Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change states that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. The policy requires applicants to submit a Sustainability Statement as part of this.</u></p> <p><u>Policy CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments sets out requirements for the incorporation of on-site renewable and low carbon technology.</u></p> <p><u>South Cambridgeshire’s 2018 Local Plan is supported by the Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document. This provides further guidance to applicant with respect to expectations.</u></p> <p>6.9.1 The UK has a legally binding requirement to achieve net zero carbon by 2050. Part of the challenge in achieving net zero carbon status is to address how homes and buildings are designed and constructed. The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan is proposing <u>updated</u> standards for new buildings to be met. As part of this, the plan includes the following proposed requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All new dwellings and non-domestic buildings should have a space heating demand of 15–20 kWh per m2 per year; • All new heating should be provided through low carbon fuels; • No new development should be connected to the gas grid; • Targets for Total Energy Use Intensity for different development types. 	

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>6.9.2 The NP supports these standards. The 2018 Local Plan also addressed Climate Change and new development. Policy CC/1: <i>Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change</i> states that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. The policy requires applicants to submit a Sustainability Statement as part of this.</p> <p>Etc...</p> <p>6.9.4 The Net Zero Carbon Toolkit, prepared by Levitt Bernstein, Elementa, Passivhaus Trust and Etude and commissioned by West Oxfordshire District Council, in collaboration with Cotswold District Council and Forest of Dean District Council, is aimed at small- and medium-sized house builders, architects, self-builders and consultants. It is available to view here:</p>	
PAM 9	<p>Amend PAM 9 as follows:</p> <p>All development proposals will be expected to embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation in line with Local Plan policy. In particular, proposals should firstly seek to implement passive environmental design principles by considering how the site layout can optimise beneficial solar gain and reduce energy demands (e.g., insulation) before considering the specification of energy-efficient building services and the incorporation of renewable energy sources.</p> <p><u>Energy-efficient buildings services should encompass water efficiency measures (e.g., water efficient fixtures and fittings) as a way of managing energy demand needed to heat water used through taps and showers.</u></p>	Reg 14 comment from Anglian Water.

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Development proposals which adopt innovative approaches to the construction of low and zero carbon homes and buildings which demonstrate sustainable use of resources and high energy efficiency levels, for example through construction to Passivhaus standard or through applying the Net Zero Carbon Homes toolkit, are strongly encouraged.</p> <p><u>Flood risk from all sources (fluvial, surface water and groundwater) as shown on the Maps X, Y and Z, and detailed in the most up to date Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, will need to be fully considered when ensuring development proposals meet the Local Plan and national policy requirements relating to development and flood risk.</u></p>	
Text under Policy PAM 9	<p>Edit the reference to Community Action Point as follows:</p> <p><i>RELATED COMMUNITY ACTION POINT: Alongside this planning policy, Pampisford Parish Council will <u>support community-led initiatives which will help our parish mitigate and adapt to climate change. This follows approaches at the more strategic level with South Cambridgeshire District Council declaring a climate emergency and implementing initiatives such as the Zero Carbon Communities programme and grant scheme, announced in spring 2022.</u> ensure information is available to local residents on how to register for affordable housing to rent (with SCDC) and how to express an interest for affordable home ownership. See Chapter 7 for all community action points.</i></p>	Correct an error
Policy PAM 10		
Supporting text	<p>Insert new supporting text after paragraph 6.10.4</p> <p><u>Cycle parking</u></p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 46)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Policy PA10 requires that new dwellings and development providing places of work should be provided with a secure area for storing bicycles and states that this should be either an accessible bike shed or in an easily accessible garage. <u>Guidance, including illustrations, on appropriate location and design of cycle parking is provided in the Design Guide. The following design codes are applicable:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Design Code 3.2.1</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.2</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.3</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.4</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.5</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.6</u> • <u>Design Code 3.2.7</u> 	
supporting text	<p>Insert new supporting text before Policy intent section</p> <p><u>The existing network of routes suitable for non-motorised users in and around the parish also plays an important role in facilitating sustainable living by parish residents. Map X shows these existing routes. This includes the segregated cycle path alongside the A505 and London Road. This provides access from employment uses along London Road to Whittlesford Parkway railway station, located just beyond the most southwestern extent of the parish and towards Great Abington in the east. Whilst the existing network is valued, there are shortcomings with it:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>there are no designated bridleways in the parish</u> • <u>the 'MacDonalds' roundabout connecting the A505 with the A1301 is very challenging to safely navigate for pedestrians and cyclists</u> 	Reg 14 comment from GCSP and Cam cycle

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>the section of the A505 cycle path between the ‘MacDonalds’ roundabout and Whittlesford railway station is not sufficiently safe, being too narrow and poorly lit</u> • <u>just beyond the parish boundary in the south west, it is necessary to dismount bikes in order to use the Whittlesford Bridge to access the down platform at the railway station</u> • <u>at the eastern end, the A505 cycle path stops abruptly at the point at which it meets the slip road, providing access to Great Abington.</u> <p><u>The provision of adequate pavements throughout the village is also important for the purpose of encouraging residents and visitors to walk around the village where appropriate rather than choosing motorised forms of transport. In some parts of the village there is inadequate provision of footpaths e.g., the area around the site of the Chequer’s pub and Town Lane.</u></p>	<p>Reg 14 comment from Resident 1</p>
Insert new map	Insert new map showing existing network of routes suitable for use by non-motorised users.	
Maps generally	Re number all remaining maps	
Policy PAM 10	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>All development proposals will be expected to facilitate low-carbon living by parish residents and employees. This means new residential development and development providing places of work should be provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>safe, convenient and attractive internal footpaths that link up easily with the pedestrian, and where applicable, cycle network, outside the development site.</u> 	<p>Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 46, 47 and 63)</p>

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • dedicated facilities for the purpose of charging electric vehicles (charging points should meet the technical requirements set out in Part S of the Building Regulations); and • a secure area for storing bicycles (either an easily accessible bike shed or in an easily accessible garage) – see design codes 3.2.1 to 3.2.7 <p>In addition, new dwellings will be expected to be designed to incorporate a dedicated home office area or room for the purpose of facilitating home working.</p> <p><u>The provision and quality (safety, attractiveness and convenience) of the existing network of routes for non-motorised users (pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders) in the village and parish will be protected or enhanced.</u></p>	
Policy PAM 11		
PAM 11 supporting text	<p>After paragraph 6.11.4 insert supporting text to explain CAVAT</p> <p><u>Policy PAM 11 refers to the calculation method CAVAT. This refers to Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees. It is a tool that can be used to aid decision making in relation to the trees, where the value of a single tree or group of trees needs to be expressed in monetary terms. See https://ltoa.org.uk/resources/cavat</u></p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 50)
PAM 11	<p>Amend the policy as follows:</p> <p>Development proposals will be expected to retain and protect existing trees, hedgerows and woodland of biodiversity or landscape value and take opportunities to enhance them.</p> <p>This means:</p> <p>1. Where a development proposal is likely to affect trees, woodland or hedgerows, it:</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>• will be expected to be accompanied by a professional arboricultural survey report undertaken to the appropriate standards (to BS5837) identifying the arboricultural landscape and biodiversity value of the trees;</p> <p>• should demonstrate how the subsequent layout and design of the development has been informed by the survey and for trees of value, how these will be protected both during the construction and post construction phases of the development.</p> <p>Insert new clause</p> <p><u>2. Proposals leading to loss or harm to Pampisford’s veteran trees will be refused in line with Local Plan policy. Any loss or harm to other trees, hedgerows and woodland should be minimised and will only be supported where:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>evidence, if applicable, is provided that verifies the poor health and condition of features that warrants their loss</u> • <u>the benefits of the proposal can be demonstrated to outweigh harm or loss</u> • <u>suitable on-site mitigation is provided</u> <p>3. Where features will be lost, compensatory provision will be required. Where the developer cannot replace such features within the site, a financial contribution (applying an industry accepted calculation method such as CAVAT Itoa.org.uk) will be sought for the purpose of habitat provision in the plan area.</p> <p>4. The planting of new hedgerows, trees and woodland should be considered where absent and may be required under paragraphs <u>2</u> and <u>3</u>.</p>	

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Create new clause at this point: 5.. New and replacement planting should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be composed of typical native trees and shrubs such as hawthorn, field maple, wild privet, wild service tree, spindle, hazel and blackthorn. <u>Non-native trees that are resilient to climate change and have nature conservation value will also be considered.</u> and • take into account opportunities to enhance existing habitat corridors including those shown on Maps 7 and 8. 	
Policy Pam 12		
Supporting text Paragraph 6.12.3	<p>Insert reference after paragraph 6.12.3 to more recent publications.</p> <p><u>Other more recent publications providing information on flora Pampisford can be found in British Wildlife magazine April 2017 ('Lost and found: the resurrection of an 'extinct' British plant, by Peter Marren) and a 2021 pamphlet by Plantlife ('Looking after Broad-leaved Cudweed, Filago pyramidata, Ecology and Conservation Portfolio Back from the Brink)</u></p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 90)
PAM 12 Supporting text Paragraph 6.12.5	<p>Add a reference to more recent information in paragraph 6.12.5</p> <p>6.12.5 Perhaps the most interesting species for which Pampisford is known is a humble, inconspicuous grass: the Interrupted brome (<i>Bromus interruptus</i>). This arable weed became increasingly rare through the second half of the 20th century and its last known population in the wild, in 1972, was in Pampisford. Thankfully it had not gone extinct, as some spikelets were collected by a botanist in 1963 and the plant was cultivated at Edinburgh Botanic Gardens. A reintroduction was attempted on a farm in Whittlesford but was unsuccessful; a second attempt is underway close to its last native site in Pampisford. Further information can be</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 90)

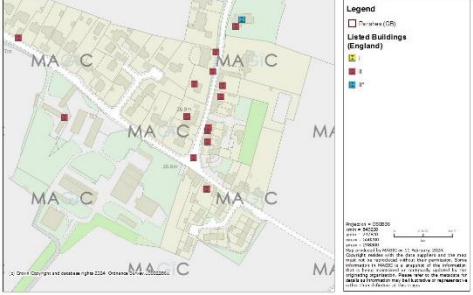
Para no.	Change	Reason
	<u>found in an article by Peter Marren in the British Wildlife magazine referenced above.</u>	
PAM 12 Supporting text Paragraph 6.12.10	6.12.10 The Environment Act has mandated minimum measurable Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) for all most developments. This requires that the biodiversity value of the development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the site by a minimum of 10%. Biodiversity value is measured using a metric produced by Department of Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) and the baseline value is calculated from the condition of the site before any intervention has occurred.	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 54)
Supporting text 6.12.14	Insert additional paragraph after paragraph 6.12.14 <u>The latest guidance and policy published by Greater Cambridge Shared Planning (GCSP) should be considered when preparing proposals for the delivery of BNG. This includes GCSP Interim Offsite BNG Protocol, published in July 2022 and its successor.</u>	In response to GCSP comment (paragraph 58)
Supporting text 6.12.16	Amend 6.12.16 For developments larger than nine dwellings or 0.5 hectares, developers are expected to use the Defra Biodiversity Metric 3.14.0, or its successor, for calculating the pre-development baseline and demonstrating a post development baseline. <u>Replace 6.12.16 and 6.12.17 with The statutory biodiversity metric calculation tool must be used to calculate biodiversity value (the pre-development and post development biodiversity value of the development’s onsite habitat, as well as the biodiversity value for offsite biodiversity gains and biodiversity credits) for the purposes of biodiversity net gain. For small sites (development sites defined as not major developments under</u>	To update the text in light of legislative changes with respect to BNG

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>Appropriate measures for delivering BNG biodiversity enhancements (including BNG where applicable) in the parish could include:</p> <p>i) Creating new wildlife corridors, including the planting of additional trees and hedgerows, which link up with existing ones, taking into account the existing habitat corridors in the parish (see Maps 7 and 8); and</p> <p>ii) The restoration or creation of new natural habitats.</p> <p>All development proposals should take opportunities to integrate biodiversity measures within a building through the provision of integrated bird, bat and/or insect boxes to be targeted at protected species (e.g., swift, sparrow, starling and pipistrelle bats). Integrated living, brown or green roofs are considered particularly suitable on brownfield sites to accommodate invertebrates that are displaced through the development.</p>	
Text after PAM 12	<p>RELATED COMMUNITY ACTION POINT 7: <i>Alongside this planning policy, Pampisford Parish Council will:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>work alongside community stakeholders and landowners, where applicable, to deliver environmental enhancement measures at The Spinney nature reserve and at the Claypit open space;</i> • <i>adopt and follow a biodiversity-friendly maintenance regime with respect to grass verges and wild flower areas it is responsible for looking after;</i> • <i>work alongside community stakeholders and landowners to support and champion the return of the interrupted brome and other rare plants to Pampisford.</i> 	To flag up link with Chapter 7
Policy PAM 13		
supporting text paragraph 6.13.4	6.13.4 The Neighbourhood Plan Survey also identified car parking as a “major problem” within the village for at least 13% of residents, with a specific problem area identified around the Brewery Road dental surgery and (particularly) the	Reg 14 comment from Resident 1.

Para no.	Change	Reason
	Chequers Public House frontage near the traffic island at the Brewery Road/Town Lane/High Street junction. <u>Parking is also considered an issue by some along Brewery Road near the allotments.</u>	
Policy PAM 13	<p>Amend first clause as follows:</p> <p>All development proposals in the plan area will be <u>assessed-considered in light of for</u> their impact on road safety for all users and especially cyclists. Where proposals are likely to impact adversely on road safety, including the areas of existing concern at the Brewery Road/London Road junction and the Brewery Road frontage along the site of the former Chequers Public House, they will be expected to mitigate their impact by providing or contributing to road safety measures.</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 61)
Policy PAM 14		
PAM 14 supporting text Para 6.14.10	<p>Amend paragraph 6.14.3 as follows</p> <p>6.14.3 Water pollution derives mostly from run-off of agricultural fertilizers and pesticides into water courses, causing their eutrophication and that of water bodies downstream. Water pollution can ultimately affect the quality of aquifer water too. Pampisford parish falls in a source protection zone for groundwater. This emphasizes the importance of ensuring the water quality is protected from pollution. <u>Policy CC/7: Water Quality in South Cambridgeshire's 2018 Local Plan, together with Policy PAM 14 is therefore particularly important in terms of protecting watercourses.</u></p>	Reg 14 comments from LLFA
PAM 14 supporting text Para 6.14.10	<p>Amend the paragraph as follows:</p> <p>6.14.10 The following Local Plan policies are applicable to proposals which may lead to pollution:</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 64)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy SC/9: <i>Lighting proposals</i> • Policy SC/10: <i>Noise pollution</i> • Policy SC/12: <i>Air quality</i> • Policy CC/7: <i>Water Quality.</i> • <u>Policy SC/14: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air</u> • <u>Policy HQ/1: Design Principles</u> • <u>Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change</u> 	
PAM 14	<p>Amend the second paragraph in the policy as follows:</p> <p>Development proposals for new or expanded employment uses – including Class B2 (General Industry) and Class E g ii) – in Pampisford parish will be expected to be accompanied by an assessment (proportionate to the scale and nature of the proposal) of the extent of potential pollution and the environmental receptors in the parish (including its status as a groundwater protection zone). Where impacts are predicted, mitigation measures will be required. Development proposals that lead to unacceptable adverse impacts on the natural environment, following mitigation measures, will not be permitted.</p>	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 67)
Map 9	Amend Map 9 so it includes solopark	Reg 14 comment from stakeholder 1
Policies PAM 15 - 17		
PAM 15	Amend the first sentence to include reference to Map 6 “For development proposals on the Brewery Road eEmployment aArea (see Map 6) that are otherwise compliant with policies in the development plan ...	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 70)
PAM 16	Amend the first sentence to include reference to Map 6 “For development proposals on the London Road employment area (see Map 6) that are otherwise compliant with policies in the development plan ...	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 72 to 76)

Para no.	Change	Reason
PAM 16	Amend Community Action Point sitting under the policy so that it refers to “initiatives” not “initiative”	
PAM 17	<p>Include a reference to applicable maps in second bullet of the policy</p> <p>Development proposals at Rectory Farm (see Map 6), that are otherwise compliant with policies in the development plan (including Policy PAM 14 in this plan), will be supported subject to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The special contribution which the open space at Rectory Farm meadows makes to the setting of the conservation area (see Map 2) being conserved or strengthened; • Development otherwise being in harmony conserving or enhancing with existing heritage assets (see Maps 10 and 12), the conservation area and the street scene as a whole in this village-centre location; • New or extended buildings being within the existing development footprint and not exceeding existing building heights; and • Existing features of landscape value (including mature trees and established hedgerows) being recognised, appropriately protected or complemented through additional planting. 	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraphs 72 to 76)
PAM 17 map	Insert new map 10 focusing on listed buildings around Rectory Farm employment area. Renumber remaining maps and their references in the document.	Reg 14 comment from GCSP (paragraph 73)

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p>MAGIC d buildings close to Rectory Farm employment area</p> 	
Policy PAM 19		
Paragraph 6.19.2	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>6.19.2 The designated heritage assets in the parish include the conservation area which covers much of the built-up area and 21 listed buildings including the Grade II* Church of St. John the Baptist. In addition, there <u>is a historic park and garden at Pampisford Hall (shown on Map 2) are</u> and two designated scheduled monuments, one being the two moated sites east of College Farm and the other being Brent Ditch. Map 11, taken from MAGIC, illustrates how the listed buildings are clustered along the High Street and Brewery Road.</p>	
Paragraph 6.19.3	<p>Amend as follows:</p> <p>The designated heritage assets are protected <u>by law, by South Cambridgeshire's 2018 Local Plan, the 2018 Local Plan</u> and by national policy in the NPPF 2021<u>2023</u>. <u>Other than clarifying expectations with respect to development proposals coming forward in the Pampisford conservation area,</u> There is no need for the NP to add to this. However, in addition to these statutory listed assets there are several other features in the village which are of local historic importance and their preservation or enhancement is important to maintaining the character of the parish.</p>	

Para no.	Change	Reason
Policy PAM 19	<p>POLICY PAM 19 – LOCAL HERITAGE AND NON-DESIGNATED HERITAGE ASSETS Development proposals in Pampisford should pay full regard to archaeological, industrial and other heritage features in the parish and around the village, and the contribution they make to the local made by their setting.</p> <p>Reference should be made to the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, maintained by the County Council and which provides information on heritage assets, in order that planning decisions are fully informed.</p> <p>Proposals should seek to conserve or enhance the significance of the designated heritage assets and their setting (this includes the conservation area, listed buildings, two scheduled monuments and Pampisford Hall Historic Park and Gardens) listed in this policy as well as the any additional non-designated heritage assets, listed in this policy, which are located in the plan area.</p> <p><u>Pampisford Village Conservation Area:</u> <u>Applications for development in the conservation area should be accompanied by a heritage statement (proportionate to the scale of the proposed development) setting out:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>how the character and appearance of the conservation area has been preserved or enhanced</u> • <u>how harm to heritage assets has been avoided or minimised or the significance of heritage assets has been more effectively revealed for the community to appreciate.</u> <p><u>Non-designated heritage assets:</u> <u>Where proposals have any effect on a non-designated heritage asset, a heritage statement will also be required setting out how harm has been avoided or minimised or the significance of the asset has been more</u></p>	<p>To improve clarity in the policy wording, align the wording with national policy and reflect more explicitly the designated heritage assets in the parish.</p> <p>To reflect more accurately requirements to apply in Pampisford Conservation Area.</p>

Para no.	Change	Reason
	<p><u>effectively revealed for the community to appreciate. For such proposals,</u> a balanced judgement will be applied having regard to the scale of harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset. The following buildings and structures have been identified as non-designated heritage assets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manor Farmhouse, Church Lane 2. Brent Ditch End cottages, Nos 1 and 2, Brent Ditch End, Pampisford 3. College Farmhouse, College Farm, Beech Lane 4. Home Farm barn and cottages, Home Farm, Brent Ditch 5. No 7 Beech Lane, Pampisford 6. Village Hall, No 1 High Street, Pampisford 7. The Old Vicarage, 16 High Street, Pampisford 8. The Village signs on edge of Town Lane and Brewery Road 9. Rectory Farm buildings 10. Chequers “blacksmiths” Barn, 1 Town Lane, 11. Pampisford Place, 32 Brewery Road 12. Langford Arch, London Road, Pampisford <p><u>Any additional buildings or structures that are added to the Local List (maintained by Cambridgeshire County Council) during the plan period will also be regarded as non-designated heritage assets for the purpose of this policy</u></p>	
Policy PAM 19	Action: Check whether there are any additional non-designated heritage assets via GCSP and CCC	Response from CCC Historic Environment Team
Whole document	Undertake a proofread to correct anomalies in the use of abbreviations (ensuring that the full name is used in the first instance), capital letters, and footnotes (putting them after full stops if at the end of sentences) to achieve consistency through the document.	

Para no.	Change	Reason
Whole document	References to Local Plan to be the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan	
Chapter 7		
Community Action Point 4	Amend Community Action Point 4 as follows: Footpaths The Parish Council will work alongside local landowners with respect to improving access <u>for all users</u> to the countryside surrounding Pampisford village. See aspirational footpath routes on Map 10.	Reg 14 comment from GCSP
Community Action Point 6	Amend Community Action Point 6 as follows: <u>Church and Village Hall</u> The Parish Council will support initiatives that enable the local church and the <u>village hall</u> to play a full part in the life of the village community, including capitalising on the building as an important heritage asset	Reg 14 comment from resident/local stakeholder
Community Action Point 7	Amend Community Action Point 7 as follows: Trees, Woodland and Biodiversity The Parish Council will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work alongside community stakeholders and landowners, where applicable, to deliver environmental enhancement measures at The Spinney nature reserve and at the Claypit open space; • <u>adopt and follow a biodiversity-friendly maintenance regime with respect to grass verges and wild flower areas it is responsible for looking after;</u> • <u>work alongside community stakeholders and landowners to support and champion the return of the interrupted brome and other rare plants to Pampisford.</u> 	To address Reg 14 comment from GCSP
Glossary	Add items to cover historic environment terminology. Rachel to draft	Completed

Para no.	Change	Reason
Appendix One	Potentially remove once the Consultation Statement has been prepared. If so renumber all appendices	Completed.
Appendix Two		
Introductory text	Amend the introductory text as follows: The design guidance and codes are reproduced here for ease of reference. Please see the Pampisford Neighbourhood Plan Design Codes, 2021 for full explanation for these. <u>In some cases, the design codes set out in this appendix differ from those set out in the 2021 document, prepared by AECOM. This applies where the codes have been updated in light of comments received during the resident and stakeholder engagement process on this Neighbourhood Plan.</u>	Updates to Appendix Two
Design code 2.5.9	Remove 2.5.9 as it is not guidance, rather a point of information.	Tidy up the document
3.2.2	Amend item 3.2.2 to read: When provided within the footprint of the dwelling or as free standing shed, cycle parking should be accessed by means of a door at least 900 mm wide and the structure should be at least 2m deep.	error
4.1.3	Amend item 4.1.3 to read: Local traditional roof detailing elements such as dormers and chimneys should be included in the design, <u>where appropriate</u> .	Reg 14 comment from GCSP on Appendix 2 + 3 and on the Design Code itself.
4.4.3	Amend to delete the second sentence A restrained palette of window styles and shapes must be used across a given façade, to avoid visual clutter and dissonance. Within a cluster of buildings, however, diversity in fenestration can add visual interest and avoid monotonous repetitions.	Given much residential development this is considered to be misleading

Para no.	Change	Reason
4.4.4	Amend as follows In general, traditional styled windows are often painted white, although <u>outside the Conservation Area</u> , other colours are welcomed as they add interest to the street scene.	To reflect prominence of the Conservation area in much of the village.
4.7.2	Amend 4.7.2 as follows: Bricks should be predominantly in rich hues of orange and yellow, <u>or in Cambridge whites</u> .	Reg 14 comment from local stakeholder
5.3.6	Delete 5.3.6 Planning permission may be required for installations within the curtilage of a Listed Building, a site designated as a Scheduled Monument, a Conservation Area or a World Heritage Site.	Not a design code
5.3.7	Amend 5.3.7 5.3.6 The Heat pumps should not have a harmful effect on neighbouring properties in terms of noise. It should not be placed immediately adjacent to neighbouring occupied buildings.	Improve clarity
Appendix Four	Remove View 3 and update numbers in views 4 onwards.	Rationalise the views
Appendix Five	Action: Check whether Conservation Team at GCSP and CCC have any additions for NDHA	Checked. No known additions.