



Planning Obligations Strategy Supplementary Planning
Document (SPD)

Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD

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CONTENTS

Non-Technical Summary	5
Section 1: Introduction	9
1.1 Purpose of SPD	9
1.2 Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and SA Report	9
1.3 SA Process	10
1.4 Relationship to SEA process	13
Section 2: Appraisal Methodology	15
2.1 Stages in the Process	17
2.2 Timing of the SA Process	17
2.3 Who carried out the SA	17
2.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment	17
Section 3: Summary of the relevant findings from Stage A of the SA Process	19
3.1 Task A1: Context Review	19
3.2 Task A2: Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline	19
3.3 Task A3: Identification of Sustainability Issues and Problems	19
3.4 Limitations of the information	22
3.5 Future Trends Without the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD	22
3.6 Task A4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	24
3.7 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA	24
Section 4: Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects	25
4.1 Task B1: Testing the Local Plan Policies Against the SA Framework	25
4.2 Task B1: Testing the SPD Objectives against the SA Framework	25
4.3 Summary of the Appraisal Findings	26
4.4 Task B2: Developing the SPD Options	31
4.5 Task B3: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the draft SPD	31
4.6 Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects	36
4.7 Task B6: Proposed measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD	36
4.8 Uncertainties and risks	36
4.9 Next Steps	36
Appendix 1: SA Framework	41
Appendix 2: Summary of Responses received to Scoping Report	43
Appendix 3: Appraisal of Local Plan policies against SA Framework	45

Non-Technical Summary

The purpose of this document is to set out the approach that has been taken in assessing the social, environmental and economic effects of the draft Planning Obligation Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). It outlines the methodology and results of this process.

This has been carried out in accordance with Central Government Guidance on the Sustainability Appraisal process: "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" November 2005 (the SA Guidance).

The SPD replaces the City Council's existing Planning Obligation Strategy 2004 SPG and its key objectives are firstly, to provide a more comprehensive and streamlined approach on the negotiation and use of planning obligations and secondly to set out the mechanisms for the use of S106 funding towards the provision of appropriate infrastructure.

The SPD applies across the whole of the city, to various types of development proposals, depending on the scale and nature of the specific development. The detailed explanation of its application to different types of development proposals is set out in Sections 3 and 4 of the SPD.

The Sustainability Appraisal process is intended to identify any potential conflicts that may arise between the agreed sustainability objectives, those of the SPD and the strategic options identified for the SPD. This is to ensure that throughout the development of the SPD, any potential adverse impacts that may arise are identified and amendments are made to mitigate these impacts. Overall, the principle is that the results of this process are used to inform the relevant parties of these impacts, rather than determine which option should be chosen.

Given the nature of this SPD, its closely prescribed remit and limited number of key objectives that it is intended to fulfil, it was established through the SA process that there are no viable options to the SPD. This is partly because the planning obligations process is prescribed by Central Government guidance as set out in Circular 05/2005 and in a variety of recent best practice guidance on the use of planning obligations. A recent Central Government study has also concluded that the SPD/ technical guidance route is the best way forward to achieve the objectives set out in this SPD.

The principles of sustainable development are at the heart of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD. The SPD seeks to identify the potential impacts of new development on the physical and social infrastructure of the City and to mitigate the identified impacts of new development through adopting a sustainable approach to the expenditure of any contributions received, for example through supporting measures to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

Overall, the SPD objectives performed well against all of the SA Objectives. In particular, a significant positive impact was noted against Objective 19 (to reduce waste/encourage recycling). There was no waste category in either the 2002 or 2004 Planning Obligations Strategy SPGs. The incorporation of a new waste category in the new Planning Obligations Strategy SPD will therefore have a significant positive impact on increasing the importance of waste issues in the negotiation process. More importantly it will greatly enhance the Council's ability to secure funding for receptacles and facilities to encourage waste reduction and recycling.

The appraisal of the SPD also considered the option of not producing an SPD. Not to have an SPD is not a realistic option, given that the Council is already committed to producing it as part of the Local Development Scheme. However, the main effects of not having the SPD are considered below:

- Without the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD, you would still have the policies to which the SPD relates that set out the likely types infrastructure for which new developments would generate increased demand or where there may be an impact requiring mitigation. However, there would be no clear overall framework or guidance for developers to understand how the infrastructure issues relating to their development proposals will be assessed, nor information on the likely costs related to mitigating the impacts of their proposals on infrastructure resulting in a lack of certainty for developers.
- If all S106 obligations were negotiated on an ad-hoc basis, there would be an increased risk of inconsistency and that the contributions provided by developers to mitigate the impact of their development would not cover the true cost of providing appropriate infrastructure.
- There would be no agreed framework of infrastructure projects for funding using planning obligation contributions, nor any method of comprehensively combining contributions arising from individual developments to enable them to be used to implement larger more expensive items of infrastructure.
- As a result of having the Planning Obligations Strategy Supplementary Planning Guidance document in place, the City Council has been significantly more successful than many other local authorities in using planning obligations as a means of securing improvements to and provision of new infrastructure. The effectiveness of having formal detailed guidance on use of planning obligations in place is supported by a number of recent studies/best practice guidance commissioned by Central Government, including Valuing Planning Obligations in England 2005 and Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance 2006. To move away from this approach would therefore be contrary to recent Central Government advice.
- Circular 05/2005 recommends that detailed policies applying the principles of policies e.g. standard formulae/ charges should be contained in SPDs. Not to have an SPD would mean that the Council would not be able to rely on a system of agreed standard charges and would therefore have to adopt a more ad-hoc approach. This would be likely to result in

greater inconsistency and would appear to be moving away from the approach advocated by Circular 05/2005.

- The Council would be unable to rely on the Planning Obligation Strategy 2004 SPG in the long-term, given that it is associated with the Cambridge Local Plan 1996, now superseded and will become increasingly out of date over time. Its weight will be therefore reduced, leaving the Council more open to a potential legal challenge.

The SA process also identified a number of uncertainties and risks surrounding the SPD. The main concerns are:

- Insufficient resources are put in place to monitor the significant effects of the SPD; and
- The introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy will have a significant impact on the existing planning obligation regime and there is currently still a high degree of uncertainty as to the level of funding that local authorities will be able to secure through the Levy in relation to provision of strategic infrastructure provision.

Public consultation was carried out over a six week period from 16 April until 29 May 2007 on the draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report and the draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The consultation documents were made available to a wide range of stakeholders and the process was also advertised in the local press. As a result of the consultation, a number of changes were made to the SPD, as set in Section 4.10.3 and Table 5 of this report, although no changes were made to the objectives, which were the basis of this SA. As a result, the SA has been reviewed in order to ascertain whether any amendments to its findings are required. However, it is felt that the changes to the SPD do no materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD or its sustainability impacts and as such no changes to the SA are considered necessary.

The monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the SPD will fall under the remit of the Annual Monitoring Report and the Annual Monitoring of S106 receipts and expenditure.

Section 1: Introduction

This report constitutes the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report of the Planning Obligation Strategy Supplementary Planning Document (SPD).

1.1. Purpose of SPD

1.1.1. Reference should be made to the Introduction section of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Addendum for the general background to the SPD.

1.1.2. The main purpose of the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD is to provide a framework for securing the provision of new/improvements to existing infrastructure, generated by the demands of new developments, measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of development and for addressing the needs identified to accommodate the projected growth of Cambridge. The key policy that the SPD relates to is therefore Policy 10/1 of the Cambridge Local Plan 2006: Infrastructure Improvements, although, of course, many other topic-specific policies will also be relevant. Paragraph 10.9 of the supporting justification for Policy 10/1 refers specifically to the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD. The objectives of the SPD are firstly, to provide a more comprehensive and streamlined approach to the negotiation and use of planning obligations and secondly to set out the mechanisms for the use S106 funding towards the provision of appropriate infrastructure. It seeks to achieve this by:

- Drawing together existing practice on planning obligations;
- Supplementing policies and proposals of the development plan in relation to the use of planning obligations in Cambridge;
- Providing a framework for the application of key planning obligations requirements and the expenditure of financial contributions collected through planning obligations.

1.1.3 The SPD forms part of Cambridge City Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and as such must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal. The draft SPD and SA were the subject of public consultation from 16 April to 29 May 2007. As a result of the consultation and objections received, amendments have been made to the SPD and the SA has also been revisited, although no changes to the SA have been made as the changes to the SPD do not materially alter its aims and objectives or their sustainability impacts.

1.2. Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and the SA Report

1.2.1. The purpose of a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is to promote sustainable development through the integration of social, environmental and economic considerations into the preparation of planning documents, including Supplementary Planning Documents.

- 1.2.2. It is a requirement under the provisions of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 and must also fulfil the Strategic Environmental Assessment requirements of the EU Directive that came in to force in July 2004.
- 1.2.3. The SA process is intended to be an iterative process that is undertaken alongside the preparation of the SPD. Government guidance is provided in “Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents” (November 2005), hereafter referred to as the SA Guidance. In this, it is made clear that it is not the role of the SA to determine which of a Plan’s options should be chosen as the basis for moving forward but simply to provide decision makers with information to help inform their decision.
- 1.2.4 The SA Report seeks to summarise the results of this process and to present information on the effects of the SPD in order to make the process more transparent. The SA Report must show that the SEA Directive’s requirements have been met. This should be achieved through sign-posting the places in the SA report where the information required by the Directive is provided.

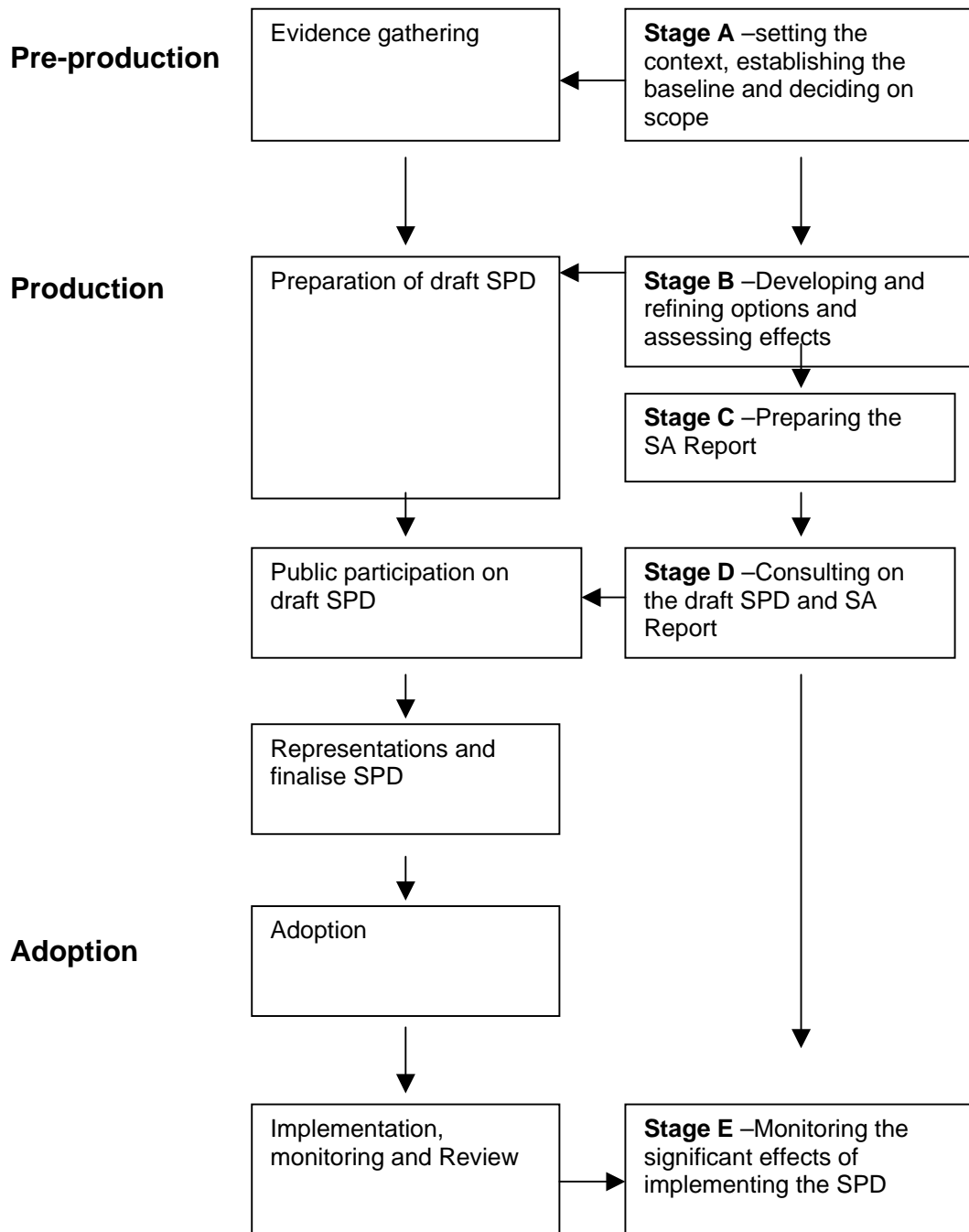
1.3. SA Process

- 1.3.1. There are 5 steps in the SA process as set out in the Government’s SA Guidance. These are set out in Figure 1 and 2 below, in parallel with the steps in the production of an SPD.

Figure 1: 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.

Figure 2: The SPD preparation process



1.4. Relationship to SEA process

- 1.4.1. Under the requirements of the SEA Directive 2004, all planning documents including SPDs must be subjected to a Strategic Environmental Assessment and the results of this provided in an Environmental Report.
- 1.4.2. In the SA Guidance, it is envisaged that the SEA process will be undertaken as part of the SA process and can be included within the SA Report to meet the Directive's requirements.
- 1.4.3. The table below therefore sets out the checklist of all the information that must be included in the SA Report in order to meet the SEA requirements. It also shows where this information can be found in this Report. Some of the information has already been provided in the Scoping Report as identified. The Scoping Report is included as a separate supporting document to the SPD. It should be noted that the Scoping Report for the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD is an addendum to the Cambridge LDF SA Scoping Report.

Table 1: SEA Directive Requirements Checklist

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3 Scoping Report
(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 Scoping Report
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 4 Scoping Report
(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 Scoping Report
(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 Scoping Report
(f) the likely significant effects ¹ on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and	Section 4 of this SA Report

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered
<p>archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors;</p> <p>(¹footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)</p>	
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Section 4 of this SA 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;	Section 4 of this SA Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	Section 4 of this SA Report
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	Before the Introduction section of this SA Report

Section 2: Appraisal Methodology

2.1. Stages in the Process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope.

- 2.1.1. Setting the context and objectives of the SA and the SPD, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope were carried out at this stage.
- 2.1.2. The baseline information was gathered from City Council and County Council sources, where this information was already being collected. Relevant plans, programmes and other policies from the international, national, regional and local context were then identified to help set the context.
- 2.1.3. The development of the Sustainability Appraisal objectives has been an iterative process with the objectives evolving over time. The SA objectives from the 2005 Scoping Report for the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan were taken as a starting point. These were based on regional objectives, with amendments made to take account of the local context. Internal round table discussions assisted in refining these objectives.
- 2.1.4. The SPD objectives were developed in accordance with the advice set out in Circular 05/2005, the key source of Central Government advice on planning obligations and other Central Government good practice guidance on planning obligations, including Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance (DCLG 2006).
- 2.1.5. These SPD objectives were then tested against the SA objectives, known as the SA Framework. The SPD objectives were then refined according to the results from this process to avoid any conflict between the two. The SA objectives were refined, so as to focus on those which were considered to have a link or possible impact.
- 2.1.6. The Scoping Report was then consulted on. The following bodies were consulted:

Statutory Consultees:

- Environment Agency
- Natural England (incorporates English Nature and the Countryside Agency)
- English Heritage

Non-Statutory Consultees:

- Government Office for the East of England
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- South Cambridgeshire District Council

2.1.7 A summary of the responses received on the Scoping Report and how these have been addressed is set out in Appendix 2.

Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

2.1.8 Stage B of the process forms the main body of the appraisal work. In regards to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD this involves assessing the documents objectives against the sustainability objectives identified in Stage A of the SA process, as well as assessing the Local Plan policies to which the SPD relates.

2.1.9 The appraisal also involved assessing the performance of different SPD options against the SA Objectives. The appraisal was a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement on the part of City Council officers, taking into account the information gathered in the Scoping Report addendum and the background information set out in the draft Planning Obligations Strategy SPD.

2.1.10 Due to the nature of the SPD, its precise scope and limited objectives, it was felt that there were only three possible options that could be assessed; to proceed with the SPD, to rely on another type of mechanism for collecting funds or a business as usual approach. The assessment of these options is given in section 4.4 of this report.

Stage C: Preparing the draft Sustainability Report

2.1.11 After carrying out Stage B of the SA Process, this report was drawn up and was considered by Cambridge City Council Members along with the draft SPD at a meeting of Environment Scrutiny Committee on 20 March 2007 before being made available for public consultation.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft SPD and Sustainability Report

2.1.12 Public consultation was carried out over a six week period from 16 April until 29 May 2007 on the draft Sustainability Appraisal (SA) Report and the draft Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). The consultation documents were made available to a wide range of stakeholders and the process was also advertised in the local press. As a result of the consultation, a number of changes were made to the SPD, as set in Section 4.10.3 and Table 5 of this report, although no changes were made to the objectives, which were the basis of this SA. As a result, the SA has been reviewed in order to ascertain whether any amendments to its findings are required. However, it is felt that the changes to the SPD do not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD or its sustainability impacts and as such no changes to the SA are considered necessary.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD

2.1.13 The monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the SPD will fall under the remit of the Annual Monitoring Report and the Annual Monitoring of S106 receipts and expenditure.

2.2. Timing of the SA Process

2.2.1. The SA process commenced in June 2006 at the stage of the evidence gathering process conducted as part of the SPD process through to November 2006 when the evidence gathering process was largely completed. It continued through the drafting stage of the SPD from November 2006 through until February 2006, with the review of the SA taking place in February 2010. As it is an iterative process, there was some overlap between the two key SPD stages and therefore between the equivalent SA stages.

2.3. Who carried out the SA

2.3.1. Officers from Cambridge City Council carried out the main process of preparing this SA. A number of other officers and stakeholders were necessarily involved in various parts of the process. In addition, the SA of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD was considered as one of the case-studies considered at an SA Training Workshop run by Scott Wilson for Cambridge City Council on 17 January 2007. A cross-section of Council officers were involved in this workshop.

2.4. Difficulties encountered in compiling information or carrying out the assessment

2.4.1. As Section 4.3 of the Sustainability Scoping Report Addendum explains, there were a number of problems that arose when compiling data for the LDF Scoping Report to which the Addendum is linked. Data was not yet available for all indicators or was either at the wrong geographical level or held over insufficient time to show a trend. There are therefore some gaps that will need to be kept under review.

2.4.2. In addition, the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD covers a wide range of themes associated with categories of infrastructure provision that involve a number of stakeholders outside the City Council. The County Council is the education and transport authority and other external stakeholders such as the Primary Care Trust are also involved. The Planning Obligations Strategy SPD evidence base is essentially linked to the evidence base for the individual Local Plan policies to which it relates and to the evidence basis that the other stakeholders have available in relation to evidence of needs for specific types of infrastructure. A significant amount of work remains to be done on assessing/mapping needs on a citywide basis in relation to education, community facilities including primary healthcare and faith provision, public realm and public art requirements. Much of this work is in hand but will take some time to complete.

Section 3: Summary of the relevant findings from Stage A of the SA Process

3.1. Task A1: Context Review

3.1.2. The general LDF Scoping Report¹ reviewed a wide range of plans, policies and programmes that are of relevance to the Cambridge LDF as a whole. For the purposes of the SPD, the Scoping Report addendum considered those documents of specific relevance to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD. The relationship of this SPD with other plans, programmes and environmental objectives is provided in Section 3 and Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report addendum.

3.2. Task A2: Description of the social, environmental and economic baseline characteristics and the predicted future baseline

3.2.1. Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The baseline data collected for the main LDF Scoping Report quantifies local conditions on a range of parameters such as river water quality, housing completions and educational achievement rates.

3.2.2. For the purposes of the SPD, the Scoping Report Addendum focussed in on a number of baseline indicators felt to be of particular relevance to the content of the SPD, as set out in Section 4 of the addendum. The baseline data and indicators are set out In Appendix 2 of the Scoping Report Addendum.

3.2.3. Both qualitative and quantitative data has been used to inform the baseline analysis. Quantitative data has been taken from monitoring and research activities currently bring 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 Government's SA Guidance advises an approach to baseline data collection that includes a combination of both types of data.

3.3. Task A3: Identification of Sustainability Issues and Problems

3.3.1. As a result of the analysis of the baseline data collected under Task A2, the Scoping Report addendum identified a number of sustainability issues that have implications for the SPD, as shown in Table 2 below:

¹ Cambridge Local Development Framework Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report, March 2005

Table 2: Key Sustainability issues in Cambridge directly relevant to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
SHARE THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY FAIRLY & PROVIDE SERVICES & FACILITIES FOR ALL			
Need to recognise the diversity of the population in Cambridge	Need to ensure equal access to services and facilities for all members of the community.	The % of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together has decreased to 59%. The Index of Multiple Deprivation highlights that there are a number of deprived areas to the north and east of the City (although on a national level, these are less deprived than the most deprived areas nationally).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Strategy for Cambridge (2004) • Diversity – A Guide to Good Practice, Cambridge City Council (2005)
MAINTAIN CAMBRIDGE AS AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND VISIT			
Growth pressures will put increased demands on the historic City Centre and for the development of the Green Belt	Need to ensure the historic character of the city is preserved and enhanced.	The historic buildings and landscapes of Cambridge are both nationally and internationally important. The percentage of land designated as Conservation Areas has remained at a constant of 17% and Listed Building numbers has stayed at 1,585. Population growth will put increased demands on the city centre accommodation, which could put the historic centre under pressure.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE (1994) • Policy on protecting and enhancing the historic environment in the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) • The Community Strategy stresses that with the growth of the City its heritage is protected and its environment improved
Development within the City will place increased demand on existing open space provision	Need to ensure that existing open space is protected and enhanced, and adequate and readily accessible open space is provided through new development.	At the moment there is 2.35 ha of public open space per 1,000 people. This will need to be increased in line with the growth of the population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM (2002) • Open Space & Recreation Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2006)

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
Development within the City will place increased demand on existing community facilities	Need to ensure that existing facilities are protected and that readily accessible facilities are provided through new development.	<p>GIS maps 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix 4 show the current location of district and local centres, GP surgeries and primary schools.</p> <p>Currently there are 6.6 playgrounds provided by the City Council for every 1,000 children under the age of 12. With regards to sports facilities, there are around 0.8ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people.</p> <p>The provision of community facilities will need to be increased in line with the growth of the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Community Strategy states that the growth of the City must benefit all and appropriate and sustainable community facilities will need to be provided. • A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006) • An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006) • Parks for Cambridge People – A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces, Cambridge City Council (2003) • Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council
MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF RESOURCES			
Development will place increased pressure on existing landfill sites and household waste processing centres	Developments should make adequate provision for waste and recycling storage.	Of the waste collected in Cambridge in 2005/06 (393.6kg per person), 15.7% was recycled, while 19.5% was composted (a combined total of 35.2%). Additional infrastructure for waste treatment, recycling and disposal will need to be provided to cope with the increase in population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (1999) • Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (July 2005) • UK Waste Strategy, DEFRA (2000) • Waste management policies in the Regional Spatial Strategy (2008) • East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (2002) • Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
			Council (2003) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF – Preferred Options (November 2006) • Environment Strategy
MINIMISE DAMAGE AND DISRUPTION FROM TRANSPORT			
High levels of commuting into Cambridge by private car lead to increased congestion, air pollution and traffic noise	Within urban extensions, sustainable modes of transport need to be in place at an early stage in development to help establish sustainable travel patterns.	Between 2003/04 and 2004/05 the annual average traffic flow on Cambridge's roads has increased from 170,036 vehicles to 170,709.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, DETR (2001) • Transport Ten Year Plan, Department of Transport (2000) • The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004) • Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006) • A Community Strategy for Cambridge (2004) • Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)

3.4. Limitations of the information

3.4.1. The problems encountered when collecting the baseline data have been discussed in Section 2.4 of this report.

3.5. Future Trends Without the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD

3.5.1. In addition to an assessment of the baseline data collected, the Scoping Report addendum also considered future trends without the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD. Not to have an SPD is not a realistic option, given that the Council is already committed to producing it as part of the Local Development Scheme. However, the main effects of not having the SPD are considered below:

- Without the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD, you would still have the policies to which the SPD relates that set out the likely types infrastructure for which new developments would generate increased demand or where there may be an impact requiring mitigation. However, there would be no clear overall framework or guidance for developers to understand how the infrastructure issues relating to their development proposals will be assessed, nor information on the likely costs related to mitigating the impacts of their proposals on infrastructure resulting in a lack of certainty for developers.
- If all S106 obligations were negotiated on an ad-hoc basis, there would be an increased risk of inconsistency and that the contributions provided by developers to mitigate the impact of their development would not cover the true cost of providing appropriate infrastructure.
- There would be no agreed framework of infrastructure projects for funding using planning obligation contributions, nor any method of comprehensively combining contributions arising from individual developments to enable them to be used to implement larger more expensive items of infrastructure.
- As a result of having the Planning Obligations Strategy in place, the City Council has been significantly more successful than many other local authorities in using planning obligations as a means of securing improvements to and provision of new infrastructure. The effectiveness of having formal detailed guidance on use of planning obligations in place is supported by a number of recent studies/best practice guidance commissioned by Central Government, including Valuing Planning Obligations in England 2005 and Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance 2006. To move away from this approach would therefore be contrary to recent Central Government advice.
- Circular 05/2005 recommends that detailed policies applying the principles of policies e.g. standard formulae/charges should be contained in SPDs. Not to have an SPD would mean that the Council would not be able to rely on a system of agreed standard charges and would therefore have to adopt a more ad-hoc approach. This would be likely to result in greater inconsistency and would appear to be moving away from the approach advocated by Circular 05/2005.
- The Council would be unable to rely on the Planning Obligation Strategy 2004 SPG in the long-term, given that it is associated with the Cambridge Local Plan 1996, now superseded and will become increasingly out of date over time. Its weight will be therefore reduced, leaving the Council more open to a potential legal challenge.
- The Planning Obligations Strategy SPD is likely to require significant revision in due course as a result of the future introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy. However, it is

still likely that formal guidance will still be required, albeit more limited in its remit.

3.6. Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

3.6.1. As mentioned in Section 2 of this report, the Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The process of Sustainability Appraisal is based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development.

3.6.2. For the purposes of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD, the sustainability objectives that were directly relevant to the SPD were extracted from the list contained in Table 4 of the general LDF Scoping Report. These objectives were linked to 4 sustainability themes, namely:

- To share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all;
- To maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit;
- To minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources;
- To minimise damage and disruption from transport.

An outline of reasons for choosing specific objectives can be found in Section 4 of the Scoping Report addendum. A total of 8 SA Objectives were selected to form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework against which the objectives of the Planning Obligations Strategy would be assessed. This Framework is contained in Appendix 1 of this report.

3.7. Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

3.7.1. See paragraph 2.1.6 – 2.1.7 and Appendix 2 of this report.

Section 4: Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects

4.1. Task B1: Testing the Local Plan Policies Against the SA Framework

- 4.1.1. As mentioned previously, the purpose of the Planning Obligations Strategy is to supplement, expand on and add detail to policies related to planning contributions contained in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006.
- 4.1.2. The Redeposit draft Local Plan (2004) was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (June 2004), and the findings of this assessment have been used to inform this appraisal.
- 4.1.3. As with the appraisal of the SPD objectives, a matrix was used to test the compatibility of the Local Plan policies and the SA Objectives. A summary of the results is given in Section 4.3 below, while the full appraisal can be found in Appendix 3.

4.2. Task B1: Testing the SPD objectives against the SA Framework

- 4.2.1. The SPD objectives need to be consistent with each other, and testing them against the SA objectives provides one way of checking this. Where there is a conflict between objectives, a decision needs to be reached on priorities. The Planning Obligations Strategy SPD has two key objectives:
- To provide a comprehensive and streamlined approach to the negotiation and use of planning obligations; and
 - To set out mechanisms for the use of S106 funding towards the provision of appropriate infrastructure.
- 4.2.2. It is important for these objectives to be in accordance with sustainability principles. With this in mind, the SA Guidance recommends that the SPD objectives should be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
- 4.2.3. To test the compatibility of the SPD Objectives against the SA objectives, a matrix has been used, an approach recommended by the SA Guidance. The following key denotes how the assessment has been recorded:

Scoring	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	very compatible/very complementary
+	probably compatible/potentially complementary
+/-	possibly compatible or possibly incompatible
-	possibly compatible/potential conflict
--	very incompatible/potential conflict
0	having no effect
?	uncertain effect

4.2.4 A summary of the results of this appraisal is given in section 4.3 below, while the full assessment is contained with Table 3.

4.3 Summary of the Appraisal Findings

Appraisal of the SPD Objectives

4.3.1 The principles of sustainable development are at the heart of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD. The SPD seeks to identify the potential impacts of new development on the physical and social infrastructure of the City and to mitigate the identified impacts of new development through adopting a sustainable approach to the expenditure of any contributions received, for example through supporting measures to encourage the use of sustainable modes of transport.

4.3.2 Overall, the objectives performed well against all of the SA Objectives. In particular, a significant positive impact was noted against Objective 19 (to reduce waste/encourage recycling). There was no waste category in either the 2002 or 2004 Planning Obligations Strategy SPGs. The incorporation of a new waste category in the new Planning Obligations Strategy SPD will therefore have a significant positive impact on increasing the importance of waste issues in the negotiation process. More importantly it will greatly enhance the Council's ability to secure funding for receptacles and facilities to encourage waste reduction and recycling.

Appraisal of the Local Plan Policies

4.3.3 As with the SPD objectives, overall the Local Plan policies for which the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD provides guidance, perform well against the SA Objectives. In particular, Policy 5/5 (Meeting Housing Needs) was found to have significant positive benefits in terms of the provision of local facilities and redressing inequalities, although this policy could also have negative impacts on the environment if not sensitively designed.

Table 3: Testing the SPD objectives against the Sustainability objectives

Sustainability Objectives	SPD Objectives			
	1. Provide comprehensive/ streamlined approach to negotiation /use of planning obligations	2. Set out mechanism for use of S106 funding towards provision of appropriate infrastructure	Comments	Amend SPD?
Economic				
4. To provide services locally	+	++	Whilst streamlining the process to negotiation/use of planning obligations may not necessarily influence the provision of local services, this could potentially be a positive outcome of an effective process. However, setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding can direct funding to local services. The Council's existing Planning Obligations Strategy SPG contains locally defined projects for funding, which could include local services.	No
Social				
7. To redress inequalities	+	++	The same comments apply as above. Setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding will enable projects to be progressed and funded that will help to address inequalities, especially in the context of public transport and community facilities.	No

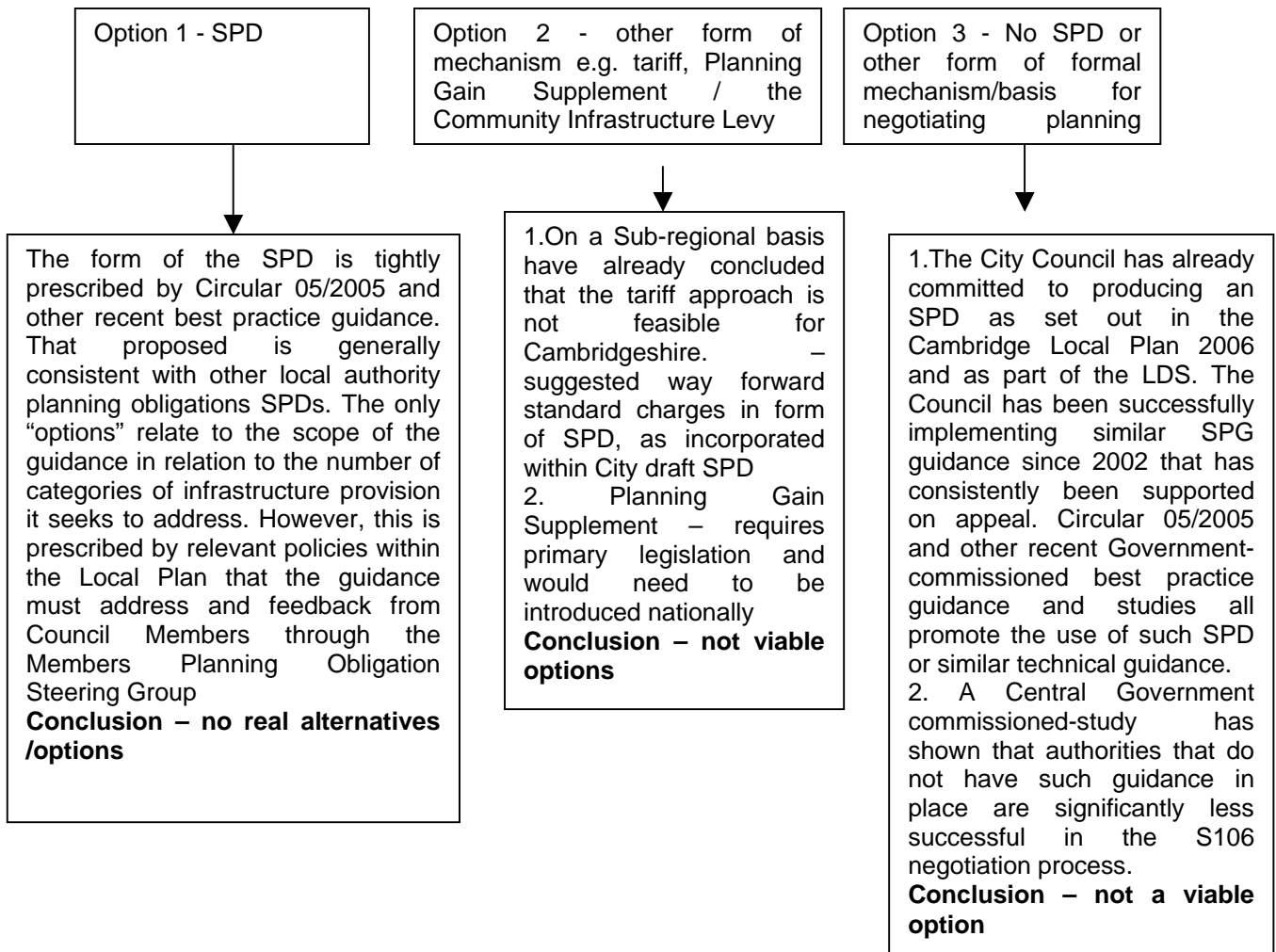
8.To keep distinctive character of built environment	+	++	The same comments apply as above. Setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding will enable projects to be progressed and funded that will help to mitigate the adverse effects of development on the environment and will positively enhance the environment.	No
9.Maintain/enhance historic character/streetscape	+	++	The same comments apply as above. Setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding will enable projects to be progressed and funded that will help to mitigate the adverse effects of development on the historic environment and will potentially positively enhance the historic environment	No
10.Give residents and visitors access to range of arts, cultural, recreation and sport	0	++	The funding mechanisms that the City Council has had in place since the adoption of the original 2002 Planning Obligations Strategy SPG have achieved significant amounts of S106 funding for open space, recreation and sports projects which have benefited city residents. It is anticipated that the broadening of the requirements both within the Open Space and recreation and Community Facilities categories will result in greater flexibility of the use of such funding, potentially including	No

			arts and cultural facilities.	
Environmental				
11.Protect/enhance green spaces	+	++	The same comments apply as above. Setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding will enable projects to be progressed and funded that will help to mitigate the adverse effects of development on green spaces and will achieve positive enhancements of existing green spaces	No
19.Reduce waste /encourage recycling	++	++	There was no Waste category within the 2002 and 2004 versions of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPGs. Incorporating a new Waste category within the new SPD will therefore have a significantly positive impact on increasing the importance of waste issues in the negotiation process and in terms of the Council's ability to secure S106 funding for receptacles/facilities to encourage waste reduction and recycling.	No
21.Increase sustainable transport modes	+	++	The same comments apply as above. Setting out a mechanism for the use of S106 funding will enable projects to be progressed and funded that will help to mitigate the adverse effects of development traffic congestion and will increase use of sustainable transport modes.	No

			Significant amounts of S106 funding have been achieved through the 2002 and 2004 Planning Obligations Strategy SPGs for public transport-related projects.	
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4.4. Task B2: Developing the SPD options

4.4.1 The next step in the process is to identify SPD options, so that these can be tested, to ensure that the approach taken with the SPD is the best solution for achieving sustainable development. However, this is another area where the nature and precise scope of this SPD limits the available options. This is illustrated below:



4.4.2 The conclusion of this assessment is that the only viable option to inform future negotiations relating to planning contributions is to proceed with the drafting of the SPD. There could be potentially negative impacts on a number of SA objectives in the absence of an SPD, as this could delay the provision of vital community and transport infrastructure that is required to mitigate the potential impacts of development. This conclusion was supported by the discussions that took place during the SA workshop session run by Scott Wilson on 17 January 2007.

4.5 Task B3: Predicting and evaluating the effects of the draft SPD

4.5.1 The purpose of this task is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the draft SPD. As there is only one viable option for the SPD, this assessment will consider the effects that negotiating planning obligations agreements in line with the objectives of the SPD will have on economic, social and environmental factors.

4.5.2 In accordance with the SA Guidance, the prediction of effects considers the impacts of the SPD against the SA objectives. It describes their effects in terms of their magnitude, their geographical scale, the time period over which they occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable and whether or not there are secondary, cumulative and/or synergistic effects. The results of this assessment are given in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Predicting the effects of the SPD

SA Objectives	Assessment	Commentary on effects of SPD (including secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short/medium/long term, permanent/temporary/ positive/negative effects)
To provide services locally	+ / ++	<p>The role that the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD will have on the provision of local services will be positive</p> <p><i>Likelihood:</i> medium</p> <p><i>Scale –</i> City-wide</p> <p><i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> Permanent</p> <p><i>Timing:</i> long-term effects. Infrastructure provision takes time to be put in place and its positive benefits are only normally likely to be identifiable in the medium-long term. It often takes years for significant amounts of S106 funding to accumulate to finance larger projects that will have maximum benefits.</p> <p><i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> Improvements to the provision of local services will have a positive impact on people’s quality of life and subsequently their health and well-being. In addition, the provision of more services locally may also encourage the use of more sustainable modes of transport as people will not have to travel so far to meet their daily needs.</p>
To redress inequalities	+ / ++	The SPD itself does not directly address this objective but the processes and mechanism it secures

		will provide for infrastructure and other benefits to be secured through the planning obligation process that will help to address inequalities e.g. through the provision of targeted community facilities etc.
To keep distinctive character of built environment	+ / ++	<p>Improvements to the public realm brought about by planning contributions will help to keep the distinctive character of the built environment.</p> <p><i>Likelihood:</i> Significant</p> <p><i>Scale:</i> city-wide</p> <p><i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> could be either depending on the nature of improvements and maintenance.</p> <p><i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured</p> <p><i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> Improvements to the public realm should also have the benefit of improving the pedestrian and cycling environment, with subsequent impacts on people's quality of life and health and well-being. A further benefit would be that in using planning contributions to improve the public realm in certain parts of the City, crime and the fear of crime could be reduced.</p>
To maintain/enhance historic character/streetscape	+ / ++	<p>Improvements to the public realm and the historic environment brought about by planning contributions will help to maintain and enhance the character and streetscape of Cambridge.</p> <p><i>Likelihood:</i> Significant</p> <p><i>Scale:</i> city-wide</p> <p><i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> could be either depending on the nature of improvements and maintenance.</p> <p><i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured</p> <p><i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> Improvements to the public realm and the historic environment should also have the benefit of improving the pedestrian and cycling environment, with subsequent impacts on people's quality of life and health and well-being. A further benefit would</p>

		be that in using planning contributions to improve the public realm in certain parts of the City, crime and the fear of crime could be reduced.
Give residents/visitors access to a range of arts, cultural and recreation and sport	+/>++	<p>Significant positive effects will increase over time as the SPD is implemented, given that the SPD has broadened out its application in relation to open space, recreation and sports facilities and community facilities, to address primary health care provision and other community facilities, in certain appropriate circumstances.</p> <p><i>Likelihood:</i> Significant <i>Scale:</i> city-wide <i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> The provision of a range of arts, cultural and recreation and sports facilities will have a positive impact on peoples quality of life and general health and well-being. In addition, provision of new facilities could also help to address inequalities in terms of ensuring that people in all parts of the city have equal access to facilities.</p>
Protect/enhance green spaces	+/>++	<p>The use of planning contributions for the provision and maintenance of green spaces will have a significant positive impact. In addition monies may also be used for habitat restoration/protection.</p> <p><i>Likelihood:</i> Significant <i>Scale:</i> city-wide <i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> The provision of new and enhancement of existing green spaces will have positive benefits on peoples quality of life and general health and well-being. In addition, the enhancement of existing open spaces</p>

		may also help to reduce crime and the fear of crime.
Reduce waste/encourage recycling	++/++	As this is a new category being introduced into the SPD, this will have an immediate positive effect, with more significant positive effects over time. <i>Likelihood:</i> Significant <i>Scale:</i> city-wide <i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> In reducing the amount of waste being sent to landfill, there will be the additional benefit of enhancing environmental quality and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
Increase sustainable transport modes	+/++	The Planning Obligations Strategy SPD will have positive significant short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the planning obligation secured. Site-specific highways improvements and mitigation measures will be short-medium term whereas projects implemented via the Area Transport Plans will be long-term. <i>Likelihood:</i> Significant <i>Scale:</i> city-wide <i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short, medium and long-term effects depending on the nature of the individual planning obligation secured <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> By encouraging more people to utilise sustainable modes of transport, this has the added benefit of helping to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from transport, which will have subsequent positive impacts on air quality. In addition, there will also be a positive impact on people's health and well-being through encouraging people to adopt healthier modes of transport (cycling and walking).

4.5.3 As can be seen from the above table, the overall effects of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD will be positive. There is some uncertainty over the exact nature of some of the effects as this will depend on the

nature of the individual planning obligation sought, which will vary on a site by site basis.

4.5.4 The majority of impacts will be felt in the medium to long term, although as provision for waste and recycling is a new element to the Planning Obligations Strategy, the positive benefits should be forthcoming much sooner. For some infrastructure projects, particularly physical transport infrastructure, the nature of the projects for which planning contributions sought may lead to some of the benefits being more in the way of long-term prospects.

4.6. Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

4.6.1. No adverse effects have been identified as a result of the appraisal of the SPD. However, it is considered that the beneficial effects of the SPD could be best maximised by ensuring that sufficient dedicated resources are put in place for the monitoring of planning obligations so as to ensure that requirements are being met by developers. This has been identified in recent Central Government best practice guidance on planning obligation processes. The process is labour-intensive and as the number of completed obligations that require monitoring increase significantly over time, so the monitoring implications increase. In order to address this, the SPD introduces standard monitoring charges to enable the employment of a dedicated full-time monitoring officer and to maximise the efficiency of monitoring processes.

4.7. Task B6: Proposed measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD

4.7.1 The significant effects of implementing the SPD will be monitored through the annual monitoring reports on planning obligations which provides information on planning obligations receipts and expenditure and planning obligations funded project implementation over the previous 12 month period. The significant effects will also be monitored through the Annual Monitoring Report.

4.8 Uncertainties and risk

4.8.1 The SA process also identified a number of uncertainties and risks surrounding the SPD. The main concerns are:

- Insufficient resources are put in place to monitor the significant effects of the SPD; and
- The introduction of the Community Infrastructure Levy will have a significant impact on the existing planning obligation regime and there is currently still a high degree of uncertainty as to the level of funding that local authorities will be able to secure through the Levy in relation to provision of strategic infrastructure provision.

4.9 Next Steps

- 4.9.1 **Stage C: Preparing the SA Report** - This document constitutes the final SA Report, updated to take account of the consultation on the draft SPD and draft SA Report.
- 4.9.2 **Task D1: Public Participation on the draft SPD and the Sustainability Appraisal Report** - The draft Planning Obligations Strategy SPD and the draft SA Report were made available for public consultation from 16 April until 29 May 2007. A total of 448 of representations were received, 40 in support of the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD, whilst 408 objections were received. One representation was also received to the draft SA Report. This representation was concerned with the historic environment indicators used within the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. While it was agreed that the indicators used for the historic environment were not ideal, it was felt that the refinement of indicators is more suited to Stage A of the Sustainability Appraisal process, i.e. the production of the Scoping Report.
- 4.9.3 **Task D2: Appraisal of Significant Changes** – The SA Guidance states that if significant changes are made to the SPD as a result of the consultation process, the significant social, environmental and economic effects of these changes will need to be appraised. As a result of the objections made to the draft SPD, a number of changes have been made to the document, although the objectives of the SPD, which formed the basis for this Sustainability Appraisal, have not been changed. Accordingly, the SA has been reviewed in order to assess the significance of these changes, as set out in Table 5 below. It should be noted that this table does not include changes that were made to the SPD in order to ensure that it referred to the most up to date guidance documents and policy context or changes to clarify elements of the SPD, as such changes do not materially alter the objectives and aims of the SPD.

Table 5: Appraisal of the significance of changes to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD

NATURE OF CHANGE TO THE SPD	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	CHANGE TO SA
Section 3.1: Affordable Housing – removal of section from the SPD	This section has been removed from the SPD in light of the information contained within the adopted Affordable Housing SPD and the need to avoid duplication and repetition between documents. Reference to the need to refer to the Affordable Housing SPD has been added to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD. With regards to the significance of this change on the Sustainability	None required

NATURE OF CHANGE TO THE SPD	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	CHANGE TO SA
	<p>Appraisal, it is considered that this change is not significant, as it does not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD. The adopted Affordable Housing SPD has undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal, the conclusions of which were that the SPD would have generally positive impacts on the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.</p>	
<p>Removal of References to Strategic Open Space throughout the document</p>	<p>All references to strategic open space have been deleted as a result of concerns raised about the evidence base during the examinations into South Cambridgeshire District Council's Northstowe Area Action Plan and Development Control Development Plan Document. To include reference to strategic open space within the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD would have led to conflict with the 'tests of soundness' for planning documents, and while SPDs do not undergo examination, they still need to be prepared with these tests in mind.</p> <p>With regards to the significance of this change on the Sustainability Appraisal, it is considered that this change is not significant, as it does not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD. Contributions will still be sought for open space provision on a site-by-site basis and should the evidence base for strategic open space requirements be strengthened, the Planning Obligations Strategy does not necessarily preclude contributions being sought in the future.</p>	<p>None required</p>
<p>Section 3.7: Public Realm – removal of the section from the SPD</p>	<p>This section has been deleted from the SPD as it is considered that public realm contributions should be determined on a site-by-site basis.</p> <p>With regards to the significance of this change on the Sustainability Appraisal, it is considered that this change is not significant, as it does</p>	<p>None required</p>

NATURE OF CHANGE TO THE SPD	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	CHANGE TO SA
	<p>not materially alter the aims of objectives of the SPD. Reference to the potential for contributions towards public realm improvements to be sought has been added to the section of the SPD covering 'Other Potential Development-Specific Requirements'. The need for public realm improvements will be determined on a site-by-site basis and the SPD provides the framework for such negotiations.</p>	
<p>Section 3.8: Public Art – removal of the section from the SPD</p>	<p>This section has been deleted from the SPD as the Public Art SPD has now been adopted and should be referred to in relation to planning contribution requirements. This will help to avoid duplication and repetition between documents. Reference to the need to refer to the Public Art SPD has been added to the Planning Obligations Strategy SPD.</p> <p>With regards to the significance of this change on the Sustainability Appraisal, it is considered that this change is not significant, as it does not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD. The adopted Public Art SPD has undergone a full Sustainability Appraisal, the conclusions of which were that the SPD would have generally positive impacts on the Sustainability Appraisal Objectives.</p>	<p>None required</p>

NATURE OF CHANGE TO THE SPD	ASSESSMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE	CHANGE TO SA
Appendix B: List of Open Space and Recreation Projects Proposed for Funding – deletion of Appendix	<p>Appendix B has been removed from the SPD as the list of projects is now out of date. The route by which projects will be identified and progressed for open spaces will be included in Appendix A.</p> <p>With regards to the significance of this change on the Sustainability Appraisal, it is considered that this change is not significant, as it does not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD. Contributions will still be sought for open space and recreation projects on a site-by-site basis.</p>	None required

- 4.9.4 On assessing the changes to the SPD, it was felt that as none of them materially alter the aims and objectives of the Planning Obligations Strategy. Many of these changes involved the removal of sections that were dealt with in other adopted Supplementary Planning Documents, all of which have undergone Sustainability Appraisal. As such, it has been concluded that the changes to the SPD do not materially alter the findings of the Sustainability Appraisal.
- 4.9.5 **Task D3: Making decisions and providing information** - Following the adoption of the SPD, a consultation statement will be prepared to show the ways in which responses to the consultation have been taken into account. This statement will also make clear how the SPD was amended in light of the SA process and responses to consultation, or why no changes have been made, or why options were rejected.
- 4.9.6 The consultation statement will also be used to meet the SEA Directive's requirements to make information available to the public on how monitoring will be carried out. This SA Report documents proposed monitoring measures in paragraph 4.7.1 above.
- 4.9.7 **Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD** - Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the proposals set out in paragraph 4.7.1 above, incorporating any modifications or amendments that occur as a result of the consultation process.

Appendix 1: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	4.To provide services and facilities locally and near to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district and local centres	↑
	7.To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious	↑
		Index of multiple deprivation	↓
		Range of income levels –25 th and 75 th quartiles	↓
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 and a high quality of design	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	↑
	9.Maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape character	Number of listed buildings	↑
		% of total land falling within conservation areas	↑
	10.To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authority's cultural and recreational facilities: a) sport/leisure facilities b) folk museum c) Corn Exchange d) parks and open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities	↑
	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	↑
		Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	↑
		% semi-natural green spaces accessible to public	↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	19.To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2006/07 a) 20% b) 25%
		a) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled b) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21.To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day	
		Modal share of: a) cyclists; and b) pedestrians	a) 19% by 2007 ↑

Appendix 2: Summary of Responses Received on Scoping Report

Consultee	Representation	Response
Go-East	No comment made	No response necessary
Natural England	Do not have any specific comments but recognise that planning obligations are essential for protecting, enhancing and increasing biodiversity and green infrastructure	No changes required. Sections 3.3, 3.9 and 4 of the draft SPD address issue relating to the protecting, enhancing and increasing of biodiversity and green infrastructure
English Heritage	No response made during consultation period	No response required
Cambridgeshire County Council	Express concern about the way that open space calculations are made. Express concern that developers are including public rights of way in public open space totals. Public rights of way are highways and are not public open space and must not be counted as such. Whilst noting that the Environment Agency may have	It is considered that this is an issue that relates more to the implementation of the POS SPD itself than the Sustainability Appraisal process. This will therefore need to be considered as part of the public consultation process on the draft POS SPD although it will be necessary for the County Council to provide further information and examples of specific developments where this has occurred in order to explore the issue further and to address it as necessary. No changes are therefore required to the Scoping Report. This would appear to relate more properly to the Council's Sustainable Design and Construction SPD, rather than the POS SPD. Sustainable Drainage Systems are only likely to be an issue within the Urban Extension developments and the planning obligation requirements for these will be set out in master-planning guidance and/or negotiated on a development-specific basis, as is made clear IN Section 4 of the draft SPD.

	<p>concerns about the inclusion of drainage features as part of open space due to maintenance requirements, the County Council are positively promoting the dual use of open space for sustainable drainage. Management can then be integrated into normal landscape care regimes, obviating many of the concerns about SUDS maintenance.</p>	<p>No changes required to Scoping Report.</p>
<p>Environment Agency</p>	<p>Suggest that the Scoping Report needs to include Objective 15 “To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change” . Note that where larger sites are proposed for development, the surface water drainage solutions may require prior installation and appropriate maintenance or management agreements may also have to be drawn up.</p>	<p>It is considered that it would not be appropriate for the POS Scoping Report to include this objective, as it would then result in duplication with the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD which does address water and drainage issues in detail. Managing and minimising flood risk would be a development-specific planning obligation requirement and the POS SPD does not seek to address such requirements in detail, as is made clear in the Introduction section of the draft SPD and in Section 3.9 which sets out other potential development-specific requirements that may arise, such as watercourse mitigation measures and SUDS maintenance.</p> <p>Not considered changes to Scoping Report are appropriate</p>
<p>South Cambridgeshire District Council</p>	<p>No comments made within consultation period</p>	<p>No changes required to Scoping Report</p>

Appendix 3: Appraisal of Relevant Local Plan Policies against the SA Framework

Policy No.	Local Plan Policy	SA Framework								Comments
		4	7	8	9	10	11	19	21	
3/7	Creating Successful Places	+	++	++	++	++	+	++	++	Overall likely to have a significant positive effect
3/8	Open Space and Recreation Provision	++	+	++	0	++	++	0	0	Likely to have a significant positive effect on the provision of local facilities and the environment
3/12	The Design of New Buildings	0	+	++	+	++	+	++	0	Likely to have a significant positive effect on the environment
4/2	Protection of Open Space	0	0	++	++	++	++	-	0	Likely to have a significant positive effect on the provision of local facilities and the environment
5/5	Meeting Housing Needs	++	++	+/-	+/-	0	0	0	0	Likely to have a significant positive effect on the provision of local facilities and redressing inequalities but the provision of affordable housing could potentially have a negative impact on the environment, if not sensitively designed. Meeting housing needs has to be balanced against environmental considerations.
5/13	Community Facilities –Areas of Major Change	++	++	+	0	++	++	0	++	Overall likely to have a significant positive effect
5/14	Provision of Community Facilities	++	++	+	0	++	++	0	++	Overall likely to have a significant positive effect
6/2	New Leisure Facilities	++	++	+	0	++	++	0	++	Overall likely to have a significant positive effect

8/3	Mitigating Measures	++	++	+	-	0	-	0	++	Some significant positive effects in relation to redressing inequalities and provision of local facilities/services but some potential negative effects on the environment.
8/5	Pedestrian and Cycle Network	++	++	+	-	+	-	0	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
8/7	Public Transport Accessibility	++	++	+	-	+	-	+	++	Some significant positive effects in relation to redressing inequalities and provision of local facilities/services but some potential negative effects on the environment.
9/2	Phasing of Areas of Major Change	++	+	0	-	+	0	0	++	Mainly positive effects but a small risk of potential negative environmental effects
9/3	Development in the Urban Extensions	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
9/4	East Cambridge	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
9/5	Southern Fringe	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
9/6	Northern Fringe	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
9/7	Land between Madingley Road and Huntingdon Road	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
9/8	Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative

										effects on the environment
9/9	Station Area	++	++	+	-	++	++	+	++	Mainly significant positive effects but some potential negative effects on the environment
10/1	Infrastructure Improvements	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	++	Significant positive effects across the whole range of areas

Key

- ++ very compatible/very complementary
- + probably compatible/potentially complementary
- +/- possibly compatible or possibly incompatible
- possibly incompatible/potential conflict
- 0 having no effect
- ? uncertain effect