



Eastern Gate Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

January 2011

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EASTERN GATE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK SPD
SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, a Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies, Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). An environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Government has advised that both these requirements can be satisfied through a single appraisal process.
- 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as being a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals may have.
- 1.3 The overall aim of the appraisal is to ensure that the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. The most widely used definition of this concept is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"¹. Following this, the UK Government defined the themes of sustainable development in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy². These were highlighted as being:
- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - Effective protection of the environment;
 - The prudent use of natural resources; and
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987

² A Better Quality of Life, a Strategy for Sustainable Development in the UK, The Stationary Office, London 1999

- 1.4 The Government's UK Sustainable Development Strategy³ provides a strong basis for renewed action to deliver sustainable development, and sets the following guiding principles:
- Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Promoting good governance; and
 - Using sound science responsibly

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 1.5 European Directive 2001/42/EC requires an 'environmental assessment' of plans and programmes prepared by public authorities that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. This process is referred to commonly as 'Strategic Environmental Assessment' (SEA), and covers relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004. Among the documents to which the requirement will apply are land use plans that cover a wide area.
- 1.6 At the same time, the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires a SA of all emerging Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), such as the Eastern Gate Development Framework.
- 1.7 The difference between SA and SEA lies in the fact that SEA focuses on environmental effects, whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters. The Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (November 2005) (hereafter referred to as the SA Guidance) incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive, and therefore a single appraisal process can be carried out. However, the SA Report must clearly show that the Directive's requirements have been met by sign-posting the places in the SA Report where the information required by the Directive is provided.
- 1.8 Throughout this Scoping Report the term SA is used in the context of meaning compliance with both sets of requirements.

Purpose of the Eastern Gate Development Framework SPD

- 1.9 The overall purpose of the SPD is to help establish a policy framework to guide what will be a long-term and incremental redevelopment of sites and public realm within the Eastern Gate area in such a way that will be of benefit the local community and the City as a whole (refer to

³ Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, HMSO, March 2005

map 1, page 72 for the extent of the Eastern Gate study area). A large proportion of the Eastern Gate area is allocated within the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 under sites 7.01 and 7.03 of the Proposals Schedule, which proposes the following uses:

- **Site 7.01 (New Street/Newmarket Road)** – *Employment, Housing and Student Hostel.*
- **Site 7.03 (Coldham's Lane/Newmarket Road)** – *Mixed uses including housing and employment B1(a) (not exceeding existing B1 (a) floorspace), hotel, student hostel and A1 non-food retail (not exceeding 50% of the site area).*

1.10 Redevelopment within the area should result in improvements to the environment, especially the quality and extent of the public realm, and improved provision for cyclists and pedestrians. If residential units are to be provided on sites within the area, affordable housing would need to form an appropriate proportion of the development in line with adopted planning policy.

Process

1.11 The City Council have already prepared a general Scoping Report⁴ for the Local Development Framework as a whole. This sets out elements common to all the local development documents (LDDs) that the City Council will be producing as part of its Local Development Framework. The Government's SA Guidance advises that one Scoping Report can be prepared for several LDDs, provided that it gives sufficient information at the level of detail required for each of the documents concerned. However it must be noted that at the time of preparing the City Council's general Scoping Report, the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD had not been identified in the Council's Local Development Scheme, and therefore is not specifically referred to in the general Scoping Report. To this end, it has been decided to prepare a more detailed Scoping Report for the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD in order to identify the sustainability issues and problems specific to this site that will need to be taken into consideration during the SA. This Scoping Report will draw upon information from the general Scoping Report, but will also call upon site specific information, particularly in relation to baseline information and the review of other relevant plans and information.

Development of the Scoping Report

1.12 As mentioned above, the City Council has already prepared a general Scoping Report. Consultation on this general report was carried out

⁴ Cambridge Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, March 2007

with the statutory environmental bodies (The Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) and other key stakeholders and changes were made to the document as considered appropriate. Consultants Scott Wilson were also employed to provide an independent review of the draft of the general Scoping Report in order to ensure that it met the requirements of the SEA Directive and the advice contained in the Government's SA Guidance, which resulted in further changes being made to the report. As such, it has been decided that the general Scoping Report will be used as a starting point for this Eastern Gate area specific Scoping Report. A review has been carried out of the relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives contained within the general Scoping Report and further documents have been identified as a result. In addition, this has also provided an opportunity to review and update the baseline information, to ensure that it is relevant to the Eastern Gate area.

1.13 The draft Scoping Report for the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD will be subject to a five-week consultation with the statutory environmental bodies and other key stakeholders as considered appropriate.

Content

1.14 The Scoping Report is structured as shown below:

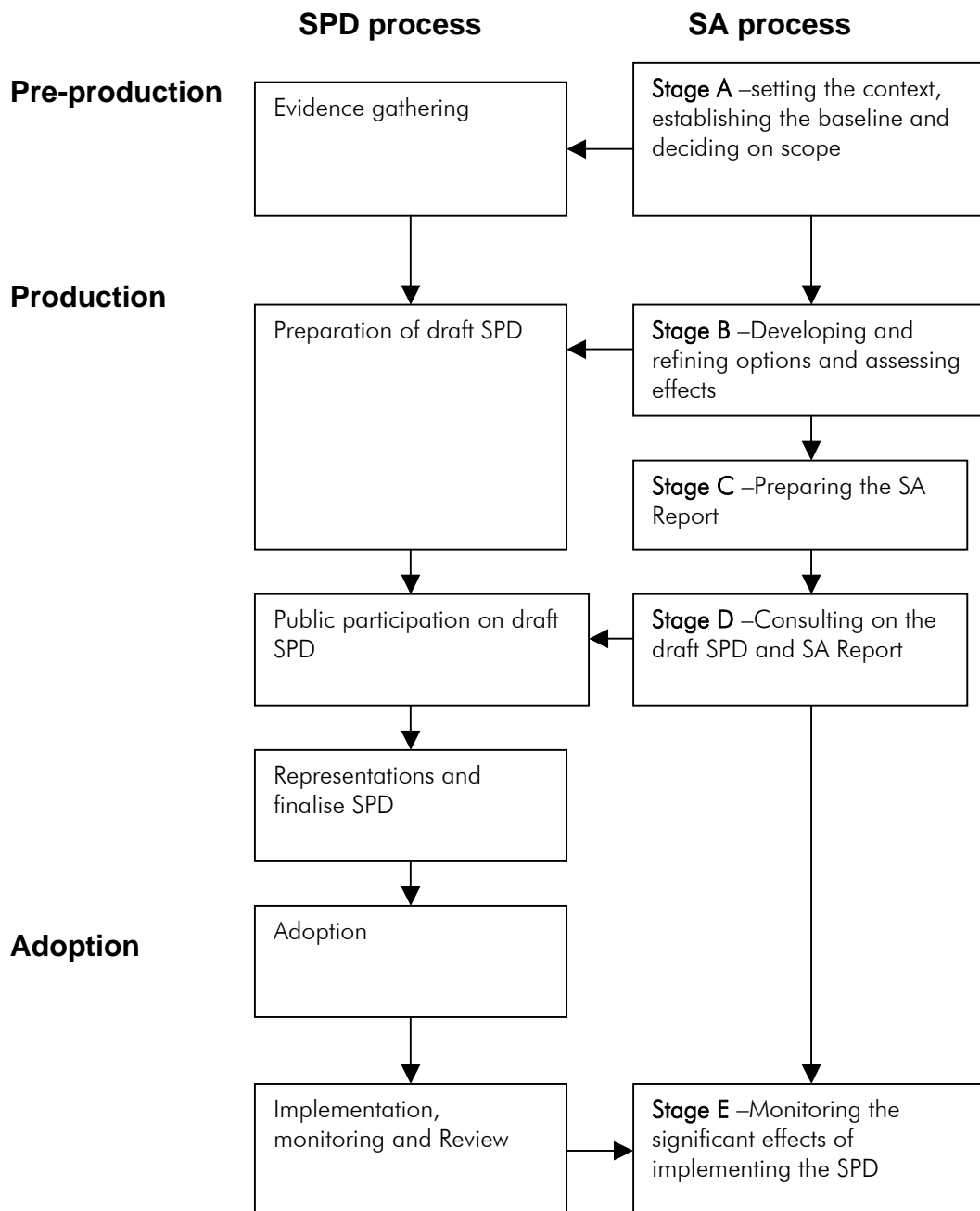
- Section 1 is the introduction;
- Section 2 sets out the methodology;
- Section 3 is a review of relevant policies, plans and programmes (Task A1 in the SA Guidance);
- Section 4 describes how the baseline data was collected and includes a characterisation of the Eastern Gate area (Task A2);
- Section 5 identifies the key sustainability issues for the area (Task A3);
- Section 6 sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed (Task A4);
- Section 7 describes how the consultation will be carried out (Task A5), and
- Section 8 sets out the next steps.

2. METHODOLOGY

Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD

2.1 The production of this Scoping Report is the first stage in incorporating Sustainability Appraisal within the production of the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD. Figure 1 summarises the SPD preparation process and shows how the Sustainability Appraisal feeds into this process at each stage.

Figure 1: The SPD preparation process



Preparation of the Scoping Report

- 2.2 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope of the sustainability appraisal. The result of this process is to provide a set of sustainability objectives that form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, which is then used to appraise the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD. It should be noted that the SPD will contain its own set of objectives for the redevelopment the Eastern Gate area, and it is these that the SA will assess in due course.
- 2.3 The SA Guidance advises how to carry out SAs as an integral part of plan-making, including the production of SPDs. The guidance has been used in the preparation of this Scoping Report. Figure 2 sets out the stages involved in carrying out a sustainability appraisal of an SPD, which are recommended in the SA Guidance. The production of the Scoping Report is covered by Stage A.

Figure 2: Incorporating SA within the SPD process

SPD Stage 1: Pre-production –Evidence gathering
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A1: Identifying other relevant policies, plans and programmes and sustainable development objectives. • A2: Collecting baseline information. • A3: Identifying sustainability issues and problems. • A4: Developing the SA framework. • A5: Consulting on the scope of the SA.
SPD Stage 2: Production –Prepare draft SPD
SA stages and tasks
<p>Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the SPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the draft SPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing the SA report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the SA Report and the draft SPD. • D2: Assessing significant changes.
SPD Stage 3: Adoption
SA stages and tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D3: Making decisions and providing information.
<p>Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E1: Finalising aims and methods for monitoring. • E2: Responding to adverse effects.

Requirements of the SEA Directive

2.4 Annex 1 of the SEA Directive sets out the information that must be provided in the Environmental Report. This is set out in table 1 below and information that has been included in this Scoping Report has been identified. The other requirements will subsequently be included within the Sustainability Appraisal Report that will be produced for the SPD.

Table 1: SEA Requirements Checklist

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered in the Scoping Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3 & Appendices 1 & 2
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Section 4
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 4
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Section 5
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Section 3 and Section 6
(f) the likely significant effects ¹ on the environment, including issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors; (¹ footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	To follow in main SA Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and (as fully as possible) offset any significant adverse effects on the environment from implementing the plan or programme;	To follow in main SA Report

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Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered in the Scoping Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To follow in main SA Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	To follow in main SA Report
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	To follow in main SA Report

3. TASK A1: IDENTIFICATION OF OTHER RELEVANT POLICIES, PLANS, PROGRAMMES AND SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The SPD needs to take into account a wide range of other policies, plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the SPD, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 3.2 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at international, national, regional and local levels as part of the general LDF Scoping Report. This list has been reviewed specifically in the context of the Eastern Gate Development Framework SPD and where more recent documents of relevance have been identified these have been appended in the table set out in Appendix 1. For a full list of the documents considered by the general LDF Scoping Report, please see Appendix 1 of that document.
- 3.3 A review of the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the SPD, as identified in Appendix 1, is set out in Appendix 2. This shows the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their implications for the SPD and the sustainability appraisal objectives. Many plans and programmes work in a hierarchy with policy and objectives being disseminated down from an international to national, regional and local level, with those documents lower on the hierarchy having more specific relevance to the SPD.

4. TASK A2: COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 The aim in collecting baseline information is to assemble data on the current state of the Eastern Gate area and its likely future state. The information then provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects. Collecting baseline information is also a way of identifying sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 Task A4 below sets out the method used to develop the sustainability objectives and this was an iterative process drawing upon the information collected in Tasks A1 to A3. In order to structure the baseline information in this report, this is presented in relation to the sustainability objectives (see table 3 for a list of the proposed SA objectives).
- 4.3 Appendix 3 sets out the baseline data that has been collected. The baseline data is presented in the form of indicators, which were identified by scoping of indicators already collected by the City Council and County Council. In addition, contextual information collected by the Joint Urban Design Team for the Eastern Gate Visioning Document

(January 2011) has been utilised. The objectives were used to focus and refine the range of indicators, one or two indicators being sought for each objective. The baseline table in Appendix 3 identifies the current situation and, where baseline data permits, past trends for the area and also for a comparator where possible, usually Cambridgeshire or the Structure Plan area of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In addition, targets for Cambridge have been included where applicable; otherwise the desired direction of change has been shown. An analysis of any trends in the data is also included within the table. Some of the baseline data collected is also presented graphically in a number of maps in Appendix 4.

- 4.4 Both qualitative (e.g. The Eastern Gate Visioning Document) and quantitative data has been used to inform the baseline analysis. Quantitative data has been taken from monitoring and research activities currently being carried out by a variety of organisations. Qualitative information is more often based on judgement and is particularly useful for objectives that relate to the character and quality of the built environment. The SA Guidance advises an approach to baseline data collection that includes a combination of both types of data.

Problems in collecting baseline data

- 4.5 Problems arose because in some instances, where data did exist, it was often either at the wrong geographical scale (i.e. regional/national) or held over insufficient time to show a trend. There was also a case where some baseline data was no longer being collected. Where qualitative data has been used, it has not always been possible to provide an analysis of trends.
- 4.6 Monitoring is carried out more frequently for some indicators than others. In addition, some of the gaps in data still remain. In the future, if data is still not available for some of the indicators it may be more appropriate to select alternative indicators. However, in some cases where there are no suitable indicators relating to an objective, the objective itself may need to be revised or deleted.

Characterisation

- 4.7 The baseline data has been used to describe the current social, economic and environmental characteristics of the Eastern Gate area and the likely future evolution of the site without an SPD. Where possible, data specific to the Eastern Gate area has been used, and where this is not available, data for the City as a whole has been used. The characterisation begins with a general section setting the context of the site and then a more detailed description of the characteristics of the site based around the proposed objectives is provided.

- 4.8 The general Scoping Report in Section 4 includes a detailed description of the characteristics of the City based around the proposed sustainability objectives. Some of the proposed sustainability objectives are not directly relevant to the SPD and therefore only those proposed objectives that are directly relevant to the Eastern Gate Development Framework SPD are considered within this section. However, for the purposes of consistency, the same numbering system for the objectives is used.

General

- 4.9 The Eastern Gate study area is lies to the north east of the city centre. It encompasses a sizeable area that stretches from the Crown Court (East Road) and Elizabeth Way roundabout to the beginning of the retail park, close to the junction of Newmarket Road/Coldham's Lane. The proposals sites of 7.01 and 7.03, as identified within the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) fall within the study area (refer to map 1 on page 72). Over the years, the area has experienced significant change. The large-scale highway interventions of the 1970's, the application of standard highway solutions and the introduction of unsympathetic bulky buildings have eroded the qualities of place and severed neighbouring communities. Fragmented land ownership and extant planning permissions further complicate matters and more recently, increased developer activity in the vicinity has given rise to growing pressure for a formal planning document to coordinate and guide redevelopment within the area. It is for these reasons the Joint Urban Design Team produced the 'Eastern Gate Visioning Document'.
- 4.10 The Visioning Document (January 2011), produced in consultation with the local community, members and key stakeholders is the first step towards producing a framework to guide redevelopment within the area. The document identifies issues, opportunities, redevelopment aspirations and potential key projects and will be used to inform the production of an SPD for the Eastern Gate area.

Objective 5: To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing

- 4.10 If residential units are to be provided on development sites located within the study area, it is likely that affordable housing may need to form an appropriate proportion of the development in line with adopted planning policy. This objective is therefore considered relevant to the SPD. Property prices in Cambridge remain high and the city has the highest ratio of average house prices to median gross wages in the County. Figures on average house prices and average wage levels suggest that in 2009 the ratio of multiplier of wages to average house prices in the City was around 8.2. The ratio of lower quartile earnings,

which is more appropriate for first time buyers, against the cheapest housing available was also around 8.2 in 2009 down from 10.5 in 2008. However despite this slight decline, recent figures highlight the continuing issue of affordability for first time buyers in Cambridge. Average (mean) house prices are now around £286, 437, a decrease of 0.1% from 2008 (CLG, 2009). High house prices in the City are creating a barrier to entry in the housing market and there is a need to achieve a better ration between average earnings and house prices by making houses more affordable.

- 4.11 The availability of housing that is affordable and accessible to those in housing need is still a major problem in Cambridge. In order to address this issue the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan requires the provision of 40% or more affordable housing on sites of 0.5 hectares or more and all developments which have 15 or more dwellings (an increase from the 30% required in the 1996 Local Plan). Cambridge City Council's Affordable Housing SPD (2008) provides further advice on what is involved in providing affordable housing in Cambridge, aiming to facilitate the delivery of affordable housing needs and assist in the creation and maintenance of inclusive and mixed communities.
- 4.12 The percentage of dwellings completed in Cambridge that are affordable has risen from 21.9% in 2008/09 to 37.9% in 2009/10. In comparison, the latest figures for Cambridgeshire (2009/10) show that 33.5% of dwellings completed were affordable.
- 4.13 The total number of new homes built in Cambridge has decreased from 586 in 2008/09 to 288 in 2009/20. However despite this decrease, the figure exceeds the target of 260 homes set out in the in the City Council's Annual Monitoring Report (2008/09). The economic downturn will inevitably have an effect on housing delivery in the next few years. Information from developers suggests that, generally speaking, they expect developments to start one or two years later than planned, in particular for developments thought likely to start within the next year or two. In addition, it is expected that the build out of larger developments is likely to be spread over a longer time period.

Objective 8: To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design

- 4.14 This objective is felt to be relevant to the SPD as redevelopment of sites within the Eastern Gate area provides the opportunity to not only enhance the quality and image of the area, but when considered collectively with the 'lost' and underused spaces in between buildings (namely the public realm), an enormous opportunity exists to reshape and repair the urban fabric. Over the years, the large-scale highway interventions of the 1970s, the application of standard highway

solutions and the introduction of unsympathetic bulky buildings that have little relationship with the public realm, have eroded the qualities of place and severed neighbouring communities. Whilst parts of the study area have great historic interest, such as remnants of Barnwell Priory and the Grade II listed Church of St Andrew-the-less, the history is masked behind the heavy traffic, signs, signals and markings. However, despite these challenges, attractive well-established spaces and neighbourhoods, with a strong sense of community surround the Eastern Gate study area.

4.15 The Eastern Gate Visioning Document provides an important source of contextual information relating to the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment in this area of Cambridge. Chapter 3 of the Visioning Document provides a comprehensive contextual analysis of the Eastern Gate area with regards to the following themes:

- Historical context;
- Existing movement and circulation;
- Surrounding land use and activity;
- Legibility;
- Character appraisal;
- Townscape analysis (see map 2, page 73)
- Existing scale and massing

The chapter ends with a summary of the contextual analysis, by teasing out the key strengths, weaknesses and opportunities the area presents.

4.16 Drawing upon the comprehensive contextual analysis of the area, Chapter 4 of the Visioning Document entitled 'Strategies for Change', offers redevelopment aspirations for the Eastern Gate area, through a series of suggested high level strategies relating to movement & circulation; open space, land use and activity; built form, scale and massing; and public art. Chapter 5 begins to develop some of the aspirations identified in Chapter 4, into a series of potential key public realm and infrastructure projects for the area. Overall, the Visioning Document suggests opportunities for enhancing the character and qualities of the Eastern Gate area and suggests a number of aspirations aimed at creating an attractive environment with a high quality design. The document will be fundamental to informing the development of the SPD.

4.17 Building For Life (BfL) is the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods. The standard promotes design excellence and can help new developments to enhance the distinctive character and qualities of an area and therefore contribute to creating attractive environments. The results of the BfL assessments carried out on developments of 10+ units completed in the 2009/10 are as follows:

- Very good (16 or more) – 2 developments
- Good (14-15.5) – 4 developments
- Average (10-13.5) – 0 developments
- Poor (9.5 or less) – 1 development.

The above results show that 6 out of the 7 assessed schemes achieved a BfL rating of 'good' or above, demonstrating that 85% of new housing developments completed in 2009/10 achieved 14 or more positive answers out of the 20 BfL criteria. The 4 developments which achieved a good rating performed well under the categories relating to Environment & Community, Character, Streets and Parking, but all under achieved in the last category relating to Design and Construction, in particular against questions 19 and 20. With regard to the one development that received a poor rating, the Local Planning Authority originally refused the scheme in 2006, however the development was subsequently allowed following an appeal. Further information regarding Building For Life can be found at www.buildingforlife.org.uk.

Objective 9: To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape character and setting.

- 4.18 This objective is felt to be relevant to the SPD as parts of the Eastern Gate area falls within the Cambridge Central Conservation Area (refer to map 2 page 73) and is close to sensitive open spaces such as Midsummer Common, as well as the presence of listed buildings, all of which may lead to possible issues when proposing redevelopment within the area. The Eastern Gate area has a total of 2 listed buildings, both of which are Grade II Listed. In addition, there are 3 Buildings of Local Interest within the area. These buildings are shown on map 2 on page 73. 10.8% of the Eastern Gate area falls within the Central Conservation Area. A Conservation Area is an area than has 'special architectural or historic interest, the character and appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance'.
- 4.19 Data from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Records (CHER) shows that the Eastern Gate area contains 6 archaeological sites. These are shown on map 3 on page 74. The archaeological sites within the area range from Palaeolithic finds (500,000 to 10001 BC) on Occupation Road, late prehistoric pottery fields (4000 BC to 42 AD) on New Street, to remains relating Britannia Ironworks (19th Century to 21st Century) on the Mackays site. Map 3 (page 74) also illustrates that there are a number of sites clustered immediately to the north of the area – an area known as Riverside. Many of these archaeological remains are medieval (1066 AD to 1539 AD) and relate to Barnwell Priory, which played a major role in shaping the area.

4.20 CHER is the most comprehensive source of information on archaeological sites and finds in the modern county of Cambridgeshire. It forms part of a network of historic environment records and site and monument records across the UK. It currently contains over 17,000 records concerning archaeological monuments, chance finds, buildings and past fieldwork in Cambridgeshire. These are held on a computerised database and mapping system, which can be easily searched by date, location and type of remains. By its nature, CHER is all encompassing, containing everything that is known about an area. It is both informative and archival. In order to be meaningful in a planning context, CHER data needs to be interpreted by a skilled historic environment professional with a sound background in local archaeology. Without this interpretation, it is likely that any planning proposal will encounter difficulties. The Historic Environment Team at the County Council provides archaeological interpretation, and it is recommended that any development proposal be referred to the County Council's archaeologists for advice as part of the pre-application process.

Objective 11: To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places

4.21 This objective is considered to be relevant to the SPD as accessible green spaces make an important contribution to people's enjoyment of the natural environment. The setting of Cambridge and its open spaces are an essential part of the character and quality of the City. They make a significant contribution to the amenity and biodiversity of the City and local communities. In 2004 there was a total of 2.2 hectares of public open space for every 1,000 people in Cambridge. This figure includes amenity green spaces, cemeteries, semi-natural green spaces and parks and gardens where the main use is public. As this figure has not been monitored since 2004 it is difficult to say whether provision has increased, although the Council does require that all new residential development should make provision for public open space and sports facilities in line with its Open Space and Recreation Standards

4.22 The Eastern Gate area is 14.29 hectares of which 0.65 hectares is open space. The calculation of open space includes allotments and the area of public open space adjacent to St Matthews Piece. This figure is considered extremely low. qualitative evidence from the Eastern Gate Development Framework Public Meeting highlighted a deficiency of open space within the area, including a lack of benches and play areas. The existing open spaces in the wider area, including the river, St Matthews Piece, Norfolk Street Community Garden, allotments and the cemetery are well loved and valued.

4.23 The Eastern Gate Visioning Document recognises that public spaces play an important role in improving and enhancing the public realm. Recommendations to improve the Eastern Gate area include, improving the walk ability of the area and access to existing open spaces and providing green links between open spaces such as parks and allotments.

Objective 12: To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime

4.24 This objective is considered to be relevant to the SPD as redevelopment provides opportunities to address issues that may contribute to the fear of crime, for example poor level of natural surveillance caused by blank facades/inactive ground floor uses. The Eastern Gate Visioning Document provides an important source of information relating to the fear of crime experienced by local residents. Chapter 2 provides a summary of the public consultation undertaken to inform the Visioning Document. Results of the public workshop (9th November 2009) in particular revealed issues relating specially to the fear of crime within the area, with a high number of residents expressing that the Elizabeth Way underpass “feels dangerous at night” and that routes to important facilities and shops also feel unsafe. A comprehensive record of the public workshop held on 9th November 2009, including a full copy of comments recorded on maps and flip charts, can be found in the document ‘Eastern Gate Development Framework – Summary of Public Meeting’, which is available to download from the City Council’s website.

4.25 Cambridge has a relatively high crime rate when compared to neighbouring Local Authority areas, many of which are rural in their nature. However, between 2009 and 2010 the total number of recorded crimes (000,'s) has fallen from 136.6 in the 2008/09 period to 117.9 in the 2009/10 period. Overall, since 2002 the City has seen a decrease in the total number of recorded crimes. The percentage of people who feel ‘fairly safe’ or ‘very safe’ in their local area has increased from 45% in 2006 to 53% in 2008.

Objective 13: To minimise the development of land and develop land with least environmental/amenity value

4.26 This objective is considered relevant to the SPD due to the ‘urban nature’ of the Eastern Gate area and because the re-use of land is considered to be more sustainable than developing land of higher environmental/amenity value. This is consistent with the principles of sustainable development which advocates more efficient use of land by

prioritising/maximising the use of brownfield land. Given the proximity of the site to the city centre, approximately 95.5% of the Eastern Gate area can be considered as previously developed land. Redevelopment of sites within the area will help to enhance the environmental quality of this area of the city, particularly in relation to the quality of the public realm. Given the previously developed nature of the Eastern Gate area, redevelopment proposals should give consideration to the potential of ground contamination being present, with appropriate remediation measures put in place where necessary.

- 4.27 The percentage of dwellings provided on previously developed land, has been at a high level in Cambridge over the last 5 years, rising from 96.9% in 2008/09 to 99.5% in 2009/10. The performance of this indicator in the future depends on the categories of land that become available for development. The density of new development is also related to this objective, which too has risen since last year. The average density (dph) of new dwellings completed on sites greater than 9 dwellings has increased from 87.2 dph in 2009 to 94.9 dph in 2010. Despite the deletion of the minimum density requirement from PPS3, the Cambridge Local Plan seeks to achieve sustainable development and results show that land in Cambridge is still being developed efficiently.

Objective 14: To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard

- 4.28 This objective is considered to be relevant to the SPD as the redevelopment of sites within the Eastern Gate area will allow for higher sustainability standards to be met in comparison to current buildings. It is envisaged that redevelopment within Eastern Gate will involve both new buildings and the re-use of existing buildings, both of which offer opportunities to enhance the environmental performance of buildings. In 2007, the Code for Sustainable Homes replaced BREEAM EcoHomes for the assessment of new housing in England and the City Council will be monitoring Code for Sustainable Homes completions in the future. The Council is in the process of developing the necessary evidence base⁵ to develop a Code for Sustainable

Homes policy for all major development in Cambridge and it is envisaged that the SPD for the Eastern Gate area will have due regard to this work.

⁵ The Decarbonising Cambridge study was approved for publication in September 2010. This study forms part of the evidence base to inform future planning policies in relation to climate change and the provision of decentralised renewable and low carbon technologies on new development sites. The study also considers the sustainable design and construction standards that could be required of new development.

Objective 15: To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change

- 4.29 Given the proximity of the Eastern Gate study area to the River Cam (approx 190m to the north), an assessment was undertaken to ascertain the area of land that falls within the Environment Agency (EA) 1:100 year flood risk zone. As can be seen on map 4 on page 75, the Eastern Gate study area does not fall within the EA 1:100 year flood risk zone.
- 4.30 National planning policy in the form of PPS25 Development and Flood Risk states that development will not be permitted in an area with an unacceptable risk of flooding. The Environment Agency is consulted on all development proposals in and adjacent to the flood plain of the River Cam and other watercourses. Since 2000/01 there have been no planning permissions granted in the City contrary to the advice given by the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. In Cambridgeshire however, 20+ permissions have been granted contrary to the Agency's advice since 2000/01.

Objective 17: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change

- 4.31 This objective is of relevance to the SPD as the redevelopment of sites within the Eastern Gate area offers the opportunity to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from both energy use in buildings and from transport. Greenhouse gas emissions, in particular Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) emitted as a result of the burning of fossil fuels, are a major contributor to global warming and climate change. At present, figures for CO₂ emissions in the region are fragmentary and therefore an unreliable source of data. Methods for determining levels of CO₂ emissions are still being developed, both within Cambridgeshire and nationally.
- 4.32 In terms of renewable energy generating capacity, there is currently no large-scale generation in Cambridge City, either established or with planning permission. The renewable energy generating capacity (installed) in the County as a whole has increased from 6.38 MW in 2009/09 to 16.54 MW in 2009/10. The Cambridge Local Plan 2006 requires all development above a threshold of 1,000 square metres to provide at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements on-site from renewable energy sources.
- 4.33 Motorised transport is another source of greenhouse gas emissions. The City Council has declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers a large part of the City, including the Eastern Gate area. Map 5 in appendix 76 shows the Eastern Gate area in relation to the AQMA. Although it is difficult to measure carbon production, the number of vehicles on the road can be used as a proxy. In the locality of the Eastern Gate area, three central area cordons are

monitored as part of the County Council's Annual Traffic Monitoring Report: Newmarket Road, Grafton Centre Car Park and East Road. Vehicle numbers have dropped slightly at the Newmarket Road and the Grafton Centre cordons between 2008 and 2009. This could be partly related to the Park and Ride service. Redevelopment within the Eastern Gate area should offer the opportunity to improve the environment for pedestrians and cyclists, which in turn could contribute to reducing emissions from motorised transport in the area.

- 4.34 No data is available for the total CO₂ emissions for the Eastern Gate area itself. However, CO₂ emissions data is available for local authority areas, which show that CO₂ emissions in Cambridge have increased slightly from 757 Kt CO₂ in 2007 to 770 Kt CO₂ in 2008. However, in comparison to other areas of the county, Cambridge has seen the greatest population increase since 2005.

Objective 18: To minimise use of water

- 4.35 The East of England has the lowest rainfall in the country and is described officially as semi-arid. A high proportion of the available water resource is already being exploited and as such careful management of water resources will be crucial if the economic potential of the Cambridge Sub-Region is to continue to be realised. Redevelopment within the Eastern Gate area has the potential to allow for the opportunity to design water conservation measures into new and reused buildings to reduce the per capita demand for water.
- 4.36 Cambridge Water Company supplies fresh water to an area of 453 square miles, including Cambridge City. They supply over 150,000 properties and just over 50% of these have water meters installed (<http://www.uswitch.com/water/cambridge-water>). The amount of water consumption has increased slightly since last year, with consumption of 136l/head/day in 2008/09 to 138l/head/day in 2009/10. However the levels of water consumption in Cambridge is lower than the national average, which is 150l/head/day, and the average for Anglian Water of 145l/head/day in 2009/10.

Objective 21: To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.

- 4.37 This objective is considered to be relevant to the SPD due to the proximity of the Eastern Gate area to the city centre and the presence of two major routes (Newmarket Road and East Road), which sever neighbouring communities and create an environment that is very hostile for pedestrians and cyclists. Cambridge is an accessible city, where walking and cycling are attractive and popular. However as a small city, Cambridge does suffer from a number of serious local transport problems, particularly in relation to traffic congestion on radial routes and in respect of public transport capacity in the City Centre.

The 2008 Place Survey showed that 50% of resident respondents ranked the level of congestion as an issue that needed the most improvement. The problems caused by the resulting congestion are well known: pollution; increased journey times and related costs to business; and deteriorating condition for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. Moreover, the demand for transport is continually rising due to lifestyle changes and urban expansion.

4.38 The 'Cambridge Area Transport Strategy' is currently being prepared by Cambridgeshire County Council in partnership with Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, to promote the further development of public transport, park and ride, cycling and other more sustainable forms of movement. The emphasis is to support sustainable development particularly in relation to the high level of planned growth in the Cambridge area. It is envisaged that the Eastern Gate Visioning Document - in particular the key projects which begin to articulate an urban design approach to resolving conflicts at key junctions, and ultimately the SPD - will feed into this work.

4.39 The Eastern Gate Visioning Document highlights a number of issues within the area relating to transport, movement and circulation: vehicular movements dominate the primary routes through the area and sever neighbouring communities; cycle lanes are inconsistent and footways lack width; wide sweeping junctions encourage higher traffic speeds and reinforce vehicle domination; and a lack of surface level, direct pedestrian cycle crossings that respond to key desire lines, force people to use unpleasant and hostile routes such as Elizabeth Way underpass. Overall, the Eastern Gate area is extremely hostile for pedestrians and cyclists.

4.40 With regards road traffic accidents within the vicinity of the Eastern Gate area, information from the County Council reveals that between 2005 and 2010 a total of 118 accidents were recorded. Map 6 on page 77 provides information regarding the location of these accidents and

also highlights clusters of accidents around the East Road/St Matthews Street junction, Elizabeth Way roundabout and Newmarket Road/Coldham's Lane junction. Information regarding cycle movements within the Eastern Gate area is limited. However, cycle flows along Coldham's Lane (located to the east of the study area) are monitored as part of the County Council's Annual Traffic Monitoring Report. According to the 2009 survey, 1,433 cycles were recorded over a 12-hour period, which is higher than the 2008 survey, which recorded 1,273 cycles.

Future Evolution of the Eastern Gate area without the SPD

4.41 It is extremely hard to predict the future development of the Eastern Gate area without the presence of the SPD to guide development. Redevelopment within the Eastern Gate area is envisaged to be long-term, which will take place on an incremental basis. In the absence of an SPD, policies within the Cambridge Local Plan 2006, or any subsequent development plan documents, would still stand, and would allow development within this area to occur. However, without an SPD to guide positive redevelopment, it is likely that piecemeal development will occur, leading to a sub-optimal pattern of development and missed opportunities to make lasting improvements to the quality of the public realm and image of the area. This could also lead to negative impacts on the historic environment.

5. TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

5.1 The baseline data has been used to help identify the sustainability issues set out in Table 2 below. The table also links the sustainability issues with the key relevant policy documents identified under Task A1 and set out in appendices 1 and 2. This is by no means a full list of the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those that are a priority for the Eastern Gate area and which can be addressed through the SPD.

Table 2: Key Sustainability Issues for the Eastern Gate area

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
SHARE THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY FAIRLY & PROVIDE SERVICES & FACILITIES FOR ALL			
High average house prices are pricing key workers/first time buyers out of Cambridge.	If housing is provided on development sites located within the Eastern Gate area, an element of this should be affordable in line with the requirements of the Cambridge Local Plan.	Only 14% of households can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area (2007). Figures on average house prices and average wage levels suggest that in 2009/10 the ratio of multiplier of wages to average house prices in the City was around 8.2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS3 (2010) states that local development documents should set a plan-wide target for the amount of affordable housing to be provided; • Increasing the amount of affordable housing is key in the Community Strategy and Housing Strategy for the City. • Cambridge Local Plan (2006) requires the provision of 40% or more affordable housing on sites of 0.5 hectares or more and all developments, which have 15 or more dwellings. • Affordable Housing SPD, Cambridge City Council (2008).

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SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
MAINTAIN CAMBRIDGE AS AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND VISIT			
Development/redevelopment will put increased demands on the historic environment.	The Eastern Gate Development Framework SPD will need to ensure that the historic character, which includes archaeology of the area is preserved or where appropriate enhanced.	The historic buildings and landscapes of Cambridge are both nationally and internationally important. Parts of the Eastern Gate area are situated in the Central Conservation Area, and contains 2 Listed Buildings and 3 Buildings of Local Interest. The area also contains 6 archaeological sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS 5 (2010): Planning for the Historic Environment sets out the Government's planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment. • <i>This replaces</i> PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment & PPG 16: Archaeology and Planning). • Policy ENV6 (The Historic Environment) of the East of England Plan (May, 2008), which seeks to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment; • The Community Strategy wishes to see the historic environment conserved and enhanced. <p>Policies 4/10 and 4/11 of the Local Plan (2006) relate to the protection and enhancement of Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas.</p>
Large-scale highway interventions of the 1970's, application of standard highway solutions and the introduction of unsympathetic bulky buildings have eroded the qualities of place and severed neighbouring communities. Overall a disappointing gateway into the City.	Need to enhance the quality of the public realm and guide redevelopment of sites within the area.	Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 7/5 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) seeks enhancement of the public realm; • Chapter 3 Policies of the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy 3/4, Responding to Context. - Policy 3/6 Ensuring Coordinated Development. - 3/7 Creating Successful Places. • PPS5 (2010): Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5). • By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice. • Manual For Streets 1 & 2, Department for Transport (2007 & 2010). • Policy ENV6 (The Historic

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SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
			<p>Environment) of the East of England Plan (May, 2008), which seeks to protect, conserve and enhance the historic environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Strategy wishes to see the historic environment conserved and enhanced.
PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND, BUILDINGS & GREEN SPACES			
<p>Development/redevelopment may put additional pressure on existing open spaces within the area. In addition there is a perceived deficit in the amount of publicly accessible open space in the Eastern Gate area</p>	<p>The Eastern Gate SPD will need to ensure that it seeks: the enhancement of existing open spaces, the utilisation and reclamation of underused areas, and the improvement of links between important existing open spaces.</p>	<p>Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS1 (2005): Delivering Sustainable Development, sets out the Government's overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system. • Cambridge City Council, Open Space and Recreation Strategy (2006)-soon to be updated in 2011 to assess the amount and quality of open space around the city, which will also highlight where there are current deficiencies. • Policy 4/2 of the Local Plan (2006) relates to the protection of open space, including designated and undesignated areas. • Cambridge City Council, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2007).
MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF RESOURCES			
<p>Development/redevelopment will increase the demand for energy from non-renewable sources and increase carbon dioxide emissions.</p>	<p>Opportunities for renewable energy sources and improvements to the energy efficiency of buildings should be encouraged and used to their full potential bearing in mind the issues particular to the historic environment (e.g. effect on the appearance and setting of buildings) and the</p>	<p>There is currently no large-scale renewable energy generation in Cambridge. The redevelopment of sites within the Eastern Gate area presents an opportunity to improve the energy efficiency of the built environment in this area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto Protocol; • Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2002/77/EC (2001); • Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change (DCLG, 2007); • Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (ODPM, 2004); • Meeting the Energy Challenge: A White Paper

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SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
	<p>embodied energy contained within the existing buildings on site, which, in some cases, may lead to greater environmental benefits from adaptation and re-use of these buildings. Development should make provision to provide a percentage of on-site energy requirements from renewable sources.</p>		<p>on Energy (DTI, 2007);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies ENG1 and ENG2 of the East of England Plan (May, 2008); • Placing Renewables in the East of England, Final Report, EERA (2008); • Living with Climate Change in the East of England, East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable (2003); • Decarbonising Cambridge: A renewable and low carbon energy study for Cambridge City Council (2010); • Cambridge Environment Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2005); • Policy 8/16 of the Local Plan (2006) requires a percentage a energy requirements of new development to be from onsite renewable sources. • Cambridge City Council, Sustainable Design and Construction SPD (2007).

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SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
MINIMISE DAMAGE AND DISRUPTION FROM TRANSPORT			
<p>Poor quality of the public realm causes conflict between different users within the area (pedestrians / cyclists / road users). Overall the area is extremely hostile for pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	<p>Give priority to sustainable modes and identify streets/spaces, which require significant improvements to reduce the dominance of the car and increase prioritisation of pedestrians and cyclists.</p>	<p>Eastern Gate Visioning Document highlights a number of issues within the area relating to transport, movement and circulation: vehicles dominate the primary routes through the area, severing neighbouring communities; cycles lanes are inconsistent and footways lack width; wide sweeping junctions encourage higher traffic speeds; and a lack of surface level, direct pedestrian cycle crossings that respond to key desire lines, force people to use unpleasant and hostile routes such as Elizabeth Way underpass.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (DETR, 2001); • Manual For Streets 1 & 2, Department for Transport (2007 & 2010). • Transport Ten Year Plan, DfT (2000); • The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004); • East of England Plan (May 2008); • Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006); • Community Strategy; • Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002);
<p>The impact of emissions from transport on the environment, which are a problem for the City in terms of both air quality and carbon dioxide.</p>	<p>Development of sites within the Eastern Gate area has the potential to alter emissions – due regard must be given to air quality issues.</p>	<p>The City Council has declared an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA), which covers a large part of the city, including the Eastern Gate area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (DETR, 2001), promotes sustainable transport for both people and moving freight and the reduction of the need to travel by car; • Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM, 2004), seeks to prevent harmful development and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments over the medium to long term.

6 TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 6.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the Sustainability Appraisal process. Paragraph 4.2.15 of the SA Guidance advises that the Sustainability Appraisal Framework “consists of objectives which, where practicable, may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators”. The objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline information is collected and sustainability issues and problems are identified, and can be used in the monitoring of the SPD.
- 6.2 The sustainability objectives are distinct from those of the SPD itself, although in some cases they may overlap with one another. The sustainability objectives provide a way of assessing whether the SPD objectives are the best possible ones for sustainability, providing a means by which the social, environmental and economic effects of a plan can be tested.
- 6.3 The general LDF Scoping Report identified 22 sustainability objectives, which are set out in Table 2 and Appendix 8 of that document. The development of these objectives was an iterative process, with the objectives evolving over time. For the purposes of the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD, the objectives that are of direct relevance to the SPD have been extracted from the general Scoping Report and are shown in table 3 below. For consistency, the same numbering system has been used.

Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability theme	SA Objective
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all	5. To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design
	9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting

	<p>11: To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children’s play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places</p> <p>12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime</p>
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	<p>13. To minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental/amenity value</p> <p>14. To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard</p> <p>15. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change</p>
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	<p>17. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change</p> <p>18. To minimise use of water</p>
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	<p>21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.</p>

The SEA Directive

6.4 A cross check was made between the SA objectives and the information required by the SEA Directive in Table 4 below. This shows that all of the environmental areas set out in Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive are covered, in the majority of cases by more than one of the objectives.

Table 4: Coverage of the Topics Required by the SEA Directive by the SA Objectives

SEA Directive Issue Criterion (f) of Annex 1	SA Objectives
Biodiversity	13, 11
Population	5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 21
Human health	5, 8, 9, 12, 15, 17, 21, 11
Fauna	13, 11

Flora	13, 11
Soil	13, 14, 11
Water	14, 15, 18, 11
Air	14, 21, 11
Climatic Factors	15, 17, 18, 11
Material Assets	8, 9
Cultural heritage incl. Architecture and archaeological heritage	8, 9
Landscape	13, 11

Compatibility between SA Objectives

- 6.5 The SA guidance states that it may be useful to test the internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives to identify any tensions between objectives. A compatibility matrix has been used to carry out this process (see Table 5).
- 6.6 The compatibility matrix reveals that there could be possible tensions between some of the objectives, although it should be noted that in many cases the exact nature of the tension is uncertain and would be dependent on the exact nature of development in the Eastern Gate area. For example there is potential for conflict between the aims of objective 8 to create an attractive environment, in terms of improvements to the public realm in the area and objective 9, which seeks to maintain/enhance the built historic character of the area. However, these objectives could also be highly compatible, particularly where measures to improve the quality of the public realm in the area enhance the historic character and streetscape of the site.
- 6.7 Other possible tensions revealed by the compatibility matrix are between maintaining/enhancing historic character and making sure buildings are as sustainable as possible. For example, in old buildings, particularly those that are listed, there could be tension surrounding measures such as installing solar panels, which may not necessarily be in keeping with the character of the building. In some instances the objective to minimise the use of Greenfield sites may have tensions with transport objectives, where these sites are in the best location with regards to transport accessibility. However, in the case of the Eastern

Gate area - which is previously developed land - the central location of the site means that it is easily accessible by sustainable modes of transport.

Table 5: Compatibility of SA Objectives

Sustainability Objectives	5										
	8	✓/x									
	9	✓/x	✓/x								
	11	✓/x	✓	✓							
	12	✓		✓/x							
	13		✓		✓	✓					
	14	✓	✓	x							
	15	✓/x			✓				✓		
	17	✓/x		x			✓	✓	✓		
	18	✓/x						✓	✓		
	21	✓/x					✓	✓/x	✓		✓
		5	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	21
Sustainability Objectives											

✓ = potentially compatible

✓/x = uncertain - potentially compatible or incompatible

x = potentially incompatible

blank = no links

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

- 6.8 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework is set out in Appendix 5. This consists of the sustainability objectives as shown in Table 2 and the indicators that will be used to measure the achievement of these objectives. These indicators are those that were used to collect the baseline data.
- 6.9 This Sustainability Appraisal Framework will form the basis for assessing the Eastern Gate Development Framework.

7 TASK A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA

- 7.1 Consultation on the general LDF Scoping Report was carried out with the SEA consultation bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. In addition, the Cambridgeshire County Council was also consulted. The key areas on which the Council will ask for comment will be:
- Whether the policies, plans and programmes identified were appropriate and whether any others should be included?
 - Whether there was any further baseline data that could prove useful?
 - Whether the sustainability problems/issues identified for Cambridge were correct?
 - Whether the SA objectives encompassed all the necessary issues?

Where appropriate, comments received to this consultation were incorporated into the Scoping Report. Appendix 6 sets out the comments received and the Council's response.

8 NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 Following on from this, the Scoping Report will be used to inform the sustainability appraisal of the Eastern Gate Area Development Framework SPD. Public consultation on this Sustainability Appraisal will be carried out at the same time as consultation on the draft SPD.
- 8.2 Figures 1 and 2 in section 2 of this document set out the subsequent stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process and the relationship to the SPD process. The SA Guidance sets out different stages with tasks within, which will be followed. The SPD process is a simplified version of the LDD process as SPD are not subject to public examination.

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Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to the Eastern Gate area

No	Plan/Programme
National	
1	The Urban Design Compendium (Volumes 1 and 2), English Partnerships (2000 & 2007)
2	By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice, CABI (2000).
3	Manual for Streets 1 & 2, Department for Transport (2007 and 2010)
4	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, CLG (2007)
5	White Paper – Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century, DCMS (2007)
6	Regeneration and the Historic Environment – Heritage as a catalyst for better social and economic regeneration, English Heritage (2005)
7	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment, CLG (2010)
Regional	
8	East of England Plan, The Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England, Government Office for the East of England (2008)
County/Cambridge Sub-Region	
9	A Quality Charter for Growth in Cambridge, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2008)
10	Southern Corridor Area Transport Plan, Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council (2002)
District	
11	Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal, Cambridge City Council (2006)
12	Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, Cambridge City Council (2007)
13	Affordable Housing SPD, Cambridge City Council (2008)
14	Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment (2003), Cambridge City Council
15	Eastern Gate Visioning Document, Cambridge City Council (2011)
16	Public Art Supplementary Planning Document, Cambridge City Council (2010)

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Appendix 2: Requirements of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
National					
1	The Urban Design Compendium (Volumes 1 and 2), English Partnerships (2007)	<p>UDC1 examines the factors that make neighbourhoods stimulating and active places in which residents feel comfortable and safe. It aims to provide accessible advice to developers, funding agencies and partners on the principles of urban design and how these can be applied in practice.</p> <p>UDC2 provides guidance on the processes that support delivery of successful, sustainable development. It contains a range of case studies that provide examples of how specific barriers have been overcome in delivering good urban design.</p>	No measurable targets set.	Ensure that development is designed to provide a attractive, high quality, sustainable, accessible, socially inclusive and safe environment. New buildings should have a positive impact on their setting, in terms of location on the site, height, scale and form, materials, detailing, wider townscape and landscape impacts and available views.	Covered by objectives 5, 8, 9 and 14
2	By Design – Urban Design in the Planning System: Towards Better Practice, CABI (2000)	This guide has been published to promote higher standards in urban design and provide advice to help implement the Government’s commitment to good design. The guide is relevant to all aspects of the built environment, including the design of buildings and spaces, landscapes and transport systems.	No measurable targets set.	As above	Covered by objectives 5, 8, 9 and 14.
3	Manual for Streets 1 & 2, Department for Transport (2007 & 2010)	Manual for Streets (MfS) provides guidance for practitioners involved in the planning, design, provision and approval of new residential streets, and modifications to existing ones. The main	No measurable targets set.	Ensure that development is designed to provide an attractive, high quality, sustainable, accessible,	Covered by objectives 8 and 9

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>changes in the approach to street design that MfS1 and MfS2 recommends are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Applying a user hierarchy to the design process with pedestrians at the top; ▪ Emphasising a collaborative approach to the delivery of streets; ▪ Recognising the importance of the community function of streets as spaces for social interaction; ▪ Promoting an inclusive environment that recognises the needs of people of all ages and abilities; ▪ Reflecting and supporting pedestrian desire lines in networks and detailed designs; ▪ Developing masterplans and preparing design codes that implement them for larger-scale developments, and using design and access statements for all scales of development; ▪ Establishing a clear vision and setting objectives for schemes. ▪ Creating networks of streets that provide permeability and connectivity to main destinations and a choice of routes; 		socially inclusive and safe environment.	

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Moving away from hierarchies of standard road types based on traffic flows and/or the number of buildings served; ▪ Developing street character types on a location-specific basis with reference to both the place and movement functions for each street; ▪ Encouraging innovation with a flexible approach to street layouts and the use of locally distinctive, durable and maintainable materials and street furniture; ▪ Using quality audit systems that demonstrate how designs will meet key objectives for the locality; ▪ Designing to keep vehicle speeds at or below 20 mph on residential streets unless there are overriding reasons for accepting higher speeds; and ▪ Using the minimum of highway design features necessary to make the streets work properly. 			
4	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change – Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1	<p>Sets out key planning objectives to help combat climate change including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing the highest viable resource and energy efficiency and reduction in emissions; • Delivering patterns of growth that make 	No measurable targets set	Ensure that the development makes use of the highest possible standard of sustainable design and construction that are	Covered by objectives 14, 15, 17 and 21

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>full use of sustainable transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shape development to minimise vulnerability and provide resilience to the predicted effects of climate change; and • Conserve and enhance biodiversity recognising how species and habitats will be affected by climate change. 		capable of adaptation to the predicted effects of climate change.	
5	Heritage Protection for the 21 st Century (2007)	<p>The proposals contained within the white paper reflect the importance of the heritage protection system in preserving our heritage for people to enjoy now and in the future. The proposals are based around three core principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a unified approach to the historic environment; • Maximising opportunities for inclusion and involvement; and • Supporting sustainable communities by putting the historic environment at the heart of an effective planning system 	No measurable targets set	The SPD will need to balance the need for redevelopment with the need to protect and enhance the heritage assets of the site.	Covered by objectives 8 and 9
6	Regeneration and the Historic Environment (2005)	<p>The document outlines the role the re-use of heritage assets in helping to achieve sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-using existing buildings is a simple way of achieving sustainability; • Re-using buildings and adapting landscapes help reinforce a sense of place; • New large-scale developments risk losing the fine grain that characterises 	No measurable targets set	The SPD will encourage the adaptive re-use of historic buildings where possible, balancing the need for redevelopment with the need to protect and enhance the heritage assets of the site.	Covered by objectives 8 and 9

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>historic areas;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-used buildings can often be sold for a premium compared to similar new-build property; • Restoring the historic environment creates jobs and helps underpin local economies; • An attractive environment can help to draw in external investment as well as sustaining existing businesses of all types, not just tourism-related; • The historic environment contributes to quality of life and enriches people's understanding of the diversity and changing nature of their community; • Historic places are a powerful focus for community action; and • The historic environment has an important place in local cultural activities. 			
7	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment	<p>The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions for the historic environment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource; ○ Recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. • To conserve England's heritage assets 	No measurable targets set	The SPD will encourage the adaptive re-use of historic buildings where possible, balancing the need for redevelopment with the need to protect and enhance the heritage assets of the site.	Covered by objectives 8 and 9

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance, investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset; ○ Wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation; ○ The positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and ○ Consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies promoting place-shaping. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost. 			
Regional					
8	The Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (May 2008)	<p>The key headline objectives of the plan are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate 	The document sets out targets for various policy elements such as housing and	Develop policies that are in conformity with the RSS	Covered by all objectives

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>change;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase housing opportunities for people; • To realise the economic potential of the region and its people; • To improve the quality of life for the region's people; and • To improve and conserve the region's environment. <p>Policy CSR1 recognises the role of the Cambridge Sub-Region as a centre of excellence and a world leader in higher education and research. It also sets out the need to protect and enhance the historic character of the City.</p>	<p>employment provision for the Cambridge sub-region.</p>		
County/Cambridge Sub-Region					
9	A Quality Charter for Growth in Cambridge – Cambridgeshire Horizons (2008)	<p>The aim of the Charter is to improve quality of design, while simplifying the development process by establishing a short set of over-riding principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community: building a sense of community by providing a greater choice of housing along with active participation of people in the way their neighbourhoods are run; • Connectivity: locating new developments where they can benefit from high connectivity to jobs and services and upgrading the infrastructure to match the pace of development; • Climate: tackling climate change 	No measurable targets set.	Ensure that redevelopment within Eastern Gate is in keeping with the charter principles	Covered by all objectives.

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>through imaginative landscaping and through innovative approaches to energy, transport and waste;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Character: creating places of character with distinctive neighbourhoods and a public realm that encourages people to walk and cycle. 			
10	Eastern Corridor Area Transport Plan (SCATP), Cambridge City Council and Cambridgeshire County Council (2002).	<p>The purpose of the SCATP is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify new transport infrastructure and service provision that is needed to facilitate large scale development in the south of Cambridge; and • Identify a fair and robust means of calculating how individual development sites in the area should contribute towards the fulfilment of that transport infrastructure. 	No measurable targets set.	Ensure that any development contributes to the relevant infrastructure requirements as contained in the Plan	Covered by objective 21.
District					
11	Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal, Cambridge City Council (2006)	The Historic Core Appraisal seeks to assess the character of the historic core of the city, to consider the issues affecting this character and how we can work to minimise any threat to the key features and enhance weaker areas.	No measurable targets set	The SPD will encourage the adaptive re-use of historic buildings where possible, balancing the need for redevelopment with the need to protect and enhance the heritage assets of the site.	Covered by objectives 8 and 9
12	Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, Cambridge City Council	This document is intended to provide guidance on policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 that relate to	Refers to policy targets set in the Cambridge Local Plan (e.g. 10%	Development will need to meet the principles of sustainability.	Covered by objectives 13, 14, 15, 17 and 21.

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
	(2007)	<p>sustainability to enable applicants to produce a Sustainability Statement and complete the Sustainability Checklist. This is a requirement for all major developments in the city and applies to both new build and refurbishment. The following essential and recommended design considerations are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban Design; • Transport, Movement & Accessibility; • SuDs; • Energy; • Recycling & Waste; • Biodiversity; • Pollution; • Adaptation to Climate Change; • Water Conservation; • Materials & Construction Waste; • Historic Environment 	on-site renewables)		
13	Affordable Housing SPD, Cambridge City Council (2008)	<p>Gives advice on what is involved in providing affordable housing in Cambridge. Its objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate the delivery of affordable housing needs; • Assist in the creation and maintenance of sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities. 	Refers to policy targets set in the Cambridge Local Plan (e.g. at least 40% affordable housing).	Affordable housing will need to be provided if the development meets the affordable housing thresholds.	Covered by objective 5.
14	Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment, Cambridge City Council (2003)	<p>This assessment was produced for two main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand and identify the key resources – the ‘Defining Character’ – 	No measurable targets set.	To bear in mind the findings of the assessment. The City Centre is defined as	Covered by objectives 8 and 9

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<p>which makes up and is essential to the spirit of Cambridge. This indicates areas or features which are so important to the Cambridge environment and setting that they should remain undeveloped; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify and describe the essential character of the townscape and its rural hinterland using Character Types and Character Areas. This will enable judgements to be made to ensure that new development will take account of existing character and where possible achieve environmental or visual improvement. 		<p>one of the Character Areas and the assessment identifies its defining character, characteristic features, pressures and opportunities.</p>	
15	Eastern Gate Visioning Document (draft for consultation) (2011)	<p>The purpose of this document is to present a series of issues, opportunities, redevelopment aspirations and potential key projects that are intended to stimulate ideas and discussion around the future redevelopment of this part of Cambridge.</p>	No measurable targets set	<p>The draft Visioning document forms part of the evidence base for the production of the formal Eastern Gate SPD.</p>	Covered by all objectives
16	Public Art Supplementary Planning Document (2010)	<p>The purpose of the Public Art SPD is to guide the council in creating and providing public art in Cambridge by setting out clear objectives on public art, clarification of policies, and the means of implementation. The role of the SPD is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide a definition for public art and explain its purpose; 	No measurable targets set	<p>To reflect the role that high quality public art plays in the production of a high quality environment in the Eastern Gate Area</p>	Covered by objectives 8 and 9

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No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and Indicators	Implications for SPD	Implication for the SA Objective
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline strategic principles and objectives for public art in Cambridge; • Clarify the 1% for art policy; • Provide guidance for the implementation and delivery of public art within council processes and for the developers; • Clarify the approval processes for public art including clarifying the role of the council's Public Art Panel; • Provide information about the S106 Public Art Initiatives and clarifies what the monies can be used for; and • Provide contacts for support and advice for delivering high quality public art. 			

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Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
5: To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable	Cambridge	Cambs	Cambridge	Cambs	<p style="text-align: center;">↑</p> at least 40% affordable housing on sites above a certain threshold (Cambridge Local Plan, 1996).	Between 2008/09 and 2009/10, the percentage of dwellings built that are affordable has risen from 21.99% to 37.98%. The 1996 Local Plan, which would have been used to determine the planning applications for these developments set a target of 40% affordable housing on sites above a certain threshold. However this indicator applies to all dwelling completions on all sites	Policy 5/5 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2006) requires the provision of at least 40% affordable housing on sites above a certain threshold	Cambridgeshire County Council, <i>Table H1.6. New Affordable Dwellings Completed (Gross) in Cambridgeshire 2001-2010.</i> Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group.
		2009/10 37.98%	2009/10 33.54%	2002/03 24.30%	2002/03 14.12%				
				2003/04 24.27%	2003/04 16.80%				
				2004/05 40.56%	2004/05 20.16%				
				2005/06 32.04%	2005/06 22.88%				
				2006/07 18.01%	2006/07 21.88%				
				2007/08 11.85%	2007/08 18.80%				
				2008/09 21.99%	2008/09 28.95%				

⁶ Where possible, data specific to the Eastern Gate study area has been used. Where this is not possible, data for Cambridge as a whole has been used.

⁷ Where possible data for Cambridgeshire (Cambs) or Cambridgeshire & Peterborough (Cambs & Peterborough) has been used as a comparator. Where this is not available, other appropriate comparators have been used, either at a regional or national level.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	i) Number of new homes built	Cambridge 2009/10	Cambs 2009/10	City 2002/03 i) 287 ii) 0	Cambs 2002/03 i) 2809	2005/06 i) 350 ii) 15	The total number of new homes in Cambridge has risen by just over 9% between 2004/05 and 2005/06. This can be attributed to a buoyant market for developers and the numbers of large sites being developed in the City.	Targets taken from the Medium Term Objectives, contained within the Best Value performance plans (2007 & 2008).	i) Cambridgeshire County Council, <i>Table H1.1. Dwellings Completed (NET) by Districts in Cambridgeshire, 2001-2010.</i> Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group
	ii) Number of houses brought back into occupation	i) 288 ii) N/A	i) 2166 ii) N/A	2003/04 i) 505 ii) 11 2004/05 i) 601 ii) 15 2005/06 i) 731 ii) 13 2006/07 i) 629 ii) 12 2007/08 i) 521 ii) 17 2008/09 i) 586 ii) N/A	2003/04 i) 3403 2004/05 i) 2709 2005/06 i) 3927 2006/07 i) 3649 2007/08 i) 4208 2008/09 i) 2784	2006/07 i) 425 ii) 12 2008/09 i) 343 ii) 12 2009/10 i) 260 ii) 12			

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	% of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area	Cambridge 2009/10 N/A	N/A	2002/03 N/A 2003/04 <13% 2004/05 <9% 2005/06 12% 2006/07 14% 2007/08 N/A 2008/09 N/A	N/A	↑	According to the Land Registry (2.2.07) the average price of a flat/maisonette in the City is £212,083. 95% of this figure is £201,479 for a mortgage sum, which in terms of required income is £57,565 (for 3.5 x salary). The Paycheck 2006 data suggests that 14% of households in Cambridge can afford such a mortgage.	National indicators have now replaced best value performance plans, which do not monitor the % of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area. Therefore no figures available for from 2008 onwards.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL13a (new indicator)

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Average house prices to median gross wages (full-time employee) ratio	Cambridge 2009/10 8.2	Cambs & Peterborough 2009/10 N/A	Cambridge 2003 9.8 2004 9.0 2005 9.7 2006/07 9.82 2008/09 9.5	Cambs & Peterborough 2003 7.2 2004 7.3 2005 8.0 2006/07 N/A	↓	Cambridge has the highest ratio in the County. The ratio has fallen slightly due to stable average house prices and rising wages for full-time employees. Average (mean) house prices are now around £286,437 a decrease of 0.1% from 2008.	The Structure Plan AMR is no longer produced. Comparator data therefore not available.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL13b 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 7 (published March 2006). Cambridge City Council Annual Monitoring Reports.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
8: To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	Cambridge 87.1%	Cambs 2008 86% National Average 79.7%	Cambridge 2003 85% 2006 77%	Cambs 2003 86% 2006 80%	↑	The 2006 Quality of Life Survey showed that 77% of Cambridge residents surveyed were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, a decrease from the 86% recorded during the 2003 survey. There could be a number of reasons for this decline, including the perception of Cambridge residents that they are more likely to be victims of crime and anti-social behaviour than people living in other areas of the County.	Since 2006 the Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey has not been updated. However it appears the Place Survey has replaced this. The data for the Place Survey was collected during 2008 and the document published 2009.	Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, 2006. NI5, 2008 Place Survey, Cambridgeshire County Council.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Number of completed developments achieving a Building for Life (BfL) rating of poor, average, good or very good.	City 2009/10 Very good = 2, Good = 4, Average = 0, Poor = 1.	N/A	N/A	N/A		The data shows that 6 out of the 7 assessed schemes achieved a BfL rating of 'good' or above, and achieved 14 or more positive answers out of the 20 Building For Life criteria.	'Building for Life' assessments were carried out for the first time on developments of 10+ units completed in the 09/10 monitoring year. There is therefore no data prior to this year.	Cambridge City Council Annual Monitoring Report, 2010
	Contextual information from Eastern Gate Visioning Document.	See Section 4 of the Scoping Report							Cambridge City Council, Eastern Gate Visioning Document, 2011.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
9: To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting	Number of Listed Buildings	Eastern Gate Study Area 2010 2 Cambridge 2010 1,578	Cambs & Peterborough 2010 8,203	Eastern Gate Study Area 2003 1,585	Cambs & Peterborough 2003 7,236	↑	The Eastern Gate Study area has a total of 2 Listed Buildings, both of which are Grade II Listed. Between 2003 and 2006, the number of Listed Buildings in the City has remained constant at 1,585. Cambridge has a very high percentage of Grade I Listed Buildings compared to the national average.	The data for Cambridge is for listed properties (some listed buildings entries are made up of more than one building/property e.g. colleges or terraces of houses). The data for Eastern Gate Study area is for listed buildings.	Cambridge City Council monitoring/Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal Comparator: Heritage Counts 2010: Understanding the Assets, Historic Environment Indicators for the East of England. Heritage Counts East of England Indicators, English Heritage
				2004 1,585	2004 7,236				
				2005 1,585	2005 7,238				
				Cambridge 2005 1,585	2006 8,188				
				2006 1,587	2007 8,183				
				2007 1,587	2008 8,180				
				2008 1,579	2009 8,201				
				2009 1,579					

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	% of total land area falling within conservation areas	Eastern Gate study area 10.8%	N/A	Cambridge 2004 17%	N/A		A total of 10.8% or 1.5 ha of the Eastern Gate study area lies within the surrounding conservation areas. The City has a total of 11 conservation areas and the percentage of land falling within the areas has risen to a total of 18.2% of the City.	Comparator data not available	Cambridge City Council Monitoring calculation for the Eastern Gate study area Trend data is obtained from Annual Monitoring Reports from 2004-2010

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Number of Listed Buildings at Risk	Eastern Gate Study Area 0 Cambridge 0	Cams & Peterborough 2010 3	Cambridge 2006 - 2009 0	Cams & Peterborough 2006 14 2007 12 2008 12 2009 3				Heritage Counts East of England Indicators, English Heritage.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Number of Buildings of Local Interest	Eastern Gate Study Area 3 Cambridge +1,000	N/A	N/A	N/A		Buildings of Local Interest, although unlikely to meet current criteria for statutory listing are nevertheless important to the locality of the City's history and architectural development. There are 3 such buildings within the Eastern Gate Study Area and over 1,000 in the City as a whole.		Cambridge Historic Core Appraisal
	Potential for Archaeology	See Section 4 of the Scoping Report							

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	2004 <u>2.2 ha</u>	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	It is difficult to say whether this figure has increased since 2004 as it has not been monitored since. The Council does require that all new residential development should make provision for open space and sports facilities.	Includes amenity green spaces, cemeteries, semi-natural green spaces, parks and gardens where the main use is public	Data from Open Space and Recreational Strategy 2004
	Area of site that is open space (ha)	2011 <u>0.65 ha</u>	Eastern gate study area 14.29 ha	N/A	N/A		A very small proportion of the site is currently open space.	Area of site that is open space includes allotments and area of public open space adjacent to St Matthews Piece	Cambridge City Council

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source		
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator						
12: To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Total number of recorded crimes (000's)	Cambridge 2009-10	Cambs 2009-10	Cambridge 2002-03	Cambs 2002-03	<p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> The Cambridge Community Safety plan 2010/2011 update seeks to prioritise the reduction in alcohol related violent crime and anti-social behavior, Burglary of home, Cycle theft, Domestic violence, Personal robbery, Reducing offending and re-offending.	The number of total crimes within both Cambridge and Cambridgeshire has been on the decrease. Cambridge has a relatively high crime rate when compared to neighbouring Local Authority areas, many of which are rural in nature,	Data has been obtained from Home Officer website interactive crime map. Cambs comparator figure does not include Peterborough. Crime figures per 1000 population are no longer available	County Council Community Safety Team, Home office interactive crime map. CCC Target based on priorities within the Community Safety Plan 2010/2011 update.		
		117.9	330.5	165.7	477.3						
				2003-04	2003-04					165.8	463.9
				2004-05	2004-05					148.1	409.8
				2005-06	2005-06					137.6	371.8
				2006-07	2006-07					140.3	390.8
				2007-08	2007-08					132.9	373.2
		2008-09	2008-09	136.6	364.5						

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	Cambridge 2008 53%	Cambs 2008 60%	Cambridge 2003 43% 2006 45%	Cambs 2003 58% 2006 54%	↑	This figure has increased slightly for Cambridge between 2003 and 2006, whereas in the County as a whole the figure has decreased slightly	The data for the Place Survey was collected during 2008 and the document published 2009.	<p>Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, 2006.</p> <p>Cambridge City Council, Eastern Gate Visioning Document, 2011.</p> <p>Eastern Gate Development Framework, Summary of Public meeting, November 2009. Event Record.</p> <p>Place Survey 2008, Cambridgeshire County Council.</p>

See Section 4 of the scoping report

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
13: To minimise development of Greenfield land and develop land with least environmental /amenity value	% of site that is previously developed land	Previously developed land 13.644084 ha	Eastern Gate Study area size 14.2899 ha	N/A	N/A	N/A	The Eastern Gate study area covers an area of 14.2899 ha 95.48% is previously developed land	For information this calculation excludes the allotments and area of public open space adjacent to the St Matthews's Piece.	Cambridge City Council Monitoring

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	% dwellings completed on previously developed land	Cambridge 2009/10 99.5%	Cambs 2009/10 58.95%	Cambridge 2002/03 87.2% 2003/04 97.8% 2004/05 63.3% 2005/06 98.2% 2006/07 97.7% 2007/08 100% 2008/09 96.9%	Cambs 2002/03 39.44% 2003/04 44.13% 2004/05 43.41% 2005/06 54.85% 2006/07 51.05% 2007/08 52.85% 2008/09 54.8%	2004/05 95% 2005/06 95% 2006/07 90% 2007/08 80% 2008/09 60% 2009/10 60%	Over the 5 years the percentage of dwellings provided on previously developed land has been at a high level, rising from 96.9% in 2008/09 to 99.5% in 2009/10.	Performance is dictated by the categories of land that become available for development.	Cambridgeshire County Council, <i>Table H1.5. New Dwellings (Gross) Completed on PDL in Cambridgeshire, 2001-2010.</i> Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group City: Best Value Performance Plan BV106/QoL 33b Comparator: 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator D (published March 2006)

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Average density (dph) of new dwellings completed on sites greater than 9 dwellings	Cambridge 2010 94.94	Cambs 2010 39.77	Cambridge 2002 46.92 2003 75.61 2004 60.03 2005 102.95 2006 75.03 2007 65.30 2008 115.65 2009 87.18	Cambs 2002 26.5 2003 28.89 2004 29.93 2005 31.86 2006 37.08 2007 36.59 2008 38.01 2009 38.20	↑	Overall, the density of dwellings completed has risen from 87.18 dph to 94.94 dph. This is in line with the principles of sustainable development by making more efficient use of land. In addition despite the deletion of the minimum density requirement from PPS3, the Cambridge Local Plan seeks to achieve sustainable development and the data shows that land in Cambridge is still being developed efficiently.	Data only includes large sites of 9+ dwellings gross	Cambridgeshire County Council, <i>Table H1.7. Average Density of Completed Dwellings on Site Greater than Nine Dwellings,, 2001-2010.</i> Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
14: To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard	Number of new homes developed to EcoHomes good, very good or excellent standard	N/A	<p>Cambs 2006 (up to 26/07/06)</p> <p>Good = 9 Very good = 1 Excellent = 0</p> <p>Total passed = 15</p>	N/A	<p>2002 Good = 1 Very good = 0 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 1)</p> <p>2003 Good = 2 Very good = 0 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 2)</p> <p>2004 Good = 8 Very good = 2 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 14)</p> <p>2005 Good = 18 Very good = 5 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 34)</p>	↑	<p>While there are no figures for the City itself, the number of EcoHomes built in Cambridgeshire as a whole has risen over the period up to 2005. It is likely that all of these homes are schemes from Registered Social Landlords as opposed to the private sector, as the Housing Corporation require EcoHomes use.</p>	<p>BREEAM EcoHomes rating has now been replaced by the Code for Sustainable Homes.</p> <p>The City Council will be monitoring Code for Sustainable Homes completions in the future and this data will replace the EcoHomes indicator.</p>	<p>BREEAM Statistics for EcoHomes.</p> <p>BREEAM Centre (BRE)</p>

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
15: To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area of the Eastern Gate Study Area within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	Eastern Gate study area 0 ha	Cambridge 2008 2.6km ² 2010 2.35km ²	N/A	N/A		Data from the Oct 2010 EA flood risk assessment shows that no properties within the Eastern Gate Study Area are within the 1 in 100 year flood risk area.	1:100 year flood risk are calculated every two years	EA flood maps
	Number of properties within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	0	Cambridge 2008 475 2010 759	N/A	N/A		No properties are within the 1:100 year flood risk assessment area, The closest properties lies approximately 182m from the flood risk area.		EA flood maps

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	Cambridge 2009/10 0	Cambs N/A	2000/01 0 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 0 2004/05 0 2005/06 0 2006/07 0 2007/08 0 2008/09 0	Cambs 2000/01 1 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 3 2004/05 8 2005/06 5 2006/07 3	↓	Since 2000/01 there have been no planning permissions granted in Cambridge contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. In Cambridgeshire, 20+ applications have been permitted contrary to Environment Agency advice.	Environment Agency High Level Target 5 Report 2006/07 (formerly HLT12 reports).	

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
17: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change	Renewable energy generating capacity (installed) in megawatts (MW)	City 2009/10 0.018	Cambs 2009/10 16.545	City <u>Gwh/year</u> 2000/01 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 0 2004/05 0 <u>MW/year</u> Pre 2003 0 2004/05 0.342 2005/06 0 2006/07 0.001 2007/08 0 2008/09 0.002	Cambs <u>GWh/year</u> 2000/01 27.995 2001/02 282.995 2002/03 292.855 2003/04 292.855 2004/05 298.636 Dec 2007 620.64 <u>MW/year</u> 2001/02 39.9055 2002/03 2.166 2003/04 0 2004/05 4.47 2005/06 33.013 2006/07 30.027 2007/08 31.001 2008/09 6.3783	↑ East of England Targets: To generate 14% of regions electricity from renewable sources by 2010, 27% by 2020 (including offshore wind)	There is currently no large-scale renewable energy generation in Cambridge, either established or with planning permission. The capacity to produce energy from renewable sources in the County has increased since 2008/09 from 6.4 MW to 16.5 MW – wind remains the main source of energy generation.	UK target for renewables to count for 10% of UK consumption by 2010 (aspiration to double this to 20% by 2020). Renewable energy generating capacity is now measured in MW, and not in GWh/year. Cambridge Local Plan 2006 requires all development above a threshold of 1,000 square metres to provide at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements on-site from renewable energy sources.	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 21, monitored through the planning process (published March 2006) Dec 2007 data taken from "Placing Renewables in the East of England" Report, EERA 2010 Data and past MW trend date taken from Cambridgeshire County Council, <i>Table RE1.6 Cambridgeshire Renewable Energy</i> Cambridgeshire County Council Research Group.

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Cambridge Central Area Cordon: Inbound AM Traffic (average over 10 days) Total Vehicles	<p>2009 Newmarket Rd 1,452 vehicles</p> <p>Grafton Centre Car Park 140 vehicles</p> <p>2009 East Road (ATC monitoring) 21,541</p>	<p>2009 Cambridge City Average flow per road 10,880</p>	<p>2008 Newmarket Rd 1,477 vehicles</p> <p>Grafton Centre Car Park 165 vehicles</p> <p>2008 East Road (ATC Monitoring) 21,438 vehicles</p>	N/a	↓	<p>The number of motor vehicles crossing the Cambridge Central Area Cordon at Newmarket Road, and the Grafton Centre car park has decreased slightly between 2008 and 2009.</p> <p>Cambridgeshire County Council's Local Transport Plan is to stabilise traffic within Cambridge during the peak period up to 2010/11</p>	<p>Traffic monitoring figures were carried out during morning peak period (between 7 am and 10am) and the average was taken over a 10-day period (Monday to Friday) on two consecutive weeks.</p> <p>ACT flows for East Road were calculated using continuous traffic information for a 24-hour period over an average of a year.</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2009 (Cambridge City)</p> <p>http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/monitoring/network/traffic+monitoring+report.htm</p> <p>Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2009 (Continuous Traffic Information)</p>

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
	Local CO ₂ emission estimates for all sectors (By Local Authority Area)	Cambridge 2008 770 Kt CO ₂	East of England 2008 39,620 Kt CO ₂	Cambridge 2005 757 Kt CO ₂ 2006 776 Kt CO ₂ 2007 757 Kt CO ₂	East of England 2005 41,087 Kt CO ₂ 2006 40,918 Kt CO ₂ 2007 40,162 Kt CO ₂	↓	Estimate data shows that Total CO ₂ emissions (Industry & Commercial, Domestic & Road Transport) for the East of England has decreased slightly since 2005. CO ₂ levels in Cambridge has increased slightly since 2005, although this figure is higher than other areas of Cambridgeshire, Cambridge has seen the greatest proportion of population increase since 2005	Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2008 (published in Sep 2010) form the revised data for 2005-2007, 2008 data is the latest data available. Statistics are produced annually by DECC, although there is a 21 month time-lag from current year to publication.	Local and Regional CO ₂ Emissions Estimates for 2005-2008 National Indicator 186 release Department for Energy and Climate Change http://www.decc.gov.uk/assets/decc/Statistics/climate_change/localAuthorityCO2/460-ni186-per-capita-co2-emissions.xls#Formatting guide!A1

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
18. To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (litres / head / day: estimated average household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	Cambridge Water Company 2009/10 138	Anglian Water 2009/10 145 National Average 2010 150 l/head/day	Cambridge Water Company 1998/99 138 l/head/d 1999/00 134 l/head/d 2000/01 139 l/head/d 2001/02 141 l/head/d 2002/03 142 l/head/d 2003/04 151 l/head/d 2004/05 148 l/head/d 2005/06 148 l/head/day 2006/07 141 l/head/day 2007/08 136 l/head/day 2008/09 136 l/head/day	Anglian Water 1998/99 145 l/head/d 1999/00 145 l/head/d 2000/01 138 l/head/d 2001/02 137 l/head/d 2002/03 143 l/head/d 2003/04 146 l/head/d 2004/05 143 l/head/d 2005/06 144 l/head/day 2006/07 146 l/head/day 2007/08 150 l/head/day 2008/09 147 l/head/day	↓	Between 1998/99 & 2003/04 the rate of water consumption has increased slightly each year, with consumption levels at their highest in 2003/04. This probably reflects the dry summer of 2003. In the past few years, consumption levels have dropped to 138 l/head/d. The levels of water consumption in Cambridge is lower than the national average, and the average for Anglian Water figures.	Cambridge water company supplies approximately 50% of Cambridgeshire's residents including those in Cambridge. Approx 50% of these households are metered. The data presented is for household consumption as reported to OFWAT	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 15 OFWAT Report, Security of supply, leakage and the efficient use of water. 2009/10 data: http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/publications/los/rpt_los_2009-10 2007/2008 data: http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/regulating/reporting/rpt_los_2008-09 National average figure: www.waterwise.org.uk

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Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		Cambridge /Eastern Gate ⁶	Comparator ⁷	Cambridge/ Eastern Gate	Comparator				
21: To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	Cycle flows within the vicinity of the Eastern Gate Study area	Coldham's Lane 2009 1,433 cycles	N/A	Coldham's Lane 2008 1,273 cycles	N/A	↑	Cycle flows along Coldham's Lane have increased slightly,	Data obtained from automatic cycle counting loops based on 12 hour flows over the past nine years	Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2009 (cycle monitoring)
	Road Traffic Accidents in the vicinity of the Eastern Gate Study area.	2005-Nov 2010 118	N/A	N/A	N/A	↓	There have been a total of 118 road traffic accidents in the vicinity Eastern Gate Study area.		Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Accident Reporting System v5.

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Appendix 4: Baseline Maps

Map 1: Eastern Gate Study Area (Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011)

Map 2: Townscape analysis map (Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011)

Map 3: Archaeological remains

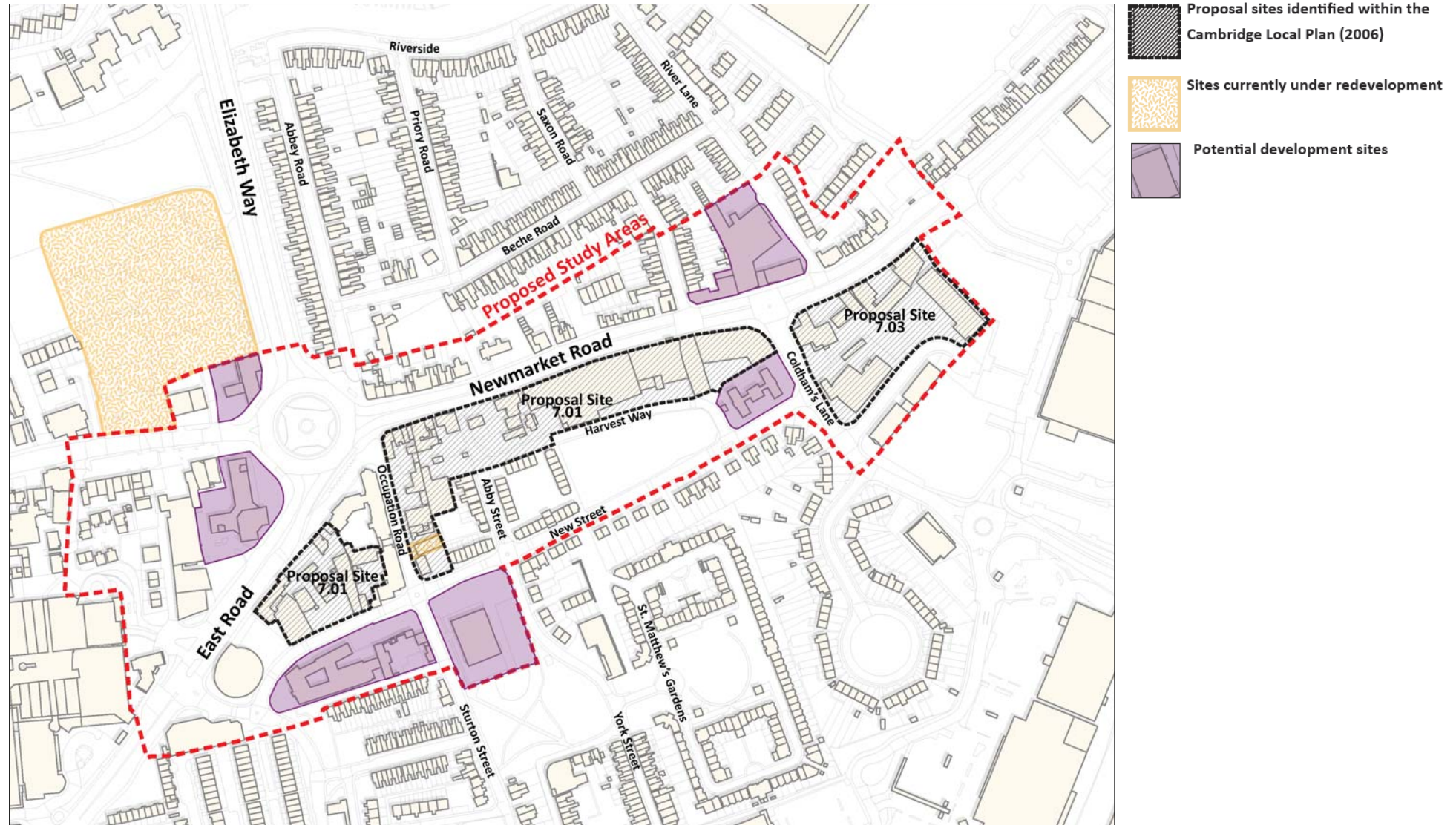
Map 4: Eastern Gate Study Area – 1:100 year flood risk

Map 5: Location of Eastern Gate area in relation to the Cambridge City Council Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)

Map 6: Road Traffic Accident Locations (2005 – November 2010)

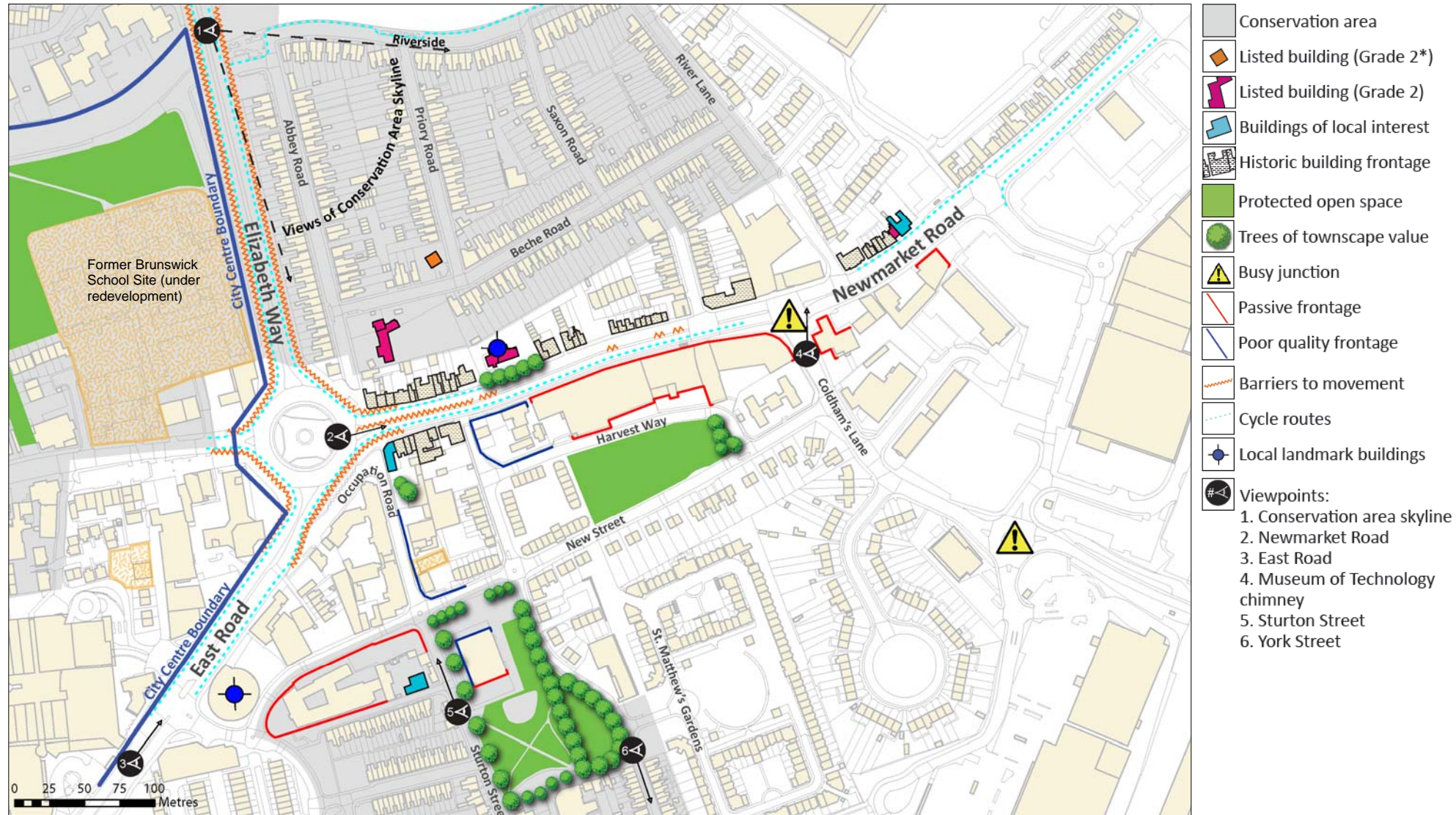
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Map 1: Eastern Gate Study Area (Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011)



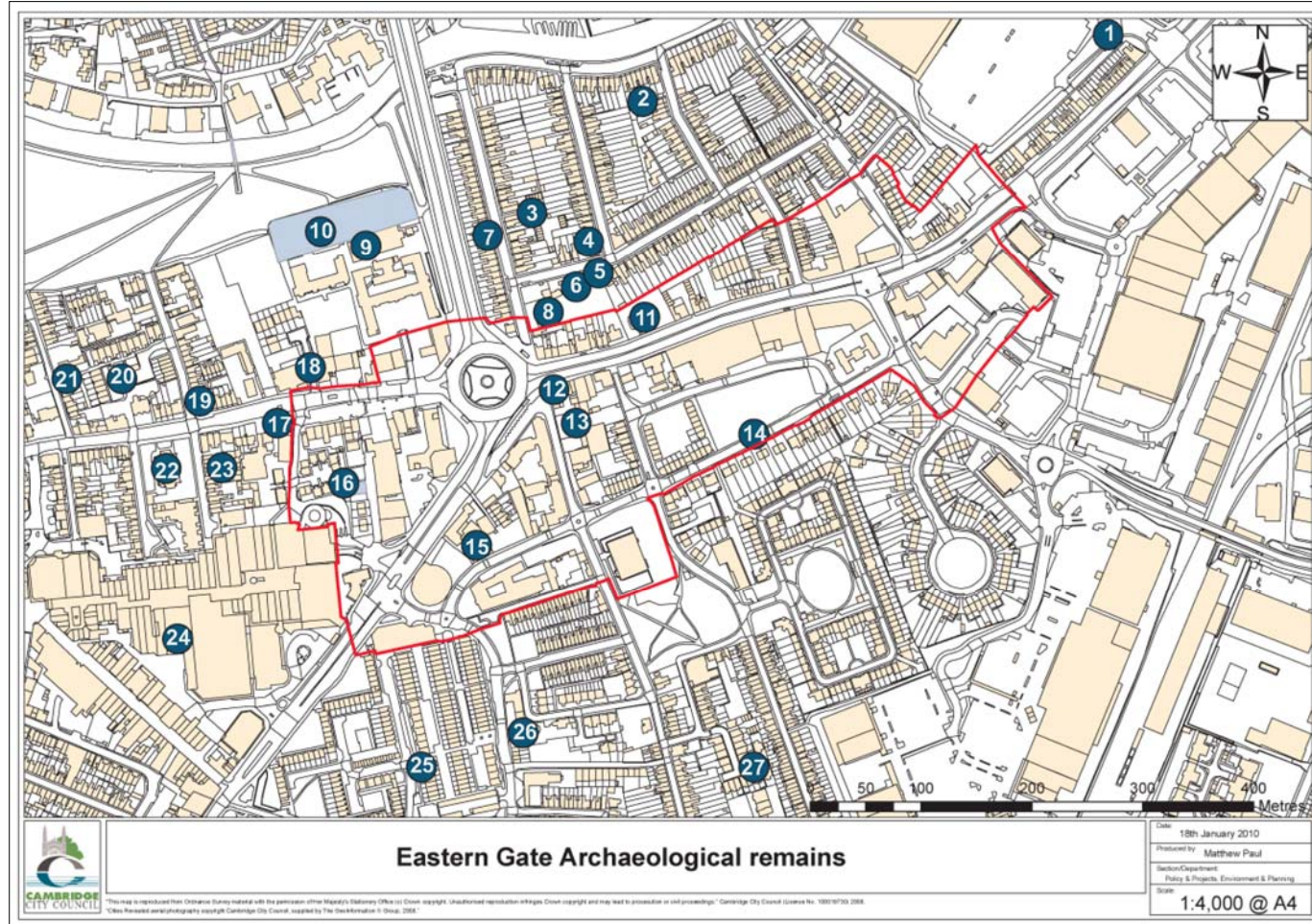
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Map 2: Townscape analysis map (Eastern Gate Visioning Document, January 2011)



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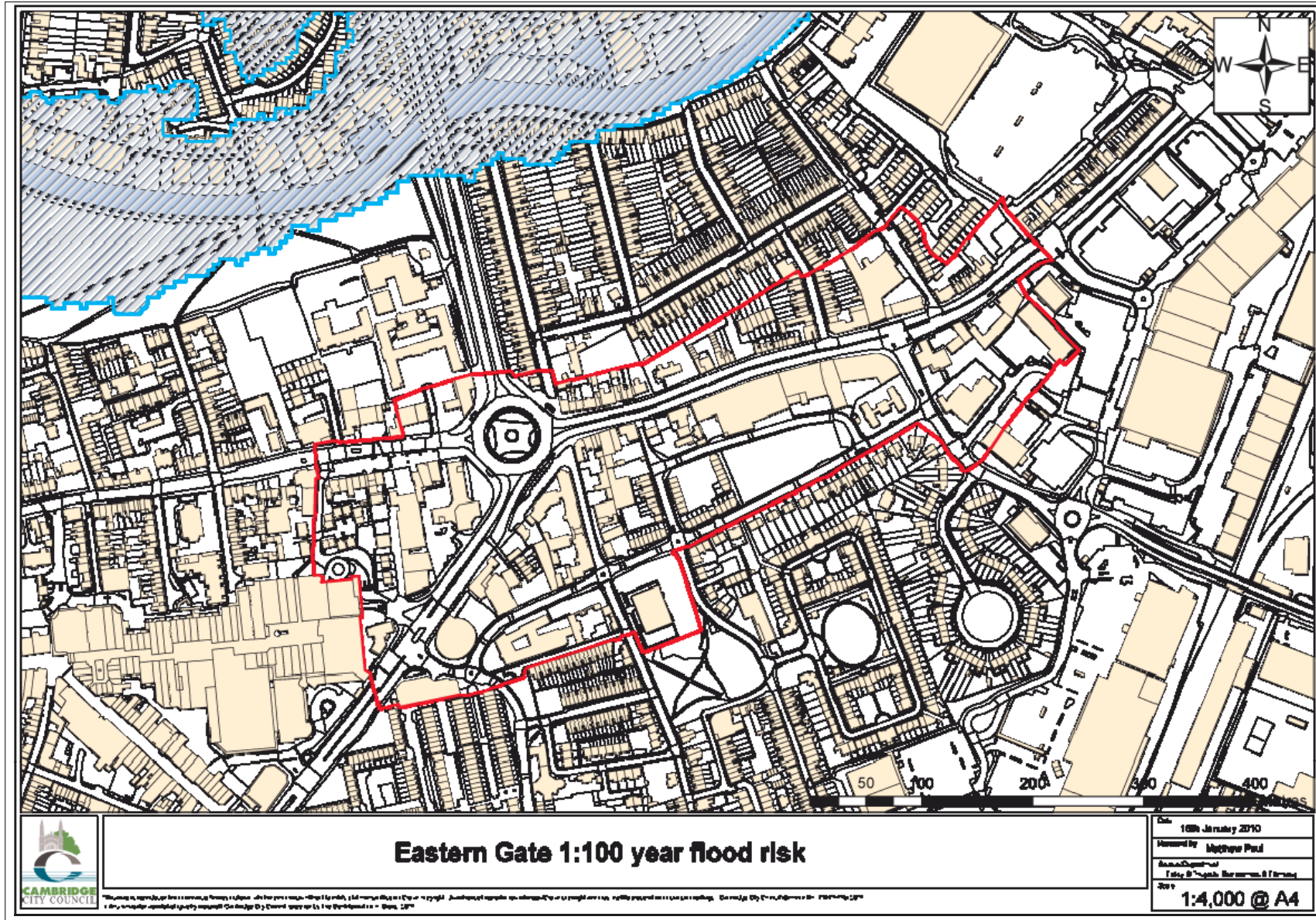
Map 3: Archaeological remains



- 01 Maltings, behind the Wrestler's inn, Newmarket Road (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 02 Site of Barnwell Spring (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 03 Barnwell Abby/Priory (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 04 Barnwell Priory/Cellar's Chequer (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 05 Medieval remains, Barnwell Priory (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 06 Wall at Abbey House/Barnwell Priory (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 07 Beaker find, Abby Road (Bronze Age 2500 BC to 701 BC)
- 08 Abby House, Cambridge (Post Medieval 1540 AD to 1900 AD)
- 09 Fishpond, Barnwell Abby (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 10 Possible World War 2 air raid shelter (World War II 1939 AD to 1945 AD)
- 11 Church of St Andrew the Less, Cambridge
- 12 Rose and Crown, 110 Newmarket Road (19th Century to 21st Century 1801 AD to 2000AD)
- 13 Palaeolithic finds, festival Theatre Site, Newmarket Road (Palaeolithic 500,000 to 10001 BC)
- 14 Late prehistoric pottery fields (4000 BC to 42 AD)
- 15 Britannia Ironworks, Cambridge (19th Century to 21st Century 1890AD to 2000AD)
- 16 19th Century building remains 5 Wellington court (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 17 Shakespeare Brewery (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 18 Priory Brewery, Newmarket Road (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 19 Auckland Brewery, Newmarket Road (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 20 Star Brewery, Newmarket Road (19th Century to 20th Century 1822 AD to 2000 AD)
- 21 Hope Brewery, parsonage street, Cambridge (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 22 Christ Church, Christ Church Street (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 23 Victoria Brewery, Napier Road 19th Century to Cold War (1801 AD to 1980 AD)
- 24 Rabbit Brewery, Gold Street (19th Century 1801 AD to 1900 AD)
- 25 Evidence of Staffordshire Street (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)
- 26 Saint St Matthew's Church, Geldart Street, Cambridge
- 27 Medieval pottery York Street (Medieval 1066 AD to 1539 AD)

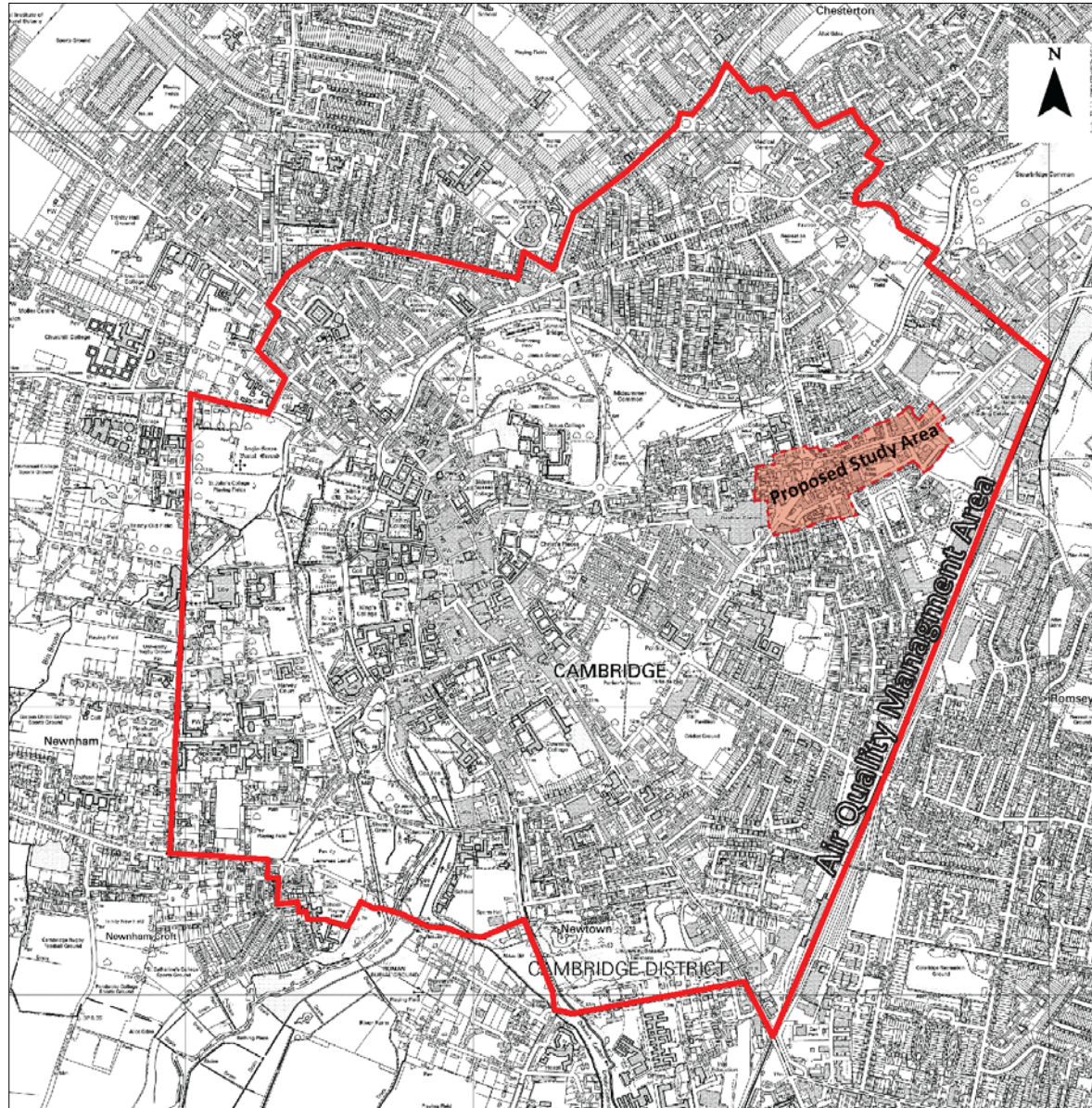
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Map 4: Eastern Gate Study Area – 1:100 year flood risk



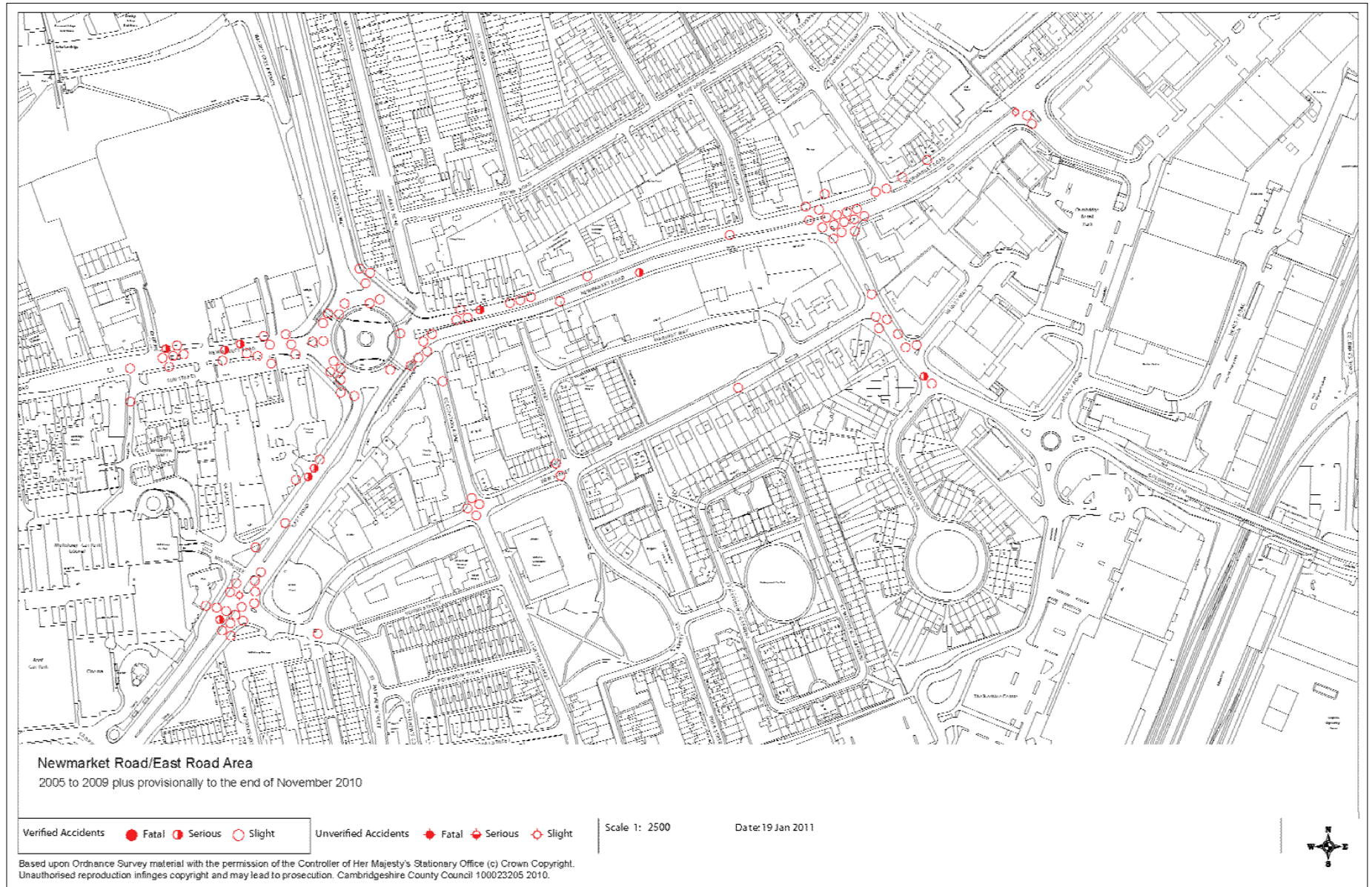
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Map 5: Location of Eastern Gate area in relation to the Cambridge City Council Air Quality Management Area (AQMA)



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Map 6: Road Traffic Accident Locations (2005 – November 2010)



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Appendix 5: Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	5. To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable	↑
		i) Number of new homes built ii) Number of houses brought back into occupation	2010/11 i) 447 ii) No Target 14,000 new homes to be provided in Cambridge between 2011 – 2031.
		% of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area	↑
		Average hours prices to median gross wages (full-time employee ratio)	↓
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.	% residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live.	↑
		Number of completed developments achieving a Building For Life (BfL) rating of 'good' or 'very good'.	↑
		Contextual information Eastern Gate Visioning Document	
	9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape	Number of Listed Buildings	↑
% of total land area falling within conservation areas		Maintain	

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	character and setting	Number of Buildings of Local Interest	No target set
	11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	↑
		Area of site that is open space (ha)	
	12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	↓
		% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	↑
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	13. To minimise the development of Greenfield land and develop land with least environmental/amenity value	% of site that is previously developed land	
		& dwellings completed on previously developed land	↑
		Average density (dph) of dwellings completed	↑
	14. To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard	Number of new homes developed to EcoHomes good, very good or excellent standard	↑
		Number of non-residential buildings developed to BREEAM 'very good' and 'excellent' standards	↑

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	15. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area of the Eastern Gate area within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	No target set
		Number of properties within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	No target set
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	↓
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	17. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, which are causing climate change	Renewable Energy generating capacity in GWh/year	↑
		Cambridge Central Area Cordon: Inbound AM Traffic (average over 10 days)	↓
		Local CO ₂ emissions estimates for all sectors (by LA area)	↓
	18. To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	↓
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	Cycle flows in the vicinity of Eastern Gate Study area	No target set
		Road Traffic accidents in the vicinity of the Eastern Gate Study area	No target set

Appendix 6: Comments on the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Eastern Gate SPD

<u>Organisation</u>	<u>Comment</u>	<u>Council's response</u>
Natural England	Do not feel that the objectives and indicators suggested for the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) will fully assess the impact of the SPD on green spaces and opportunities for local people to enjoy the natural environment. One option would be to include an element of Objective 11 from the main SA of the Local Development Framework:	Agreed, accessible green spaces make an important contribution to people's enjoyment of the natural environment this indicator will be added to the Scoping Report.
Natural England	Objective 13: to minimise development of Greenfield land and develop land with the least environmental /amenity value states that this indicator will not include the allotments or the green space adjacent to St Matthew's Piece. Accessible green spaces make an important contribution to people's enjoyment of the natural environment. This could be more fully recognised in the SA through inclusion of further policies and plans.	Allotments and public open space do not constitute previously developed land hence they are excluded from the calculation. Accessible green space are important to the design of Eastern Gate and objectives related to this will be included in the Sustainability Appraisal "promoting the greening of streets and spaces and the enhancement of the natural environment" and promote the creation of new and exciting open spaces by rediscovering and realising the potential of underused areas.
Natural England	Green spaces and vegetation can help to reduce the impacts of climate change through urban cooling, e.g. street trees provide shade and green roofs gain heat more slowly than other building materials. This could be more clearly recognised in the SA through reference to relevant policies	Agree that green spaces and vegetation can help to reduce the impacts of climate change and this will be considered within the Eastern Gate SPD and it's Sustainability Appraisal.

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	and guidance ² . Natural England would recommend that planting to enhance the local micro-climate should be included within one of the objectives (such as objective 17).	Agree that some indicators that consider the role of green spaces in reducing climate change impacts would be useful, however, it is not the role of the scoping report to undertake this monitoring. Consideration will be given to develop indicators relating to this in the future.
Natural England	Possible further indicators could include area of green roofs within the study area and length of tree lined streets.	The number of green roofs in the area is not an indicator that is currently recorded, but is recognised as an important consideration to be looked into in the future.
Environment Agency	Confirm that they considered the objectives incorporated to be appropriate for the area. They would especially support Objectives 14 (High Sustainability Standards), 15 (Managing flood risk), 17 (reduced greenhouse gases) and 18 (water minimisation). They also consider that appropriate indicators have been selected, in keeping with the LDF General Scoping Report.	Support Noted