

Draft Final Sustainability Appraisal (March 2014)

Part 2 Appendix 7: Climate Change and Renewable Energy

APPENDIX 7 – CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change	United Nations	1992
Renewable Directive EU Directive 2009/28/EC	European Union	2009
Renewable Energy Road Map. Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future	European Union	2007
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
UK Renewable Energy Road Map	DECC	2011
Code For Sustainable Homes	CLG	2008
Planning Act	UK Government	2008
Climate Change Act	UK Government	2008
Energy white paper 2003: 'Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy'	DTI	2003
UK National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy: Transition to a Low Carbon Society	DECC	2009
Building A Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development	CLG	2006
Definition of zero carbon Homes and Non Domestic Buildings	CLG	2008
Water Act	UK Government	2003
Flood and Water Management Act	UK Government	2010
Future Water: the Government's Water Strategy for England	DEFRA	2008
Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales	Environment Agency	2009
Making space for Water	DEFRA	2005
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
REGIONAL		
Upper Ouse and Bedford Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	Environment Agency	2005
The Cam and Ely Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy	Environment Agency	2007
Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan	Environment Agency	2011
Regional Environment Strategy For East Of England – Our Environment Our Future	EERA	2003
Regional Economic Strategy For East Of England – 2008 to 2031	EEDA	2008
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021	Cambridgeshire	2007

Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Together Partnership	
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008
South Cambridgeshire District Council Climate Change Action Plan 2011-13	SCDC	2011

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Kyoto Protocol to the UN Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC 1992)
Level	International
Web Link	http://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php
Summary	The Kyoto Accord aims to curb air pollution blamed for global warming. This international agreement sets targets for industrialised countries to reduce their emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. 141 countries ratified the treaty. It became a legally binding treaty on 16 February 2005.
Key Objectives	Industrialised countries have committed to cut their combined emissions by 5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012. Each country has agreed to its own specific, legally-binding targets. EU countries, including the UK, are expected to cut present emissions by 8% below 1990 levels.
Implications for the Local Plan	Local Plan must consider the impact of climate change, and how to contribute to reductions in greenhouse gas emissions.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Renewable Directive EU Directive 2009/28/EC
Level	International
Web Link	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32009L0028:EN:NOT
Summary	Sets national indicative targets for renewable energy production from individual member states.
Key Objectives	The UK has committed to sourcing 15% of its energy from renewable sources by 2020.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider how the plan can support delivery of renewable energy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Renewable Energy Road Map. Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future (EU 2007)
Level	International
Web Link	http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy

	/l27065_en.htm
Summary	
Sets out the Commission's long-term strategy for renewable energy in the European Union. The aim of this strategy is to enable the EU to meet the twin objectives of increasing security of energy supply and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Key Objectives	
The Road Map provides for each Member State to adopt mandatory targets and action plans in line with its potential.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the plan can support delivery of renewable energy.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (DEFRA 2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/
Summary	
The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	
Key Objectives	
This strategy contains 5 key principles and 68 indicators. The key principles relate to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Living within environmental limits 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3. Achieving a sustainable economy 4. Using sound science responsibly 5. Promoting good governance. <p>Climate change and energy is a priority for immediate action.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to aim to achieve sustainable development, and in particular climate change adaptation and mitigation, and delivery of renewable energy.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Road Map (DECC 2011)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/renewable_ener/re_roadmap/re_roadmap.aspx
Summary	
A delivery roadmap to identify how renewable energy can be delivered, and constraints which need to be overcome.	
Key Objectives	
To meet the target to deliver 15% of the UK's energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to address delivery of renewable energy, to support achievement of targets, and provide a policy context for considering proposals.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Code For Sustainable Homes (CLG 2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/sustainability/codesustainablehomes/
Summary	
The Code for Sustainable Homes sets out the national standard for sustainable design and construction of new homes.	
Key Objectives	
From April 2008, achieving Level 3 of the Code became mandatory for new social housing developments. From 2010 all new residential developments had to meet the equivalent of Level 3 of the Code for Energy Use under the Building Regulations. The Building Regulations for energy use for new residential development will be progressively tightened requiring buildings to be effectively 'carbon neutral' from 2016 onwards, which is equivalent to Level 5/6 of the Code. In terms of carbon emissions Level 3 equals a 25% energy/carbon improvement relative to current 2006 standards in the Building Regulations. New housing developments will have to comply with Level 4 by 2013 (44% energy/carbon improvement relative to current 2006 standards in the Building Regulations) and Level 5 by 2016 (zero carbon).	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The code for sustainable homes provides a recognised national standard, which could be utilised in the Local Plan.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning Act (2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/29/contents
Summary	
Act which made a number of changes to the planning system.	
Key Objectives	
Section 182 'Development Plan Documents must (taken as a whole) include policies designed to secure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contribute to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change.'	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan must address climate change mitigation and adaptation.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Climate Change Act (2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents
Summary	
The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It also creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.	
Key Objectives	
Requires a national adaptation programme which must be put in place and reviewed every five years to address the most pressing climate change risks to England; sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK of at least	

80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline.

The Climate Change Act 2008 sets the legal framework for adaptation policy, including a UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) to be conducted every 5 years. The first CCRA will report in January 2012, and a National Adaptation Programme will then be put in place.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Energy white paper: 'Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy' DTI 2003
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/policy-strategy/energy-white-paper-2003/page21223.html

Summary

Defined a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environment, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.

Key Objectives

Five key goals:

- to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020
- to maintain the reliability of energy supplies
- to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth
- to improve our productivity
- to ensure every home is heated adequately and affordably

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	UK National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy: Transition to a Low Carbon Society (DECC 2009)
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100509134746/http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/publications/lc_trans_plan/lc_trans_plan.aspx

Summary

The governments low carbon transition plan.

Key Objectives

- To deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020;
- Getting 40% of electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to produce around 30% of electricity from renewables by 2020;
- Make homes greener;
- Helping make the UK a centre of green industry by supporting the development and use of clean technologies.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings and encouraging the growth of a cleantech sector.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Building A Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development (CLG 2006)
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120919132719/www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/planningandbuilding/buildinggreener
Summary	
Consultation document that sought views on the Government's proposals to reduce the carbon footprint of new housing development. It sets out the Government's views on the importance of moving towards zero carbon in new housing.	
Key Objectives	
Proposed a timetable for revising the Building Regulations so as to reach zero carbon development in all new housing in England & Wales.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Definition of zero carbon Homes and Non Domestic Buildings Consultation (CLG 2008)
Level	National
Web Link	https://www.gov.uk/government/consultations/zero-carbon-for-new-non-domestic-buildings
Summary	
Government announced in <i>Building A Greener Future: Policy Statement</i> (July 2007) that new homes will be zero carbon from 2016 but acknowledged that the high-level definition set out in the policy statement might not apply in all situations and undertook to consult on the further detail at a later stage. This consultation takes forward that commitment by seeking views on a proposed definition which is intended to apply to all new homes.	
Key Objectives	
To provide a definition of zero carbon homes.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The definition of zero carbon has yet to be confirmed.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Water Act 2003
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents
Summary	
Act which modernised the regulatory framework in England and Wales, regarding water use and abstractions, and efficient use of water supplies.	
Key Objectives	
Requires all public authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving water supplied to premises. Applies to both actual use and where functions might have an impact on water use.	

Implications for the Local Plan
Include policies and proposals to reduce water demand and use water efficiently.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Flood and Water Management Act 2010
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2010/29/contents
Summary	
Requires more comprehensive management of flood risk, creating Lead Local Flood Authorities, with responsibilities for identifying and addressing flood risk alongside the Environment Agency. The Act was part of the Government's Response to Sir Michael Pitt's Review of the Summer 2007 Floods.	
Key Objectives	
Requires the implementation of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SUDS).	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider flood risk to and as a result of development, and how developments can be designed to incorporate SUDS.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Future Water: the Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/16/pb13562-future-water/
Summary	
Sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps that will be taken to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature. It looks ahead to 2030 and describes the water supply system they want to see then and how to get there. It looks at the water cycle as a whole, from rainfall and drainage through to discharge and treatment.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced per capita consumption of water through cost effective measures, to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation. • High standards of water efficiency in new homes, and water-efficient products and technologies improving standards in existing buildings • Healthy rivers, lakes, estuaries, coasts and groundwaters that provide maximum resilience to climate change and sustain biodiversity • More adaptable drainage systems delivering reduced flood risk, improved water quality, and decreasing burdens on the sewer system • Better management of surface water drainage, allowing for the increased capture and reuse of water; slow absorption through the ground; and more above ground storage and routing of surface water separate from the foul sewer system • An understanding of the future risks of river and coastal flooding fully embedded into the spatial planning system, including planning for new settlements and other new developments 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achieving water efficiency. The Local Plan must address the management of surface water, including through Sustainable Drainage Systems. It should also consider the impact on water bodies, and opportunities that may be	

creating for biodiversity and amenity. Also need to consider the impact of climate change.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Water Resources Strategy for England and Wales (Environment Agency 2009)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/40731.aspx
Summary	
Sets out how water resources should be managed throughout England and Wales to 2050 and beyond to ensure that there will be enough water for people and the environment. Sets out a range of actions regarding managing water demand and supply, and addressing the impact of climate change.	
Key Objectives	
Key objectives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • enable habitats and species to adapt better to climate change; • reduce pressure on the environment caused by water taken for human use; • encourage options resilient to climate change to be chosen in the face of uncertainty; • protect conservation sites that depend on water so they are sustainable in the long-term, taking account of climate change impacts; • support housing and associated development where the environment can cope with the additional demands placed on it; • allow a targeted approach where stress on water resources is greatest; • ensure water is used efficiently in homes and buildings, and by industry and agriculture; 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of development on water demand, taking account of the impact of climate change, and how plans can address water efficiency.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Making Space for Water (DEFRA 2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/documents/policy/strategy/strategy-response1.pdf
Summary	
A strategy towards taking a more holistic approach to flooding, prepared following a significant public consultation in 2004.	
Key Objectives	
To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce the threat to people and their property; and • to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider opportunities to avoid flood risk and reduce flood risk elsewhere.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsyst

	em/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.	
Key Objectives	
<p>(Para 17) Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);</p> <p>(Para 94) Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.</p> <p>(Para 95) To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions; • Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and • When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards. <p>(Para 97) To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources.</p> <p>(Para 99) Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.</p> <p>(Para 100) Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, and flood risk.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Upper Ouse and Bedford Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy The Cam and Ely Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Level	Regional
Web Link	https://publications.environment-agency.gov.uk/skeleton/publications/ViewPublication.aspx?id=56a1ad14-8e28-4a19-b273-b7e9479a8d17

Summary	
Provide the Strategy for water abstraction in the catchment areas, balancing the need for water with protection of the environment.	
Key Objectives	
To ensure that the water resources are managed sustainably for the future, with due regard for environmental, abstractors and other water users needs.	
Implications for the LDF	
The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies highlight the importance of water resources, and the limitations in water availability in much of the district. It also highlights the importance of adapting to climate change, including through water efficiency measures.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency 2011)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/114303.aspx
Summary	
Identifies the level of flood risk across the catchment, and how the flood risk will be managed. It examines the impact of climate change on flood risk.	
<p>The Great Ouse CFMP aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, as well as harm caused to the natural, historic and built environment; ○ increase opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management, and to make an effective contribution to sustainable development; ○ support the implementation of EU directives, the delivery of Government policy, local plans and other organisations' policies and targets, and our own Environmental Vision; ○ promote sustainable flood risk management; and inform and support planning policies, land use plans and the implementation of the Water Framework Directive. <p>It identifies 25 sub areas within the catchment and the polices that will be applied. For much of the southern part of the district (PU18 Eastern Rivers) it is proposed to reduce the current level of flood risk management. The area around Cambridge is proposed to take further action to reduce flood risk. For the northern part of the district (PU24 The Fens) it proposes to take further action to sustain current the level of flood risk managements</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>The plans objectives for the catchment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● minimise flood related risks to the population; ● minimise community disruption from flooding; ● manage flood risk to critical infrastructure; ● manage flood risk to sites of cultural heritage and landscape. ● minimise the economic impacts of flooding to properties; ● minimise the economic impacts of flooding to agriculture; ● ensure future investment in the catchment is proportional to the risk. ● manage flood risk to habitats and species; ● protect and improve hydromorphology and geomorphology in accordance with the 	

<p>objectives of the Water Framework Directive, by seeking to reduce maintenance and utilising natural methods of flood alleviation where possible;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect and improve water quality in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.
Implications for the Local Plan
<p>The Local Plan needs to ensure flood risk is fully considered throughout the planning process. The risk of flooding needs to be considered when allocating sites for development, and policies are needed to ensure flood risk is considered appropriately with regard to planning applications. Opportunities to address flood risk, such as through the use of SUDs, should be taken.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Environment Strategy For East Of England – Our Environment Our Future EERA 2003
Level	Regional
Web Link	Not Available
Summary	
<p>One of a series of integrated strategies for the region, aiming to guide the East of England to a more sustainable future.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change. Deliver Sustainable Design</p>	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Consider objectives when developing the Local Plan.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Economic Strategy For East Of England – 2008 to 2031 (EEDA 2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.bis.gov.uk/policies/economic-development/regional-support/rda-archive
Summary	
<p>The RES sets out a vision, targets and priorities to drive forward the region to be globally competitive.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>By 2031, the East of England will be at the forefront of the low-carbon and resource-efficient economy.</p> <p>RES sets the ambition for a 60 per cent reduction in CO₂ emissions by 2031.</p> <p>The RES sets the ambition to achieve 120 l/h/d per capita by 2030. This will require incorporating high, water-efficient standards into future development, reducing leakage rates, increasing the efficiency of existing buildings and behavioural change in how we use water in our homes. It is consistent with the ambition in the East of England Plan to reduce internal water consumption in metered new-build properties to 105 l/h/d (Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes). Making allowance for external use results in a per capita consumption target for new-build housing of 115 l/h/d.</p>	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Consider how the allocations and policies plan can contribute to the reducing CO₂</p>	

emissions and water consumption.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
<p>Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Reducing carbon emissions ○ Promoting a low energy future and the use of renewable energies ○ Reducing the reliance on the use of the car by promoting sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking ○ Ensuring a more efficient use of resources and more environmentally aware procurement ○ Reviewing the likely impacts of climate change on the community, services and new development, and ensuring that adaptation measures are put in place, including climate proofing new buildings and infrastructure ○ Well designed and well managed developments ○ Ensuring high sustainability standards are present in the design, mix and construction and occupation of new developments including energy efficiency and more sustainable waste management 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/council-aims-and-objectives
Summary	
<p>Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work 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. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>	

Key Objectives
<p>Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.</p> <p>Approaches: Encouraging low carbon and sustainable living. Meeting the needs and aspirations of current and future residents through effective planning. Ensure that infrastructure to support developments is planned ahead of time, including adequate drainage, cycle paths and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Action: Work with local communities and businesses to develop and deliver actions on climate change that make a difference.</p>
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/C2932BA6-8403-47BE-94D2-26D5B389E1F6/0/FinalSCS050908.pdf
Summary	Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.
Key Objectives	<p>A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmentally sensitive; ○ Well-designed and built; <p>Objective: A sustainable infrastructure & environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.</p> <p>Priority actions include: Taking account of climate change in all activities promoted or delivered through the South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership.</p>
Implications for the Local Plan	The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council Climate Change Action Plan 2011-13
Level	District
Web Link	
Summary	Provides an assessment of the District Council's position and options for tackling climate change between 2011 and 2013.
Key Objectives	<p>Identifies actions that can be taken internally by the Council, by the Council as a service provider, and through community leadership.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies a number of ways the Local Plan could contribute:</p>

- Use of the Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework study findings and evidence-base to underpin new LDF policies that will facilitate commercial, community and individual developers in bringing forward and realising the district's renewable energy potential.
- Provide specific policy that provides certainty and facilitates the bringing forward of community based renewable energy projects (established by communities, for communities: ownership, returns, self-reliance).
- Reconsider and/or update the current 10% on-site renewable energy policy from the Climate Change Skills Fund supported study into the effectiveness of such Merton-style planning policies.
- Review Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document as a baseline for developing revised LDF policy in this area (includes 'adaptation').
- Consider, and bring forward as appropriate, policy to influence energy conservation and efficiency measures within refurbishment and extension work to existing properties: shaped in direct support of the new Green Deal.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the Local Plan can support delivery of renewable energy,

Information Sources and Evidence Base

The following are the key information sources and evidence base documents used in this theme:

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report	South Cambridgeshire District Council	Published annually
East of England Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity Study	Department of Energy and Climate Change	2011
Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework (CRIF)	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012
Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge – Phase 1 Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge - Phase 2	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008 & 2011
South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2010
Cambridgeshire Surface Water Management Plan	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
Cambridge Water Company Water Resources Management Plan	Cambridge Water Company	2010

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/annual-monitoring-report
Purpose	Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	East of England Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity Study
Author (or prepared for)	Department of Energy and Climate Change 2011
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/what%20we%20do/uk%20energy%20supply/energy%20mix/renewable%20energy/ored/1667-east-england-renewable-capacity-report.pdf
Purpose	
Examines the potential for renewable energy generation in the East of England, using the DECC methodology to assess the potential for renewable and low carbon energy.	
Key Findings	
<p>Estimates that the energy generation from operational plants was 2,394 GWh which represents 2.5% of the total regional energy demand (excluding transportation). If the in-construction and consented capacity is included, then this rises to 3.4% of the total regional demand or 3.3 % of the predicted 2020 energy demand. These results show that the region is currently a long way off the regional targets for 2015 of 16% and for 2020 of 20%.</p> <p>Under the assumptions used in this study, the total renewable energy resource potential of the East of England could meet 220% of the projected 2020 energy demands. The majority of this (183%) is from wind generation if it is assumed that there are no limits on turbine installations from landscape impact or cumulative impact. If it is assumed that only 10% of the areas identified for wind generation can be developed, then the total resource potential expressed as a proportion of 2020 demands would be reduced to 55%. When realistic uptakes for 2020 are considered, the potential for renewable energy in the East of England is around 9.3% of the projected energy demands. It concluded that in reality, there are many barriers to the development of low carbon energy schemes. The opportunities for delivery of renewable and low carbon energy development need further and more detailed consideration at the local level including investigating the noise and visual impact of wind turbines.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding renewable energy.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework (CRIF) Baseline Data, Opportunities and Constraints
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons (2012)
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/environment_sustainability/crif.aspx
Purpose	
To establish this evidence for the development of renewable energy capacity across the County.	
Key Findings	
Prepared to establish evidence for the development of renewable energy capacity across the County. It explores the potential of individual renewable energy sources. There is technical theoretical potential to meet 200% of energy demands. Wind has	

the greatest potential, but meeting energy demand will require all sources to be utilised. A further issue explored is the potential to deliver renewable heat, through district heating. The study concludes that renewable energy has significant investment potential. It also concludes that energy efficiency is needed as well as renewable energy.

As well as being an essential foundation for future policy development the CRIF is supporting the potential establishment of a Community Energy Fund to support the establishment of the necessary renewable energy infrastructure for the larger scale transition to low-carbon energy supplies – monies largely arising from developers choosing to pay into an ‘off-set’ fund rather than struggle to deliver comprehensive onsite renewables when the Building Regulations move to secure ‘zero-carbon’ homes from 2016.

Implications for the Local Plan

Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding renewable energy.

Evidence Base Document	Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge – Phase 1 Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge - Phase 2
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2008 & 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/environment_sustainability/water_cycle_strategy.aspx
Purpose	
Examined how the growth areas planned in the Sub Region (the existing Local Development Framework strategy) could be accommodated in terms of water infrastructure provision, and the water environment.	
Key Findings	
<p>The study found no insurmountable barriers to the planned growth.</p> <p>Building on the Phase 1, the phase 2 study provides an evidence base to explore more aspirational sustainable water policies, exploring water neutrality, improving biodiversity by protecting environmental water quality and water body hydromorphology, protecting and enhancing communities through sustainable surface water management.</p> <p>Policies should consider water efficiency in new developments.</p> <p>Development should achieve sustainable surface water management and the protection and enhancement of the water environment. Surface water drainage proposals should maximise opportunities to create amenity, enhance biodiversity, and contribute to a network of green (and blue) open space, in tandem with the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy to 2031. Surface water drainage should be considered at an early stage of the master planning process, to allow maximum integration of drainage and open space, and to minimise the additional land take required by above ground drainage.</p> <p>Consideration should be given to sources of pollution in the urban environment to</p>	

demonstrate that appropriate SUDS measures have been incorporated into the development to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff.

Policies should consider the availability of infrastructure to serve the development.

Implications for the Local Plan

Evidence to support consideration of policies regarding sustainable use of water, and drainage.

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/content/strategic-flood-risk-assessment-september-2010
Purpose	
Explores the flood risk from rivers and watercourses, and also from other sources including surface water, groundwater and sewer flooding.	
Key Findings	
Identifies areas at different levels of flood risk, providing evidence to support the application of the sequential and exception test in plan making.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding flood risk.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Surface Water Management Plan
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/floodandwater/flooding/Surface+Water+Management+Plans.htm
Purpose	
Cambridgeshire Surface Water Management Plan (SWMP) identifies areas vulnerable to surface water flooding called 'wet spots' which will be prioritised for further investigation, and eventual mitigation where economically viable.	
Key Findings	
The report establishes that Girton will be the first village in South Cambridgeshire subject to more detailed investigation. In addition, a detailed assessment of flood risk areas in Cambridge and Milton was also undertaken in 2010 by Cambridge City Council.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The strategic SWMP does not provide a level of detail that can be used to make decisions on the allocation of land for different types of development in Local Plan.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Water Company Water Resources Management Plan
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridge Water Company 2010
Web Link	http://www.cambridge-water.co.uk/customers/water-

	resources-management-plan
Purpose	
It is a statutory requirement for water companies to produce a Water Resources Management Plan, which sets out how they propose to maintain a secure balance between available water supplies and demand for water over the next 25 years.	
Key Findings	
Cambridge Water Company identified that forecast demand could be met and the company is predicted to maintain a positive supply-demand balance up to 2035, based on planned growth rates from the East of England Plan 2008. The company plans to meter all unmetered properties by 2035.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding water resource availability.	