



# South Cambridgeshire Local Plan

## Proposed Submission

July 2013





Cambourne, South Cambridgeshire

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# Chapter 1 Introduction



Histon, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is the Proposed Submission Local Plan for South Cambridgeshire (hereafter referred to as the draft Local Plan). It updates and replaces the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework which was adopted between January 2007 and January 2010 and covered the period up to 2016. The draft Local Plan's policies and proposals cover the period 2011 to 2031. The draft Local Plan is founded on an extensive evidence base of studies and two rounds of public consultation on issues and options which were held between mid-July and end-September 2012 and mid-January to end-February 2013. It has been prepared in close cooperation with Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council and its policies and proposals have been subject to sustainability appraisal through all stages of preparation. The Council has also worked with the local authorities in Cambridgeshire, Suffolk and Norfolk to produce a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to determine the amount of housing and jobs growth that will need to be accommodated by 2031 and agreed a memorandum of cooperation about how that need will be met.
- 1.2 The draft Local Plan affects all of us that live, work or study in South Cambridgeshire, or who come here to enjoy all that the area has to offer.

### **About South Cambridgeshire**

- 1.3 South Cambridgeshire is consistently recognised as one of the top places to live and work in the country due to our thriving economy and quality of life. Our successful local economy is important on a national stage and South Cambridgeshire is one of the fastest growing areas in the country.
- 1.4 South Cambridgeshire is located centrally in the East of England region at the junction of the M11 / A14 roads and with direct rail access to London and to Stansted Airport. It is a largely rural district which surrounds the city of Cambridge and comprises over 100 villages, none currently larger than 8,000 persons. It is surrounded by a ring of market towns just beyond its borders, which are generally 10–15 miles from Cambridge. Together, Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire and the Market Towns form the Cambridge Sub-Region. South Cambridgeshire has long been a fast growing district and in 2011 had a population of 146,800 persons (bigger than Cambridge itself) and has become home to many of the clusters of high technology research and development in the Cambridge Sub-Region.

### **What the Plan Does and How it was Prepared**

- 1.5 The Plan aims to strike the right balance between growth and conservation, valuing what makes the area unique. It is about making sure jobs are created, and new homes provided, in the right areas, and that all transport needs are considered and people have a choice about where to live so they do not have to rely on cars for all of their journeys.

- 1.6 The Local Plan sets the levels of employment and housing development that should be provided over the plan period to best meet the needs of the area and establish a clear strategy for meeting development needs in the most sustainable way that protects the quality of life of existing and future residents. Its policies aim to ensure that development is of high quality and will meet the challenges we face with an ageing population and changing climate. It will ensure that new development comes with the necessary schools, health facilities, shops, leisure facilities and open spaces that residents need to provide a good quality of life.
- 1.7 The Local Plan sets a strong framework for new development to meet the needs of the area and provide a clear statement for local residents, businesses, service providers and the development industry of what they can expect to happen in terms of change in the built and natural environment over the next couple of decades.
- 1.8 The updated Local Plan responds to the new [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF), the Localism Act 2011 and to proposed changes to the ways in which developers will contribute to funding supporting services and infrastructure through Section 106 contributions and the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 1.9 Underpinning the whole of the Plan is the Government's commitment to sustainable development. Taking account of local circumstances, the new Local Plan's development and other proposals aim to meet the 3 overarching principles of sustainability:
- **Economic** – contributing to building a strong, responsive and competitive economy by ensuring that sufficient land of the right type is available in the right places and at the right time to support growth and innovation; and by identifying and coordinating development requirements, including the provision of infrastructure;
  - **Social** – supporting strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by providing the supply of housing required to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by creating a high quality built environment, with accessible local services that reflect the community's needs and support its health, social and cultural wellbeing; and
  - **Environmental** – contributing to protecting and enhancing our natural, built and historic environment; and, as part of this, helping to improve biodiversity, prudent use of natural resources, minimising waste and pollution, and mitigating and adapting to climate change including moving to a low carbon economy.
- 1.10 The overarching objective in national policy to secure sustainable development strongly influenced the development of the Plan. The Council prepared a Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report that has helped us identify the key issues and sustainability objectives for the new Local Plan. An Initial Sustainability Report was also prepared, which tested the sustainability merits of the issues and options which were considered and tested in producing the Plan. The draft Final Sustainability Report also includes an analysis of the
-

issues identified, the options available to address them, the results of consultation on reasonable options, and how the proposed policies were arrived at.

### What the Plan Looks Like

- 1.11 The Plan includes a vision, strategic objectives and specific chapters relating to the future spatial strategy and other matters which will affect how we live and work over the next two decades. Each chapter provides key facts about the topic. The chapters are as follows:
- **Chapter 1: Introduction** which describes the overall purpose of the document.
  - **Chapter 2: Spatial Strategy** sets out the vision and objectives and development needs for South Cambridgeshire to 2031 together with the spatial strategy which focuses development on the edge of Cambridge, at new towns/new villages; and in selected villages. It also has policies for small scale development in villages. It includes a policy about phasing, delivering and monitoring of the Plan to ensure that it continues to meet its objectives.
  - **Chapter 3: Strategic Sites** contains the strategic sites that will contribute most to the delivery of sustainable development in South Cambridgeshire.
  - **Chapter 4: Climate Change** is concerned with sustainable development, climate change, water resources and flooding.
  - **Chapter 5: Delivering High Quality Places** is concerned with design, landscape, and public realm.
  - **Chapter 6: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment** contains proposals to protect and enhance the historic built and the natural environment.
  - **Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes** is concerned with delivering high quality housing and includes village housing sites.
  - **Chapter 8: Building a Strong and Competitive Economy** deals with building a strong and competitive economy, including sections on employment, retail and tourism and development sites.
  - **Chapter 9: Promoting Successful Communities** is concerned with creating successful communities, including the provision of open space, leisure facilities and community facilities.
  - **Chapter 10: Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure** deals with promoting and delivering sustainable transport and other kinds of infrastructure.
- 1.12 Responding to the introduction of Neighbourhood Development Plans under the Localism Act 2011, the Local Plan includes Parish Council proposals where there is clear local support, as an alternative to the preparation of Neighbourhood Plans.

## What Happens Next

- 1.13 The policies and proposals in the draft Local Plan are founded on the issues and options consultations of 2012 and 2013. Having regard to national planning policy set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), the draft Local Plan is the culmination of the Council's considered assessment of stakeholder and public comments. The Plan is written in the form that is intended for submission and adoption.
- 1.14 The draft Local Plan will be published for public consultation between **19 July and 30 September 2013**.
- 1.15 This round of consultation provides the opportunity to comment on the plan itself in its whole form. These comments need to formally support or object to the plan in terms of its legal compliance and compliance with national policy (soundness) tests. Comments made on the Plan at this stage will go forward to an independent inspector when the Plan is submitted, who will examine the 'soundness' of the Plan and who will invite interested individuals and groups who objected to the Plan to attend public hearings to test the Plan. This will involve the inspector considering whether it is:
- **Positively prepared** – based on a strategy to meet objectively assessed development and infrastructure requirements; including unmet requirements from neighbouring authorities where it is reasonable to do so and consistent with achieving sustainable development;
  - **Justified** – the most appropriate strategy when considered against the reasonable alternatives;
  - **Effective** – deliverable over the plan period and based on effective joint working where appropriate; and
  - **Consistent with national policy** – enable the delivery of sustainable development in accordance with the policies in the NPPF.

## What Comprises the Development Plan for South Cambridgeshire

- 1.16 In the past, strategic planning for South Cambridgeshire was undertaken at a 'higher plan-making level', most recently through the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 and the Regional Spatial Strategy (the East of England Plan 2008). Both these documents have now been revoked and strategic planning is now undertaken at a local level, coordinated by a statutory 'duty to cooperate'. This cooperation has in part been through the oversight provided by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Planning Unit which was set up to help coordinate the development of strategy with South Cambridgeshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and other local planning authorities and stakeholders in the area.
- 1.17 On adoption of this Plan, the statutory development plan for South Cambridgeshire will comprise:
- South Cambridgeshire Local Plan;
  - Northstowe Area Action Plan 2007 (excluding Policy NS/3(1g), which is replaced by Policy SS/7: Northstowe Extension);

- Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan 2008;
- Cambridge East Area Action Plan 2008 (excluding policies CE/3 and CE/35, which are replaced by Local Plan Policy SS/3: Cambridge East);
- North West Cambridge Area Action Plan 2009; and
- Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework 2011.

1.18 Also on adoption of the Local Plan, the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework Core Strategy 2007, Development Control Policies DPD 2007, Site Specific Policies DPD 2010 and saved Policy CNF6 from the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004 will be revoked in their entirety and will no longer form part of the development plan.

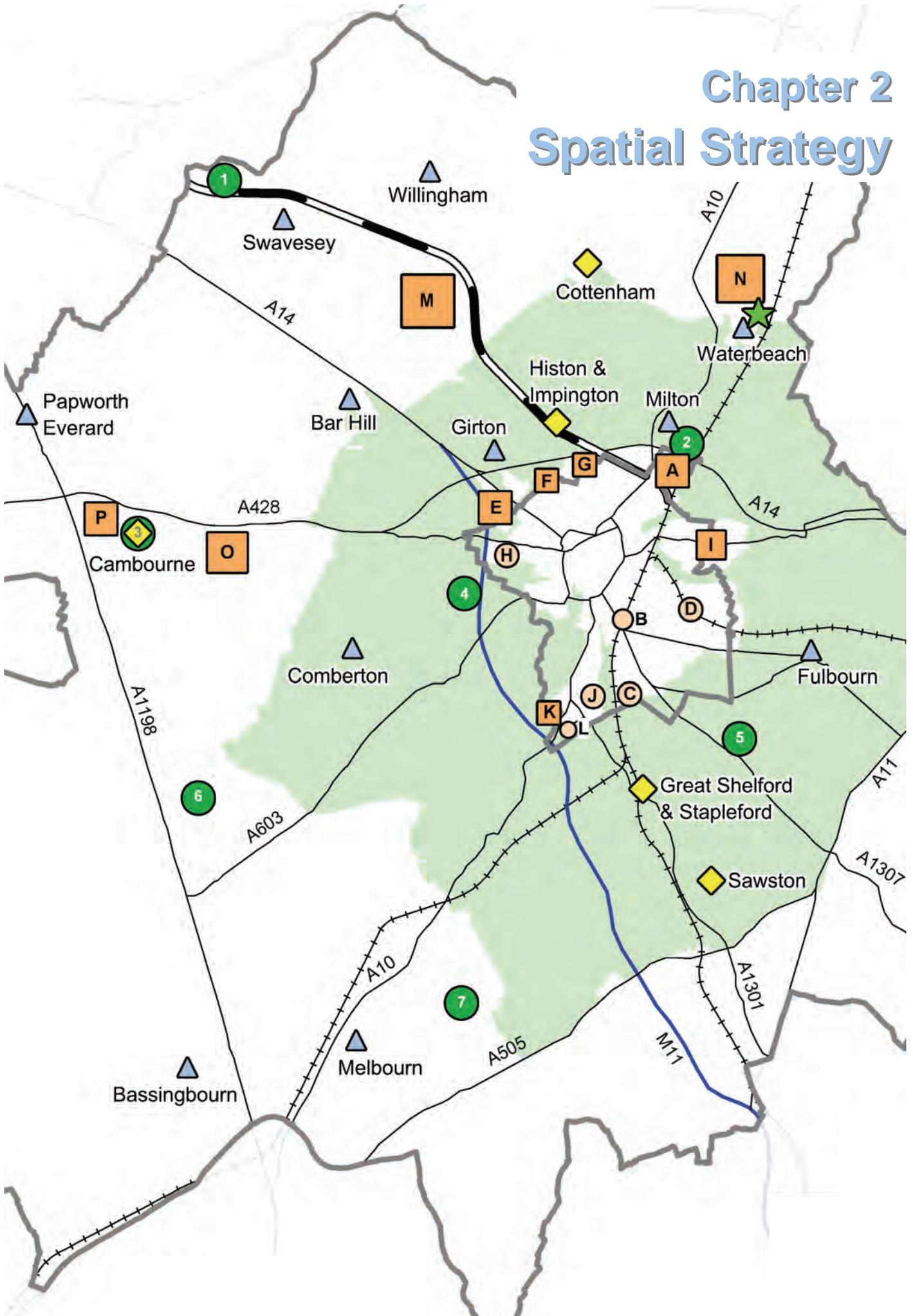
1.19 The Local Plan proposes the preparation of new Area Action Plans to guide development in three areas of large scale development:

- Bourn Airfield new village;
- Waterbeach new town; and
- Cambridge Northern Fringe East – prepared jointly with Cambridge City Council.

1.20 These Area Action Plans will be prepared after the Local Plan is adopted.



# Chapter 2 Spatial Strategy





## Chapter 2 Spatial Strategy

- 2.1 A number of factors contribute to quality of life and help make South Cambridgeshire such a good place to live, work and study. The successful economy, attractive villages, high quality new developments, and the quality of the local environment all come together to give the district its particular character. The relationship with Cambridge and the focus it provides for shopping, entertainment, culture and services for residents of South Cambridgeshire is also significant and a number of major new developments in the district lie on the edge of Cambridge. Parts of the area also look to surrounding market towns for services and employment.
- 2.2 For the success of the district to continue, it is important to make sure the Local Plan provides for the appropriate levels of growth with the right strategy that will deliver sustainable development. The Local Plan must provide for appropriate levels of employment so the Cambridge area can continue to develop as part of the home of one of the largest clusters of research and development activity in Europe, with housing in the right locations to support the local economy and provide for housing needs. It must do this whilst maintaining the quality of life for residents in existing and new communities, as well as the quality of the natural and built environment. It must also continue to provide an attractive rural hinterland and setting for the historic city of Cambridge, with those parts closer to Cambridge being protected by the Cambridge Green Belt.
- 2.3 This chapter sets out the vision and objectives for the Local Plan, including an overarching emphasis on delivering sustainable development. It establishes the number of jobs and homes to meet the objectively assessed needs of the district for the period to 2031. Key to the continued success of South Cambridgeshire is bringing together the three strands of economy, social and environment to ensure a sustainable future for the district over the period to 2031 and beyond. There will be considerable change, not least with significant developments already planned at the new town of Northstowe and on the Cambridge fringes as well as in surrounding areas such as at Alconbury Enterprise Zone, and this chapter plans for further major new developments to meet additional needs to 2031. The objective is that these new developments will become successful, vibrant, healthy new communities. As part of a sequential policy of encouraging a more sustainable pattern of living, only limited development to meet local needs will take place within villages in the district, with most of that limited development focussed into the larger, more sustainable villages. The emphasis will be on providing quality homes for all, including affordable housing to meet local needs, located where it has good access to services and facilities by sustainable modes of transport, to ensure the creation of sustainable and balanced communities.

**Key Facts:**

- An updated Local Plan is needed because the existing Plans are approaching the end of their plan period.
- The Cambridge area has proved relatively resilient to the impacts of the downturn, with significant jobs growth forecast over the plan period, although significantly lower than had been anticipated by the East of England Plan 2008.
- There is a high level of housing required in the district; some to support natural growth but mainly to support the growing economy.
- Around 25% of the district around Cambridge is designated as Green Belt.
- Previous plans shifted the balance of development away from villages towards the edge of Cambridge (through review of the Green Belt), the new town of Northstowe and larger villages.
- Settlements have a varied and distinct local character, ranging from compact hamlets to larger villages.
- Access to services and jobs for many is inconvenient, due to limited public transport in villages away from main transport corridors. 56% of our population live in villages without a doctors' surgery, primary school and food shop.
- The proportion of people that feel they can influence local decisions is higher in South Cambridgeshire than the national average.

**Evolving the Strategy and Overview**

- 2.4 A range of issues have been considered in evolving the development strategy for the Local Plan for the period 2011 to 2031, including:
- the previous development strategy for 1999 to 2016 contained in the Local Development Framework (adopted between 2007-2010), how it came about and progress in delivering the strategy;
  - identifying objectively assessed needs for the area for the plan period 2011-2031, working jointly with other authorities in the housing market area;
  - the Duty to Cooperate introduced by the Localism Act 2011;
  - considering the appropriate strategy jointly with Cambridge City Council for the Councils' respective Local Plans given the close relationship between the two areas, in particular:
    - whether the previous development sequence remained the most appropriate;
    - whether there was a case for a further review of the Green Belt ;
    - undertaking a further Green Belt review;
    - considering any reasonable options for development on the edge of Cambridge;
    - considering allocation of further new settlements and strategic scale village development;

- the emerging Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire;
- a comparison between the evolving development strategy and the previous strategy.

### **The Development Strategy 1999 to 2016**

- 2.5 The strategy for the Cambridge area between 1999 and 2016 stemmed from work undertaken by Cambridge Futures (an influential group of local stakeholder organisations), which influenced the Regional Plan for East Anglia 2000 and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003. Prior to that, development in Cambridge had been constrained by the Green Belt. One of the effects of this constraint was that housing development that would otherwise have taken place in Cambridge was dispersed to towns and villages beyond the outer boundary of the Green Belt, with people commuting back to jobs in Cambridge contributing to congestion, greenhouse gas emissions, air quality problems and other quality of life issues. The change in strategy introduced in the Regional Plan and the Structure Plan recognised that a significant change in the approach to development in and close to the city was required in order to help redress an imbalance between homes and jobs in and close to Cambridge, whilst maintaining the special qualities of Cambridge and the surrounding area which are protected by a Green Belt. It also responded to the need to provide for the long-term growth of the University of Cambridge and Addenbrooke's Hospital, whilst minimising increases in congestion on radial routes into the city.
- 2.6 The Cambridge Local Plan (2006) and South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework (adopted between 2007 and 2010) introduced a step change in levels of planned growth, unmatched since the interwar years, as the economy performed strongly in the early years of the new century. The Plans released significant land from the Cambridge Green Belt as identified in the Structure Plan, and allocated a number of urban extensions to the city in the south, north west, north east and east as well as the new town of Northstowe. Very little new development was proposed in the rural area, although a significant amount of housing already planned in villages under previous plans was still being built.
- 2.7 The main change that has taken place since the Local Development Framework was adopted is that the full development at Cambridge East, comprising 10,000-12,000 new homes, along with employment, shops and services in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire would not come forward in the plan period. It had been envisaged that around 7,500 new homes would be built in South Cambridgeshire. Marshall announced in April 2010 that it intends to remain at Cambridge Airport until at least 2031. Two areas of land in South Cambridgeshire are still intended to come forward in the plan period and the existing Area Action Plan provides a policy framework for those proposals, as confirmed by Policy SS/3 of the Local Plan.

2.8 Significant progress had already been made in delivering the strategy from the Local Development Framework at the time of preparing the Local Plan. The major existing sites in South Cambridgeshire that remain available and deliverable and which were found to be sound/sustainable locations for development by independent inspectors who examined the Local Development Framework are carried forward into the Local Plan. Whilst there was a slowdown in the delivery of these sites at the start of the recession, good progress is now being made. The major sites are:

Edge of Cambridge:

- Trumpington Meadows – 600 homes, with outline planning permission as part of a wider development of 1,200 which includes land in Cambridge City Council's area
- North West Cambridge – 1,155 homes in South Cambridgeshire with planning permission as part of a wider development of 3,000 homes which includes land in Cambridge City Council's area, to meet the needs of Cambridge University
- Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road – named Darwin Green, originally allocated for 1,100 homes but the capacity assumption has been revised to 900 dwellings in the light of pre-application discussions to allow a more appropriate density of development (see Policy SS/2)
- Land north of Newmarket Road – pre-application discussions in progress in 2013 for development of approximately 1,200 homes
- Land north of Cherry Hinton – 110 homes in South Cambridgeshire as part of a wider development of 500 homes which includes land in Cambridge City Council's area.

New settlement:

- Northstowe – new town of 9,500 homes, first phase of which was granted planning permission in 2013 for 1,500 homes and a development framework plan for the whole new settlement agreed at the same time. It is expected that approximately 6,000 homes will come forward by 2031.

### **Objectively Assessed Needs for New Jobs and Homes**

2.9 A key role of the Local Plan is to provide for the development needs of the district over the plan period to 2031. Population growth and the continued success of the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire economies are important drivers for further growth. There is a strong link between jobs and homes and it is important that the Local Plan provides an appropriate balance that will provide jobs for the whole community as well as supporting the nationally and internationally successful local economy with its focus on the high technology and research sectors, while at the same time delivering homes to meet the overall housing needs. This must be done while protecting the environment and what makes the area a successful and attractive place.

- 2.10 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires that Local Plans should meet the objectively assessed housing, business and other development needs of an area in a positive and flexible way, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. This must involve using an evidence base to ensure that the Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the local housing market area as far as is consistent with the policies set out in the NPPF. Councils should work with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries and the NPPF requires the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to assess full housing needs.
- 2.11 The local authorities in the Cambridge Sub Region Housing Market Area have been working together for some time on a range of planning and housing issues and have prepared a joint SHMA, which was updated to inform the new Local Plans being prepared by Councils in the area. The [Cambridge Sub Region SHMA 2012](#) identifies the objectively assessed need for housing in South Cambridgeshire and all other districts in the Cambridge Sub Region housing market area for the period 2011-2031 (Chapter 12). The SHMA considers jobs forecasts as a key part of the analysis of the overall number of homes required to meet the development needs of the area for the period 2011 to 2031. It identifies the objectively assessed need for 22,000 additional jobs and 19,000 new homes in South Cambridgeshire.

### **Duty to Cooperate**

- 2.12 The Localism Act 2011 establishes a 'Duty to Cooperate' for local planning authorities in the preparation of their local plans. A key aspect of cooperation is around provision of jobs and homes to ensure that all the objectively assessed needs of the housing market area are met in full. The Cambridgeshire Authorities, together with Peterborough given the overlap between the two housing market areas, agreed a Memorandum of Cooperation (May 2013) that demonstrates that the full objectively assessed needs of the Cambridge Sub Region housing market area will be addressed. It confirms that South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge are both planning to meet their objectively assessed needs in full within their administrative areas in their new Local Plans.
- 2.13 The Duty to Cooperate also applies to county councils and a range of key public bodies with an interest in planning, including the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England, and the Highways Agency. The Council has engaged with relevant bodies throughout the issues and options stage and in the preparation of the Local Plan, in particular on assessment of site options for development.

### **The Joint Spatial Approach for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire**

- 2.14 Interdependencies between the two administrative areas of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are well established through the location of key employment sites, patterns of travel to work and access to services and facilities. Both Councils have prepared new development plans that add to the development proposals from the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 to meet the needs of the Cambridge area for the period to

2031. The Councils have a long history of joint working reflecting the strong interaction between the two administrative areas and the two authorities have worked closely together on the preparation of their Local Plans, including joint consultation on issues and options of shared interest.

- 2.15 For the review of their development plans, the Councils considered whether the strategy for 1999 to 2016 remained the most appropriate development strategy to 2031, or whether circumstances required an alternative approach. The interrelationship between Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire means that decisions cannot be taken in isolation and the approach in the Local Plans needed to remain joined up, as it has been in the past.
- 2.16 The Councils reviewed jointly how far the sustainable development strategy for 1999 to 2016 had progressed, what evidence there was that it was achieving its original objectives and what a new sustainable development strategy would look like in view of changes in economic and other circumstances. The objective to locate as many jobs and homes in and on the edge of Cambridge had to be considered within the context of a recently reviewed tightly drawn Green Belt, which aims to protect the unique character of Cambridge as a compact, dynamic city with a thriving historic centre, maintain and enhance the quality of the city's setting, and prevent the city merging with the ring of necklace villages.
- 2.17 A number of factors influenced the joint work on the evolution of the development strategy to 2031:
- As part of the review of the East of England Plan 2008 (the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England), which was subsequently abandoned, the Cambridgeshire authorities commissioned consultants to prepare the Cambridgeshire Development Study 2009. The study looked at how well the development strategy was working, forecasts for economic growth taking account of the beginning of the downturn, and how the strategy could be developed if further growth was needed. The study identified a range of challenges for growth. These included that significant additional expansion to Cambridge (where the economy is stronger) would impact on the integrity of the Green Belt and the concept of Cambridge as a compact city. The study also concluded that without deliverable solutions for transport and land supply, Cambridge-centered growth would be difficult to achieve, and would require a fundamental step change in traffic management and travel behaviour.

The study recommended a spatial strategy for Cambridgeshire that was based on delivering the strategy in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 but with further balanced expansion through regeneration in selected market towns, and focused on making best use of existing infrastructure. However, it did indicate that some additional growth could be located on the edge of Cambridge incorporating a limited review of the Green Belt boundary, and potential for a further new settlement to attract employment opportunities and be supported by adequate transportation and social infrastructure, although highlighted the challenges associated with this.

- As part of the plan making process, the two Councils jointly commissioned a review of the development strategy by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Strategic Planning Unit to help test whether the development sequence remained the most appropriate for the Councils' respective new Local Plans.

The [Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Development Strategy 2012](#) provided a broad overview of the sustainability of different spatial options. Its findings were that the most sustainable focus for development was within and on the edge of Cambridge; development in market towns scored broadly the same as development of new settlements, with recognition that large free-standing developments present delivery challenges over long timescales. Development at the more sustainable villages was confirmed as the least sustainable location which, depending on the scale of development involved, could be mitigated by access to good quality public transport. However, within this broad assessment, the Strategy identified that there were considerable issues and complexities to resolve. The assessment did not take account of the committed development sites and locations in plans or the more detailed issues associated with the assessment and choice of new sites and locations. It recognised that detailed assessments needed to be undertaken in relation to development options and transport capacity at different locations, as well as critical policy issues such as the effect of development on the openness of the Green Belt and the purposes of including land within it.

- The Green Belt boundary on the edge of Cambridge was established in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 with the expectation that its boundaries could endure beyond the end of the plan period of 2016. However, circumstances changed with the decision to keep the current businesses at Cambridge Airport, and whilst good progress had been made towards achieving the current development strategy as a whole, the Councils needed to consider as part of preparing their Local Plans whether there were exceptional circumstances for reviewing Green Belt boundaries again.

The Councils took a joined up approach in the Issues and Options consultations in Summer 2012 and asked whether there should be more development on the edge of Cambridge, if there should be more land released from the Green Belt, and if so, where should this be. Ten Broad Locations around the edge of Cambridge were consulted on to explore whether any had potential to be released from the Green Belt for housing.

This was followed up by a joint review of the Green Belt, to provide detailed and up to date evidence on the potential impact of further releases on the purposes of the Green Belt and the setting of the City. The update found that most of the inner Green Belt continues to be of high importance for Green Belt purposes and specifically important to protect the setting and special character of Cambridge as a compact historic city. The adjacent areas to the previous releases are also considered to have gained a greater value to the purposes of the Green Belt.

Considering sites submitted through the Councils' respective Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessments 'call for sites' and identified through the joint Inner Green Belt Study Review 2012, a total of 41 sites were tested, using a joint pro-forma drawing on both Councils' Sustainability Appraisals. Following the assessment, 6 sites in the Green Belt on the edge of Cambridge were identified as being sites with development potential, albeit with some constraints or adverse impacts. These sites were subject to public consultation in January 2013 and subsequently identified as appropriate to include in the Local Plans.

- The Councils undertook a joint Sustainability Appraisal of the overall strategy as part of the plan making process. A range of options around the impact of different levels of growth in the Green Belt on the edge of Cambridge, the approach to new settlements, major expansion of Cambourne and the best available sites at villages were identified and tested through Sustainability Appraisal, to consider the relative impact of different development packages. This included looking at different levels of growth at some of the site options to minimise adverse impacts and secure the most sustainable form of development. It identified the importance of balancing the accessibility aspects of sustainable development and the environmental and social aspects.

It concluded that the removal of additional large scale sites from the Cambridge Green Belt could result in irreversible adverse impacts on the special character of Cambridge as a compact historic city and risk the economic success of the Cambridge area, which is in part built on its attractiveness as a place to live and work. It confirmed that new settlements offer focused opportunities for infrastructure improvements, opportunities to co-locate housing and employment, and achieve high modal share by sustainable transport than more dispersed strategies.

- Strategy development and options testing was guided by the Joint Strategic Transport and Spatial Planning Group (JST&SPG), the member governance group set up to guide the collaborative preparation of development plans in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire and the associated Transport Strategy. The broad strategy options considered by the JST&SPG demonstrated that:
  - Focusing development on Cambridge remains the most sustainable location for additional development. The Cambridge Local Plan for the period 2011 to 2031 identifies significant potential within the urban area of Cambridge.
  - The edge of Cambridge is the next most sustainable location for growth in the development sequence and significant development will take place in the plan period on land already removed from the Green Belt. The new Cambridge Local Plan proposes modest further revisions to the Green Belt which means that Cambridge is able to meet its full objectively assessed needs within its administrative area, although it makes little additional contribution to South Cambridgeshire's objectively assessed needs.
  - After development on the edge of Cambridge, new settlements are the next most sustainable location for growth. South Cambridgeshire District Council considered a number of new settlement sites submitted through its 'call for sites' as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal processes. This identified two options for a new

town north of Waterbeach of different sizes and a new village at Bourn Airfield as options for consultation in Issues and Options 2012. Subsequently, versions of both sites were identified as appropriate to include in the Local Plan.

- Development in villages should continue to be limited for sustainability reasons. South Cambridgeshire District Council considered a strategic scale of village development at Cambourne submitted through its 'call for sites' as part of the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and Sustainability Appraisal processes. This identified the site as an option for consultation in Issues and Options 2012 and subsequently a version of the site was identified as appropriate to include in the Local Plan.

### **The Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire**

- 2.18 The 1999-2016 development strategy was predicated upon delivering efficient, sustainable patterns and choices of travel between home and work. Data from the Census 2011 shows that Cambridge has the highest proportion of people cycling to work in the United Kingdom with the lifestyle conditions that are also more likely to promote cycle based commuting choices than anywhere else in the United Kingdom.
- 2.19 The emerging Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire focuses on the capacity for sustainable modes of transport and what further measures need to be provided in the sub region between key economic hubs in and around the city, where people live, and where they access services. The development strategy locates development in areas where there is already good public transport or where it can be provided and concentrates development in rural South Cambridgeshire in major new developments as far as possible to support the greatest public transport improvements, so that further improvements can be made to the sustainable transport in and around the city by making movement straightforward and convenient. The Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire 2013 was prepared in parallel with the two new local plans and includes the mitigation and infrastructure requirements necessary to promote sustainable travel as part of the development strategy of the two plans.

### **Comparing the Development Strategy to 2031 with the Structure Plan**

- 2.20 As part of the preparation of the Local Plan strategy in the new Local Plans to 2031, the Councils considered the proportions of planned development at the different stages in the development sequence and then tested whether it broadly continues the strategy set in train by the Structure Plan in 2003 as a benchmark of whether it provides an appropriate sustainable pattern of development for the Cambridge area into the future.

2.21 The distribution of housing across the development sequence in the Local Plans is shown below:

	Existing Completions and Commitments (both areas)	New Sites Cambridge	New Sites South Cambs	TOTAL	%
Cambridge Urban Area	3,287	3,324	0	6,611	20
Edge of Cambridge	11,361	430	100	11,891	35
New Settlements	5,965	0	4,370	10,335	31
Villages	3,853	0	895	4,748	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,466</b>	<b>3,754</b>	<b>5,365</b>	<b>33,585</b>	<b>100</b>

2.22 This compares with the proportions at each stage in the sequence in the Structure Plan as shown below:

	Structure Plan 1999 to 2016	%	New Local Plan Strategy 2011 to 2031 (both areas)	%
Cambridge Urban Area	8,900	27	6,611	20
Cambridge Fringe Sites	8,000	25	11,891	35
New settlements	6,000	18	10,335	31
Villages	9,600	30	4,748	14
<b>TOTAL 1999 to 2016</b>	<b>32,500</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33,585</b>	<b>100</b>

2.23 The development strategy identified in the Local Plans includes development at all stages in the sequence across both areas, taking account of the opportunities and constraints identified. It compares favourably with the Structure Plan with Cambridge remaining the focus of the development strategy comprising 55% of the housing requirement of both Councils 2011 to 2031. This is comparable with and slightly higher than the 52% in the Structure Plan strategy. The strategy has 35% of all new development planned on the edge of Cambridge, higher than the 25% in the Structure Plan, notwithstanding that Cambridge East is not now expected to come forward in the plan period at least. The main change is the swap in South Cambridgeshire between the proportion of development at new settlements and that at villages which sees a much higher proportion at new settlements than the previous strategy: 31% compared with 18%. This leaves the lowest percentage at the least sustainable stage in the sequence with only 14% of planned development identified at villages.

## Vision and Objectives

- 2.24 The Local Plan contains policies and proposals which will shape the future direction of change in South Cambridgeshire over the years to 2031. The planning decisions that will be made in accordance with the Local Plan will affect the future well-being of people living and working in the district as well as others who visit and invest in South Cambridgeshire. This future direction is captured in the Council's vision, which has been drawn upon as the vision for the Local Plan.

### Policy S/1: Vision

South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live, work and study in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment.

- 2.25 Reflecting the vision, are a set of more specific objectives for the Local Plan. In developing the objectives the Council has been guided by views gathered on what is important to local stakeholders.

### Policy S/2: Objectives of the Local Plan

The vision for the Local Plan will be secured through the achievement of 6 key objectives:

- a. To support economic growth by supporting South Cambridgeshire's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, research, and education; and supporting the rural economy.
- b. To protect the character of South Cambridgeshire, including its built and natural heritage, as well as protecting the Cambridge Green Belt. New development should enhance the area, and protect and enhance biodiversity.
- c. To provide land for housing in sustainable locations that meets local needs and aspirations, and gives choice about type, size, tenure and cost.
- d. To deliver new developments that are high quality and well-designed with distinctive character that reflects their location, and which responds robustly to the challenges of climate change.

(continued)

- e. To ensure that all new development provides or has access to a range of services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and well-being for everyone, including shops, schools, doctors, community buildings, cultural facilities, local open space, and green infrastructure.
- f. To maximise potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes of transport including walking, cycling, bus and train.

2.26 South Cambridgeshire is a prosperous area with high levels of economic activity and low levels of unemployment. It's 350 square miles of countryside provide a high quality setting for its 105 settlements. In recent decades the district has experienced significant growth, reflecting the success of the local economy and the need for new homes. These high levels of growth have managed to balance development with maintaining a high quality social, built and natural environment which is valued locally and has ensured that South Cambridgeshire regularly performs well in national quality of life surveys. Public consultation in updating the Local Plan showed strong support for supporting economic growth, but a degree of nervousness amongst the residents of the district believing that continuing high levels of growth would put the environment and living standards at risk. This then is a clear challenge for the way in which the vision and objectives are implemented through policies and proposals in the Local Plan and decisions on planning applications to provide an appropriate balance between supporting the economy, providing for housing needs and protecting the environment.

### **Sustainable Development**

#### **Policy S/3: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development**

1. When considering development proposals the Council will take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. It will always work proactively with applicants jointly to find solutions which mean that proposals that accord with the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans can be approved wherever possible, and to secure development that improves the economic, social and environmental conditions in the area unless material considerations indicate otherwise.

(continued)

2. Where there are no policies relevant to the application or relevant policies are out of date at the time of making the decision then the Council will grant permission unless material considerations indicate otherwise – taking into account whether:
  - a. Any adverse impacts of granting permission would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework taken as a whole; or
  - b. Specific policies in that Framework indicate that development should be restricted.

2.27 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development, and the NPPF has at its heart a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which it says should be seen as a golden thread running through both plan making and decision taking. For South Cambridgeshire, sustainable development means supporting the economic success of the Cambridge area, maintaining the setting of Cambridge as a compact historic city, and providing for development needs in a way that maintains the high quality of life enjoyed by residents that makes it such an attractive place to live, work and study, and locates new homes close to services and employment or on high quality public transport routes. The Local Plan has a number of chapters covering the full range of planning policy issues, which together contribute to the achievement of the three dimensions of sustainability: an economic role, a social role and an environmental role.

### Cambridge Green Belt

#### Policy S/4: Cambridge Green Belt

A Green Belt will be maintained around Cambridge that will define the extent of the urban area. The detailed boundaries of the Green Belt in South Cambridgeshire are defined on the Policies Map, which includes some minor revisions to the inner boundary of the Green Belt around Cambridge and to the boundaries around some inset villages.

2.28 The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts, and this is set out in the NPPF. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open and a specific function of some Green Belts, such as the one around Cambridge, is to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns. Cambridge has had a Green Belt since the 1965 Development Plan, which includes about 25% of South Cambridgeshire. A review of the Green Belt was undertaken in the 1980s resulting in the Cambridge Green Belt Local Plan 1992. A further and more strategically significant review was started in the Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (RPG6) with locations for Green Belt release

identified in the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 and detailed boundary changes made in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010.

- 2.29 The Cambridge Green Belt surrounds Cambridge and is relatively small in extent, extending around 3 to 5 miles from the edge of the City and incorporates many of South Cambridgeshire's larger and most sustainable villages. The established purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt are to:
- Preserve the unique character of Cambridge as a compact, dynamic city with a thriving historic centre;
  - Maintain and enhance the quality of its setting; and
  - Prevent communities in the environs of Cambridge from merging into one another and with the city.
- 2.30 A number of factors define the special character of Cambridge and its setting, which include:
- Key views of Cambridge from the surrounding countryside;
  - A soft green edge to the city;
  - A distinctive urban edge;
  - Green corridors penetrating into the city;
  - Designated sites and other features contributing positively to the character of the landscape setting;
  - The distribution, physical separation, setting, scale and character of Green Belt villages;
  - A landscape that retains a strong rural character.
- 2.31 The NPPF is clear that where Green Belts are defined, they should only be altered in exceptional circumstances when preparing a Local Plan. When reviewing Green Belt boundaries, Councils are required to take account of the need to promote sustainable development and consider the consequences for sustainable development of channelling development towards urban areas within Green Belts, to villages inset within the Green Belt and to locations beyond the Green Belt.
- 2.32 The latest Green Belt work, undertaken jointly with Cambridge City Council, examined the Green Belt in detail and found a number of small areas on the edge of Cambridge that are not considered of long term importance to Green Belt purposes. Given the level of need for homes and jobs, it is considered that exceptional circumstances exist to justify their release. These comprise a site between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road as an extension to the housing allocation carried forward from the Local Development Framework (Policy SS/2) and a site on Fulbourn Road as an extension to the Peterhouse Technology Park (Policy E/2). In addition, land is released from the Green Belt at Sawston, Impington and Comberton (Policy H/1) to meet the overall need for housing and to provide a flexible and responsive package of sites that will best meet identified needs.
- 2.33 The Green Belt has also been extended to provide countryside separation between Waterbeach village and the proposed new settlement north of the village based on Waterbeach Barracks and airfield site. The NPPF allows for additional areas of Green Belt to be established if there is a significant change in circumstances, such

as the creation of a new settlement. This area will be important for maintaining the village character of Waterbeach, and warrants the level of protection afforded by the Green Belt in order that it remains open.

### Provision of New Jobs and Homes

#### Policy S/5: Provision of New Jobs and Homes

Development will meet the objectively assessed needs in the district over the period 2011-2031 for:

- a. 22,000 additional jobs to support the Cambridge Cluster and provide a diverse range of local jobs;
- b. 19,000 new homes, including affordable housing and 85 Gypsy & Traveller pitches.

- 2.34 The Cambridge Sub Region Strategic Housing Market Assessment 2012 (SHMA) identifies the objectively assessed need for additional jobs and homes in South Cambridgeshire over the plan period.
- 2.35 For jobs, this takes account of the findings of two different local economic forecasting models alongside a range of national and local demographic forecasts, having regard to the proportion of economic growth expected to be created in South Cambridgeshire. The predicted level of jobs growth is provided for in full in the Local Plan as a key part of the continued support for the Council's vision to demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. This will help maintain the role of the Cambridge area as a world leader in higher education, research and knowledge based industries and the important role of South Cambridgeshire, including a number of major research parks at Cambridge Science Park, Hinxton Hall and Granta Park.
- 2.36 The number of jobs is a forecast and not a target to be met at all costs. The Economy chapter (Chapter 8) provides a set of flexible policies that focus on delivering the types of employment appropriate to both support the Cambridge cluster and to provide a diverse range of local jobs to ensure a strong and vibrant local economy into the future. The Employment Land Review identifies that growth on this scale would generate a net demand for around 143,000 m<sup>2</sup> of additional floorspace or 43 hectares of land in the 'B' use classes. The Local Plan identifies a supply of land that is sufficient to provide the predicted 22,000 additional jobs and includes sufficient surplus that would also ensure that if the economy performs better than expected, the plan will not constrain economic potential. It also responds to demand in Cambridge identified in the Employment Land Review by identifying opportunities on the edge of Cambridge at the Science Park, around the new Science Park Railway Station, and next to the Peterhouse Technology Park.
- 2.37 The SHMA identifies a need for 19,000 new homes in South Cambridgeshire by 2031. This takes account of natural change in the existing population, including

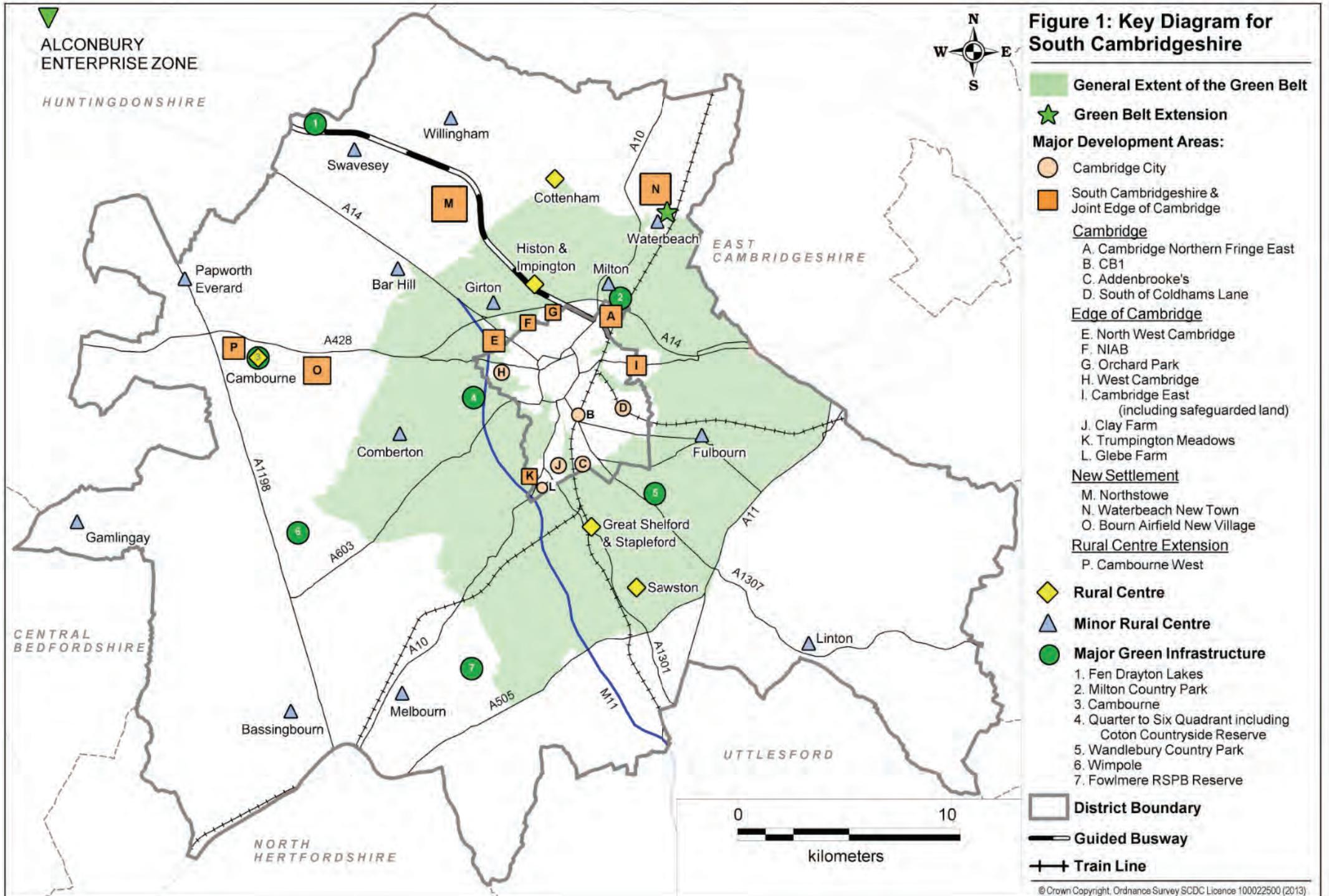
demographic changes such as an ageing population, having regard to the latest information available, including the Census 2011. It also takes account of forecast migration to South Cambridgeshire to support growth in the local economy. Should the economy perform less well than forecast then a revision to the Local Plan for a corresponding reduction in the number of new homes may be necessary. The SHMA confirms that there is no additional outstanding backlog arising from the Local Development Framework.

- 2.38 The SHMA includes consideration of need for affordable housing. Policy H/3 in Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes requires the provision of affordable housing to respond to an identified high level of need. The Gypsy and Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment identifies an objectively assessed need for 85 pitches to meet the needs of Gypsies and Travellers for the period 2011 to 2031. Policies in the High Quality Homes chapter provide more detail on how the needs of this group will be met.
- 2.39 Over the plan period, the figure of 19,000 new homes implies an average delivery rate of 950 homes per year. While less than the Core Strategy 2007 annualised average of 1,176 homes, for comparison over the period 2001 to 2011 a total of 7,663 homes were built at an average of 766 homes per year and the Local Plan therefore represents a consistent step change in housing delivery over a lengthy period.
- 2.40 Taking account of all forms of housing supply, comprising: completions in 2011-12 the first year of the plan period of 696 homes; supply of housing on the major sites expected by 2031 of 11,113 homes; and commitments on smaller rural sites with planning permission or allocated for 2,220 homes, in 2012 the Council had a supply of 14,000 homes towards the 19,000 home target. This required sufficient new land to be identified to deliver a further 5,000 new homes in the district between 2011 and 2031.
- 2.41 It will be important to monitor the need for jobs and homes regularly, as well as progress in delivery, and to review the Local Plan as necessary (see Policy S/12).

## The Development Strategy to 2031

### Policy S/6: The Development Strategy to 2031

1. The need for jobs and homes will be met as far as possible in the following order of preference, having regard to the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt:
  - a. On the edge of Cambridge;
  - b. At new settlements;
  - c. In the rural area at Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres.
2. Major site allocations from the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework 2007-2010 together with the Area Action Plans for Northstowe, North West Cambridge, Cambridge Southern Fringe and Cambridge East (except as amended by Policy SS/3) are carried forward as part of the development plan to 2031 or until such time as the developments are complete.
3. The following 3 new strategic scale allocations are proposed for housing-led development with associated employment and supporting services and facilities to meet the majority of the additional development needs to 2031 and beyond:
  - d. A new town north of Waterbeach for 8,000 to 9,000 homes, 1,400 of which by 2031;
  - e. A new village based on Bourn Airfield for 3,500 homes, 1,700 of which by 2031;
  - f. A major expansion of Cambourne for a fourth linked village of 1,200 homes, all of which by 2031.
4. Development in the rural area will be limited, with allocations for jobs and housing focused on Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, and rural settlement policies providing for windfall development for different categories of village consistent with the level of local service provision and quality of public transport access to Cambridge or a market town.



**Figure 1: Key Diagram for South Cambridgeshire**

General Extent of the Green Belt

Green Belt Extension

**Major Development Areas:**

Cambridge City

South Cambridgeshire & Joint Edge of Cambridge

Cambridge

- A. Cambridge Northern Fringe East
- B. CB1
- C. Addenbrooke's
- D. South of Coldhams Lane

Edge of Cambridge

- E. North West Cambridge
- F. NIAB
- G. Orchard Park
- H. West Cambridge
- I. Cambridge East  
(including safeguarded land)
- J. Clay Farm
- K. Trumpington Meadows
- L. Glebe Farm

New Settlement

- M. Northstowe
- N. Waterbeach New Town
- O. Bourn Airfield New Village

Rural Centre Extension

- P. Cambourne West

Rural Centre

Minor Rural Centre

Major Green Infrastructure

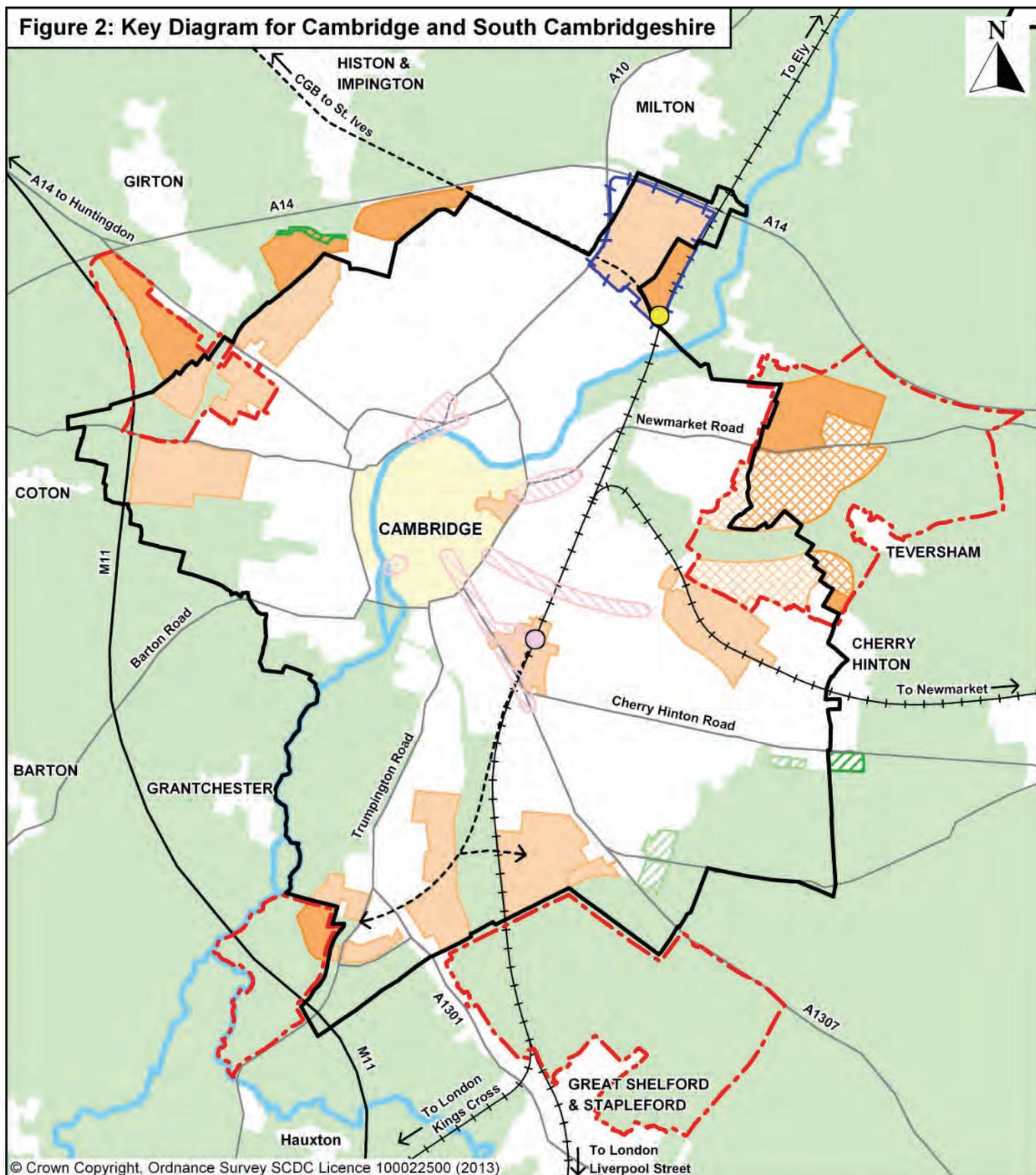
- 1. Fen Drayton Lakes
- 2. Milton Country Park
- 3. Cambourne
- 4. Quarter to Six Quadrant including Coton Countryside Reserve
- 5. Wandlebury Country Park
- 6. Wimpole
- 7. Fowlmere RSPB Reserve

District Boundary

Guided Busway

Train Line

**Figure 2: Key Diagram for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire**



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- |  |  |   |   |   |                                    |
|--|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|
|  | Area Action Plan Boundary                            |  | Site to be released from the Green Belt in South Cambridgeshire |  | Cambridgeshire Guided Busway (CGB) |
|  | Proposed Area Action Plan Boundary                   |  | Site to be released from the Green Belt in Cambridge            |  | Major Road                         |
|  | Major Development Site within South Cambridgeshire   |  | Cambridge City Centre   |  | Railway Line                       |
|  | Area of Major Change within Cambridge                |  | Opportunity Area in Cambridge                                   |  | Train Station                      |
|  | Area of Safeguarded Land within South Cambridgeshire |  | District Boundary   |  | Proposed Science Park Station      |
|  | Area of Safeguarded Land within Cambridge            |   |   |  | River Cam                          |

**Areas identified in Cambridge are indicative only and subject to confirmation via review of the Cambridge Local Plan**

- 2.42 The sustainable development sequence has been carried forward from the previous plan balancing the sustainability merits of land on the edge of Cambridge in terms of accessibility to services and facilities and reducing emissions with the sustainability merits of land in the Green Belt on the edge of Cambridge in terms of protecting the special characteristics of Cambridge as a compact historic city. Away from Cambridge, the most sustainable categories of village for development in the context of South Cambridgeshire are Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres for the purposes of making allocations for new housing.
- 2.43 The development strategy for 2011 to 2031 is shown on the Key Diagrams (see Figures 1 and 2). A significant proportion of the overall housing requirement is made up of allocations carried forward from the previous plan and the policy clarifies that the adopted Area Action Plans for some of those developments remain part of the development plan alongside the Local Plan.
- 2.44 Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council jointly reached the view on the extent of change on the edge of Cambridge where only minor revisions to the inner Green Belt boundary are proposed in the Local Plans including a change to the boundary of the site between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road in South Cambridgeshire for housing that would not increase the overall number of homes currently planned but instead provide more room to ensure a high quality development (see Chapter 3 Strategic Sites, Policy SS/2), and an employment allocation south of Fulbourn Road as an extension to Peterhouse Technology Park (see Chapter 8 Promoting a Strong and Competitive Economy, Policy E/2).
- 2.45 Two new settlements – a new town north of Waterbeach and a new village at Bourn Airfield - and a major village expansion at Cambourne will provide the majority of the additional housing required by 2031. The preference to allocate all three strategic sites was influenced by the long lead in times for new settlements which will therefore come forward later in the plan period and continue developing beyond 2031. Without including a major expansion of Cambourne, a significant amount of development would be required at villages and would result in the sort of dispersed development strategy confirmed as being unsustainable. The timing of development at Bourn Airfield new village has regard to the longer lead in times for the development of new settlements and so that the remainder of Cambourne is well progressed before any development starts at Bourn Airfield. This will also help provide additional flexibility and ensure a continuous supply of house building land. The new strategic sites will provide 4,370 homes in the plan period. Waterbeach not starting until towards the end of the plan period has the benefit of ensuring that delivery at Northstowe will be well established before another new town development begins, with about half the town having been built by the time Waterbeach starts delivering.
- 2.46 The major sites will be supported by limited development at the more sustainable villages in the order of 900 homes to provide flexibility and help ensure a continuous supply of housing land over the plan period, including if there is any delay in progress on any of the major sites. These are addressed in Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes.
-

## Development Frameworks

### Policy S/7: Development Frameworks

1. Development and redevelopment of unallocated land and buildings within development frameworks will be permitted provided that:
  - a. Development is of a scale, density and character appropriate to the location, and is consistent with other policies in the Local Plan; and
  - b. Retention of the site in its present state does not form an essential part of the local character, and development would protect and enhance local features of green space, landscape, ecological or historic importance; and
  - c. There is the necessary infrastructure capacity to support the development;
2. Outside development frameworks, only development for agriculture, horticulture, forestry, outdoor recreation and other uses which need to be located in the countryside or where supported by other policies in this plan will be permitted.

- 2.47 Within settlements, policies in the plan generally support development and redevelopment of previously developed land subject to a range of policies which seek to ensure the development is sustainable.
- 2.48 The development frameworks define where policies for the built-up areas of settlements give way to policies for the countryside. This is necessary to ensure that the countryside is protected from gradual encroachment on the edges of villages and to help guard against incremental growth in unsustainable locations. In the countryside development is generally restricted to uses that need to be located there. The plan includes some flexibility for reusing existing buildings, and for development which supports the rural economy.
- 2.49 Frameworks have been defined to take into account the present extent of the built-up area, and planned development. Buildings associated with countryside uses (e.g. farm buildings, houses subject to agricultural occupancy conditions or affordable housing schemes permitted under the rural exceptions policy) are not normally included within the framework. Frameworks have not been defined around small clusters of houses or areas of scattered development where such buildings are isolated in open countryside or detached from the main concentration of buildings within Cambridge or a nearby village. Although it is recognised that such dwellings may be considered locally as 'part' of the nearest settlement in community terms, it is important in planning policy terms to limit the amount of new development that can take place in rural areas with few services and little or no public transport.

2.50 Property boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey map have been taken into account in defining frameworks. However, since there are many large gardens on the edge of settlements, the framework boundaries sometimes cut across such gardens, especially (but not solely) if parts of those gardens relate more to the surrounding countryside than they do to the built-up areas. The 'cutting' of some gardens is regarded as a positive development control tool to limit the potential for further residential development in smaller villages with few facilities and little or no public transport. However, in such circumstances this policy will not be operated to establish a presumption against the grant of planning permission for ancillary domestic buildings in those parts of residential curtilages excluded from the framework. Where permission is required for such developments, applications will be considered on their individual merits.

### Strategy for the Rural Area

2.51 The Local Plan classifies villages into four groupings, to reflecting their relative sustainability. This is an important element of the sustainable development strategy, helping to direct housing to the most sustainable locations and control the level of windfall development that takes place in the least sustainable areas of the district whilst enabling the recycling of land and delivering new homes to meet local housing needs. Villages were classified following a review of the services and facilities, education, public transport and employment available at each settlement.

### Rural Centres

#### Policy S/8: Rural Centres

1. The following villages are identified as Rural Centres:
  - a. Cambourne
  - b. Cottenham
  - c. Great Shelford and Stapleford
  - d. Histon and Impington
  - e. Sawston
  
2. Development and redevelopment without any limit on individual scheme size will be permitted within the development frameworks of Rural Centres, as defined on the Policies Map, provided that adequate services, facilities and infrastructure are available or can be made available as a result of the development.

2.52 Rural Centres are the largest, most sustainable villages of the district. They have good access to a secondary school (either within the village or accessible by good public transport), employment opportunities, a variety of services and facilities and have good public transport services to Cambridge or a market town.

- 2.53 Future development will comprise development and redevelopment within the village frameworks. Since the Rural Centres comprise the most sustainable villages in South Cambridgeshire there is no strategic constraint on the amount of development or redevelopment of land for housing that can come forward within the development frameworks, provided that the proposals are in accordance with the policies in the Plan.
- 2.54 Sites for new housing development have been identified as extensions to Cambourne, Histon & Impington and Sawston and the development frameworks have been drawn to include those sites.

### Minor Rural Centres

#### Policy S/9: Minor Rural Centres

1. The following villages are selected as Minor Rural Centres:
  - a. Bar Hill
  - b. Bassingbourn
  - c. Comberton
  - d. Fulbourn
  - e. Gamlingay
  - f. Girton
  - g. Linton
  - h. Melbourn
  - i. Milton
  - j. Papworth Everard
  - k. Swavesey
  - l. Waterbeach
  - m. Willingham
2. Residential development and redevelopment up to an indicative maximum scheme size of 30 dwellings will be permitted within the development frameworks of Minor Rural Centres, as defined on the Policies Map.

- 2.55 Minor Rural Centres have a lower level of services, facilities and employment than Rural Centres, but a greater level than most other villages in South Cambridgeshire, and often perform a role in terms of providing services and facilities for a small rural hinterland.
- 2.56 Within Minor Rural Centres there is scope in principle for larger scale windfall development within the village framework. This would allow larger villages with a reasonable level of services to provide services and facilities for surrounding smaller villages to achieve more development. However, the overall scale of development should be restricted in recognition of their more limited services

compared to Rural Centres. A maximum scheme size of 30 dwellings is used as a guideline figure to indicate the upper limit of housing development likely to be suitable. Development will not be permitted on sites capable of accommodating scheme sizes significantly larger than 30 dwellings in Minor Rural Centres.

- 2.57 Sites for new housing development have been identified as extensions to Comberton, Melbourn and Willingham and within Gamlingay and the development frameworks have been drawn to include those sites. The indicative scheme size does not apply to allocations forming part of the overall development strategy of the Local Plan.

## Group Villages

### Policy S/10: Group Villages

1. The following villages are selected as Group Villages:

Balsham	Fen Drayton	Little Abington
Barrington	Fowlmere	Longstanton
Barton	Foxton	Meldreth
Bourn	Great Abington	Oakington
Castle Camps	Great Wilbraham	Orwell
Coton	Guilden Morden	Over
Dry Drayton	Hardwick	Steeple Morden
Duxford	Harston	Teversham
Elsworth	Haslingfield	Thriplow
Eltisley	Hauxton	Whittlesford
Fen Ditton	Highfields Caldecote	

2. Residential development and redevelopment up to an indicative maximum scheme size of 8 dwellings will be permitted within the development frameworks of Group Villages, as defined on the Policies Map.
3. Development may exceptionally consist of up to about 15 dwellings where this would make the best use of a single brownfield site.

- 2.58 Group villages are generally less sustainable locations for new development than Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, having fewer services and facilities allowing only some of the basic day-to-day requirements of their residents to be met without the need to travel outside the village. All Group Villages have at least a primary school and limited development will help maintain remaining services and facilities and provide for affordable housing to meet local needs. Development will not be permitted on sites capable of accommodating scheme sizes significantly larger than 8 or exceptionally 15 dwellings in Group villages.

## Infill Villages

### Policy S/11: Infill Villages

1. The following villages are selected as Infill Villages:

Abington Pigotts	Heydon	Newton
Arrington	Hildersham	Pampisford
Babraham	Hinxton	Papworth St Agnes
Bartlow	Horningsea	Rampton
Boxworth	Horseheath	Shepreth
Carlton	Ickleton	Shingay-cum-Wendy
Caxton	Kingston	Shudy Camps
Childerley	Knapwell	Six Mile Bottom
Conington	Kneesworth	Stow-cum-Quy
Croxton	Landbeach	Tadlow
Croydon	Litlington	Toft
East Hatley	Little Chishill	Weston Colville
Grantchester	Little Eversden	Weston Green
Graveley	Little Gransden	West Wickham
Great Chishill	Little Shelford	West Wrating
Great Eversden	Little Wilbraham	Whaddon
Harlton	Lolworth	Wimpole
Hatley St George	Longstowe	
Heathfield	Madingley	

2. Residential development and redevelopment within the development frameworks of these villages, as defined on the Policies Map, will be restricted to scheme sizes of not more than 2 dwellings (indicative size) comprising:
- A gap in an otherwise built-up frontage to an existing road, provided that it is not sufficiently large to accommodate more than two dwellings on similar curtilages to those adjoining; or
  - The redevelopment or sub-division of an existing residential curtilage; or
  - The sub-division of an existing dwelling;
  - The conversion or redevelopment of a non-residential building where this would not result in a loss of local employment.
3. In very exceptional circumstances a slightly larger development (not more than about 8 dwellings) may be permitted where this would lead to the sustainable recycling of a brownfield site bringing positive overall benefit to the village.

2.59 Infill Villages are generally amongst the smallest in South Cambridgeshire. These villages have a poor range of services and facilities and it is often necessary for local residents to travel outside the village for most of their daily needs. These villages generally lack any food shops, have no primary school and may not have a

permanent post office or a village hall or meeting place. Development on any scale would be unsustainable in these villages, as it will generate a disproportionate number of additional journeys outside the village. Development will not be permitted on sites capable of accommodating scheme sizes significantly larger than 2 or exceptionally 8 dwellings in Infill Villages.

## Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring

### Policy S/12: Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring

1. The Local Plan aims to achieve a continuous high level of housing production throughout the plan period to support predicted and actual jobs growth. Housing sites are not phased with the exception of:
  - a. New town at Waterbeach Barracks – to start delivering housing in 2026, unless otherwise determined through a review of the Local Plan;
  - b. New village at Bourn Airfield – to not start delivering housing before 2022, unless an undersupply of housing earlier in the plan period is demonstrated such that it needs to come forward earlier, including to provide an adequate 5-year housing land supply.
2. The Council will provide a 5% buffer as part of its 5-year housing land supply, met mainly through windfalls.
3. Compliance with policies and allocations in the Local Plan will be continuously monitored throughout the plan period. If, through monitoring, it appears that policies and allocations are not being achieved or more up to date forecasts suggest that the objectively assessed needs of South Cambridgeshire require different levels of development, the following mechanisms will be triggered:
  - c. Review of housing and employment land supply and allocations;
  - d. Action to bring forward sites for development, wherever possible in partnership with landowners and developers;
  - e. Action to bring forward development on previously developed land;
  - f. Action to secure the timely provision of infrastructure;
  - g. Review of all, or relevant parts of, the Local Plan.

## Phasing

- 2.60 An important aspect of the Local Plan is to ensure that there will be a continuous supply of suitable, available and deliverable housing land to meet housing needs over the whole of the plan period. The allocations in the Plan have been made with the aim of ensuring a flexible and continuous supply of housing. To this end, the Council does not propose to phase the timing of housing development except in two important cases:

1. New town at Waterbeach Barracks – It is not expected that the new town will be able to deliver housing until towards the end of the plan period. This takes account of considerable experience in delivering new settlements in the district (Bar Hill, Cambourne and Northstowe). The Plan therefore takes a realistic view of delivery of a new town which is partly about the development needs in the plan period to 2031 but allocation is also about development needs in the period beyond and the recognition that given the long lead in time that, like Northstowe, if a new town is to form part of the long term development strategy, a decision to allocate needs to be made in this Local Plan. In reaching this view, the Council has allocated significant major sites elsewhere to provide for needs in the most sustainable way. Therefore to ensure a continuous supply of house building land, it would not be appropriate for Waterbeach to come forward significantly earlier than envisaged in the housing trajectory and more significantly, to avoid competition with delivery at Northstowe and Bourn Airfield with negative impacts on those other developments. Therefore, Waterbeach is phased to start delivering housing in 2026 and any earlier provision can only take place through a review of the Local Plan.
2. New village at Bourn Airfield – Given the expected level of delivery at Waterbeach new town, the new village at Bourn Airfield is also required to deliver housing in the plan period to ensure a sustainable pattern of development and not require significant levels of housing in a distributed pattern across existing villages. However, to provide flexibility and not to rely solely on major developments given their lead in times and greater vulnerability to slow down in adverse economic conditions, based on recent experience, the Council sees a need to allocate some development in existing villages. The start of development at Bourn Airfield should not start delivering housing until 2022 as part of a flexible package of sites and to ensure a continuous supply of house building land. However, if there were delay in delivery in other major sites, the Plan allows for Bourn Airfield to come forward earlier.

## Delivery

- 2.61 The South Cambridgeshire Housing Trajectory set out in Figure 3 illustrates the expected rate and phasing of delivery of new homes. It demonstrates how the objectively assessed need for an additional 19,000 homes between 2011 and 2031 could be achieved. This represents an average of 950 homes a year but the delivery of homes will vary over the plan period responding to individual site circumstances and changes in the national economy. All dwelling figures in the trajectory are net additional dwellings (i.e. completed dwellings minus losses of dwellings). The trajectory relies on information about sites which have the potential to deliver dwellings over the next 15 years and beyond, taken from the Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment and work on Local Plan allocation sites.

- 2.62 The NPPF requires the Council to maintain a 5-year land supply. This requires the sites that can actually be delivered within a rolling five year period to be identified. This is published each year in an updated housing trajectory in the Annual Monitoring Report. The NPPF also introduces a requirement to provide “an additional buffer of 5% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to ensure choice and competition in the market for land”. It goes on to say that “where there has been a record of persistent under delivery of housing, local planning authorities should increase the buffer to 20% (moved forward from later in the plan period) to provide a realistic prospect of achieving the planned supply and to ensure choice and competition in the market for land” (NPPF, paragraph 47).
- 2.63 The Council has a record of providing significant levels of housing and has a significant level of identified housing supply. The Council has also continued to maintain up to date development plans. The development strategy in the Local Development Framework 1999-2016 was always expected to deliver fewer than the annualised average number of homes in the first part of its plan period, with higher than the annualised figure in the later years once the major developments come forward, taking account of their longer lead-in periods. That was beginning to occur when the recession hit in 2008 and progress on the major sites stalled temporarily. The severe slow down in the house building industry had the effect that in recent years the Council has not had a 5-year land supply against the Core Strategy 2007 target, particularly impacted by the reducing amount of the plan period to 2016 remaining. Under these circumstances the Council considers that the normal 5% buffer is the appropriate buffer for the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan with an end date of 2031.
- 2.64 A 5-year supply of housing land, on the basis of the average annual figure of 950 homes required to meet the 19,000 housing requirement, is 4,750 homes. A 5% buffer would therefore be 238 homes capable of being brought forward from later in the plan period if needed.
- 2.65 The plan will provide sufficient flexibility in the range, size, type and location of housing allocations to enable a 5-year land supply to be maintained. The Council has fully allocated its housing requirement and has not relied on windfall sites even though it is confident that there will be a continuing supply of housing on such sites. Monitoring since 1999 shows that over a period of five years that South Cambridgeshire averages some 208 homes a year from windfall developments.
- 2.66 The Council has included a good degree of flexibility in the Local Plan capable of responding to rapid change, with a number of sites that could be brought forward in the plan period if needed, including the new village at Bourn Airfield, and also has significant supply through windfalls to help make up any shortfall if that were to occur at any point during the plan period.

Figure 3: Housing Trajectory

			HISTORIC & PROJECTED COMPLETIONS																			TOTALS				
			2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030	2030-2031	Post 2031	2011-2031		
<b>Historic Completions</b>			696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696		
<b>Allocations without planning permission</b>	<b>Edge of Cambridge</b>	Cambridge East	-	0	0	0	50	100	150	200	200	250	200	100	0	0	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	1,310	
		North-West Cambridge Area Action Plan area	-	0	20	70	195	105	90	185	150	250	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,155	
		Land between Huntingdon Road, Histon Road & A14 (NIAB 2)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	300	250	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	
		Orchard Park - parcel K1	-	0	0	23	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36
		Orchard Park - 3 additional land parcels including local centre	-	0	48	80	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167
	<b>Northstowe</b>	-	0	0	65	175	215	310	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	3,535	5,965
		Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals	-	0	0	25	50	50	50	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
	Papworth Everard West Central	-	0	2	12	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	
	North of Impington Lane, Impington (northern part of site)	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Existing Permissions</b>		Trumpington Meadows (Cambridge Southern Fringe)	-	0	0	29	0	0	100	103	120	100	75	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	537	
		Orchard Park - parcels H1 & G	-	34	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	
		Cambourne	-	39	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	
		Cambourne (additional 950 dwellings)	-	80	120	145	140	160	85	60	105	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	950
		Bayer Cropscience	-	0	30	60	60	60	60	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	285
		North of Impington Lane, Impington (southern part of site)	-	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
		Historic Rural Allocations with planning permission	-	169	145	63	63	53	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510
		Other Estate-level sites	-	74	138	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
		Small Sites Already Under Construction	-	77	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102
		Small Sites Not Under Construction	-	25	70	100	55	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281
Planning applications for 9 or more dwellings where decision to grant planning permission but awaiting resolution of outstanding issues (at March 2012)			-	0	82	60	49	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	
Sites consulted on in Issues & Options that have planning permission or resolution to grant planning permission (since April 2012)		SCA Packaging, Villa Road, Impington	-	0	0	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	
		London Road, Great Shelford & Granta Terrace, Stapleford	-	0	0	0	22	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	
		Land at junction of Long Drove & Beach Road, Cottenham	-	0	30	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	
<b>Projected Completions Total</b>			-	529	730	854	977	878	862	1,013	1,150	1,355	1,015	710	400	400	400	400	460	400	400	400	3,535	13,333		
<b>TOTAL: HISTORIC AND PROJECTED COMPLETIONS 2011-2031</b>			696	529	730	854	977	878	862	1,013	1,150	1,355	1,015	710	400	400	400	400	460	400	400	400	3,535	14,029		
<b>New Allocations</b>	<b>Strategic Sites</b>	NIAB 3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	
		Northstowe Reserve	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
		Waterbeach New Town	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	200	300	400	400	6,600	1,400		
		Boum Airfield New Village	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	100	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	220	1,800	1,700	
	<b>Village Sites</b>	Land west of Cambourne (Swansley Wood)	-	0	0	0	0	30	70	100	150	150	150	150	150	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200
		Dales Manor Business Park, Sawston	-	0	0	0	0	0	20	60	60	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	200
		Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	40	40	45	40	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260
		Land north of Babraham Road, Sawston	-	0	0	0	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80
		Land north of Impington Lane, Impington	-	0	0	0	0	10	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
		Land west of New Road, Melbourn	-	0	0	0	0	40	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
		Green End Industrial Estate, Gamlingay	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
		Land at Bennell Farm, West Street, Comberton	-	0	0	0	0	30	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90
		East of Rockmill End, Willingham	-	0	0	0	0	25	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
<b>New Allocations Total</b>			-	0	0	0	0	135	205	230	230	275	215	280	390	415	360	345	420	520	620	620	8,400	5,260		
<b>OVERALL TOTAL</b>			696	529	730	854	977	1,013	1,067	1,243	1,380	1,630	1,230	990	790	815	760	745	880	920	1,020	1,020	11,935	19,289		
Comparison against annualised average of 950 dwellings			-254	-421	-220	-96	27	63	117	293	430	680	280	40	-160	-135	-190	-205	-70	-30	70	70	-	-		
<b>Windfalls</b>			-	0	0	0	50	50	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	-	2,900	

2.67 The housing trajectory shows that delivery above the annualised average is anticipated for the early years of the Plan that more than compensate for delivery below the annualised average in the middle years. Any slippage in the early years provision would smooth out the overall rate of delivery. This is without including any allowance for windfalls, which provide greater reassurance that delivery rates will be achieved.

### Monitoring

- 2.68 Monitoring provides information on the performance of policy, the delivery of development and impacts on the environment. Monitoring will help the local planning authority assess whether its plans remain sound or whether adjustments need to be made to continue to meet the Local Plan's objectives.
- 2.69 In order to assess the effectiveness of the policies in the delivery of development and protection of the environment, it is important that continuous monitoring and review of policies in the Local Plan is undertaken. Monitoring and review will take place on an annual basis through the Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). If, as a result of monitoring and review, it appears that development is not coming forward in a sustainable or timely manner, the Council will be proactive in using its powers to respond to changing circumstances, for example, through the use of Compulsory Purchase Orders to unlock sites, or through the review of land allocations or policies in the Local Plan. A set of indicators has been developed specifically for monitoring the Local Plan; these are set out in Figure 4.
- 2.70 Additional indicators will be developed for Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station, Waterbeach New Town and the New Village at Bourn Airfield through the preparation of the Area Action Plans for these areas.

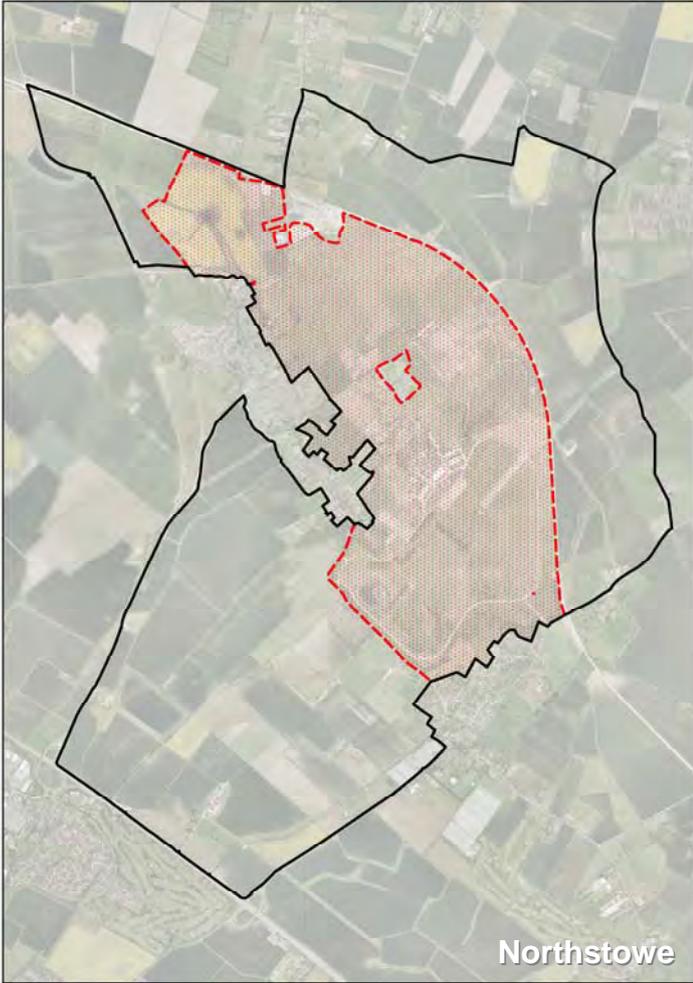
**Figure 4: Monitoring Indicators**

Chapter	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy
Spatial Strategy	M1	Housing Trajectory showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>net additional dwellings completed in previous years and the current year;</li> <li>predicted completions in future years; and</li> <li>progress against the housing target.</li> </ul>	S/5
	M2	Total dwellings built by settlement category	S/6, S/8, S/9, S/10, S/11
	M3	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace on previously developed land	
	M4	Percentage of new and converted dwellings completed on previously developed land	
	M5	Amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport journey time of key services	S/3, S/6
	M6	Number of new jobs created.	S/5

Chapter	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy
Strategic Sites	M7	Progress and development on strategic site allocations	SS/1 – SS/8
Climate Change	M8	Renewable energy capacity installed by type	CC/2, CC/3
	M9	Renewable energy capacity with planning permission by type	CC/2, CC/3
	M10	Proportion of development proposals for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000 m <sup>2</sup> or more reducing carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% using on site renewable energy technologies	CC/3
	M11	Amount of new development completed on previously undeveloped functional floodplain land, and in flood risk areas, without agreed flood defence measures	CC/9
	M12	Number of planning permissions where the Environment Agency initially objected on flooding and water quality grounds	CC/9
	M13	Proportion of new homes achieving water consumption levels equivalent to Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 (105 litres per person per day or less)	CC/4
	M14	Proportion of non-residential developments demonstrating a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the BREEAM non-residential standard for 2 credits for water use levels	CC/4
Delivering High Quality Places	M15	Number of housing developments of 10 or more dwellings achieving each Building for Life standard	HQ/1
Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment	M16	Amount of new development completed within, or likely to adversely affect, internationally or nationally important nature conservation areas	NH/4, NH/5
	M17	Amount of inappropriate development completed in the Green Belt	NH/8, NH/9
	M18	Amount of land within a Local Green Space or PVAA designation that has been lost to development	NH/11, NH/12
	M19	Amount of land adjacent to an Important Countryside Frontage that has been lost to development	NH/13
	M20	Change in areas of biodiversity importance (international, national and local designations)	NH/4, NH/5
Delivering High Quality Homes	M21	Average net density of all completed new housing developments on sites of 9 or more dwellings	H/7
	M22	Proportion of new housing developments of 9 or more dwellings achieving less than 30 dph, 30-50 dph and 50 or more dph	H/7
	M23	Housing completions by number of bedrooms	H/8
	M24	Market housing completions on developments of over 10 dwellings by number of bedrooms	H/8
	M25	Gross affordable housing completions	H/9
	M26	Affordable housing completions on rural exception sites	H/10

Chapter	Indicator Number	Indicator Description	Policy
	M27	Gypsy & Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots completed	S/5, H/19, H/20, H/21
	M28	Number of caravans on unauthorised Gypsy & Traveller sites	S/5, H/19, H/20, H/21
	M29	Progress and development on residential allocations at villages, Papworth West Central, Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate, and Bayer CropScience Site	H/1 – H/4
	M30	Development of Residential Moorings at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton	H/6
	M31	Number of Lifetime Homes completed	H/8
	M32	Affordable dwellings permitted as a percentage of all dwellings permitted on sites where the policy requiring affordable dwellings applies	H/9
Building a Strong and Competitive Economy	M33	Amount and type of completed employment floorspace and land	S/5
	M34	Amount and type of employment land available	S/5
	M35	Amount of employment land lost	E/14
	M36	Amount of employment land lost to residential development (i) within village development frameworks and (ii) in South Cambridgeshire	E/14
	M37	Amount of completed and committed floorspace for retail	E/21 – E/23
	M38	Progress and development on allocations for employment uses, Fulbourn Road East, Papworth Hospital, Fulbourn & Ida Darwin Hospitals, Histon & Impington Station area, and Cambridge Science Park	E/1 – E/5, E/7, E/8
Promoting Successful Communities	M39	Progress of open space allocations	SC/1
	M40	Losses of village services, allotments and orchards resulting from new developments	SC/3, SC/9
	M41	Gains or losses of open space and outdoor recreation resulting from new developments	SC/7 – SC/8
Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure	M42	Investment secured for infrastructure and community facilities through developer contributions	TI/8

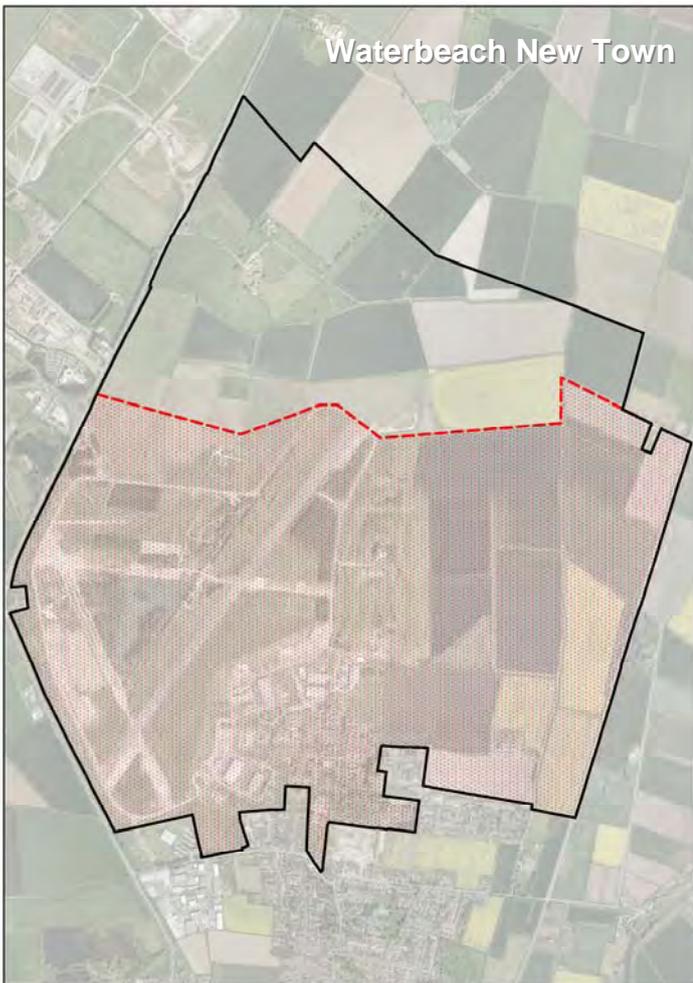
# Chapter 3 Strategic Sites



Northstowe



Bourn Airfield New Village



Waterbeach New Town



Cambourne West



## Chapter 3 Strategic Sites

- 3.1 The Spatial Strategy Chapter identifies the objectively assessed housing requirement for 19,000 new homes in the district over the period 2011-2031 and the strategic sites that form a major part of the development strategy in the Local Plan. These are a combination of sites carried forward from the Local Development Framework (2007-2010) and three new sites. Policy S/6 confirms that the Area Action Plans for the following sites remain part of the development plan for the plan period to 2031 or until such time as the developments are complete:
- Northstowe (except as amended by Policy SS/7 in this chapter)
  - North West Cambridge;
  - Cambridge Southern Fringe; and
  - Cambridge East (except as amended by Policy SS/3 in this chapter).

- 3.2 This chapter includes policies for the following existing and new strategic allocations for housing, employment and mixed use developments:

### Edge of Cambridge:

- Orchard Park – site carried forward from the Site Specific Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) 2010 with updated policy to provide for the completion of the development;
- Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road – the site carried forward from the Site Specific Policies DPD 2010 but extended to the north following the Green Belt review informing the Local Plan. The notional capacity of the sites as extended is 1,000 homes (compared with 1,100 homes in the 2010 DPD);
- Cambridge East – safeguarding the Airport site for longer term development beyond 2031, and confirming allocation of land north of Newmarket Road and north of Cherry Hinton (the latter together with land in the City), and confirming that all other policies in the Cambridge East Area Action Plan are retained;
- Cambridge Northern Fringe East – updated policy consistent with the Cambridge Local Plan for employment focused development around the new station to be guided by a new joint Area Action Plan.

### New Settlements:

- Waterbeach new town;
- Bourn Airfield new village;
- Extension to Northstowe – allocation of the reserve land identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan 2007.

### The Most Sustainable Villages:

- Cambourne West.

- 3.3 Figures 5-8 illustrate the major development sites on the edge of Cambridge within the boundaries of Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council. They are covered by policies in this Local Plan or Area Action Plans or the policies in the Cambridge Local Plan.

## Edge of Cambridge

### *Orchard Park*

#### **Policy SS/1: Orchard Park**

1. Land bounded by the A14, Histon Road, Kings Hedges Road and the former Cambridge-St Ives railway line, as defined on the Policies Map, is allocated for a sustainable housing-led mixed-use development providing a minimum of 900 dwellings, a public transport interchange on the Guided Busway along the former railway line, up to 18,000 m<sup>2</sup> B1 Business development, a primary school, a local centre, public open space, and the preservation or enhancement of the Arbury Camp site of archaeological interest.
2. Development will provide for:
  - a. The creation of strong internal cycle and footpath links between component parts of the development and the retention and strengthening of such links to neighbouring parts of the urban area and to the rural area to the north of the A14;
  - b. Adequate attenuation measures in relation to noise and emissions generated by traffic on the A14, including the adoption of an appropriate layout and disposition of uses;
  - c. The retention of an attractive urban edge to Cambridge through the use of high standards of design and landscaping and the creation of gateway features;
  - d. The retention of appropriate existing features of ecological interest and the creation of new features which will enhance the interest of the site.
3. Additional residential development may be granted planning permission but only where this would be compatible with the objective for the development as a whole of providing a sustainable housing-led mixed-use development and where it would conform with the terms of this policy. The following specific assessments must be submitted as part of any planning application:
  - e. A Noise Assessment to demonstrate that the proposed development takes account of, and mitigates as necessary and appropriate, any impacts of noise on achieving a satisfactory external and internal residential noise environment;

(continued)

- f. An Air Quality Assessment, including monitoring, to demonstrate that the proposed development takes account of, and mitigates as necessary and appropriate, any impacts of air quality on achieving a suitable residential environment and also any impacts of development upon the objectives of the designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA). Account should also be taken of the anticipated effects of the A14 Improvements on the nature and extent of the A14 AQMA;
- g. A Transport Assessment to demonstrate that there is adequate highway capacity to serve all stages of development on the Orchard Park site as a whole, particularly in the A14 corridor between Girton and Milton, having regard to the traffic forecast to be generated by each phase of development.

- 3.4 The Orchard Park site was originally allocated for mixed-use development including 900 dwellings in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004 and the Site Specific Policies DPD (adopted January 2010) carried forward the allocation. Outline planning permission was granted in 2005 and has lapsed. The majority of the development has been completed. Pre-application discussions are on-going to bring forward Parcel K1 for 36 self-build dwellings, which is the last remaining housing parcel from the original Development Framework Plan.
- 3.5 There is potential for additional dwellings by using parcels originally envisaged for commercial development adjacent to the A14 and for mixed use development and a Heritage Resource & Conservation Centre (HRCC) in the south west corner of the site. The south west corner of the site fronts onto both Histon Road and Kings Hedges Road and will provide an important gateway building for those entering the historic City of Cambridge from the north. A high quality landmark building will therefore be required, which provides an appropriate frontage to Histon Road and reflects its edge of City location and the need to respect the separation with Histon and Impington village to the north of the A14.
- 3.6 A hybrid planning permission for the south west corner including Parcels Q, Com 2a, Com 2b, E3, E4 and HRCC was granted in February 2013, incorporating outline planning permission for 112 dwellings and full planning permission for 28 dwellings, retail units and open space. For Parcels L2 and Com 4 adjacent to the A14, pre-application discussions with the landowners are on-going.
- 3.7 The presence of the A14 has a heavy influence on the site and the original strategy envisaged that commercial uses on the northern edge of the site would act as noise attenuation for the A14. Any development proposal for residential development adjacent to the A14 would need to demonstrate that necessary mitigation measures have been included to ensure that traffic noise

and vehicle emissions are reduced to acceptable levels. This includes creating a satisfactory internal and external residential noise environment through careful acoustic design and layout of any residential buildings (such as single aspect, limited height, sealed non opening windows on the façade facing A14, passive and or forced mechanical acoustically treated ventilation, no external private amenity spaces such as balconies / gardens on any façade with direct line of sight to road noise source).

- 3.8 An Air Quality Assessment will be required to be submitted as part of any planning application. This must include monitoring of the actual location where residential development is proposed or an agreed equivalent, if appropriate monitoring data is not available from the Council. The assessment should be based on total emissions from the site and be in accordance with current national best practice guidance. The Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) must be taken into account in any development proposals to ensure that a satisfactory residential environment can be provided in order to protect the health of future residents by minimising exposure to poor air quality and appropriate mitigation measures must be included if necessary. Any proposals must also have regard to any impacts of development on the national air quality objectives, the designated AQMA along the A14 and the requirement to produce a site based Low Emission Strategy (see Policy SC/12). Account must also be taken of the anticipated effects of the A14 Improvements on the nature and extent of the AQMA. Development will not be permitted on any part of the site where this issue cannot be adequately addressed.
- 3.9 A Transport Assessment will be required to consider the implications of additional or alternative forms of development on highway capacity. This will include a detailed assessment of the net impact of replacing parcels assumed for commercial development in the Transport Assessment accompanying the original outline planning permission with residential development. The assessment must also consider the cumulative impact alongside other allocations in this part of Cambridge, on both the A14 Histon Interchange and surrounding local highways junctions and have regard to the effect of the A14 Improvements.
- 3.10 Arbury Camp (an Iron Age enclosure which was reoccupied during the Roman period, when the main Roman settlement was located to the north of Arbury Camp) lies within the site but below ground level. As in-situ preservation of the enclosure has proven to be essential, its site may be used to satisfy part of the open space requirements of the new development insofar as such use is compatible with preservation of the enclosure. Any additional residential development will need to make provision for its recreational needs in accordance with Policy SC/7, as well as any enhanced or additional community services and facilities to serve the additional homes. Consideration may be given to off-site provision of the active recreational needs of new residents in consultation with Orchard Park Community Council as the managing agency.

***Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road*****Policy SS/2: Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road**

1. Land at North West Cambridge between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, as defined on the Policies Map, will be developed as part of a sustainable housing-led urban extension of Cambridge. The Cambridge Green Belt is revised to provide the northern boundary of this development. The Green Belt will continue to ensure separation from Girton and Histon & Impington villages.

*Spatial Masterplan*

2. A Spatial Masterplan will be submitted for approval by the local planning authorities as part of the first application for planning permission to demonstrate that the development of the whole site will integrate effectively with the development of the wider North-West Cambridge area, including development in Cambridge City:
  - a. The Masterplan will set out the principles of good design and be supplemented by a Design and Access Statement;
  - b. Design Guides / Design Codes for each phase of development will be required as part of applications for the grant of approval for reserved matters to ensure a high quality development.

*Landscape Strategy*

3. A Landscape Strategy must be submitted and approved as part of or before the granting of the first planning permission, and must include appropriate edge treatments that respect the Green Belt setting of Cambridge and views of key features of the City. Any development shall retain hedges and woodland and provide a set back of the development from Cambridge Road and the A14 to provide effective visual separation between Cambridge and Impington.

*Provision of Housing, Services and Facilities*

4. Approximately 1,000 dwellings will be provided in South Cambridgeshire, the final number to be informed by a design-led assessment with a good mix of house types, sizes and tenures (including affordable housing) attractive to, and meeting the needs of, all ages and sectors of society including those with disabilities.

(continued)

5. The development will provide for an appropriate level and type of services, facilities and infrastructure to meet the day to day needs of the development either on site or elsewhere in North West Cambridge (within or outside the district), including a secondary school, primary school, local shopping and community facilities. Provision will be through innovative means, including opportunities for joint provision and co-location to provide services which best meet people's needs, are accessible to all and which are cost efficient to service and facility providers. Provision for outdoor sports facilities, provision for teenagers and children, and informal open space, and allotments will be made in accordance with Policies SC/7 and SC/8. If the most appropriate locations for provision in accordance with the Masterplan for the site are found to lie within the adjoining development in Cambridge City, e.g. in the proposed local centre, the planning obligation will include a requirement for contributions to the provision of offsite services and facilities.

#### *Transport, Access and Parking*

6. Development and transport systems will be planned in order to integrate with adjoining development in Cambridge City, to reduce the need to travel and to maximise the use of sustainable transport modes, so as to achieve a modal share of no more than 40% of trips by car (excluding passengers). This will include the provision of car clubs, employee travel plans, residential travel planning, and other similar measures.
7. Adequate highway capacity will be required to serve all stages of development. Planning permission will be subject to conditions requiring that sufficient highway capacity is available in the A14 corridor between Girton and Milton throughout the development for the traffic forecast to be generated by each phase of development.
8. Vehicular access shall be from Cambridge Road, through the development, and then via Darwin Green 1 (Cambridge City Council's area) to connect onto Huntingdon Road. There shall be no vehicular access direct to the A14 or to Girton.
9. Car parking and secure cycle parking will be provided in accordance with Policy TI/3. Car clubs will be encouraged in order to minimise the amount of land given over to car parking. This must be explored through the Transport Assessment and Travel Plan.

(continued)

10. The development will be highly accessible and permeable to all its residents on foot, by cycle and High Quality Public Transport (HQPT), to support non car modes of travel, recreation and health. HQPT will be provided to serve the development, including segregated bus priority through the development linking effectively with the route through the adjoining development in Cambridge City and into the wider bus network. There will be a network of strong internal and external cycle and footpath links to neighbouring parts of the urban and rural areas.

#### *Countryside Enhancement Strategy*

11. A Countryside Enhancement Strategy for the land between Huntingdon Road, Cambridge Road / Histon Road and the A14 retained in the Green Belt will be prepared and implemented to protect existing and provide new landscape, biodiversity and public access enhancements, including hedgerow management and enhancement, measures to protect and enhance wildlife habitats, and new footpaths, cycleways and bridleways including access via an A14 overbridge to planned routes north of the A14 to connect to the wider public rights of way. Developers will be required to retain appropriate existing features of ecological interest.

#### *Surface Water Drainage*

12. Surface water drainage will be controlled by means of a sustainable drainage system which will only release surface water run-off into surrounding water courses at least at a rate no greater than if the site was undeveloped. Balancing ponds serving the site shall be located south of the A14. The development will not result in harm in the form of untreated sewage discharge or increased flood risk from treated waste water. Planning conditions (which may include 'Grampian' style conditions<sup>1</sup>) will link the start (and phased development of the site, if necessary) to the availability of waste water treatment capacity and the capacity of receiving watercourses. All flood mitigation measures should make allowance for the forecast effects of climate change.

<sup>1</sup> *Grampian Regional Council v. Aberdeen DC (1984) JPL 590 H.L.: conditions restricting development unless and until an event had occurred which was not within the power of the applicant to bring about may be valid if reasonable and not otherwise ultra vires.*

(continued)

### *Noise and Air Quality*

13. Noise and air quality assessments will be required as part of any planning application. If necessary, development will be subject to measures, which may include planning conditions and / or planning obligations, a landscaped buffer, and layout and design measures, to mitigate the effects of air pollution and noise caused by traffic using the A14 north of the site and Histon Road east of the site. Noise attenuation fencing will not be permitted. The impacts of development on air quality objectives and the designated Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), and the anticipated effects of the A14 Improvements on the nature and extent of the AQMA should also be taken into account. A site based Low Emission Strategy will also be required (see Policy SC/13). Residential development must be outside AQMA. Land within the AQMA can be used to provide noise bunds, water management facilities and open space uses for the wider development.

### *Management Strategies*

14. Management strategies for services, facilities, landscape and infrastructure will be submitted to the local planning authority for approval prior to the granting of outline planning permission to ensure high quality, robust and effective implementation, adoption and maintenance.

### *Construction Strategy*

15. A comprehensive environmental management and construction strategy will be required for all phases of development and planning conditions will be imposed to minimise the adverse effects of construction activity on residential amenity and the environment. A scheme will be introduced to avoid construction vehicles travelling through existing residential areas of Cambridge and villages in the locality and to avoid unacceptable adverse impacts on traffic flows on the A14 and the surrounding road network. Conditions on timing of construction traffic movements on the network will be imposed if necessary, taking account also of the need to minimise adverse impacts on residential amenity.

3.11 Land between Huntingdon Road and Cambridge Road / Histon Road, known as Darwin Green 2 and formerly known as NIAB 2, was released from the Green Belt for a sustainable housing-led urban extension of Cambridge in the Site Specific Policies DPD. Plans for the adjoining built development within Cambridge City are to be found in the Cambridge Local Plan, which should be read alongside this policy to give a full understanding of all inter-related proposals in the area. The northern boundary of the site has been extended to

provide a small additional area of residential development on land removed from the Green Belt and outside the Air Quality Management Area (AQMA).

- 3.12 The site is identified for approximately 1,000 dwellings and associated development, which lies in the Parish of Impington (with the adjoining countryside to the west lying in the Parish of Girton). The site and adjoining land will provide the infrastructure needed to deliver and serve the urban extension as a whole. The notional capacity of the original Darwin Green 2 site has been reduced from approximately 1,100 to 900 dwellings in light of concerns that the higher figure could result in densities that are too high and not compatible with achieving a high quality development on this edge of Cambridge, and to ensure that a higher figure is not relied on in land supply terms than is eventually delivered. The additional part of the site has capacity for approximately 100 further dwellings outside of the AQMA subject to ensuring sufficient space between the development and the A14 for a noise bund, preserving important landscape features and all water management features necessary to serve all parts of the Darwin Green development.
- 3.13 The revised Green Belt boundary will maintain an open green foreground setting to Cambridge and ensure that the expanded City remains physically separate from surrounding villages especially the closest villages of Girton and Histon & Impington. In this way the character of Cambridge as a city surrounded by a necklace of villages can continue to be protected.
- 3.14 This rural area provides an opportunity for Green Belt enhancement and a Countryside Enhancement Strategy will be required to demonstrate how landscape and biodiversity enhancements will be achieved in the area as far north as the A14 trunk road to help enhance the quality of the setting of Cambridge and mitigate the impact of development. It will also set out improved countryside access to provide for informal recreation to serve both the development proposed in the City and existing development in this sector of Cambridge. This should include a replacement facility for the current public footpath through open countryside along the administrative boundary that will be incorporated into the development as well as pedestrian use of the A14 overbridge.
- 3.15 It is important that any urban related open uses, such as playing fields, that are proposed in the Green Belt are carefully located and designed to ensure they do not reduce the effectiveness of the Green Belt separation between Cambridge and Girton in visual terms, particularly having regard to matters such as fencing and floodlighting (see Policy NH/8).
- 3.16 The development will help meet the high level of housing need in the district. This requires balancing the need to make best use of land with creating a high quality urban extension to Cambridge. The final number of dwellings will be determined through a design-led approach and the required Masterplan and Design Guides / Codes and the capacity of approximately 1,000 is a notional capacity to be finalised through the planning application process. A range of house types, sizes and mix will also be important in ensuring a balanced

community.

- 3.17 Providing substantially more affordable housing in and close to Cambridge is fundamental to the growth area strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region. This is necessary to sustain the growth of the local economy and to ensure that local people are not priced out of the housing market by economic success. The strategic developments are the key to addressing the affordable housing requirements of the area.
- 3.18 All necessary community services and facilities will be provided by the development, either onsite or through contributions to off-site provision secured through a planning obligation, for example in the local centre proposed in the adjoining development in Cambridge City if masterplanning determines this is most appropriate and deliverable. Open space provision will also provide opportunities for enhanced nature conservation value, and will enable quiet enjoyment of the natural environment.
- 3.19 A secondary school is proposed on the site to serve the needs of all proposed new development in the north west part of Cambridge both north and south of Huntingdon Road. The secondary school must be provided according to a trigger point relating to development in the whole quadrant, which may be ahead of development on the site in South Cambridgeshire. An appropriate mechanism will be included in the planning obligation for the site to ensure timely provision of this key community facility.
- 3.20 A fundamental requirement for this site is that it will be highly accessible and permeable to all its residents on foot, by cycle and High Quality Public Transport (HQPT), to support sustainable transport, recreation and health. Therefore all development will be within 400m easy walking distance of a HQPT bus stop via direct, safe and convenient routes. The route must be fully and effectively integrated with the route through the adjoining City development.
- 3.21 Vehicular access to the development will be provided through the City development and it is important that there is adequate capacity in the wider highway network at all times during the development. Any proposal will need to demonstrate that there is sufficient capacity in the A14 to accommodate the traffic generated by the development.
- 3.22 The impact of development on a number of natural resources will also be important. This includes surface water drainage and sewage discharge and the need to take account of the impact of the development on the wider catchment, particularly in view of known problems downstream, especially at Histon, Impington and Oakington, and other proposed large scale development that drains into that area. The impact on the wider catchment must therefore be addressed and the potential for a catchment wide assessment should be considered. Air quality is also an important consideration in view of the AQMA on the A14.

- 3.23 It is important that the services, facilities, landscape and infrastructure needed by this development are not only provided to a high quality, but that they are provided when they are needed, properly and effectively implemented, managed and maintained if they are to meet the needs of the community in the long term. There would be advantages in a single organisation taking responsibility for maintenance to avoid fragmentation and ensure continuity in approach. The policy is not specific about the number of management strategies. However, there should be a single agreed management strategy covering recreation, landscape and biodiversity. The inclusion of water and drainage features within open spaces would have significant advantages to ensuring a holistic approach to the management of open spaces where the respective needs of the various land uses and functions within those spaces can be addressed and should therefore be investigated.

### ***Cambridge East***

#### **Policy SS/3: Cambridge East**

1. Land at Cambridge East, including Cambridge Airport, shown on the Policies Map, is safeguarded for longer term development beyond 2031. Development on safeguarded land will only occur once flying activities cease and following a review of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP). Land north of Newmarket Road and land north of Cherry Hinton (to be developed in conjunction with adjoining land in Cambridge), are allocated for residential development within the plan period. Proposals for residential development on these sites, as shown on the Policies Map, will only be supported if:
    - a. It can be shown that any environmental and health impacts (including noise) from the airport can be acceptably mitigated for residents; and
    - b. Due consideration has been given to safeguarding the appropriate future development of the wider site.
    - c. There would not be a safety risk from the continued authorised use of Cambridge Airport.
  2. It is anticipated that land north of Newmarket Road will deliver approximately 1,200 dwellings. Land north of Cherry Hinton will deliver approximately 110 dwellings in South Cambridgeshire.
  3. This policy replaces Policies CE/3 and CE/35 of the Cambridge East AAP. All other policies in the Cambridge East AAP are retained.
- 3.24 Land at Cambridge East was taken out of the Green Belt through the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and Cambridge East Area Action Plan (AAP) 2008 for the development of a major new urban extension. This was

dependant on the relocation of current activities at the airport. Marshall had been actively looking into relocation options for the airport activities since 2006. In 2010, they announced that they did not have a deliverable relocation option and that they intended to remain at Cambridge Airport for the foreseeable future.

- 3.25 In reviewing the future options for this large site, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have concluded that it is appropriate that this site remain out of the Green Belt and be safeguarded as a strategic reserve of land to be developed at a later date. The corridor of Green Belt running from Coldham's Common to Teversham will remain as Green Belt. Policies in the existing Cambridge East AAP will remain other than Policies CE/3 and CE/35.
- 3.26 This policy replaces both policies CE/3 and CE/35. This policy safeguards the main airport site for longer-term development needs beyond 2031. Were circumstances to change, a review of this policy and the Cambridge East AAP could examine the consequences of the change.
- 3.27 There is potential for residential development for a number of parcels of land while the airport remains on the site. These were identified in the AAP as capable of coming forward ahead of the Airport site, and potentially without it. Careful consideration of how the on-going airport activities will interact with any new residential use will be needed, to ensure that the new homes have a high level of amenity, and that the continued authorised use of the airport would not be compromised. Any development that comes forward in advance of the wider site will have to be carefully planned and demonstrate that it is capable of working both with and without the wider development, so as not to prejudice the potential delivery of development on the safeguarded land at some point in the future if it becomes available. This policy makes it clear that these areas are not part of the wider safeguarded site and are allocated to come forward for development before 2031.

**Cambridge Northern Fringe East****Policy SS/4: Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station**

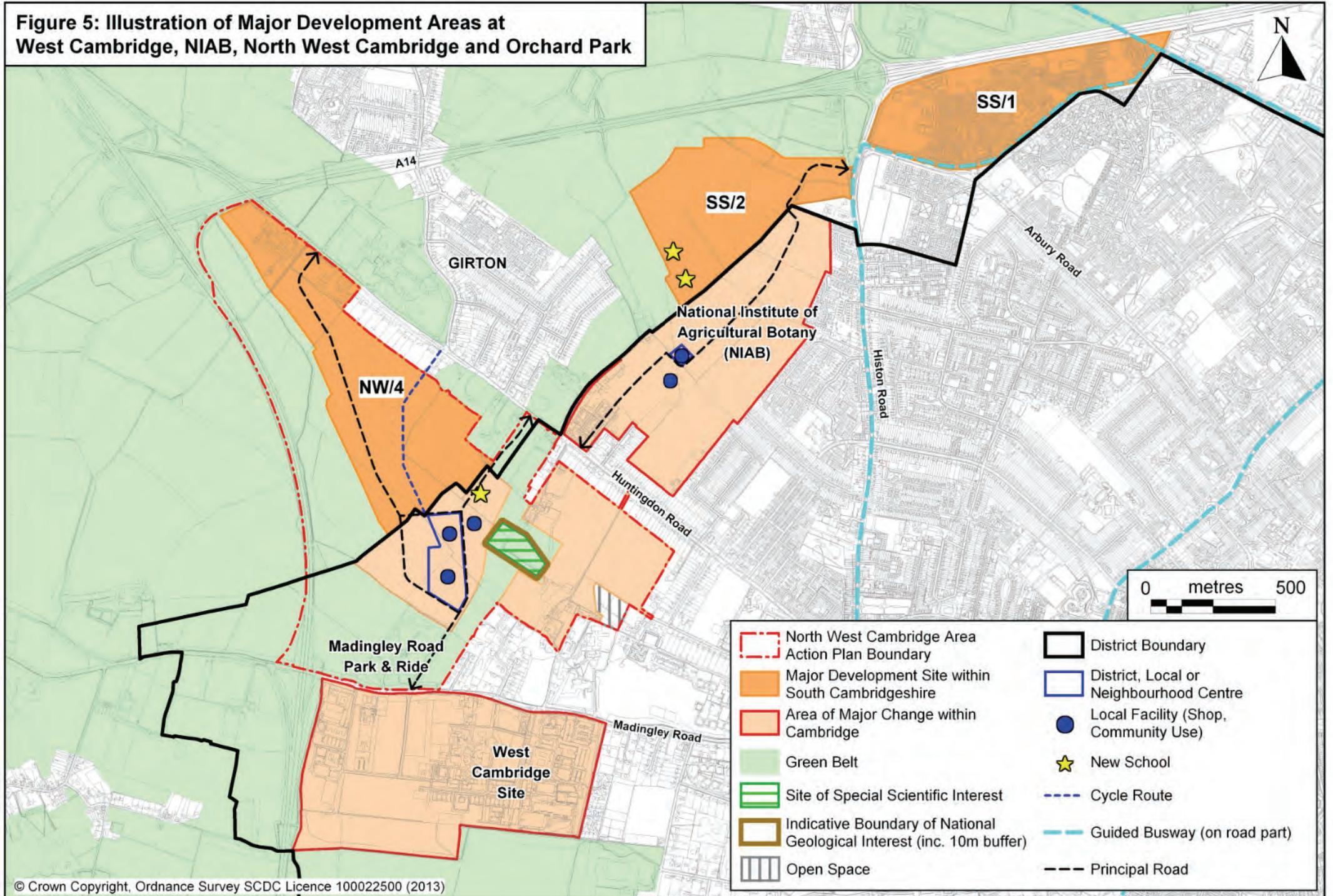
1. The Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station will enable the creation of a revitalised, employment focussed area centred on a new transport interchange.
2. The area, shown on the Policies Map, is allocated for high quality mixed-use development, primarily for employment within Use Classes B1, B2 and B8 as well as a range of supporting uses, commercial, retail and residential uses (subject to acceptable environmental conditions).
3. The amount of development, site capacity, viability, time scales and phasing of development will be established through the preparation of an Area Action Plan (AAP) for the site.
4. All proposals should:
  - a. Take into account existing site conditions and environmental and safety constraints in this area;
  - b. Demonstrate that environmental and health impacts (including odour) from the Waste Water Treatment Works can be acceptably mitigated for occupants;
  - c. Ensure that appropriate access and linkages, including for pedestrians and cyclists, are planned for in a high quality and comprehensive manner; and
  - d. Ensure that the development would not compromise opportunities for the future redevelopment of land within the AAP boundary.

- 3.28 Cambridge Northern Fringe East is located within the Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council authority boundaries. Chesterton Sidings and most of the land between Cowley Road and Milton Road is in South Cambridgeshire. A coordinated approach to planning of the area across district boundaries will be needed through a Joint Area Action Plan (AAP) which will ensure a comprehensive approach to redevelopment.
- 3.29 The proposed railway station, on the sidings in South Cambridgeshire, will be served by the Guided Busway and will include cycle parking facilities and car parking. The station will significantly improve the accessibility of the site and surrounding area including access to and from the Cambridge Business Park, Cambridge Science Park and St John's Innovation Centre making the area a highly attractive business destination.
- 3.30 This area forms part of an area of search for a household waste recycling centre to serve the north of Cambridge, and as a location for inert waste recycling. There are also minerals and waste and rail safeguarding areas

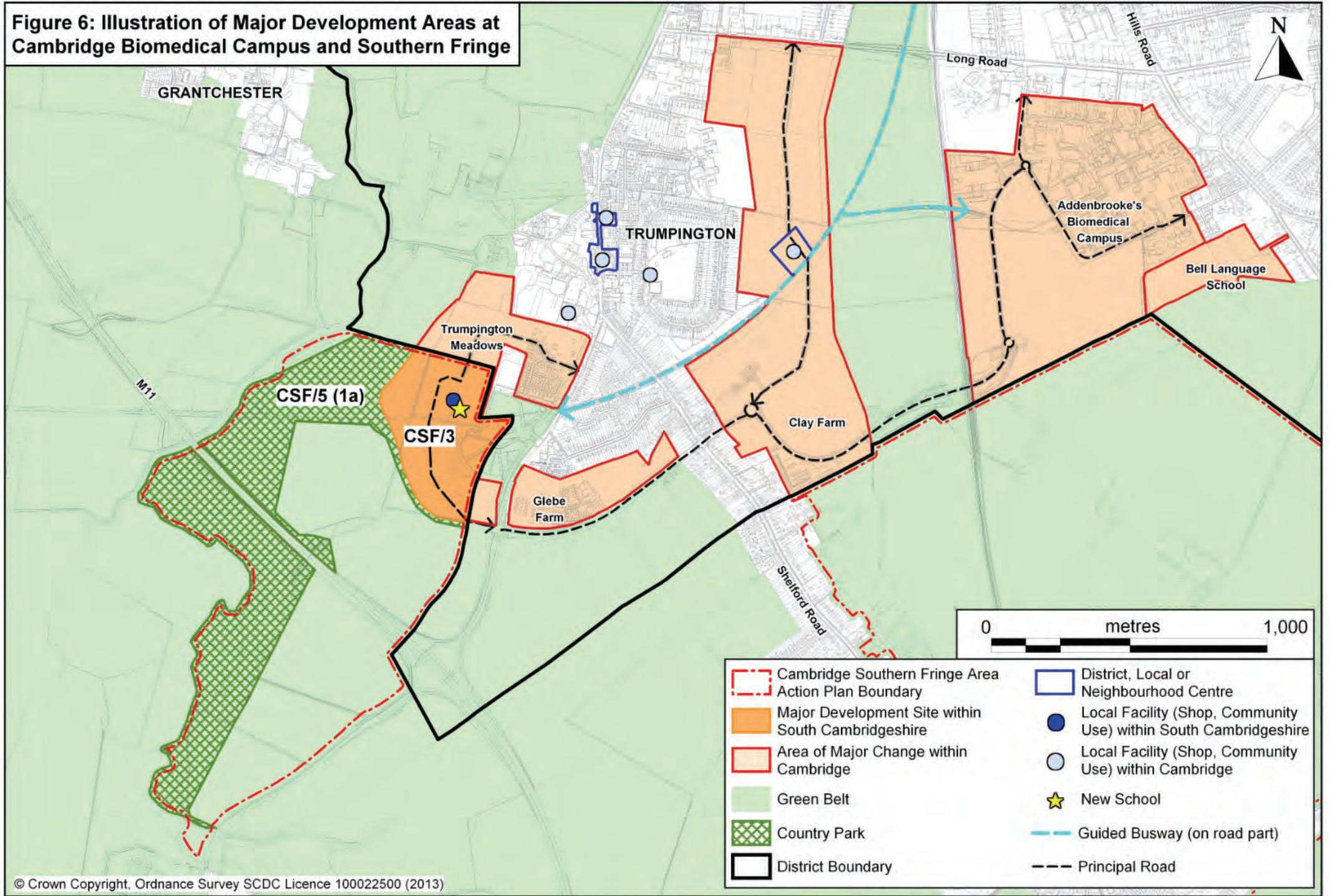
covering the sidings and other areas of land. Any proposals for these facilities will need to be compatible with other uses in the area.

- 3.31 The sidings, in South Cambridgeshire, currently have a number of businesses importing aggregate using the railway that is used for construction and road maintenance in the wider Cambridge area. This provides an important source of building materials for the wider area. The operations associated with the on-going use of these facilities produce noise and dust and consideration of how these uses will operate in the longer term will be considered in the AAP.
- 3.32 Exploration of the viability and feasibility of redevelopment of the Waste Water Treatment Works within Cambridge City to provide a new treatment works facility at a smaller scale on the current site will be undertaken as part of the feasibility investigations in drawing up the AAP. A reduced footprint could release valuable land to enable a wider range of uses to be provided through the release of additional land. Residential development could be created subject to appropriate ground conditions, amenity and air quality.
- 3.33 The development of Cambridge Northern Fringe East will require partnership working between landowners and developers as well as the two local authorities and Cambridgeshire County Council.

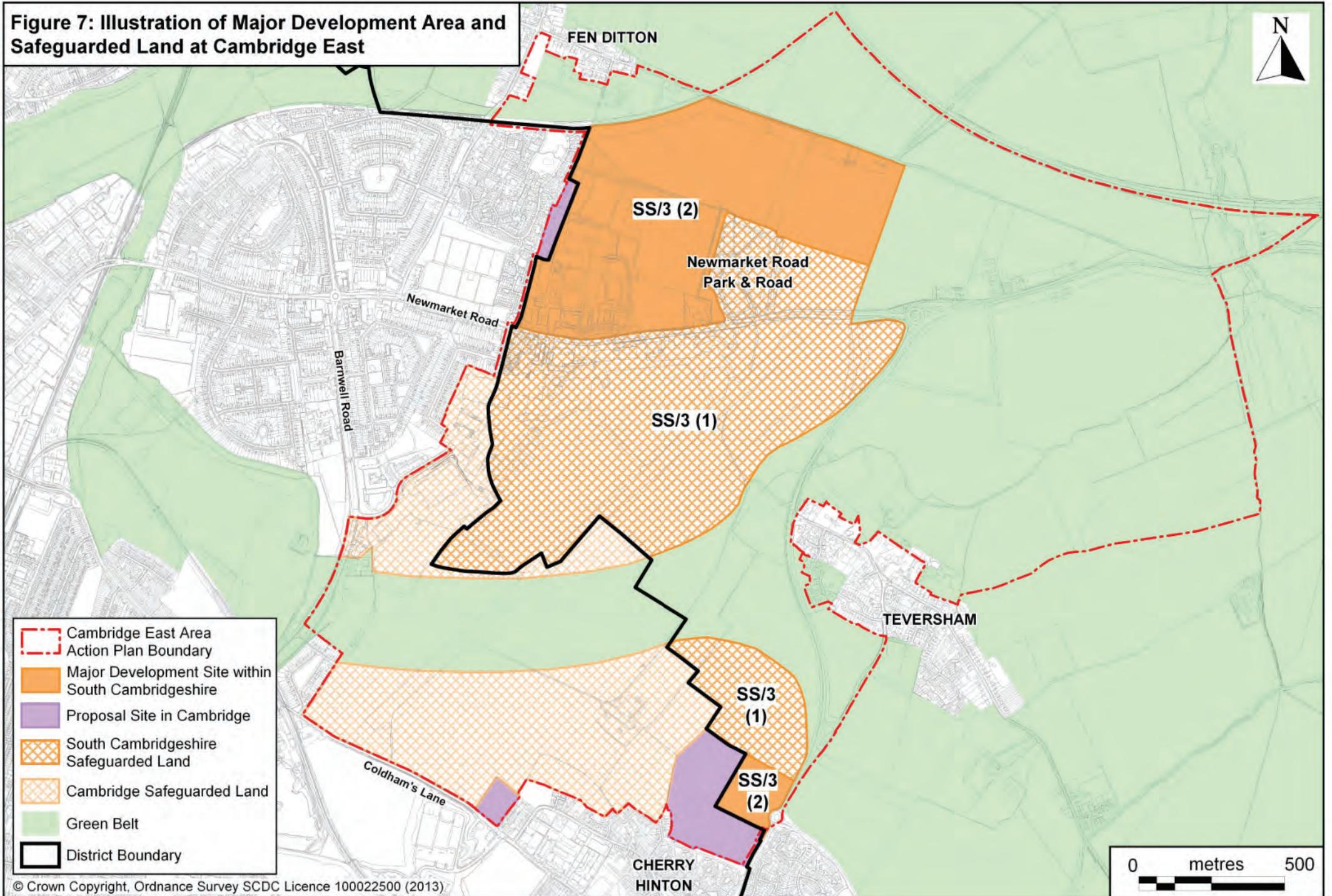
**Figure 5: Illustration of Major Development Areas at West Cambridge, NIAB, North West Cambridge and Orchard Park**



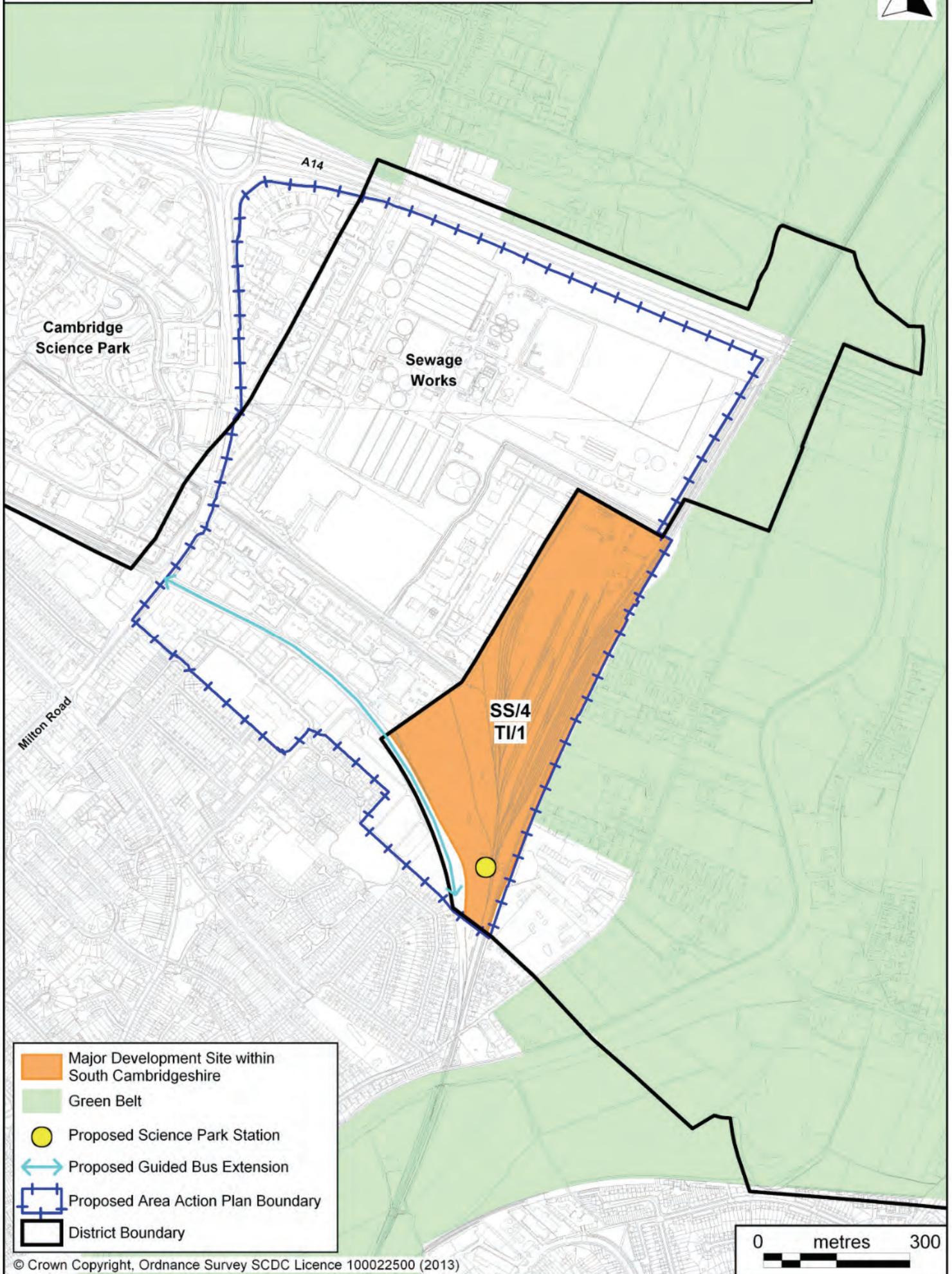
**Figure 6: Illustration of Major Development Areas at Cambridge Biomedical Campus and Southern Fringe**



**Figure 7: Illustration of Major Development Area and Safeguarded Land at Cambridge East**



**Figure 8: Illustration of Major Development Areas at Cambridge Northern Fringe East and land surrounding the proposed Cambridge Science Park Station**



## New Settlements

### *Waterbeach New Town*

#### **Policy SS/5: Waterbeach New Town**

1. A new town of 8,000 to 9,000 dwellings and associated uses is proposed on the former Waterbeach Barracks and land to the east and north as shown on the Policies Map. The final number of dwellings will be determined in an Area Action Plan (AAP) having regard to:
  - a. The location and distribution of development in the town; and
  - b. The land outside the town necessary to maintain an appropriate setting for Denny Abbey listed building and scheduled monument.
2. The new town will be developed to high standards of design and layout which draw on its Fen edge location. The new town will be kept separate from Waterbeach village by an extension to the Cambridge Green Belt.
3. It will be developed to maintain the identity of Waterbeach as a village close to but separate from the new town. Appropriate integration to be secured by the provision of suitable links to enable the residents of Waterbeach village to have convenient access to the services and facilities in the new town without providing opportunities for direct road access from the wider new town to Waterbeach other than by public transport, cycle and foot.
4. It will deliver an example of excellence in sustainable development and healthier living, which will make a significant contribution to the long term development needs of the Cambridge area. It will deliver high quality public transport links to Cambridge, including a new railway station, to enable a high modal share of travel by means other than the car.
5. No more than 1,400 dwellings will be completed by 2031, except as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority to be necessary to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites.
6. An AAP will be prepared for the area shown on the Policies Map. The AAP will establish a policy framework for the site, and will address issues and requirements including:

(continued)

*The Site:*

- c. Establish the built area of the settlement within the Major Development Site, and the location of major land uses, having particular regard to ensuring an appropriate relationship with Denny Abbey listed building and scheduled monument;
- d. Consider the relationship and interaction with Waterbeach village, and the Cambridge Research Park;
- e. The provision of all built development and formal open space uses within the Major Development area shown on the Policies Map.

*The Phasing and Delivery of a Mix of Land Uses:*

- f. Residential development of a mix of dwelling sizes and types, including affordable housing, to achieve a balanced and inclusive community;
- g. Employment provision to meet the needs of the town and provide access to local jobs, and support the continued development of the economy of the Cambridge area;
- h. Shops, services, leisure and other town centre uses<sup>1</sup> of an appropriate scale for a town whilst avoiding significant impacts on vitality and viability of surrounding centres, and not competing with Cambridge as the sub regional centre;
- i. A town centre supported by local centres, to ensure services and facilities are easily accessible to residents;
- j. Community services and facilities, including health and both primary and secondary school education;
- k. Open space, sports and leisure facilities;
- l. Appropriate provision and design of waste / recycling management facilities.

*Measures to Address Landscape, Townscape and Setting of Heritage Assets in the Surrounding Area, and Deliver a High Quality New Development:*

- m. Design principles to deliver a high quality development responding to local character, but also with its own identity;

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> **Main town centre uses defined in the NPPF:** Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

- n. Strategic landscaping within the Major Development Site to deliver high quality environs and:
  - i. provide an appropriate screening of the town in views from Denny Abbey in order to protect the historic significance of the Abbey, and
  - ii. maintain the village character of Waterbeach;
- o. Measures to conserve and enhance the significance of Denny Abbey Grade I listed building and scheduled monument, including the contribution made by its setting, the extent and nature of separation from built development and formal open spaces, and protection of key views including to and from the Abbey;
- p. Assessment, conservation and enhancement of other heritage assets as appropriate to their significance, including non-designated assets such as Car Dyke and the Soldiers Hill Earthworks.
- q. Identification and mitigation to sensitive receptor boundaries, with regard to noise, including the A10, proposed railway station and recreational activities, to ensure no significant adverse impact on quality of life / amenity and health using separation distances or acoustic earth bunding rather than physical barriers if appropriate and where practicable;
- r. Ensure there is no significant adverse impact on local air quality and or mitigate as necessary with a Low Emissions Scheme.

*Delivery of a Significant Network of Green Infrastructure:*

- s. Provide a high degree of connectivity to existing corridors and networks;
- t. Include areas accessible to the public as well as areas with more restricted access with the aim of enhancing biodiversity;
- u. Provision and retention of woods, hedges, and water features which would contribute to the character and amenity of the town and help preserve and enhance the setting of Denny Abbey, managed to enhance their ecological value;
- v. Consider the multifunctional value of spaces, e.g. amenity, landscape, biodiversity, recreation and drainage;
- w. Requirement for a full programme of ecological survey and monitoring, to guide a Biodiversity management plan to provide appropriate mitigation and enhancement.

*Significant Improvements in Public Transport:*

- x. A relocated Waterbeach station to serve the village and the new town;

(continued)

- y. A Park and Ride site on the A10 to intercept traffic from the north of Waterbeach, served by a new segregated Busway link to Cambridge;

*Measures to Promote Cycling and Walking:*

- z. A network of attractive, direct, safe and convenient walking and cycling routes linking homes to public transport and the main areas of activity such as the town centre, schools and employment areas;
- aa. Direct, segregated high quality pedestrian and cycle links to north Cambridge, surrounding villages and nearby existing facilities such as the Cambridge Research Park;
- bb. A Smarter Choices package including residential, school and workplace travel planning.

*Highway Improvements:*

- cc. Primary road access to the A10;
- dd. Additional capacity to meet the forecast road traffic generation of the new town, particularly on the A10 and at the junction with the A14;
- ee. Measures to mitigate the traffic impact of the new town on surrounding villages including Waterbeach, Landbeach, Horningseas, Fen Ditton and Milton;
- ff. Review the access arrangements to Denny Abbey.

*Sustainability:*

- gg. Sustainable design and construction measures. The AAP will identify opportunities to exceed standards established by the Local Plan. These measures could include combined heat and power provided from the adjacent Waterbeach Waste Management Park.

*Infrastructure Requirements:*

- hh. Requirements for delivery of improvement to any existing infrastructure which will be relied upon by the new town as well as the provision, management and maintenance of new infrastructure, services and facilities to meet the needs of the town.

*Arrangements for Foul Drainage and Sewage Disposal:*

- ii. Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream or upstream of the development.

(continued)

*Community Development:*

- jj. Measures to assist the development of a new community, such as community development workers.

*Site Preparation:*

- kk. Site wide investigation and assessment of land contamination and other issues resulting from former land uses, including military use, to ensure the land is suitable for the proposed end use and is not presenting a risk to the environment;
- ll. To ensure that all ordnance is removed from the site in ways that ensure the development can take place without unacceptable risk to workers and neighbours including major disruption to the wider public off site.

*Delivery:*

- mm. The process for achieving delivery, including the requirements on developers;
- nn. Requirements for engagement and consultation with local people and stakeholders.

- 3.34 Land north of Waterbeach is allocated for the creation of a sustainable new town. It provides the opportunity to reuse an extensive area of previously developed land to meet the housing and employment needs of the Cambridge area. It will aim to be an exemplar in sustainability and high quality design, building on the knowledge gained from other new settlements being delivered in the district.
- 3.35 This is a long term development opportunity. Development will take place towards the end of the plan period, and much of it beyond the plan period. In order to create a comprehensive policy framework, and to allow the nature of the town to be established with the local communities and stakeholders, an Area Action Plan (AAP) will be prepared by the Council in close cooperation with stakeholder which will cover the area shown on the Policies Map. This will form part of the development plan, and have the status of a Development Plan Document. The policy establishes principles that will need to be addressed in the AAP, and subsequently by developers. A full range of detailed assessments will be required, initially at a level appropriate to inform the AAP, and ultimately as part of any planning application.
- 3.36 The Policies Map also identifies the Major Development Site, which will accommodate the built development of the new town. This does not mean the whole of the area will be developed. Large parts of it will remain undeveloped and green after the settlement is complete to provide open spaces within the new town and a substantial green setting for the new town, Denny Abbey and Waterbeach village. Areas to the north of the town within the area to be

covered by the AAP will ensure that it will remain physically separate from Denny Abbey. Assessment of the setting of Denny Abbey using English Heritage's guidance on Setting of Heritage Assets will be required in view of the importance of conserving and where possible enhancing the remote rural and historic setting of Denny Abbey, a nationally important heritage asset, will be a key element of the plan, including having regard to key views and landscape character.

- 3.37 Delivery of large areas of green infrastructure will also enable the enhancement of biodiversity within the town, whilst providing a network of open spaces for new and existing communities. Maintaining separation with Waterbeach village is also necessary to avoid coalescence and the Green Belt has been extended in the vicinity of Bannold Road to ensure this. The nature of the remainder of the transition between Waterbeach village and the new town will be addressed through the AAP.
- 3.38 A new town will require a significant amount of new infrastructure, including schools, shops, services and facilities to meet the needs of the town. It is important that the services, facilities, landscape and infrastructure needed by this development are not only provided to a high quality, but that they are properly and effectively implemented, managed and maintained if they are to meet the needs of the community as they arise and in the long term.
- 3.39 A fundamental requirement for this site is that it will be highly accessible and permeable to all its residents on foot, by cycle and public transport, to support sustainable transport, recreation and health. The site offers particular opportunities to deliver public transport improvements, including the relocation of Waterbeach railway station to a location where it will also be convenient for people living in Waterbeach village making rail travel highly attractive. Segregated provision for buses both within the town and to link the new town to the public transport network in Cambridge will be required and similarly for cycle use. This will provide for quicker journeys, encourage maximum use by residents of the new town and improve safety. The existing A10 is at capacity and road improvements will be required, including measures to address capacity at the Milton junction with the A14.

## ***New Village at Bourn Airfield***

### **Policy SS/6: New Village at Bourn Airfield**

1. Land south of the A428 based on Bourn Airfield is allocated for the development of a new village of approximately 3,500 dwellings. An Area Action Plan (AAP) will be prepared by the Council for the area shown on the Policies Map to guide development of the site. It will be classified as a Rural Centre once built.
2. The new village will be developed to high standards of design and layout. A key consideration will be the relationship with other settlements in the A428 corridor, and maintaining rural character and separation of individual villages.
3. It will deliver an example of excellence in sustainable development and healthier living, which will make a significant contribution to the long term development needs of the Cambridge area.
4. Development will be phased so that the first housing completions will be in 2022, with no more than 1,700 dwellings being completed by 2031, except as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority to be necessary to maintain a 5 year supply of deliverable housing sites.
5. The Major Development area, which will accommodate the built development of the new village, is shown on the Policies Map. The area to be planned through the AAP is also shown on the Policies Map. This includes additional land to ensure that the development potential of the former airfield site is maximised and to ensure that the new village includes green infrastructure, landscaping and green separation, particularly from Caldecote / Highfields to help it fit into its rural setting.
6. The AAP will establish a policy framework for the site, and will address issues and requirements including:

#### *The Site:*

- a. Establish the built area of the settlement within the Major Development area, and the location of major land uses;

(continued)

*The Phasing and Delivery of a Mix of Land Uses:*

- b. Residential development of a mix of dwelling sizes and types, including affordable housing, to achieve a balanced and inclusive community;
- c. Employment development, to include the existing ThyssenKrupp site, appropriate to a residential area in Use Class B1. Where distant from residential areas the site could also include other employment uses. The AAP will consider how this site can be integrated with the new village;
- d. Shops, services, leisure and other town centre uses<sup>1</sup> of an appropriate scale for a Rural Centre, whilst avoiding significant impacts on vitality and viability of surrounding centres, and not competing with Cambridge as the sub regional centre or Cambourne village centre;
- e. Smaller local centres to meet the needs of residential areas to ensure accessible local services;
- f. Community services and facilities, including health, primary school and secondary school education;
- g. Open space, sports and leisure facilities;
- h. Appropriate provision and design of waste / recycling management facilities.

*Measures to Address Landscape, Townscape and Historic Setting of the New Village, and Deliver a High Quality New Development:*

- i. Design principles to deliver a high quality development responding to local character, but also with its own identity;
- j. Strategic landscaping to deliver a high quality landscaped setting around the boundary of the settlement to avoid it appearing as part of a ribbon of urban development south of the A428, to maintain the rural nature of the Broadway and ensure separation from Cambourne, and to ensure countryside separation from Caldecote / Highfields and Bourn;
- k. Measures to protect and enhance the setting of listed buildings near to the site;
- l. Identification and mitigation to sensitive boundaries, with regard to noise, including the A428, using landscaped earth bunds.

(continued)

<sup>1</sup> **Main town centre uses defined in the NPPF:** Retail development (including warehouse clubs and factory outlet centres); leisure, entertainment facilities the more intensive sport and recreation uses (including cinemas, restaurants, drive-through restaurants, bars and pubs, night clubs, casinos, health and fitness centres, indoor bowling centres, and bingo halls); offices; and arts, culture and tourism development (including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities).

*Delivery of a Significant Network of Green Infrastructure:*

- m. Provide a high degree of connectivity to existing corridors and networks;
- n. Include areas accessible to the public as well as areas with more restricted access with the aim of enhancing biodiversity;
- o. Retention of existing woods, hedges, and water features which would contribute to the character and amenity of the village or separation from surrounding communities, managed to enhance their ecological value;
- p. Consider the multifunctional value of spaces, e.g. amenity, landscape, biodiversity, recreation and drainage;
- q. Requirement for a full programme of ecological survey and monitoring, to guide a biodiversity management plan to provide appropriate mitigation and enhancement.

*Significant Improvements in Public Transport, including:*

- r. A segregated bus link from Cambourne to Bourn Airfield new village across the Broadway, and on through the development to the junction of the St Neots Road with Highfields Road;
- s. Any measures necessary to ensure that a bus journey between Caldecote / Highfields and the junction of the A428 and the A1303 is direct and unaffected by any congestion suffered by general traffic.

*Measures to Promote Cycling and Walking, including:*

- t. High quality segregated bus priority measures on the A1303 between its junction with the A428 and Queens Road, Cambridge;
- u. Potentially incorporate a Park and Ride facility for the A428 corridor.
- v. A network of attractive, direct, safe and convenient walking and cycling routes linking homes to public transport and the main areas of activity such as the village centre, schools and employment areas;
- w. Direct, segregated high quality pedestrian and cycle links to west Cambridge, Cambourne, Caldecote / Highfields, Hardwick and Bourn;
- x. A Smarter Choices package including residential, school and workplace travel planning.

*Highway Improvements:*

- y. Measures to mitigate the traffic impact of the new village on surrounding villages and roads;
- z. Convenient vehicular access, with at least two separate access points to the north west and north east of the site;
- aa. There will be no direct vehicular access to the Broadway (except buses and bicycles).

(continued)

*Sustainability:*

- bb. Sustainable design and construction measures. The AAP will identify opportunities to exceed standards established by the Local Plan. These measures could include combined heat and power.

*Infrastructure Requirements:*

- cc. The provision, management and maintenance of infrastructure, services and facilities to meet the needs of the village;
- dd. Arrangements for foul drainage and sewage disposal;
- ee. Provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage measures to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream and upstream of the development.

*Community Development:*

- ff. Measures to assist the development of a new community, such as community development workers.

*Site Preparation:*

- gg. Site wide investigation and assessment of land contamination and other issues resulting from former land uses, including military use, to ensure the land is suitable for the proposed end use and is not presenting a risk to the environment.
- hh. To ensure that all ordnance is removed from the site in ways that ensure the development can take place without unacceptable risk to workers and neighbours including major disruption to the wider public off site.

*Delivery:*

- ii. The process for achieving delivery, including the requirements on developers;
- jj. Requirements for engagement and consultation with local people and stakeholders.

- 3.40 Land at Bourn Airfield is allocated for the creation of a sustainable new village of approximately 3,500 dwellings. It provides another opportunity for the reuse of previously developed land to meet the housing and employment needs of the Cambridge area.
- 3.41 This is a long term development opportunity. Development will take place in the second half of the plan period, and much of it beyond the plan period. In order to create a comprehensive policy framework, and to allow the nature of the new village to be established with the local communities and stakeholders, an Area Action Plan (AAP) will be prepared by the Council. This will form part of the development plan, and have the status of a Development Plan

Document. The policy above establishes principles that will need to be addressed in the AAP, and subsequently by developers.

- 3.42 The Plan identifies the major development site which will accommodate the built development of the new village and infrastructure to support it. Not all the site will be developed within the Plan period and large parts of it will remain undeveloped and green after the settlement is complete to provide a substantial green setting for the settlement. A wider area is identified to be planned through the AAP. This will allow the consideration of measures to mitigate the wider impacts of the village, such as through strategic landscaping and green infrastructure, to ensure that it will remain physically separate from surrounding villages especially the closest villages of Caldecote / Highfields, Bourn and Cambourne.
- 3.43 The landscape strategy will avoid creating the appearance of a ribbon of development south of the A428, demonstrate how landscape and biodiversity enhancements will be achieved in the area, ensure substantial landscaped separation between settlements and maintain the rural character of the Broadway.
- 3.44 It is important that any urban related open uses, such as playing fields are carefully located and designed to ensure they do not reduce the rural character of the landscaped setting in visual terms, particularly having regard to matters such as fencing and floodlighting.
- 3.45 All necessary community services and facilities will be provided by the development, either on-site or through contributions to off-site provision secured through a planning obligation, for example in relation to off-site transport infrastructure.
- 3.46 A secondary school will be provided on site to serve the needs of the development. Local experience has shown that new settlements of this scale can support a secondary school which is also important for community cohesion. With further growth planned at Cambourne West it would not be possible to expand that school to meet the needs generated by development at Bourn Airfield. The secondary school will be provided according to a trigger point in the planning obligation for the site to ensure timely provision of this key community facility. At least two primary schools and provision for early years childcare will be required.
- 3.47 A fundamental requirement for this site is that it will be a sustainable development which is highly accessible and permeable to all its residents on foot, by cycle and public transport, to support sustainable transport, recreation and health. Segregated provision for buses and cycle use provides for quicker journeys, greater use and improved safety. Together with development at West Cambourne extensive off-site transport infrastructure provision will be required to mitigate transport impacts, particularly between the new village and Cambridge.

- 3.48 The impact of development on a number of natural resources will also be important. This includes surface water drainage and sewage discharge and the need to take account of the impact of the development on the wider catchment, particularly in view of known problems on the Bourn Brook. The impact on the wider catchment must therefore be addressed and the potential for a catchment wide assessment / improvements should be considered.

### ***Northstowe Extension***

#### **Policy SS/7: Northstowe Extension**

The reserve land identified in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) is allocated as an extension to the site of the new town of Northstowe. It will help provide the 9,500 homes allocated in the AAP at an appropriate density and design and will not increase the overall number of homes.

- 3.49 The new town of Northstowe was originally planned in the Northstowe Area Action Plan (AAP) with an area of reserve land to the west of the town. The reserve land is allocated in the Local Plan to provide flexibility for the phasing and delivery of the town over the plan period and will not increase the total number of homes delivered by 2031. Policy SS/7 supersedes Policy NS/3 (1g) of the Northstowe AAP.

### **Sustainable Villages**

#### ***Cambourne West***

#### **Policy SS/8: Cambourne West**

Land shown on the Policies Map south of the A428, north west of Lower Cambourne, including an area within the current Business Park is allocated for the development of a sustainable, fourth linked village to Cambourne of approximately 1,200 dwellings by 2031 with high levels of green infrastructure, subject to:

(continued)

### *Masterplanning*

1. Development taking place in accordance with a Masterplan to be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority as part of the first application for planning permission. The Masterplan will set out the principles of good design and be supplemented by a Design and Access Statement. Design Guides / Design Codes for the development will be prepared as part of applications for the grant of approval for reserved matters. The Masterplan will demonstrate how the development will integrate with the rest of Cambourne, the Business Park and with Cambourne Village College.
2. A Landscape Strategy must be submitted for approval by the Local Planning Authority as part of the first application for planning permission, and include the provision of a high quality landscaped setting around the boundary of the settlement to avoid it appearing as part of a ribbon of development south of the A428, to protect the rural character of the A1198, to mitigate the impact on Caxton village and provide appropriate open space between the new village and Lower Cambourne. This setting will form part of the publicly accessible green infrastructure of the settlement, and be well connected to Cambourne's existing green network and the wider countryside.
3. Building heights and landscaping will minimise the visibility of the settlement and the secondary school from adjoining roads to the north, west and south.
4. Existing woods, hedges, unimproved grassland areas and water features will be retained which would contribute to the character and amenity of Cambourne West, managed to enhance their ecological value and linked together by areas of open space to provide a network of accessible green infrastructure.

### *Provision of the Following Land Uses*

5. Residential, primarily dwelling homes (Use Class C3), but could also include nursing and residential care homes. Housing densities to vary across the site with higher densities close to the village centre and bus routes and lower densities around the settlement boundary. The starting point for negotiations concerning the provision of affordable housing on this site will be Policy H/9.

(continued)

6. Land south of the Business Park access road will be developed primarily for residential uses, and will include provision of a segregated cycle and pedestrian path linking to Cambourne Village College along the southern boundary, enhancing the existing footpaths and bridleways. It will only come forward once replacement employment land in criterion 7 is secured;
7. An equivalent quantity of employment land to that lost on the Business Park (8.1 ha. In June 2013) will be delivered in the northern part of the Cambourne West site rather than its current location. In order to be compatible with residential development this will primarily be in Use Class B1, although other suitable employment uses will be included to provide a mix of employment opportunities, including smaller units.
8. Small scale shops and other town centre uses to serve the needs of the village and adjoining Business Park. Provide for convenience shopping needs with a store of up to 500 m<sup>2</sup> (gross floorspace) within a 600 metre walk of the great majority of homes. A retail assessment will be submitted with the first planning application to demonstrate that the quantity of town centre uses proposed will support the needs of the development whilst not having a significant adverse impact on the vitality and viability of other centres including Cambourne village centre.
9. If necessary to expand the capacity of the school, to provide land to enable the expansion of Cambourne Village College.
10. Community needs for other services and facilities being provided in accordance with policies and standards set out in Chapter 9 including Policy SC/4.

#### Access

11. Development will provide for the additional travel demands generated. Coordination will be required with other developments on the A428 corridor to deliver the necessary improvements. The development will need to address, but is not limited to, the following (subject to detailed strategy development and to the transport assessment of development proposals):

(continued)

- a. Any measures necessary to ensure that a bus journey between Cambourne West and the junction of the A428 and the A1303 is direct and unaffected by any congestion suffered by general traffic;
- b. High quality segregated bus priority measures on the A1303 between its junction with the A428 and Queens Road, Cambridge;
- c. Direct, segregated high quality pedestrian and cycle links to west Cambridge, Papworth Everard, Caxton and Bourn;
- d. The impact of the proposals on the junctions of the A428 with the A1303 and the A1198 will be assessed in detail and contributions towards or direct funding of improvements to the junctions may be required;
- e. Delivery or funding of any measures required to mitigate the traffic impact on Bourn, Caldecote, Toft, Comberton and Barton;
- f. A Smarter Choices package including residential, school and workplace travel planning;
- g. Vehicular access to be provided through an enhanced route through the Business Park, one or more access points from the Caxton Bypass, and via Sheepfold Lane;
- h. Bus prioritisation measures, including a bus link from one of the roundabouts on the Caxton bypass through the Cambourne West site, linking through to Great Cambourne by the Cambourne Business Park;
- i. Creation of high quality segregated cycle and pedestrian routes within the new settlement.

#### *Other Requirements*

12. Sustainable design and construction measures which will exceed the minimum standards set out in Policies CC/3 and CC/4 in recognition of the opportunities to exceed those standards afforded by strategic scale developments;
13. Satisfactory provision being made for the provision, management and on-going maintenance of sustainable surface water drainage facilities to control the risk of flooding on site and which will reduce the risk of flooding to areas downstream and upstream of the development;
14. Satisfactory arrangements being made for foul drainage and sewage disposal;

(continued)

15. Satisfactory arrangements to control traffic noise from the A428 and A1198 which do not involve the use of acoustic fences and walls such as gently contoured landscaped soil bunds;
16. Planning permission will only be granted where there are satisfactory legal agreements for the improvement, provision, management and maintenance of infrastructure, services and facilities, open spaces and other matters necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms;
17. Satisfactory arrangements being made concerning site accesses, haul roads, construction traffic routes, storage compounds, use of plant and machinery, working days and hours, and retention of construction spoil on site.

- 3.50 Cambourne comprises three linked villages of Great, Upper and Lower Cambourne, separated by substantial landscaped areas. Land at Cambourne West is allocated for the creation of a new fourth sustainable linked village of approximately 1,200 dwellings. Large parts of the site will remain undeveloped and green after the fourth linked village is complete to provide a substantial green setting for the development and the rest of Cambourne and to retain separation from Lower Cambourne and further enhance the green infrastructure network of Cambourne. The development must also ensure that it will remain physically separate from Caxton.
- 3.51 A key issue is the integration of the fourth linked village with the rest of Cambourne. The original Masterplan creates some challenges for integrating additional development and a requirement of the proposed Cambourne West development is that it includes all mode car, bus, pedestrian and cycle access to the village via a remodelling of the Business Park access road, as well as from Sheepfold Lane and the Caxton Bypass. With the new village and the access through the Business Park, there is potential to relocate the remaining employment land on the Business Park onto the northern part of the new village and replace it with residential development that will help link and integrate the new village with the rest of Cambourne. The relocation of the employment land provides an opportunity for a more flexible range of employment uses to serve Cambourne as a whole, including small units.
- 3.52 The Landscape Strategy will avoid creating the appearance of a ribbon of urban development south of the A428 and extending down the A1198, demonstrate how landscape and biodiversity enhancements will be achieved in the area, ensure substantial landscaped separation between settlements and maintain the rural character of the A1198.

- 3.53 It is important that any urban related open uses, such as playing fields are carefully located and designed to ensure they do not reduce the rural character of the landscaped setting in visual terms, particularly having regard to matters such as fencing and floodlighting.
- 3.54 The development will help meet the high level of housing need in the district. To this end it must balance the need to make best use of land whilst providing a high quality development. The final number of dwellings will be determined through a design-led approach and the required Masterplan and Design Guides / Design Codes. A range of house types, sizes and mix will also be important in ensuring a balanced community.
- 3.55 Providing a substantial amount of affordable housing is fundamentally important to the growth strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region. It is necessary to sustain the growth of the local economy and to ensure that local people are not priced out of the housing market by economic success. Strategic developments like Cambourne West are the key to addressing the affordable housing requirements of the area.
- 3.56 Small scale shops and other uses of an appropriate scale to serve the needs of the village will be provided and there is potential to locate them so they are accessible from the adjoining Business Park to help take advantage of the potential additional custom and also to provide facilities more local to the business park, whilst not competing with the main Cambourne centre.
- 3.57 All necessary community services and facilities will be provided by the development, either onsite or through contributions to offsite provision secured through a planning obligation, for example in relation to off-site transport infrastructure or elsewhere in Cambourne. Open space provision will also provide opportunities for enhanced nature conservation value, and will enable quiet enjoyment of the natural environment as part of an enhancement of the extensive green network at Cambourne.
- 3.58 If the development of Cambourne West requires the expansion of Cambourne Village College, land and funding should be provided to enable this expansion. At least one new primary school and provision for early years childcare will also be required.
- 3.59 A fundamental requirement for this site is that it will be highly accessible and permeable to all its residents on foot, by cycle and public transport, to support sustainable transport, recreation and health. High quality provision for buses and segregated cycle use provides for quicker journeys, greater use and improved safety. Together with development at Bourn Airfield, extensive off-site transport infrastructure provision will be required to mitigate transport impacts.
- 3.60 The impact of development on a number of natural resources will also be important. This includes surface water drainage and sewage discharge and the need to take account of the impact of the development on the wider

catchment, particularly in view of known problems of Bourn Brook. The impact on the wider catchment must therefore considered and addressed.

- 3.61 It is important that the services, facilities, landscape and infrastructure needed by this development are not only provided to a high quality, but that they are properly and effectively implemented, managed and maintained if they are to meet the needs of the community in the long term. There would be advantages in a single organisation taking responsibility for maintenance to avoid fragmentation and ensure continuity in approach. The policy is not specific about the number of management strategies. However, there should be a single agreed management strategy covering recreation, landscape and biodiversity. The inclusion of water and drainage features within open spaces would have significant advantages to ensuring a holistic approach to the management of open spaces where the respective needs of the various land uses and functions within those spaces can be addressed and should therefore be investigated.
- 3.62 Construction spoil should be retained on site. Construction traffic routes should avoid passing through local villages.
- 3.63 The Council may prepare a Supplementary Planning Document to provide further guidance on the development of Cambourne West.

# Chapter 4 Climate Change



Cambourne, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 4 Climate Change

- 4.1 Our day-to-day activities and lifestyles such as heating and powering our homes and using our cars are releasing significant quantities of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, affecting the climate in ways that could threaten how we live both today and tomorrow. Greenhouse gas emissions are the collective name for a range of gases that trap some of the sun's warmth within the earth's atmosphere, and the most prevalent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide. The effects of climate change include shifts in our seasons, hotter drier summers, warmer wetter winters, rising sea levels and more extreme weather events such as droughts, flash floods, and strong winds. National policy is leading the response to climate change but there are measures that can be taken through the Local Plan to reduce our contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and adapt development to deal with the consequences of climate change.
- 4.2 Both reducing the impacts of, and being less vulnerable to, climate change is an essential part of delivering the environmental element of sustainable development. The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) states that planning can help to create places that secure radical reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the impacts of climate change, and deliver renewable and low carbon energy systems.
- 4.3 The UK has committed to targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and increasing energy generation from renewable sources, these are:
- an 80% reduction in greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 (from 1990 levels);
  - a 26% reduction in carbon dioxide emissions by 2020 (from 1990 levels); and
  - sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020 (in 2010 3.3% of UK energy came from renewable sources).
- Although meeting these targets will go some way to slowing down climate change, it is not going to immediately stop the changes happening, therefore developments will still need to be designed to be resilient to the predicted impacts.
- 4.4 A range of measures will contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and protecting our residents and business from the consequences of climate change:
- buildings that will minimise heat loss in colder weather and also minimise overheating in hotter weather;
  - locating new developments where they will minimise the need for travel by car and more sustainable alternatives are available;
  - including energy and water efficiency in the design and construction of buildings;
  - integrating renewable and low carbon energy technologies within a building(s);
  - incorporating green spaces and vegetation within developments to increase the absorption of carbon dioxide emissions and surface water run-off; and
  - ensuring that buildings are designed to protect their occupiers from extreme weather events.

- 4.5 This chapter sets out the planning policies that will ensure that development delivered in South Cambridgeshire can better cope with the predicted impacts of climate change as well as helping to ensure that it reduces greenhouse gas emissions. New development and refurbishment of existing buildings in the district provides an opportunity to deliver sustainable schemes and these opportunities will need to be integrated within the district's unique built and natural heritage.

**Key Facts:**

- In March 2012 there were planning permissions for approximately 40MW of renewable energy from 15 wind turbines, two solar energy farms, two biomass boilers, and 22 arrays of photovoltaic panels.
- Planning permission for the first community wind turbine in the district, near Gamlingay, was approved in April 2012 and installed in 2013.
- Gas and electricity consumption in the district has fallen in the last few years however fuel poverty is affecting 13.5% of households.
- The Sustainable Parish Energy Partnership consists of 27 Parish Councils working with volunteers to help residents cut fuel bills and reduce carbon emissions.
- Environmentally friendly show homes for new developments have been opened at Cambourne and Trumpington Meadows.
- The district is designated an area of Serious Water Stress with areas subject to flood risk.

**Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change****Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change**

Planning permission will only be granted for proposals that demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. Applicants must submit a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how these principles have been embedded into the development proposal.

- 4.6 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) requires that local planning authorities adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change.
- 4.7 Climate change mitigation means taking action to reduce the causes of climate change, primarily through reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. Designing and constructing developments that are extremely energy efficient or make the best use of renewable energy technologies are both ways of helping to mitigate further climate change.

- 4.8 Climate change adaptation means ways that a development can be adapted to deal with the weather related consequences of climate change. Using water more efficiently, reducing overheating and controlling high levels of rainwater run-off are all examples of adapting a development to respond to changes in our climate.
- 4.9 The principles of climate change adaptation and mitigation are embedded within the policies included in this chapter and other chapters in this plan, and therefore references are provided in the paragraphs below to the detailed policies.
- 4.10 To mitigate climate change, proposals should demonstrate:
- high levels of energy efficiency (Building Regulations);
  - use and generation of renewable and low carbon energy (Policy CC/3);
  - promotion of sustainable forms of transport, such as using buses, cycling or walking, and reduction of car use (Policy HQ/1 & Transport Policies);
  - recycling and waste reduction both during construction and occupation (Policy CC/6); and
  - inclusion of high speed broadband to facilitate home working (Policy TI/10).
- 4.11 To adapt to the effects of climate change, proposals should:
- manage and conserve water resources (Policy CC/4);
  - demonstrate that flood risk from all sources has been avoided or managed (Policy CC/9);
  - use Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) (Policy CC/8);
  - use layout, building orientation, design, and materials to ensure properties are not susceptible to overheating and include open space and vegetation for shading and cooling, and to detain surface water run-off (Policy HQ/1); and
  - create a better linked habitat network by conserving, creating or enlarging existing habitats (Policy NH/4).
- 4.12 The Government's zero carbon policy that is due to be introduced for new dwellings in 2016 and for new non-residential buildings in 2019 is likely to require new developments to achieve zero carbon for regulated emissions<sup>1</sup> using a combination of on-site solutions and off-site 'allowable solutions'. Where 'allowable solutions' are needed for a proposal to achieve zero carbon (as set out in Building Regulations), and if a Cambridgeshire Community Energy Fund exists, the Council's preference is that developers contribute to this fund to ensure that the benefits are retained locally.

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<sup>1</sup> 'Regulated' emissions are typically those relating to space and water heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting, which are all controlled by Building Regulations. 'Unregulated' emissions are typically those relating to appliances and processes that are specific to the occupier, and these can often account for over half of the total emissions of the building.

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## Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

### Policy CC/2: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation

1. Planning permission for proposals to generate energy from renewable and low carbon sources will be permitted provided that:
  - a. The development, either individually or cumulatively with other developments, does not have unacceptable adverse impacts on heritage assets (including their settings), natural assets, the landscape, or the amenity of nearby residents (visual impact, noise, shadow flicker, odour, fumes, traffic);
  - b. The development can be connected efficiently to existing national energy infrastructure or it can be demonstrated that the energy generated would be used for onsite needs only;
  - c. Provision is made for decommissioning once the operation has ceased, including the removal of the facilities and the restoration of the site; and
  - d. Developers have engaged effectively with the local community and local authority.
2. For proposals of 2 or more wind turbines, a minimum distance of 2 km between a dwelling and a wind turbine is set to protect residents from disturbance and visual impact. If the applicant can prove that this is not the case, a shorter distance would be considered.

4.13 This policy sets out the criteria that must be considered when assessing proposals for developments to generate renewable or low carbon energy from freestanding installations, such as wind or solar farms.

4.14 Renewable and low carbon energy generation sources can either fully or partially displace the use of fossil fuels. These sources include technologies such as photovoltaic panels, wind turbines, solar thermal panels, air or ground source heat pumps, anaerobic digestion, combined heat and power plants, and biomass boilers where heat is generated. These technologies need to be located onsite or close to the energy users.

4.15 Using renewable and low carbon energy technologies to generate electricity and/or heat will help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and should also progressively improve the security, availability and affordability of energy by increasing the diversity of sources we can access.

## Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments

### Policy CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments

1. Proposals for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more will be required to reduce carbon emissions (over the requirements set by Building Regulations) by a minimum of 10% through the use of on-site renewable energy technologies.
2. This could be provided through the installation of an integrated system or site wide solutions involving the installation of a system that is not integrated within the new building. For a site wide solution, evidence must be submitted demonstrating that the installation is technically feasible and is capable of being installed.
3. For growth areas and new settlements, site wide renewable and low carbon energy solutions that maximise on-site generation from these sources will be sought, such as renewable and low carbon district heating systems.

- 4.16 New developments, such as housing, employment and community uses, can generate their own renewable energy by integrating smaller technologies such as solar panels into their design. This will also contribute to the achievement of national renewable energy targets.
- 4.17 The Council, in partnership with three other local authorities in Cambridgeshire, commissioned a review of their existing policies that require reduction in carbon emissions from new developments through the installation of on-site renewable energy generation technologies. The [Review of Merton Rule policies in four local planning authorities in Cambridgeshire](#) considered the effectiveness of these policies and highlighted assessment, enforcement and monitoring concerns and inconsistency in delivery of the policy. The study found that either solar thermal or photovoltaic panels or a combination of both were the most tried and tested technologies that are also low maintenance and customer friendly.

## Sustainable Design and Construction

### Policy CC/4: Sustainable Design and Construction

1. All new residential developments must achieve as a minimum the equivalent of Code for Sustainable Homes Level 4 for water efficiency (105 litres per person per day).
2. Proposals for non-residential development must be accompanied by a water conservation strategy, which demonstrates a minimum water efficiency standard equivalent to the [BREEAM standard](#) for 2 credits for water use levels unless demonstrated not practicable.

- 4.18 The [NPPF](#) states that planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, and to achieve this should seek ways to radically reduce greenhouse gas emissions, actively support energy efficiency improvements and use nationally described standards when setting any local requirements for a building's sustainability.
- 4.19 The Council is relying on the planned changes to Building Regulations anticipated to come into force in 2013 and 2016, which will progressively improve the energy efficiency requirements of new homes. These changes will mean that the Building Regulations requirements for energy efficiency in 2013 will correspond roughly with the carbon reduction requirements of the Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) Level 4 and in 2016 with Level 5. There are no planned changes at the national level to improve water efficiency requirements.
- 4.20 The Cambridge Water Company area is in an area of serious water stress as designated by the Environment Agency. The average person in the UK uses 150 litres of water per day. Water is a finite resource, and abstraction can have environmental costs. Cambridge Water Company's Resources Management Plan shows that beyond 2035, without additional resources or greater efficiency, the need for water to serve development will be greater than currently available supply. Cambridge Water Company are carrying out an enhanced programme of installing water meters to encourage reduced water use and are raising awareness of the need to save water.
- 4.21 Reflecting these local circumstances the policy requires higher water efficiency standards than the national Building Regulations. The efficiency measures required can be delivered at relatively low additional cost.

## Sustainable Show Homes

### Policy CC/5: Sustainable Show Homes

1. On developments where a show home is being provided, a sustainable show home must be provided (either separately or instead of the show home) demonstrating environmentally sustainable alternatives beyond those provided to achieve the standard agreed for the development.
2. The sustainable alternatives can be purchased when a dwelling is bought off-plan and must be fully functional in the show home and positively marketed. Purchasers should be clear on where alternatives are available, why it is more sustainable, and the cost of including the alternative.
3. It must be as practical as possible for the purchaser to buy the sustainable alternatives as to purchase the standard options and unreasonable premiums should not be added for the environmentally friendly options.

- 4.22 Sustainable show homes can demonstrate environmentally sustainable alternatives for finishes, materials, fixtures and technologies as options that can be purchased when a dwelling is bought off-plan. Examples of options include:
- renewable technologies such as solar panels;
  - rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling devices;
  - windows and doors from sustainably sourced materials, with significantly improved 'u' values;
  - mechanical ventilation and heat recovery;
  - smart energy metering and management systems;
  - low energy internal and external light fittings;
  - water efficient toilets and other sanitary ware fixtures or fittings;
  - white goods with high energy efficiency ratings and low water consumption;
  - raised growing beds, composting and enhanced recycling bins;
  - sustainably sourced and low embodied energy flooring and wall finishes, kitchens and furniture.
- 4.23 The Council has secured the provision of sustainable show homes at Trumpington Meadows and Cambourne.

## Construction Methods

### Policy CC/6: Construction Methods

1. Development which by its nature or extent is likely to have some adverse impact on the local environment and amenity during construction and/or generate construction waste must:
  - a. Carefully manage materials already on-site (including soils), or brought to the site, to reduce the amount of waste produced and maximise the reuse or recycling of materials either onsite or locally. Any construction spoil reused within the development should take account of the landscape character and avoid the creation of features alien to the topography;
  - b. Ensure that constructors are considerate to neighbouring occupiers by restricting the hours of noisy operations and by locating storage compounds and using plant or machinery to avoid noise, smells, dust, visual or other adverse impacts.
2. Where practicable, construction traffic will be required to be routed to avoid roads passing through villages.
3. Any temporary haul roads must:
  - c. Be agreed with the Local Planning Authority;
  - d. Be located, designed and landscaped in such a way as to avoid any adverse impacts on existing residents and businesses;
  - e. Have an agreed methodology for where they cross public rights of way; and
  - f. Include provision for the cleaning of vehicle tyres to avoid the deposition of mud / debris on the public highway and the generation of dust.
4. Applicants must submit supporting documents with any planning application to demonstrate how their development will comply with this policy; this should include a Construction Environmental Management Plan or similar document and may include registration with the Considerate Constructors Scheme.

4.24 The construction process for any new development utilises a significant amount of natural resources and generates construction waste and spoil. Construction of new developments can adversely affect the amenity of surrounding occupiers and the local environment through the generation of noise, smells and dust.

4.25 A Construction Environmental Management Plan or similar document should set out the management measures which the builders will adopt and implement for the

construction of the proposed development to avoid and manage any construction effects on: the environment and surrounding communities.

- 4.26 The [Considerate Constructors Scheme](#) is a national initiative set up by the construction industry. Any construction sites and companies that register with the scheme are monitored against a Code of Considerate Practice, which includes guidelines for respecting the community by considering the impact on their neighbours, and for protecting and enhancing the environment.

## Water Quality

### Policy CC/7: Water Quality

1. In order to protect and enhance water quality, all development proposals must demonstrate that:
  - a. There are adequate water supply, sewerage and land drainage systems (including water sources, water and waste water infrastructure) to serve the whole development, or an agreement with the relevant service provider to ensure the provision of the necessary infrastructure prior to the occupation of the development. Where development is being phased, each phase must demonstrate sufficient water supply and waste water conveyance, treatment and discharge capacity;
  - b. The quality of ground, surface or water bodies will not be harmed, and opportunities have been explored and taken for improvements to water quality, including renaturalisation of river morphology, and ecology;
  - c. Appropriate consideration is given to sources of pollution, and appropriate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) measures incorporated to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff.
2. Foul drainage to a public sewer should be provided wherever possible, but where it is demonstrated that it is not feasible, alternative facilities must not pose unacceptable risk to water quality or quantity.

- 4.27 The quality of water bodies is measured in terms of their overall 'ecological status' which is made up of their chemical, biological and physical attributes. The Local Plan needs to ensure that development does not result in a deterioration of water quality, and that opportunities are taken for enhancement to support the achievement of the Water Framework Directive standards.

- 4.28 In South Cambridgeshire the majority of rivers are currently of moderate or poor ecological status. Most failures are due to phosphates and man-made alterations to river and bank form. In much of the south east of the district the underlying geology

is chalk, providing a significant source of groundwater which is used for the public drinking water supply. It is particularly important that the quality of this water is protected from pollution in these areas. Groundwater Protection maps are prepared by the [Environment Agency](#), identifying zones of greatest risk.

- 4.29 Anglian Water and the Cambridge Water Company are the statutory undertakers responsible for water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal. The Environment Agency is responsible for water resource management, fluvial flooding, river management, pollution control and regulating the handling and disposal of waste water. Internal Drainage Boards (IDBs) manage all drainage within their areas excluding main rivers. Those applying for planning permission should consult statutory undertakers and IDBs as they may levy an infrastructure charge.
- 4.30 South Cambridgeshire is a rural district, and not all developments will have access to a public sewer. It is essential that development provides appropriate plant that will treat effluent safely and protect the environment. A package treatment plant will be sought where practicable, and only where it is not practicable will a system incorporating septic tanks be acceptable.

### **Sustainable Drainage Systems**

#### **Policy CC/8: Sustainable Drainage Systems**

Development proposals must incorporate appropriate sustainable surface water drainage systems (SuDS) appropriate to the nature of the site.

Development proposals will be required to demonstrate that:

- a. Surface water drainage schemes comply with the forthcoming National SuDS Standards, the Cambridgeshire SuDS Design and Adoption Manual and the Cambridgeshire SuDS Handbook or successor documents;
- b. Opportunities have been taken to integrate sustainable drainage with the development, create amenity, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to a network of green (and blue) open space;
- c. Surface water is managed close to its source and on the surface where it practicable to do so;
- d. Maximum use has been made of low land take drainage measures, such as rain water recycling, green roofs, permeable surfaces and water butts;
- e. Appropriate pollution control measures have been incorporated, including multiple component treatment trains; and
- f. Arrangements have been established for the whole life management and maintenance of surface water drainage systems.

- 4.31 Well planned and well designed surface water management infrastructure is necessary for the creation and ongoing maintenance of sustainable communities. It provides a flood risk management function alongside benefits for amenity and biodiversity and be can linked to a network of green (and blue) open spaces. It can also conserve water resources and help improve the quality of water as it passes through the system. All these aspects make a significant contribution to climate change adaptation.
- 4.32 As a result of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010, Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) will soon be required for all developments. However, there is still a risk that SuDS are seen as later additions to development, and do not fully realise their potential multifunctional benefits. They should be considered from the beginning of the design and masterplanning process.
- 4.33 In some areas of the district infiltration SuDS will not be practicable due to ground conditions, but there are a wide range of measures that can be implemented to find suitable solutions for all sites.

### **Managing Flood Risk**

#### **Policy CC/9: Managing Flood Risk**

1. In order to minimise flood risk, development will only be permitted where:
  - a. The sequential test and exception tests established by the National Planning Policy Framework demonstrate the development is acceptable (where required). For undeveloped sites, floor levels are 300mm above the 1 in 100 year flood level plus an allowance for climate change where appropriate and/or 300mm above adjacent highway levels where appropriate;
  - b. Suitable flood protection / mitigation measures are incorporated as appropriate to the level and nature of flood risk, which can be satisfactorily implemented. Management and maintenance plans will be required, including arrangements for adoption by any public authority or statutory undertaker and any other arrangements to secure the operation of the scheme throughout its lifetime;

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- c. There would be no increase to flood risk elsewhere, and opportunities to reduce flood risk elsewhere have been explored and taken, including limiting discharge of surface water (post development volume and peak rate) to natural greenfield rates or lower, and
  - d. The destination of the discharge obeys the following priority order:
    - i. Firstly, to the ground via infiltration;
    - ii. Then, to a water body;
    - iii. Then, to a surface water sewer;
    - iv. Discharge to a foul water or combined sewer is unacceptable.
2. Site specific Flood Risk Assessments (FRAs) appropriate to the scale and nature of the development and the risks involved, and which takes account of future climate change, will be required for the following:
- e. Development proposals over 1ha in size;
  - f. Any other development proposals in flood zones 2 and 3;
  - g. Any other development proposals in flood zone 1 where evidence, in particular the Strategic Flood Risk Assessment or Surface Water Management Plans, indicates there are records of historic flooding or other sources of flooding, and/or a need for more detailed analysis.
3. FRAs will need to meet national standards and local guidance (including recommendations of the [South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(2010\)](#) and the [Phase 1 and 2 Water Cycle Strategy](#) or successor documents).

4.34 The [NPPF](#) requires a risk based sequential approach to flood risk, to avoid high risk areas and steer development to areas at lower risk. As well as minimising risk to the development itself, development should not increase flood risk elsewhere, and opportunities should be taken to reduce risk downstream, such as by reducing run off rates.

4.35 The Environment Agency publishes indicative flood plain maps on their [website](#), which identify areas with an annual likelihood of flooding greater than 1% in any year for fluvial inland flooding (equivalent to 1 flood event in 100 years). They do not take account of existing flood defences, but show where these are present.

4.36 South Cambridgeshire District Council, in partnership with Cambridge City Council, commissioned a [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment](#), which explores the nature and extent of flood risk across the area, taking account of the anticipated impacts of climate change. In addition, Cambridgeshire County Council, now the lead local

flood management authority, has prepared a [Surface Water Management Plan](#). These should be used to support the consideration of planning applications.

- 4.37 The appropriate responsible bodies including The Environment Agency, Anglian Water and Cambridgeshire County Council should be consulted, as appropriate, during the initial design process for any new development or redevelopment.



# Chapter 5 Delivering High Quality Places



Impington, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 5 Delivering High Quality Places

- 5.1 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) establishes that Planning should “always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings”.
- 5.2 South Cambridgeshire has been voted amongst the top 10 places in the country to live in a number of national surveys over recent years. The Local Plan seeks to shape development of all scales, be that small scale rural housing to major new communities, to create sustainable and successful places that protect the special qualities of the district’s rural character, whilst using the opportunities presented by development to enhance the built and natural environment.
- 5.3 The District Council has signed up to the [Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth](#), which is a clear policy statement of the aspiration to create new developments that offer communities a fulfilling, visually pleasing and environmentally sensitive way of life.

### Key Facts:

- The district has settlements of varied and distinct local character, ranging from compact hamlets through larger villages with linear street patterns to new settlements and extensions to the urban fabric of Cambridge.
- The Council has signed up to the Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth, which sets out core principles for the level of quality expected in new developments.
- South Cambridgeshire has adopted a District Design Guide to provide additional guidance on how developments can ensure they are sustainable and achieve a high quality of design in a way that respects the local context.

## Securing High Quality Design

### Policy HQ/1: Design Principles

1. All new development must be of high quality design, with a clear vision as to the positive contribution the development will make to its local and wider context. As appropriate to the scale and nature of the development, proposals must:

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- a. Preserve or enhance the character of the local urban and rural area and respond to its context in the wider landscape;
- b. Conserve or enhance important natural and historic assets of the site;
- c. Include variety and interest within a coherent, place-responsive design, which is legible and creates a positive sense of place and identity whilst also responding to the local context and respecting local distinctiveness;
- d. Be compatible with its location and appropriate in terms of scale, mass, form, siting, design, proportion, materials, texture and colour in relation to the surrounding area;
- e. Deliver a strong visual relationship between buildings that comfortably define and enclose streets, squares and public places, creating interesting vistas, skylines, focal points and landmarks along routes and around spaces;
- f. Achieve a permeable development with ease of movement and access for all users and abilities, with user friendly and conveniently accessible streets both within the development and linking with its surroundings and existing and proposed facilities and services, focusing on delivering attractive and safe opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport;
- g. Provide safe and convenient access for all users and abilities to public buildings and spaces, including those with limited mobility or those with other impairment such as of sight or hearing;
- h. Ensure that car parking is integrated into the development in a convenient, accessible manner and does not dominate the development and its surroundings or cause safety issues;
- i. Provide safe, secure, convenient and accessible provision for cycle parking and storage, facilities for waste management, recycling and collection in a manner that is appropriately integrated within the overall development;
- j. Provide a harmonious integrated mix of uses both within the site and with its surroundings that contributes to the creation of inclusive communities providing the facilities and services to meet the needs of the community;
- k. Ensure developments deliver flexibility that allows for future changes in needs and lifestyles, and adaptation to climate change;
- l. Mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change on development through location, form, orientation, materials and design of buildings and spaces;

(continued)

- m. Include high quality landscaping and public spaces that integrate the development with its surroundings, having a clear definition between public and private space which provide opportunities for recreation, social interaction as well as support healthy lifestyles, biodiversity, sustainable drainage and climate change mitigation;
  - n. Protect the health and amenity of occupiers and surrounding uses from development that is overlooking, overbearing or results in a loss of daylight which avoids unacceptable impacts such as noise, vibration, odour, emissions and dust;
  - o. Design-out crime and create an environment that is created for people that is and feels safe, and has a strong community focus.
2. Larger and more complex developments will be required to submit Masterplans and Design Codes to agree an overall vision and strategy for a development as a whole that demonstrates a comprehensive and inclusive approach.

- 5.4 The [NPPF](#) sets out a clear national policy framework for promoting good design as a key element to achieving sustainable development and emphasises the indivisible link between good design and good planning (paragraphs 56-68).
- 5.5 All new development will have an impact on its surroundings. Development needs to be of an appropriate scale, design and materials for its location and conform to the design principles set out in the policy above. The aim must be that any development from a major urban extension to Cambridge to an extension to an existing home respects, preserves and enhances the special character of South Cambridgeshire generally and the locality specifically. Any development must also take proper care to respond to its surroundings, and create sustainable, inclusive and healthy environments where people would wish to live, work, shop, study or spend their leisure time. Well designed buildings and places contribute to the quality of life, increase economic vitality, achieve high environmental standards, reduce emissions and deliver a high quality public realm.
- 5.6 A fully integrated and responsive design-led approach to development is needed rather than design being approached as a simple checklist or as an optional extra. Policy HQ/1 establishes a set of fundamental design principles that should be applied to all development to ensure it contributes to social, economic and environmental sustainability and makes a positive difference to people's lives to help provide homes, jobs and better opportunities for everyone, whilst protecting and enhancing the natural environment, and conserving the countryside and open spaces that are important to everyone.
- 5.7 The Government requires Design and Access Statements to be submitted with most planning applications, intended to demonstrate how a proposal is functional,

attractive and accessible to all. Comprehensive guidance on their format and content is provided in the Council's [Design & Access Statements Briefing Note](#).

- 5.8 Developments should be planned comprehensively in an integrated manner, not piecemeal. Some larger scale developments or complex sites can take a number of years to complete and are often delivered and planned in stages. In order to ensure developments take place in a coherent and structured way, Masterplans and Design Codes should be produced to agree an overall vision and strategy for a development as a whole at the outset. Guidance on what should be covered in Masterplans and Design Codes is provided in the [District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#).
- 5.9 Further guidance to support Policy HQ/1 will be provided in the review of the [District Design Guide SPD](#). Other detailed local context information can be found in Conservation Area Appraisals. Some parish councils have prepared Village Design Guides, or are considering neighbourhood plans, which also provide local context. Other useful guidance on design includes: [By Design](#) (DETR, 2000); [Urban Design Compendium](#) (Llewelyn-Davies for English Partnerships, The Housing Corporation and Urban Design Alliance); and [Car parking what works where](#) (English Partnerships).

## Public Art

### Policy HQ/2: Public Art and New Development

1. The Council will encourage the provision or commissioning of public art that is integrated into the design of development as a means of enhancing the quality of development proposals, in particular from:
  - a. Residential developments comprising 10 or more dwellings; and
  - b. Other developments where the floor area to be built is 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> gross or more, including office, manufacturing, warehousing and retail developments.
2. The provision of public art must involve the local community and could be community-led and have regard to the local circumstances of the site and/or local aspirations.
3. Where public art is provided, contributions and commuted maintenance sums for up to 10 years will be required and include the cost of decommissioning where appropriate.

- 5.10 The provision of quality visual arts and crafts as part of new developments can bring social, cultural, environmental, educational and economic benefits, both to new development and the local community. Done well, public art that is designed to reflect and enhance its surroundings will help to raise the visual quality of

developments, create a sense of place and through community involvement help with community development.

- 5.11 Public art can encompass a wide range of approaches. Integrated into the design to give a new development a sense of place and individuality. Public art could include designing a development so that functional elements such as lighting, seating, fencing, landscape, fountains and water features, and signage are bespoke or it could be a landmark work such as a sculpture. Alternatively, it could include provision of funding and/or space and facilities to enable performing arts which can help build new communities.
- 5.12 Public art will be sought through negotiation. An appropriate balance needs to be struck between all the competing demands on development and the benefits of public art. It is also important that public art is supported by the local community therefore proposals should be community-led to understand what is appropriate in their locality, having regard to the circumstances of the site.
- 5.13 Further guidance to support Policy HQ/2 will be provided in a [Public Art SPD](#) and Making Places: Delivering Public Art in South Cambridgeshire.



## Chapter 6

# Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment



Wimple Hall, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 6 Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment

- 6.1 South Cambridgeshire has over one hundred villages with many featuring beautiful buildings set within a wide range of landscapes. Land use and the underlying geology have combined to produce a very diverse landscape including the distinctive Chalklands, rolling Clay Hills and the wide expanses of the Fens to the north. South Cambridgeshire has extensive areas of high quality agricultural land with medium to large-scale arable farmland dominating. Within the fields and hedgerows, hills and valleys, woodlands and fen a variety of habitats exist for plant and animal species. The Council wants to make sure these landscapes with their biodiversity are protected for the future.
- 6.2 Many of South Cambridgeshire's villages have a quiet, rural character which belies their proximity to Cambridge or towns outside the district. The Council regards the Cambridge Green Belt as vital to retaining the rural character of land and villages around Cambridge. Within villages are green spaces of particular importance to local communities or views into open countryside which all help to create what is special about the villages in South Cambridgeshire. These special features need to be protected. The [Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy](#) highlights opportunities for improving landscapes, enhancing biodiversity, enjoying heritage and getting out into the countryside.
- 6.3 People have lived and worked in the area since Palaeolithic times and the evidence of their lives is all around us. It can be found in the historic villages and landscapes and as archaeological remains beneath our feet. Roman roads, remains of medieval field systems, Gothic churches, Georgian parkland, nineteenth century model farms and twentieth century schools are just some examples. A number of historic buildings are at risk from neglect or lack of use while modern agriculture can be harmful to archaeology. Other challenges are retaining the special character of historic buildings and places while accommodating modern changes and new and growing settlements.
- 6.4 South Cambridgeshire has many heritage assets, ranging from the nationally designated historic parks and gardens, scheduled monuments and listed buildings to historic landscapes, archaeology and historic buildings of local interest. Some parts of our heritage have particular meaning and value to local communities. Conservation areas are based on groups of historic buildings but also seek to conserve and enhance other aspects of a village which make it special.

**Key Facts:**

- Five distinctive landscape characters in the district are identified by Natural England – from the Fens in the north to the Chalklands and Claylands to the south.

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- The waterways flowing through the district are important wildlife corridors but other uses for recreation may put pressure on these environments. The River Cam is identified as a County Wildlife Site.
- South Cambridgeshire has a diverse range of wildlife sites many of which are officially recognised for protection. Development pressures can threaten the future of some habitats.
- Only one internationally important wildlife site exists within the district; the Eversden and Wimpole Woods Special Area of Conservation which is home to a breeding colony of the rare Barbastelle bat.
- The ancient woodlands and veteran trees in the district are invaluable for their biodiversity importance.
- The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy provides an overarching landscape strategy for Cambridgeshire which highlights the parts of South Cambridgeshire where there is a shortage of natural green space that is open to the public. It targets projects in Northstowe, Cambourne and the West Cambridgeshire woodlands.
- The area of the Green Belt in South Cambridgeshire comprises 23,000 hectares covering 25% of the district.
- The district has a very rich heritage with 2,672 listed buildings, 86 conservation areas and 103 scheduled monuments.
- Within the wider historic landscape are individual features such as Roman roads and ancient Dykes.
- Historic landscapes are particularly important in South Cambridgeshire where they add interest and variety to an intensively farmed countryside.
- Important visitor attractions with historic links include Wimpole Hall, Denny Abbey and the Imperial War Museum, Duxford. Impington Village College is a pioneering modernist building.

### **Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton**

#### **Policy NH/1: Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton**

Areas of countryside within the conservation area at Longstanton will form part of the green separation between Longstanton and Northstowe. Public access to this area of countryside will be controlled to protect the conservation area. The area will contain only open land uses, such as playing fields, allotments and cemeteries, which will contribute towards effective separation between these communities. The open aspect of the fields affording views of All Saints Church will be maintained. Elsewhere the landscape character of a series of hedged paddocks, small copses and tree belts will be maintained and enhanced.

- 6.5 The green separation between Longstanton village and the new town of Northstowe is designed to ensure the maintenance of the village character of Longstanton. Most of the area of green separation is covered by the Northstowe Area Action Plan, but part of the area lies outside its boundary and is covered by this policy. The land within the conservation area has a valuable character which should be preserved or enhanced. The predominant historic character of the open land comprises a series of paddocks with hedgerows and small copses, bounded by the tree-lined bridleway of Long Lane. Historically this is an important area and includes fields which still demonstrate remnants of the early ridge and furrow field system. Long Lane is a long established right of way and its Sylvan character is a key part of the setting of Longstanton.

### **Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character**

#### **Policy NH/2: Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character**

Development will only be permitted where it respects and retains, or enhances the local character and distinctiveness of the local landscape and of the individual National Character Area in which it is located.

- 6.6 The importance of the landscape is reflected in national planning guidance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) stating that the planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by protecting and enhancing valued landscapes.
- 6.7 The South Cambridgeshire landscape has several distinctive and readily identified characters. These have been identified by Natural England as five distinct National Character Areas:
- The Fens
  - South Suffolk and North Essex Claylands
  - East Anglian Chalk
  - Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire Claylands
  - Bedfordshire Greensand Ridge.
- 6.8 Within these national areas are a number of smaller and more detailed landscapes which add to and enhance the local landscape character of the district.
- 6.9 The district's landscape is dominated by arable farmland with dispersed woodlands and often low, trimmed hedgerows. As a result it is a predominantly open landscape, allowing long views. A mosaic of hedgerow, fields, parkland and small woodlands create variety and combine to create an often treed skyline. A greater degree of enclosure and a more detailed landscape is often associated with settlements and the many small river valleys. Early enclosures of 'ancient countryside' give a distinctive character to some villages which are surrounded by small fields with hedgerows.

- 6.10 There are pressures on these landscapes as a result of changes in agricultural practice and the impact of new development for housing and employment. These distinctive landscapes help create a quality natural environment within the district which needs to be enhanced and protected for the future. There will be opportunities to enhance the landscape particularly in the growth areas around Cambridge and elsewhere in the district as these new settlements and urban fringe sites are developed in the coming years. The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy identifies further opportunities for landscape enhancement within the district.
- 6.11 To assist in retaining the distinctive nature of the South Cambridgeshire landscape the Council provides more detailed guidance about landscape character areas in the [District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document \(SPD\)](#) and the [Landscape in New Developments SPD](#) to ensure that development respects both the distinctiveness of these National Character Areas and the more detailed local landscapes. Within the lifetime of the Local Plan these SPDs will be reviewed to include the more detailed [East of England Landscape Typology](#) published by Landscape East further refining the landscape character areas within the district.

### Protecting Agricultural Land

#### Policy NH/3: Protecting Agricultural Land

1. Planning permission will not be granted for development which would lead to the irreversible loss of Grades 1, 2 or 3a agricultural land unless:
  - a. Land is allocated for development in the Local Plan;
  - b. Sustainability considerations and the need for the development are sufficient to override the need to protect the agricultural value of the land.
2. Uses not involving substantial built development but which take agricultural land will be regarded as permanent unless restricted specifically by condition.
3. When considering proposals for the change of use or diversification of farmland, particular consideration shall be given to the potential for impact upon Priority Species and Habitats<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Priority Species and Habitats are those that are identified within a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and / or the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Section 41.

- 6.12 The NPPF requires plans to take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.

- 6.13 South Cambridgeshire has a significant resource of good quality agricultural land. Much of the best agricultural land lies around Cambridge and the larger settlements, which may be the most sustainable locations for future development. The need to identify and maintain a large supply of land for development means there is pressure for development of agricultural land. In addition, the impact of development on soils and the protection of soil quality must be considered.
- 6.14 Farmland is also important for biodiversity whether it is arable or pastoral. South Cambridgeshire being still a largely rural district has a large proportion of open farmland which has a variety of habitats on both high and low grade agricultural land. This provides an extensive biodiversity resource for the district. Due to the pressures of increasing land use and the past needs of intensive cultivation, the farmland of the district in places is under severe stress and this resource needs to be protected.

## **Biodiversity**

### **Policy NH/4: Biodiversity**

1. Development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity will be permitted.
2. New development must aim to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity. Opportunities should be taken to achieve positive gain through the form and design of development. Measures may include creating, enhancing and managing wildlife habitats and networks, and natural landscape. The built environment should be viewed as an opportunity to fully integrate biodiversity within new development through innovation. Priority for habitat creation should be given to sites which assist in the achievement of targets in the Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) and aid delivery of the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy.
3. If significant harm to the population or conservation status of a Protected Species, Priority Species<sup>1</sup> or Priority Habitat resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission will be refused.

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4. Where there are grounds to believe that a proposal may affect a Protected Species, Priority Species or Priority Habitat, applicants will be expected to provide an adequate level of survey information and site assessment to establish the extent of a potential impact. This survey information and site assessment shall be provided prior to the determination of an application.
5. Previously developed land (brownfield sites) will not be considered to be devoid of biodiversity. The reuse of such sites must be undertaken carefully with regard to existing features of biodiversity interest. Development proposals on such sites will be expected to include measures that maintain and enhance important features and appropriately incorporate them within any development of the site.
6. Planning permission will be refused for development resulting in the loss, deterioration or fragmentation of irreplaceable habitats, such as ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.
7. Climate change poses a serious threat to biodiversity and initiatives to reduce its impact need to be considered.

<sup>1</sup> *Priority Species and Habitats are those that are identified within a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and / or the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Section 41.*

- 6.15 National legislation and planning guidance place a duty on local authorities to consider biodiversity through their Local Plans. The Council is committed to the protection and enhancement of biodiversity and will work with partners to ensure a proactive approach to protection, enhancement and management of biodiversity identified in national and local strategies and plans such as Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) and the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy.
- 6.16 Whilst the need for development will be carefully considered against its impact on biodiversity, opportunities for biodiversity enhancement and the creation of new habitats can arise through sensitively located and carefully designed developments. For example, where habitats would be fragmented by new developments, it may be possible to create green corridors to reconnect habitats and assist species' movement and dispersal into the wider landscape.
- 6.17 BAPs provide guidance on targets and actions for habitats and species conservation. Further guidance on sites, species and habitats are set out in the Council's [Biodiversity SPD](#). This also contains guidance for developers of how biodiversity should be considered in the development process.

- 6.18 It is recognised that climate change poses a serious threat to biodiversity. As a means to make biodiversity more resilient to climate change applicants will be encouraged to reduce habitat fragmentation and to strengthen ecological networks to aid migration, natural dispersal and the exchange of genetic material within species.

**Policy NH/5: Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance**

1. Proposed development likely to have an adverse effect on land within or adjoining a Site of Biodiversity or Geological Importance, as shown on the Policies Map (either individually or in combination with other developments), will not normally be permitted. Exceptions will only be made where the benefits of the development demonstrably and significantly outweigh any adverse impact.
  2. In determining any planning application affecting Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance the Council will ensure that the intrinsic natural features of particular interest are safeguarded or enhanced having regard to:
    - a. The national or local status and designation of the site;
    - b. The nature and quality of the site's features, including its rarity value;
    - c. The extent of any adverse impacts on the notified features;
    - d. The likely effectiveness of any proposed mitigation with respect to the protection of the features of interest;
    - e. The need for compensatory measures in order to re-create remaining features or habitats on or off the site.
  3. Where appropriate the Council will ensure the effective management of designated sites through the imposition of planning conditions or Section 106 agreements as appropriate.
- 6.19 The NPPF states that to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity local planning authorities must identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them, along with areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation.
- 6.20 South Cambridgeshire has a range of important sites and habitats for biodiversity, recognised through designations, from international to local importance. Some of these are also of geological importance. Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance are identified on the Policies Map and these represent a tiered network for the conservation of biodiversity and geodiversity within South Cambridgeshire. These sites include the statutorily protected international (Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) and national (Sites of

Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) and the non-statutorily protected Local Nature Reserves and County Wildlife Sites.

- 6.21 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010, require all European Sites to be given full protection. Ramsar and potential SPAs or SACs are afforded similar protection as if they were legally designated. Natural England will be consulted on any planning application in or adjacent to a European Site, or any such candidate site. It is therefore a requirement that all proposals that might adversely affect the special interest of a European Site be given special scrutiny.
- 6.22 At present the only site of international importance within South Cambridgeshire is the Eversden and Wimpole Woods SAC. The site provides a habitat for a breeding colony of the barbastelle bat, one of the rarest bats in Western Europe. The bats have been recorded at a small number of other sites up to eleven kilometres from the Woods. The SAC is shown on the Policies Map. The area of particular interest for the bats' flight and feeding areas is shown within the Biodiversity SPD.
- 6.23 There are a number of other sites within the surrounding districts, which are considered as part of any Habitat Regulation Assessment carried out by the Council, because of their proximity to South Cambridgeshire and/or the nature of their conservation interest:
- Ouse Washes SAC and SPA
  - Fenland SAC
  - Portholme SAC
  - Devil's Dyke SAC
  - Breckland SAC and SPA
  - Ouse Washes
  - Fenland (Woodwalton Fen, Chippenham Fen, Wicken Fen)
- 6.24 The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy has identified a strategic green infrastructure network across Cambridgeshire. Within the district it is important to retain and enhance the existing networks of natural habitats and the NPPF recognises the value of such networks. These networks may link sites of biodiversity importance and provide routes or stepping stones for the migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment. In South Cambridgeshire such networks may include public rights of way, important roadside verges which need to be protected from road improvements or new access points, watercourses, ponds, moats, marshes and ditches that can be adversely affected by changes in local hydrology, woodlands, copses, pollarded willow and hedgerows, semi-natural grasslands and disused gravel, chalk or clunch pits. The management of such features is crucial to maintaining the existing biodiversity interest and to assisting further colonisation of habitats by various species. Further detail on these networks will be provided in the Biodiversity SPD.
- 6.25 Rivers, streams and drainage networks are particularly important features in South Cambridgeshire and make an important contribution to the biodiversity and landscape of the district. However these waterways are also a major recreation and tourism resource and careful management is required to

preserve the special qualities that attract users. In view of the specialist characteristics of river valley habitats and their importance to the biodiversity of the district as a whole, detailed guidance on the way in which development proposals should respect these habitats, natural features and characteristic species shall be included in the Council's Biodiversity SPD.

- 6.26 Public rights of way can often be green corridors in their own right, especially when in open arable countryside. Some rights of way can be up to 18 metres (60 feet) wide strips through the countryside, and should consequently be protected for the biodiversity opportunities that they provide. These corridors often co-exist with SSSIs, Local Nature Reserves, County Wildlife Sites, and Scheduled Ancient Monuments, and need to be very carefully managed to balance the complex rights and various statutory protections.

### **Green Infrastructure**

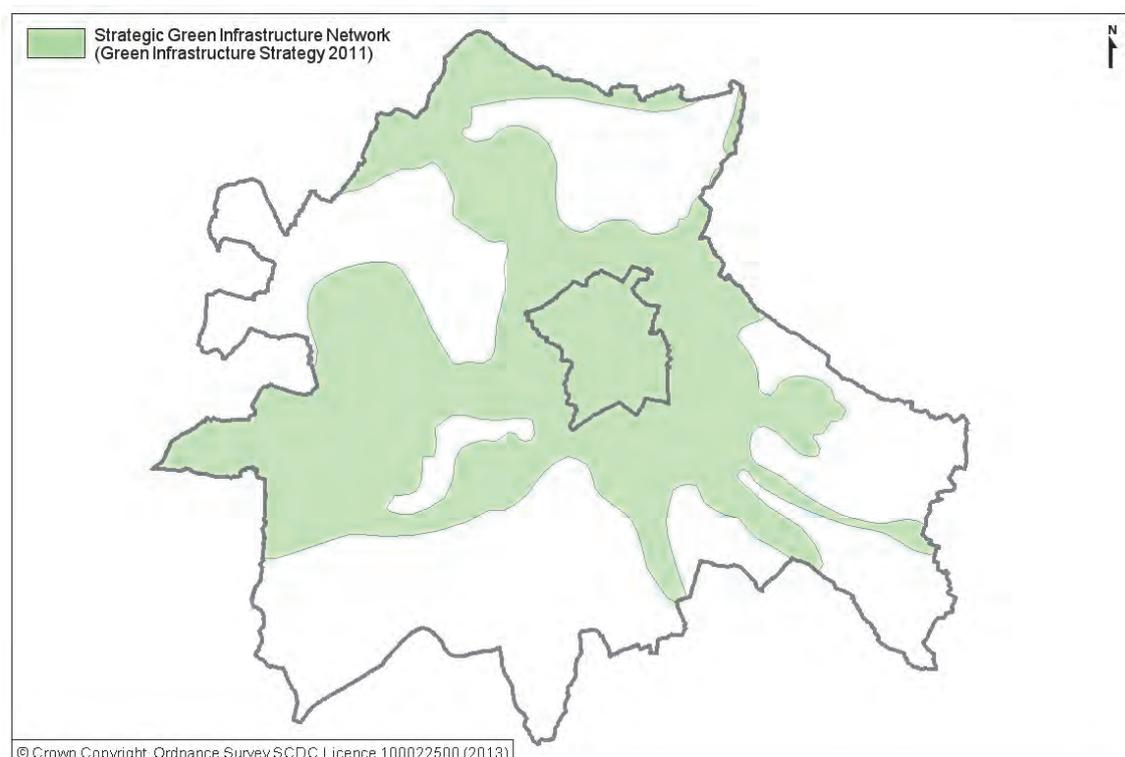
#### **Policy NH/6: Green Infrastructure**

1. The Council will aim to conserve and enhance green infrastructure within the district. Proposals that cause loss or harm to this network will not be permitted unless the need for and benefits of the development demonstrably and substantially outweigh any adverse impacts on the district's green infrastructure network.
2. The Council will encourage proposals which:
  - a. Reinforce, link, buffer and create new green infrastructure; and
  - b. Promote, manage and interpret green infrastructure and enhance public enjoyment of it.
3. The Council will support proposals which deliver the strategic green infrastructure network and priorities set out in the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, and which deliver local green infrastructure.
4. All new developments will be required to contribute towards the enhancement of the green infrastructure network within the district. These contributions will include the establishment, enhancement and the on-going management costs.

- 6.27 Green infrastructure is a strategic, multi-functional network of public green spaces and routes, landscapes, biodiversity and heritage. It includes a wide range of elements such as country parks, wildlife habitats, rights of way, commons and greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, and historic landscapes and monuments. The network comprises rural and urban green infrastructure of different sizes and character, and the connections and links between them. It is part of (and contributes to) the wider environment. It

includes both land that can be open to the public and areas that are not accessible.

- 6.28 In 2011 a partnership of local organisations, including the Council, produced the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy which provides an overarching green infrastructure strategy and network for Cambridgeshire. In the NPPF it states that in order to minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should plan for biodiversity at a landscape scale across local authority boundaries and this Strategy takes such an approach. The Strategy highlights shortfalls in green infrastructure which need to be addressed. The level of growth planned for South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge will put pressure on existing green infrastructure and will require investment to develop this network. Major developments create new demands and opportunities for green infrastructure. Delivery of green infrastructure can achieve many goals including linking different areas of green space, enhancing landscape character and creating more robust wildlife habitats, climate change adaptation, as well as delivering public access to countryside open space and supporting healthy lifestyles.
- 6.29 The Greater Cambridgeshire Local Nature Partnership has been set up to promote and deliver natural environment objectives and related benefits. A key role for the partnership is to be overseeing delivery of the Strategy.
- 6.30 The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy network is shown on Figure 9. The Strategy identifies a range of opportunities for enhancement in and around the district and has Cambridge and the surrounding area as one of its strategic areas. Each strategic area contains target areas and projects. Full details are included in the [Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy](#).

**Figure 9: Green Infrastructure Strategy Network**

- 6.31 The target areas in and around South Cambridgeshire are Northstowe; Wicken Fen and Anglesey Abbey; Cambridge; Cambourne; Wimpole; West Cambridgeshire Woodlands and Fen Drayton. The projects include Fen Drayton Lakes; RSPB habitat and visitor infrastructure management; Fens Waterways Link; Chalk Rivers project; Fowlmere Nature Reserve extension and development of facilities; linear monuments; woodland linkage project; enhanced rights of way links in Northstowe; Wicken Fen Vision; Wimpole cycle link; Cambridge fringe sites and Cambridge necklace projects. These take in projects in the Quarter to Six Quadrant part of the district which includes the parishes of Barton, Coton, Grantchester and Madingley. Other areas and projects outside the district will also be important to the residents of South Cambridgeshire. Green infrastructure projects will continue to come forward.

## Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees

### Policy NH/7: Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees

1. Planning permission will be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of ancient woodland (as shown on the Policies Map) or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss.
  2. Development proposals affecting ancient woodland or veteran trees will be expected to mitigate any adverse impacts, and to contribute to the woodland's or veteran tree's management and further enhancement via planning conditions or planning obligations.
- 6.32 The NPPF encourages local authorities to protect ancient woodlands and veteran or aged trees. Ancient woodland is defined as an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD and such areas exist within South Cambridgeshire. Veteran trees are particularly valuable for biodiversity due to the large amount of deadwood that they may contain. These trees are defined by Natural England to be 'A tree which because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value culturally, in the landscape or for wildlife'.
- 6.33 Ancient woodlands and veteran trees represent an important constituent of green corridors across the district since they have a high inherent biodiversity value. A list of known veteran trees will be compiled by the Council working with the Environmental Records Centre. The list will not exclude the inclusion of new trees identified during the Local Plan's lifetime. The list will be included in the Biodiversity SPD.

## The Green Belt

### Policy NH/8: Mitigating the Impact of Development In and Adjoining the Green Belt

1. Any development considered appropriate within the Green Belt, or proposals outside but in the vicinity of the Green Belt, must be located and designed so that it does not have an adverse effect on the rural character and openness of the Green Belt.

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2. Where development is permitted, landscaping conditions, together with a requirement that any planting is adequately maintained, will be attached to any planning permission in order to ensure that the impact on the Green Belt is mitigated.
3. Development on the edges of settlements which are surrounded by the Green Belt must include careful landscaping and design measures of a high quality in order to protect the purposes of the Green Belt.

6.34 The area of Green Belt in South Cambridgeshire comprises 23,000 hectares covering over 25% of the district. This means much of the district is affected by Green Belt policies particularly those villages surrounding Cambridge.

6.35 Green Belt is a key designation in the district, designed to protect the setting and special character of Cambridge. Even where exceptional circumstances warrant changes to the Green Belt or a development proposal is considered an appropriate form of development in the Green Belt, it will need to be designed and landscaped to ensure it does not have an adverse impact on wider rural character and openness.

### **Redevelopment in the Green Belt**

#### **Policy NH/9: Redevelopment of Previously Developed Sites and Infilling in the Green Belt**

1. The Council will seek to ensure that redevelopment will be limited to that which would not result in:
  - a. A greater footprint unless there are significant environmental improvements;
  - b. The existing height of the built development being exceeded;
  - c. There being a greater impact than the existing development on the openness of the Green Belt.
2. Infilling is defined as the filling of small gaps between built developments. Such infilling should have no greater impact upon the open nature of the Green Belt and should not lead to a major increase in the developed proportion of the site. The cumulative impact of infilling proposals will be taken into account.

6.36 The NPPF now enables limited infilling or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites in the Green Belt. Planning applications will be assessed to ensure that such infilling or redevelopment does not cause harm to the rural character and openness of the Green Belt.

## Green Belt and Recreation Uses

### Policy NH/10: Recreation in the Green Belt

1. Proposals in the Green Belt for increased or enhanced opportunities for access to the open countryside and which provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation, appropriate to the Green Belt, will be encouraged where it will not harm the objectives of the Green Belt.
2. The Council will not permit additional sports pitches and recreation development where it considers that the cumulative impact of these would be detrimental to the objectives of the Green Belt.

6.37 The Cambridge Green Belt plays an important role in providing opportunities for access to the countryside for local people. This is recognised in the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy.

6.38 The NPPF guidance on Green Belt allows for the provision of 'appropriate facilities for outdoor sport and recreation that does not conflict with Green Belt purposes'. With the growth proposed in the extensions around the City in the Cambridge Green Belt it is likely that land will become more intensively used, which could result in uses such as playing fields being relocated to, or specifically developed on Green Belt land. It is important this is done in a way which protects the overall rural character of the Green Belt rather than creating a character more associated with the urban environment.

### Protecting Village Character

6.39 The character of villages is made up of a blend of buildings and open spaces. Given the pressure for development in the district, the remaining open land in and on the edge of villages is threatened. Some undeveloped land can be built on without harm to the character of the village and can contribute to the full and effective use of land in accordance with national policy, but others are important to maintain the village character and should not be developed. Some of these open spaces are particularly valued and cherished by the local community.

**Policy NH/11: Protected Village Amenity Areas**

Protected Village Amenity Areas are identified on the Policies Map where development will not be permitted within or adjacent to these areas if it would have an adverse impact on the character, amenity, tranquillity or function of the village.

- 6.40 Protected Village Amenity Areas (PVAAs) have been designated on sites within village frameworks in order to safeguard those areas of undeveloped land within villages which are important to retain. Some of the PVAAs may have important functions for the village such as allotments, recreation grounds and playing fields whilst others have an important amenity role in providing a setting for buildings or offer tranquil areas where there is minimum activity. Not all PVAAs have public access as some undeveloped areas which are important may be private gardens. They also vary from those which are very open to visual penetration to those which may be enclosed or semi-enclosed.

**Policy NH/12: Local Green Space**

Local Green Space identified on the Policies Map will be protected from development that would adversely impact on the character and particular local significance placed on such green areas which make them valued by their local community. Only in exceptional circumstances and in discussion with the local community would development be permitted.

- 6.41 The NPPF has created a designation called Local Green Space (LGS), which is for green areas of particular importance to local communities which once designated can prevent new development other than in very special circumstances. Local communities and parish councils in the district have helped the Council to identify the sites that are demonstrably special to their local community. A LGS must hold a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife. The green area must be in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves. It must be local in character and not be an extensive tract of land. These sites can protect land outside of a development framework.

**Policy NH/13: Important Countryside Frontage**

1. Important Countryside Frontages are defined where land with a strong countryside character either:
  - a. Penetrates or sweeps into the built-up area providing a significant connection between the street scene and the surrounding rural area; or
  - b. Provides an important rural break between two nearby but detached parts of a development framework.
2. Planning permission for development will be refused if it would compromise these purposes.

6.42 In many places land with a strong countryside character penetrates or sweeps into South Cambridgeshire's villages or separates two parts of the built-up area. Such land enhances the setting, character and appearance of the village by retaining the sense of connection between the village and its rural origins and surroundings. The frontage where this interface particularly occurs is identified to indicate that the frontage and the open countryside beyond should be kept open and free from development. In most cases it is land which adjoins the village built-up area but in some cases it separates two parts of the village and the open intervening land therefore assumes an importance for the character of the village as a whole.

**Heritage Assets****Policy NH/14: Heritage Assets**

1. Development proposals will be supported when:
  - a. They sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the district's historic environment including its villages and countryside and its building traditions and details;
  - b. They create new high quality environments with a strong sense of place by responding to local heritage character including in innovatory ways.
2. Development proposals will be supported when they sustain and enhance the significance of heritage assets, including their settings, particularly:
  - c. Designated heritage assets, i.e. listed buildings, conservation areas, scheduled monuments, registered parks and gardens;

(continued)

- d. Undesignated heritage assets which are identified in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents;
- e. The wider historic landscape of South Cambridgeshire including landscape and settlement patterns;
- f. Designed and other landscapes including historic parks and gardens, churchyards, village greens and public parks;
- g. Historic places;
- h. Archaeological remains of all periods from the earliest human habitation to modern times.

- 6.43 A core planning principle of the NPPF is to conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations.
- 6.44 Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, places, areas or landscapes which are significant because of their historic interest. They are irreplaceable but can be vulnerable to neglect or unsympathetic change.
- 6.45 The district's character is largely shaped by its heritage, including that of its much loved historic villages and countryside. Villages stand out in the landscape, with a variety of forms which respond to their locations such as at the edge of Fens or on hilltops or valley sides. Agricultural and foodprocessing buildings are characteristic, and the varied geology is reflected in traditional materials such as brick, tile, clunch and clay batt.
- 6.46 Challenges facing the historic environment include preserving the district's special rural character and scale of building, the degree of change generated by prosperity, the impact of intensive agriculture on historic landscapes and archaeology, the need to find new uses for traditional farm, food-processing and industrial buildings, and securing the future of unoccupied buildings such as historic garden pavilions. Understanding, conserving and enhancing the historic environment will be an essential part of master planning the growth planned within the district helping to create a sense of place.
- 6.47 The distinctive character and quality of life given by the historic environment of the area has been key to its economic success. Many important Hi-Tech and Bio-Tech organisations and businesses are based in large historic houses and their parkland settings. Strategic management plans are an important tool for achieving successful growth. Historic farm and industrial buildings can provide a range of size and type of premises for smaller businesses. Retaining historic pubs in use is important for village life as well as conservation.
- 6.48 Heritage is an essential component of plans from a village or neighbourhood level to that of the district. A full understanding of the historic environment is needed to inform plans, identify opportunities for conservation and

enhancement, and to be able to reinforce local identity and create a sense of place.

- 6.49 The conservation of heritage assets does not prevent all change but requires it to be managed in a way which does not compromise heritage significance and exploits opportunities for enhancement. The NPPF says how different degrees of significance and harm should be weighed against each other and how heritage and other public benefits should be taken into account. Harm should be minimised and needs to be justified.
- 6.50 Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest which are of equal significance to scheduled monuments will be considered in the same way as designated heritage assets.
- 6.51 Finding viable uses which sustain rather than compromise the significance of historic buildings is fundamental to conservation (though not possible for all buildings). The need to secure the future of buildings may require a flexible approach to other policies or enabling development, Section 106 agreements and other planning contributions. Buildings at risk will be monitored and action taken to secure their repair and encourage sustaining uses.
- 6.52 Decisions on development proposals must be based on a good understanding of how the proposals will affect heritage. Applicants must describe the significance of any heritage assets, including any contribution from their setting. The level of detail must reflect the importance of the asset and clearly identify the potential impact of the proposal.
- 6.53 Where development is proposed for a site which includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, developers must submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.
- 6.54 Prospective developers should contact the County Council's Historic Environment Team for information to establish whether there is known or potential archaeological interest and the need for investigation and evaluation at an early stage.
- 6.55 Different levels of information are available on different types of heritage asset and parts of the district. For some development proposals, more research will be required. It will always be important to investigate sites and their context on the ground.
- 6.56 The Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record, held by the County Council, gives information on archaeological sites and monuments. Other information on heritage assets and local heritage character is available on national websites, from the County Council's Historic Environment Team, and in District Council Conservation Area Appraisals and SPDs. The Council's web site and officers will give advice on sources of information.

- 6.57 Information about historic assets, including recordings and assessments, which are required and collected as part of development management advance our understanding and are of public interest. They will be made accessible, normally through the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record.
- 6.58 The Council encourages people to be involved with and enjoy local heritage and, where appropriate, developers will be required to support public understanding and engagement, and interpretation.

### **Heritage Assets and Adapting to Climate Change**

#### **Policy NH/15: Heritage Assets and Adapting to Climate Change**

1. The retention and re-use of historic buildings and other heritage assets will be encouraged and supported as a sustainable resource.
  2. Proposals for energy efficient and renewable energy measures for historic buildings which adequately safeguard their heritage significance will be permitted.
- 6.59 Historic buildings and settlements often have sustainable forms of construction and design, and they can inform and inspire the best modern, sustainable development. Their survival reflects their success and adaptability. Conserving and re-using historic buildings retains their materials and 'embodied energy' which is the energy used in materials and construction.
- 6.60 The energy efficiency of buildings is covered in Chapter 4: Climate Change. However, the implications of energy efficient and renewable energy measures for historic buildings need special consideration. Historic buildings are normally constructed and perform in a different way to modern buildings and the measures should be compatible with an individual building's characteristics as well as its heritage significance.
- 6.61 There are opportunities in most historic buildings to improve energy conservation without causing harm, through measures such as secondary glazing, improved loft insulation using natural materials, low energy lighting, and fuel efficient boilers. In some situations, renewable energy technologies can also be installed without causing harm.
- 6.62 When proposals will have a potentially negative impact on heritage assets, then alternative solutions which cause no or less harm should be identified. Where conflict between climate change objectives and the conservation of heritage assets is unavoidable, then the public benefit of mitigating the effects of climate change will be weighed against the harm to the significance of the heritage assets.

- 6.63 English Heritage provides guidance on how heritage assets can be acceptably adapted to reduce their carbon footprint. The Council's [Listed Buildings SPD](#) provides guidance on general sustainability, improving energy efficiency and renewable energy related to listed buildings. The Council will produce supplementary guidance which will set out ways in which the environmental performance of heritage assets can be improved without compromising their significance, taking account of new approaches and innovations.

# Chapter 7

## Delivering High Quality Homes



Impington, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 7 Delivering High Quality Homes

- 7.1 Building new market and affordable homes to meet housing needs will support the creation of healthy communities and contribute to the success of the local economy. Building the right type of homes in the right places can also promote energy efficiency and help reduce fuel poverty. The Local Plan needs to do this whilst ensuring the protection and enhancement of our environment.
- 7.2 The Local Plan needs to consider the housing needs of the whole community including single person households, families, elderly people, people with disabilities, Gypsies and Travellers, and people wishing to build their own homes and be sufficiently flexible to cope with changes over the plan period. A proportion of the housing will need to be available at below market costs to help households who cannot afford open market prices or rents.
- 7.3 Housing needs and aspirations can often be met by extending existing homes or by replacing them. Where non-residential buildings lie vacant, turning them into homes can provide attractive places to live, provided that this is not at the cost of providing appropriate local places of employment. National planning policy requires that the Local Plan considers restricting inappropriate development in gardens and limiting new housing development in the countryside.

### Key Facts:

- South Cambridgeshire has high house prices in relation to earnings. In June 2012 average house prices were 6.9 times average household incomes with the ratio increasing to 10.3 times when comparing lower quartile prices and incomes.
- In June 2012 the average house price was £299,359 compared to an average price across England of £250,056.
- A housing register with over 3,378 households seeking affordable housing in March 2013. The Strategic Housing Market Assessment identifies that 11,838 affordable homes will be required to meet current and arising need in the period to 2031.
- 1,416 new affordable homes built during 5 year period between 1 April 2007 and 31 March 2012 including 276 built on exception sites.
- The Gypsy and Traveller community has a need for additional site and pitch provision.
- An ageing population with growth forecast between 2001 to 2021 of 95% for the 60-74 age group and 108% for those 75+.
- The 2011 census recorded that 41.5% of homes were detached houses or bungalows, 33.5% semi-detached houses or bungalows, 18% terraced houses or bungalows, 6% flats or maisonettes, and 1% were caravans and other dwellings.

(continued)

- The Census 2011 recorded that 25% of households in the district were of one person (11.5% pensioners), 31% were households with dependent children, 9% were households with non-dependent children, 32% were households with no children (10% of which were pensioners), and 3% were other types of household.

## Allocations for Residential Development at Villages

### POLICY H/1: Allocations for Residential Development at Villages

1. The following sites shown on the Policies Map are allocated for housing development and associated uses. They will be developed in accordance with relevant Local Plan policy requirements, and the development requirements identified in respect of each site in the table below. The number of homes granted planning permission on the site may be higher or lower than the indicative capacity and should be determined through a design-led approach.
2. All sites will need to make appropriate financial contribution to any necessary additional infrastructure requirements, including towards additional capacity in local schools.

Site reference	Address	Area (ha.) and indicative dwelling capacity	Development requirements
H/1:a	Sawston, Dales Manor Business Park	10.7 ha. 200 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to any highway works required to mitigate the impact of development as a whole on the eastern flank of Sawston;</li> <li>• Creation of a new vehicular access to Wakelin Avenue;</li> <li>• Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the eastern boundary of the site where it adjoins farmland to provide a soft green village edge;</li> <li>• Land bounded by East Way, Middle Way and Grove Road to be developed to provide light industrial and office employment (Use Class B1).</li> </ul>

Site reference	Address	Area (ha.) and indicative dwelling capacity	Development requirements
H/1:b	Sawston, land north of Babraham Road (In Babraham Parish)	3.64 ha. 80 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to any highway works required to mitigate the impact of development as a whole on the eastern flank of Sawston;</li> <li>• Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the eastern boundary of the site where it adjoins farmland to provide a soft green village edge.</li> </ul>
H/1:c	Sawston, land south of Babraham Road (Part of the site is in Babraham Parish)	11.64 ha. 260 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to any highway works required to mitigate the impact of development as a whole on the eastern flank of Sawston;</li> <li>• A contribution to any necessary additional capacity in local schools and/or the provision of land to enable the expansion of Icknield Primary School.</li> <li>• Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the eastern and southern boundary of the site where it adjoins farmland to provide a soft green village edge;</li> <li>• Vehicular access from Babraham Road only, but to include additional cycle and pedestrian links into Sawston along the western boundary of the site including to The Green Road, Church Lane and Plantation Road;</li> <li>• To come forward as a single proposal in a comprehensive scheme.</li> </ul>
H/1:d	Histon & Impington, land north of Impington Lane	1.21 ha. 25 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the boundary of the site where it adjoins or could be seen from open countryside to provide a soft green village edge;</li> <li>• Design to mitigate impact on the conservation area and nearby listed buildings;</li> <li>• No built development to take place in flood zones 2 or 3.</li> </ul>

Site reference	Address	Area (ha.) and indicative dwelling capacity	Development requirements
H/1:e	Melbourn, land off New Road and rear of Victoria Way	3 ha. 65 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the boundary of the site where it adjoins or could be seen from open countryside to provide a soft green village edge.</li> </ul>
H/1:f	Gamlingay, Green End Industrial Estate	4.09 ha. 90 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To be developed as a mixed use site, incorporating employment uses utilising not less than 25% of the site, providing light industrial and/or office employment (Use Class B1 and B2) compatible with a residential area.</li> </ul>
H/1:g	Willingham, land east of Rockmill End	2.12 ha. 50 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a significant landscape buffer along the boundary of the site where it adjoins or could be seen from open countryside to provide a soft green village edge, and provide capacity for a sustainable drainage system.</li> </ul>
H/1:h	Land at Bennell Farm, Comberton (In Toft Parish)	6.27 ha. 90 dwellings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Residential development will be located to the east of the access road running through the site and be at a low density of to take account of the character of this part of Comberton;</li> <li>Will be required to incorporate a full size football pitch and changing facilities for Toft village;</li> <li>Will be required to provide community car parking that is also available for overspill parking for Comberton Village College;</li> <li>The affordable housing provision to meet the affordable housing needs of the villages of Toft and Comberton, proportionate to the level of need in each village.</li> </ul>

7.4 The Local Plan must allocate sites for new housing development to meet the long term needs of the district and support forecast new jobs. As detailed in the Spatial Strategy chapter, the majority of new housing will be delivered in the form of previously planned urban extensions to Cambridge, Northstowe and Cambourne, and additional new settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield and further expansion of Cambourne, which are addressed in Chapter 3: Strategic Sites.

- 7.5 The number of allocations in villages has been limited, and focused on opportunities at the more sustainable villages. They have been identified taking account of a range of factors and opportunities provided by individual sites, such as avoiding the best and most versatile agricultural land, brownfield sites, avoiding heritage and wildlife designations, landscape and townscape impacts, site access, school capacity, and site viability and deliverability.
- 7.6 The most significant village development is planned at Sawston, one of the best served villages in the district in terms of access to services and facilities and will provide new homes close to the research parks located to the south of Cambridge. Allocations will provide an opportunity for a comprehensive and planned approach to the eastern side of the village, utilising opportunities for the reuse of previously developed land.
- 7.7 The identified development requirements for each of the housing sites are necessary to ensure that the likely impacts of the development will be adequately mitigated. Further site development requirements and contributions may be required by national planning policy and other policies in the Local Plan when a planning application is under consideration, where these are necessary to make a particular development acceptable in planning terms.
- 7.8 Associated uses in the context of this policy can include uses commonly found in and appropriate to residential areas such as affordable housing, schools and childcare facilities, open spaces for recreation and sport including allotments and play areas, healthcare facilities, and small local shops and services.
- 7.9 Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD) may be prepared during the plan period which add detail to Local Plan policies or provide further guidance on how sites should be developed. Account should be taken of such SPD as material planning considerations.

### **Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton**

#### **POLICY H/2: Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton**

1. Land at Bayer CropScience Plc, Hauxton, is allocated for a sustainable high density, residential-led mixed-use development. Development of the 8.7 hectare site will comprise housing and B1 employment development as well as open space and community facilities. Development will be required to provide appropriate contributions to local services and facilities and the provision of a high quality bus service and cycle links to Cambridge (including long-term financial support if necessary).

(continued)

2. The development will include:
  - a. The creation of riverside informal open space linking between the proposed Trumpington Meadows Country Park and Hauxton village, retaining appropriate existing features of ecological interest, and creation of new features that will enhance the site;
  - b. Establishing pedestrian and cycle links to the Trumpington Meadows development, and to the Trumpington Park and Ride;
  - c. Establishing pedestrian and cycle links to the village of Hauxton;
  - d. Contributions to improved public transport provision along the A10 corridor;
  - e. Improved community facilities;
  - f. Finding uses for the listed buildings on the site at the Hauxton Mill complex;
  - g. The remediation of all contamination caused by previous industrial uses of the site;
  - h. Redevelopment that will secure a reduced visual impact of the site on the openness of the Cambridge Green Belt.
3. A Masterplan will be required for the site.

- 7.10 The Bayer CropScience site near Hauxton offers a specific opportunity where a brownfield site is available for redevelopment, located near to the edge of Cambridge. The site comprises a vacant previously intensively developed industrial site that included manufacturing and warehousing. Appropriate redevelopment will comprise a mix of uses to maximise sustainability and it will enable visual improvement of this prominent site, improving a major approach into Cambridge. It will need to be sensitively designed to take account of its position surrounded by the Green Belt. It is capable of being developed with good links to the Trumpington Meadows development, and Trumpington Park and Ride, as well as the village of Hauxton itself. The site also offers opportunities for improved access to the River Cam.
- 7.11 Part of the site lies within the medium risk flood zone, and appropriate mitigation measures will be required. The site was contaminated and remediation works have been undertaken and at time of writing site monitoring continues to be undertaken. Development should not commence on site until the Council has agreed that satisfactory remediation has been undertaken.
- 7.12 The Bayer CropScience site was allocated for residential-led mixed-use development including B1 employment development, open space and community facilities in the Site Specific Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) (adopted in January 2010). Outline planning permission was granted for a scheme including up to 380 dwellings in February 2010. A reserved matters planning permission for phase 1 (201 dwellings) was granted in December 2012. Detailed masterplanning of the site has resulted in the site being anticipated to provide a total of 285 dwellings.

- 7.13 Proposals for the redevelopment of the recreation buildings and waste water treatment facility on the western side of the A10 will be considered in the context of proposals for appropriate development within the Green Belt. As a planning objective it would be highly desirable to secure the removal of the incongruous industrial structures on the western part of the site. Particular consideration should be given to proposals that remove these structures and improve the visual appearance of the Green Belt.

### **Papworth Everard West Central**

#### **Policy H/3: Papworth Everard West Central**

1. Redevelopment of Papworth Everard West Central, as defined on the Policies Map, must be aimed at the continued invigoration of the village centre with the principle of providing a mix of uses including community uses, employment uses and housing development.
2. Any scheme for redevelopment must:
  - a. Be well related to, and respect the character of, Papworth Everard village centre; and
  - b. Integrate with surrounding development including the new residential development to the south.
3. Exceptionally, planning permission will be granted for housing development above the scale permitted in a Minor Rural Centre.

- 7.14 The Site Specific Policies DPD identified an area in Papworth Everard for redevelopment that would provide a mix of uses to enhance the village centre. Papworth West Central contains a number of buildings that have reached the end of their life or that are currently unused. The redevelopment or reuse of these buildings is an opportunity for continued invigoration of the village centre. Located at the heart of the expanded village any redevelopment will be based on the principle of providing a mix of uses in the Papworth West Central area including community uses, employment uses and housing.

## Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate

### Policy H/4: Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate

Within the former Land Settlement Association Estate at Fen Drayton, as defined on the Policies Map, planning permission for the redevelopment of existing buildings (excluding glasshouses) will be permitted provided that:

- a. Any new dwellings achieve Code for Sustainable Homes Level 6 and any non-residential buildings achieve Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) outstanding standard;
- b. It can be demonstrated that the buildings are no longer needed for agricultural purposes; and
- c. The development would not occupy a larger footprint than the existing buildings that are being replaced.

- 7.15 The Land Settlement Association (LSA) was created in the 1930s to carry out an experimental scheme for the provision of smallholdings for unemployed persons, with financial assistance from the Government. The scheme ended in the 1980s and only a very small number of smallholdings are still in commercial horticultural use, although some other commercial uses now operate within the area. The legacy of the experiment is a network of smallholdings with dwellings along the road frontages, a collection of glasshouses and outbuildings in varying states of repair, and large areas of unused land.
- 7.16 The Site Specific Policies DPD originally identified the former LSA estate at Fen Drayton as a location for experimental and ground-breaking forms of sustainable living. This replaced the previous policy included in the Local Plan 2004 which restricted development within the estate to that directly related to agriculture, horticulture, forestry or other uses appropriate to a rural area.
- 7.17 The Code for Sustainable Homes (CfSH) and Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) for non-residential buildings are nationally recognised assessments for measuring the sustainability of buildings. Each dwelling or building is assessed against a number of categories covering energy use, water consumption, materials, surface water run-off, waste, pollution, health and wellbeing, management and ecology, to produce an overall score for the sustainability of the dwelling or building.
- 7.18 In certain circumstances, the local planning authority will consider alternative development proposals:
- a new dwelling that achieves CfSH Level 5 provided that the energy performance rating of the existing dwelling is significantly improved through retrofitting of energy efficiency solutions and/or renewable energy micro-generation technologies; or

- using the combined footprint from the demolition of an existing house and an eligible outbuilding to provide a new dwelling that achieves CfSH Level 5.

### **South of A1307, Linton**

#### **Policy H/5: South of A1307, Linton**

South of the A1307 at Linton, within the area defined on the Policies Map, windfall residential development will not be permitted other than improvements to existing properties.

- 7.19 The A1307 is a major transport route that links Cambridge to Haverhill and is a high casualty route. The southern part of Linton is severed from the rest of the village by the A1307 and includes employment uses, residential uses and Linton Zoo. Although there is a pelican crossing and reduced speed limit, the A1307 makes it difficult for residents, workers or visitors to safely and easily access the services and facilities in the centre of the village. Windfall residential development in this location would not be sustainable with its poor access to the village facilities and services.

### **Residential Moorings**

#### **Policy H/6: Residential Moorings**

1. A site of 0.95 hectares at Chesterton Fen Road, Milton is allocated for residential boat moorings.
2. The site must be designed so that it does not impede navigation and/or the use of the footpath alongside the river.

- 7.20 The site was proposed by the Conservators of the River Cam. The delivery of additional moorings will relieve pressure on areas within Cambridge, and provide further support for tourism. The Cambridge Local Plan allocates an adjoining area of land within their administrative boundary, which would be developed with this site.
- 7.21 The site lies in the Green Belt. Built development needed to support the moorings should be kept to the minimum needed to support the use of the moorings. Proposals will need to address impacts on the riverside footpath, to ensure continued convenient use for users. Appropriate provision of car and cycle parking will also be required. Proposals will need to be accompanied by full ecological and landscape assessments, to address the resulting changes to the nature of the site. There is also known archaeology in the area, which will require assessment prior to development.

## Housing Density

### Policy H/7: Housing Density

1. Housing developments including rural exception sites, will achieve an average net density of:
  - a. 30 dwellings per hectare (dph) in Rural Centres, Minor Rural Centre villages, and Group villages; and
  - b. 40 dph in urban extensions to Cambridge and in new settlements.
2. The net density on a site may vary from the above where justified by the character of the locality, the scale of the development, or other local circumstances.

- 7.22 The density of residential development describes the number of houses or flats that are developed on an area of land. Achieving the right density of development for a location is important to the character of a place and local quality of life. The appropriate density for any particular location will be determined by the nature of the area and by its surroundings and by a need to use land efficiently as a finite resource. A net site density measure includes only those areas which will be developed for housing and directly associated uses such as access roads within the site, private garden space, car parking, incidental open space and landscaping, and children's play areas.
- 7.23 A density of 30 dwellings per hectare will achieve an efficient use of land. A higher density of 40 dph (net) will make the most of land in our most sustainable locations on the Cambridge fringe and in new settlements. 30 dph is identified for all but our smallest Infill villages. Local character, the scale of development, and other circumstances can justify development at lower and higher densities than 30 dph and 40 dph (net). Density guidelines are not needed for developments and rural affordable housing exception site developments in Infill villages where a design-led approach taking account of local circumstances including the character of the locality and the scale of the development should be followed.

## Housing Mix

### Policy H/8: Housing Mix

1. A wide choice, type and mix of housing will be provided to meet the needs of different groups in the community including families with children, older people and people with disabilities. The market homes in developments of 10 or more homes will consist of:
  - a. At least 30% 1 or 2 bedroom homes;
  - b. At least 30% 3 bedroom homes;
  - c. At least 30% 4 or more bedroom homes;
  - d. With a 10% flexibility allowance that can be added to any of the above categories taking account of local circumstances.
2. Section 1 is subject to:
  - e. The housing mix of affordable homes in all developments being determined by local housing needs evidence;
  - f. The mix of market homes to be provided on sites of 9 or fewer homes taking account of local circumstances.
3. All affordable homes and 1 in every 20 market homes in a development will be built to meet the Lifetime Homes Standard.
4. Developments including specialist accommodation for the elderly (with or without care) will not be subject to the housing mix set out in section 1 and will demonstrate appropriate design standards.

7.24 In order to deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, it is important that we plan for a mix of housing based on the needs of different groups in the community. The high cost of housing locally also affects the size of home that many people can afford, even if their preference would be for a larger property, and it is important to provide for everyone's needs and help create mixed and balanced communities. The private rented sector plays an essential role in the housing market. The Census 2011 identifies a tenure change to private rented of 3.1% from the Census 2001 for South Cambridgeshire. Affordability within the private sector is a major concern for the District. The increase in size of deposit required for both market and shared ownership means there is likely to be a significant demand for private rented accommodation from low to middle income households. We will support the private rented sector to grow through build to let, to meet the growing demand for rented homes as part of the market element of housing developments.

7.25 Our housing stock has traditionally been dominated by larger detached and semi-detached family houses. Whilst recent developments have helped to increase the stock of smaller properties available, the overall imbalance of larger properties

remains. The Census 2011 for example identifies that 75% of the housing stock are detached and semi-detached houses and bungalows, with 18% terraced homes and 6% flats and maisonettes.

- 7.26 The population of the district is ageing and often older people need or prefer smaller properties that are easier to manage than their original home, with people often looking to 'downsize' to a smaller property. We also know that as people age the incidence of disability and frailty also increase, and in the age band 64-74 up to 7% of residents will be classified as frail<sup>1</sup>. The Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Older People (2010) recorded that 5% of older people received a disability living allowance and that by 2020 the prevalence of people with diabetes is expected to be 7.4%, 6% with cardiovascular disease and 2.7% with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
- 7.27 There are a range of models that can play a part in providing specialist accommodation for older people. These include sheltered and enhanced sheltered housing, Extra Care housing, retirement villages, continuing care retirement communities and registered care homes both with and without nursing care. Where appropriate, specialist accommodation for the elderly should be provided on a mixed-tenure basis, and such accommodation should be located on sites in new settlements or within larger villages. Where any scheme providing specialist accommodation for the elderly (with or without care) includes an affordable housing component, this can count towards the overall 40% affordable housing requirement if part of a wider development.
- 7.28 Local evidence shows that in Council housing up to 41% of households include someone with a disability<sup>2</sup>. This figure falls to 14.3% of private sector households of which just less than half have mobility problems. A breakdown of household composition in the district in 2011 can be read in the 'key facts' box at the start of this chapter. Building all affordable homes and 5% of private new homes to the [Lifetime Homes Standard](#) will help ensure that our housing stock will better meet the needs of all our residents. The Lifetime Homes Standard (November 2011) is a widely used national standard for ensuring that the spaces and features in new homes can readily meet or be simply adapted to meet, the needs of most people, including those with reduced mobility.
- 7.29 The provision of housing which is constructed to Wheelchair Housing Design standards will only be expected as part of the affordable housing element of developments and then only in response to identified need.

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<sup>1</sup> Strategic Housing Market Assessment Chapter 34, Table 9.

<sup>2</sup> South Cambridgeshire Housing Strategy 2012-1016 page 27

## Affordable Housing

### Policy H/9: Affordable Housing

1. All developments which increase the net number of homes on a site by 3 or more will provide affordable housing as follows:
  - a. To provide that 40% of the homes on site will be affordable;
  - b. To address evidence of housing need. An agreed mix of affordable house tenures will be determined by local circumstances at the time of granting planning permission;
  - c. In small groups or clusters distributed through the site.
2. Except where:
  - d. It can be demonstrated that the level of affordable housing sought would make a development unviable in light of changing market conditions, individual site circumstances and development costs. In which case a revised mix of affordable house types and tenures and then a lower level of affordable housing provision may be negotiated;
  - e. The off-site provision of affordable dwellings can be demonstrated to have benefits such as the provision of additional affordable dwellings, or the improvement or a better use of existing housing stock and would contribute to the creation of mixed and balanced communities;
  - f. It can be demonstrated that it is not possible or appropriate to build affordable homes on-site or off-site, in which case the development will provide a financial contribution towards the future provision of affordable housing. The contribution to be of 'broadly equivalent value' to that which would have been provided on-site.

7.30 Affordable housing is housing that is subsidised and provided to eligible households in the district whose needs are not met by the market. It includes rented housing and housing where occupiers purchase part of the property. A full definition is provided in the glossary. Detailed guidance on how this policy will be implemented will be provided in a Supplementary Planning Document.

7.31 The provision of affordable housing to meet housing need is a key issue for the Council. The Housing Strategy 2012-2016 aims to deliver a range of homes that are affordable to all and where people want to live that will support economic growth and economic activity. The key driver affecting the need for affordable housing is the high cost of buying or renting on the open market in comparison to local household incomes. There is a high level of housing need in the district with 3,378 households on the Council housing register as of March 2013. The [Strategic Housing Market Assessment](#) records that identifies that 11,838 affordable homes will be required to meet current and arising need in the period to 2031, a considerable proportion of all the homes to be built to 2031, however the delivery of

such housing will be constrained by development viability, the availability of land, and the need to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.

- 7.32 Viability evidence and past delivery has identified that 40% affordable housing is viable for most developments in most locations across the district. The number, type, and tenure of affordable housing will be negotiated on a site by site basis informed by the current housing strategy, local housing need and relevant site constraints. Local experience has shown that major complex developments such as new settlements have significant infrastructure requirements, but all are different both in terms of location, phasing and the package of required infrastructure. If there is an issue about whether such a development will stand the affordable housing target that is a matter that can most effectively be addressed through the planning application process where all the policy calls on a development, together with other development related requirements, can be looked at comprehensively and relative priorities determined.
- 7.33 There is no guarantee that any form of public subsidy will be available to support development projects. Factors such as market and site conditions, and site-specific development costs will be taken into account and an 'open-book' approach will be taken to negotiation where necessary. Developers seeking to justify a lower proportion of affordable housing are required to demonstrate why it is not viable to provide 40% affordable housing on-site. The financial viability assessment should be prepared by the applicant. Where agreement is not reached, external consultants will be appointed to undertake a further independent viability assessment. The applicant will meet the costs of the independent assessment.
- 7.34 In line with national policy, the priority is for new affordable housing to be provided on-site so that it contributes towards creating a mix of housing. However, for some developments, the provision of affordable housing on-site may not always be possible, and in these cases the Council will exceptionally accept a financial contribution towards future affordable housing provision rather than requiring on-site provision. Only where it can be robustly justified, will provision on a separate site or through a financial contribution (of broadly equivalent value) be potentially considered as acceptable.
- 7.35 The Council has previously operated a threshold of 2 properties, but has raised this threshold to 3 to encourage more very small scale developments to come forward. Affordable homes should be integrated with market homes in small groups or clusters to create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities.

## Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing

### Policy H/10: Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing

1. Affordable housing developments to meet identified local housing needs on small sites adjoining a development framework boundary will be permitted subject to:
  - a. The number, size, design, mix and tenure of affordable homes are confined to, and appropriate to, meeting identified local needs;
  - b. The development is of a scale and location appropriate to the size, facilities and character of the settlement;
  - c. For sites at settlements within or adjoining the Green Belt, that no alternative sites exist that would have less impact on Green Belt purposes;
  - d. That the affordable homes are secured for occupation by those in housing need in perpetuity.
2. If viability appraisals demonstrate that a 100% affordable housing scheme is unviable, consideration will be given in order of preference to:
  - e. Changing the tenure mix of the affordable homes and/or the application of any available public subsidy;
  - f. Including the minimum market housing necessary to make the scheme viable and still remain an exception site.

7.36 Many of our rural villages face particular difficulties in securing an adequate supply of land for affordable housing to address local needs. Most villages do not have housing site allocations, house prices are often high and existing social rented housing is usually under long term occupancy and rarely available to re-let. An exception site is a site that provides affordable housing located within (for villages without a development framework boundary), or adjoining but outside a development framework boundary, as an exception to normal planning policy.

7.37 The Council has a very good record of delivering exception sites and much progress has been made to deliver new local affordable housing in this way. We work with Parish Councils to understand local needs and explore options for meeting those needs. However more could be done if landowners were prepared to make additional land available and the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) asks that the Local Plan consider allowing some market housing on such sites to enable the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.

7.38 Exception sites should provide 100% affordable housing but this may not always be possible without public subsidy. Therefore an element of market housing may be permitted on exception sites where no public subsidy is available and where changing the tenure of the affordable homes would not assist viability or properly address the local needs identified. The developer must demonstrate that the

inclusion of market housing is required to enable the site to be developed primarily for affordable housing. Developers seeking to justify a lower proportion of affordable housing are required to demonstrate why a 100% affordable housing scheme is unviable and identify what level would be viable. The financial viability assessment should be prepared by the applicant. Where agreement is not reached, external consultants will be appointed to undertake a further independent viability assessment. The applicant will meet the costs of the independent assessment.

- 7.39 To ensure priority for the affordable housing is given to people in local housing need, the Council will require the affordable housing provider to enter into a legal agreement with cascade provisions, under which applicants with a connection to the village (through residence, employment or close family) are given first priority for newly created housing, followed by those with a connection to neighbouring villages, and then those in the rest of the district.

### **Residential Space Standards**

#### **Policy H/11: Residential Space Standards for Market Housing**

New build homes will provide internal floor areas which meet or exceed those set out in Figure 10. New homes created through residential conversions and homes created by changes of use from non-residential land uses should seek to meet or exceed the standards as far as it is practicable to do so.

- 7.40 The provision of sufficient space within and associated with new homes is an important element of good residential design and new dwellings should provide sufficient space for basic daily activities and needs. Setting a space standard will ensure a reasonable level of residential amenity and quality of life, and that there is sufficient space, privacy and storage facilities to ensure the long term sustainability and usability of new homes. The NPPF states that Local Planning Authorities should plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community such as families with children, the elderly and people with disabilities. New affordable housing has been expected to meet national space standards set by the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) for many years. Their standards are considered to establish an appropriate minimum for space in the home as they cover a full range of dwelling types and consider the amount of space needed by residents. The standards can always be exceeded to provide more generous homes.
- 7.41 The room size minimums in Figure 10 are derived from the upper end of the floor area range given for affordable housing in the Homes and Communities Agency's Housing Quality Indicators (2008). A definition of 'gross internal floor area' can be found in the glossary.

**Figure 10: Residential Space Standards**

Designed occupancy	Dwelling type	Minimum gross internal floor area in m <sup>2</sup>
<b>Flats</b>		
1 bedspace	Studio	35
2 bedspaces	1 bed flat	50
3 bedspaces	2 bed flat	67
4 bedspaces	2 bed flat	75
4 bedspaces	3 bed flat	75
5 bedspaces	3 bed flat	85
5 bedspaces	4 bed flat	85
6 bedspaces	4 bed flat	95
<b>2 storey houses</b>		
4 bedspaces	2 bed	75
4 bedspaces	3 bed	75
5 bedspaces	3 bed	85
5 bedspaces	4 bed	85
6 bedspaces	4 bed	100
<b>3 storey houses</b>		
5 bedspaces	3 bed	95
5 bedspaces	4 bed	95
6 bedspaces	4 bed	105
7 bedspaces	4 bed	115
<b>Other standards</b>		
<u>Minimum</u> bedroom sizes for single and double bedrooms respectively of 6.5 m <sup>2</sup> , and 10 m <sup>2</sup>		
Any room shown on plan as a study or similar to be at least the size of a single bedroom.		
Applicants to state the number of bedspaces a home is designed to accommodate rather than simply the number of bedrooms. Developers should allow approximately 10 m <sup>2</sup> per additional bedspace.		

## Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside

### Policy H/12: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside

Extensions to dwellings outside the village framework boundaries shown on the Policies Map will be permitted where:

- a. The development would not create a separate dwelling or be capable of separation from the existing dwelling;
- b. The extension is in scale and character with the existing dwelling and would not materially change its impact on its surroundings;
- c. The existing home is of permanent design and construction;
- d. If in the Green Belt that the extension would not result in a disproportionate addition to the original dwelling;
- e. If the original dwelling is subject to an occupancy condition, it must be demonstrated that the resultant dwelling can be supported by the viability of the site/holding or rural enterprise and that the cost of its occupation would not be unaffordable to workers employed in agriculture, forestry or another business where a rural location is essential.

7.42 There are a wide range of properties in the countryside outside villages, from large farmhouses and substantial residences to small dwellings built at a time when families had few possessions and were used to living in cramped, crowded conditions, and who would have worked locally on the land. These dwellings although small, often sit on large plots of land. Today these properties can be ill-suited for modern family life but remain expensive to purchase or rent because of the land that comes with the dwelling. Such properties are found across the district but with a notable concentration at the Land Settlement Association Estate at Great Abington. This policy applies to all the free standing buildings on a curtilage which together form a dwelling.

7.43 In determining what constitutes 'a disproportionate addition', account will be taken of the extent to which the dwelling has been previously extended, or could be extended under Permitted Development rights and the character of the area. For the purposes of this policy 'original' is defined as the size of the dwelling as it was built or as it existed as of the 1st July 1948, whichever is the oldest date.

## Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

### Policy H/13: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside

1. The one-for-one replacement of dwellings within a curtilage, outside the village framework boundaries shown on the Policies Map, will be permitted where:
  - a. It can be demonstrated that the use as a dwelling has not been abandoned;
  - b. If the replacement dwelling is not on the footprint of the original dwelling, that the original is demolished within a month of the replacement dwellings first occupation;
  - c. In considering countryside impact and effect on local character only the removal of existing buildings currently lawfully used for purposes ancillary to the residential use of the original dwelling can be taken into account and they must still be standing at the time of the application;
  - d. If in the Green Belt that the replacement dwelling is not materially larger than the one it replaces.
2. Caravans and mobile homes are distinct from permanent dwellings since they can be removed. Given the restrictions on development in the countryside the replacement of caravans and mobile homes with permanent dwellings will not be permitted outside village framework boundaries.

- 7.44 Where it can be demonstrated that the use of a dwelling has not been abandoned, replacement on a one-for-one basis can be permitted which should encourage more self-build housing projects. There is a growing trend for people to build their own homes which is limited by the availability of land. Assessment of the design quality, scale, countryside impact, and effect on local character of the proposed development will be considered against the other policies of the plan.
- 7.45 The Council may control the further expansion of replacement dwellings by the use of planning conditions to remove the rights under the General Permitted Development Order, to dwellings both within and outside the Green Belt.

## Countryside Dwellings of Exceptional Quality

### **Policy H/14: Countryside Dwellings of Exceptional Quality**

Outside the Green Belt, single new bespoke dwellings of exceptional quality will be permitted in the countryside providing all of the following criteria are met:

- a. The dwelling would reflect the highest standards in architecture, being recognised as truly outstanding or innovative;
- b. The dwelling would significantly enhance its immediate setting;
- c. The nature and size of the site, and the design of the dwelling, its landscaping and location on site are sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area and to wider views;
- d. That there are no existing dwellings on the site capable of being replaced under Policy H/13.

- 7.46 Our countryside benefits from and is enhanced by existing high quality countryside homes built before planning controls were introduced and when the population and business density of the area were both much lower than they are today. The NPPF says we should avoid the construction of isolated country homes unless there are special circumstances such as the exceptional quality and innovative nature of the design, that the house would enhance its immediate setting and that it is sensitive to the defining characteristics of the local area. Sites with an existing dwelling which could be replaced under policy H/13 should be avoided in order to protect the supply of sites suitable for self-build and other more 'affordable' homes.
- 7.47 The Council's Economic Development Strategy shows an unfulfilled demand for large high quality homes in the £1 million plus category suitable for business executives. The desirability of the district as a place to live and work is key to attracting and retaining businesses in the area. So too is the availability of homes that meet the needs of top executives. A limited number of such bespoke homes could help to satisfy this demand and provide a significant enhancement to the countryside.

## Development of Residential Gardens

### Policy H/15: Development of Residential Gardens

The development of land used or last used as residential gardens for new dwellings will only be permitted where:

- a. The development is for a one-to one replacement of a dwelling in the countryside under Policy H/7 and/or:
- b. There would be no significant harm to the local area taking account of:
  - i. The character of the local area;
  - ii. Any direct and on-going impacts on the residential amenity of nearby properties;
  - iii. The proposed siting, design, scale, and materials of construction of the buildings;
  - iv. The existence of or ability to create a safe vehicular access;
  - v. The provision of adequate on-site parking or the existence of safe, convenient and adequate existing on-street parking;
  - vi. Any adverse impacts on the setting of a listed building, or the character of a conservation area, or other heritage asset;
  - vii. Any impacts on biodiversity and important trees;
  - viii. Ensuring that the form of development would not prevent the development of adjoining sites.

7.48 Over the years there has been a trend for development to take place in residential gardens as one of the only means available to provide new housing in villages and as a means whereby property owners can gain value from their land. Such developments include where an existing house or houses are demolished for redevelopment, and where an existing house is retained and new dwellings are erected in the garden. It is recognized that there are limited opportunities for new development in many villages and that there can be some situations where there can be development in residential gardens without harm to the local area.

7.49 The development of residential gardens has in the past led to concerns about impacts on residential amenity, local character, heritage, and from increased traffic. Gardens represent an important part of the character and amenity value of many villages which can be harmed by inappropriate development. The NPPF asks us to consider the case for including policies in our Local Plan to resist the inappropriate development of residential gardens.

## Reuse of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use

### **Policy H/16: Reuse of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use**

The change of use and adaptation of redundant or disused buildings in rural areas to residential use will only be permitted where:

- a. The buildings are unsuitable for employment use, or it being demonstrated through marketing the development opportunity for at least 12 months at a realistic price, that there is no demand for their development for employment use;
- b. The buildings are structurally sound, not makeshift in nature and are of permanent, substantial construction;
- c. There will be an enhancement to the immediate setting of the buildings;
- d. The form, bulk, design, landscaping and materials used in the change of use and adaptation and any associated extensions are sensitive to the character and appearance of the building and locality;
- e. There is a safe vehicular site access.

- 7.50 South Cambridgeshire has a rich heritage of agricultural buildings, some which are no longer needed for agricultural purposes. Where there is no prospect of their being used to provide local employment, the Council is supportive of allowing rural buildings to be adapted to make a contribution to meeting local housing needs. The reuse of existing rural buildings that are no longer needed for their original purpose provides an opportunity for development without the impact that new buildings have on the landscape. Reuse may therefore be allowed in situations where new buildings would not. It is important, however, to consider the potential impact in terms of the character of the building and the locality. Not all buildings in the countryside are suitable for conversion or adaptation to new uses, as they may be of insubstantial construction, of poor design, or not in keeping with their surroundings.

## Working at Home

### Policy H/17: Working at Home

The partial conversion, extension or change of use of residential dwellings to enable the residents to work at or from part of the dwelling will be permitted subject to:

- a. The rest of the property remaining in residential use;
- b. There being no significant harm to the residential amenity of neighbours or to the character of the locality arising from the appearance of the property, noise, hours and days of operation, fumes, vibration, dust, odours, car and pedestrian traffic generation, car parking impacts, safe vehicular access and advertising.

- 7.51 A growing number of people are working at or from home either full time or part time and in self-employment or as an alternative to going into the office. Many successful businesses have been set up and operated from residential properties before moving on to purpose built business accommodation. Home working can help to maintain economic prosperity and employment and relieve commuting pressure on our roads, and can be expected to grow further as rural broadband speeds increase.
- 7.52 Some small-scale manufacturing and service industries are operated by people working in their own homes, for example the manufacture of craft items and foodstuffs or the carrying out of clothing alterations or repairs. Planning permission is not normally required so long as such activities do not affect the overall domestic character of the building. However, if the non-residential use ceases to be ancillary, because the business has expanded, planning permission will be required. Indicators that a material change of use has occurred include:
- a significant alteration to the appearance of the dwelling;
  - a significant increase in the volume of visitors or traffic;
  - a significant increase in noise, fumes or odour coming from the dwelling;
  - the installation of special machinery or equipment not normally found in a dwelling; and the laying out of rooms in such a way that they could not easily revert to residential use at the end of the working day.

## Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise

### Policy H/18: Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise

1. Proposals for permanent dwellings in the countryside for full-time workers in agriculture or forestry or in another business where a rural location is essential, will be permitted if special circumstances can be demonstrated by it meeting all of the following criteria:
  - a. There is a clear existing functional need for one or more workers to be readily available at most times;
  - b. The enterprise has been established for at least three years and is, and should remain financially viable;
  - c. There is no other accommodation within the site / holding or nearby which is currently suitable and available, or could be made available and suitable through conversion and change of use;
  - d. A dwelling or building suitable for conversion to a dwelling within the site/holding has not been sold on the open housing market without an agricultural or other occupancy condition in the last year;
  - e. The proposed dwelling is no larger than that required to meet the reasonable needs of the enterprise.
  
2. Where criterion b. cannot be met or it is a new enterprise on a well established site / holding, the development of a temporary dwelling may be permitted for up to three years where all the other criteria above are met, and there is clear evidence demonstrating:
  - f. A firm intention and ability to develop the enterprise;
  - g. That the enterprise has been planned on a sound financial basis;
  - h. That the functional need cannot be fulfilled by another existing building on the site/holding or any existing accommodation.
  
3. Where a new dwelling is permitted, this will be the subject of a condition ensuring the occupation will be limited to a person solely or mainly working, or last working in the locality in agriculture, forestry or in another business where a rural location is essential, or a surviving partner of such a person, and to any resident dependents.

(continued)

4. The relaxation of an occupancy condition will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:
  - i. There is no longer a continued need for the dwelling on the site / holding or for the enterprise, or to house surviving partners and any resident dependents;
  - j. There is no long term need for a dwelling with restricted occupancy to serve need in the locality;
  - k. The property has been marketed locally for a reasonable period (minimum 12 months) at a price which reflects the existence of the occupancy condition.

- 7.53 In many instances it will be possible for workers in agricultural and land-based occupations to live in a town or village near to their business location. However, occasionally the nature of agricultural and other rural enterprises make it essential for someone to live on, or in close proximity to the enterprise. Applications for planning permission in such circumstances will need to demonstrate that the enterprise or intention to engage in one is genuine and will be sustained for a reasonable period of time that is sufficient to warrant a dwelling in the countryside where it would not otherwise be permitted. It will be necessary to establish that the enterprise needs one or more workers to be readily available at most times, for example to provide essential care to animals or processes at short notice and to deal quickly with emergencies that could cause serious loss of crops or produce. Such dwellings may be exceptionally permitted in open countryside only because of the needs of the enterprise. National planning policy guidance allows for this as a special circumstance which can justify the national policy against new isolated homes in the countryside. As this is a departure from policy, the planning permission will be subject to a condition restricting occupation.
- 7.54 In general, preference will be given to the re-use or replacement of existing buildings over those which propose the erection of a new dwelling in order to avoid further development in the countryside. The erection of a new dwelling could not be justified where an existing dwelling serving the site / holding / enterprise or closely associated with it has either recently been sold off or in some other way effectively separated from it. The assessment of the design quality, scale, countryside impact, and effect on local character of the proposed development will be considered against the other policies of the plan.
- 7.55 The Council will seek advice on the viability of proposed enterprises and where future viability is uncertain will resist new permanent dwellings in the countryside. In these circumstances a temporary planning permission for a caravan may be granted to enable the enterprise an opportunity to demonstrate viability.
- 7.56 The size and nature of such dwellings should be commensurate with the reasonable needs of the enterprise. Unusually large dwellings in relation to the staff needs of the enterprise, or expensive construction in relation to the income it can sustain, should not be permitted.
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- 7.57 Regarding equestrian based rural enterprises, it should be noted that the security of horses is not considered to be sufficient in itself to justify the provision of a dwelling as site security can be achieved by other methods.
- 7.58 When marketing a dwelling subject to an occupancy condition, if other buildings are associated with the dwelling, the marketing must include the dwelling being offered for sale independently of the other buildings.

### **Provision for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople**

#### **Policy H/19: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople**

1. Provision will be made for at least 85 permanent Gypsy and Traveller pitches between 2011 and 2031, and at least 4 plots for Travelling Showpeople between 2011 and 2016.
2. Sites that have unrestricted planning permission for Gypsy and Traveller or Travelling Showpeople site use are safeguarded for this use. Planning permission for alternative development or changes of use will not be permitted.

- 7.59 The Government's [Planning Policy for Traveller Sites](#) requires that local planning authorities set targets for the provision of Gypsies and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots which address the likely site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.
- 7.60 To help inform the development of a local target, the Council joined forces with other local authorities in Cambridgeshire, as well as parts of Norfolk and Suffolk, to commission a [Gypsy and Traveller Accommodation Needs Assessment](#). The target identified in the policy reflects the findings of the study, as modified following an internal review<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>3</sup> [South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing Portfolio Holder meeting 13th June 2012](#)

## Gypsy and Traveller need in South Cambridgeshire

Period	Need for Gypsy and Traveller Pitches
2011 - 2016	65
2016 - 2021	0
2021 - 2026	20
2026 – 2031	0
<b>TOTAL 2011 to 2031</b>	<b>85</b>

- 7.61 Government policy requires Councils to maintain a five year land supply of Travellers sites, in a similar way to housing, and identify deliverable sites to meet the needs to meet identified for the first five years. Between January 2011 and May 2013, the Council had granted or resolved to grant planning permission for 72 pitches. In addition, a site at Chesterton Fen Road for 26 pitches, on land identified for Gypsy and Traveller pitches in the [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2004](#), is under construction at time of writing, with a number of pitches now occupied. Therefore sufficient sites have come forward through windfall planning applications to meet the identified need. The Plan does not propose any further allocations.
- 7.62 To ensure that the levels of Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople accommodation are maintained, sites are safeguarded to meet the continuing housing needs of these communities. Safeguarding will ensure that sites are not lost to competing uses. This could be a particular issue in Chesterton Fen Road where major developments are taking place close by. Unrestricted means not subject to conditions restricting the time of occupancy such as a temporary or personal planning permission. The policy will apply to any new permission granted as well existing sites. It excludes former publicly owned sites at Meadow Lane, Willingham and Mettle Hill, Meldreth, where the use has been discontinued.
- 7.63 The Council was planning to produce a separate Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document, and consulted on principles in 2006, and site options and policies in 2009. Following significant changes to government policy, including the removal of regional plans, it was determined that Gypsy and Traveller issues should be addressed as part of a single Local plan, rather than continuing to prepare a separate document.
- 7.64 The Needs Assessment notes that beyond the immediate need, assessments of growth are based on modelling, and the best information available. The difficulties in protecting forward beyond 10 years, are noted in [national guidance on carrying out needs assessments](#). Needs Assessments are reviewed periodically. There will be a need to monitor the plan and review it as necessary to take account of more up to date evidence.
- 7.65 The Government's Planning Policy for Travellers Sites requires plans to identify specific sites, or where not possible broad locations, where future need will be met.

The Council considers that major developments provide an opportunity to deliver provision to meet longer term needs should they arise.

### **Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities**

#### **Policy H/20: Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities**

1. Opportunities to deliver Gypsy and Traveller sites will be sought as part of large scale new communities and significant major development sites.
2. The location of site provision will be identified through the masterplanning and design process. Sites provided will meet the following criteria:
  - a. Sites will be located within but on the edge of the major development, or outside but in close proximity to the major development. Sites in the Green Belt would not be appropriate, unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated at the masterplanning and planning application stage. The site will not be located in identified green separation;
  - b. The sites will be well related to the major development, enabling good access to the services and facilities of the development, providing safe access to the major development on foot, cycle and public transport. Access should not rely on minor residential roads.

7.66 If need is identified, major developments provide an opportunity to deliver pitches as part of mainstream development, ensuring they meet the needs of all sectors of the community, in sustainable locations close to services and facilities, where sites can be planned into the developments from the outset. As stated in *The Road Ahead: Final Report of the Independent Task Group on Site Provision and Enforcement for Gypsies and Travellers* published by the Department of Communities and Local Government in December 2007, the approach of integrating the provision of Gypsy and Traveller accommodation as part of new development helps to erode misconceptions and distrust. Development that accommodates both Gypsies and Travellers and the settled community from its conception can remove the potential for friction, and can also be physically planned in a coordinated and integrated manner.

7.67 The Local Plan has not identified specific sites for Gypsy and Traveller pitch provision at each of the major developments it includes. Instead a criteria-based policy is included which will guide the identification of a site through the masterplanning of the developments. This would allow design issues and the relationship between land uses to be considered fully at the design stage. There would then be further consultation through the planning application process. The policy provides flexibility with regard to the location of provision, in order that the best location(s) can be identified through the masterplanning and design process. Phasing plans would also need to consider the availability of services and facilities when sites were to be occupied.

- 7.68 Many Gypsies and Travellers express a preference for a rural location, which is on the edge of or closely located to a large town or city consistent with traditional lifestyles and means of employment.
- 7.69 Generally individual sites delivered through this policy should be between 5 and 10 pitches in scale. If sites are delivered as affordable sites, they will count towards the affordable housing requirement of the development. However, provision could also be private, and sold or leased to Gypsies and Travellers, and tenure issues will be determined through site-specific negotiations, and evidence of local need at the time of delivery.

### **Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites on Unallocated Land Outside Development Frameworks**

#### **Policy H/21: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites on Unallocated Land Outside Development Frameworks**

Planning permission for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites and sites for Travelling Showpeople on unallocated land outside development frameworks, and outside the Cambridge Green Belt, will only be granted where:

- a. The Council is satisfied that the applicant has adequately demonstrated a clear need for a site in the district, and the number, type and tenure of pitches proposed, which cannot be met by a lawful existing or available allocated site;
- b. The site is located in a sustainable location, well related to a settlement with a range of services and facilities, including a primary school, a food shop and healthcare facilities, and is, or can be made, safely accessible on foot, by cycle or public transport;
- c. The needs of residents of the site can be met appropriately by local facilities and services without placing undue pressure on them;
- d. The number and nature of pitches provided on the site is appropriate to the site size and location, will address the identified need;
- e. The site would not present unacceptable adverse or detrimental impact on the health, safety and living conditions of the residents of the site by virtue of its location;
- f. The site, or the cumulative impact of the site, in combination with existing or planned sites, would respect the scale of, and not dominate, the nearest settled community;

(continued)

- g. The site, or the cumulative impact of the site in combination with existing or planned sites, would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the amenity of surrounding land uses, the countryside and landscape character, village character, on heritage or biodiversity interests, or from traffic generated;
- h. The site location would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the effectiveness and amenity of existing or proposed public rights of way;
- i. Sites for Travelling Showpeople must also be suitable for the storage, maintenance and testing of items of mobile equipment.

7.70 This policy will be used to assess planning applications for Gypsy and Traveller pitches and Travelling Showpeople plots which come forward on sites which have not been allocated through the Local Plan, often referred to as windfall proposals.

7.71 Proposals for Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites are predominantly residential uses and will be acceptable within development frameworks where policies in the Local Plan are met; in particular in terms of the scale and design of development being appropriate to the settlement. Development outside development frameworks is tightly controlled, and applicants seeking planning permission for sites will need to demonstrate the need for a site in the district.

7.72 The Government's Planning Policy for Travellers Sites establishes that the existing level of provision and need for sites, the availability of alternative accommodation, and the personal circumstances of the applicant are material considerations when considering planning applications.

7.73 The policy excludes land in the Green Belt. National planning policy establishes a general presumption against inappropriate development in the Green Belt. The definition of inappropriate development includes Gypsy and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople sites. If future need arises for affordable sites, which cannot be met outside the Green Belt, consideration of Gypsy and Traveller caravan site provision in the Green Belt will be treated in accordance with the approach to affordable housing exceptions sites.

7.74 Issues of sustainability apply to Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites, emphasised by government policy. National planning guidance also requires that local planning authorities strictly limit new traveller site development in open countryside that is away from existing settlements.

7.75 Sites must be sited in locations that provide a safe environment for the occupants including in terms of their general health well-being, and should avoid locations in the vicinity of dangerous roads, railway lines, water bodies, or power lines unless impacts can be satisfactorily mitigated. The use of unstable or contaminated land, or hazardous areas will not be permitted unless appropriate mitigation can be achieved. Sites must also appropriately address flood risk. Caravans and mobile

homes intended for permanent use will not be permitted in areas of a high probability of flood risk or on the functional floodplain or where sites would increase risk of flooding elsewhere.

- 7.76 Proposals will need to be served by a vehicular access point which adheres to the highway authority's guidance and standards. There will also need to be sufficient capacity in the local highway network to accommodate the site.
- 7.77 Travelling Showpeople sites differ in that they need to provide secure, permanent bases for the storage of equipment when not in use. Most Showpeople need to live alongside their equipment, so sites must be suitable for both residential and business use, and be capable of accommodating equipment which is sometimes large. Care needs to be taken that such activities are appropriately designed and located in order to avoid nuisance to neighbouring uses.

### **Design of Gypsy and Traveller Sites, and Travelling Showpeople Sites**

#### **Policy H/22: Design of Gypsy and Traveller Sites, and Travelling Showpeople Sites**

Proposals for Gypsies and Traveller sites and Travelling Showpeople sites will only be granted planning permission where they are of a good design layout, have regard to government good practice guidance, and where:

- a. The proposal clearly demarcates the site and pitch boundaries using appropriate boundary treatment and landscaping sympathetic to, and in keeping with, the surrounding area. There should also be clear delineation of public communal areas and private space, and between residential areas and any non-residential areas;
- b. Site design takes account of the needs of residents, and provides an appropriate pitch layout that ensures security and safety of residents, and allows ease of movement, whether walking, cycling or driving;
- c. There is safe access for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles, including for turning and parking, vehicles towing caravans, emergency vehicles and servicing requirements, including waste collection;
- d. All necessary utilities can be provided on the site including mains water, electricity supply, drainage, sanitation and provision for the screened storage and collection of refuse, including recyclable materials;
- e. The site is not located on contaminated land, unless the land is capable of adequate amelioration prior to occupation;

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- f. The proposal would avoid any unacceptable adverse or detrimental impact on the health and living conditions of the residents of the site or on neighbouring uses, including as a result of excessive noise, dust, fumes, lighting, traffic generation or activity;
- g. Built development in the countryside is kept to the minimum required, in order to minimise harm to the surrounding area. Any amenity buildings proposed are of an appropriate scale and reasonably related to the size of the pitch, and are of an appropriate design for the location;
- h. Pitches should be an appropriate scale for the size and number of caravans to be accommodated, without over-crowding or unnecessary sprawl at an appropriate density;
- i. Provision of space for play should be made on larger sites (10 or more pitches).

- 7.78 This policy addresses specific design principles that should be met by all new Gypsy and Traveller sites or Travelling Showpeople sites. The Government has published specific guidance relating to the design of Gypsy and Traveller pitches ([Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide](#)) which should be considered when applying for planning permission. Further guidance will also be included in the District Design Guide SPD.
- 7.79 Gypsy and Traveller caravan sites are predominantly residential uses. This is established by government guidance on designing Gypsy and Traveller sites and is reflected in South Cambridgeshire. Any employment uses would require planning permission, and could therefore be considered on their merits in the particular location. However, Travelling Showpeople may require space for the storage and maintenance of large pieces of equipment. The site design and layout should ensure the amenity and safety of residents is protected by locating non-residential uses away from the residential and communal areas.
- 7.80 The site design and layout should ensure the safety and security of residents. If external lighting will help achieve this, it should be designed into the proposal at the outset to ensure it is the minimum required and appropriate for the location. Safe access to, and movement within, the site for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles is essential, as well as ensuring access is retained at all times for emergency vehicles and servicing requirements, including refuse collection.
- 7.81 Sites must be capable of being serviced by all necessary utilities in order to provide an appropriate residential environment. Foul drainage to a public sewer should be provided wherever possible. Where foul drainage to a public sewer is not feasible sites will only be permitted if proposed alternative facilities are considered adequate and would not pose an unacceptable risk to the quality or quantity of ground or surface water, pollution of local ditches, watercourses or sites of biodiversity importance. Sites must incorporate appropriate measures for surface water drainage, utilising sustainable drainage systems where practicable.

- 7.82 Each pitch should be designed to provide appropriate accommodation for a household, and should normally allow for the siting of at least one trailer / mobile home and a touring caravan and space for car parking. Transit site pitches, providing short term accommodation, are likely to be smaller, as national design guidance states, each pitch should be capable of accommodating touring caravans, rather than space for a static caravan.
- 7.83 Proposals for family sites, such as to accommodate an extended family with a number of caravans, will be required to establish the number of pitches the site is capable of providing if it were occupied by separate family units, in order that the impacts of a site are fully considered.
- 7.84 The number of parking spaces will be considered against car parking standards contained in the development plan, based on the anticipated number of residents. If appropriate planning conditions will be applied to any planning permission, restricting the parking of larger vehicles or the number of commercial vehicles.
- 7.85 Built development in the countryside will be kept to the minimum required in order to minimise harm to the surrounding area. Amenity blocks, which typically include kitchen and bathroom facilities, will be considered on their merits and must be compatible with the scale of development and the pitch on which it is to be accommodated. Energy and water efficiency of built development should be considered, reflecting policies contained elsewhere in the development plan. All private and communal buildings will need to comply with mobility standards as required by building regulations.
- 7.86 Proposals for stables will be considered on their merits. Sites will need to include sufficient space to exercise horses or be readily accessible to local bridleways and other permitted rights of way.
- 7.87 Improvement or provision of infrastructure may be necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms. It is important to ensure that children have safe access to space for play. In order to meet the needs of residents of larger sites should include distinct areas for children to play. Separate contributions to play space will not normally be sought.



An aerial photograph of the Cambourne Business Park in South Cambridgeshire. The image shows several large, modern office buildings with glass facades and flat roofs. A central feature is a large, irregularly shaped pond with a few sailboats on the water. The surrounding area includes parking lots, landscaped green spaces, and a road with a roundabout in the background.

# Chapter 8 Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, South Cambridgeshire





## Chapter 8 Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

- 8.1 This chapter sets out how the Council will assist the achievement of strong and sustainable local economic growth, where entrepreneurship, innovation and inward investment are actively encouraged.
- 8.2 During the last 30 years, the Cambridge Sub-Region has developed into one of the premier locations for high technology research and development in Europe. Planning policies favouring research and development and discouraging large scale office and warehouse development have helped foster one of the highest rates of job growth outside any of the UK's major cities.
- 8.3 The Council has an adopted [Economic Development Strategy](#) that seeks to maintain a progressive, modern, innovative, balanced and resilient economy and be open for new business. The Strategy was supported by an economic assessment, and developed through consultation with partners, stakeholders, businesses and residents. The findings and priorities of the Strategy have guided the Local Plan which aims to anticipate growth sectors and capture opportunities provided by planned growth areas including Northstowe, and the urban extensions to Cambridge.
- 8.4 Recent evidence suggests that the local high-tech cluster is 'maturing' and that growth in the research and development sector will be slower than in the past, and other sectors will account for a higher proportion of growth. New sectors are likely to include renewable technologies, the creative ICT sectors, digital, health/bioscience, high-technology manufacturing, professional business services, tourism and leisure.
- 8.5 The Local Plan provides more flexibility than recent past policies as part of delivering the objective to support economic growth by maintaining South Cambridgeshire's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, research, and education by continuing to support proposals that build on the successful employment clusters; whilst alongside this providing opportunities for a wider range of other employment that supports sustainable economic growth through a suite of policies and the development of existing and new employment sites.
- 8.6 The Local Plan aims to ensure there is sufficient employment land available, in the right places to support the economy, and provide the right balance between supporting growth, whilst protecting the quality of the built and natural environment. The Council may prepare Local Development Orders to facilitate the effective implementation of new employment proposals.
- 8.7 The Local Plan also addresses issues which underpin economic development including delivering strategic infrastructure such as affordable homes and services, and considers transport issues by providing jobs close to people's homes, and where jobs can be accessed by means other than the car.

**Key Facts:**

- The district has a diverse high value economy with 81,200 jobs in 2011 (Source: Cambridge Econometrics).
- Sectors anticipated to grow in future include professional services, computing and business services, construction, and health.
- Unemployment at 1.4% is lower than national level of 4%, and median pay levels are higher.
- The area has proved resilient to the impacts of the downturn with a range of successful business and research parks including Cambridge Science Park, Granta Park, and the Babraham Institute.
- Despite policies protecting employment in villages there is a gradual loss of premises.
- There is a significant agricultural sector with many farms diversifying into other sectors, particularly tourism.
- There are a significantly higher proportion of micro businesses than regionally or nationally with 86% of businesses employing fewer than 10 people.
- Homeworking is growing, making access to broadband more important.
- Important local tourist attractions include Duxford Imperial War Museum, Wimpole Hall, the American Military Cemetery, Chilford Hall, Linton Zoo and RSPB Reserves at Fen Drayton and Fowlmere.
- Primary retail and service centres are outside the district (Cambridge and market towns), but some larger villages provide services to smaller villages, and village shops are a vital service. New High Street facilities are planned for Cambourne and Northstowe.

**New Employment Provision**

- 8.8 Policy S/5 establishes a target of 22,000 new jobs to be provided in the district by 2031.
- 8.9 South Cambridgeshire has a good supply and range of existing employment sites. Additionally existing commitments with planning permission provide a wide variety and types of employment development, including significant opportunities at research parks for high technology and Research & Development (R&D), including at:
- Granta Park,
  - Babraham Institute,
  - Wellcome Trust Genome Campus and

- Cambridge Research Park.

The Council will consider the case for removing restrictive planning conditions and planning obligations imposed under previous development plans which have served their purpose of supporting the embryonic high tech R&D sector and are not consistent with our current approach to local economic development.

- 8.10 At March 2012 planning permission had been granted for 238,298 m<sup>2</sup> (80.3 hectares) of employment uses. In addition, there are opportunities for significant further provision at:
- Northstowe (20 hectares of employment land), and
  - Cambridge University's North West Cambridge development (for 100,000 m<sup>2</sup> of research facilities, including up to 40,000 m<sup>2</sup> for research institutes and private research facilities linked to the University).

### **New Settlements at Waterbeach and Bourn Airfield**

- 8.11 New settlements are allocated in the Local Plan for a new town at Waterbeach and a new village at Bourn Airfield. Area Action Plans (AAPs) will be prepared for both sites which will include employment provision appropriate to a town of 8,000-9,000 homes and a new village of 3,500 homes.

### **New Employment Provision near Cambridge**

#### **Policy E/1: New Employment Provision near Cambridge – Cambridge Science Park**

Appropriate proposals for employment development and redevelopment on Cambridge Science Park (as defined on the Policies Map) will be supported, where they enable the continued development of the Cambridge Cluster of high technology research and development companies.

- 8.12 South Cambridgeshire has a good supply and range of existing employment sites. Additionally existing commitments with planning permission provide a wide variety and types of employment development, including significant opportunities at research parks for high technology and R&D, including at Granta Park, Babraham Institute, Wellcome Trust Genome Campus and Cambridge Research Park. At March 2012 planning permission had been granted for 238,298 m<sup>2</sup> (80.3 hectares) of employment. In addition, there are opportunities for significant further provision at Northstowe, and Cambridge University's North West Cambridge development.
- 8.13 The [Employment Land Review](#) (2012) identified a particular need for office space in or on the edge of Cambridge. Opportunities have been identified on the northern fringe of Cambridge for additional employment development, taking advantage of the increased accessibility of the area as a result of by the Guided Busway and the planned Cambridge Science Park railway station. Cambridge Science Park has

played a crucial role in establishing and supporting the research and development and high tech sectors since the 1970's. Some of the early phases were built at low densities and are forty years old, and there is scope for intensification or even redevelopment. Proposals will need to demonstrate they are compliant with other policies in the Local Plan, particularly in relation to design and transport.

- 8.14 The area around the planned Cambridge Science Parks Station itself has been identified for a high density mixed employment led development, providing a new gateway to the northern part of Cambridge (Policy SS/4).

**Policy E/2: Fulbourn Road East (Fulbourn) 6.9 hectares**

1. Land adjoining Peterhouse Technology Park is allocated for employment use.
2. Development proposals will need to demonstrate how the site can be designed and landscaped to effectively mitigate impact on the wider Cambridge Green Belt. This will include excavation to achieve appropriate profile and setting against the Cambridge Green Belt and agricultural land, and the creation of landscaped buffers on the southern and eastern boundaries.

- 8.15 The Employment Land Review identified demand for employment land on the edge of Cambridge. The Inner Green Belt Study Review (2012) highlighted an opportunity to provide additional employment land next to the Peterhouse Technology Park which avoiding significant impacts on the Green Belt. There are also two areas allocated in the Cambridge Local Plan to the west of the existing development.

- 8.16 The Technology Park is cut into rising ground, and cannot be seen from higher ground to the south. Similar treatment will be required for this site. It is bound by an existing hedgerow, which should be retained and enhanced, together a new landscaped boundary to the south and east.

## New Employment Provision at Villages

### Policy E/3: Allocations for Class B1 Employment Uses

The following sites are allocated for employment development for uses within Use Class B1: Offices; Research and Development; and Light Industry:

- a. Longstanton: N of Hattons Road up to the bypass (6.7 ha.)
- b. Pampisford: West of Eastern Counties Leather, London Road (residue) (1.9 ha.)

### Policy E/4: Allocations for Class B1, B2 and B8 Employment Uses

The following sites are allocated for employment development for uses within Classes B1: Offices; Research and Development, B2: Light Industry and B8: General Industry and Storage uses:

- a. Over: Norman Way (residue) (1.7 ha.)
- b. Papworth Everard: Ermine Street South (residue) (2.5 ha.)

- 8.17 These two policies carry forward employment allocations in villages from previous plans. Most form the residue of the original allocation where sites have been partially developed. The site at Longstanton forms part of the Home Farm development. They are included in the Local Plan to enable their completion.

## Papworth Hospital

### Policy E/5: Papworth Hospital

1. The reuse or redevelopment of the Papworth Hospital site, as defined on the Policies Map, will be permitted based on a sequential approach to finding replacement uses beginning with healthcare.
2. Only if a suitable healthcare use or uses cannot be found after the site has been marketed for healthcare for a period of no less than 2 years before the final closure and vacation of Papworth Hospital would other employment uses within the B1 Business Use Class compatible with this location in the centre of Papworth Everard be permitted.

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3. Any scheme must:
  - a. Maintain the vitality and viability of Papworth Everard village;
  - b. Maintain the housing and employment balance of the village;
  - c. Maintain the present setting of Papworth Hall; and
  - d. Preserve buildings on the site identified in the Papworth Everard Conservation Area Appraisal that contribute to the setting of the village and history of the site.
  
4. New housing development and/or redevelopment for housing will not be permitted. Conversion of existing buildings of character for residential use may exceptionally be permitted where it would be the most appropriate use of the buildings and recreate the character of the original Papworth Hospital buildings fronting the historic landscaped parkland setting of Papworth Hall.

- 8.18 A policy for the reuse or redevelopment of the Papworth Hospital site was originally included in the Site Specific Policies Development Plan Document (DPD) (adopted January 2010). Papworth Hospital is the UK's largest specialist cardiothoracic hospital and the country's main heart and lung transplant centre. In 2005, Papworth Hospital decided to move to the Biomedical Campus at Addenbrooke's in Cambridge. This will provide new facilities for the hospital with the benefit of immediate access to a range of services, facilities and research that takes place there. The construction phase on the new site is expected to be complete by early 2016.
- 8.19 The Papworth Hospital site is within the Papworth Everard Conservation Area. The Papworth Everard Conservation Area Appraisal (June 2011) identifies specific buildings within the hospital site as buildings of local architectural or historic interest, and as making a positive contribution to the conservation area. The buildings identified include the Bernhard Baron Hospital Building and Princess Hospital Building (both are examples of hospital buildings designed specifically for tuberculosis patients with design features to ensure access to sunlight and fresh air) and the Sims Woodhead Building (Lakeside Lodge). Other buildings within the hospital site are identified as having a negative or neutral contribution to the conservation area either because views of the building are screened by modern development or due to their current unattractive appearance. The Appraisal sets out guidelines for any new development within or affecting the conservation area. For Papworth Hospital, any development proposals should seek to enhance the site, for example through enhancing the parkland, removing poor quality extensions or modern buildings, and by ensuring that new buildings are of a high quality that respond to the context.
- 8.20 Papworth Everard is synonymous with healthcare provision and medical facilities in the village have ranged from the treatment and convalescence of tuberculosis sufferers to the current provision of residential rehabilitation facilities for the disabled by the independent Papworth Trust, and the treatment of people with life

threatening cardio-vascular problems by the Papworth Hospital NHS Trust. Healthcare provides a breadth of employment opportunities and the hospital employs a large number of local residents from the unskilled to highly specialised doctors and therefore the decision to relocate Papworth Hospital to Cambridge is a major threat to the future viability of the village and the maintenance of a sustainable community.

- 8.21 Healthcare is therefore the preferred use for the site following the relocation of Papworth Hospital. This could include a continued role within the NHS or could include private healthcare facilities trading on the world renowned Papworth Hospital name. A long-term approach will need to be taken to securing a healthcare future. If it is necessary to consider other forms of employment use for the Papworth Hospital site, then a mix of uses within the B1 Business Use Classes would be the most appropriate in this historic parkland setting.
- 8.22 Residential development would not be acceptable other than for the conversion of any existing buildings which would not be suitable for healthcare / employment uses or which would make the most appropriate contribution to enhancing the historic setting of Papworth Hall. Residential redevelopment as an alternative to healthcare / employment uses is not compatible with the long term strategy to make Papworth Everard a sustainable village and would make the village a dormitory settlement unrelated to the main focus of jobs growth in and on the edge of Cambridge

### **Imperial War Museum at Duxford**

#### **Policy E/6: Imperial War Museum at Duxford**

1. The Imperial War Museum site at Duxford Airfield will be treated as a special case as a museum which is a major tourist / visitor attraction, educational and commercial facility.
2. Proposals will be considered with regard to the particular needs and opportunities of the site and any proposals involving the use of the estate and its facilities for museum uses or non-museum uses must be complimentary to the character, vitality and sustainability of the site as a branch of the Imperial War Museum.
3. Details of projected increases in noise will be required with all proposals which would lead to an increase in commercial or flying activity and details concerning the scale, form and design will be required to accompany any outline planning application.

- 8.23 The Imperial War Museum Duxford (IWMD) is an integral element of the multi branch Imperial War Museums and is a major tourist / visitor attraction, educational and commercial facility based on a long established airfield. It is established as the

European centre of aviation history together with restoration, conservation, storage and research functions. There is a working airfield and the visitor offer is unique in combining static and dynamic aircraft exhibits through its own activities and those of its onsite partners. IWMD receives some 440,000 visitors per annum and has a key remit to provide a substantial educational programme for both formal and informal learners. The site also includes a memorial to honour soldiers from the Royal Anglian Regiment who have lost their lives since 1959. IWMD sees its long term future as a vibrant, sustainable and effective visitor attraction, education provider and commercial venue with jobs and investment beyond the direct effects of the museum and its partners.

- 8.24 Given its national significance, the District Council will give IWMD special consideration within the context of protecting the quality of the surrounding landscape in this sensitive site on the edge of the Cambridge Green Belt.

### **Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals**

#### **Policy E/7: Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals**

1. The redevelopment of the existing built footprint of the Ida Darwin Hospital into a different configuration, comprising residential redevelopment on the eastern part of the Ida Darwin site and the transfer of part of the building footprint to the Fulbourn Hospital site for new mental health facilities will be permitted.
2. Redevelopment will create a green wedge on the western part of the Ida Darwin site to provide a compensatory enhancement to the openness of the Green Belt in this location. This green wedge will also provide enhanced public access to the countryside.
3. Developers will be required to undertake ecological surveys and monitoring prior to the commencement of construction, and propose a Biodiversity Strategy for the protection and enhancement of biodiversity that establishes which areas will be protected and enhanced, and appropriate mitigation measures.

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4. An investigation into land contamination will be required prior to the granting of any planning permission. Should this indicate that remediation should be undertaken, this must be done to a standard agreed with the Council and conditions will be imposed on any planning permission to ensure that development takes place in accordance with a programme which takes account of remediation work.
5. Appropriate investigation of noise and vibration in relation to the adjoining railway line will be required, and attenuation measures may be secured by condition as necessary.
6. Development Briefs for this sensitive location in the Green Belt between Cambridge and Fulbourn are required to be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority prior to granting of planning permission.

- 8.25 A policy allowing the redevelopment of the Ida Darwin Hospital and Fulbourn Hospital sites for residential development and new mental health facilities was originally included in the Site Specific Policies DPD. Fulbourn Hospital and Ida Darwin Hospital lie within the Cambridge Green Belt which in this locality separates Cambridge from Fulbourn village and forms part of the setting of the city. Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Mental Health Foundation Trust who own and operate both sites intend to rationalise health care provision on the sites, including relocating some existing uses from the Ida Darwin site to the Fulbourn Hospital site. They will no longer require the majority of buildings on the Ida Darwin site.
- 8.26 The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) states that the construction of new buildings in the Green Belt should be regarded as inappropriate, except where the partial or complete redevelopment of previously developed sites would not have a greater impact on the openness of the Green Belt and the purpose of including land within it than the existing development.
- 8.27 The Ida Darwin Hospital site adjoins the western end of Fulbourn village. As a previously developed site which is developed at a relatively low density in landscaped grounds it has a physical relationship with the village but a significantly different character which justifies its location in the Green Belt. Redevelopment of the built footprint in a different configuration as a residential area would change the character of the site and its relationship with Fulbourn, but there is potential for this to have positive implications by the removal of all buildings from the western part of the site, and the creation of an area of open countryside character which could help increase the openness of the Green Belt.
- 8.28 The residential development potential would depend on how the existing Ida Darwin site built footprint were redistributed across the whole site. It is anticipated that the Ida Darwin site could deliver 250 to 275 dwellings, although the total would depend

on any buildings that would remain on the Ida Darwin site, and the amount of additional healthcare development required on the Fulbourn Hospital site.

- 8.29 Fulbourn Hospital Conservation Area was designated in December 1992 to preserve and enhance the setting of the group of 19th Century former asylum buildings. The boundary of the conservation area includes the important parkland setting which was fundamental to the building's purpose as one of the first 'open asylums' in the country. Any additional development will need to consider the historic pattern of development and parkland settlement.
- 8.30 A Biodiversity Strategy will be required to accompany development proposals, which should consider features worthy of retention. The redevelopment of the Ida Darwin site will provide significant opportunities for biodiversity enhancement, particularly on the western part of the site which is proposed to revert to open countryside.
- 8.31 A single line railway runs adjacent to the north of the Ida Darwin site. Although it is not a main line, railway noise will need assessment in accordance with the [NPPF](#) and associated guidance. Noise and vibration mitigation and/or attenuation on site and noise insulation measures to buildings may be required to provide external and internal noise levels that are acceptable for future residents.
- 8.32 There appears to have been a landfill area to the north west of the Ida Darwin site, and the site itself has historical use as a hospital. These are potential sources of land contamination. This is a material consideration that will require investigation and remediation as necessary so that land is suitable for use in accordance with the [NPPF](#) and associated British Standards / guidance.
- 8.33 The Ida Darwin site is located immediately to the south of a Roman settlement considered to be of national importance and subject to statutory designation (Scheduled Monument 95). Further evidence of Iron Age and Roman settlement is known to the east of the scheduled monument and the settlement area is likely to extend into the Ida Darwin Hospital site. This will require appropriate investigation, although development of the hospital itself may have removed some or all remains.
- 8.34 The Ida Darwin site is within a groundwater protection zone and appropriate measures would therefore need to be provided so as to ensure the water environment is protected from contamination. The area is known to have a high water table, and this will need to be considered in a site-specific Flood Risk Assessment.
- 8.35 Residential development will be designed and landscaped to minimise impact on the character of the Green Belt. Strengthening the existing boundary tree planting, particularly the southern boundary will help mitigate the impact of a denser development on the character of the Green Belt. This will also allow two storey houses and three storey extra care accommodation to replace those parts of the Ida Darwin Hospital, which are large single storey without adversely affecting visual amenity.
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- 8.36 A comprehensive Construction Environmental Management Plan will be required for all phases of development and the development should be carried out in accordance with Policy CC/6.

### **Mixed-Use Development in Histon & Impington Station Area**

#### **Policy E/8: Mixed-Use Development in Histon & Impington Station Area**

1. To create an attractive and vibrant gateway to the settlements from the Guided Busway stop, redevelopment of land around Station Road in Histon and Impington, as shown on the Policies Map, will deliver mixed-use development, including:
  - a. Commercial uses – workshops, retail, café / restaurant (in Use Classes B1, A1 and A3);
  - b. Community uses;
  - c. Residential development including work / live units.
2. Development proposals for the sites known as former Bishops Hardware Store site, Old Railway Good Yard, and Kendall Court should include commercial and/or community uses in addition to any residential development.
3. The former station building and the Railway Vue public house are of local importance and should be retained and reused as appropriate for commercial or a community use.
4. All schemes must integrate with surrounding uses, respect the character and maintain the vitality and viability of Histon and Impington village centre, and retain the significant wooded area known as 'The Copse'.

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5. Planning permission will only be granted for development proposals where the applicant can demonstrate that their proposals will contribute to achieving the objectives for the area outlined above. The preferred approach would be through masterplanning the whole policy area, in consultation with landowners and stakeholders.
6. A Supplementary Planning Document may be produced to support the application of the policy.

- 8.37 Histon and Impington Parish Council has aspirations to rejuvenate the area around the former railway station in Histon and Impington to create a vibrant gateway into this community. The southern section of the settlement lacks a focus, with no key points and few shops to generate the footfall for success. The Guided Busway provides an opportunity to create a second local focus for the village, not simply a gateway but a destination in its own right.
- 8.38 The aspiration is to make better use of vacant and underused land to provide a wider mix of uses to attract more use of the area at different times of the day, including outside of the peak hours. These uses could include small (artisan) workshops, small scale retail and destination shops (e.g. for craft made items, specialist foods) as well as food outlets including café / restaurants. The new uses should complement facilities offered elsewhere in the village and should not detract from or undermine them.
- 8.39 There are several development opportunity sites including; the warehouse site, Kendall Court and the old railway goods yard to the north west of the former station building. These should be redeveloped for mixed-use development, including commercial and retail uses, to try to rebalance the ratio of employment uses to residential in the village as this ratio has halved in six years. Small and Medium Enterprises are the villages' (and the nation's) growth engines for new jobs and there are currently few start up premises or work and live opportunities in the village.
- 8.40 The opportunity for new residential development will be limited but attractive due to the proximity to the Guided Busway and convenience of other local facilities. The opening of Chesterton station with Busway access will increase its attractiveness and provide an opportunity for sustainable living with minimal reliance upon the private car.
- 8.41 The two Victorian buildings; the former station building and Railway Vue public house are landmark buildings which are important to the local community. Located in key positions they should be retained in commercial use or as a community asset.

- 8.42 The Copse is an attractive wooded area which provides an important informal amenity and recreation area for local residents, and has been designated a Local Green Space. Many of the trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders.
- 8.43 An exemplar of 21st Century design, redevelopment will be based on the highest standards of sustainability and latest architectural styles in a way that will co-exist in harmony with its surroundings whilst creating an area that is visually striking. It will maximise opportunities for local access on foot and by cycle, as well as by public transport, reducing reliance upon the car.

### Promotion of Clusters

#### Policy E/9: Promotion of Clusters

1. Development proposals in suitable locations will be permitted which support the development of employment clusters, drawing on the specialisms of the Cambridge area in the following sectors:
  - a. Biotechnology and biomedical;
  - b. Computer services;
  - c. Electronic engineering;
  - d. High-technology manufacturing;
  - e. Information technology / telecommunications;
  - f. Healthcare, teaching and research;
  - g. Research and development;
  - h. Clean Technology;
  - i. Other locally driven clusters as they emerge.
2. Employment land allocations especially suited for cluster development are Northstowe, North-west Cambridge, and the new employment provision on the edge of Cambridge (Policies E/1 and SS/4). These areas will be expected to include provision of a range of suitable units, including for start-ups, SMEs, and incubator units.

- 8.44 The [NPPF](#) requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries. The Council's [Economic Development Strategy](#) identified a particular need for premises to support start-ups and enterprise, and low cost lab/office space.
- 8.45 Previous development plans for the district have included policies which selectively managed employment development, restricting the occupancy of new employment buildings to firms that can demonstrate a need to be located in the Cambridge area. The purpose has been to recognise the Cambridge areas role as a world leader in research, manage development pressure by reserving land for uses needing a Cambridge location, and encourage uses that do not need to be close to Cambridge to locate elsewhere.

- 8.46 Recent evidence in the Employment Land Review, building on the [Cambridge Cluster at 50 Study](#), suggests that the high tech cluster is maturing. Greater flexibility is needed to support its diversification enabling associated high tech manufacturing and headquarters functions. A significant element of future growth in the district is expected to come from other office sectors, which could be restricted by previous policies.
- 8.47 Many local businesses take risks to innovate and a high number of business start-ups and failures is one of the characteristics of the Cambridge high tech sector and there is a risk that a more flexible policy could affect the future of the sector, by increasing competition for land and buildings, and increasing rents. However, there is now a larger amount of employment land that is available than in the past, and policy E/4 seeks to ensure major sites continue to deliver land and buildings suitable for the future development of the high tech clusters.
- 8.48 On balance the evidence suggests the benefits of removing the policy currently outweigh the costs. It will however be important that the impact on the district economy, and particular the high technology research & development clusters, is closely monitored, and a policy reinstated through plan review if evidence indicates harmful impacts.

### **Shared Social Spaces as part of Employment Areas**

#### **Policy E/10: Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas**

Small-scale leisure, eating and social hub facilities will be permitted in business parks and employment areas where:

- a. The use is ancillary or complementary to existing or proposed B-Use Classes, and supports the functionality of the employment area;
- b. The use will not have unacceptably adverse effects on existing businesses or future business use of the site;
- c. The facility is intended primarily to meet the needs of workers in the business park, and does not attract significant levels of visitor traffic into the area.

- 8.49 The [Cambridge Cluster at 50](#) identified that some business parks were considered isolated, and the lack of a social aspect could be making them less attractive places to locate to. It highlighted the importance of social spaces for doing business.
- 8.50 The policy supports the development of complimentary facilities in order to help develop the social milieu of free standing business parks which are not close to existing comparable village facilities. The need for such complementary facilities will vary according to the location of individual business parks. In smaller employment areas facilities are likely to be available nearby, such as in village centres.

## Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres

### Policy E/11: Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres

Large scale warehousing and distribution centres will not be permitted in the district.

- 8.51 This element of the 'Selective Management of Employment' policies for the Cambridge area warrants retention. These uses require a large land area, but generate relatively low numbers of jobs. They could quickly reduce the available land supply, and increase pressure on transport networks, which could harm the continued prosperity of the high technology clusters. Whilst proposals for warehousing supporting other employment uses or meeting local needs will be supported subject to other policy requirements, large scale proposals serving a wider regional or national function will not be supported.

## New Employment Development in Villages

### Policy E/12: New Employment Development in Villages

Within development frameworks in villages, planning permission will be granted for new employment development (B1, B2 and B8 uses) or expansion of existing premises provided that the scale of development would be in keeping with the category and scale of the village, and be in character and scale with the location.

- 8.52 Sensitive small-scale employment development can help sustain the rural economy, and achieve a wider range of local employment opportunities. It can enhance the vitality of Rural Centres, and reduce the need to travel. There is also potential for cluster related firms to develop on an appropriate scale. Proposals must be in scale with the location. This means that larger proposals are more likely to be considered favourably in Rural Centres, whilst only very small scale proposals are likely to be acceptable at Group or Infill villages.

## New Employment Development on the Edges of Villages

### Policy E/13: New Employment Development on the Edges of Villages

Subject to Green Belt policy, new development for employment development (B1, B2 and B8 Use Classes) will be permitted on sites adjoining or very close to the development frameworks of villages where:

- a. It is demonstrated that there are no suitable buildings or sites within the settlement or nearby, or suitable buildings to reuse or replace in the countryside nearby.
- b. The site comprises previously developed land. If greenfield sites are proposed they will need to demonstrate no suitable previously developed sites are available.
- c. The proposal is justified by a business case, demonstrating that the business is viable.
- d. There is a named user for the development, who shall be the first occupant. A planning condition will be attached to any permission to this effect.
- e. The proposal is logically related to the built form of the settlement, the scale and form of the development would be in keeping with the category and scale of the village.
- f. The proposal would not have an unacceptable adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area and in particular the village edge, and is in scale with the location.
- g. The site can be easily accessed on foot or cycle.

- 8.53 Sensitive small scale employment development can help sustain the rural economy, and achieve a wider range of local employment opportunities. Where it can be demonstrated there are no suitable buildings in the area, the Council will support development on the edges of villages in appropriate circumstances.

### Loss of Employment to Non-Employment Uses

#### Policy E/14: Loss of Employment Land to Non Employment Uses

1. The conversion, change of use or redevelopment of existing employment sites to non-employment uses within or on the edge of development frameworks will be resisted unless one of the following criteria is met:

(continued)

- a. It is demonstrated that the site is inappropriate for any employment use to continue having regard to market demand. Applications will need to be accompanied by documentary evidence that the site is not suitable or capable of being made suitable for continued employment use. Evidence would be required that the property has been adequately marketed for a period of not less than twelve months on terms that reflect the lawful use and condition of the premises.
  - b. The overall benefit to the community of the proposal outweighs any adverse effect on employment opportunities and the range of available employment land and premises.
  - c. The existing use is generating environmental problems such as noise, pollution, or unacceptable levels of traffic and any alternative employment use would continue to generate similar environmental problems.
2. Redevelopment proposals which propose the loss of all employment uses will need to be accompanied by clear viability or other evidence as to why it is not possible to deliver an element of employment development as part of the scheme.

- 8.54 Employment sites at villages are a scarce resource, which should be retained. Making best use of existing employment sites reduces the pressure for development of new sites, including new sites in the countryside. It also provides a greater range of employment opportunities and reduces the need to travel. Sites should be retained to provide local employment, unless specific factors indicate otherwise.
- 8.55 The Council will require robust evidence that a site or building is no longer appropriate for employment use. Any marketing exercise should include extensive advertising. Both freehold and leasehold options should be made available without restrictive covenants preventing reuse as an employment use. All details of offers should be provided to the Council during the marketing period together with full reasons as to why any offer has not been accepted. The facility should only be marketed at an appropriate value agreed by the Council and an independent assessor for its existing use.

## Established Employment Areas

### Policy E/15: Established Employment Areas

1. In defined Established Employment Areas, redevelopment of existing buildings, and appropriate development for employment use will be permitted.
2. The following Established Employment Areas are defined on the Policies Map:
  - a. Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne;
  - b. Brookfields Business Estate / Park, Twentypence Road, Cottenham;
  - c. Land at Hinxton Road, South of Duxford;
  - d. Granta Park, Great Abington;
  - e. Wellcome Trust Genome Campus, Hinxton;
  - f. Cambridge Research Park, Landbeach;
  - g. Site to North of Cambridge Research Park, Landbeach;
  - h. Daleshead Foods Ltd, Cambridge Road, Linton;
  - i. Eternit site, Meldreth;
  - j. Norman Way Industrial Estate, Over;
  - k. Former Spicers site, Sawston;
  - l. Buckingway Business Park, Swavesey;
  - m. Convent Drive / Pembroke Avenue site, Waterbeach.
3. Permission will be refused where there would be a negative impact on surrounding countryside, or landscape character.

8.56 South Cambridgeshire contains a number of 'Established Employment Areas', which are identified on the Policies Map. The policy provides a context for considering planning applications on these sites, to support their role and function as employment sites.

8.57 Within these areas, appropriate development and redevelopment will be permitted, subject to consideration of land supply across the district, and other policy concerns. This will enable more efficient use of the sites, and allow them to be adapted for the needs of existing and future users.

8.58 The sites identified are outside development frameworks, and not in the Green Belt. Employment sites created from the conversion of agricultural buildings have not been included, as these were permitted through specific policies, and are not intended for extension.

## Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside

### **Policy E/16: Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside**

Subject to Green Belt policy, and outside the areas listed in Policy E/15, the expansion of established existing firms which are outside development frameworks will be permitted where:

- a. The proposal is justified by a business case, demonstrating that the business is viable, and has been operating successfully for a minimum of 2 years.
- b. There is a named user for the development, who shall be the first occupant. A planning condition will be attached to any permission to this effect.
- c. The proposal is of a scale appropriate in this location, adjacent to existing premises and appropriate to the existing development.
- d. There is no unacceptable adverse impact on the countryside with regard to scale, character and appearance of new buildings and/or changes of use of land.
- e. Existing buildings are reused where possible.
- f. The proposed development would not (by itself or cumulatively) have a significant adverse impact in terms of the amount or nature of traffic generated.

8.59 There are many existing businesses located in the countryside, which play a valuable part in the economy of the district. Whilst the Local Plan generally restricts new development in the countryside, the expansion of these firms will be supported if certain conditions are met. A business case will be required, to demonstrate the proposal will secure jobs or create new jobs.

8.60 The scale of growth must not conflict with other policies in the Plan, and must not result in an unsustainable level of development in a particular location.

## Conversion or Replacement of Rural Buildings for Employment

### Policy E/17: Conversion or Replacement of Rural Buildings for Employment

1. The change of use or adaptation of buildings in the countryside for employment use will be permitted provided the following apply:
  - a. The buildings are structurally sound, not makeshift in nature and are of permanent, substantial construction;
  - b. The buildings are capable of re-use without materially changing their existing character or impact upon the surrounding countryside;
  - c. The form, bulk and general design of the buildings are in keeping with their surroundings.
2. The replacement of suitably located, existing buildings of permanent design and construction in the countryside for economic development purposes with well-designed new buildings will be permitted where it would bring about environmental improvement, and result in a more sustainable development.
3. Any increase in floor area must enhance the design, and ensure the building remains in scale and character with its rural surroundings.
4. Incidental uses such as car parking and storage should be accommodated within the group of buildings, or on well related land where landscaping can reduce the visual impact of the new site.
5. Employment generated must be in scale with the rural location. Developments resulting in significant numbers of employees or visitors must only be located near to larger settlements or accessible by public transport, cycling, or walking. Proposals which would have a significant adverse impact in terms of the amount or nature of traffic generated will be refused.

8.61 The [NPPF](#) requires that Local Plans support the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business and enterprise in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well designed new buildings.

## Farm Diversification

### Policy E/18: Farm Diversification

1. Well-conceived diversification schemes to support agricultural and other land-based rural businesses, will be permitted if:
  - a. They are consistent in scale with their rural location;
  - b. Existing buildings are reused where possible, and if not replaced, in accordance with Policy E/17;
  - c. Any new development is part of an existing group of buildings.
2. Applications must include a Business Plan, to demonstrate how the proposal will support the continued operation of the agricultural and other land based rural businesses.

- 8.62 Agriculture still makes an important contribution to the South Cambridgeshire economy, but increasingly farms are diversifying into non-agricultural activities, for the business to remain viable. This could include planting of woodland, farm shops, farm-based food processing and packaging, craft workshops, sporting facilities, fishing lakes, equestrian businesses, nature trails, holiday accommodation or renewable energy infrastructure. In order to protect the quality and distinctiveness of the local landscape, the Council wishes to prevent uncoordinated development in rural areas and the piecemeal stripping of assets from farms without regard for the viability of the holding.
- 8.63 It is important that diversification proposals are well founded in terms of effectively contributing to the agricultural business and the rural economy and integrating new activities into the environment and the rural scene. Farmers are required to submit a Business Plan with any planning application for diversification. This should include details of existing farm activities, the need for diversification, details of the proposal and implications of the proposal on, for example, the rural economy and the environment.

## Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions

### Policy E/19: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions

Proposals for new or extended tourist facilities and visitor attractions (excluding accommodation) in the countryside will be supported where it can be demonstrated that:

- a. The development utilises and enhances the areas existing tourism assets;
- b. There is an identified need for a rural location, and all opportunities for reuse / replacement of existing rural buildings have been explored appropriate to the proposal;
- c. There would be no significant adverse impact on the character and appearance of the area;
- d. The scheme is in scale with its location, particularly in relation to the amount and nature of traffic generated;
- e. The proposal maximises sustainable travel opportunities, including walking, cycling and public transport. Proposals which would have a significant adverse impact in terms of the amount or nature of traffic generated will be refused;
- f. The proposal does not require on site accommodation (e.g. for security).

- 8.64 Within the district, there are a number of assets which have become major tourist visitor attractions, such as the World War II airfield at Duxford which is now home to the Imperial War Museum, and Wimpole Hall which is owned by the National Trust. Facilities such as these can only be developed where the assets exist.
- 8.65 The [NPPF](#) requires support for sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments that benefit businesses in rural areas, communities and visitors, and which respect the character of the countryside. Tourist facilities and attractions could include visitor and information centres, toilets, tea rooms, or picnic sites. The policy is intended to support the districts existing attractions and assets. It is not the intention of the policy to encourage new major tourist attractions.

## Tourist Accommodation

### Policy E/20: Tourist Accommodation

1. Development which will provide tourist accommodation within development frameworks will be supported where the scale and type of development is directly related to the role and function of the centre.
2. Outside development frameworks, development to provide overnight visitor accommodation, holiday accommodation and public houses will be permitted by the change of use / conversion / replacement of suitable buildings and by small scale new developments appropriate to local circumstances.
3. Development of holiday accommodation will be limited to short term holiday lets through conditions or legal agreement. Permitted development rights may be removed in the interests of amenity.

8.66 The Cambridge area draws large numbers of visitors every year generating significant demand for visitor accommodation. The primary attraction is the City of Cambridge. Cambridge City Council has undertaken a study of the [need for hotel accommodation for Cambridge](#), and the Local Plan addresses the need for City Centre accommodation. Taking account of existing and planned facilities in and on the edge of the city, additional need is limited. The South Cambridgeshire Local Plan therefore does not allocate any specific sites for new hotel accommodation. Holiday accommodation will be limited to no longer than 4 week lets to ensure it is retained as tourist accommodation and not used as long term or permanent residential accommodation.

## Retail

### *Retail Hierarchy*

#### Policy E/21: Retail Hierarchy

A retail hierarchy of preferred centres will be taken into account in considering proposals for retail development. Any proposals for new retail provision in these centres should be in scale with their position in the hierarchy. The hierarchy of centres in South Cambridgeshire is as follows:

- a. Northstowe and Waterbeach (new towns) town centres;
- b. Rural Centres' village centres;
- c. Other village centres (Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages).

- 8.67 The [NPPF](#) requires Local Planning Authorities to recognise town centres as the heart of their communities and pursue policies to support their viability and vitality. To assist this they should define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes.
- 8.68 Cambridge is the relevant city centre in the local hierarchy while the ring of market towns just outside the district represent town centres.
- 8.69 The centres at the new towns of Northstowe and Waterbeach will also be considered as town centres in the hierarchy. For both new towns, there will be a need for convenience and comparison floor area provision of a scale necessary to ensure that the settlements are sustainable. However, the Council does not intend that either new town should perform a sub regional shopping role that has a significant impact on the role of Cambridge.
- 8.70 The village centres in Rural Centre Villages can fulfil the role of local centres but are not appropriate locations for shopping development to serve larger/dispersed catchment areas. Rural Centres are the appropriate location for shopping development to serve their local catchment area only. The same principle applies to Minor Rural Centres, Group Villages and Infill Villages, which serve even smaller catchment areas than Rural Centres and cater for very localised shopping needs. It is not practicable to define the extent of local centres on the Policies Map due to the dispersed distribution of most town centre uses in our villages.

### ***Applications for New Retail Development***

#### **Policy E/22: Applications for New Retail Development**

1. Proposals for new shops, redevelopment or extension of existing shops, or the change of use of buildings to shops within a development framework will only be permitted where the size and attraction of the shopping development is of a scale appropriate to the function and size of village. Wherever possible retail uses will be located in close proximity to each other in the centre of villages, unless serving very local catchments e.g. corner shops.

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2. Proposals involving additional retail floorspace resulting in a retail unit in excess of the following thresholds should be accompanied by a Retail Impact Assessment:
  - a. Rural Centre village centres 500 m<sup>2</sup> (gross)
  - b. Outside such centres 250 m<sup>2</sup> (gross)
3. Proposals for retail developments up to and including the above floorspace thresholds will generally be regarded as being of a scale that would not result in significant adverse impacts.
4. Where impact assessments indicate significant adverse impacts on an existing town or village centre, development will be refused.

- 8.71 Village shops play a vital role in achieving sustainability in villages, reducing the need for residents to travel to meet everyday needs. In smaller villages they also play an important community function, supporting those who have difficulty travelling further afield, and forming a hub to village life. The Council will, wherever possible, support provision of new shops and facilities of an appropriate scale to the village. Wherever possible retail uses will be encouraged to locate in close proximity to each other in order to allow for easier access and provide for greater convenience, thereby strengthening existing provision.
- 8.72 The [NPPF](#) sets a default threshold of 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> gross retail floorspace above which impact assessments would be required. Only the very largest superstores in the district would reach this threshold. Given the rural nature of the district it is likely that a much smaller development could impact on the viability of other village centres. A higher threshold is included in the village centres of Rural Centres, reflecting that these often include small scale supermarkets. However, the location of such a facility on the edge of the village, or in or on the edge of smaller village, could impact on the viability of village centres, and therefore a lower threshold has been included for proposals outside these areas.
- 8.73 In order to explore future needs for retail development, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council commissioned the [Cambridge Sub-Regional Retail Study](#) 2008. This showed that retail in Cambridge was performing well and provided an assessment of the need for new floorspace for both comparison goods (items not generally purchased on a frequent basis e.g. clothing, shoes, electrical goods, furniture, books.) and convenience goods (everyday and essential items e.g. food and drink) to 2021. It identified that additional needs were generally related to serving the planned major developments such as Northstowe.
- 8.74 New major developments will require retail development of an appropriate scale to meet the needs generated. Northstowe will require convenience and comparison floor area provision of a scale, which ensures that the settlement is sustainable. However, the Council does not intend that Northstowe should perform a sub regional shopping role that has a significant impact on the role of Cambridge.

Further guidance on proposals for convenience and comparison retail in Northstowe is contained in the [Northstowe Area Action Plan](#).

### ***Retailing in the Countryside***

#### **Policy E/23: Retailing in the Countryside**

1. Planning permission for the sale of goods in the countryside will not be granted except for:
  - a. Sales from farms and nurseries of produce and/or craft goods, where the majority of goods are produced on the farm or in the locality; or
  - b. Exceptionally, the sale of convenience goods, ancillary to other uses, where proposals, either individually or cumulatively, do not have a significant adverse impact on the viability of surrounding village shops, or the vitality of Rural Centres or other village centres.
2. Where permission is granted, conditions may be imposed on the types of goods that may be sold.

8.75 Sporadic development for retail uses in the countryside could result in unsustainable patterns of development, and could harm the vitality and viability of village centres.

# Chapter 9

## Promoting Successful Communities



Park Life Event, Milton Country Park, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 9 Promoting Successful Communities

- 9.1 Communities are about places and people. As well as being well designed our new developments need to promote good health, include necessary services and facilities when they are needed, provide open space, and allow safe movement by walking and cycling. The people that move into these new places will form successful new communities and the Local Plan will ensure they are given the right support to do this.
- 9.2 A number of new communities are already planned in South Cambridgeshire, at the new town of Northstowe and in a number of urban extensions to Cambridge. These follow on from Cambourne, which in over a decade has grown into a rural centre with a range of facilities and a thriving community. The development strategy is set out in Chapter 2 and identifies further new communities to be created during the plan period and beyond.
- 9.3 The Local Plan will also affect existing communities. South Cambridgeshire is a mostly rural authority of 105 villages providing a variety of services and facilities for their local communities. Larger villages usually provide a greater choice since they serve larger populations and a larger catchment area. Many smaller villages have very few facilities, but those facilities can be important in ensuring that a basic level of services is available locally. The Council aims to play its part in protecting and improving rural services, in order to support existing communities. The Localism Act requires the Council to keep a 'List of Assets of Community Value' which will help to identify what facilities and services local communities consider to be valuable within their villages.

### Key Facts:

- The 'health' of people living in the district is generally better than the average for England.
- Good health leads to an aging population with the highest growth expected to occur in the 65+ age group.
- In national indices of multiple deprivation (2010), out of 326 English local authorities where a rank of 1 is the most deprived authority in England, and a rank of 326 the least deprived authority, our score was 322 (meaning we are one of the most successful areas in England). The indices take account of income, employment, health and disability, education skills and training, barriers to housing and other services, crime, and the environment.
- Age structure is a key factor for planners and service providers as it affects requirements for services such as education, health, leisure, arts and sports facilities. It influences household composition and therefore the overall size of a new development's population.
- People who move into new developments can have very different population characteristics to the surrounding area.

- Initial populations tend to have a young age structure, with many young couples and young children, and very few older people.
- Population age structures change markedly over time as developments mature, with children and adults ageing and the age structure gradually becoming older and more similar to the surrounding population. This process may take as long as 30 years.
- Rural shops and services are vital for maintaining communities and supporting access for the less mobile members of society.
- Sport and play space is important for supporting healthy lifestyles.
- There are high levels of demand for new allotments, which provide opportunities to support healthy lifestyles.
- Areas around the A14 north of Cambridge, and the centre of Cambridge, are designated as Air Quality Management Areas.
- National Noise Action Plans First Priority Locations have been identified within the district in areas close to the M11, A14 and A10, and other busy roads.

## Allocation for Open Space

### Policy SC/1: Allocation for Open Space

The following sites are allocated to meet local need for open space:

1. Extensions to existing recreation grounds:
  - a. Land east of recreation ground, Over - 2.19 ha.
  - b. Land east of Bar Lane, Stapleford and west of the access road to Green Hedge Farm - 1.42 ha.
  - c. Land north of Hatton's Road, Longstanton - 2.65 ha.
  - d. Land north of recreation ground, Swavesey - 2.16 ha.
  - e. Land at Grange Field, Church Street, Great Shelford - 2.5 ha.
  - f. Land north of former EDF site, Ely Road, Milton - 3.1 ha.
2. New Sites:
  - g. Land known as Bypass Farm, west of Cottenham Road, Histon - 3.5 ha.
  - h. Land south of Granhams Road, Great Shelford - 4.8 ha.

9.4 Sites for open space and recreation uses have been carried forward from the previous Plan and others have been identified in conjunction with the relevant local parish council in areas where there is an identified shortage of existing provision.

9.5 The site south of Granhams Road, Great Shelford is only suitable for informal recreation uses due to its character and parkland setting. Road access is also very limited. Sites at Great Shelford, Stapleford, Histon and Milton remain in the Green Belt.

## Health Impact Assessment

### Policy SC/2: Health Impact Assessment

New development will have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents. Planning applications for developments of 20 or more dwellings or 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace will be accompanied by a Health Impact Assessment to demonstrate this.

- a. For developments of 100 or more dwellings or 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace a full Health Impact Assessment will be required;
- b. For developments between 20 to 100 dwellings or 1,000 to 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace the Health Impact Assessment will take the form of an extended screening or rapid Health Impact Assessment.

- 9.6 A key role for the Local Plan is to provide for development in a way that supports and encourages active and healthy lifestyles.
- 9.7 Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a method of considering the positive and negative impacts of development on the health of different groups in the population, in order to enhance the benefits and minimise any risks to health. To ensure that new developments have a positive impact on the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents the Council will require an HIA of development proposals to a level of detail appropriate to its scale and nature. It is recognised that HIAs are most effective for large scale developments and therefore for developments of less than 100 dwellings or 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> the Council will accept less detailed assessments.
- 9.8 Detailed guidance on how this policy will be implemented will be provided in a Supplementary Planning Document.

## Protection of Existing Village Services and Facilities

### Policy SC/3: Protection of Village Services and Facilities

1. Planning permission will be refused for proposals which would result in the loss of a village service, including village pubs, shops, post offices, banks and building societies, community buildings and meeting places or health facilities, where such loss would cause an unacceptable reduction in the level of community or service provision in the locality.

(continued)

2. The following matters will be considered in determining the significance of the loss:
  - a. The established use of the premises and its existing and potential contribution to the social amenity of the local population;
  - b. The presence of other village services and facilities which provide an alternative, with convenient access by good local public transport services, or by cycling or walking; and how these remaining uses will cope with displaced users; and any unacceptable impact of those alternative services or facilities;
  - c. The future economic viability of the use including the results of marketing of the premises for a minimum of 12 months at a realistic price and in appropriate cases financial information.

- 9.9 Village services and facilities in South Cambridgeshire perform a vital function in rural communities, particularly for the less mobile. The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) advises that plans should guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs.

### Meeting Community Needs

#### Policy SC/4: Meeting Community Needs

1. All housing developments will include or contribute to the provision of the services and facilities necessary to meet the needs of the development. The scale and range of this provision or contribution will be appropriate to the level of need generated by the development and will address the specific needs of different age groups, of people with disabilities, and faith groups and will be adaptable to population growth and demographic changes. The full range of services and facilities are likely to be required in new settlements and similar developments.
2. The community needs of large scale major developments (individual sites with 200 or more dwellings, or groups of smaller sites which cumulatively exceed this figure), will be established through detailed assessments and strategies prepared in consultation with service providers, and approved by the local authority in partnership with the landowners and stakeholders.

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3. In making assessments of need and the timing of delivery of the service or facility, account will be taken of capacity at existing facilities in the locality, their accessibility and of other local circumstances.

*Range of Services and Facilities to be Provided*

4. The community facilities and services to be provided include:
  - a. Primary and secondary schools;
  - b. Meeting places;
  - c. Health facilities;
  - d. Libraries;
  - e. Sports facilities;
  - f. Commercial facilities important to community life including childcare nurseries, local shops restaurants and cafes, and public houses;
  - g. Provision for faith groups;
  - h. Provision for burials;
  - i. Provision for waste and recycling.
5. New retail provision should not undermine the vitality and viability of nearby 'town centres' as defined in the National Planning Policy Framework having regard to the hierarchy of centres.
6. Provision can include buildings, land (serviced if to be built on), and financial contributions.

*Location of Services and Facilities*

7. Services and facilities should be provided in accessible locations. Opportunities for joint provision and co-location of compatible services and facilities should be examined and such provision made where this is practical and cost efficient to service and facility providers. In new settlements provision will be focused in town, district or local centres where appropriate to the service and facility being provided.

*Community Involvement and Development*

8. A community development strategy will be prepared for large scale major developments (Waterbeach New Town, Bourn Airfield New Village and Cambourne West) to demonstrate how the new communities will be effectively supported throughout the build phase of the developments, including at the outset of development.

(continued)

*Implementation*

9. The timely delivery of services and facilities when they are needed will be required, including the provision of key services and facilities for early phases of the development. Phasing will be established through planning obligations or conditions. Phasing may require the provision and use of interim facilities from first occupation until permanent facilities are delivered, to help build a sense of community and minimise car dependency.
10. As appropriate to the nature of facilities provided, the developer will prepare management and maintenance strategies, to be approved by the Local Planning Authority, to ensure robust and effective implementation, adoption and maintenance in the long term.

- 9.10 The sites allocated in the Local Plan identify where new communities will be developed over the plan period. Experience from developing Cambourne, and the ongoing work to deliver Northstowe and the urban extensions to Cambridge, have informed the content of this policy. New large scale major developments will need to include a wide range of services and facilities to become successful communities. Smaller village developments will not usually need to include new services and facilities on-site but may need to contribute to the expansion of existing facilities and sometimes provide land for that expansion. The provision of facilities and services will be secured via a planning obligation when mitigating a site specific impact or more generally through a Community Infrastructure Levy contribution (CIL) (see Chapter 10 for a more detailed reference to CIL).
- 9.11 The work of different agencies needs to be coordinated to deliver public, commercial and voluntary services, of the right nature and size, and when they are needed. Depending on the scale and nature of development, assessments and strategies for service provision will be required, prepared in partnership with the landowner and stakeholders, which will also address future management and governance issues.
- 9.12 New developments take time to develop into new communities especially if they are of a large scale. Support is needed to help people to settle and start the groups, clubs and activities found in more established neighbourhoods. Community Development Strategies provide a way to help plan community development rather than leaving it to chance. This could include support to help establish good communication and information for new residents, establish new community groups, organise community activities, and support the growth of new sports clubs and community groups. The development of a Public Art Strategy within a new community can play a role in linking existing and new residents in a community help bring existing and new residents together (see Chapter 5 for Policy HQ/2 Public Art and New Development).

- 9.13 The timely delivery of key services and facilities in the early phases of the development is vital and the provision of places where the community can meet should be prioritised. If a new dwelling in a first phase is put forward to be used by the community this can provide a starting point for community development.
- 9.14 Smaller extensions to existing villages will not be required to provide as wide a range of services and facilities as large scale major developments, however consideration will need to be given to the impact of developments on the edge of existing villages so that the extra demands for services and facilities from new residents are provided for in ways that minimise impacts on the existing community.
- 9.15 Some public services can successfully share facilities such as libraries, health facilities and meeting rooms. The dual use of sports facilities and community spaces by the local community and the school population in village colleges is a successful part of the way of life in South Cambridgeshire that should be continued in new schools. Such sharing of facilities can assist in the ensuring that a wider range of services is available to a community.
- 9.16 A number of facilities some of sub regional significance have been identified in studies prepared by Cambridgeshire Horizons, an organisation which was charged to help implement earlier development proposals in the Cambridge area but which was wound up in 2011.
- 9.17 Recognising the desirability of such facilities, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council explored whether there was a need and possible site options for accommodating a community stadium, ice rink and concert hall in updating their Local Plans. Public consultation revealed that sites explored through the Local Plan outside the Green Belt were unlikely to be made available by their owners for such facilities. On the evidence available and the results of public consultation, the two Councils were not convinced that a compelling case exists amounting to the exceptional circumstances necessary in national planning policy for allocating a community stadium or other facilities in the Green Belt.
- 9.18 In the absence of policies in the Plan, should any proposals subsequently come forward they would be considered on an exceptional basis on the evidence at the time, and if proposed in the Green Belt would have to demonstrate there is a need amounting to exceptional circumstances, and they comply with the National Planning Policy Framework, and in particular the sequential approach to town centre uses, and other policies in the Local Plan.

### **Hospice Provision**

#### **Policy SC/5: Hospice Provision**

Proposals for Hospices will be supported within development frameworks.

- 9.19 Hospices provide palliative care for the terminally and seriously ill. A specific site has not been identified through the plan making process, but the Council would be supportive of appropriately located and scaled proposals which will be assessed using relevant Local Plan policies. Proposals within the Green Belt would have to demonstrate exceptional circumstances, in particular why they were unable to locate outside the Green Belt.

### Indoor Community Facilities

#### **Policy SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities**

1. All housing developments will contribute towards the provision of indoor community facilities to meet the need generated by the development.
2. Developments of sufficient scale to generate the need for new on-site facilities will be required to do so, unless it can be demonstrated that there would be advantages in delivery off-site such as a more accessible location or the delivery of a larger and better facility.
3. Other developments will contribute to off-site provision, through planning obligations or through the Community Infrastructure Levy as appropriate. Contributions will be based on a standard of 111m<sup>2</sup> of such floorspace per 1,000 additional population.

- 9.20 Indoor community facilities, including village halls, community halls, church halls and other publicly accessible buildings, play a crucial role in maintaining a sense of local identity, as well as providing a base for a variety of different groups and activities, from pre-school groups, to indoor carpet and short mat bowls, yoga, meetings or coffee mornings. The Council is keen to ensure that all residents have access to facilities which are appropriate and suitable for their needs.
- 9.21 The Council commissioned a community facilities assessment in 2009 to understand the size and condition of village halls, community halls, church halls and other publicly accessible facilities. It identified a standard approach for indoor community space per capita that can be used when considering the needs generated by new development, which has been used to guide negotiations on planning obligations since January 2010. Only very large developments could justify provision of new facilities within the development, therefore contributions for off-site provision will be sought, whether via a planning obligation or through a Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 9.22 The standard within the policy is for the main hall only and does not include ancillary rooms such as kitchen, store, lobby, toilets and offices which will also form part of the building at a scale proportionate to the development. At recent developments the main hall has equated to in the region of 25% of the total floor area.

## Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments

### **Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments**

1. All housing developments will contribute towards Outdoor Playing Space (including children's play space and formal outdoor sports facilities), and Informal Open Space to meet the need generated by the development in accordance with the standards in Policy SC/8.
2. Only family dwellings of two or more bedrooms will be required to contribute to the provision of Children's Play Space.
3. Housing provision consisting of Sheltered housing, Extra Care housing, and residential and nursing homes will not be required to provide Outdoor Play Space except Informal Open Space.
4. Where appropriate, provision will be on-site so that provision is integrated into the development and benefits to the health and wellbeing of new residents are maximised, guided by Figure 11. However, an appropriate contribution will be required for "off-site" provision of the types of space not provided on-site. This may new facilities and/or improvements to existing facilities.
5. In developments of less than 10 homes, it is expected that only the Informal Open Space element will be provided on-site. Where an individual phase comprises 10 or fewer dwellings, but will form part of a larger scheme exceeding that total, a proportional contribution to future on-site provision will be required.
6. Depending on the nature of provision, contributions may also be required to meet maintenance and/or operating costs either as pump priming or in perpetuity.
7. Where on-site provision is required, the Council may seek the option of a commuted capital sum to construct the facility. In these circumstances, a serviced site (as appropriate for the facility concerned) will be transferred to the Council free of charge by the developer.

9.23 The NPPF addresses the importance that access to open space has to the health and wellbeing of a community. It states that local authorities should set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities after they have assessed the quantity and quality of what is available within their area.

- 9.24 The villages of South Cambridgeshire and the parts of the district on the edge of Cambridge have a range of sports pitches and pavilions, children's play spaces, and informal open spaces suitable for play and for activities such as dog walking. These are primarily owned and operated by parish councils, although the use of management companies is becoming more common within new developments. Access to good quality open space and children's play facilities has significant benefits for community health and wellbeing. It is important that new developments provide new open spaces or contribute to the improvement of existing facilities to address the new needs generated. Depending on the scale of the development there is a hierarchy of open space provision. Larger schemes will be expected to provide for more types of open space.
- 9.25 Allotments and community orchards are important and valued forms of green space and should be included in new housing developments. Allotments provide fresh local fruit and vegetables as well as invaluable exercise and encourage a healthier life style. Orchards provide a range of benefits, including biodiversity, landscape enhancement, fruit for local communities and are a catalyst for the community to come together. The Council is supporting local people to establish or restore community orchards. It is important to ensure more of these areas are developed or conserved in a similar way as allotments have developed over time.
- 9.26 The Council secures the provision of, or funding for, open space for all residential development to meet the needs generated. On-site provision is preferable, where practicable, to provide accessible spaces integral to the development close to where people live. Generally smaller developments can only deliver informal open space or play areas, whilst larger sites are capable of delivering a wider range of spaces, including sports pitches. Contributions for off-site provision will be sought, whether via a planning obligation or through a Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 9.27 On individual sites negotiation may take place on the types of space provided on-site, taking account of the needs of the area, existing provision and any identified deficiencies in provision.
- 9.28 Figure 11 below provides a guide for when on-site provision will be sought. This means direct provision of a space or facility within the agreed development site boundary. On individual sites negotiation may take place on the types of space provided on-site, taking account of the needs of the area, existing provision and any identified deficiencies.

**Figure 11: Guide for On-site Provision of Open Space**

	Type of space	On-site provision sought on developments above:	Minimum activity zone (minimum buffer zone)
<b>Informal Open Space</b>	Informal open space	All scales of development	
	Allotments and community orchards	200 dwellings	
<b>Open Space for Formal Sport</b>	Sports Pitches	200 dwellings	
	Other Outdoor Sport	200 dwellings	
<b>Children's Play Space</b>	Local Area for Play (LAP)	10 dwellings	100 m <sup>2</sup> (5m)
	Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	50 dwellings	500 m <sup>2</sup> (20m)
	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	200 dwellings	1,200 m <sup>2</sup> (30m for equipped play areas and 80-100m for skate parks and informal MUGAs.

- 9.29 Further guidance on the quantity, quality, and accessibility of open space will be provided in an Open Space Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
- 9.30 Other forms of larger open space are also important resources for local people, such as country parks; and access to the countryside for leisure is also valuable to health and wellbeing. The provision of green infrastructure is dealt with in Chapter 6: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment – Policy NH/6: Green Infrastructure.

## Open Space Standards

### Policy SC/8: Open Space Standards

1. The minimum standard for outdoor play space, informal open space and allotments and community allotments is 3.2 hectares per 1,000 people comprising:
 

a. Outdoor Sport	1.6 ha. per 1,000 people
b. Open Space	1.2 ha. per 1,000 people
c. Allotments and community orchards	0.4 ha. per 1,000 people
  
2. Subject to the needs of the development the open space requirement will consist of:
 

d. Formal Children's Play Space	0.4 ha. per 1,000 people
e. Informal Children's Play Space	0.4 ha. per 1,000 people
f. Informal Open Space	0.4 ha. per 1,000 people

- 9.31 The Council has carried out an assessment of open space, sports and recreation facilities across the district. This includes an audit of the quality, quantity and accessibility of existing facilities and an assessment of future needs, with input from stakeholders including parish councils, sports clubs, and sports governing bodies. The standards are set out in the policy which will provide for the future needs of the district.
- 9.32 It is important that there is provision made for open space that meets all the different needs of a community across the age ranges from play areas for toddlers to tranquil informal spaces with seating for older people to enjoy. Such open space will be designed carefully within a development so that the green spaces are fit for purpose and areas with potentially noisy uses such as playing fields for team sports will not cause disturbance and that children's play areas are within sight of housing so that they are a safe environment in which children can play.
- 9.33 New areas of allotments and community orchards form important community assets and are well used. The standard stated in the policy is equivalent to 32 allotments per 1,000 households.

## Protecting Existing Leisure and Recreation Facilities within Villages including Allotments and Community Orchards

### **Policy SC/9: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards**

Planning Permission will not be granted for proposals resulting in the loss of land or buildings providing for recreational use or for the loss of allotments or community orchards except where:

- a. They would be replaced by an area of equivalent or better quantity and quality and in a suitable location; or
- b. The proposed development includes provision of open space, or sports and recreation facilities of sufficient benefit to outweigh the loss; or
- c. An excess of provision in quantitative and qualitative terms is clearly demonstrated in all the functions played by the land or buildings to be lost, taking into account potential future demand and in consultation with local people and users.

- 9.34 The NPPF states that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should be protected from development.
- 9.35 Most villages in the district have playing fields, recreation grounds, pavilions, or buildings providing sport and play facilities for local communities. These form an important part of village life, and are a valuable resource worthy of protection.
- 9.36 Allotments and community orchards are important resources to have within a village and are valued by the local community – this is reflected in how many such sites are now designated as Local Green Space (see Chapter 6 - Policy NH/12 Local Green Space). The Council will resist development that adversely impacts on these green features.
- 9.37 There is demand for more allotments within the district and the Council would not want communities to lose existing allotments unless suitable replacement land can be provided that is acceptable to the local community.

## Artificial Lighting

### Policy SC/10: Lighting Proposals

1. Development proposals which include new external lighting will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that:
  - a. The proposed lighting scheme and levels are the minimum required for reasons of public safety, crime prevention / security, and living, working and recreational purposes;
  - b. Light spillage and glare are minimised;
  - c. There is no unacceptable adverse impact on the local amenity of neighbouring or nearby properties, or on the surrounding countryside;
  - d. There is no dazzling or distraction to road users including cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians;
  - e. Road and footway lighting meets the County Council's adopted standards.
2. Proposed development that is adversely affected by existing artificial lighting outside the development site will not be permitted unless any significant impact can be mitigated to an acceptable level.

- 9.38 The NPPF states that by encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.
- 9.39 Artificial lighting is essential for reasons of safety or security and for living, working and recreational purposes. In some cases it can also add to the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character. However, insensitive lighting can cause light pollution (or obtrusive light), with various negative effects which can take the form of sky glow, glare and light trespass / spillage. Light spillage to residential premises can cause annoyance, disturb sleep and can have adverse health impacts.
- 9.40 South Cambridgeshire, as a predominantly rural area, is sensitive to light pollution through sky glow which can affect the tranquillity of the countryside. Light pollution can have a negative impact upon biodiversity by affecting the normal diurnal (daily) patterns of plants, animals and insects and can be a waste of energy and resources (including carbon).
- 9.41 External lighting is needed for living, industrial, commercial business and transport including parking purposes and for some community and sports facilities such as floodlit sports pitches. Whilst the lighting has to be adequate for the purpose, it is important that there is no significant adverse impact on the amenity of surrounding properties.

- 9.42 Existing or proposed external lighting which may have an adverse impact will need to be accompanied by an assessment of impact on sensitive premises both on and off site and/or will require a light mitigation scheme or strategy as appropriate designed by a suitably qualified lighting engineer in accordance with the latest industry and or government / national best practice guidance and relevant British Standards publications. This may require the use of planning conditions and Section 106 agreements including limiting the times when lighting is used to mitigate and minimise any unacceptable adverse impact.
- 9.43 Although artificial light is needed for safety and amenity, it can have negative effects if it is not properly selected and designed or appropriately located. The Local Plan needs to ensure development proposals avoid adverse impact on nearby uses or the surrounding countryside and deliver positive benefits to society and local communities in terms of the reduction in energy use / carbon emissions and light pollution.

## Noise Pollution

### Policy SC/11: Noise Pollution

1. Planning permission will not be granted for development which:
  - a. Has an unacceptable adverse impact on the indoor and outdoor acoustic environment of existing or planned development;
  - b. Has an unacceptable adverse impact on countryside areas of tranquillity which are important for wildlife and countryside recreation;
  - c. Would be subject to unacceptable noise levels from existing noise sources, both ambient levels and having regard to noise characteristics such as impulses whether irregular or tonal.
2. Conditions may be attached to any planning permission to ensure adequate attenuation of noise emissions or to control the noise at source. Consideration will be given to the increase in road traffic that may arise due to development and conditions or Section 106 agreements may be used to minimise such noise.
3. Where a planning application for residential development is near an existing noise source, the applicant will be required to demonstrate that the proposal would not be subject to an unacceptable noise levels both internally and externally.
4. The Council will seek to ensure that noise from proposed commercial, industrial, recreational or transport use does not cause any significant increase in the background noise level at nearby existing noise sensitive premises which includes dwellings, hospitals, residential institutions, nursing homes, hotels, guesthouses, and schools and other educational establishments.

- 9.44 The NPPF advises that planning policies should aim to avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development. Adverse impacts on health and quality of life should be mitigated and reduced to a minimum including through the use of conditions, while recognising that many developments will create some noise.
- 9.45 Noise including vibration can have a significant adverse impact upon environmental quality, health and quality of life including amenity. Annoyance is probably the most widespread adverse effect of noise, including speech interference and it can have an adverse impact on sleep during the sensitive night time period. Noise has also been shown to effect educational performance and achievement.
- 9.46 Typical sources of environmental noise within the district include transport: road, rail and air traffic; industrial; commercial and business premises; landfill operations; construction; and also sport and recreation / entertainment venues.
- 9.47 The NPPF affirms that the National Noise Policy Statement for England 2010 forms part of the overall framework of national planning policy, and should be a material consideration in decisions on planning applications. The Noise Policy Statement sets out the long term vision of government noise policy which is to “promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management and control of all forms of noise within the context of government policy on sustainable development.”
- 9.48 In addition the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and accompanying National Noise Action Plans have the aim of avoiding, preventing or reducing the harmful effects of environmental noise from roads, rail, aviation and industry.
- 9.49 There are certain parts of the district close to the M11, A14, A10 and other busy roads that experience significant levels of traffic noise which have been identified as major road priority locations for traffic noise action.
- 9.50 Local authorities have no specific obligations under the Noise Action Plans but are encouraged to review planning policy and practice for the management of noise from industrial / commercial sources. The plans acknowledge that the current complimentary land use planning system and pollution control regimes provide a vital contribution to the proactive management and control of the adverse effects of such noise sources that may arise as a result of development. This will ensure that measures are incorporated into development proposals which mitigate against increased population exposure to noise levels by the development.
- 9.51 Where necessary, the Council will require a noise impact assessment undertaken in accordance with the latest industry and or government / national best practice guidance and relevant British Standards publications, which will be expected to:
- identify all significant sources of noise either existing or proposed;
  - assess the likely short and long term impacts of noise generated or exposure to noise;
  - assess the suitability of the site for development proposed, having regard to noise impact on quality of life and health both internally and externally; and

- propose noise protection measures to achieve acceptable internal and external noise levels, including consideration of adequate distance separation from noise sources, site and building layout / orientation, provision and retention of acoustic barriers, acoustic insulation of buildings / noise sources, noise limits at site boundaries, restrictions on types of activity, limitations on hours of operation. Where acceptable internal noise levels cannot be met with open windows, alternative means of ventilation may be required. Noise should be mitigated at source in the hierarchy of mitigation measures

9.52 Further guidance is included in the current [District Design Guide SPD](#) and will be included in an Environmental SPD to support the Local Plan.

9.53 The overarching objective is to ensure development is appropriate and compatible for its location. It is important that noise sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of significant noise, and that potentially noisy developments are located in areas where noise will not have an unacceptable impact on surrounding land uses or the environment, unless its impact can be mitigated by planning conditions or obligations to provide an adequate protection against noise both internally and externally. Aviation-related development proposals must also comply with Policy TI/5 in Chapter 10.

### **Contaminated Land**

#### **Policy SC/12: Contaminated Land**

Where development is proposed on contaminated land or land suspected of being impacted by contaminants the Council will require developers to include an assessment of the extent of contamination and any possible risks.

Proposals will only be permitted where land is, or can be made, suitable for the proposed use.

9.54 The adoption of a contaminated land policy at a local level is supported by the NPPF, which states that policies and decisions should ensure that land is suitable for its new use taking account of ground conditions and land instability. After remediation, as a minimum, land should not be capable of being determined as contaminated land under Part IIA of the Environmental Protection Act 1990.

9.55 Land contamination has the potential to affect adversely public health and safety, and unless dealt with appropriately, can inhibit the reuse of otherwise suitable brownfield sites. It is important that potential contamination is identified at the earliest stage in the development process to ensure that appropriate remediation measures are identified and addressed early in the preparation of proposals for a site. Remediation should remove unacceptable risk and make a site suitable for its new use.

9.56 Further guidance is included in the current [District Design Guide SPD](#) and will be included in an Environmental SPD to support the Local Plan.

## Air Quality

### Policy SC/13: Air Quality

1. Where development proposals would be subject to unacceptable air quality standards or would have an unacceptable impact on air quality standards they will be refused.
2. Where emissions from the proposed development are prescribed by EU limit values or national objectives, the applicant will need to assess the impact on local air quality by undertaking an appropriate air quality assessment and detailed modelling exercise having regard to guidance current at the time of the application to show that the national objectives will still be achieved.
3. Development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect air quality in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA); or lead to the declaration of a new AQMA through causing a significant deterioration in local air quality by increasing pollutant levels either directly or indirectly; or if it would expose future occupiers to unacceptable pollutant levels.
4. Larger development proposals that require a Transport Assessment and a Travel Plan as set out in Policy TI/2 will be required to produce a site based Low Emission Strategy. This will be a condition of any planning permission given for any proposed development which may result in the deterioration of local air quality and will be required to ensure the implementation of suitable mitigation measures.
5. Development will be permitted where:
  - a. It can be demonstrated that it does not lead to significant adverse effects on health, the environment or amenity from emissions to air;  
or
  - b. Where a development is a sensitive end use, that there will not be any significant adverse effects on health, the environment or amenity arising from existing poor air quality.

(continued)

6. Specifically applicants must demonstrate that:
  - c. There is no adverse effect on air quality in an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) from the development;
  - d. Pollution levels within the AQMA will not have a significant adverse effect on the proposed use / users;
  - e. The development will not lead to the declaration of a new AQMA;
  - f. The development will not interfere with the implementation of and should be consistent with the current Air Quality Action Plan;
  - g. The development will not lead to an increase in emissions, degradation of air quality or increase in exposure to pollutants at or above the health based air quality objective;
  - h. Any impacts on the proposed use from existing poor air quality, are appropriately mitigated;
  - i. The development promotes sustainable transport measures and use of low emission vehicles in order to reduce the air quality impacts of vehicles.
  
7. Applicants shall, where appropriate, prepare and submit with their application, a relevant assessment, taking into account guidance current at the time of the application.

- 9.57 Air pollution and poor air quality can have detrimental impacts on health and the environment. Emissions arising from any development including indirect emissions such as those attributable to associated traffic generation must therefore be considered in determining planning applications. Where emissions from industrial processes are subject to pollution control legislation the regulatory authority will be consulted with respect to control of these emissions.
- 9.58 The Local Air Quality Management regime places a duty on the Council to protect its local area from air pollution.
- 9.59 Air quality issues within South Cambridgeshire have been linked directly to the volume of traffic that runs through the district, specifically along the A14. The A14 is congested on a regular basis between Bar Hill (to the west of Cambridge) and Milton (to the north north-east of Cambridge). This has resulted in the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) for nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) and PM<sub>10</sub> along a stretch of the A14 between Bar Hill and Milton. There is also an AQMA in Cambridge city centre. An AQMA is designated when reviews of air quality identify that levels of certain pollutants are high and or are not forecast to meet health based target levels required by the UK Air Quality Strategy.
- 9.60 The Joint Air Quality Action Plan for Huntingdonshire, Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire incorporates priority actions for tackling air quality issues through the land use planning process. Improvements can be achieved by reducing the need to travel by co-locating uses, and promoting smarter and cleaner transport

choices. Site-based Low Emission Strategies can help minimise emissions from developments, by integrating design and low emissions transport related measures. Examples of measures include travel to work plans, residential travel plans, priority parking for low emission vehicles and provision of infrastructure for recharging electric vehicles.

- 9.61 Low Emission Strategies provide a package of measures to help specifically mitigate the transport emissions impacts of development. They complement other design and mitigation options, such as travel planning and the provision of public transport infrastructure. Strategies are often secured through a combination of planning conditions and planning obligations. They may incorporate policy measures and/or require financial investments in and contributions to the delivery of low emission transport projects and plans, including strategic air quality monitoring and assessment activities.
- 9.62 Further guidance is included in the current [District Design Guide SPD](#) and will be included in an Environmental SPD to support the Local Plan.

### **Hazardous Installations**

#### **Policy SC/14: Hazardous Installations**

In considering proposals for hazardous substances consent or development in the vicinity of hazardous installations, account will be taken of the amount, type and location of hazardous substances present, and the need for special precautions to protect future users of the site and any other affected land.

- 9.63 Hazardous installations, notifiable pipelines and licensed explosive sites are installations handling or storing hazardous materials. The siting of installations handling hazardous substances are subject to planning controls aimed at keeping them separate from housing and other land uses with which such installations might be incompatible from the safety viewpoint. The operators of such installations are required to notify the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) on certain types of development. The Council is required to consult the HSE on proposals for certain types of development within specified distances of notifiable installations. The Council will therefore seek the advice of the HSE and other regulatory authorities about off-site risks to the public arising from any proposed development which would introduce one or more hazardous substances.
- 9.64 Within South Cambridgeshire there are 9 installations handling hazardous substances and 11 high pressure natural gas transmission pipelines. Whilst they are subject to stringent controls under existing health and safety legislation, it is necessary to control the kinds of development permitted in the vicinity of these installations. In determining a planning application on land within the specified consultation zone of one of these installations, the Council will take account of advice from the HSE and other regulatory authorities.

- 9.65 Under the present system of controls over hazardous development and over development within the vicinity of hazardous installations, the activities and substances (and quantities) to which the above statements apply are those defined by the Planning (Hazardous Substances) Regulation 1992, the Planning (Control of Major Accident Hazards) Regulations 1999 and referred to in the Department of the Environment Circular 04/00 "Planning Controls for Hazardous Substances" which will be replaced with revised guidance within the lifetime of the Plan.

### Odour Pollution

#### **Policy SC/15: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air**

1. Development likely to generate malodours and emissions to air such as dust, fumes, smoke, heat, radiation, gases, steam or other forms of pollution will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that it will not have significant adverse effects on:
  - a. Health;
  - b. The amenity of existing or proposed sensitive end users;
  - c. The wider environment.
2. In appropriate circumstances an odour or other emissions to air impact assessment may be required to be submitted.

- 9.66 Potential sources of odour and other fugitive emissions to air include food, industrial, commercial or business premises and agricultural / farm buildings and activities. Odour is noted as a form of pollution by the NPPF.
- 9.67 The planning system has an important role in preventing or minimising odour impacts from new or changed developments by regulating the location and, to a certain extent, the specification of some design and control parameters of these activities by the use of planning conditions and Section 106 agreements.
- 9.68 Some industrial trades and agricultural / farming activities are inherently odorous by virtue of the materials they process, generate, use or store and even with the use of best industrial practice; from time to time such facilities may give rise to offensive odour. In some circumstances the ability to adequately disperse or abate the release of offensive odour may be limited and planning permission should not be granted for facilities in inappropriate locations.
- 9.69 Particular issues in relation to odour from sewage treatment works are addressed in the [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF](#), which identifies areas around sewage treatment works with a capacity exceeding 2,000 population where odour assessment is required for development proposals within safeguarding areas.



## Chapter 10

# Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure



Guided Bus Stop, Histon, South Cambridgeshire



## Chapter 10 Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

- 10.1 The transport choices we make are a key factor in achieving sustainable development and can have a direct impact, through congestion and vehicle emissions, on quality of life and the environment. The transport system needs to be balanced in favour of sustainable modes; walking, cycling and public transport, in order to provide people with a real choice about how they travel. Cambridgeshire County Council, as the local transport authority, is responsible for producing the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan (LTP) which seeks to address existing transport challenges as well the needs generated by new development, and plan for the delivery of new transport infrastructure, such as road improvements.
- 10.2 Cambridgeshire County Council is preparing a new Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire are popular places to live and work, and have experienced high levels of jobs, housing and population growth. This is helping to drive a strong local economy but also means that there is pressure on local transport infrastructure. Growth is set to continue into the future to meet local needs. The Transport Strategy will ensure that current and future transport needs are met, that people can access work and services, and that the character of the area can be preserved, helping to ensure that people in the area continue to enjoy a high quality of life.
- 10.3 South Cambridgeshire is located at the crossroads of the M11 / A14 roads and has direct rail access to London and Stansted Airport. The A14 is a major east / west route linking the east coast ports with the Midlands and the north, and carries considerable international freight traffic. The A14 is also a key route for local and regional commuter, business and freight traffic and, like some other major routes, has high traffic flows and congestion, particularly around Cambridge, and high levels of accidents. In July 2012 the Government announced a package of proposals for major investment along the A14 corridor in Cambridgeshire to address congestion and long term capacity issues and the schemes have entered the Department for Transport roads programme, to begin detailed design and statutory processes.
- 10.4 Air quality issues within South Cambridgeshire have been linked directly to the volume of traffic that runs through the district, specifically along the A14. Regular congestion between Bar Hill and Milton has resulted in the declaration of an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) in this area. An Air Quality Action Plan has been formulated outlining how the Council intends to bring about improvements in air quality. This incorporates priority actions for tackling air quality issues through the land use planning process and is an integral part of the LTP.
- 10.5 There are a number of major road corridors between the market towns and Cambridge, and villages located along these routes tend to be well served by public transport and cycling infrastructure. Away from these corridors, rural parts of the district are more isolated. In these areas Community Transport is particularly important, and the Council has adopted a Community Transport Strategy to help coordinate and develop services. A recent significant improvement to public transport is the Guided Busway between Cambridge and St. Ives. It provides

services to a number of villages as well as the planned new town at Northstowe. This will also link to the planned new railway station at Chesterton on the edge of Cambridge.

- 10.6 South Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural district with several relatively isolated villages lacking essential facilities and services to meet day to day needs, meaning the car will remain an essential mode of travel for some. However, considerable benefits can be delivered by enabling travel by other means than the car. These include improved health through increased walking and cycling, reductions in carbon emissions, enabling social inclusion and reducing the impact of congestion, and are particularly important in light of highway capacity issues and projected future growth. Other 'smart' measures, including home working (with significant increases in broadband speed), encouraging the use of low emission vehicles, and demand responsive public and/or community transport. Car share schemes should be considered as appropriate to individual developments.
- 10.7 Nearly all of South Cambridgeshire is within 10km of Cambridge or a market town, which is a reasonable cycling distance for many people and particularly where good quality routes exist. New and improved cycle infrastructure (cycle paths and parking) is continually being provided through new developments and through national funding of schemes. In addition, many businesses install showers as part of their Travel Plans, to encourage cycling to work. The costs of motoring are rising and the increasingly publicised health benefits of cycling are causing people to switch to cycling, and evidence shows that cycling is on the increase in the district.
- 10.8 Development places additional pressures on infrastructure, services and facilities. It is important that the needs generated by development are appropriately planned and that infrastructure is available when it is needed. Development must ensure the needs of communities are met, including transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk, the provision of minerals and energy (including heat), health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities. This will help to ensure that people in the area continue to enjoy a high quality of life.

**Key Facts:**

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

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

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

- 10.9 [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan](#) 'saved' Policy P8/10 and the [Local Transport Plan](#) proposes the development of a rail station and interchange facility at Chesterton Sidings to provide a high quality interchange between all modes, including with the Guided Busway.
- 10.10 Not all the land at Chesterton Sidings will be required for the railway station and public transport interchange. Some of the remaining land will be used by Network Rail for train stabling and at least until the completion of the planned upgrade to the A14 trunk road for the delivery of aggregates and the manufacture of coated roadstone. Even with these uses present at the sidings there will be land to the rear of the Cambridge Business Park available for redevelopment in the short term.
- 10.11 Chesterton Sidings forms part of a larger area of land with development potential which includes land within Cambridge City. The Council is working jointly with Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council on a coordinated approach to the development of this area (see Policy SS/4). Central to the development of this area will be a multimodal transport interchange.

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

### **Planning for Sustainable Travel**

#### **Policy TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel**

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

(continued)

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

<sup>1</sup> Larger development includes proposals of over 20 dwellings or 0.5 hectares for residential development and over 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> or 1 hectares for other development.

<sup>2</sup> Developments with 'significant transport implications' are those:

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

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

leisure and other services and facilities, are practical. Achieving sustainable transport has been a key consideration influencing the strategy. Transport impacts of individual developments will still need to be considered at the planning application stage.

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

## Parking Provision

### Policy TI/3: Parking Provision

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

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

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

10.20 South Cambridgeshire is a mainly rural district and many remoter areas are quite isolated with limited public transport, therefore the car has a role in improving access to local services and facilities. At the same time, nearly all of South

Cambridgeshire is within reasonable cycling distance of a market town or Cambridge. Car and cycle parking can be used as part of a comprehensive approach to encouraging use of more sustainable modes of travel, whilst recognising that car ownership levels are expected to continue rising until 2021.

- 10.21 Provision of car parking has a significant influence on the design of development and the amenity of its eventual occupiers. Under provision of car parking may lead to inappropriate on-street car parking, creating potential highway safety problems and unsightly street environments, whilst over provision may equally result in unsightly, and sometimes unsafe, car dominated developments. A balance needs to be struck to ensure sufficient parking is provided in the right locations whilst not creating excessive provision which will undermine sustainability objectives to reduce travel by car.
- 10.22 The Government's Residential Car Parking Research shows that allocating car parking spaces to individual properties reduces the efficiency of car parking provision across the whole development, as not all households own a car. A combination of allocated and unallocated spaces provides greatest flexibility in providing appropriate levels of parking. As a guide, at least one space should be allocated within the curtilage of the residential property, which would provide householders with access to their property to charge electric vehicles.
- 10.23 The car parking standards in Figure 12 are indicative, providing a guide to developers as part of a design-led approach whereby car parking provision is tailored to reflect the specific development in terms of its location (whether there are local services available which may reduce the need to travel long distances by car), the density of development, the mix of uses proposed, together with consideration of any 'smart' measures being incorporated into the development, (such as car clubs), which may reduce the level of need for private car parking. The Council will encourage innovative solutions such as shared parking areas, for example where there are a mix of day and night uses, car clubs and provision of electric charging points. The developer must provide clear justification for the level and type of parking proposed in the Design and Access Statement and/or Travel Plan, and will need to demonstrate they have addressed highway safety issues.
- 10.24 Provision of cycle parking to at least the minimum standards in Figure 12 will assist in encouraging more people to cycle for some journeys in that they will be assured of a safe and secure place to park their bicycle at each end of their journey. For residential purposes cycle parking should be within a covered, lockable enclosure; for houses this could be in the form of a shed or garage, for flats either individual lockers or cycle stands within a lockable, covered enclosure are required. For all other developments cycle parking should be covered and in a convenient, secure location, with visitor parking located as near as possible to the main entrance of buildings. All cycle parking should be designed and located to minimise conflict between cycles, pedestrians and vehicles. Some flexibility will be applied to applications where it can be demonstrated that strict adherence to the standards for a multi-purpose site is likely to result in a duplication of provision. Guidance on the design and dimensions of cycle racks or stands will be provided in a [District Design Guide](#) Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).
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10.25 Recent experience in South Cambridgeshire shows that residential garages provided in new developments are often too small to accommodate modern, larger, cars and householders frequently use garages for storage, due to inadequate storage provided within homes. Garages will only be considered as part of the car parking provision where they are of a minimum size, particularly if they are also being counted as providing secure parking for cycles. Where a single garage provides the only parking space within the curtilage of the property, a planning condition may be applied to prevent its loss, for example, through conversion into a habitable room.

**Figure 12: Parking Provision**

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

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

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

## Rail Freight

### Policy TI/4: Rail Freight and Interchanges

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

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

## Aviation-Related Development Proposals

### Policy TI/5: Aviation-Related Development Proposals

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

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

10.29 South Cambridgeshire has a long association with flying and, in addition to Cambridge Airport there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in the district. Aviation contributes to national, regional and local economies and there are a number of industries established on local airfields. However, airfields can also raise environmental issues which need careful consideration to balance the different interests that can be in conflict. In particular, noise resulting

from flying activities has been a source of complaints in the past and is still a very sensitive issue in some areas of the district.

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

### **Cambridge Airport**

#### **Policy TI/6: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone**

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

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

## Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope

### Policy TI/7: Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope

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

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

## Provision of Infrastructure and Services

### Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments

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

10.35 The NPPF requires Local Plans to consider a wide variety of infrastructure needs, including transport, telecommunications, waste management, water supply, wastewater, flood risk and coastal change management, and the provision of minerals and energy (including heat), health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.

10.36 The Council's [Infrastructure Delivery Study \(IDS\)](#), produced in partnership with Cambridge City Council, explores infrastructure needs and costs, when and where infrastructure will need to be provided, the scale of funding needed to achieve this, and potential sources of funding. The IDS identifies infrastructure critical to the delivery of the Local Plan.

10.37 Infrastructure provision will be funded through a number of sources. Mainstream funding, such as the County Council's capital programmes, service providers' investment programmes, and Government grant will contribute to infrastructure spending. However, developer funding, such as planning obligations and CIL, are an important additional resource for locally determined priorities.

10.38 CIL is the Government's preferred mechanism for securing developer contributions towards local and strategic infrastructure improvements and, where possible, the Council intends using CIL to fund offsite provision of facilities and services.

10.39 The provisions contained within the CIL Regulations mean that agreements under Section 106 of the Town and County Planning Act 1990 will revert back to their original intention and mitigate site specific impacts only. In certain circumstances it may be appropriate for the Council to secure planning obligations in addition to CIL where, in accordance with CIL Regulation 122, the obligation is:

- Necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms;
- Directly related to the development; and
- Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.

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

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

## Education

### Policy TI/9: Education Facilities

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

- 10.47 Cambridgeshire County Council is the local Children's Services Authority. It has the statutory duty, established through the Education Act 1996, to secure sufficient places in state funded schools for all children and young people of statutory school age (5-16 years of age) who want one. The Childcare Act 2005 and Education Act 2011 introduced the duty on local authorities to commission sufficient early years and post-16 provision respectively. In addition, the Education Act 2011 cemented a shift in the County Council's role as that of commissioner rather than as a direct provider of school places. Within this commissioning role there is enhanced emphasis on the County Council working in partnership with a wide variety of education providers. Both the County Council and the schools in Cambridgeshire recognise the importance of maintaining their long-established working relationships and working practices in order to ensure that the needs of Cambridgeshire's residents, both current and those who will live in new communities, are addressed.
- 10.48 Easy access to good quality educational provision is important for supporting economic growth, developing strong sustainable communities and promoting economic prosperity. It is therefore appropriate for new residential development to contribute towards the cost of education provision, either towards the expansion of existing facilities, or in some cases towards the funding of a new school, in line with Policy TI/8. Developers of residential sites should engage with the Children's Services Authority at the earliest opportunity to ensure appropriate education provision is delivered in a timely manner.
- 10.49 Education facilities comprises those providing early-years and childcare, primary, secondary and further education places for all children and young people aged 0-19 and up to 25 for those with Special Educational Needs and/or disabilities,. Higher education and other types of education such as private language schools are not included in this definition of education.
- 10.50 To ensure consistency and equity in school place planning across Cambridgeshire, the County Council has adopted principles to underpin its duty in respect of the commissioning school places. Although recent legislative and policy changes have resulted in a different approach to education planning, the principles set out below remain appropriate:
- New schools and expansions of existing schools should provide high quality education provision; and
  - There should be minimal disruption to existing communities as a result of changes in provision; and
  - Schools should play a central role in the communities they serve; and
  - Schools should be located, where possible within the statutory walking distance of the communities they serve:
    - 2 miles for primary aged pupils (4-10 years old); and
    - 3 miles for secondary aged pupils (11-15 years old).
- 10.51 The education infrastructure required to mitigate the impact of the residential allocations originally identified in the Local Development Framework have been identified. However, the new schools identified will only mitigate the impact of developments they serve. The sites that have been secured will not allow for the schools to expand in response to demand arising from additional residential
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allocations in the Local Plan. Therefore, appropriate sites, and/or alternative solutions, will need to be secured to be agreed with the Children's Services Authority in order for the education impact of further new housing developments to be appropriately mitigated.

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

## **Broadband**

### **Policy TI/10: Broadband**

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

- 10.54 Broadband is a key infrastructure element for the district. Increasing broadband coverage in rural areas will encourage local enterprise, give more people the flexibility to work from home, save transport costs and reduce congestion. Wider access to broadband will also bring opportunities to provide health, education and public services in better ways. This includes supporting elderly and vulnerable people so they can live independently, and helping young people and adult learners to develop the skills they need to succeed. Support implementation of the South Cambridgeshire [Economic Development Strategy](#) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Broadband Plan, prepared by the Connecting Cambridgeshire partnership.



# Appendices



Histon, South Cambridgeshire



## Appendix A: Supporting Studies and Evidence Base

### General Documents

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/draft-final-sustainability-appraisal-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/draft-final-sustainability-appraisal-report</a>
Duty to Co-operate Statement	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/south-cambridgeshire-local-plan">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/south-cambridgeshire-local-plan</a>
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Memorandum of Co-operation	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Authorities	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/south-cambridgeshire-local-plan">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/south-cambridgeshire-local-plan</a>
Statement of Consultation	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/statement-of-consultation">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/statement-of-consultation</a>
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF	Cambridgeshire County Council	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/</a>
National Planning Policy Framework	Department of Communities and Local Government	2012	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2</a>
South Cambridgeshire Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/sustainability-appraisal-scoping-report</a>
Census 2011	Office for National Statistics	2011	<a href="http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html">http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/census/2011/index.html</a>
Joint Statement on Strategic Planning in Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire Local Planning Authorities	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/JOINT%20STATEMENT%20ON%20STRATEGIC%20PLANNING%202010.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/JOINT%20STATEMENT%20ON%20STRATEGIC%20PLANNING%202010.pdf</a>

## Appendix A

## Chapter 2: Spatial Strategy

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment</a>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/s_hma">http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/s_hma</a>
Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Development Strategy Review	Cambridgeshire Joint Strategy Unit	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Sustainable%20Development%20Strategy%20Review.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Sustainable%20Development%20Strategy%20Review.pdf</a>
Cambridge Econometrics Population Forecasting for South Cambridgeshire to 2031	Cambridgeshire Local Planning Authorities	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Cambridgeshire+scenarios.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Cambridgeshire+scenarios.htm</a>
East of England Forecasting Model Population Runs for South Cambridgeshire to 2031	Cambridgeshire County Council	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Economic+forecasts.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Economic+forecasts.htm</a>
Inner Green Belt Study Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2012	Chapters 1-6: <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Chapters%201-6.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Chapters%201-6.pdf</a>
			Plan 1: <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%201.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%201.pdf</a>
			Plan 2: <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%202.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%202.pdf</a>

## Appendix A

			<p>Plan 3:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%20203.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%20203.pdf</a></p> <p>Plan 4:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%20204.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%20204.pdf</a></p> <p>Assessment Tables:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Assessment%20Tables.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Assessment%20Tables.pdf</a></p>
South Cambridgeshire Village Classification Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/village-classification-report-july-2012">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/village-classification-report-july-2012</a>
South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/services-facilities-study">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/services-facilities-study</a>
Cambridge Sub-Region Gypsy & Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment	Cambridge Sub-Region Local Authorities	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessment">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessment</a>
South Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment	PACEC on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Assessment.pdf">http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Assessment.pdf</a>
Cambridgeshire Development Study	Cambridgeshire County Council	2009	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Cambridgeshire+Development+Study.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Cambridgeshire+Development+Study.htm</a>
Cambridge City Inner Green Belt Boundary Study	Cambridge City Council	2002	This document is not available electronically but can be viewed at Cambridge City Council.

## Appendix A

Cambridge Green Belt Study	Landscape Design Associates for South Cambridgeshire District Council	2002	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-green-belt-study">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-green-belt-study</a>
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	various	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report</a>

**Chapter 3: Strategic Sites**

<b>Document</b>	<b>Author (or prepared for)</b>	<b>Year Published</b>	<b>Link</b>
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment</a>
Interim Sustainability Appraisal to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options 2 Report (Part 1)	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
Supplementary Initial Sustainability Appraisal to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options 2 Report (Part 2)	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
South Cambridgeshire & Cambridge City Employment Land Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2012 & 2008	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/employment-land-review">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/employment-land-review</a>
Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency & Partners	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf</a>
South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf">http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf</a>
Orchard Park Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/orchard-park-design-guide-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/orchard-park-design-guide-spd</a>
Cambridge Northern Fringe East: Viability Study	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/cambridge_northern_fringe_east_report.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/cambridge_northern_fringe_east_report.pdf</a>

## Chapter 4: Climate Change

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
A review of Merton Rule policies in four local planning authorities in Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire Local Planning Authorities	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Merton%20Rule%20Study%20%28June%202012%29_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Merton%20Rule%20Study%20%28June%202012%29_0.pdf</a>
Cambridgeshire Community Energy Fund	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/environment_sustainability/cef.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/environment_sustainability/cef.aspx</a>
Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework (CRIF)	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/art_culture_sport/">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/art_culture_sport/</a>
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx</a>
Cambridgeshire Surface Water Management Plan	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/floodandwater/flooding/Surface+Water+Management+Plans.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/floodandwater/flooding/Surface+Water+Management+Plans.htm</a>
East of England Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity Study	DECC	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/1667-east-england-renewable-capacity-report.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/1667-east-england-renewable-capacity-report.pdf</a>
Water Cycle Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011 & 2008	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/environment_sustainability/water_cycle_strategy.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/environment_sustainability/water_cycle_strategy.aspx</a>
District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd</a>
South Cambridgeshire & Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-september-2010">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-september-2010</a>

## Chapter 5: High Quality Places

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/about_horizons/how_we_do_it/quality_charter.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/about_horizons/how_we_do_it/quality_charter.aspx</a>
District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd</a>
Public Art Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/public-art-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/public-art-spd</a>
Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2006	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/</a>

## Chapter 6: Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
National Character Areas	Natural England	2012	<a href="http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx">http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/publications/nca/default.aspx</a>
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx</a>
Development Affecting Conservation Areas Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/development-affecting-conservation-areas-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/development-affecting-conservation-areas-spd</a>
Landscape in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/landscape-new-developments-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/landscape-new-developments-spd</a>
District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd</a>
Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/biodiversity-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/biodiversity-spd</a>
Listed Buildings Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/listed-buildings-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/listed-buildings-spd</a>
Cambridge Green Belt Study	Landscape Design Associates for South Cambridgeshire District Council	2002	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-green-belt-study">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-green-belt-study</a>

## Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-housing-land-availability-assessment</a>
Interim Sustainability Appraisal to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options 2 Report (Part 1)	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
Supplementary Initial Sustainability Appraisal to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options 2 Report (Part 2)	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
Cambridge Econometrics Population Forecasting for South Cambridgeshire to 2031	Cambridgeshire Local Planning Authorities	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Cambridgeshire+scenarios.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Cambridgeshire+scenarios.htm</a>
East of England Forecasting Model Population Runs for South Cambridgeshire to 2031	Cambridgeshire County Council	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Economic+forecasts.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/economy/lab/Economic+forecasts.htm</a>
Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report to accompany Local Plan Issues & Options Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/initial-sustainability-report</a>
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites	Department of Communities and Local Government	2012	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/planning-policy-for-traveller-sites</a>
South Cambridgeshire Housing Strategy 2012-2016	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Housing%20Strategy%202012-2016.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Housing%20Strategy%202012-2016.pdf</a>
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/sma">http://www.cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/housing/sma</a>

## Appendix A

Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency & Partners	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf</a>
Cambridge Sub-Region Gypsy & Travellers Accommodation Needs Assessment	Cambridge Sub-Region Local Authorities	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessment">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/gypsy-and-traveller-accommodation-needs-assessment</a>
Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/fen-drayton-former-lsa-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/fen-drayton-former-lsa-spd</a>
Lifetime Homes Standard	Lifetime Homes Foundation	2011	<a href="http://www.lifetimehomes.org.uk">www.lifetimehomes.org.uk</a>
Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Older People	Cambridgeshire County Council and Cambridgeshire NHS Primary Care Trust	2010	<a href="http://cambridge.newcastlejsna.org.uk/webfm_send/143">http://cambridge.newcastlejsna.org.uk/webfm_send/143</a>
South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf">http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf</a>
South Cambridgeshire Gypsy & Traveller Community Strategy 2010-2013	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/equality-diversity">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/equality-diversity</a>
Affordable Housing Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/affordable-housing-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/affordable-housing-spd</a>
Balanced and Mixed Communities: A Good Practice Guide	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/community/balanced.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/community/balanced.aspx</a>
Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide	Department of Communities and Local Government	2008	<a href="https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designing-gypsy-and-traveller-sites-good-practice-guide">https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/designing-gypsy-and-traveller-sites-good-practice-guide</a>
Housing Quality Indicators (HQI)	Homes and Communities Agency	2008	<a href="http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/hqi">http://www.homesandcommunities.co.uk/hqi</a>
South Cambridgeshire Village Capacity Study	Chris Blandford Associates for South Cambridgeshire District Council	1998	This document is not available electronically but can be viewed at South Cambridgeshire District Council.
The Use of Density in Planning	DETR Planning Research Programme	1998	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies</a>

## Appendix A

Housing Act 1985	1985	<a href="http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1985/68/content">http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1985/68/content</a> <a href="#">ts</a>
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report	various	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report</a>
Village Housing Needs Surveys (Cambridge Sub Regional Rural Housing Enabling Project led by Cambridgeshire ACRE)	various	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/housing-needs-survey">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/housing-needs-survey</a>

## Chapter 8: Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Cambridge Hotel Futures Study	Cambridge City Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/hotel-study.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/hotel-study.pdf</a>
Inner Green Belt Study Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2012	<p>Chapters 1-6:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Chapters%201-6.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Chapters%201-6.pdf</a></p> <p>Plan 1:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%201.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%201.pdf</a></p> <p>Plan 2:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%202.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%202.pdf</a></p> <p>Plan 3:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%203.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%203.pdf</a></p> <p>Plan 4:  <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%204.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Plan%204.pdf</a></p>

## Appendix A

				<p>Assessment Tables:</p> <p><a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Assessment%20Tables.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Inner%20GB%20Study%20Assessment%20Tables.pdf</a></p>
South Cambridgeshire Village Classification Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/village-classification-report-july-2012">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/village-classification-report-july-2012</a>
South Cambridgeshire & Cambridge City Employment Land Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2012 & 2008		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/employment-land-review">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/employment-land-review</a>
Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency & Partners	2011		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf</a>
North West Cambridge Supplementary Retail Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2010		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/NW%20Cambridge%20Supplementary%20Retail%20Study_1.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/NW%20Cambridge%20Supplementary%20Retail%20Study_1.pdf</a>
South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010		<a href="http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf">http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf</a>
Cambridge Sub-Regional Retail Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2008		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-sub-region-retail-study-october-2008">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/cambridge-sub-region-retail-study-october-2008</a>
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	various		<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report</a>

## Chapter 9: Promoting Successful Communities

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Cambridge Sub Regional Facilities Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge%20Sub%20Region%20Review.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge%20Sub%20Region%20Review.pdf</a>
Recreation Study Audit and Assessment of Need for Outdoor Playspace and Informal Open Space in South Cambridgeshire UPDATE 2012	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/recreation-and-open-space-study-july-2012">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/recreation-and-open-space-study-july-2012</a>
South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/services-facilities-study">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/services-facilities-study</a>
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenges/GIS.aspx</a>
Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/health-impact-assessment-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/health-impact-assessment-spd</a>
Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/about_horizons/how_we_do_it/quality_charter.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/about_horizons/how_we_do_it/quality_charter.aspx</a>
District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd</a>
Community Facilities Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies</a>
Open Space in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/open-space-new-developments-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/open-space-new-developments-spd</a>
Trees and Development Sites Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/trees-and-development-sites-spd">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/trees-and-development-sites-spd</a>
Air Quality Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2008	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/local-air-quality-management">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/local-air-quality-management</a>

## Appendix A

Cambridge Community Stadium: Feasibility Study	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2007	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/community_stadium.aspx">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/community_stadium.aspx</a>
Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2006	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/">http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/</a>
Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridgeshire Sub-Region	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2005	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/major_sports_facilities_strategy.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/major_sports_facilities_strategy.pdf</a>

## Chapter 10: Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year Published	Link
Draft Transport Strategy	Cambridgeshire County Council	2013	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm</a>
Infrastructure Delivery Study Update	South Cambridgeshire District Council & Cambridge City Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies</a>
Cambridge Sub Regional Transport Modelling Report for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans	Cambridgeshire County Council	2013	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm</a>
Viability Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2013	<a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/evidence-base-and-supporting-studies</a>
Cambridge City & South Cambridgeshire Infrastructure Delivery Study	Cambridge City Council & South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012	Chapters 1-9: <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/CC%20%26%20SC%20Infrastructure%20Delivery%20Study%202012%20-%20CHAPT_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/CC%20%26%20SC%20Infrastructure%20Delivery%20Study%202012%20-%20CHAPT_0.pdf</a>  Appendices 1-5: <a href="http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/CC%20%26%20SC%20Infrastructure%20Delivery%20Study%202012%20-%20APPEN_0.pdf">http://www.scambs.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/CC%20%26%20SC%20Infrastructure%20Delivery%20Study%202012%20-%20APPEN_0.pdf</a>
Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (consultation documents)	Cambridgeshire County Council	2012	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/Ttransport+Strategy+for+Cambridge+and+South+Cambridgeshire.htm</a>

## Appendix A

			<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report_FIN_AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/sites/www.scambs.gov.uk/files/documents/Cambridge_cluster_report FIN AL_REPORT_060411_0.pdf</a>
Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency & Partners	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/local+transport+plan.htm">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategy/es/transport-plans/local+transport+plan.htm</a>
Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 3	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/content/district-design-guide-spd</a>
District Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf">http://www.cambridge-plus.com/sites/default/files/Economic_Development_Strategy_2012.pdf</a>
South Cambridgeshire Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010	<a href="http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FB/C10612-E451-4C20-899F-153163E5E22F/0/CambridgeshireDesignManualA4_180110CS3LR.pdf">http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/FB/C10612-E451-4C20-899F-153163E5E22F/0/CambridgeshireDesignManualA4_180110CS3LR.pdf</a>
Cambridgeshire Design Guide for Streets and the Public Realm	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2007	



**Appendix B: Local Plan – Superseded Documents and Policies**

<b>Development Plan Documents</b>			
<b>Current Document</b>	<b>Adopted</b>	<b>Superseded by the Local Plan?</b>	<b>Notes</b>
South Cambridgeshire Local Plan policy CNF6	2004	YES	This applies to an area of Chesterton Fen Road, Cambridge and deals with applications for Gypsy sites.
The Core Strategy DPD	2007	YES	
Development Control Policies DPD	2007	YES	
Site Specific Policies DPD	2010	YES	
The Northstowe Area Action Plan	2007	NO (excluding policy NS/3 (1g), which <u>is superseded</u> by Policy SS/7 Northstowe Extension)	
Cambridge Southern Fringe Area Action Plan	2008	NO	
Cambridge East Area Action Plan	2008	NO (excluding policies CE/3 and CE/35, which <u>are superseded</u> by Policy SS/3 Cambridge East)	
North West Cambridge Area Action Plan	2009	NO	
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Development Framework	2011	NO	

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

## Appendix B

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

## Appendix B

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

## Appendix C: Glossary

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

## Glossary

	Affordable rented housing	Affordable rented housing is let by local authorities or private registered providers of social housing to households who are eligible for social rented housing. Affordable Rent is subject to rent controls that require a rent of no more than 80% of the local market rent (including service charges, where applicable). Source: NPPF)
	Aged or veteran tree	A tree which, because of its great age, size or condition is of exceptional value for wildlife, in the landscape, or culturally. (Source: NPPF)
AQMA	Air Quality Management Area	Each local authority in the UK is required to monitor air quality in their area. If an authority finds any places where the national air quality objectives are not likely to be achieved, it must declare an Air Quality Management Area, and prepare an air quality action plan.
	Air source heat pumps	Air source heat pumps absorb heat from the outside air. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, under floor heating systems, or warm air convectors and hot water.
	Allocated Site	Sites identified for development in a development plan.
	Allowable Solutions	Allowable Solutions are part of Government strategy for cost effective delivery of mainstream zero carbon new homes from 2016.  Part of the definition of zero carbon development includes the concept that after delivering a certain level of CO <sub>2</sub> reduction onsite, known as carbon compliance, developers can then choose to offset remaining emissions through a range of measures known as 'allowable solutions'. One of these possible measures is that developers would have the choice to pay into a Community Energy Fund, which is then used to invest in energy efficiency and renewable and low carbon energy projects with an emphasis placed on community benefit.
	Anaerobic digestion	Anaerobic Digestion (AD) is a natural process where plant and animal materials (biomass) are broken down by micro-organisms in the absence of air.
	Ancient woodland	An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD.

## Glossary

	Annual Monitoring Report	A document which is produced by the Council annually, which measures various indicators to assess the performance of the individual planning policies set out in the adopted development plan but also to provide a general portrait of the social, economic and environmental conditions in the district.
AAP	Area Action Plan	Provides a statutory planning framework for an area of change, e.g. Northstowe.
	Best and most versatile agricultural land	Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification. (Source: NPPF)
	Biodiversity	Biodiversity is the variety of life in all its forms. This includes the plant and animal species that make up our wildlife and the habitats in which they live.
BAP	Biodiversity Action Plan	A strategy prepared for a local area aimed at conserving and enhancing biological diversity. Can address a specific habitat or species.
	Biomass boilers	Biomass boiler also called wood-fuelled heating systems, burn wood pellets, chips or logs to provide warmth in a single room or to power central heating and hot water boilers.
	Brownfield site	See definition of 'Previously developed land'.
	Building Regulations	National standards for health and safety, energy conservation and access to and about buildings.
BREE AM	Building Research Establishments Environmental Assessment Method	BREEAM is a set of standards for measuring the environmental performance of a range of new and existing building types. It covers energy and water performance, construction materials, waste, ecology, pollution and health.
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003	Provided the framework for the district councils' preparation of detailed Local Development Frameworks or Local Plans, up to 2016.
	Cambridge Cluster	Refers to the 1,400+ technology, biotechnology, services providers and support companies and organizations comprising more than 40,000+ people employed by these in the Cambridge region.
	Cambridge Sub-Region	Comprises Cambridge, South Cambridgeshire and the Market Towns

CRHB	Cambridge Sub-Region Housing Market Area	<p>Housing sub regions are groups of local authorities working together to consider and address housing issues, to bid for resources and to work together to get the best results when using any public resources.</p> <p>The Cambridge housing sub-region is made up of seven district councils; five in Cambridgeshire and two in Suffolk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambridge City</li> <li>• East Cambridgeshire</li> <li>• Fenland</li> <li>• Forest Heath (Suffolk)</li> <li>• Huntingdonshire</li> <li>• South Cambridgeshire</li> <li>• St Edmundsbury (Suffolk).</li> </ul> <p><u>CRHB</u> comprises these authorities together with Cambridgeshire County Council, the Homes and Communities Agency (HCA) and three registered social landlord (RSL) representatives.</p>
	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan	Comprises a suite of documents including the Core Strategy and Site Specific Proposals Plan adopted by Cambridgeshire County and Peterborough City Councils. There is also an adopted Proposals Map, which shows allocated sites and areas of search for future minerals and waste facilities, and safeguarding areas for existing and future facilities.
	Carbon Footprint	A measure of the impact our activities have on the environment and, in particular, climate change. It relates to the amount of greenhouse gases produced in our day-to-day lives through burning fossil fuels for electricity, heating, transportation etc.
	Car Pooling	Shared use of a car(s) by a group of people.
	Children's Playspace (open space)	Designated areas for outdoor play for children and young people. This will contain a range of facilities and an environment that has been designed to provide focused opportunities for outdoor play. This includes formal equipped play areas and provision for teenagers including wheeled sports parks and macadam kick-about areas. It also includes areas for informal play, including grass kick-about areas within housing developments.

## Glossary

	Climate Change Adaptation	Adjustments to natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic factors or their effects, including from changes in rainfall and rising temperatures, which moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities. (Source: NPPF)
	Climate Change Mitigation	Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions. (Source: NPPF)
	Clusters	Groups of companies in related activities, often sharing similar skills and infrastructure, within a specific area – The Cambridge Clusters are related to high tech clusters (including high tech firms, Cambridge University and the research institutes and related specialist services e.g. biotech and medical uses at Granta Park.
	Code for Sustainable Homes	Developed to enable a change in sustainable building practice. It is intended as a single national standard to guide industry in the design and construction of sustainable homes. There are six levels of the Code. At each level, there are minimum energy efficiency/carbon emissions and water efficiency standards.
	Combined Heat and Power	A plant designed to produce heat and electricity from a single source.
	Community Energy Fund	A community energy fund is a way of collecting investment from a range of different sources, including developers and private investors, which can be used to fund infrastructure that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions
	Community Facilities	Facilities which help meet the varied needs of residents for health, education, and public services, as well as social, cultural and religious activities.
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy	A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area. (Source: NPPF)
CLP	Community Led (or Parish) Plans (CLP)	Community Led (or Parish) Plans give an opportunity for local people to create their own vision for a sustainable future and to identify the action needed to achieve it. These plans are a tool for identifying and prioritising all the needs and aspirations of the community.

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

	Development plan	This includes adopted Local Plans, neighbourhood plans and is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. (Source: NPPF)
	District Heating System	District heating is a system for distributing heat generated in a centralised location for residential and commercial heating requirements.
	Duty to cooperate	Introduced in the Localism Act 2011 whereby local authorities must work together in the preparation of their local plans. A key aspect of cooperation is around provision of jobs and homes to ensure that all the objectively assessed needs of the housing market area are met in full.
dph	Dwellings per hectare	The number of houses within a hectare of land which indicates the density of the development
	East of England Plan	The name given to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England. Regional Spatial Strategies are no longer produced. The East of England Plan, published in May 2008, was revoked by the Government in January 2013.
	Employment Land Review	A document which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Examines existing guidance, policies and requirements;</li> <li>• Takes stock of existing employment provision;</li> <li>• Assesses future requirements based on an analysis of past trends, future forecasts and discussions with existing employers and stakeholders;</li> <li>• Identifies a new portfolio of potential employment sites on land with the most potential for sustainable development;</li> <li>• Identifies existing employment sites that could be released for other forms of development.</li> </ul>
	Enterprise Zone	Enterprise Zones are specific areas where a combination of financial incentives, reduced planning restrictions and other support is used to encourage the creation of new businesses and jobs – and contribute to the growth of the local and national economies. Such a zone has been set up for Alconbury Airfield in Huntingdonshire.

	European Site	This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010. (Source: NPPF)
	Exception sites for Affordable Housing	<p>An exception site is currently a site that provides 100% affordable housing provided within or adjoining a rural settlement, as an exception to normal planning policy. Issue 49 seeks views on whether an element of market housing could be included.</p> <p>Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. Small numbers of market homes may be allowed at the local authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding. (Source NPPF)</p>
	Flood Zones	<p>Identify risk from fluvial flooding:</p> <p><b>Flood zone 1</b> – low probability (less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding (&lt;0.1%).)</p> <p><b>Flood zone 2</b> – medium probability (between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding (1% – 0.1%), or between a 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding (0.5% – 0.1%) in any year).</p> <p><b>Flood zone 3a</b> – high probability (a 1 in 100 or greater annual probability of river flooding (&gt;1%), or a 1 in 200 or greater annual probability of flooding from the sea (&gt;0.5%) in any year).</p> <p><b>Flood zone 3b</b> – functional floodplain (land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood).</p>
	Formal open space	Land used for sport and for other activities requiring dedicated open space provision. Includes sports pitches, tennis courts, multi-use games areas, bowling greens, basketball courts, ball parks, allotments, water sport areas and other similar open spaces.

## Glossary

	Geodiversity	The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms. (Source: NPPF)
	Green Belt	A statutory designation made for the purposes of: checking the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas; preventing neighbouring towns from merging into each other, assisting in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment; preserving the setting and special character of historic towns and assisting in urban regeneration by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land. (Source: NPPF)
	Green Infrastructure	Consists of multi-functional networks of protected open space woodlands, wildlife habitat, parks, registered commons and villages and town greens, nature reserves, waterways and bodies of water, historic parks and gardens and historic landscapes.
	Green Roofs	The roof of a building which is partially or completely covered with plants, which is generally believed to assist in reducing surface water runoff from buildings, enhance biodiversity, reduce the visual impact of a building (in some locations) and effect the heat retention of a building.
	Green Separation	The area of open land required to keep apart two separate communities and maintain their individual identities.
	Greenhouse Gases	Greenhouse gas emissions are the collective name for a range of gases that trap some of the sun's warmth within the earth's atmosphere, and the most prevalent greenhouse gas is carbon dioxide.
	Greywater Recycling	System for re-using the mildly polluted wastewater from shower / bath, washbasin or washing machine, for example to flush toilets.
	Ground source heat pumps	Ground source heat pumps use pipes which are buried in the garden to extract heat from the ground. This heat can then be used to heat radiators, under floor or warm air heating systems and hot water in your home.
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	A measure of the total economic activity.

GIA	Gross internal area	<p>Gross Internal Area is the area of a building measured to the internal face of the perimeter walls at each floor level. Measurement should be in accordance with the RICS Guidance Note 'Code of Measuring Practice' 6th Edition. The Gross Internal Area includes floor area of habitable and non-habitable rooms plus circulation, plus area taken up by internal partitions. It does not include the area of external private amenity space. Specifics of what is and is not to be included in the measurement of internal space when undertaking the dwelling space assessment.</p> <p>Floor area measured between the inside faces of the finished enclosing walls of each unit, including the space taken up by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Private staircases</li> <li>• Partitions</li> <li>• Internal walls</li> <li>• Heating appliances</li> <li>• Internal chimney breast projections.</li> <li>• Internal porches forming an integral part of the habitable space</li> <li>• Internal storage space greater than 1.5 m in height</li> <li>• Conservatories forming an integral part of the habitable space.</li> </ul>
	Group Village	<p>Group Villages established in the Settlement hierarchy for South Cambridgeshire. They are generally less sustainable locations for new development than Rural Centres and Minor Rural Centres, having fewer services and facilities allowing only some of the basic day-to-day requirements of their residents to be met without the need to travel outside the village. All Group Villages generally have at least a primary school. (Policy S/10)</p>
	Gypsy and Traveller	<p>Persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin, including such persons who on grounds only of their own or their family's or dependants' educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excluding members of an organised group of travelling showpeople or circus people travelling together as such. (Source: Planning policy for traveller sites 2012)</p>

## Glossary

HRA	Habitat Regulations Assessment	The Habitats Directive (European Council Directive 92/43/EEC) on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna requires that the relevant competent authority, when preparing any plans and policy documents must carry out a 'Habitat Regulations Assessment'. South Cambridgeshire District Council as the relevant authority will have to carry out such an assessment whilst preparing the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.
HIA	Health Impact Assessment	An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on health and identifies actions that can enhance positive effects and reduce or eliminate negative effects. (Policy SC/2)
	Heritage Asset	A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing). (Source: NPPF)
	Hi-Tech or High Technology Industry	Activities including production in fields which include biotechnology, chemicals, consultancy research and development, computer components and hardware, computer software, electronic systems and products, information technology, instrumentation, new materials technology, telecommunications, other forms of new manufacturing process or fields of research and other development which may be regarded as high technology uses.
	Historic Environment	All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora. (Source: NPPF)
	Historic Environment Record	Information services that seek to provide access to comprehensive and dynamic resources relating to the historic environment of a defined geographic area for public benefit and use. (Source: NPPF)

## Glossary

HCA	Homes and Communities Agency	The national housing and regeneration agency for England and, since April 2012 the regulator for social housing providers. The HCA provides grant funding for new affordable housing and to improve existing social housing, and provides advice and support to partners in delivering new housing and new communities.
HRC	Household Recycling Centre	Place provided by the Waste Disposal Authority where members of the public can deliver household wastes for disposal. Recycling facilities may also be provided at these sites. (Also known as Civic Amenity Sites). (Source: Cambridgeshire Minerals and Waste Plan.)
	Housing Trajectory	Illustrates the expected rate and phasing of delivery of new homes.
	Hydromorphology	This is a term used in river basin managements to describe the combination of hydrological and geomorphological (structural) processes and attributes of rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters.
	Infill Village	Infill villages are identified in the settlement hierarchy. Infill Villages are generally amongst the smallest in South Cambridgeshire. These villages have a poor range of services and facilities and it is often necessary for local residents to travel outside the village for most of their daily needs. (Policy S/11)
	Informal Open Space	Used by people of all ages for informal unstructured recreation such as walking, relaxing, or a focal point, ranging from formal planted areas and meeting places to wilder, more natural spaces, including green linkages.
	Infrastructure	Infrastructure is a term used to describe new facilities, such as roads, community centres, schools, IT provision and cycle paths, with a development. It means anything that is required, other than houses, to make a new development work.
IDS	Infrastructure Delivery Study	The Infrastructure Delivery Study is exploring infrastructure needs and costs, when and where infrastructure will need to be provided, the scale of funding needed to achieve this, and potential sources of funding within the Cambridge Sub-region. The IDS will also identify infrastructure critical to the delivery of the Local Plan.

## Glossary

	Intermediate housing	Homes for sale and rent provided at a cost above Social Rent, but below market levels, and which meet the criteria for Affordable Housing (above). These can include shared equity (shared ownership and equity loans), other low cost homes for sale and intermediate rent, but not Affordable Rented housing. (Source: NPPF)
JST&S PG	Joint Strategic Transport and Spatial Planning Group	The member governance group set up to guide the collaborative preparation of development plans in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire and the associated Transport Strategy
	Key diagram	Illustrates the key policies in a Local Plan
	Lifetime Homes Standard	This is a widely used national standard, which uses technical advice to ensure that the spaces and features in new homes can readily meet the needs of most people, including those with reduced mobility
	Listed Buildings	A building or structure of special architectural or historic interest and included in a list, approved by the Secretary of State. The owner must get Listed Building Consent to carry out alterations, which would affect its character.
LDO	Local Development Order	An Order made by a local planning authority (under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) that grants planning permission for a specific development proposal or classes of development. (Source: NPPF)
LDF	Local Development Framework	A suite of planning related documents that guide the development within the administrative area. The Local Development Framework currently provides planning policies for the area, but some elements of it will be replaced by the new Local Plan.
LEP	Local Enterprise Partnership	A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Communities and Local Government, established for the purpose of creating or improving the conditions for economic growth in an area. This region has set up the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership.

## Glossary

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

	Memorandum of Cooperation	<p>The Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough Memorandum of Cooperation has been produced by the Cambridgeshire Authorities, together with Peterborough to support the development of a coherent and comprehensive growth strategy across Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough.</p> <p>The Memorandum aims to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development in Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough, in accordance with the NPPF.</p>
	Merton rule	<p>The Merton Rule was the ground breaking planning policy, developed by the London Borough of Merton, which required new developments to generate at least 10% of their energy needs from on-site renewable energy equipment in order to help reduce annual carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions in the built environment.</p> <p>(Source: Merton Borough Council website)</p>
	Mineral Safeguarding Area	<p>An area designated by Minerals Planning Authorities which covers known deposits of minerals which are desired to be kept safeguarded from unnecessary sterilisation by non-mineral development.</p>
MRC	Minor Rural Centre	<p>Minor Rural Centres are identified as part of the settlement hierarchy. These villages are less sustainable than Rural Centres, but which nevertheless perform a role in terms of providing services and facilities for a rural hinterland. (Policy S/9)</p>
	Mixed use development	<p>Development comprising two or more uses as part of the same scheme (e.g. residential and community facilities). This could apply at a variety of scales from individual buildings, to a street, to a new neighbourhood or urban extension.</p>
	National Character Area	<p>Natural England has divided the country into areas with similar landscape character, which are called National Character Areas (NCAs);</p>
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework	<p>This document published in 2012 by the Government sets out national planning policies for England and the Government's requirements for the Planning System. The policies in the NPPF must be taken into account when preparing local and neighbourhood plans.</p>

## Glossary

	Natural England	Natural England is the Government's advisor on the natural environment. Natural England works with farmers and land managers; business and industry; planners and developers; national, regional and local government; interest groups and local communities to help them improve their local environment.
	Neighbourhood Plans/ Neighbourhood Development Plan	A Plan prepared by a Parish Council or neighbourhood forum for a particular neighbourhood area. They must be consistent with the strategic policies in the current Local Development Framework and, when adopted, the new Local Plan.
NIAB / NIAB2		Land in north west Cambridge, between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road, allocated for mixed-use development. The land is part of the National Institute for Agricultural Botany hence NIAB. The land within Cambridge City Council's boundary is known as NIAB and an extension which lies within South Cambridgeshire as NIAB2. Known now as Darwin Green.
	North West Cambridge	Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road, allocated for predominantly University uses. Development in this area is subject to policies in the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan.
	Northstowe	A planned new town of 9,500 dwellings and a range of employment, shops and community uses, located close to Longstanton and Oakington. Development in this area is subject to policies in the Northstowe Area Action Plan.
	Objectively Assessed Needs	The National Planning Policy Framework requires that Local Plans should meet the objectively assessed housing, business and other development needs of an area in a positive and flexible way, unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. This must involve using an evidence base to ensure that the Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the local housing market area as far as is consistent with the policies set out on the NPPF

## Glossary

	Outdoor Sport (open space)	Facilities such as grass pitches for a range of sports, bowling green's tennis courts, athletics tracks and multi-use games areas plus ancillary facilities such as car park, changing and storage. Water can only be included if it is in the form of a formal water sports lake with associated facilities and car park.
	Photovoltaic Energy	Solar energy from photovoltaic cells.
	Pitch (Gypsy and Traveller)	'Pitch' means a pitch on a 'Gypsy and Traveller' site. (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012)
	Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004	Updates elements of the 1990 Town & Country Planning Act. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 introduces a statutory system for regional planning, a new system for local planning, reforms to the development control and compulsory purchase and compensation systems and the removal of crown immunity from planning controls.
	Planning condition	A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order. (Source: NPPF)
	Planning obligation	A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal. (Source: NPPF)
	Plot (Travelling Showpeople)	'Plot' means a pitch on a 'Travelling Showpeople' site (often called a 'yard'). This terminology differentiates between residential pitches for 'Gypsies and Travellers' and mixed-use plots for 'Travelling Showpeople', which may/will need to incorporate space or to be split to allow for the storage of equipment. (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites. 2012)
	Policies Map	Map, which forms part of the Local Plan showing all designations and site allocations. Previously known as a Proposals Map.

## Glossary

	Previously developed land	Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or has been occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill purposes where provision for restoration has been made through development control procedures; land in built-up areas such as private residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously-developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape in the process of time. (Source :NPPF) Alternative term for such land is brownfield land.
	Priority Species and Habitats	Priority Species and Habitats are those that are identified within a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) and/or the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act, 2006, Section 41.
	Public Realm	Public Realm relates to all those parts of the built environment where the public has free access. It encompasses: all streets, squares, and other rights of way, whether predominantly in residential, commercial or community/civic uses; the open spaces and parks; and the 'public / private' spaces where public access is unrestricted (at least during daylight hours). It includes the interfaces with key internal and private spaces to which the public normally has free access. (Source: ODPM in Living Places: Caring for Quality (January 2004))
	Public Safety Zones	Areas of land at the ends of the runways at airports, within which development is restricted in order to minimise the number of people on the ground at risk in the event of an aircraft crash on take-off or landing.
	Proposals Map	Map, which forms part of the Local Plan showing all designations and site allocations. Now superseded by Policies Map.
PVAA	Protected Village Amenity Area	Open land protected for its contribution to the character of the village. (Policy NH/11)

## Glossary

	Rainwater Harvesting	Using rainwater for flushing toilets etc.
	Ramsar sites	Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.
	Regional planning	Regional Planning Bodies used to have a duty to produce a Regional Special Strategy for how a region should look in 15 -20 years' time. Regional Planning Bodies were been disbanded on 31 March 2010. The Regional strategy for the East of England was revoked in January 2013.
	Registered Providers (Housing Associations)	A provider of social housing.
	Renewable and low carbon energy	Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels). (Source: NPPF)
R&D	Research and Development	Sector within industry specialising in researching new ideas and developing these products towards being made.
	Retail Floorspace (Gross)	Total floor area within buildings.
	Rural Centre	Rural Centres are the larger more sustainable villages. (Policy S/8)
	Rural Based Enterprise	An enterprise where a countryside location is necessary and acceptable, which contributes to the rural economy, and/or promotes recreation in and the enjoyment of the countryside. Examples may include types of farm diversification, recreation and tourism.
SAM	Scheduled Monument / Scheduled Ancient Monument	Archaeological sites, buried deposits or structures of national importance by virtue of their historic, architectural, traditional or archaeological interest. The Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport schedules them under the National Heritage Act 1983.
	Area of Serious Water Stress	Designated by the Environment Agency where water demand is high compared to available rainfall.

## Glossary

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

## Glossary

	Solar photovoltaics	Solar panel electricity systems, also known as solar photovoltaics (PV), capture the sun's energy using photovoltaic cells. These cells don't need direct sunlight to work – they can still generate some electricity on a cloudy day. The cells convert the sunlight into electricity, which can be used to run household appliances and lighting. (Source: Energy saving trust)
	Solar thermal panels	Solar water heating systems use free heat from the sun to warm domestic hot water. Energy from sunlight is absorbed by the solar panel and converts it to heat energy. In most systems, a small pump is required to circulate the heat transfer fluid to where it is immediately needed, or to a store from which it can be used later. A conventional boiler or immersion heater can be used to make the water hotter, or to provide hot water when solar energy is unavailable. (Source: Energy saving trust)
	Special Areas of Conservation:	Areas given special protection under the European Union's Habitats Directive, which is transposed into UK law by the Habitats and Conservation of Species Regulations 2010.
	Special Protection Areas:	Areas which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds found within European Union countries. They are European designated sites, classified under the Birds Directive.
	Stepping stones	Pockets of habitat that, while not necessarily connected, facilitate the movement of species across otherwise inhospitable landscapes. (Source :NPPF)
	Strategic Environmental Assessment	A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment. (Source: NPPF)

SHLAA	Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment	This document identifies sites which may have potential for new housing, estimates approximately how many homes could be built on these sites and suggests a time frame for when these sites could become available. It is a technical document which forms part of the evidence base supporting the review of the Local Plan and has been prepared in accordance with national and best practice guidance.
SHMA	Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Councils should work with neighbouring authorities where housing market areas cross administrative boundaries and the NPPF requires the preparation of a Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) to assess full housing needs.
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document	Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan. (Source: NPPF)
SA	Sustainability Appraisal	Prepared alongside the draft plan to appraise the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan and alternative approaches to help ensure that decisions made will contribute to achieving sustainable development.
	Sustainable Development	Resolution 42/187 of the United Nations General Assembly defined sustainable development as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The UK Sustainable Development Strategy Securing the Future set out five 'guiding principles' of sustainable development: living within the planet's environmental limits; ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; achieving a sustainable economy; promoting good governance; and using sound science responsibly. (Source: NPPF)

SPEP	Sustainable Parish Energy Partnership	Consists of 27 Parish Councils working with volunteers to help residents cut fuel bills and reduce carbon emissions. SPEP has been supporting parish councils to make their parishes more sustainable since 2009. Membership of the partnership is open to parish councils and community groups in South Cambridgeshire who wish to play a part in helping their communities use energy efficiently and generate energy locally.
	Sustainable transport modes	Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport. (Source: NPPF)
SuDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems	Sustainable drainage systems control surface water run-off by mimicking natural drainage processes through the use of surface water storage areas, flow limiting devices and the use of infiltration areas or soakaways.
	Transport assessment	A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies what measures will be required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport and what measures will need to be taken to deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development. (Source: NPPF)
	Transport statement	A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising out of development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required. (Source: NPPF)
	Travel Plan	A long-term management strategy for an organisation or site that seeks to deliver sustainable transport objectives through action and is articulated in a document that is regularly reviewed. (Source: NPPF)
	Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire	Transport plan being prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council alongside the preparation of the local plans for South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City Councils.

## Glossary

	Travelling Showpeople	Members of a group organised for the purposes of holding fairs, circuses or shows (whether or not travelling together as such). This includes such persons who on the grounds of their own or their family's or dependants' more localised pattern of trading, educational or health needs or old age have ceased to travel temporarily or permanently, but excludes Gypsies and Travellers (Source: Planning Policy for Traveller Sites 2012)
	Undesignated heritage asset	Heritage assets which do not have statutory designations. They can include undesignated buildings and structures of special local architectural and historical interest. Such assets are likely to be identified in South Cambs in conservation area appraisals, through the development process and through further supplementary planning documents.
	Use Classes	The Town and Country Planning (Use Classes) Order 1987 (as amended) puts uses of land and buildings into various categories known as 'Use Classes'.
B1(a)	Use Class B1(a)	An office
B1(b)	Use Class B1(b)	High technology / Research and Development
B1(c)	Use Class B1(c)	Light Industry
B2	Use Class B2	General Industry
B8	Use Class B8	Wholesale warehouse, distribution centres and repositories
	Village Framework (sometimes referred to as Development Frameworks)	Line on the Policies Map that defines the built-up areas of settlements for planning purposes

## Glossary

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

