

Cambridge Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal of documents which will comprise the Cambridge Local Development Framework. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies, Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. 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). Both of 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 the 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 a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.
- 1.3 The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the Cambridge Local Development Framework, and the Local Development Documents it contains, 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.
- 1.4 This purpose of this initial Scoping Report is to:
 1. Identify relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives and consider the implications of these for plans to be produced as part of the Cambridge Local Development Framework;
 2. Describe the baseline environmental, social and economic characteristics of Cambridge City and identify sustainability issues and problems;
 3. Set out an appropriate framework for carrying out the remainder of the Sustainability Appraisal, including objectives against which draft policies and options can be assessed, and indicators and targets against which progress towards meeting those objectives can be monitored in future.

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

Process

- 1.5 This Scoping Report will provide the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal required for the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which is being jointly produced with South Cambridgeshire District Council. Work will not commence on the core documents of the Local Development Framework or Supplementary Planning Documents until late 2005, and this Scoping Report may need to be revised at that stage.
- 1.6 Each Local Development Document produced will be accompanied by a Sustainability Appraisal Report. This will include an Environment Report which covers those aspects specifically required by the SEA Directive. This will identify the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme.

Content

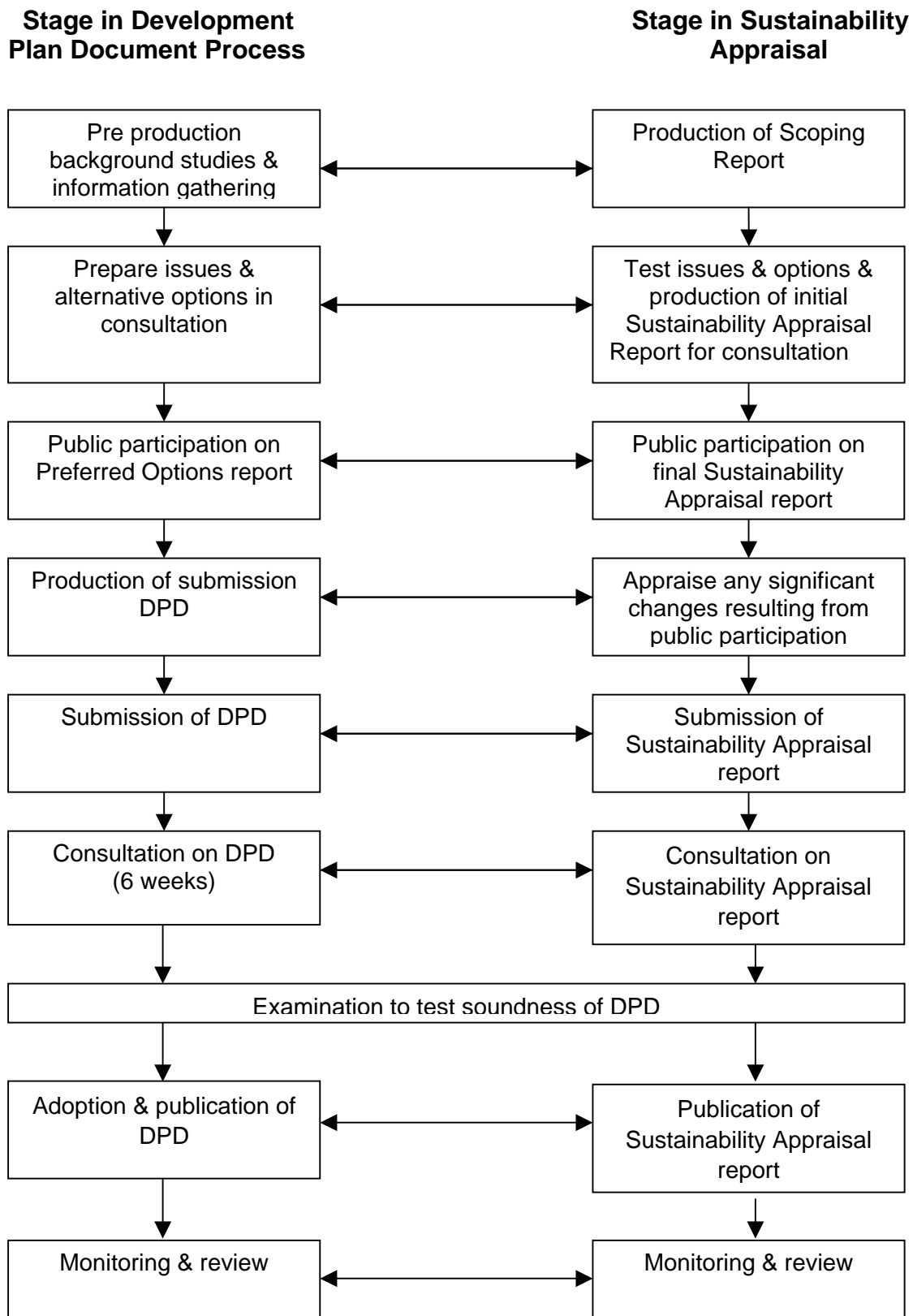
- 1.7 The Scoping Report is structured as shown below:
 - Section 1 is this Introduction;
 - Section 2 sets out the methodology, including the relationship with SEA;
 - Section 3 is a review of relevant plans and programmes;
 - Section 4 shows how the sustainability objectives were developed;
 - Section 5 includes a characterisation of Cambridge and identifies key sustainability issues.
 - Section 6 sets out the Sustainability Appraisal Framework.
- 1.8 Appendices 1 to 3 provide more detailed information on the documents reviewed and the development of the objectives. Appendix 4 shows the baseline data and indicators and Appendix 5 the results of the consultation on the draft Scoping Report.

2. METHODOLOGY

Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and the Development Plan

- 2.1 The production of this Scoping Report is the first stage in incorporating the Sustainability Appraisal within the Cambridge Local Development Framework. The full process varies for the production of Development Plan Documents (DPD) or Supplementary Planning Documents (SPD). However for both of these processes, sustainability appraisal is an integral part of the plan preparation process. Table 1 summarises the DPD preparation process and shows how the sustainability appraisal feeds into this process at each stage.

Table 1: Development Plan Document Preparation Process

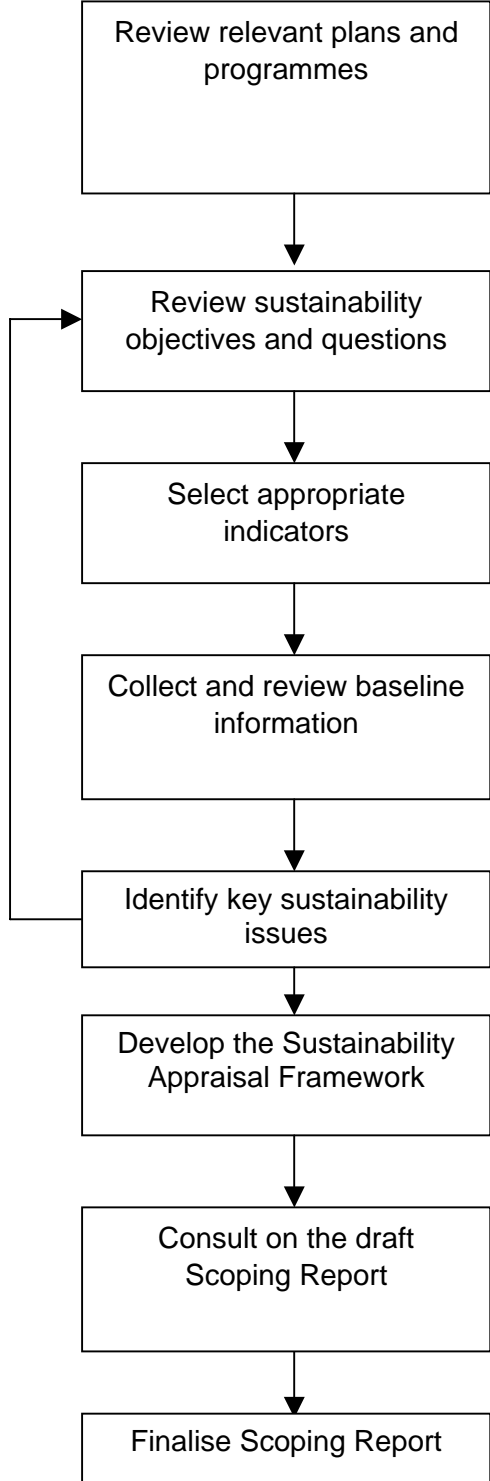


Preparation of Scoping Report

- 2.2 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope. The key stages in this process are set out in table 2. More details are set out in the relevant section of the report. It should be stressed that this is an iterative process and that the stages overlap and inform each other. The general approach employed draws upon the draft guidance published by ODPM³ on how to carry out Sustainability Appraisals, adapted to suit the local circumstances.
- 2.3 A Sustainability Appraisal was carried out for the review of the Cambridge Local Plan in the period 2002 to 2004. Therefore it was considered appropriate to use the objectives developed for this as a starting point. They were considered in the light of the requirements of the SEA Directive, key policy documents and issues arising from the collection of baseline information and revised as appropriate.
- 2.4 Consultation on a draft of this Scoping Report was carried out with the four SEA Consultation Bodies (the Environment Agency, English Nature, English Heritage, and the Countryside Agency). The consultation enabled these bodies to comment on the appropriateness of the objectives, indicators, baseline assessment and issues/problems. Consultation was carried out internally within Cambridge City Council and with the Sustainable City Reference Group. This is a consultation body set up through the Sustainable City Initiative with representatives from range of local organisations, as shown in Appendix 5. This group give an arms length steer to the work that the Council is doing to address its environmental objectives. A report on the outcome of these consultations is included in Appendix 5.

³ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, Consultation Paper, September 2004

Table 2: Stages in the production of the Scoping Report

Stage	Purpose
 <p>Review relevant plans and programmes</p>	<p>To assess the context provided by other plans and programmes, in particular relevant environmental, social and economic objectives and requirements that should be reflected in the sustainability appraisal process</p>
<p>Review sustainability objectives and questions</p>	<p>To develop objectives and questions against which emerging policies may be assessed, and identify more specific requirements that need to be considered during plan production</p>
<p>Select appropriate indicators</p>	<p>To provide key elements of the evidence base for the appraisal, and a framework against which progress towards sustainable development can be monitored</p>
<p>Collect and review baseline information</p>	<p>To assess existing environmental, social and economic characteristics of the area (and how they are changing), as an evidence base for policy-writing and the appraisal</p>
<p>Identify key sustainability issues</p>	<p>To help set priorities for the plan to address, and focus the appraisal of emerging policies</p>
<p>Develop the Sustainability Appraisal Framework</p>	<p>To define the framework to be used for the appraisal of plans consisting of sustainability objectives, indicators and targets against which options and policies will be assessed</p>
<p>Consult on the draft Scoping Report</p>	<p>To help ensure that the sustainability appraisal will be comprehensive and robust enough to support the local development documents during the later stages of full public consultation and examination</p>
<p>Finalise Scoping Report</p>	<p>To ensure the framework is comprehensive and robust as above</p>

Relationship to Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.5 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. SEA also applies retrospectively to plans or programmes where preparation began before this date and adoption has not taken place before 22nd July 2006. Among the documents to which this requirement will apply are land use plans that cover a wide area, such as the Cambridge Local Development Framework.
- 2.6 At the same time the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires sustainability appraisal (SA) of all emerging Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. As the draft guidance explaining this requirement makes clear, SA and SEA are similar processes that involve a comparable series of steps. If there is a difference between them, it lies in the fact that SEA focuses on environmental effects whereas SA is concerned with the full range of environmental, social and economic matters.
- 2.7 This Scoping Report (and the Sustainability Appraisal Reports that will follow it) uses an approach that addresses the requirements of SEA and SA simultaneously, by giving full consideration to environmental issues whilst also addressing the spectrum of socio-economic concerns. In terms of the specific requirements of the Directive, this Scoping Report and the Sustainability Appraisal Report on each of the Local Development Documents will together meet the need for an 'Environmental Report' setting out the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the draft plan (and the reasonable alternatives that have been considered).

3. REVIEW OF RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

- 3.1 The Cambridge Local Development Framework needs to take into account a wide range of other plans and programmes. These may contain policy objectives or specific requirements that need to be addressed through the new plan. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the sustainability appraisal (and SEA) process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, 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 the international, national, regional and local levels. A list of these, and their relationship to the Local Development Framework, is set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.3 A review of the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the Cambridge Local Development Framework is set out in Appendix 2. This shows the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their implications for the sustainability appraisal objectives. It does not attempt to identify in detail the content of every plan or programme listed in Appendix 1, but concentrates instead on those needed to ensure that the objectives reflect the local sustainability issues in Cambridge. International,

national and regional strategies were not reviewed, as it was considered such documents are adequately covered through the Sustainability Appraisal Report of the Regional Spatial Strategy (see below). This approach is supported by the draft guidance published by the ODPM (Paragraph 1.2.10).

4. DEVELOPING THE OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The sustainability objectives produced for the Cambridge Local Plan⁴ were taken as the starting point. These were produced by the sustainability consultants Levett-Therivel from October to December 2002 and used to appraise the First Deposit and Redeposit versions of the Local Plan. The sustainability objectives were developed through a process of iterative discussion and refinement as follows:
- The objectives and questions being used for the Sustainability Appraisal of the draft Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England (RPG14) were taken as the starting point.
 - These were adapted to reflect the local sustainability issues in Cambridge, drawing on a range of other documents, including the consultation responses to the Local Plan Issues Report, various City Council strategies and the Structure Plan sustainability appraisal.
 - These objectives were then modified in consultation with officers and the Sustainable City Reference Group.
- 4.2 Draft RPG 14 was converted to a Regional Spatial Strategy as the result of the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Given the timescale⁵, it also needed to be subject to the requirements of the SEA Directive. When this was recognised, Levett-Therivel and Land Use Consultants began work on the SA/SEA. The Local Plan Sustainability Objectives were compared with the revised objectives included in this appraisal⁶. This was to ensure that all international, national and regional plans were adequately reflected in the Cambridge objectives and that they covered all the requirements of the SEA Directive. The Cambridge objectives were also reviewed in the light of the key plans and programmes outlined in Appendix 2.
- 4.3 Appendix 3 shows changes made to the 2002 objectives, showing the source of the changes made. Reference was also made to work concurrently being carried out on the baseline information and selection of indicators, and changes made as appropriate. This process of refinement also took into account the results of consultation with key stakeholders (see Appendix 5).
- 4.4 Table 3 shows the draft objectives to be used in the sustainability appraisal framework. The shaded boxes indicate the objectives/questions that are particularly relevant to the topics listed in Annex 1(f) of the SEA Directive.

Table 3: Sustainability Objectives and Questions

⁴ See Sustainability Appraisal Report for Cambridge Local Plan First Deposit Draft June 2003, and Redeposit Draft June 2004 by Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants

⁵ As it was unlikely that RSS14 would be adopted before 31st Jan 2006

⁶ East of England Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Report, East of England Regional Assembly, November 2004.

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1.1 provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?
	1.2 ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)?
	1.3 keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks?
	1.4 produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally?
	1.5 support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and community involvement in governance and services?
	1.6 provide access to education and training for all?
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2.1 reduce disparities in income levels?
	2.2 provide services and facilities locally and near to users?
	2.3 regenerate and improve deprived areas?
	2.4 ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?
	2.5 improve health and reduce health inequalities?
	2.6 redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income?
3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	3.1 maintain / improve the quality of the public realm?
	3.2 keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design?
	3.3 maintain / enhance built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character and setting?
	3.4 give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport?
	3.5 protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes?
	3.6 improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.
	3.7 promote healthy lifestyles?
	3.8 reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime?
	3.9 maintain and enhance the role of the city centre as a focus for services and facilities?
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	4.1 minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value?
	4.2 ensure that new development is built to a high sustainability standard?
	4.3 manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change?
	4.4 protect, maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic wildlife habitats and species, and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife?
	4.5 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?

5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 minimise consumption of environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources?
	5.2 reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production)?
	5.3 minimise use of water?
	5.4 reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities?
	5.5 reduce sources of pollution including air, water, land, noise, vibration and light?
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	6.1 increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?
	6.2 reduce the need to travel?
	6.3 reduce dependency on the private car?
	6.4 minimise traffic and its impacts?

5. BASELINE INFORMATION AND SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES

5.1 This section sets out a broad characterisation of Cambridge. Key sustainability issues have been identified, and these are shown linked to the sustainability objectives. The baseline information in Appendix 4 has been used for this where this has been available.

Characterisation of Cambridge

- 5.2 The area covered by Cambridge City Council is predominantly urban, and consists of the majority of the built up area of Cambridge. It is centrally located on the main transport links within the East of England Region, bordered to the north by the A14 and the west by the M11. It covers just over 40 square kilometres. Cambridge City is surrounded by South Cambridgeshire District Council, a rural district comprising 101 villages, none larger than 8,000 persons. This is then surrounded by a ring of market towns, approximately 16-24 kilometres (10-15 miles) from Cambridge.
- 5.3 Cambridge is an historic and thriving university city, a centre for knowledge based industries, a regional shopping and service centre, and a major international tourist destination. The population, including students, is approximately 110,000 (mid 2002 estimate), in 42,500 households. The population has grown from 106,000 in 1999, representing a growth of 3.8%.
- 5.4 The city lies within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area identified by the ODPM⁷ and is one of the key growth centres identified in the East of England.
- 5.5 Cambridge has a tightly drawn Green Belt, which has restricted the growth of the city. It was drawn up with the explicit purpose of safeguarding its historic character, and this role remains valid. In 2000 Regional Planning Guidance⁸ called for a review of the Cambridge Green Belt, and subject to the findings of

⁷ Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM 2002

⁸ Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia to 2016 (RPG 6), GO East, 2000

the review, for growth to be concentrated in and close to the city. The current Structure Plan⁹ requires that 12,500 homes be provided in Cambridge City Council area between 1999 and 2016. 6,500 of these should be within the built up area of Cambridge and 6,000 on the edge of Cambridge on land to be released from the Green Belt. In addition South Cambridgeshire District Council, which surrounds the City, is required to provide 2,400 dwellings within the built up area of Cambridge and 2,000 dwellings at the edge of Cambridge. This makes a total of nearly 17,000 new dwellings, an increase of approximately 40%, over the next 15 years and represents a considerable sustainability challenge.

Key Sustainability Issues

- 5.6 Appendix 4 shows the draft objectives with appropriate indicators and baseline information where available. The indicators were identified by scoping of indicators already collected by the City and County Councils. The objectives were used to focus and refine the range of indicators, one or two indicators being sought for each objective question. Problems arose because in some instances data was not yet available and where data did exist, it was often either at the wrong geographical level (i.e. regional / national) or held over insufficient time to show a trend. There are therefore still some gaps which will be kept under review.
- 5.7 This baseline information, where available, has been used to help identify the sustainability issues set out below, as have the key issues identified for the Cambridge Sub-region in the Sustainability Appraisal of the East of England Plan (Table 3.2g). This is by no means a full list of all the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those which are a priority within Cambridge and which can be addressed through development plan documents.

Table 4: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge

Objective	Issues	Implications for LDDs
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	Although overall educational achievements are high, there is a core of young people leaving school with few qualifications.	Need to ensure employment provision meets the needs of all, including the unskilled.
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	High average house prices are pricing key workers out of the area. Need to recognise the diversity of the population in Cambridge.	Future development must include adequate affordable housing. Need to ensure equal access to services and facilities for all members of the community.

⁹ Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003

3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	<p>Growth pressures put increased demands on historic city centre and for the development of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Redevelopment within the city putting increasing pressure on existing open space.</p>	<p>Need to ensure historic character of city retained.</p> <p>Need to ensure existing open space protected and enhanced, and adequate and readily accessible open space provided through new development.</p>
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	Growth pressures have led to the need to release land from the Green Belt for future development. This has implications for the landscape and setting of the City, biodiversity, recreation and access to the countryside, and flood risk.	<p>Need to minimise the impact of new development and ensure that opportunities to enhance the environment are maximised.</p> <p>Need to ensure development of previously developed land.</p>
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	Growth pressures put strain on resources such as water supply, energy, waste management.	Future development will need to be underpinned by adequate infrastructure and measures taken to ensure efficiency in the use of resources.
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	High levels of commuting into Cambridge by car and transport related problems within Cambridge such as congestion, air pollution, and traffic noise.	<p>Need to balance improving the transport network against the detrimental impact of increased traffic.</p> <p>Give priority to sustainable transport modes.</p> <p>Within the urban extensions sustainable transport modes need to be in place as an early phase to help establish sustainable travel patterns.</p>

6. THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 6.1 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework consists of the sustainability objectives as shown in Table 3. The achievement of these objectives should be measurable using the identified indicators and targets shown in Appendix 4. Where a specific target is not appropriate the required direction of change is shown.
- 6.2 This Sustainability Appraisal Framework will form the basis for assessing the Local Development Documents which will form the Cambridge Local Development Framework.

Appendix 1

Plans and Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF

No	Plan / Programme
	International
1	Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
2	The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)
3	Kyoto Protocol (1997)
4	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
5	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
6	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
7	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
8	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC, on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment (1985)
9	EC Council Directive 99/31/EC, on the Landfill of Waste (1999)
10	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
11	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
12	Air Quality Framework Directive 96/62/EC (1996)
13	Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2001/77/EC (2001)
	National
14	A Better Quality of Life, a strategy for sustainable development for the UK (DETR 1999)
15	Taking it on – developing UK sustainable development strategy. A consultation paper (DEFRA 2004)
16	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England (DEFRA 2002)
17	Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities (ODPM 2005)
18	Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts (DoE 1995)
19	Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing (ODPM 2000)
20	Planning for Mixed Communities: Consultation Paper - Draft Revisions to PPG3 (January 2005)
21	Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial development and small firms (DoE 1992)
22	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres (ODPM 2005)
23	Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications (DETR 2001)
24	Draft Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ODPM 2004)
25	Planning Policy Guidance Note 10: Planning and Waste Management (ODPM 1999)
26	Planning for Sustainable Waste Management: Consultation on PPS10 (ODPM December 2004)
27	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport (DETR 2001)
28	Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment (DoE 1994)
29	Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1993)
30	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation (ODPM 2002)
31	Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism (DoE 1992)
32	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy (ODPM 2004)

33	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control (ODPM 2004)
34	Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise (DoE 1994)
35	Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk (ODPM 2001)
36	Transport Ten Year Plan (Department of Transport 2000)
37	The Future of Transport White Paper (DfT 2004)
38	Climate Change – UK Programme (DETR 2000)
39	Energy White Paper: Our energy future – creating a low carbon economy (DTI 2003)
40	Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990
41	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland (DETR 2000)
42	UK Waste Strategy (DEFRA 2000)
43	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper (DoH 1999)
44	Home Office Target Delivery Report (2003)
45	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future (ODPM 2003)
46	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All (ODPM Jan 2005)
47	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity (ODPM Jan 2005)
48	The Town and Country Planning (Residential Density) Direction (ODPM 2005)
49	Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Sites: Consultation Paper (ODPM Dec 2004)
	Regional
50	Sustainable Communities in the East of England (ODPM 2003)
51	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England (EERA 2001)
52	Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England (EERA 2003)
53	Culture: A Catalyst for Change. A strategy for cultural development for the East of England (Living East 1999+)
54	Regional Economic Strategy (EEDA 2004)
55	EEDA Corporate Plan 2003 - 2006
56	Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia - RPG 6 (GO East 2000)
57	Regional Spatial Strategy 14: East of England Plan - Draft Revision to RSS 14 (EERA Dec 2004)
58	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy (East of England Region Waste Technical Advisory Body 2002)
59	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England – Draft (East of England Tourist Board 2003)
60	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action (FRESA) (EEDA 2003)
61	Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2004)
62	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England (EERA & the Forestry Commission 2003)
63	Regional Housing Strategy 2003-2006 (Regional Housing Forum 2003)
64	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021 (2003)
65	Water Resources for the future: A Strategy for Anglian Region (Environment Agency 2001)
66	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan (EEDA 2003)
67	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England (EP, CE, GO-East, PECT 2003)
68	Living with Climate Change in the East of England (East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable 2003)
	County / Cambridge Sub-Region
69	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003 (Cambs CC & PCC 2003)
70	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (Cambs CC & PCC 2003)
71	Cambridgeshire Aggregates (Minerals) Local Plan (Cambs CC 1991)
72	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2004 – 2011 (Cambs CC 2003)

73	Environment Strategy and Action Plan (Cambs CC 2002)
74	Public Library Position Statement 2003 (Cambs CC 2003)
75	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022 (Cambs CC & PCC 2002)
76	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002 – 2005 (Cambs CC)
77	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (Cambs CC 1991)
78	Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy (Cambs CC 1992)
79	Cambridgeshire Health Improvement and Modernisation Plan 2002 – 2005 (HIMP Partners 2001)
80	Prospects for Learning (Cambs CC 2001)
81	Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (Cambs CC 2001)
82	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Cambs CC 2004)
83	The Infrastructure Partnership – Sustainable development for the Cambridge sub-region (Cambs CC)
84	Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region (Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners 2004)
	District
85	A Community Strategy for Cambridge (Cambridge Local Strategic Partnership 2004)
86	Medium Term Objectives 2004/2005 to 2008/2009 (CCC 2004)
87	Best Value Performance Plan (CCC 2004)
88	Arts Plan for Cambridge 2002-2007 (CCC)
89	A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People, 2004 – 2008 (CCC)
90	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan 2003-2006 (Cambridge City Centre Management)
91	Community Safety Strategy (Cambridge Community Safety Partnership)
92	Environment Strategy (CCC 2004)
93	Improving the Health of the People of Cambridge (Cambridge City Primary Care Trust 2002)
94	Homelessness Strategy (CCC 2003)
95	Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2002-2004 (Cambridge City Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Partnership)
96	Housing Strategy 2004-2007 (CCC 2004)
97	Parks for Cambridge People - A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces (CCC 2003)
98	Sports Services Strategy 2003-7 (CCC)
99	Cambridge Tourism Strategy 2001-2006 (CCC 2001)
100	Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan (CCC 2002)
101	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007 (CCC 2004)
102	Comprehensive Equalities Policy (CCC 2002)
103	Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge – Annual Report of the Director of Public Health Cambridge City 2003-04 (Cambridge City NHS Primary Care Trust 2004)

Abbreviations:

CCC – Cambridge City Council,
Cambs CC – Cambridgeshire County Council,
PCC – Peterborough City Council

Appendix 2

Requirements of Relevant Plans and Programmes

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
696	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan (Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council 2003)	<p>Overall strategic aim: To integrate environmental, economic and social progress and minimise consumption of resources by making provision in sustainable locations for planned growth of housing, jobs, services and facilities. The benefits of the provision are to be accessible to all sectors of the community.</p> <p>Sustainable Development Strategy sets out objectives within four areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale and location of development • Economic and social development • Provision of infrastructure and community facilities • Performance of development <p>The detailed policies in the Plan seek to fulfil this overall strategy.</p>	Table 11.1 sets out how the Plan will be monitored through indicators and targets related to the Sustainable Development Strategy Objectives.	Policies in the LDF must be in line with policies in the Structure Plan whilst it is a 'saved' plan and forms part of the development plan.	<p>Covered adequately. The sustainability objectives for the Local Plan were originally developed drawing upon the Sustainability Appraisal of the Structure Plan.</p> <p>Some of the targets / indicators could also be used in the SA.</p>
70	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (Cambridgeshire County Council and Peterborough City Council 2003)	<p>Overall goal: To provide a sustainable strategy and policy framework for sustainable waste management in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, in accordance with the adopted National Waste Strategy guidelines and principles of Best Practicable Environmental Option; Regional Self-sufficiency and the Proximity Principle.</p>	Monitoring indicators and targets set out in Chapter 10 'Monitoring and Review'.	Policies in the LDF must be in line with policies in the Waste Local Plan whilst it is a 'saved' plan and forms part of the development plan.	<p>Areas which may need strengthening:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve question 5.3 by referring to the waste hierarchy of reduction, re-use, recovery (including recycling, composting and energy recovery), safe disposal

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		To meet this goal there are 7 objectives and the policies set out in the Plan			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible new question on maximising use of previously developed land and protecting Green Belt, areas of environmental /wildlife importance • Reference to reducing the transportation of waste in line with the proximity principle. <p>Some of the targets / indicators could also be used in the SA.</p>
73	Environment Strategy and Action Plan (Cambridgeshire County Council 2002)	Objectives and actions set out within the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling climate change • Using resources efficiently • Healthy and safe air, land and water • Conserving our natural and built heritage • Implementation 	Targets set for most of the objectives, although these are mostly trend based rather than specific targets.	Develop policies that address the issues identified.	Areas which may need strengthening: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More specific reference to increasing energy efficiency and use of renewable sources of energy as a way of reducing greenhouse gases. <p>Some of the targets / indicators could also be used in the SA.</p>
82	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (Cambridgeshire County Council, updated 2004)	To safeguard and enhance Cambridgeshire's biodiversity. Local Biodiversity Action Plans are provided for specific species and habitats. Those of relevance to Cambridge include rivers and wetlands, dry grassland, cities, towns and villages, trees and woodlands, farmland.	Objectives and targets set within the individual Local Biodiversity Action Plans.	Develop policies to protect and enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species	Covered adequately by question 4.3.
85	A Community Strategy for Cambridge (Cambridge Local Strategic Partnership 2004)	Key issues identified: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring growth of the City benefits all and enhances the environment • Traffic congestion and the need to promote alternatives to car travel • Crime and the fear of crime 	Several targets set out for each issue. Progress will be measured against a set of quality of life	Develop policies that address the issues identified.	Areas which may need strengthening relate to the issues of education and training, the needs of older people, building a stronger sense of community.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Having enough houses people can afford • Education and training • The needs of older people • Building a stronger sense of community 	indicators.		Some of the targets / indicators referred to could also be used in the SA.
86	Medium Term Objectives 2004/2005 to 2008/2009 (Cambridge City Council 2004)	<p>There are 14 medium term objectives within 4 different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better services • A strong economy and attractive environment • Better housing • A healthy and thriving community 	The objectives are monitored against a number of performance indicators.	<p>Key issues that policies need to address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the environment and economic dynamism of the City • Provide attractive neighbourhoods and open spaces • Reduce levels of crime and fear of crime • Encourage sustainable waste management • Reduce the impact of traffic by promoting public and community transport, cycling and walking • Maximise the supply of affordable housing • Ensure access to sports, arts, recreational and community facilities • Work to achieve better health outcomes for residents and workers in Cambridge 	<p>Covered adequately.</p> <p>Some of the performance indicators referred to could also be used in the SA.</p>
87	Best Value Performance Plan (Cambridge City	Based upon medium term objectives as above – so not reviewed			

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
88	Council 2004) Arts Plan for Cambridge 2002-2007 (Cambridge City Council)	<p>Vision that the arts play a vital role in the quality of life and economic development of Cambridge.</p> <p>Strategic Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate key partners in planning together • Co-ordinate and evaluate marketing of the arts • Build on creative partnerships between arts and other sectors • Ensure equality of access to arts opportunities • Enhance Cambridge as a cultural destination, centre for innovation and regional gateway 	No measurable targets set out.	<p>Develop policies to increase and improve access to arts and cultural activities and equality of access to these facilities.</p> <p>Ensure growth of arts and cultural provision with the growth of the City.</p> <p>Enhance the regional importance of Cambridge - provide regionally important entertainments venue.</p>	Question 3 could be reworded to refer to 'arts and cultural activities'
89	A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People, 2004 – 2008 (Cambridge City Council)	<p>8 objectives are set out.</p> <p>The proposed outcomes are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity for children and young people (C&YP) to have their voices heard in shaping the services that affect them. • Creation of more inclusive communities by working to reduce disadvantage and by lifting the barriers which may prevent C & YP achieving their full potential. • Creation of more liveable communities through enhancing access to positive social, play and developmental experiences in C & YPs neighbourhoods, particularly where there is disadvantage and a lack of access to opportunities. 	There are specific targets relating to the objectives.	<p>To ensure that policies take into account the diversity of people in Cambridge including the needs of different age groups such as children and young people.</p> <p>The needs of children and young people in relation to provision of play and developmental facilities.</p> <p>To ensure access to facilities particularly in areas of disadvantage.</p>	Consider including a question relating to equality based on age. This could also be extended to cover gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
90	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan 2003-2006 (Cambridge City Centre Management)	<p>Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Cambridge City Centre as a shopping, tourism, leisure and commercial centre • Encourage the sustainable development of the Evening Economy • Implement a strategy to help reduce crime and the fear of crime • Communicate the development of the Grand Arcade • To stage events in partnership with City Centre businesses that add to the vitality of the City, attract people to the City Centre and celebrate the cultural diversity of the city • Influence the transport and access strategies 	There are specific targets relating to the objectives. Key performance indicators are used to measure the health of Cambridge City Centre.	<p>Develop policies for the City Centre relating to shopping, tourism, leisure and commerce. These should balance progress and development with conservation and sustainability.</p> <p>Policies to help support the sustainable development of the evening economy.</p>	Consider question relating to the importance of the City Centre as a focus for services and facilities and its position at the top of the shopping / leisure / tourism hierarchy.
91	Community Safety Strategy (Cambridge Community Safety Partnership)	<p>To make Cambridge a safer place.</p> <p>Strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address anti social behaviour • To create a safer future • To reduce property crime • To reduce violent and hate crime • To address the problems of substance misuse • To reduce repeat offending • To reassure Cambridge City residents, workers and visitors by reducing fear of crime and disorder and responding to factors which generate that fear. 	No measurable targets	Ensure policies contribute to making Cambridge a safer place by reducing crime and fear of crime.	Covered adequately by question 3.6.
92	Environment Strategy (Cambridge	18 objectives within the following themes:	The objectives are monitored against a set	Ensure that policies address these environmental objectives.	Areas which may need strengthening:

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
	City Council 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmentally sustainable lifestyles and working practices • Protect and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment • Reduce the impact of traffic on the City • Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources • Minimise the global environmental footprint of Cambridge 	of environmental indicators.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More emphasis given to protecting open space and historic built environment • Reducing incidences of anti-social behaviour affecting the environment? Link to question on crime? • Improve question 5.3 by referring to waste minimisation and recycling • Additional question promoting the use of renewable energy and fuel sources as a means to reducing the City's dependence on fossil fuels • Refer to purchasing goods and services which cause least harm to the environment <p>Some of the environmental indicators referred to could also be used in the SA.</p>
93	Improving the Health of the People of Cambridge (Cambridge City PCT 2002)	<p>Aim of improving the health of the people of Cambridge, and providing the highest quality local health and social care services by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling local people to choose healthier lifestyles • Preventing accidents • Creating healthier environments • Supporting children and families • Promoting mental health and well being • Supporting older people • Reducing the barriers people face 	A number of targets are set out relating to health and accident figures, and also the state of the environment. These do not appear to be linked to any performance indicators already being monitored by the City Council.	<p>Develop policies to encouraging healthy lifestyles such as: encouraging walking and cycling, encouraging use of allotments, ensuring that housing standards are satisfactory, creating attractive environments, reducing pollution, promoting renewable energy and waste reduction and recycling.</p> <p>Also policies to ensure that health care facilities are</p>	Covered adequately by questions 2.5, although this could be strengthened, and 3.4, and several of the other questions which relate to improving the state of the environment.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		<p>when trying to access the health and social care services they need</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reducing inequalities which undermine the health of some people living in our City 		provided and are accessible.	
94	Homelessness Strategy (Cambridge City Council 2003)	<p>Broad objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the service offered to people presenting as homeless • To reduce use of B&B as temporary accommodation • To investigate current use of temporary accommodation and forecast future needs • To offer good quality permanent accommodation • To improve prevention of homelessness services • To meet specific identified client group needs • To increase the involvement of homeless people in service provision • To ensure that the Homeless Strategy is closely linked with all other relevant strategies and initiatives • To provide robust information systems and data management. 	No measurable targets.	Policies to provide affordable housing and to provide other types of facilities/ accommodation for homeless people.	Strengthen question 2.4 to refer to 'affordable' housing. Consider need for a question dealing specifically with meeting the needs of homeless people?
95	Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Strategy 2002-2004 (Cambridge City Single Homeless & Rough Sleeping Partnership)	Not assessed as very specific, and would have similar implications to the Homelessness Strategy.			
96	Housing Strategy	Priority areas:	Monitored through	Develop policies to:	Strengthen question 2.4 to refer

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
	2004-2007 (Cambridge City Council 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with homelessness • Increasing the supply of affordable housing • Responding to the poor condition of the housing stock in Cambridge 	Housing Services' Service Plan & Performance Plan – related to Corporate Medium Term Objectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide affordable housing including key worker housing • consider the housing needs of different groups – people with disabilities (Lifetime Homes standards), elderly people, young people, different ethnic groups, homeless people • provide sustainable housing in terms of energy and environment ('very good' Ecohomes rating) and create sustainable communities 	<p>to 'affordable' housing. Could also strengthen to recognise the diversity of housing needs.</p> <p>Consider need for a question dealing specifically with energy efficiency in new buildings, including housing.</p>
97	Parks for Cambridge People - A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces (Cambridge City Council 2003)	<p>Key Objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To retain, plan and develop a diverse range of different parks, open spaces, children's play areas and allotments that will cater for the needs of all sections of the community • To contribute to the city's Community Safety Strategy by working with partners to achieve reductions in the levels of crime, anti social behaviour and to reduce fear of crime • To support and work with communities and local groups to protect and enhance existing parks and open spaces and in to developing new facilities where appropriate • To ensure that parks, open spaces, children's play spaces and 	No measurable targets	Develop policies to protect and enhance existing open space and provide new open space which is safe and convenient to use.	Strengthen 4.1 to specifically refer to different types of open space and 3.5 to cover anti social behaviour.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		<p>allotments contribute positively to the health and well being of people throughout the city</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create high quality, attractive and diverse environments that enhance the quality of life for people who live and work in the city 			
98	Sports Services Strategy 2003-7 (Cambridge City Council)	<p>Vision: A city with diverse, high quality sports services which are accessible to all Cambridge citizens and which make a major contribution to a healthy, thriving community.</p> <p>Priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to our facilities and services • Developing better basic services at our facilities • Considering the potential contribution of sport to the wider social agenda, particularly health and inclusion • Improving support for community sport 	Reviewed through departmental service plan – related to Corporate Medium Term Objectives.	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to facilities and services by public transport, cycling and walking • Provision of facilities for different groups of people, including young people, disabled (improve access) • The importance of sports and recreation facilities to communities and to the attractiveness of the environment – protect and improve existing facilities and provide additional facilities in new developments. 	Covered adequately by question 3.3 and 6.1. Consider strengthening question 4.1 to refer to the different types of green spaces to be protected including both formal and informal sports / recreational space.
99	Cambridge Tourism Strategy 2001-2006 (Cambridge City Council 2001)	<p>Vision: Cambridge as a place visitors enjoy, where they are welcomed, receive good service and contribute to the local life, character and economy of the historic city.</p> <p>Strategy has 4 aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality – to provide a high quality visitor experience which meets or exceeds customer expectations • Marketing – to market Cambridge 	No measurable targets identified.	<p>Develop policies to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the accommodation sector • Improve the standard and range of attractions and facilities • Ensure that tourism is more sustainable by protecting the environment and minimising problems such as traffic congestion • Improve accessibility to 	Covered adequately by questions 3.3, 1.3, 6.1, 6.5.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		<p>as an all year round quality destination, emphasising its inherent attractions as a historic city, and as a centre where visitors stay and from which they visit the surrounding area of diverse regional interest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainability – to ensure tourism in Cambridge is more sustainable, protecting the environment, maximising the benefits and minimising the problems • Accessibility – to reduce barriers and widen access to tourism for all kinds of visitors 		attractions and facilities	
100	Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan (Cambridge City Council 2002)	Increase the modal share of walking and cycling in Cambridge and reduce use of the private car.	Targets for increasing the modal share of cycling and walking by 2007 are given.	Develop policies that give a high priority to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists and, where possible, reduce the need to travel.	Covered adequately by questions 6.1, 6.2.
101	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007 (Cambridge City Council 2004)	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wealth and job creation for Cambridge residents and for the Cambridge sub-region • To maintain and enhance quality of life for all sections of the Cambridge community • To facilitate the greater involvement of local people in the local economy, through maximising training and workforce development opportunities for local people and the labour force. • To improve understanding between local and regional organisations to avoid duplication and to help co-ordinate their activities where they 	Quality of life indicators used to measure goals.	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage economic investment • Facilitate and create a social enterprise hub in Cambridge. • Support hi-technology and research clusters, but also maintain and enhance the diversity of jobs in Cambridge. • Improve quality of life in Cambridge which provides the foundation for economic growth by supporting sustainable transport infrastructure, affordable 	Covered adequately by the questions under objective 1, and several of the other questions which deal with improving the quality of life in Cambridge.

No	Document	Key objectives	Key targets	Implications for plan	Implications for review of SA objectives
		<p>impact on the Cambridge economy.</p> <p>Several objectives set within each of these goals.</p>		<p>housing, vitality of city centre, tourism industry.</p>	
102	<p>Comprehensive Equalities Policy (Cambridge City Council 2002)</p>	<p>In it's work as an employer, service provider and community leader the Council will ensure that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nobody is discriminated against in employment • Services are free from prejudice and discrimination • Policies, procedures and best practices meet all the requirements of current legislation and follow best practice guidelines 	<p>No measurable targets</p>	<p>To ensure that policies take into account the diversity of people in Cambridge including the needs of all people and sections of the community</p>	<p>Consider including a question relating to equality</p>
103	<p>Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge: Annual Report of the Directorate of Public Health Cambridge City 2003-04 (Cambridge City Primary Care Trust 2004)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to recognise that poverty and the underlying causes of social exclusion can be found right across the city • Responding to social exclusion will require a wide range of policies with agencies working together with the communities they serve • Need to explore what can be learnt from the health equity audit • Understanding and meeting the needs of children is important to achieve long term reductions in equalities • Action to promote social capital must be underpinned by efforts to increase equity • Actions to promote social inclusion need to engage right across the social gradient. 	<p>No measurable targets</p>	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address underlying causes of poverty • Reduce inequalities • Meet the needs of children <p>Need to engage with all sections of the community in the development of policies.</p>	<p>Reducing disparities in income levels and improving deprived areas covered in questions 2.1 and 2.3.</p> <p>Consider including a question relating to equality based on age and other equality issues.</p>

Appendix 3

Development of Objectives and Questions

This table shows changes to the sustainability objectives included in the Sustainability Reports for the Cambridge Local Plan First and Redeposit Drafts. Any new text is underlined and deleted text shown with a ~~strike through~~.

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1.1 provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	
	1.2 ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)?	
	1.3 keep the economy diverse adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks?	
	1.4 produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally?	
	1.5 support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and community involvement in governance and services?	
	<u>1.6 provide access to education and training for all?</u>	Community Strategy for Cambridge (85)
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2.1 reduce disparities in income levels?	
	2.2 provide services and facilities locally and near to users?	
	2.3 regenerate and improve deprived areas?	
	2.4 give everyone <u>ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report ¹ Homelessness Strategy (94) Housing Strategy (96)
	2.5 <u>improve health and</u> reduce health inequalities?	Improving the Health of the People of Cambridge (93) CCC - general aim must be to improve health and not just reduce inequalities which could arise from a general lowering of standards of health

¹ East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report (Levett-Therivel & Land Use Consultants, November 2004)

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
	<u>2.6 redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income</u>	Strategy for Work with Children and Young People (89) Comprehensive Equalities Policy (102) (Note: sexuality is not specifically mentioned in these, but it's inclusion of is part of City Council corporate policy and practice) Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge (103)
3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	<u>3.1 maintain / improve the quality of the public realm?</u>	
	<u>3.2 keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
	<u>3.3 maintain / enhance built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92)
	3.3 <u>3.4 give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, opportunities to learn, recreation and sport?</u>	Arts Plan for Cambridge (88) Note - education now covered by a separate question (1.6)
	<u>3.5 protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes?</u>	Parks for Cambridge People (97) Sports Services Strategy (98)
	<u>3.6 improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places</u>	Consultation with Countryside Agency and English Nature
	3.4 <u>3.7 promote healthy lifestyles?</u>	
	3.5 <u>3.8 reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime?</u>	Environment Strategy (92) Parks for Cambridge People (97)
	<u>3.9 maintain and enhance the role of the city centre as a focus for services and facilities?</u>	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan (90)
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	4.1 protect and enhance green spaces and landscapes?	Moved to 3.5 following consultation with Countryside Agency
	<u>4.1 minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (70)
	<u>4.2 ensure that new development is built to a high sustainability standard</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Housing Strategy (96)

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
	4.2 4.3 manage and minimise flood risk <u>taking into account climate change?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
	4.3 4.4 protect, <u>maintain</u> and enhance <u>the range and viability of characteristic wildlife habitats and species</u> , and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife?	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (82)
	4.5 <u>improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 minimise consumption of energy and other environmental resources <u>and use materials from sustainable sources?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Note - energy is now specifically covered in question 5.2
	5.2 <u>reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production)?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Housing Strategy (96) Environment Strategy and Action Plan (73)
	5.2 5.3 minimise use of water?	
	5.3 5.4 reduce waste <u>and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (70)
	5.4 5.5 <u>reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and sources of pollution</u> including air, water, land, noise, vibration and light?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Note- reducing emissions of greenhouse gases is now specifically covered in question 5.2
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	6.1 increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	
	6.2 reduce the need to travel?	
	6.3 reduce dependency on the private car?	
	6.4 <u>Increase the carriage of freight by rail and water and minimise the carriage of freight by road?</u>	CCC- carriage of freight would not be suitable by water in Cambridge, and unlikely that there would be any opportunity for a rail freight depot in Cambridge. Also very difficult to monitor / no suitable indicators.
	6.4 minimise traffic and its impacts?	

Appendix 4

Baseline Data and Indicators

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
1.1 provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	Unemployment rate	Dec 2004 1.4%	Cambridgeshire Dec 2004 1.2%	Dec 2003 1.4%	Cambridgeshire Dec 2003 1.0%	↓	ONS Claimant count unemployment figures and rates. Unemployment in Cambridge and the county is relatively unchanged over the past year at historically low rates.	ONS/NOMIS Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1
1.2 ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)?	Percentage of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyer's property in the area	2003/04 2.8%	N/A	2002/03 N/A	N/A	↑		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL13a (new)
	Average house prices to median gross wages (full-time employee) ratio	2004 9.0	Cambs & Peterborough 2004 7.3	2003 9.8	Cambs & Peterborough 2003 7.2	↓	Cambridge has highest ratio in County. Ratio has fallen slightly due to stable average house prices and rising wages for full time employees.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator 7
1.3 keep the economy diverse adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks?	Annual net change in VAT registered firms, %	2002/03 -0.8%	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 0.3%	2001/02 0.3%	Cambridgeshire 2001/02 2.1%	↑	VAT stocks at the end of the year – percentage change from end of year to end of next year. Stocks in VAT registered businesses fell in Cambridge over 2003. Growth also fell across the county to just 0.3% in 2003.	ONS/NOMIC/CCC Research Group Structure Plan AMR Indicator 3
1.4 produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally?	N/A					↑		No data sources identified at present time.
1.5 support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and	% adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	2003 27.0%	Cambridgeshire 2003 21.0%	N/A	N/A	↑		Quality of Life Survey 2003

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
community involvement in governance and services?	% adults who had given support to others (non-family) in past year	2003 72.0%	Cambridgeshire 2003 74.0%	N/A	N/A	↑		Quality of Life Survey 2003
1.6 provide access to education and training for all?	Percentage of 15 year old pupils in schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	2004 Boys: 47.4% Girls: 55.5% All: 51.4%	N/A	2003 Boys: 46.3% Girls: 56.3% All: 51.1%	N/A			Cambs CC Education, Libraries and Heritage 2005
2.1 reduce disparities in income levels?	Range of income levels – 25 th and 75 th quartiles	2004 Bottom quartile £343.10 Top quartile £664.0 Range £320.90	Cambridgeshire 2004 Bottom quartile £336.50 Top quartile £652.40 Range £315.90	2003 Bottom quartile £333.70 Top quartile £641.90 Range £308.20	Cambridgeshire 2003 Bottom quartile £315.60 Top quartile £624.80 Range £309.20	↓ (in range)	Figures based on median gross weekly earnings.	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS
2.2 provide services and facilities locally and near to users?	N/A							No data sources identified at present time
2.3 regenerate and improve deprived areas?	N/A					↑	Data has not been collected because some Council departments consider 'geographical' disadvantaged areas, while some focus on 'disadvantaged groups'. This may be monitored as two separate indicators in the future.	No data sources identified at present time
2.4 ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?	% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'	2003/04 21%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/04 15.2%	2002/03 15%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2002/03 12.3%	↑	Local Plan has a target of 30% in housing developments above a defined threshold. However this indicator applies to all dwelling completions.	City - Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Starts & Completions, CCC March 2004 Comparator - Structure Plan AMR Indicator L.

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
	i) Number of new homes built	2003/04	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/04	2002/03	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2002/03	2004/05	Targets from Medium Term Objectives	City – i) Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Starts & Completions, CCC March 2004 ii) Medium Term Objectives LPI (new) Comparator - Structure Plan AMR Indicator G.
	ii) Number of houses brought back into occupation	i) 481 ii) 11	i) 3947	i) 164 ii) 0	i) 3485	i) 300 ii) 15		
2.5 improve health and reduce health inequalities?	Life expectancy at birth (male & female)	2000 – 2002 Male – 76.7 Female – 82.0	England & Wales 2000-2002 Male – 75.9 Female – 80.6	N/A	England & Wales 1999-2001 Male – 75.6 Female – 80.3	↑		Public health and health inequalities dataset 2004 – Cambridge City PCT
	Excess winter deaths	2003/04 34	N/A	N/A	N/A	↓	This indicator measures the number of deaths in winter months, over the average monthly death rate.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new)
2.6 redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% residents who feel their local area is harmonious	N/A	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 64.0%	N/A	N/A	↑	Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	Quality of life survey - CCC Research Group QoL25/LIB139
	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 average IMD score: 14.58 Rank of average score: 230	N/A	2000 average IMD score: 14.72 Rank of average score: 249	N/A	↓ ↑	Rank is out of 354 local authorities.	Office of Deputy Prime Minister, Indices of deprivation
3.1 maintain / improve the quality of the public realm?	% of graffiti clean ups within 5 days	2003/04 94.3%	N/A	2002/03 95.2%	N/A	2004/05 94%		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new)
3.2 keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of	% residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	2003 86%	Cambridgeshire 2003 87%	N/A	N/A	↑		Quality of Life Survey 2003 (Cambridgeshire County Council)

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
design								
3.3 maintain / enhance built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character	Number of listed buildings	2004 1586	Cambridgeshire 2004 7236	2003 1585	N/A	↑		Cambridge City Council monitoring Comparator - Heritage Counts 2004: The State of the East of England's Historic Environment (English Heritage 2004)
	% of total land area falling within conservation areas	2004 17%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑		Cambridge City Council monitoring Awaiting comparator data from County Council
3.4 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 authorities cultural and recreational activities:	2003/04	N/A	2002/03	N/A	↑	Due to the number of survey respondents, these figures are accurate to within +/- 2.7%.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI
	a) Sport/Leisure facilities	a) 64%		a) 58%				
	b) Folk Museum	b) 67%		b) 58%				
	c) Corn Exchange	c) 69%		c) 60%				
	d) Parks/Open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities	d) 92%		d) 80%				
3.5 protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes?	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	2004 2.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	Includes Amenity Green Spaces, Cemeteries, semi-natural green spaces and Parks and Gardens where the main use is public.	Data from Open Space and Recreation strategy 2004
	Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the council per 1,000 children under 12	2003/04 6.3	N/A	2002/03 4.6	N/A	2004/05 6.5		The population figure used to calculate these indicators has dropped by 15% which has caused performance to appear to improve.

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
3.6 improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	% of semi-natural greenspaces accessible to the public	2004 55.3%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	% of semi-natural green spaces where main use is public	Data from Open Space and Recreation strategy 2004
3.7 promote healthy lifestyles?	Ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	1999 0.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	The figure is for pitches in secure public use. The University sector also provides pitches which help to meet demand.	Assessment of Open Space in Cambridge, 1999
	Cyclists crossing the River Cam bridges screenline	2004 18,469	N/A	2002 18,344	N/A	↑		Cambridgeshire County Council monitoring
3.8 reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime?	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	2003/04 159.2	Cambridgeshire 2003/04 90.2	2002/03 158.9	Cambridgeshire 2002/03 93.6	↓	Population figures used to generate rate based on RG population estimates for mid year 2002 and mid year 2003.	Cambridgeshire Crime Research Team 2005
	% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark while outside in the authority area	2003/04 35%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	2003/04 survey 40% felt unsafe, with 25% neither safe nor unsafe.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new)
3.9 maintain and enhance the role of the city centre as a focus for services and facilities?	No of retail vacancies in City Centre	2003 29	N/A	2001 29	N/A	↓	The Grand Arcade / Bradwells Court redevelopments may have an impact on retail vacancies in the short term.	Cambridge City Council retail monitoring
4.1 minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value?	% dwellings completed on previously-developed land	2003/04 91%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/04 49.3%	2002/03 97%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2002/03 48.3%	95% 2004/05 95% 2005/06 90% 2006/07	Performance is dictated by the categories of land that become available for development.	City - Best Value Performance Plan BV106 / QoL 33b Comparator - Structure Plan AMR Indicator D
	Average density (dph) of new dwellings completed (net)	2003/04 59.7	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2003/04 31.6	2002/03 77.6	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2002/03 31.5	↑	Data only includes large sites of 10+ dwellings gross.	Structure Plan AMR Indicator P
4.2 ensure that new development is built to a high sustainability standard	% of new homes developed to Ecohomes good or excellent standard.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	Monitoring framework needs to be developed.	
4.3 manage and minimise flood risk	Area / number of properties within	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↓		County Council have advised that this data will be available

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
taking into account climate change?	Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk.zone.							in the future.
4.4 protect and enhance wildlife and habitats, and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife?	Achieving priority BAP targets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑		Awaiting implementation of monitoring software for County data. Expect to begin late 2004. Limited usefulness as LDF policies may not have a direct impact.
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population (ha)	2004 0.15	Cambridgeshire 2004 0.22	N/A	Cambridgeshire 2003 0.21	↑		Cambridge City Council monitoring Structure Plan AMR indicator 12
4.5 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?	% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	N/A	N/A	2000/02 Chemical 100% Biological 100%	Cambridgeshire 2000/02 Chemical 90% Biological 100%	↑		Cambridgeshire Structure Plan AMR indicator 16. Data from Environment Agency
5.1 minimise consumption of environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources?	N/A					↓		No data sources identified at present time.
5.2 reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production)?	Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household	2004 Gas use per customer 21.0 MWh	Cambridgeshire 2004 Gas use per customer 20.5MWh	N/A	N/A	↓	Electricity data may be available in next few years.	DTI Energy Statistics – www.dti.gov.uk/energy/inform/energy_trends/gas2003nuts4regions.xls
	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per year) and per capita emissions (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↓	At present the County Council is developing methodologies to estimate CO ₂ emissions. This work is ongoing	
	Estimated renewable energy production	2003 0	Cambridgeshire 2003 307.9 GWh/yr* UK - 11450GWe	1999 0	Cambridgeshire 1999 19.4 GWh/yr*	↑		Structure Plan AMR indicator 21, monitored through planning process.

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
	Energy efficiency – the average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of local authority owned dwellings	2003/04 58	N/A	2002/03 58	N/A	63 2004/05 64 2005/06 65 2006/07		Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV63
5.3 minimise use of water?	Water consumption level	Cambridge Water Company (metered households) 2002-3 133 l/head/d	N/A	Cambridge Water Company (metered households) 2001-2 130 l/head/d	N/A	↓	Cambridge Water Company supplies approximately 50% of Cambridgeshire's residents including those in Cambridge. Approximately 50% of these households are metered. The data presented is for company measured household consumption (l/head/d) as reported to OFWAT	OFWAT Water consumption data is available by water company regions.
5.4 reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities?	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2003/04 429	Cambridgeshire 2003/4 498 (Hardcore included)	2002/03 438	Cambridgeshire (2001-02) 481 (Hardcore included)	450 2004/05 455 2005/06 460 2006/07	The expected national increase in the amount of waste produced did not occur in 2003-04. This is anticipated to increase in 04/05.	City - Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV84 Comparator - Waste Data for Cambridgeshire 2001/02 and 2003/04 (BV184)
	% of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled	2003/04 13.5%	Cambridgeshire 2003/04 18.5%	2002/03 11.7%	Cambridgeshire 2002-03 15.8%	14.0% 2004/05 20.0% 2005/06 23.0% 2003/07	The proportion of the City's waste recycled and composted has risen to a combined figure of 23.4%. The Government has set a combined target for Cambridge City of 30% by 2005.	City - Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives BV82a/QoL32 & BV82b/QoL32 Comparator - Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20
	% of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	9.9%	10.5%	5.9%	8.7%	16.0% 2004/05 16.0% 2005/06 17.0% 2006/07		

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
5.5 reduce sources of pollution including air, water, land, noise, vibration and light?	a) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (no of days) b) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion)	2003/04 1) 21 days 2) 12 days 3) 9 days 1) 26.6 ppb 2) 21.9 ppb 3) 26.1 ppb	N/A	2002/03 1) 19 days 2) 0 days 3) 7 days 1) 21 ppb 2) 19.7 ppb 3) 20.2 ppb	N/A	↓ ↓	1) Parker Street 2) Gonville Place 3) Silver Street There were more polluted days in 2003/04 due to a hot summer dominated by high pressure weather systems.	Cambridge City Council Environmental indicators 2004
6.1 increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day	2003/04 25,000	N/A	2002/03 26,800	N/A	↑	Although performance has deteriorated, Cambridgeshire has still exceeded the target agreed with the Government of 24,000.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI
	Modal share of (a) cyclists and (b) pedestrians	2003/04 (a) 19 (b) 20	N/A	2002/03 (a) 17 (b) 18	Cambridgeshire 2001 (Census) (a) 9.1% (b) 8.1%	↑		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new) Census 2001
	% of children travelling to and from school by different modes: (a) car (b) bicycle (c) bus (d) train (e) walk (f) other	N/A	N/A	2002/03 (a) 34% (b) 20% (c) 7% (d) 0% (e) 48% (f) 3%		(a) ↓ (b) to (e) ↑	Survey was not carried out for 2004.	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL30 (new)
6.2 reduce the need to travel?	% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	2001 73%	Cambridgeshire 2001 45%	N/A	N/A	↑		Census of Population England and Wales (supplied by County research group)
6.3 reduce dependency on the private car?	Annual average traffic flow on Cambridge roads	2003/04 170,036	N/A	N/A		↓	The number of motor vehicles leaving Cambridge per day was about 450 less	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL29 (new)

Question	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator			
							than in 2002.	
6.4 minimise traffic and its impacts?	Covered by second indicator under 5.2 and indicator under 5.5							

Appendix 5

Consultation on Draft Scoping Report

The following table sets out all representations received on the Draft Scoping Report. The representations received are outlined, and the response to them. The changes made to the Scoping Report as a result of consultation are outlined in the responses.

Comments from Statutory SEA Consultees

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Countryside Agency		
Table 3, Question 3.3	Suggest addition of 'landscape setting of the city' at end. Need to be concerned about landscape more widely than just 'historic landscape character'. This will have particular importance on the edge of the built up area.	Agree that setting needs to be referred to. Add 'and setting' to the end of question 3.3.
Table 3, Question 4.1, Table 4 and related indicators,	<p>It seems that 4.1 is as much about objective 3. Maintaining Cambridge as an attractive place to live etc as it is about objective 4 (except that green spaces is specifically included in the objective) - in table 4 you have indeed included this in the 'Maintain Cambridge etc' objective. The important fact is that it is included somewhere, but it does need to be consistent. Suggest addition of 'informal and wild open spaces' to 4.1. Indicators could be extended to consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. % of this open space which is publicly accessible; and/or b. some % measure of accessibility by cycleway/footpath; c. a measure of the distance of open space from x% of the population of the City; d. some measure of linkage between the various open spaces, such that over time they become a network rather than discrete areas e. some measure of formality/informality of the overall hectarage, to extend the second current indicator relating to playgrounds 	<p>Accept that 4.1 would fit better under objective 3, so move it. Consider it appropriate to retain reference to green spaces in objective 4 as this is relevant to minimising the development of greenfield land and maximising opportunities for wildlife.</p> <p>Addition of reference to wild spaces in question unnecessary due to additional question to be added (see below).</p> <p>Add indicator for new objective relating to % of natural green space which is available to the public. Other indicators suggested too specific and/or difficult to collect.</p>

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Table 3, Questions relating to greenspace	Suggest an additional question 'maintain and increase the ability of City residents to gain ready access to green spaces in and around the City by specific routes for walking and cycling?'. This seems to be additional to 6 .1 which relates back to damage and disruption of transport, rather than enhancing a recreational experience, which is what green space is all about. Would also like to see this 'and around' added generally into the sentiment of greenspace, for it is vital that people can get out from the City to enjoy the countryside beyond.	Accept that additional question appropriate, although not appropriate to be too specific. Add new question to objective 3: 'improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.' This is also supported by English Nature's representation.
Table 3, Questions under Obj 4	Suggest an additional question 4.7: 'Increase percolation of appropriate quality water into the groundwater rather than run off'. Appropriate application of SUDS can have important effects on the whole water budget, including beneficial considerations for landscapes.	This is adequately covered by questions 4.4 and 4.6.
Table 4	Suggest revision of implications relating to open space to include reference to adequate readily accessible open space.	Accept. Add reference to accessibility to Implication under objective 3.
Appendix 1	This needs updating, document 17 superseded by renamed doc 18 (PPS1), Doc 52 updated (RPG 14) PPS7 and PPS12 need to be referred to.	Accept that final PPS1 should be included, and RPG 14 updated. PPS7 and PPS12 are not considered relevant, as PPS7 relates specifically to rural areas, and PPS12 related to the process of Development Planning.
Appendix 2, doc 87	Pleased to see reference to quality of the natural environment in objectives of the Environment Plan. An implication for the review of the SA objectives should be added, as that relating to docs 92 and 93.	Accept. Add implication relating to open space in column 6.

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
English Nature		
Table 3	Notes that the Sustainability appraisal topics and objectives suggested by OPDM such as: Biodiversity, Healthy communities, Land and water resources and Climate change & pollution etc. have not been used for the plan. In order for the plan to adequately address biodiversity matters we request that the sustainability objectives and questions are expanded, see below.	See below.
Table 3, objective 3	Suggest new question: 'improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places?'	Accept proposed question. Add new question to objective 3: 'improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.' This is also supported by the Countryside Agency's representation.
Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Table 3, objective 4	Suggested new question: 'improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible, multi-functional, high wildlife value, natural green space in Cambridge?'	Consider adequately covered by new question under objective 3 (see above).
Table 3, objective 4	Suggested new question: 'limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)?'	Consider adequately covered by 4.4.
Table 3, question 4.5, also Appendix 3	Suggested rewording: 'protect, <u>maintain</u> and enhance the range and viability of characteristic wildlife and habitats and species, and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife? The reason for change included in Appendix 3 should be the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan.	Accept proposed changes.
Table 3, objective 4, also Appendix 3	Suggested new question: 'avoid damage to designated wildlife sites and protected species?' The reason for change included in Appendix 3 should be Draft PPS9.	Consider adequately covered by 4.5.
Table 3, question 4.6	Suggested rewording: 'improve <u>and maintain</u> water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?'	Addition of 'maintain' considered unnecessary.
Baseline Information	Request that the number, distribution and extent of statutory and non-statutory nature conservation sites as well as the distribution and extent of other nature conservation habitats in the area covered by the plan is included.	Consider that the area of nature reserves is the most appropriate, bearing in mind the need to limit the number of indicators.

Appendix 1	English Nature is satisfied that the relevant strategies, plans and programmes are listed.	Welcomed.
Appendix 4	<p>In terms of baseline data, the correct data sources are identified for biodiversity although it might be useful to add the Cambridgeshire Local Record Centre and the National Biodiversity Network as additional sources of biodiversity data.</p> <p>Additional indicators or decision making criteria are suggested: Levels of recreation activity associated with biodiversity (eg visits to wildlife reserves or visitor centres) Contribution to targets within the Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan. Will it help to reverse the long-term decline of farmland birds? Will it reduce point source pollution? Will it reduce diffuse pollution from phosphorus, nitrogen and silt? Will it ensure that phosphate levels in water entering wildlife sites have less than 0.11 mg per litre total phosphorus? Reported levels of damage to designated wildlife sites and protected species Will it improve understanding and appreciation of wildlife? Will it increase partnership projects that create new wildlife areas for people to enjoy? Will it zone areas of high wildlife and recreational value? Will it reduce habitat fragmentation (so that species can respond better to the inevitable effects of climate change)? Will it allow the ecosystem to function naturally? Will it achieve English Nature's accessible Greenspace Standards?</p>	<p>Only added data sources where they had been used. However, will bear in mind these sources for future monitoring / updating of the sustainability appraisal.</p> <p>Most of the suggestions are inappropriate to add as indicators as they are difficult to measure and/or too detailed or specific to one issue. They are generally issues which would help to achieve what is required through the objectives. In any review consideration will be given to adding a further level of decision-making criteria, which may be able to incorporate some of these.</p>

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Environment Agency		
Appendix 1 – Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF	We are encouraged to see the inclusion of the European Water Framework Directive as a recognised international plan within the sustainability appraisal. In addition the reference to the Agency’s ‘Water Resources for the Future: A strategy for the Anglian Region’ is commended.	Noted.
Appendix 4 – Baseline Data and Indicators	<p>We have previously sent out regional data sets of the baseline information of environmental data that we hold. These contained numerous environmental criteria in GIS format and were distributed on compact disc in January 2001. These data sets are still relevant, but if you need another copy please contact the Agency.</p> <p>Additional information on the existing environmental situation within the region can be found on the Agency’s website in the form of the ‘State of the Environment Report’.</p>	<p>Regional data less likely to be of benefit. Consider adequate data obtained for this report. Will reconsider in future review.</p> <p>Noted.</p>
Table 3 – Sustainability Objectives and Questions	The Agency supports the objectives in sections 4 and 5 and agrees that these are useful indicators to measure the environmental impacts within the district.	Noted. Support welcomed.
Appendix 4 – Baseline Data and Indicators	<p>Appendix 4 identifies the Agency as a source of information for the monitoring of outcomes for the management of flood risk (4.4) and the quality of rivers (4.6).</p> <p>4.4 – We are able to provide information for your district on the number of applications that we objected to on the grounds of flood risk. Another useful indicator that we can monitor and which could be used, is the number of planning applications <u>approved</u> against Agency advice on flood risk issues.</p> <p>4.6 – The Agency will be able to provide further information on main river water quality and also on groundwater quality. River quality data is available through our monitoring and data team or also in the General Quality Assessment (GQA) in the East of England, the results of the 2003 assessment are available in the Regional State of the Environment Report (see Baseline Data, above).</p>	<p>The County Council have informed us that data will be available in the future setting out the area (and potentially number of properties) within the 1:100 year flood risk zone. This may be a more useful indicator than that suggested by the Agency. Will reconsider in future review.</p> <p>Noted.</p>

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
English Heritage		
General	We are pleased to see that the historic environment is integrated into the analysis. Our main comment relates to whether the report addresses settlement character adequately. The question of the overall character of Cambridge as a compact historic city is something which the SA report should attempt to cover. This might be made an explicit question under objective 3.	Question 3.3 in Table 3 adequately covers this as it refers to maintaining and enhancing the built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character (and setting, as a result of comments from the Countryside Agency, see above). In Cambridge this character is of a compact historic city. Do not feel that this needs repeating as an additional question.
Paragraph 5.5	We note that the SEA report of the East of England Plan has been taken into account, and welcome this. That also raises the issue of the character of historic settlements. The green belt around Cambridge was designated with the explicit purpose of safeguarding its historic character. This role remains valid, and should be referred to in paragraph 5.5.	Accept. Reference will be made to the purpose of the Green Belt in paragraph 5.5.
Appendix 4 - Baseline Data and Indicators	The SEA exercise does highlight whether there are any gaps in existing data. While we do not have a copy of the City Council's Environmental report, the adequacy of indicators and data sets relating to the historic environment is something you may wish to review.	The indicators set out in Appendix 4 relating to the historic environment are the number of listed buildings and the % of total land area falling within conservation areas. These may be reviewed in the future.
Appendix 4, objective 3.3	English Heritage collects data for grade I and II* Buildings at Risk only. As over 90% of listed buildings are grade II, this is only a small, and not very representative sample. Local authorities collect data on grade II Buildings at Risk. English Heritage does not collect conservation area data as conservation areas are designated locally.	Noted. The data for Cambridge used in Appendix 4 was provided by the Conservation Team at the City Council.

Comments from Local Authorities and Sustainable City Reference Group

Organisations represented on Sustainable City Reference Group:

Anglia Polytechnic University	Shape-Cambridge
Cambridge City Greenways Project	Transport 2000
Cambridge Primary Care Trust	University of Cambridge
Friends of the Earth	Estate Management
Cambridge Energy Forum	

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Cambridgeshire County Council		
General	The Sustainability Appraisal is soundly based, and the references in the appendices show that a very wide range of data sources have been identified and will be employed. The indicators listed recognise those in the Structure Plan and many other documents. We will, of course, continue to work with you and the other districts to provide relevant data for plan preparation and appraisal.	Noted. The City Council appreciates the provision of data by the County Council.
Section 1- Introduction	The Government's consultation paper on sustainability appraisals ² mentions that the Scoping Report will include proposals for the structure and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal – is this adequately covered? It also refers to “the broad options which are proposed to be considered in more detail (during Stage B)”. I take this to mean the broad options for development in the plan and, although it is recognised that alternative options for the City are limited, a reference to the limitations here could be included.	<p>The Scoping Report has been developed as a generic document which will be used as the starting point for each of the Local Development Documents developed as part of the Cambridge Local Development Framework. Therefore it is envisaged that the broad options and the structure and level of detail of the Sustainability Appraisal would be set out in the Initial Sustainability Appraisal reports. The Initial Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which is an Appendix to the Preferred Options Report, sets out this information.</p> <p>The Government's guidance is only in draft form at the moment. If this approach is not consistent with the final guidance, future documents will be amended accordingly.</p>

² Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – Consultation Paper – October 2004.

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Section 5 – Baseline Information and Sustainability Issues	<p>In the covering letter you refer to the need for further baseline information, awaited from our Monitoring Section. I can again confirm that we will continue to feed information to you where required. (You will be aware, however, that there may be some intra-County co-ordination needed between the Monitoring & Research team, the Transport Information Team, the Environment Division and the Research Group in the Chief Executive’s Unit.) Paragraph 5.1 would be clearer if it indicated the major pieces of information still to be collected, as suggested in Appendix 7 of the recent ODPM Consultation Paper on sustainability appraisal or if it included a cross-reference to the gaps as shown in Appendix 4 of your scoping report.</p>	<p>Accept. Some gaps in consultation version of Appendix 4 now filled. Reference added in paragraphs 5.1 and 5.6 that information not complete. Details of the sources of information, comments and gaps about the information are provided in the last two columns of the baseline table in Appendix 4.</p>
Tables 3 & 4 - Objectives	<p>Although the objectives for the Plan include “sharing the benefits of prosperity” and “maintaining Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit” there is no direct reference to encouragement of appropriate economic growth – the fourth strand of the national definition of sustainable development, as set out in Paragraph 1.3 of your report. In comparison, the sustainability appraisal of the Structure Plan included objectives on encouraging sustained economic growth, encouraging indigenous and inward investment and maintaining sustainable growth of employment (Objectives 16-18). It would be worth considering firming up this aspect of the objectives, so that this strand of the sustainable development definition is fully covered.</p> <p>The issue of transport related problems (in Table 3) and air pollution might include some reference to the Air Quality Management Area in the City that was designated in 2003, or a reference could be made in Appendix 1 to the ‘Second Review and Assessment of Air Quality in Cambridgeshire Updating and Screening Assessment 2003’.</p>	<p>The objectives used in the Sustainability Appraisal of the Local Plan were used as a starting point for the objectives in the scoping report. These were developed by Levett-Therival Sustainability Consultants and were intentionally written in outcome terms. Policies are actually appraised against the more detailed questions. Objective 1 and its questions relate to the economic theme of sustainable development. Although there isn’t a question specifically related to economic growth, question 1.3 relates to keeping the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external shocks. Economic growth will be an outcome of this. Therefore it is not felt necessary to add a new question.</p> <p>It is not felt appropriate to make reference to the Air Quality Management Area in Table 3, as this is too specific. Objectives 5.2 and 5.5 relate to air pollution. Do not think that it is appropriate to include in Appendix 1 the document referred to, as this is not a strategy</p>

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Appendix 1	<p>In the section on national plans and programmes, Numbers 17 & 18 need updating to take account of the new PPS1 – Delivering Sustainable Communities. This section of the list does not appear to include Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks - Consultation Paper published in October 2004.</p> <p>In the regional section, number 52 could, more clearly, refer to the title of this document as the East of England Plan. This section could also be updated to refer to the even more recently published Regional Economic Strategy 2005.</p> <p>The section on County/Cambridge Sub-Region should also include the Structure Plan Annual Monitoring Report 2003 (published June 2004) and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Housing Supply Report 2004 (published October 2004). There are other reports that are still current that could also be included in this section: for instance the Cambridge Airport Study.</p> <p>The section on District plans and programmes could also include the Cambridge Urban Capacity Study September 2002.</p>	<p>or policy document.</p> <p>Accept that the reference to PPS1 will need to be updated as the final version of this document has now been published (February 2005). Do not think that it is appropriate to include the draft Sustainability Appraisal Guidance in Appendix 1, as this is not a strategy or policy document. This guidance was used to develop the Scoping Report, and reference is made to it elsewhere in the Scoping Report.</p> <p>Accept suggested changes to regional documents.</p> <p>Do not think that it is appropriate to include the County and District documents referred to, as these are not strategies or policy documents.</p>
Appendix 4	<p>On a matter of completeness and consistency you might like to make a reference in Appendix 4 to the indicators set out in Appendix D of the East of England Plan.</p>	<p>The indicators used in the East of England Plan were not used as a comparator, because it was thought that the County level was more appropriate.</p>

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Government Office for the East of England		
General	<p>The draft Scoping Report appears to reflect generally the OPDM's draft guidance. However, this may not fully demonstrate that the final sustainability appraisal should be the subject of public participation alongside the preferred options stage of the DPD; and that the SA report will then be published in its final form – following any iterations as result of comments/changes at the preferred options stage – at DPD submission stage.</p> <p>It is helpful that those objectives that relate specifically to the requirements of the SEA Directive have been identified. This will continue to be important as this work progresses as it will need to be demonstrated that the requirements of the Directive have been met.</p> <p>The objectives and indicators appear to reflect a comprehensive approach which draws on work already undertaken.</p>	Noted.
Transport 2000 (Sustainable City Reference Group Member)		
Appendix 3 – Question 6.4	Surely there is opportunity for a railfreight terminal to be included in the planned Chesterton Sidings redevelopment? This site could also serve as a freight consolidation depot which would enable lorries into Cambridge to be reduced in number and/or size, or to be scheduled at times more convenient for the traffic problems of the city without imposing undue restrictions on the timings of the trunk haulage. (There might also be scope for reducing sizes of lorries to destinations on country lanes).	Not relevant to Scoping Report. Existing plans for the Northern Fringe are to maintain the existing rail served aggregates terminal at Chesterton Sidings, but to relocate it within the Northern Fringe area. However, the proposed new station would be to serve passengers rather than as a freight terminal.
General	There should be a reference somewhere to the need to make visitors to Cambridge more aware of public transport options for exploring the surrounding countryside. This includes destinations with no direct service to Cambridge, for which it is hard for those not already in the know to get any information whatsoever. What I believe is needed, and it's something that wouldn't cost a lot of money, is a booklet giving a list of places of interest accessible by day trip from Cambridge with details of how to get there.	This is too specific to be dealt with separately in the report, however sustainability objective 6 and the supporting questions deal with minimising damage and disruption from transport and increasing the attractiveness of public transport.

Section in Scoping Report	Representation	Response
Charles Lang (Individual on Sustainable City Reference Group)		
Whole Report	The report seems to be very comprehensive and the result of a great deal of work and thought. No specific comments.	Welcomed
Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trusts (Sustainable City Reference Group Member)		
General	Additional NHS contacts suggested.	Contacts noted for future consultation.
Appendix 1	A number of plans and programmes suggested.	Some of these are already included within Appendix 1. Others are thought to be too specific. Accept that document 'Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge: The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health, Cambridge City: 2003-04' should be included in Appendix 1 and reviewed and included in Appendix 2.
Appendix 4	Sources of baseline data and other targets/indicators suggested.	The indicators included considered adequate at this stage. Will consider further and discuss when the Scoping Report is reviewed.
Appendix 3	<p>We are pleased to note that questions relating to improving health, reducing inequalities and the wider determinants of health are included in the sustainability objectives and questions framework. Some of these could be strengthened and we would be willing to discuss with you how this could be achieved.</p> <p>We would also appreciate more information about how these questions are to be answered and whether Health Impact Assessment methodology will be used.</p>	<p>Consider existing objectives appropriate to retain as they cover health adequately and it is not appropriate to be too specific. They were used successfully in the sustainability appraisal of the Local Plan and they are very similar to the objectives used by South Cambridgeshire District Council and therefore any significant change would have an impact upon the joint objectives for the East Area Action Plan.</p> <p>The PCT will be contacted to discuss this during the preparation of the Core Strategy of the Cambridge LDF. .</p>
Section 5 – Key sustainability issues in Cambridge	Cambridge City and South Cambs PCTs are familiar with Health Impact Assessment methodology but not Sustainability Appraisal methodology. In order to effectively contribute to developing the Sustainability Appraisal document, we would be interested in exploring with you which priority improving health, health service and social inclusion issues can be addressed through development plan documents.	The PCT will be contacted to discuss this during the preparation of the Core Strategy of the Cambridge LDF. The most recent guidance on carrying out sustainability appraisals is the Government's consultation document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks' (September 2004), as referred to in the Scoping Report.