

Final Sustainability Appraisal Report **for the Cottenham Village Design Statement** **Supplementary Planning Document**

CVDG-REP-1002-2.0 (25th November 2007)

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*'We have strengthened our commitment to the achievement of good design,
which is indivisible from good planning.'*

Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper, HM Government, May 2007, §1.7

1 Summary and Outcomes

This is the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document.

1.1 Non-technical Summary

This section gives an overview of the spatial planning concept, the planning policy background, and the approach and conclusions of the Sustainability Appraisal.

The impetus for spatial planning is to ensure the best use of land in the public interest by weighing up competing demands. It is a wider, more inclusive, approach than the preceding land-use planning regime, although it does renew the wider purposes of planning activity as initially conceived in the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act. It is still concerned with the physical aspects of location and land use but, by taking account of social, economic, and environmental matters, it considers aspects that influence space as well as place. These aspects include (as they always have done) location, orientation, bulk, scale, form, massing, grain, materials, colour, texture, context, and use of buildings, as well as access and movement, but also now embrace quality of life issues such as education, employment, health, safety, security, biodiversity and climate change. By bringing together such a wide range of factors, spatial planning has become a key delivery mechanism for achieving sustainable development.

Spatial planning is a continuous process, but its latest conclusions are set down from time to time in various documents, including national Planning Policy Statements, Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks. A Regional Spatial Strategy (RSS) sets out the sweep and vision for one of the nine regions in England. A Local Development Framework (LDF) is one of a number of folders of documents that focus the broad themes of a Regional Spatial Strategy more specifically to part of the region.

A Local Development Framework, which sets out the spatial plan for an area in the short and medium term, comprises Local Development Documents. Some of these are Development Plan Documents (DPDs) which together with the Regional Spatial Strategy comprise the statutory development plan. Section 38(6) of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that 'If regard is to be had to the development plan for the purpose of any determination to be made under the planning Acts the determination must be made in accordance with the plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.' This is what is meant by the plan-led system of development management.

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are Local Development Documents which expand policies set out in Development Plan Documents or provide additional detail.

Policies in Local Development Documents are no longer confined to those whose implementation involves the grant or refusal of planning permission, but now extend to include policies linked to the achievement of social, economic, or environmental objectives concerning the use or development of land.

The Regional Spatial Strategy for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Norfolk and Suffolk is laid out in the East of England Plan. The Secretary of State is expected to publish the finalised East of England Plan early in 2008. The emerging South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework is the suite of policies in general conformity with the East of England Plan that apply to one of the six districts in Cambridgeshire.

The Cottenham Village Design Statement is a Supplementary Planning Document in the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework. It conforms to the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs. Its guidelines refine and elaborate policies in these two DPDs, taking relevant policies and adding local emphasis and detail.

A village design statement sets out design guidance for development and change based on distinctive local character. It is drawn up by local people and demonstrates local commitment to good design and appropriate development. The aim is better design of buildings which respect their surroundings, as well as meeting the needs and aspirations of local communities. Local distinctiveness is not confined to what a place looks like but how it feels to be there.

Often the impression gained of the public reaction to proposed development is that the first thing is to stop development happening, the second is to hide it and the third to make it look like it has always been there. Village design statements offer a more positive approach. The intention is to promote development which is *good enough to approve*, indeed striving for excellence, rather than preventing development which is *bad enough to refuse*.

On top of other recommendations that have spatial planning implications, a village design statement sets out locally-specific criteria in matters of design and character of development. The Local Planning Authority (LPA) and the Planning Inspectorate can take these criteria into account in determining planning applications pertaining to that village, ensuring that local concerns, characteristics, needs and opportunities are properly considered before planning decisions are taken. Proposals for development and change will be assessed against all guidelines, not just one or more which appear to offer the 'best fit'.

Local Planning Authorities must prepare Local Development Documents with a view to contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. At the heart of sustainable development is the simple idea of maintaining and improving the quality of life for everyone, now and for future generations. A widely used definition was drawn up by the World Commission on Environment and Development in 1987: sustainable development 'meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'.

The four aims for sustainable development in this country are:

1. social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
2. effective protection of the environment;
3. the prudent use of natural resources; and
4. maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.

Sustainability appraisal is a requirement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Section 19 on preparation of Local Development Documents, states (amongst other things): 'The local planning authority must also-

- (a) carry out an appraisal of the sustainability of the proposals in each document;
- (b) prepare a report of the findings of the appraisal.'

The purpose of sustainability appraisal is to ensure that Local Development Documents are prepared with the goal of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development.

The process of sustainability appraisal involves assessing the social, economic, and environmental effects of the policies in Local Development Documents from the outset of their preparation. Sustainability appraisal is a systematic and iterative method of ensuring that

planning policies accord with sustainable development principles. The feedback from sustainability appraisal contributes to the reasoned justification of policies.

To be effective, sustainability appraisal should be fully integrated into the plan-making process. It should be started as soon as a new or revised Local Development Document is first considered, and should provide input at each stage when decisions are taken. The process of sustainability appraisal is not merely one of assessing the plan against sustainable development criteria but of identifying opportunities for furthering sustainable development aims through improvements to the plan.

Sustainability appraisal also leads to making arrangements for monitoring policy implementation. Monitoring the outcomes identifies issues requiring action to bring about the projected output. Alternatively a Local Development Document may need to be revised or replaced.

1.1.1 Legislative Context

European Directive 2001/42/EC [\[SEAD\]](#), transposed as the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 [\[EAPPR\]](#) which came into force in the UK on 21st July 2004, requires a formal 'environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes, including those in the field of planning and land use', and lays down instructions as to how this is to be carried out and written up in a report. This process is commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Sustainability appraisal (SA) is broader than Strategic Environmental Assessment, in that it extends to social and economic impacts as well. In practice, SEA is often not done separately but rather as part of sustainability appraisal, and the SEA requirements for the 'environmental report' are considered to be met by 'signposting' where they are discharged in the SA report.

Performing sustainability appraisal of Development Plan Documents meets most of the requirements for sustainability appraisal of Supplementary Planning Documents that conform to them. However, where the Supplementary Planning Document is taking policies further or adding greater detail it is necessary to undertake sustainability appraisal of those matters. This includes preparing a scoping report; carrying out sustainability appraisal during preparation of the Supplementary Planning Document; and producing a report to accompany the draft Supplementary Planning Document at the public participation stage.

The Barker Review of Land-Use Planning [\[BRLUP\]](#) concluded that 'the case for removing the SA stage on Supplementary Planning Documents is particularly strong because these are underpinned by policies that have already been appraised' and recommended 'streamlining of Sustainability Assessment [sic] (SA) processes including removing or reducing requirements where a related higher tier policy has already been subject to SA and exploring how SA requirements can be streamlined for supplementary planning documents', as a means of 'increasing the speed with which supplementary planning documents can be delivered'.

This recommendation has been taken up in the Planning White Paper ([\[PWP\]](#) §8.24): 'Sustainability appraisals are expensive and time consuming and in the interests of reducing unnecessary bureaucratic burdens, we propose to seek legislation to remove the requirement for a sustainability appraisal for every SPD but we will consult on guidance which makes it clear that a sustainability appraisal must be undertaken for SPDs which have significant social, environmental or economic effects which have not been covered in the appraisal of the parent DPD or where EU law requires a Strategic Environmental Assessment.'

One of the concerns lying behind these recommendations and proposals has been that the requirement for sustainability appraisal of all Local Development Documents has deterred local

community groups from proceeding with preparing village design statements. The preparation of at least one village design statement had even been abandoned altogether.

Paragraph 2.1.3 'Design in the countryside' of a report by C-Scaipe and Sheils Flynn (Sustainable Design Principles for the Landscape Access and Recreation Division of the Countryside Agency May 2006 [DPS]) reads: 'Village Design Statements (VDS) and Town Design statements (TDS) are well known and extremely successful, not least because the technique has been a superb way of empowering local communities and encouraging them to engage in the design process instead of complaining about the outcome. However, there is now a major problem with getting VDSs/TDSs adopted as supplementary planning documents because of the requirement that all such documents are covered by a sustainability appraisal. Local authorities do not have the resources to carry these out and those who have been working on VDSs are left without an effective document.'

An August 2006 report by David Tyldesley and Associates (Village and Town Design Statements: the case for adoption as Supplementary Planning Documents and the undertaking of Sustainability Appraisal [CAVDS]), also for the Landscape, Access and Recreation Division of the then Countryside Agency, examines three options for countering the discouragement to local community groups that the procedural requirements for Supplementary Planning Documents impose. These are:

- A. Seek exemption from the requirement to undertake SEA element of VDS appraisal, and proceed to adopt as SPD.
- B. Prepare VDS as normal, but do *not* adopt as SPD.
- C. Undertake SA of the SPD, but seek to *streamline* the process so as to minimise resource demand and complexity.

The report also questions whether community groups are up to the task of conducting SA themselves, and that this break in ownership (caused by getting other people to carry out the sustainability appraisal) rather misses the point of the exercise, which is to refine the VDS and make it more robust.

The authors state: 'the process of SA is designed to reveal deficiencies and strengths in the potential sustainability performance of emerging plans or programmes. As such it is a tool which should help to improve the overall quality of those plans by the time they are fit for adoption. Sustainability appraisal therefore should be seen to add value to the plan making process, and as such is a valuable asset to the land use planning system. In this context it is reasonable to presume that the exercise of SA on an emerging VDS or TDS would result in a potentially better *balanced and more robust planning document* being produced.'

Residents of Cottenham originally produced a village design statement that was adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 1994. Cottenham was one of the first three villages (the others being Cartmel and Down Ampney) to produce a village design statement, following the Yoxall pilot. The document and the accompanying video were used by the then Countryside Commission in its national training programme for rollout of village design statements.

Since that time both the village and planning legislation had evolved, with the result that the original document had become less relevant than when it was first written. To ensure that the Design Statement remained an effective tool for guiding development and change in the village the 1994 document had to be thoroughly reviewed and brought up to date.

After very careful consideration of options including these three (A, B, and C), Cottenham Village Design Group resolved that converting the 1994 Supplementary Planning Guidance

into a Supplementary Planning Document was the appropriate course, and that screening from the more onerous requirements of the SEA Directive would be sought, opening up the possibility of applying sustainability appraisal with a lighter touch.

The Cottenham Village Design Statement does not set a new framework, but rather supplements and provides additional guidance to already adopted policies in the Local Development Framework for South Cambridgeshire. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated that the Cottenham Village Design Statement will not have significant environmental effects. It has therefore been determined that a Strategic Environmental Assessment under [\[SEAD\]](#) and [\[EAPPR\]](#) is not required for the Cottenham Village Design Statement.

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive [\[HD\]](#), transposed into UK law as the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 [\[HR\]](#) with amendments [\[HR2007\]](#) which came into force on 21st August 2007) requires assessment of the impacts of a land-use plan against the conservation objectives of the Natura 2000 network of protected habitats where the plan might be likely to have a significant effect on the integrity of one or more of this system of European sites of nature conservation importance. While there are no sites in Cottenham that fall within the scope of the directive, the Cottenham Village Design Statement might still have effects beyond the parish boundary, either on its own or in combination with other projects or plans.

A Habitats Directive Assessment [\[VDSHDA\]](#) was undertaken by the Cottenham Village Design Group on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council as the relevant competent authority. The first stage involves examining whether any significant effects might arise, in which case a more extensive Appropriate Assessment is required.

The resulting screening report was sent to Natural England for review. In a letter dated 5th October 2007 Natural England supported the conclusion that the Cottenham Village Design Statement is unlikely to have significant impacts upon the European Sites located within and in the vicinity of South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City, and that an Appropriate Assessment is therefore not required for this Supplementary Planning Document.

1.1.2 Preparatory Steps in the SA

In the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD [\[SASRCVDS\]](#) the Cottenham Village Design Group set out the scope and level of detail of the proposed Sustainability Appraisal. Members of the Cottenham Village Design Group possess a wealth of local expertise in planning, conservation and design matters, but with a view to building up as complete a picture as possible of the current state of the village other sources of local knowledge were tapped, including Cottenham Parish Council, Cottenham Village Society, Cottenham Environment Audit Group, Cottenham Wildlife Group and the Fen Edge Footpath Group.

Residents and community groups can provide a level of familiarity with the locality or a level of expertise in specialist areas that Local Planning Authority development plan teams may not have. Local people can contribute their knowledge and understanding of their neighbourhood, such as distinctive and valuable features which might otherwise be overlooked.

The approach to undertaking sustainability appraisal developed by Huntingdonshire and South Cambridgeshire District Councils is cited as a model in government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents [\[SAGUIDE\]](#). For consistency with the rest of the LDF the SA Framework for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD therefore used the same sustainability objectives as the SA Framework that had been developed for the Core Strategy Development Plan Document [\[CSDPD\]](#) and

Development Control Policies Development Plan Document [\[DCPDPD\]](#), as listed in Appendix 4 of the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: South Cambridgeshire [\[SASRSC\]](#).

During March and April 2007 a consultation was carried out on [\[SASRCVDS\]](#) with the Government Office for the East of England, South Cambridgeshire District Council, the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. No changes to the SA Framework arose out of this consultation.

While there is no formal requirement for consultation on an initial sustainability appraisal report during preparation of the draft document for Supplementary Planning Documents, equivalent to the consultation required by Regulation 25 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 [\[TCPLDER\]](#) for Development Plan Documents, the Cottenham Village Design Group followed recommendations about the value of doing so.

In May 2007, therefore, a pre-consultation was carried out on the draft Cottenham Village Design Statement and draft 0.2 of the Sustainability Appraisal Report with a wider range of stakeholders: Cottenham Parish Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council, the Government Office for the East of England, Cambridgeshire Horizons, the Environment Agency, English Heritage, Natural England, Cottenham Village Society, Fen Edge Community Association, and representatives of the Traveller community at Smithy Fen.

Supportive acknowledgements, without suggestions for modification, were received from the Chairman of Cottenham Parish Council, the Director for Sustainable Communities at Cambridgeshire Horizons, and the South Cambridgeshire District Council executive member with responsibility for Development Management and Conservation. The response from Cambridgeshire County Council prompted the inclusion of a section on drainage into the Design Statement text. The Ormiston Children and Families Trust requested a couple of minor changes in the wording of references to Gypsies and Travellers. The Planning Policy team at South Cambridgeshire District Council made a few helpful suggestions for additions to the non-technical summary. All these amendments have been incorporated into this report.

The Companion Guide to PPS12 [\[PPS12GUIDE\]](#) envisages that 'Authorities should lead the appraisal process, although they may not have all the appropriate skills and resources in-house. They should consider drawing upon the resources of ... amenity or voluntary groups.' Sustainability appraisal is often carried out by personnel of the Local Planning Authority different from those preparing Local Development Documents, or by external consultants. Many benefits of sustainability appraisal may be lost, however, if it is carried out as a completely separate workstream or by people other than those drafting the actual policies and supporting text. On the other hand, it may also be helpful to involve people who can give a detached and independent view.

As far as possible, the guidelines of the emerging Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD were initially assessed by those members of the Village Design Group committee charged with reviewing the relevant sections of the draft Design Statement and linking them to parent policies in Development Plan Documents. As with the evolving text, however, the entire Sustainability Appraisal process and results have been discussed collectively by the committee as a whole, and all committee members have contributed in some way to the Sustainability Appraisal reports. This combination of self-assessment and peer review is considered to have yielded balance and consistency in the Sustainability Appraisal exercise.

A sustainability appraisal need not be done in any more detail than is useful for its purpose. It should focus on significant effects and confine its application to alternatives that take into account the objectives and geographical reach of the document. There is no requirement for

consideration of preferred options in the preparation of a Supplementary Planning Document, and therefore no need for sustainability appraisal of multiple variations of its guidelines.

Instead, sustainability appraisal of a Supplementary Planning Document generally involves predicting and evaluating the likely effects of the SPD over and above those of the parent Development Plan Documents. The process is commonly understood in shorthand terms as comparing 'with plan' and 'no plan' options respectively.

1.1.3 Assessing the Options

The 'no plan' scenario is represented by the summary assessments of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies against the sustainability objectives. These are listed in §1.3.1 of this report and are taken from the South Cambridgeshire DPDs SA Report [\[SASCFINAL\]](#).

Here are the 'with plan' summaries of the additional effects of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document. To all intents and purposes these can be regarded as the 'findings' of the SA of the Cottenham Village Design Statement:

- *Minimise irreversible loss of agricultural land*: Supplementary Planning Documents cannot allocate land for a specific purpose. Nevertheless, the value placed on orchards and community woodlands would tend to protect against further encroachment.
- *Reduce use of non-renewable resources*. Guidelines seek to bring places where people live, work, shop and play closer together, ideally within walking and cycling distance. Energy conservation and appropriate micro-generation are supported.
- *Conserve water resources*. None.
- *Avoid damage to designated sites*. There are no designated sites in Cottenham. Protected species are respected by the Cottenham Village Design Statement.
- *Maintain and enhance habitats and species*. This is one of the strongest themes running through the SPD.
- *Improve access to wildlife sites*. The ability to improve such opportunities is limited.
- *Avoid damage to heritage assets*. This is a central aim of any village design statement.
- *Maintain landscape and townscape*. All but six guidelines (out of thirty-seven) had something positive to add in furtherance of this objective.
- *Create good spaces and places*. All parts of the objective will be fulfilled more successfully with the plan in place.
- *Reduce emissions and development impacts*. Unlikely to make much difference to reducing emissions.
- *Waste reduction and improved recycling*. None.
- *Reduce vulnerability to climate change*. None.
- *Human health*. Apart from encouraging walking, cycling, formal and informal recreation, no direct effect.
- *Reduce crime and fear of it*. Well-planned layouts can balance out any potentially negative impact of minimal lighting.
- *Improve public open space*. Greater attention to detailed landscape design may improve quality but, in the absence of major development, opportunities for greater quantity of provision are limited.

- *Quality, range & accessibility of services.* The SPD encourages provision of more and better services and facilities and improved transport links.
- *Redress inequalities.* Better access to public transport benefits the less mobile, and improved walking or cycle access provides better access for those without cars, but persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan, as well as others who may choose to live in mobile homes - such as those in retirement or those seeking affordable housing, for example - may be limited in the choice of accommodation available to them.
- *Access to appropriate, affordable housing.* No significant effects.
- *Increased community involvement.* No significant effects.
- *Access to appropriate work.* The SPD retains and develops Cottenham's character as a working village.
- *Appropriate infrastructure investment.* No significant effects.
- *Improve the local economy.* No significant effects.

The overall effects of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document forming part of the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework consist of the above effects superimposed on the effects of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Documents.

1.1.4 Assessing Cumulative, Secondary, and Synergistic Impacts

Many sustainability problems result from the accumulation of multiple, small and often indirect effects rather than a few large obvious ones. The SEA Directive requires an assessment of cumulative, secondary, and synergistic effects.

The historic environment is particularly sensitive to cumulative effects. This is especially the case with the character and appearance of a village, where it tends not to be any single development or alteration that results in dramatic deterioration, but the steady drip-drip accumulation of one inappropriate or insensitive intrusion after another. Indeed, the main thrust of a village design statement is to stop this from happening.

Secondary or indirect effects are not a direct result, but occur away from the original effect or as a result of a complex pathway. Again, village design statements tend to work in this way (in a positive direction), because every additional contribution to preserving or enhancing the natural and built environment reinforces the encouragement of others to do the same.

Synergistic effects occur where effects interact to produce a total effect greater than the sum of the individual effects. Synergistic effects often happen as habitats, resources or human communities get close to capacity. Numerous examples are now recognised of synergistic effects among different drivers of climate change, and synergistic effects are often observed in ecological studies. For example, the steady attrition of a particular area of habitat may end up causing a reduction in the population of a particular species, even though on its own any one of the losses would not reduce the population - a cumulative effect - but after a certain point is reached further losses result in the loss of that and several other dependent species from the site altogether, because a critical threshold has been reached where the habitat has become too small to support all the typical species. Another form of synergistic effect would be the combination of different pollutants, for example from traffic, combining in ways that eliminated plants tolerant of each pollutant on its own but not all of them together.

Analysis of the assessments of the guidelines against the sustainability objectives identified the following:

- *Positive/Synergistic* no significant effects.
- *Negative/Cumulative* no significant effects.

1.1.5 Mitigation

At no time during the Sustainability Appraisal has any significant negative impact been identified. Only two potentially negative effects were picked up:

1. Low levels of street lighting could perhaps heighten the fear of crime in dimly lit areas at night, but this could be minimised by making sure that failed lamps are replaced quickly.
2. The adverse impact of mobile homes on surrounding amenity might be construed as inimical to Travellers, of whom there are many living in Cottenham, as well as others who may choose to live in mobile homes - such as those in retirement or those seeking affordable housing, for example. Mitigation of this effect is outside the scope of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document, but is being addressed in the emerging Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document [\[GTDPD\]](#).

1.1.6 Monitoring

The emphasis on sustainability appraisal and policy outputs underlines the adage *'if you don't measure it, you can't manage it'*. The Village Design Group scrutinises all planning applications that relate to Cottenham (and some just outside the parish boundary) which are submitted to South Cambridgeshire District Council or Cambridgeshire County Council, and analyses the extent to which its comments (if any) are taken into account in the determination. Further revisions of the Cottenham Village Design Statement in years to come are expected to be undertaken in the light of continuing feedback.

South Cambridgeshire District Council prepares an Annual Monitoring Report, and the Cottenham Village Design Group proposes that a watching brief on this Supplementary Planning Document be added to it. (This is only a proposal because the Village Design Group is not empowered to commit the District Council to the associated time and cost. However, many of the indicators already form part of the monitoring for the parent DPDs, which means on the whole no additional burden. In any case, most of the chosen indicators are district-wide so may have limited ability to judge direct effects of this SPD.)

1.1.7 Conclusion

The Sustainability Appraisal concludes that the Cottenham Village Design Statement has a strong correlation with the principles of sustainable development. The predicted effects confirm that the Supplementary Planning Document is expected to achieve its aims. The character and appearance of historic buildings and their settings are well protected, and sense of place scores highly. Preservation of biodiversity and enhancement of habitats is another strong theme.

We believe that it is fundamental to sustainable development and the quality of life that local needs are met locally and all new development is well designed and fits and enhances its context; it should be locally distinctive, it should be environmentally efficient in its use of resources, and it should be valued by the community as a beneficial addition to the environment.

1.2 Public Participation

South Cambridgeshire District Council has not yet prepared a Statement of Community Involvement. In the meantime, the minimum requirements of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 [TCPLDER] apply. In accordance with Regulation 17 the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement and the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal Report CVDG-REP-1002-1.0 (11th July 2007) [VDSSAR] were published for public participation during a six-week period running from noon on 20th July to noon on 31st August 2007, providing the opportunity for individuals and organisations to consider the draft Supplementary Planning Document and its effects.

The following documents were published on the Cottenham Village Design Group's website www.cvdg.org and South Cambridgeshire District Council's website www.scambs.gov.uk/ldf:

- Consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD
- A marked-up copy of the draft Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD highlighting the changes from the original Cottenham Village Design Statement that was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by South Cambridgeshire District Council in 1994
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD
- Sustainability Appraisal Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD
- SEA Screening Statement for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD
- Statement of Matters for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD
- Consultation Statement for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD

All the above documents could also be inspected at the following locations:

- Cottenham Library, Margett Street, whose opening hours are:
Monday and Tuesday 2pm – 7.30pm
Thursday 10am – 12pm and 2pm – 7.30pm
Saturday 10am – 12.30pm
- South Cambridgeshire District Council's offices at South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, Cambridge, CB23 6EA, during normal office hours (8.30am – 5pm).

Copies of the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document were delivered to all households and businesses in Cottenham by the end of July 2007. Copies could also be obtained from Cottenham Library and the South Cambridgeshire District Council offices until the end of August 2007.

Presentations about the draft SPD were given at public meetings in Cottenham Village College at 7.30pm on 24th July and 9th August, and there were opportunities at both events to ask questions and discuss issues with those involved in preparing the revised version.

Representations could be submitted by email to ldf@scambs.gov.uk. Alternatively, representations could be made in writing and submitted via the Cottenham Library, the Cottenham branch of the Cambridge Building Society, or to:

Corporate Manager (Planning and Sustainable Communities),
South Cambridgeshire District Council,
South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, Cambridge, CB23 6EA

1.3 Sustainability Statement Accompanying Adoption

Unlike Development Plan Documents there is no requirement for an independent examination of Supplementary Planning Documents; it is up to the Local Planning Authority to certify compliance with statutory procedures. However, the Secretary of State can direct authorities not to adopt Supplementary Planning Documents and can require them to be modified.

Following circulation of the pre-adoption draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement, incorporating modifications arising from consideration of representations received during the public consultation, Cottenham Parish Council resolved unanimously at its meeting on 6th November 2007 to support adoption by South Cambridgeshire District Council of the Cottenham Village Design Statement as a Supplementary Planning Document.

Under the Constitution of South Cambridgeshire District Council, in Table 2B of Executive Functions, approval of Supplementary Planning Documents affecting only one parish is a matter for decision by portfolio holders. The Conservation Area and Design Officer took a report covering the proposed changes and their impact on sustainability to the Growth and Sustainable Communities / Planning Services Portfolio Holders Joint Meeting on 14th November 2007. The meeting was open to the public. After some discussion the Planning Services Portfolio Holder took the decision to adopt the Cottenham Village Design Statement as a Supplementary Planning Document. The decision was published in the weekly bulletin the same day. There were no requests for call-in during the ensuing five working days.

Following adoption by South Cambridgeshire District Council of the Cottenham Village Design Statement as a Supplementary Planning Document these documents have been published:

- an Adoption Statement;
- the adopted Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document [\[VDSSPD\]](#);
- the report [\[VDSPPR\]](#) explaining how representations have been dealt with; and
- the Final Sustainability Appraisal Report, including assessments of the guidelines in their final form in the adopted Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document against the sustainability objectives, and incorporating a statement summarising how sustainability issues have been integrated into the document, how the Sustainability Appraisal and consultation have been taken into account, and the reasons for choosing the document as adopted in light of other reasonable alternatives.

1.3.1 How Sustainability Issues have been Integrated into the Document

There could hardly be an instrument more dedicated to giving effect to the principles of sustainable development than village design statements. The Sustainability Appraisal yielded no significant effects of the guidelines in the Cottenham Village Design Statement beyond the predicted effects of the parent policies. Nevertheless, taking each of the sustainability objectives in turn, the guidelines supporting the objectives are listed below. **Those with potentially significant beneficial impacts are indicated in bold.** One or two guidelines which suggested possible conflict with the objective and might result in adverse impact are underlined. (Mitigation is discussed elsewhere in the Sustainability Appraisal Reports.)

1. Land and water resources

- 1.1. Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.

L/1 Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, **L/2 Fen Edge landscape character**, L/7 protected vistas, S/1 settlement patterns, S/3 views out of the village, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, H/2 reduction of through traffic.

1.2. Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources.

E/1 working village, E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, B/2 sympathetic maintenance, B/9 micro-renewables, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, **H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways**, F/1 street furniture and lighting.

1.3. Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.

None.

2. Biodiversity

2.1. Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species.

L/2 Fen Edge landscape character, **L/4 advice on planting and other features, L/6 respect for protected species**, S/2 integration of new developments, S/3 views out of the village, O/2 open space landscape design advice.

2.2. Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species.

L/2 Fen Edge landscape character, L/3 open/built-up transition, **L/4 advice on planting and other features, L/6 respect for protected species**, S/3 views out of the village, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/4 additional open spaces, F/1 street furniture and lighting.

2.3. Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.

L/7 protected vistas, S/2 integration of new developments, S/3 views out of the village, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/4 additional open spaces, **O/5 footpath network**, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

3. Landscape, townscape and archaeology

3.1. Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.

L/5 Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice, L/7 protected vistas, S/1 settlement patterns, S/2 integration of new developments, S/3 views out of the village, O/2 open space landscape design advice, B/2 sympathetic maintenance, B/3 relationships between buildings, B/4 sensitive extensions, B/7 architects and specialists, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/4 street design and engineering, H/5 road surface colour and markings, **F/1 street furniture and lighting**.

3.2. Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

E/1 working village, E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, E/3 harmony of commercial and residential developments, E/4 visual appearance of commercial premises, E/5 commercial architecture and setting, **L/1 Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, L/2 Fen Edge landscape character**, L/3 open/built-up transition, **L/4 advice on planting and**

other features, L/7 protected vistas, S/1 settlement patterns, S/2 integration of new developments, S/3 views out of the village, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/4 additional open spaces, **B/1 contemporary architecture, B/2** sympathetic maintenance, B/3 relationships between buildings, B/4 sensitive extensions, B/6 layout, context, form and materials for new buildings, **B/7 architects and specialists, H/1** pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways, H/4 street design and engineering, H/5 road surface colour and markings, **F/1 street furniture and lighting.**

3.3. Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.

E/3 harmony of commercial and residential developments, E/5 commercial architecture and setting, L/2 Fen Edge landscape character, L/7 protected vistas, S/1 settlement patterns, S/2 integration of new developments, S/3 views out of the village, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/4 additional open spaces, **B/1 contemporary architecture, B/3** relationships between buildings, B/4 sensitive extensions, B/6 layout, context, form and materials for new buildings, **B/7 architects and specialists, H/1** pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways, H/4 street design and engineering, H/5 road surface colour and markings, F/1 street furniture and lighting.

4. Climate change and pollution

4.1. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light).

L/3 open/built-up transition, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/5 footpath network, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, **H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways, F/1** street furniture and lighting.

4.2. Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.

None.

4.3. Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding).

S/1 settlement patterns.

5. Healthy communities

5.1. Maintain and enhance human health.

E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, S/1 settlement patterns, S/2 integration of new developments, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/4 additional open spaces, O/5 footpath network, B/3 relationships between buildings, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, **H/3 improvement of cycle ways, H/4** street design and engineering.

5.2. Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime.

B/3 relationships between buildings, F/1 street furniture and lighting.

5.3. Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.

O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/4 additional open spaces, **O/5 footpath network, B/3** relationships between buildings, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

6. Inclusive communities

6.1. Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).

E/1 working village, E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, O/2 open space landscape design advice, O/4 additional open spaces, **O/5 footpath network**, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, **H/2 reduction of through traffic**, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

6.2. Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.

B/6 layout, context, form and materials for new buildings, B/8 mobile homes, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

6.3. Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.

B/6 layout, context, form and materials for new buildings, B/8 mobile homes.

6.4. Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.

C/1 views of the community, C/2 local advice concerning facilities, S/2 integration of new developments, O/1 extent and variety of public open spaces, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces.

7. Economic activity

7.1. Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.

E/1 working village, E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, S/1 settlement patterns, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

7.2. Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure.

C/2 local advice concerning facilities, O/3 accessibility and appearance of existing open spaces, O/4 additional open spaces.

7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.

E/1 working village, E/2 number and variety of shops and trades, S/2 integration of new developments, H/1 pedestrian and vulnerable road users first, H/2 reduction of through traffic, H/3 improvement of cycle ways.

1.3.2 How the SA and Consultation have been Taken into Account

All comments on the consultation draft Cottenham Village Design Statement have been rigorously assessed and many suggestions have been taken on board in drafting the final version for adoption. While there were no representations about the accompanying Sustainability Appraisal Report, proposed changes to the guidelines in the Cottenham Village Design Statement itself have been measured against the sustainability objectives, and potential impacts of suggested changes have been compared with the Sustainability Appraisal assessments of the guidelines in the consultation draft. The whole point of updating the document in response to the public consultation has been to make it more sustainable.

This process is fully described in the Public Participation Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document [\[VDSPPR\]](#), which summarises all the representations received and explains how they have been addressed.

Each comment has been reviewed and discussed, measured against the sustainability criteria and an assessment made of how best to respond to the comment. The resulting assessment is recorded in the fourth column of the Table of Representations, Assessment and Approach (which forms Section 5 of [VDSPPR]) and where a change to the Design Statement forms part of this assessment the proposed change is recorded in column five. Changes to guidelines have each been assessed for any impact on the sustainability criteria and, where necessary, sustainability assessments updated. This is summarised in column six.

The operation of screening for likely significant effects on Natura 2000 sites was undertaken during the period of public participation on the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement, and served to accentuate awareness of biodiversity and ecology issues in subsequently refining the Supplementary Planning Document for adoption.

The Cottenham Village Design Group has taken the Sustainability Appraisal exercise to heart in a way that belies suggestions that it is an unwelcome chore or merely a hurdle to be crossed. Sustainability Appraisal was a core activity and continued right up to the end.

1.3.3 Reasons for Choosing the Document as Adopted in Light of Other Reasonable Alternatives

As explored in §3.3 of the Sustainability Appraisal Reports the only reasonable alternatives were 'business as usual' and 'no plan', which for all practical purposes amounted to the same thing. The reason for rejection given in the Record of Executive / Chief Officer Decision is that 'The new Cottenham VDS has been subject to full public consultation and due consideration has been made to all comments received and appropriate amendments incorporated. The intention of adopting the new Cottenham VDS as SPD was set out in the LDS.'

1.3.4 Statement on the Difference the Process has Made

Sustainability Appraisal has contributed deeply to refinement of the Cottenham Village Design Statement. A degree of internal challenge resulted in minor modifications to the guidelines prior to public consultation, and external scrutiny during and after public consultation strengthened the contents and assured widespread ownership of the final document.

Sustainability considerations have been at the forefront throughout contemplation of different forms that guidelines could take, as well as in choosing to drop existing guidelines or introduce new ones. For example, contradictory evidence for and against the crime prevention implications of culs-de-sac was weighed carefully, and one guideline on domestic wind turbines for micro-generation of electricity was changed following closer investigation of the benefits and drawbacks.

2 Background

The Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document is one of the Local Development Documents for South Cambridgeshire which set out policies and proposals to guide future development of the district.

Documents studied in the course of preparing this report include:

- Effective Practice in Spatial Planning [\[EPISP\]](#);
- Environmental Quality in Spatial Planning [\[EQSP\]](#) and the accompanying Supplementary Files [\[EQSPSUP\]](#);
- Parish Plans and the Planning System [\[CA123\]](#);
- Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks [\[PPS12\]](#);
- Creating Local Development Frameworks: A Companion Guide to PPS12 [\[PPS12GUIDE\]](#);
- Policies for Spatial Plans [\[PFSP\]](#);
- Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents [\[SAGUIDE\]](#);
- Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report: South Cambridgeshire [\[SASRSC\]](#) and South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework: Core Strategy, Development Control Policies, Site Specific Policies Development Plan Documents: Final Environmental/Sustainability Report [\[SASCFINAL\]](#).

2.1 Sustainability Appraisal and the Sustainability Appraisal Report

The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [\[PCPA\]](#) §39(2) states that plan-making bodies must exercise their spatial planning function with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development. In furtherance of this objective, §19(5) establishes the obligation to undertake sustainability appraisal of all emerging Local Development Documents including DPDs and SPDs.

Sustainability appraisal is central to document preparation as a means of assessing their policies' potential social, economic, and environmental effects. As such, it is a positive tool for developing policies to ensure they reflect sustainable development principles. It helps ensure documents are soundly based as well as providing transparency in the preparation process. The results of sustainability appraisal also contribute to the reasoned justification of policies.

SA is an ongoing process undertaken throughout the preparation of a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies will help achieve social, economic, and environmental objectives. Sustainability appraisal is an integral part of Local Development Framework production. In line with the emphasis on front-loading in terms of early involvement of communities and stakeholders, SA should be started at an early stage and maintained throughout Local Development Document preparation.

The SA Report is a key output of the process and should reflect and support the draft plan on which formal consultation is to be carried out. [\[VDSSAR\]](#) was compiled alongside the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD for this purpose, to demonstrate that sustainability considerations had been incorporated into the preparation of the SPD, and to provide a formal statement and audit trail of the assessment.

2.2 Relationship to Strategic Environmental Assessment

2.2.1 Strategic Environmental Assessment

In addition to the requirement to undertake SA, European Directive 2001/42/EC [SEAD], which came into force in the UK on 21st July 2004, requires an 'environmental assessment' of plans that are likely to have a significant effect upon the environment. This process is commonly referred to as Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The SA Report must show that the SEA Directive's requirements have been met. Where a full SEA is required this should be achieved through 'signposting' the places in the SA Report where the information required by the Directive is provided.

2.2.2 SEA Screening

Exemptions from SEA are possible for an SPD which covers a small area at local level or which makes only minor modifications to existing policy, if it has been determined that the document is unlikely to have significant environmental effects. The criteria in Article 3.3 of the Directive often apply to SPDs in the form of design guides that supplement DPD policies.

It is for the LPA to decide whether to treat a plan as being in one of these categories ('minor modifications' or 'small areas at a local level'). Where the LPA does so, Article 3.4 of the Directive requires the LPA to follow a screening procedure by consulting the authorities which, by reason of their specific environmental responsibilities, are likely to be concerned by the environmental effects of implementing plans and programmes, and making a determination on whether or not there are likely to be significant environmental effects. In England these are now the three consultation bodies, namely the Environment Agency, Natural England (formed from English Nature and the Countryside Agency) and English Heritage. The screening procedure involves examining the criteria set out in Annex II of the Directive and Schedule I of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 [EAPPR]. Where the LPA determines that there are unlikely to be any significant environmental effects, the LPA is advised to include the determination and statement of reasons as part of the SA Report during the consultation period of the draft SPD.

2.2.3 Summary of Screening Statement

Each of the three statutory consultation bodies was consulted on the question of SEA screening. The responses received were:

- Environment Agency – none
- English Heritage – none
- Natural England – none pertaining to SEA
(but recommendations were provided regarding the content of the SPD itself).

The area of land and size of population potentially affected is relatively small. The SPD provides guidance on the integration of environmental considerations in new developments in Cottenham village, helping to promote sustainable development. The SPD does not influence other plans or programmes, including those higher up the chain of conformity.

The SPD does not set a new framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources; rather it supplements existing planning policy in the LDF for South Cambridgeshire. The SPD elaborates and adds further detail to Core Strategy and Development Control Policies. The

additional guidance provided by the SPD will serve as a mechanism through which to shape future development, reinforce local distinctiveness and provide a benchmark for future physical changes in the village.

The SPD is intended to be implemented through new developments, and therefore the probability of effects occurring depends upon the level of new development. Any effects are likely to be positive and ongoing. There may be some negative effects (but not arising directly out of the SPD) associated with major construction projects but these would be more appropriately addressed in Environmental Impact Assessments of individual development proposals. The effects of the SPD are expected to be cumulative to the extent that the more that new developments follow its guidelines the stronger the incentive for later developments to continue the same theme.

In conclusion the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD has been subject to the SEA screening procedure and its effects are determined as unlikely to be significant. Hence, this report is not subject to the requirements of [SEAD]. Exemption from SEA is desirable because it removes a potential basis for subsequent objections (and obviates the need for 'signposting', which could be discouraging for some of the intended audience).

The full text of the SEA Screening Statement is available at www.scambs.gov.uk.

2.2.4 Implications for the Content of this Report

The Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD is relevant only within a small area at local level, specifically within Cottenham Parish. Its impact on the level of development within this area is likely to be very minor; the focus of the SPD is on the details within development proposals and on ensuring that design and materials are locally appropriate. As such, this SPD is unlikely to have any significant social, economic, or environmental effects beyond those already appraised in relation to its parent DPDs, [CSDPD] and [DCPPDP].

The Act [PCPA] requires a Local Planning Authority to produce an SA Report for all LDDs, including SPDs. Where the authority has made a determination that the plan is unlikely to have any significant environmental effects, it must consider whether there are likely to be any significant economic or social effects. Where the LPA considers that the plan has no significant effects, it should make this clear and base the SA Report on material in the SA Report of the relevant DPDs. This is the approach adopted here.

2.3 The Requirement for Habitats Directive Assessment

Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive [HD]) was transposed into UK law as the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 [HR] with amendments [HR2007] which came into force on 21st August 2007. [HD] sets out the requirement for assessment of plans or projects affecting Natura 2000, a network of European sites of international importance for nature conservation.

Article 6(3) establishes the requirement for Habitats Directive Assessment (HDA) and states:

Any plan or project not directly connected with or necessary to the management of the site but likely to have a significant effect thereon, either individually or in combination with other plans and projects, shall be subject to Appropriate Assessment of its implications for the site in view of the site's conservation objectives. In the light of the conclusions of the assessment of the implications for the site and subject to the provisions of paragraph 4, the competent national authorities shall agree to the plan or

project only after having ascertained that it will not adversely affect the integrity of the site concerned and, if appropriate, after having obtained the opinion of the general public.

Article 6(4) goes on to discuss alternative solutions and compensatory measures. It states:

If, in spite of a negative assessment of the implications for the site and in the absence of alternative solutions, a plan or project must nevertheless be carried out for imperative reasons of overriding public interest, including those of social or economic nature, the Member State shall take all compensatory measures necessary to ensure that the overall coherence of Natura 2000 is protected. It shall inform the Commission of the compensatory measures adopted.

Where the site concerned hosts a priority natural habitat type and/or a priority species, the only considerations which may be raised are those relating to human health or public safety, to beneficial consequences of primary importance for the environment or, further to an opinion from the Commission, to other imperative reasons of overriding public interest.

Natura 2000 sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) and candidate Special Areas of Conservation (cSAC), which are designated under [\[HD\]](#), and Special Protection Areas (SPA) classified under the 'Birds Directive' (79/409/EEC) [\[BD\]](#).

In line with guidance in [\[PPS9\]](#) §6, assessment extends to Ramsar sites although these are not strictly part of Natura 2000. These sites support internationally important wetland habitats and are listed under the 1971 Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (Ramsar Convention [\[RAMSAR\]](#)).

There are four stages to the HDA process set out in the European Commission guidance (Assessment of plans and projects significantly affecting Natura 2000 sites: Methodological guidance on the provisions of Article 6(3) and (4) of the Habitats Directive 92/43/EEC [\[HDBGUIDE\]](#)). Article 6(3) of [\[HD\]](#) relates to Stages 1 to 3 and Article 6(4) to Stage 4.

The first stage involves screening, a process which identifies the likely impacts on Natura 2000 of a project or plan, either alone or in combination with other projects or plans, and considers whether these impacts are likely to be significant. If it is concluded at the screening stage that there will be no significant impacts there is no need to proceed to subsequent stages.

The East of England Plan was subject to an initial Habitats Directive Assessment [\[RSS14HDA\]](#), which concluded that the plan would not have a likely significant effect on Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites, and hence Appropriate Assessment was not required for any of the policies in the RSS. The initial HDA states that the reasons for this include:

- That the policies will not result in any development;
- The policies make provision for development, but the exact location is to be selected following the consideration of options in lower tier plans (i.e. by local development plans, programmes and strategies);
- The policy concentrates the development in urban areas away from Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites;
- That the policies specifically state that development should avoid any adverse effects on the integrity of Natura 2000 or Ramsar sites;

- Policy ENV3 states that local planning authorities should ‘ensure that ... development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance’; and
- Generic provisions have been made within the policies in the RSS (e.g. Policy ENV3) supported by more specific provisions to ensure that the integrity of Natura 2000 and Ramsar sites are not adversely affected by development (Policies SS9, E7, C2, and WAT2).

In the light of objections raised that challenged the findings of the HDA, the Government Office for the East of England commissioned a new HDA of the RSS [\[RSS14HDA2\]](#) which was published on 23rd October 2007, together with further proposed changes principally to avoid giving rise to a likely effect on sites of European or international importance for wildlife, or to avoid and/or mitigate any possible adverse effect on such sites. [\[RSS14HDA2\]](#) does proceed to Appropriate Assessment of a number of RSS policies.

The South Cambridgeshire Core Strategy and Development Control Policies DPDs were also subject to Habitats Directive Assessments, [\[CSHDA\]](#) and [\[DCPHDA\]](#) respectively, but neither of them was deemed necessary to proceed to Appropriate Assessment. Even though none of its parent policies was considered likely to result in any significant effect on a Natura 2000 or Ramsar site, the Cottenham Village Design Statement was still required to undergo HDA.

Cottenham Village Design Group undertook the Habitats Directive Assessment on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council as the relevant competent authority. [\[VDSHDA\]](#) follows a precautionary approach in accordance with the Habitats Directive and:

- provides details of the plan and its proposals;
- identifies Natura 2000 sites and Ramsar sites (in accordance with [\[PPS9\]](#) §6) within and outside the plan area that could potentially be affected by the Cottenham Village Design Statement;
- identifies the characteristics of these sites and their conservation objectives; and
- screens the plan, in combination with other relevant projects or plans, to identify any likely significant effects on the sites.

The Habitats Directive Assessment for Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document [\[VDSHDA\]](#) addresses the first stage only of the HDA process. In a letter dated 5th October 2007 Natural England supported the conclusion that the Cottenham Village Design Statement is unlikely to have significant impacts upon the European Sites located within and in the vicinity of South Cambridgeshire District and Cambridge City, and that an Appropriate Assessment is therefore not required for this Supplementary Planning Document.

2.4 The place of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD in the LDF

All the matters covered in Supplementary Planning Documents must relate to policies in a Development Plan Document. They must therefore conform to the relevant Development Plan Document and thereby be consistent with national planning policy and be in general conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy.

Village design statements are part of a nationwide initiative by the former Countryside Commission. The original version of the Cottenham Village Design Statement [\[VDS1994\]](#) was prepared by the Cottenham Village Design Group (CVDG) and approved as Supplementary Planning Guidance in 1994 by South Cambridgeshire District Council. It describes Cottenham as it was at the time that the document was written, and highlights the qualities valued by its

population. The statement was written by Cottenham residents to preserve the sense of place, so that local knowledge, views and ideas might contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment.

Supplementary planning guidance prepared before commencement of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 [PCPA] cannot automatically become a Supplementary Planning Document in the Local Development Framework. Such guidance may, however, be used as the basis for the preparation of new Supplementary Planning Documents, provided the requirements are met of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 [TCPLDER], made pursuant to [PCPA].

The South Cambridgeshire Local Development Scheme March 2007 [LDS], which sets out how the Council will complete the move from the previous system of Local Plans to the new Local Development Framework system, lists [VDS1994] in the schedule of 'Supplementary Planning Guidance that relate to a "saved" policy in the Local Plan ... and will continue to exist as non-statutory guidance whilst the relevant policies are in place ... to remain as a material consideration ... to provide design context for planning decisions within villages.'

The Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD also appears, with the brief description 'amplification on policy for control of development within Cottenham by providing guidance on the local building styles, characteristics and qualities that are valued' under the heading 'A range of conservation supplementary planning documents are proposed, covering issues of built environment, landscape and biodiversity,' along with district-wide SPDs on Development in Conservation Areas, Works on Listed Buildings, Church Extensions, and Biodiversity Strategy.

In accordance with this Local Development Scheme, through 2007 the Cottenham Village Design Statement has been updated by the CVDG based on local experience gained with the 1994 version and reflecting changes within the village over the intervening decade. Additional modifications have been incorporated to support its adoption on 14th November 2007 as an SPD within the LDF for South Cambridgeshire.

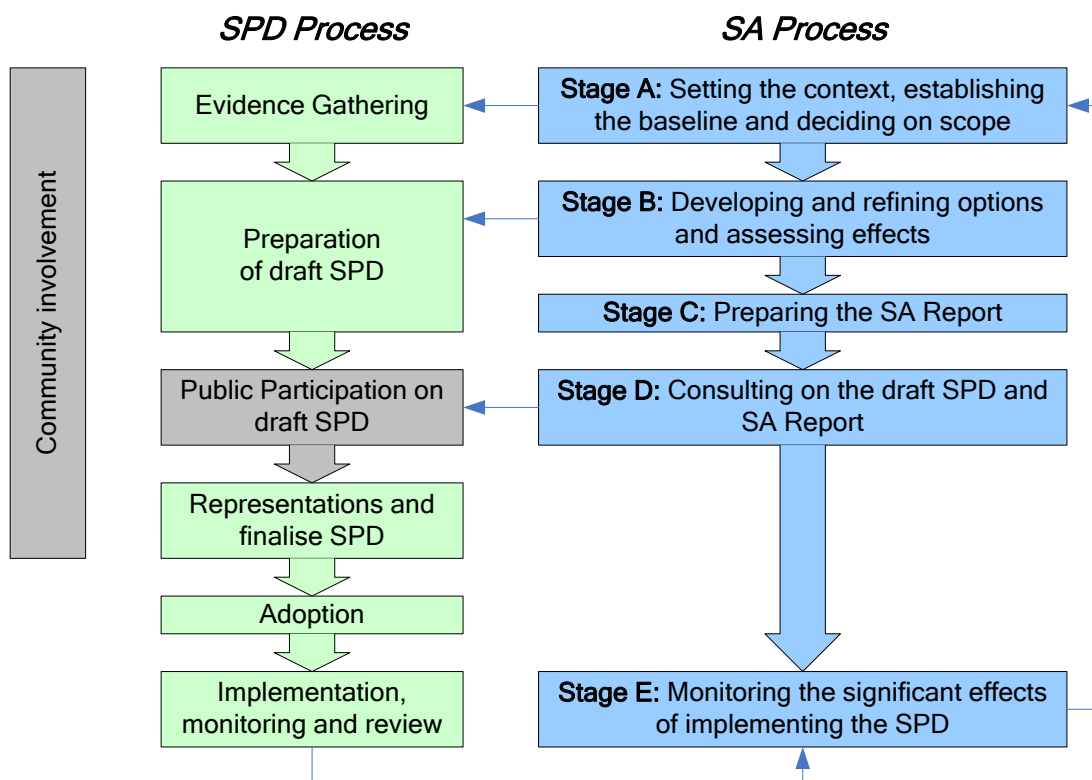
Guidelines within the SPD are presented under eight headings:

2. Community
3. Economy
4. Landscape & Wildlife
5. Settlement
6. Open Spaces
7. Buildings
8. Highways
9. Street Furniture

These guidelines elaborate and refine policies in [CSDPD] and [DCPDPD]. Both [CSDPD] and [DCPDPD] have completed all the stages of their preparation and have been adopted by South Cambridgeshire District Council, on 25th January 2007 and 19th July 2007 respectively.

3 Approach

In November 2005 the Government issued [\[SAGUIDE\]](#). The guidance sets out a five stage approach to SA for SPDs. These stages are illustrated below together with their relationship to the SPD process:



This is the general approach that the CVDG have followed in the SA of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD.

3.1 Purpose of the SA Report

The SA Report [\[VDSSAR\]](#) accompanying the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD formed Stage C of the process ([\[SAGUIDE\]](#) §4.4). The general intention of an SA Report is to map the development of the options and the supporting policies by reference to their significant effects or their mitigation of any adverse effects. As the SPD is refined, the key sustainability issues (including environmental problems as required by the SEA Directive) should be documented in the SA Report, with recommendations for improving the options. Reasons for eliminating options should also be documented.

South Cambridgeshire District Council has determined that the Cottenham Village Design Statement has no significant effects. The SA Reports for the consultation draft and the adopted Supplementary Planning Document are therefore based on relevant material in the SA Reports of the relevant DPDs [\[SASC\]](#) and [\[SASCFINAL\]](#).

[\[VDSSAR\]](#) details further work on Stage A since the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD [\[SASRCVDS\]](#) was completed, and describes the procedure and outcomes of Stage B, that is to say it presents the findings of the assessment of the effects of the draft SPD on which formal public consultation was carried out.

This Final Sustainability Appraisal Report contains most of the material in [\[VDSSAR\]](#) but also explains how sustainability considerations have been taken into account in treating representations on the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement and goes on to present the findings of the assessment of the effects of the final guidelines in the adopted Supplementary Planning Document.

3.2 Scope of Sustainability Appraisal

3.2.1 Preparatory Steps in the SA/SEA for the South Cambridgeshire LDF

The initial stage of SA/SEA, which involves collecting a base of evidence to determine current environmental, economic, and social conditions in the District, and to identify any problems or key issues which must be addressed, was undertaken between autumn 2003 and summer 2004. It was undertaken by South Cambridgeshire District Council in partnership with Cambridgeshire County Council and the other Local Planning Authorities in the county. The material was adapted to provide specific information about conditions in the District, and the key issues it faces, and documented in a Scoping Report as required by SA/SEA guidance. This Report was presented for consultation to the nominated environmental bodies (the Countryside Agency, Environment Agency, English Heritage and English Nature) in June 2004. A revised Scoping Report, taking account the views of those bodies, was presented to a broad range of public bodies and private sector stakeholders, including the nominated environmental bodies, in October/November 2004, and provides a base of information, evidence, and an SA/SEA assessment framework for the LDF as a whole. The Council intends to review and update the Scoping Report periodically to reflect new policy, changing conditions, and to ensure future SA/SEA is based on up to date information.

The initial research included the review of more than 80 documents ranging from the EU Directive on conserving key natural habitats, national and regional planning guidance and strategies, to the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan and a range of District plans and strategies on housing needs, economic development, community safety, etc. The review identified a number of pre-requisites (including targets), which policies in the DPDs must reflect in the light of local circumstances. A second programme of research was undertaken to assemble a baseline dataset which quantifies local conditions on 40 parameters, including river water quality, air quality, loss of high quality agricultural land, the area and condition of important wildlife habitats, housing completion rate and the achievement of energy efficiency ratings in new dwellings, levels and patterns of commuting and travel to school, availability of shops and other amenities in the District's villages, unemployment levels, educational achievement rates, etc. Data on conditions in adjacent local authority areas, in the East of England, or nationally, was used to determine whether environmental, economic, and social conditions in the District were favourable, average or typical of the surrounding region, or unsatisfactory and in need of specific corrective policy.

From the initial evidence a set of key issues was identified which are to be addressed by all the policies in the LDF. These are grouped under seven headings shown in the following table, together with examples of some of the key issues identified.

<i>Land and water resources</i>	Loss of agricultural land; the effect of new development on water consumption and resources
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<i>Biodiversity</i>	Deterioration of important and characteristic vegetation features (e.g. hedgerows); the need to protect nationally important wildlife assets.
<i>Landscape, townscape & archaeology</i>	Protecting the character and setting of Cambridge, communities within the District, and its wider landscape; development design and materials that conform to local traditions; and the need to protect open space.
<i>Climate change and pollution</i>	High levels of car usage due to separation of homes and jobs; the constraints imposed by flood risk especially in the north of the District; and the need for effective energy conservation.
<i>Healthy communities</i>	Need to encourage healthier lifestyles and travel choices; the effect of the growing retired community, and their concerns about crime.
<i>Inclusive communities</i>	Increasing disparity between house prices and incomes which affect the public sector in particular; the need to retain a basic range of amenity in rural communities; the need to provide good access to all services for the whole population; and the need to cater to the needs of the travelling community.
<i>Economic activity</i>	Need to balance employment growth in the sub-region's key strengths with a range of opportunities across all skill levels and sectors; need to encourage appropriate farm diversification to prevent rural stagnation; and to maintain services in spite of the local dominance of Cambridge.

An SA Framework was prepared based on these issues. It comprises a set of 22 objectives for Council policy which will result in environmental, economic and social protection and/or improvement, and which address the issues listed above. These objectives formed the structure for the subsequent phases of SA/SEA.

3.2.2 Further Work on Stage A for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD

3.2.2.1 Task A1: Review of Relevant Plans, Programmes and Policies

[\[SASRSC\]](#) identifies the plans, programmes and policies that interact with the parent DPDs. Paragraph 4.1 states:

The production of the South Cambridgeshire 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.

Following the guidance in [\[SAGUIDE\]](#) §4.2.5, the list of plans and programmes in [\[SASRSC\]](#) Appendix 1 is also appropriate to the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD.

[\[PCPA\]](#) requires Local Development Documents to have 'particular regard to the Community Strategy and also consider other relevant local strategies and initiatives', of which the Cottenham Parish Plan [\[CPP\]](#) is obviously a very important one with respect to the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD, given that [\[CPP\]](#) was produced as a result of a recent survey (2003) with possibly the deepest reach into the village.

Community-led parish plans are comprehensive in their scope and address a range of issues and opportunities in rural communities, including those with a land-use planning dimension. There is considerable value and benefit in joining them up effectively with the statutory planning system. In this way they help to deliver and guide sustainable development that addresses local need, respects local circumstances and encourages greater community involvement.

Parish plans set out the social, economic, and environmental qualities and needs of their place and focus on action which helps them to shape and influence their own destinies, especially in aspects of 'community infrastructure'. The integration of the spatial planning elements of parish plans into Local Development Frameworks helps ensure that local characteristics and future aspirations of rural communities are a more formal part of the statutory planning process.

In some ways the Cottenham Village Design Statement is a spatial expression of the Cottenham Parish Plan (without taking it out of conformity with [\[CSDPD\]](#) and [\[DCPDPD\]](#)), in the same way that Development Plan Documents, and in particular the Core Strategy, are expected to be the spatial expression of a Sustainable Community Strategy.

The South Cambridgeshire Community Strategy and the Cottenham Parish Plan were both studied in detail in order to identify any matters with spatial planning and sustainable development implications for Cottenham that could be referenced in the Village Design Statement, and whether any of the Parish Plan's recommendations could be incorporated in the Design Statement's guidelines. The results of this mapping are reproduced in §7.

A preliminary draft of the Cottenham Conservation Area Appraisal [\[CCAA\]](#) has also been studied. No conflict between the Village Design Statement and the Conservation Area Appraisal was apparent. The Village Design Statement will have the effect of giving Supplementary Planning Document status to some of the Conservation Area Appraisal's recommendations, especially those relating to street furniture, use of materials and shop fronts.

3.2.2.2 Task A2: Baseline Information

[\[SAGUIDE\]](#) §4.2.8 states that much baseline information will be generic to the authority's area rather than specific to the particular SPD on which an SA is being carried out. Indicators and associated baseline data covering the whole of South Cambridgeshire have already been collected in [\[SASRSC\]](#) Appendix 6, and are generally applicable to this SPD. Some additional baseline information local to Cottenham was collated in [\[SASRCVDS\]](#).

With regard to the evidence base, the initial activity associated with creating the original version of the Village Design Statement had involved extensive survey work and subsequent analysis. An archive of hundreds of photographs of buildings and other features in Cottenham had been established. Thirteen years of experience have been gained subsequently in judging the merits or otherwise of planning applications in relation to the Supplementary Planning Guidance, and comments have been collated from those affected (many favourable, some critical). The views of local practitioners in architecture and architectural history have also been taken into account.

There are limitations in quantifying the effects of any kind of design guidance in any case, given the subjective nature of concepts such as character and distinctiveness. (Local distinctiveness is not confined to what a place looks like but how it feels to be there.)

3.2.2.3 Task A3: Sustainability Problems and Issues

The identification of sustainability issues is an opportunity to define key issues for the SPD and to develop sustainable objectives and options. [\[SASRSC\]](#) Part C discusses the sustainability appraisal topics derived from the baseline assessment, the review of plans and programmes, and the results of extensive public consultation, with respect to the district as a whole.

[\[CPP\]](#) presents the results of a survey conducted in 2003 to which more than half the households in the village responded. This identified several sustainability issues of particular concern to residents. Additional problems and issues were recorded in [\[VDS1994\]](#) and Cambridgeshire Horizon's Green Infrastructure Strategy [\[CHGIS\]](#).

Key issues and problems	Source
<p><i>Social</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The enlarged size of the traveller site at Smithy Fen has been a persistent source of strong feeling in recent years. The main concerns are anti-social behaviour and expansion of the community through contravention of planning laws. The large number of unauthorised developments has resulted in unpredictable fluctuations in demand on education and health services. 2. Facilities for the youth of the village are limited, especially for the 17-25 age group. 3. High house prices force younger residents to leave the village to get on the property ladder. The current property prices in Cottenham reflect the demand that exists for housing within easy access of Cambridge. 	<p>[CPP]</p> <p>[CPP]</p> <p>[CPP] and Land Registry</p>
<p><i>Environment</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. During the 1990s two major new housing estates were constructed within the village (at Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way). Further development, as may be required due to the pressure for housing within the district, would threaten the village's identity. 5. Intensive agriculture and lack of management had destroyed hedgerows and other habitats in the surrounding landscape. Wildlife has also been affected by the loss of open space within the village. 6. Cottenham has a deficiency of district-scale green infrastructure (sites over 20 hectares), and is not connected to any strategic rights of way. 7. Footpaths and bridleways giving access to the countryside are extremely limited in number, with few connecting with neighbouring villages. 8. Large regions of land just outside the currently built-up area lie within the flood plain, and hence are liable to flood if the Cottenham Lode is breached (designed for 1% chance of happening each year). 	<p>[CPP] and [VDS1994]</p> <p>[VDS1994]</p> <p>[CHGIS] and [VDS1994]</p> <p>[VDS1994]</p> <p>Environment Agency</p>

Key issues and problems	Source
<p><i>Economic</i></p> <p>9. Despite traffic calming measures introduced into the High Street in 1993 there are major ‘danger spots’ on Cottenham’s roads that are accentuated by persistent speeding traffic.</p> <p>10. Although there are some good local amenities, residents would like to see these extended to include a coffee shop, banking facilities, and more food outlets.</p> <p>11. Cottenham is becoming a dormitory area for people who work in Cambridge.</p>	<p>[CPP]</p> <p>[CPP]</p> <p>[VDS1994]</p>

3.2.2.4 Task A4: Developing the SA Framework

[SASRSC] §1.6 states:

The analysis and appraisal framework contained in this Scoping Report will also provide the first stage of any sustainability appraisals required for Supplementary Planning Documents (whose purpose is to elaborate upon policies and proposals contained in the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Documents).

The SA Framework for the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD therefore uses the same sustainability objectives as the SA Framework that had been developed for [CSDPD] and [DCPPD], as listed in [SASRSC] Appendix 4. It is considered that the use of these sustainability objectives ensures consistency with the rest of the LDF. Here they are, listed by topic.

1. Land and water resources
 - 1.1. Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings.
 - 1.2. Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources.
 - 1.3. Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems.
2. Biodiversity
 - 2.1. Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species.
 - 2.2. Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species.
 - 2.3. Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.
3. Landscape, townscape and archaeology
 - 3.1. Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.
 - 3.2. Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.
 - 3.3. Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
4. Climate change and pollution
 - 4.1. Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light).

- 4.2. Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products.
- 4.3. Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding).
- 5. Healthy communities
 - 5.1. Maintain and enhance human health.
 - 5.2. Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime.
 - 5.3. Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space.
- 6. Inclusive communities
 - 6.1. Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities).
 - 6.2. Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income.
 - 6.3. Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing.
 - 6.4. Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities.
- 7. Economic activity
 - 7.1. Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.
 - 7.2. Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure.
 - 7.3. Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy.

3.2.2.5 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

During March and April 2007 a consultation was carried out on [\[SASRCVDS\]](#) with the Government Office for the East of England, South Cambridgeshire District Council, the Environment Agency, English Heritage and Natural England. No changes to the SA Framework arose out of this consultation.

3.3 Scale of Sustainability Appraisal

The whole point of spatial planning is to contribute to sustainable development, so it is essential for every planning document to set out to improve on the situation which would exist without it. In the case of the Cottenham Village Design Statement there is also a third option of leaving the 1994 version unchanged. These two scenarios are often termed 'no plan' and 'business as usual' respectively. It is important to be aware that the status quo would be expected to change over time under the 'no plan' and the 'business as usual' options, as well as under a new Supplementary Planning Document.

In this case there would be very little difference between the 'no plan' and the 'business as usual' options because, while the 1994 Village Design Statement would remain a material consideration for development management in and around Cottenham, the weight accorded to it would likely diminish as it became increasingly out of date. Having been prepared as Supplementary Planning Guidance it might also be missing out on the additional dimensions that the concept of spatial planning could potentially bring to a Supplementary Planning Document, which can include policies that go beyond those whose implementation depends on development control or enforcement.

Furthermore, the inclusion of Supplementary Planning Documents in LDFs indicates the additional weight likely to be accorded to them over existing non-statutory supplementary planning guidance in determining planning applications and appeals, owing to their more formal preparation procedures.

For these reasons the only alternative considered was that of 'no plan', though every opportunity has been taken, in the light of the Sustainability Appraisal exercise, to improve the guidelines with a view to enhancing the social, economic, and environmental benefits of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies that they supplement.

4 SA Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

This section summarises the tasks in Stage B of the SA process, which is undertaken during the pre-production stage of the SPD as described in [\[SAGUIDE\]](#) §4.3. Following the determination contained in the SEA Screening Statement, this can be a much lighter-weight process than for the parent DPDs.

4.1 Task B1: Testing the SPD Objectives against the SA Framework

While they may in some cases overlap with them, sustainability objectives are distinct from the objectives of the plan, which encapsulate what it is aiming to achieve in spatial planning terms and set the context for selecting and refining options for the SPD. They provide a way of checking whether the plan objectives are the best possible ones for sustainability, and can be seen as a methodological yardstick against which the social, economic, and environmental effects of a plan can be tested. Where there is apparent conflict between plan objectives and sustainability objectives the LPA has a choice whether to modify the plan objectives or reach a decision on priorities – though many commentators claim that the ideal for all spatial planning ought to be a win-win-win situation for social, economic, and environmental considerations.

The plan objective of the Cottenham Village Design Statement could be summed up along the following lines:

To ensure that the area's built and natural heritage is protected and that new development identifies and protects cherished townscape assets of local urban design and conservation importance.

This happens to be one of the plan objectives originally identified by South Cambridgeshire District Council for its LDF as a whole. In work documented in [\[SASRSC\]](#) twenty-two sustainability objectives were raised, against which policies in its Development Plan Documents were to be assessed. It follows, therefore, that the SA Framework for the DPDs is equally applicable to this SPD, even if not all the sustainability objectives are equally relevant. More to the point, perhaps, there were unlikely to be any sustainability objectives other than those in the SA Framework for the South Cambridgeshire DPDs against which the guidelines in the Cottenham Village Design Statement could productively be assessed.

Furthermore, based on the work done in the course of the sustainability appraisal of the DPDs, it could be taken that the sustainability objectives against which the parent policies were assessed had been tested for compatibility with each other (see [\[SASRSC\]](#) Appendix 3), and also that there were no incompatibilities between the sustainability objectives and the Cottenham Village Design Statement objectives.

4.2 Task B2: Developing the SPD Options

The SPD is an update to [\[VDS1994\]](#), not something prepared from scratch. Not only has the text of [\[VDS1994\]](#) been the starting point, but continuity has also been provided by the active participation of some of those involved in creating the original edition. [\[VDS1994\]](#) grew out of extensive consultation, and went through many versions in its evolution.

The SPD has been prepared by a small community group (rather than by the LPA) and is of interest to a more limited number of stakeholders than the DPDs. Changes to guidelines have been restricted to: i) learning from experience of using the existing text, ii) update based on

changes within the village and its context over the last thirteen years, and iii) changes necessary to comply with legislation for adoption as an SPD.

The 'no plan' scenario is the only alternative exhibited in the Task B3 matrices, but this doesn't mean that the sustainability appraisal process has not contributed to polishing the text. Sustainability considerations have been at the forefront throughout contemplation of different forms that guidelines could take, as well as in choosing to drop existing guidelines or introduce new ones. Two examples suffice to illustrate the attendant thought processes:

1. There is intense debate in the literature about culs-de-sac and crime prevention, with opinions held by the Space Syntax Laboratory seemingly incompatible with those expressed in "Secured by Design". In "The Social Logic of Space", Cambridge University Press 1984, Bill Hillier argues that crime is most likely to occur where places are less connected and quieter, and that many places that suffer higher crime rates are often poorly connected and segregate different land uses. On the other hand, Armitage's (very recently-completed but as yet provisional) in-depth re-investigation of "Secured by Design" and environmental risk factors in West Yorkshire also suggests that culs-de-sac are at lower risk of victimisation, unless they are 'leaky', i.e. with a footpath exit. Footpaths leading to shops, or to a maze of other footpaths, are particularly strong risk factors. But there is another complication: once targeted by offenders, culs-de-sac have a higher risk of repeat victimisation. The interpretation is that distance from through routes is more likely to protect from burglary because such homes are less likely to be scanned in passing by burglary target seekers. However, once the first offence has safely been committed, these same factors cease to apply and distance from scrutiny becomes an advantage.

One of Hillier's colleagues, Chih-Feng Shu, claimed in 2000 that 'Positive features that make spaces safer include integrated through roads with front entrances on both sides, more visible neighbours on the streets, good visual relations to the public realm rather than seclusion, more linear integrated spaces and visual continuity between spaces'. In "Can streets be made safe?", in *Urban Design International* Volume 9 No1, April 2004, Bill Hillier ventures that 'it is difficult to argue that cul-de-sacs are more or less safe than other streets – it is the way they are designed that affects the security of those who live there.'

"Manual for Streets" 2007 [\[MFS\]](#), an antidote to Radburn layouts and DB32, is generally in favour of connectedness, though it does say 'the desire for connectivity should not compromise the ability of householders to exert ownership over private or communal 'defensible space' and that 'Cul-de-sacs can also be useful in keeping motor traffic levels low in a particular area, but any through connections for pedestrians and cyclists should be well overlooked with active frontages.'

2. Mindful of climate change, householders are increasingly attracted to devices such as solar panels and wind turbines as a means of reducing reliance on fossil fuels. All such equipment, however, can have a detrimental effect on the appearance of a building to which it is attached. It could be argued that solar panels look very much like roof lights, and domestic wind turbines rank alongside television aerials and satellite dishes. Research revealed, however, that where electricity generation was the main factor a micro-generation turbine should be sited somewhere that the annual average wind speed is 6 metres per second or more, and in the centre of Cottenham this is achieved 45 metres above the ground. The guideline was therefore changed from encouraging wind turbines to not recommending them until the technology could deliver greater efficiency.

4.3 Task B3: Predicting the Effects of the Draft SPD

What amount to the findings of the sustainability appraisal, namely an overall summary of the effect of all the analysed guidelines under the three categories of social, economic, and environmental impacts, are derived from the Task B3 tables of predicted effects. These are described in terms of their geographic scale (do effects apply to the entire area covered or just a part of it? Alternatively, is there any risk of displacement of sustainability problems to areas outside that covered by the plan?) Indications are also given as to the magnitude of any effects (major or minor), the time period over which they occur (short, medium, and long-term), whether they are temporary or permanent, reversible or irreversible, positive or negative, probable or improbable, frequent or rare, and whether there are cumulative, secondary, and/or synergistic effects (because many sustainability problems result from the accumulation of multiple, small and often indirect effects rather than a few large obvious ones).

The assessment tables in [\[SASC\]](#), the Sustainability Appraisal Report accompanying the June/July 2005 pre-submission consultation on the Core Strategy, Development Control Policies and Site Specific Policies Development Plan Documents, have been drawn upon as the basis for assessing the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the Cottenham Village Design Statement guidelines over and above those of the parent policies.

With regard to the missing assessments in [\[SASC\]](#) of a couple of DPD policies against the sustainability objectives, the Local Planning Authority states:

ST/8 (Employment Provision) was a new policy inserted into the Core Strategy to reflect the strategy described in this document and the other submitted DPDs. The policy drew together principles already examined in the South Cambridgeshire DPDs sustainability appraisal, including the development of Northstowe and the Urban Extensions to Cambridge. In particular, it was in line with the principles appraised in the employment section of the Development Control Policies DPD and was therefore considered to have thereby satisfied sustainability appraisal appropriate for South Cambridgeshire.

CH/9 (Shop Fronts) is a policy where it was felt that there were no strategic alternatives, and it was not put forward as having alternative options at that stage so was not assessed in the initial South Cambridgeshire sustainability appraisal. The impact of the final policy is acknowledged as being negligible without undergoing formal sustainability appraisal.

In fact, assessments of both these policies do appear in [\[SASCFINAL\]](#) and it is these which have been incorporated into the tables for guidelines E/1 and E/4.

It was considered that one guideline, O/5, was more precisely a direct elaboration of policy T9 in the latest manifestation of the East of England Plan. Where the Regional Spatial Strategy has been through an Examination in Public, and the proposed changes have been published, considerable weight may be attached to that document because of the strong possibility that it will be published in that form by the Secretary of State ([\[PPS12\]](#) §4.19).

For this reason the sustainability appraisal assessment of policy T9 has been reinterpreted against the South Cambridgeshire sustainability objectives. There are sixty-eight sustainability objectives in the sustainability appraisal of the Regional Spatial Strategy. For the purpose of facilitating comparison with the tables for the other guidelines, as well as convenience and consistency of presentation, the assessments of T9 against these sixty-eight in the context of the East of England have been 're-mixed' in terms of their likely effects in Cottenham against the twenty-two in the sustainability appraisal of the South Cambridgeshire Core Strategy, Development Control Policies and Site Specific Policies. Any additional social, economic, and

environmental impacts of guideline O/5 have been explored with reference to this adapted assessment of T9.

There is limited Cottenham-specific data on trends, and detailed quantitative measures are impossible to gauge, but the predictions presented in the tables in §5 of this report were made by people with an intimate knowledge of Cottenham and its history, long experience of changes that have happened in the past, and intuitive understanding of the interplay of agencies in moulding the future.

4.4 Task B4: Evaluating the Effects of the Draft SPD

The significance of any effects identified in Task B3 depends on the probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects - including cumulative, secondary, and synergistic effects - as well as their magnitude, geographical extent and size of the population likely to be affected. The evaluation forms the basis of Task B4. This enables inconsistencies between the objectives of the SPD and its policies to be highlighted, and amendments made where possible to reduce conflicts.

The following material is drawn from 'Assessing the effectiveness of the plan' in [\[SASCFINAL\]](#).

In the absence of well-defined quantifiable significant impacts it was necessary to evaluate how well the draft plan policies were meeting the objectives in the SA Framework. The points below summarise the assessment in each case; some of the objective descriptions (italicised) are paraphrased.

- *Minimise irreversible loss of agricultural land.* A strong theme through the DPDs with the settlement hierarchy, generic policies on housing and employment directing development towards urban brownfield sites, and specific policies seeking increased housing densities to make good use of developable land. These policies are supported by controls on development in the countryside, while housing allocations are based on infilling within village frameworks.
- *Reduce use of non-renewable resources.* The DPDs are limited in what it can achieve given the growth envisaged for the District over the lifetime of the LDF. Major growth at Northstowe and Cambridge East will add to demand, though their impacts are offset by requirements for developments to incorporate energy conservation measures. There may be scope to increase the level of energy conservation required in all new development. However the Council considers its policy addresses need for technology without penalising developers financially.
- *Conserve water resources.* Another objective where the scope of the DPDs are limited by its needs to meet growth targets set by government, the Structure Plan, and its adopted Local Plan. Impacts are offset by the requirement for a 25% reduction in water consumption in new technology, and that development should be designed so that its impact on local drainage is neutral.
- *Avoid damage to designated sites.* The DPDs offer a protective group of policies that prevent harmful development and that is consistent with UK obligations under the EU Habitats and Birds Directives.
- *Maintain and enhance habitats and species.* Again, the LDF's role is primarily in conservation, and policies specifically preclude development that will destroy individual features (e.g. hedgerows). Policies in the sections on overall Strategy, Green Belt, Services & Facilities and Natural Environment provide a range of protective measures as well as policies seeking biodiversity improvements.

- *Improve access to wildlife sites.* Again supportive, with generic policies for providing infrastructure to improve access, particularly from villages into the surrounding Green Belt or countryside, and a policy to designate tranquil areas.
- *Avoid damage to heritage assets.* Generic policies provide controls affecting archaeological sites/monuments and listed buildings. Some site-specific housing policies may create problems integrating new development into long-established villages, and should be addressed through individual site development briefs.
- *Maintain landscape and townscape.* Well-served by the DPDs with an extensive range of policies that are prospective (encouraging good design, providing for adequate levels of open space) and others that protect the District's valued landscapes and built heritage. Again there are some housing and employment allocations that will require mitigation measures to reduce their local impact.
- *Create good spaces and places.* Similar to the preceding objective. Nevertheless the DPDs offer policies, consistent with government policy on sustainable communities, that integrates housing and employment development with access and which encourages the provision of other services and amenities where they are readily accessible. Complementary policies address design codes for new development and sustainable transport solutions to reduce traffic congestion (as well as attendant air quality and noise) problems, all of which contribute to achieving this objective.
- *Reduce emissions and development impacts.* Benefit will come from controls on development – e.g. well-managed construction practices - to minimise its impact given the scale of housing and employment growth required by the whole LDF, and envisaged by policies to encourage clustering of new business activities. An extensive suite of sustainable transport policies tackles the issue of vehicle emissions, though other action may be needed to change ingrained commuting patterns. Again, a few housing allocations suggest transport problems due to the lack of public transport and local employment, while those at Longstanton and Oakington may have a cumulative impact with traffic generated by the new town of Northstowe.
- *Waste reduction and improved recycling.* Waste is primarily the responsibility of the County Council, though the generic policy on sustainable development principles and design requires the incorporation of recycling facilities into new development. As with energy and water, there is an overall negative impact from the growth in housing, and this is particularly important because much of it occurs in the period when government targets require a step-increase in recycling levels and a corresponding reduction in the landfilling of household wastes.
- *Reduce vulnerability to climate change.* Addressed in part through policies requiring basic energy conservation in design and the installation of technology such as solar panels in a proportion of all new development. There is a concern this will affect construction cost, knocking on to the funding of affordable housing. Otherwise the plan incorporates policies preventing development in flood risk areas and designing it so that natural drainage is not altered, adding to risks.
- *Human health.* Any plan impacts depend largely on changes in human behaviour, which it cannot enforce. The principal beneficial impacts are delivered through sustainable transport and design policies which increase or improve cycling and pedestrian infrastructure, while improving access between home, work, shops, etc., and better availability of public transport. They are supported by policies to improve the quality of

recreational and other open space within and around communities, and by providing easier non-car based access.

- *Reduce crime and fear of it.* Design policies encourage better lighting, overlooked play areas, secure cycle parking, etc. The District has low crime levels and the DPDs have limited opportunity to affect this issue.
- *Improve public open space.* Largely addressed through those policies benefiting human health. Additionally, policy ensures adequate open space and recreational facilities for new development to address known shortages in the District, and will seek developer contributions to fund improvements in established communities.
- *Quality, range & accessibility of services.* The DPDs have greater impact on accessibility through the integration of land use and sustainable transport policy so that all forms of new development are closely located (where feasible) or well connected. The settlement hierarchy aims to reinforce the sustainability of the District's larger communities, focusing new development there to maintain a critical mass of demand which supports these local services, and which maintains a service core offering a range of facilities that can be visited on a single trip. The hierarchy limits service provision in small settlements, but there is a safety net to prevent the loss of key village services unless this is completely unavoidable.
- *Redress inequalities.* The Plan does not address this issue directly, but it has indirect effects by providing for easy access to services and around the District which lay equal weight on the needs of motorists and those without cars. Some of the specified inequalities (race; faith; etc.) cannot be addressed directly. Others are addressed through policy on housing and employment strategy.
- *Access to appropriate, affordable housing.* Property price acceleration in recent years, and a chronic lack of smaller homes mean that the DPDs addresses this issue head-on with ambitious levels of affordable housing provision that surpass government targets. Development at Northstowe and Cambridge East, together with the allocations in the DPD will clear the outstanding shortfall in affordable housing and provide for seven years' growth (although the larger developments will deliver some of this over a longer timescale). The motivation for affordable housing addresses income inequalities and contributes to the previous objective.
- *Increased community involvement.* Addressed indirectly by policies on provision of community facilities and by other policies helping to foster social infrastructure and cohesion.
- *Access to appropriate work.* Physical access is addressed by sustainable transport policy and that on integrated land use. The DPDs have policies that will facilitate growth in employment in the region's acknowledged strengths (R&D, high-tech, etc.) but provides for a wider range of development in retailing and other B1 uses to provide opportunities for a wide range of skills.
- *Appropriate infrastructure investment.* Infrastructure investment is addressed extensively by a set of the policies, with the exception of education as this lies outside the scope of the LDF.
- *Improve the local economy.* The District economy continues to grow rapidly so achieving this objective needs to be balanced against its impact on housing demand and infrastructure. Several policies aim to facilitate land use to support key economic sectors (see above), although the main priority is making sure housing and

infrastructure can cope with recent growth and are available to meet demand over the life of the DPDs.

Assessing cumulative, synergistic and secondary impacts

Cumulative effects occur where two insignificant impact combine to form a significant impact. Therefore it is not possible to identify such effects at this stage in the development of the DPDs because virtually all the policies have no spatial expression at present. However several policies can work together to achieve what may be more accurate to call a 'collective impact' and several positive (synergistic) and negative (cumulative) examples were identified.

Positive/Synergistic

- Green Belt and other protective measures on landscape quality (though this is primarily a conservation effect rather than enhancement).
- Effect of good design and spatial policy linking services and ways of accessing them will improve the feel of new development over time.

Negative/Cumulative

- The one clear negative impact is the effect of development on water and energy supply, and on waste. Design policies will stunt this impact by requiring conservation measures but this represents a cumulative net impact on the supply of these resources).
- The extensive range of control policies gives a feel of a restrictive level of control even if this is warranted by development pressure and key local issues such as housing supply imbalance.

It should also be stressed that the extensive range of mitigating measures contained in the Development Control policies reduces the scope for cumulative adverse impacts.

The above paragraphs therefore represent the 'no plan' scenario so far as whether or not to adopt the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document is concerned. And below are the 'with plan' summaries of the additional effects of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document, which have been derived by 'summing' the predicted effects of all the guidelines against each sustainability objective.

- *Minimise irreversible loss of agricultural land:* Supplementary Planning Documents cannot allocate land for a specific purpose. Nevertheless, the value placed on orchards and community woodlands would tend to protect against further encroachment.
- *Reduce use of non-renewable resources.* Guidelines seek to bring places where people live, work, shop and play closer together, ideally within walking and cycling distance. Energy conservation and appropriate micro-generation are supported.
- *Conserve water resources.* None.
- *Avoid damage to designated sites.* There are no designated sites in Cottenham. Protected species are respected by the Cottenham Village Design Statement.
- *Maintain and enhance habitats and species.* This is one of the strongest themes running through the SPD.
- *Improve access to wildlife sites.* The ability to improve such opportunities is limited.
- *Avoid damage to heritage assets.* This is a central aim of any village design statement.
- *Maintain landscape and townscape.* All but six guidelines (out of thirty-seven) had something positive to add in furtherance of this objective.

- *Create good spaces and places.* All parts of the objective will be fulfilled more successfully with the plan in place.
- *Reduce emissions and development impacts.* Unlikely to make much difference to reducing emissions.
- *Waste reduction and improved recycling.* None.
- *Reduce vulnerability to climate change.* None.
- *Human health.* Apart from encouraging walking, cycling, formal and informal recreation, no direct effect.
- *Reduce crime and fear of it.* Well-planned layouts can balance out any potentially negative impact of minimal lighting.
- *Improve public open space.* Greater attention to detailed landscape design may improve quality but, in the absence of major development, opportunities for greater quantity of provision are limited.
- *Quality, range & accessibility of services.* The SPD encourages provision of more and better services and facilities and improved transport links.
- *Redress inequalities.* Better access to public transport benefits the less mobile, and improved walking or cycle access provides better access for those without cars, but persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan, as well as others who may choose to live in mobile homes - such as those in retirement or those seeking affordable housing, for example - may be limited in the choice of accommodation available to them.
- *Access to appropriate, affordable housing.* No significant effects.
- *Increased community involvement.* No significant effects.
- *Access to appropriate work.* The SPD retains and develops Cottenham's character as a working village.
- *Appropriate infrastructure investment.* No significant effects.
- *Improve the local economy.* No significant effects.

No significant cumulative, secondary, or synergistic effects were detected, although village design statements are generally expected to be cumulative to the extent that the more that new developments follow their guidelines the stronger the incentive for later developments to continue the same theme.

The overall effects of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document forming part of the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework consist of the above effects superimposed on the effects of the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Documents quoted at the beginning of this section.

The Sustainability Appraisal concludes that the Cottenham Village Design Statement has a strong correlation with the principles of sustainable development, and the SPD itself has no significant social, economic, or environmental effects beyond those already appraised in relation to the parent DPDs. The predicted effects confirm that the Cottenham Village Design Statement is expected to achieve its aims. The character and appearance of historic buildings and their settings are well protected, and sense of place scores highly. Preservation of biodiversity and enhancement of habitats is another strong theme.

4.5 Task B5: Possible Mitigation Measures

After predicting the effects of the SPD on the sustainability objectives and evaluating their significance, consideration is given to mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. At no time during this Sustainability Appraisal has any significant negative impact been identified. Only two potentially negative effects were picked up:

1. Low levels of street lighting could perhaps heighten the fear of crime in dimly lit areas at night – but this could be minimised by making sure that failed lamps are replaced quickly. “Manual for Streets” [\[MFS\]](#) says that ‘Adequate lighting helps reduce crime and the fear of crime, and can encourage increased pedestrian activity’. However, ‘care should be taken not to over-light, which can contribute unnecessarily to light pollution, neighbourhood nuisance and energy consumption’.
2. The adverse impact of mobile homes on surrounding amenity might be construed as inimical to Travellers, of whom there are many living in Cottenham, as well as others who may choose to live in mobile homes - such as those in retirement or those seeking affordable housing, for example. Mitigation of this effect is outside the scope of the Cottenham Village Design Statement Supplementary Planning Document, but is being addressed in the emerging Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document [\[GTDPD\]](#).

4.6 Task B6: Monitoring the Significant Effects of the SPD

Local Planning Authorities are required to produce an Annual Monitoring Report to assess:

- progress with the rolling programme of preparation and revision of LDDs; and
- progress with implementation, that is the extent to which policies in LDDs are being achieved.

In the absence of any detected significant effects there would appear to be little to be gained in terms of flagging up failures or signalling opportunities for future revision of the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD by augmenting the raft of Core Output, Local, Contextual and Significant Effect indicators in the South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report with any additional indicators out of [\[SASRCVDS\]](#). However this is a proposal only as responsibility for monitoring rests with the Council, and there will be savings in time and cost of combining locally-specific measures with the annual monitoring of the LDF which the Council is obliged to undertake.

The most effective method of implementation for the Supplementary Planning Document will be to make sure that all planning applications are determined with reference to it. The Village Design Group will continue to scrutinise all planning applications that relate to Cottenham (and some just outside the parish boundary) which are submitted to South Cambridgeshire District Council or Cambridgeshire County Council, and analyse the extent to which its comments (if any) are taken into account in the determination.

Officers and members, as well as planning inspectors, will themselves need to be aware of the Village Design Statement in the course of making determinations on planning applications to which it relates, as well as receiving comments from the Village Design Group. It is suggested that in addition to paraphrasing comments from the Village Design Group (along with representations from other interested parties), guidelines relevant to the application should be cited under the ‘planning policy’ heading in reports to Planning Committee meetings, so that everyone involved in reaching decisions on planning applications can be fully cognisant of the place of the Supplementary Planning Document in the Local Development Framework.

Linked to the Annual Monitoring Report, revisions may be required as a result of analysis of the use (or lack of use) of policies for development control and other purposes. The Cottenham Village Design Group intends to review the Cottenham Village Design Statement every five years, or each time the Core Strategy DPD or Development Control Policies DPD is changed, whichever is the earlier. This does not necessarily mean that a completely new document will need to be prepared. The online version can be readily updated, and for the time being a flyer listing subsequent amendments can be inserted into hard copies for distribution. Given that the SPD is intended to be implemented through new developments, a thorough overhaul is unlikely to be required until another major expansion of the village occurs.

5 Detailed Guideline Assessments

The following tables present the assessments of the final versions of the guidelines. The SA Task B3 matrices of earlier drafts of guidelines, whose revision has been informed by the Sustainability Appraisal, are omitted. Those for the guidelines contained in the consultation draft of the Cottenham Village Design Statement can be found in [\[VDSSAR\]](#).

‘Ref policy’ means a policy in a Development Plan Document (as numbered at the submission draft stage, January 2006) which the Village Design Statement is amplifying or elaborating.

‘SA policy’ means the nearest equivalent policy or policies from which the final DPD policy was derived, whose assessments against the sustainability objectives were taken as a baseline over and above which the additional effects of the Cottenham Village Design Statement have been assessed. (The SA Report [\[SASC\]](#) for the DPDs that was referenced during the process of preparing the Cottenham Village Design Statement SPD was the one accompanying the pre-submission DPDs. Any differences in the SA Report [\[SASCFINAL\]](#) accompanying the January 2006 submission DPDs are relatively minor and do not substantially affect the outcome of our own assessments. The earlier parts of this SA Report for the SPD incorporate material from [\[SASCFINAL\]](#).)

The nine central columns are headed by the parent policies as described above, and contain the assessments against the sustainability objectives for those policies as prepared by Scott Wilson in [\[SASC\]](#), except for ST/8 in E/1 and CH/9 in E/4 which come from [\[SASCFINAL\]](#), and T9 in O/5 which is adapted from the sustainability appraisal by ERM of the Proposed Changes to the draft East of England Plan (which can be found on pages 169 – 174 of Sustainability Appraisal of the Proposed Changes RSS Annexes December 2006 [\[SAPCRSSA\]](#)).

The column headed VDS SPD gives the assessment of the marginal predicted effects of the Village Design Statement guideline relative to those assessments of the parent policies.

In the absence of exactly quantifiable measures, a looser set of indicators is used, as follows:

Symbol	Predicted effect against the sustainability objective
+++	Strong and significant beneficial impact
++	Potentially significant beneficial impact
+	Policy supports this objective although it may have only a minor beneficial impact
~	1. Policy has no impact 2. Effect is neutral insofar as the benefits and drawbacks appear equal and neither is considered significant
?	Uncertain or insufficient information on which to determine or base the assessment at this stage
-	Policy appears to conflict with the objective and may result in adverse impact
--	Potentially significant adverse impact
---	Strong and significant adverse impact

(In addition, the South Cambridgeshire SA uses brackets to indicate some form of conditionality.)

Questions to clarify how the guidelines should be assessed against the sustainability objectives are given in Appendix 4 of [\[SASRSC\]](#).

In addition to comments relating to its assessment against each sustainability objective, for each guideline a sentence or two has been written summarising the assessment across all of the sustainability objectives; any mitigation measures are outlined; and an impression of possible cumulative, secondary, and synergistic effects is given.

The guidelines in the Cottenham Village Design Statement supplement the following policies in the adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Documents for South Cambridgeshire, as well as the East of England Plan – Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England – at the Secretary of State's Proposed Changes and Further Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision stage, published 23rd October 2007.

Core Strategy

ST/2 Housing Provision
ST/3 Re-Using Previously Developed Land and Buildings
ST/5 Minor Rural Centres
ST/8 Employment Provision
ST/9 Retail Hierarchy

Development Control Policies

Development Principles

DP/1 Sustainable Development
DP/2 Design of New Development
DP/3 Development Criteria
DP/4 Infrastructure and New Developments
DP/5 Cumulative Development
DP/6 Construction Methods
DP/7 Development Frameworks

Green Belt

GB/3 Mitigating the Impact of Development Adjoining the Green Belt

Housing

HG/8 Conversion of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use

Economy and Tourism

ET/4 (Ref policy ET/5) New Employment Development in Villages
ET/6 (Ref policy ET/7) Loss of Rural Employment to Non-Employment Uses

Services and Facilities

SF/1 Protection of Village Services and Facilities
SF/9 Protection of Existing Recreation Areas
SF/10 Outdoor Playspace, Informal Open Space and New Developments

Natural Environment

NE/2 Renewable Energy
NE/3 Renewable Energy Technologies in New Development
NE/4 Landscape Character Areas
NE/6 Biodiversity
NE/14 (Ref policy NE/15) Lighting Proposals

Cultural Heritage

CH/2 Archaeological Sites

CH/3 Listed Buildings

CH/4 Development Within the Curtilage or Setting of a Listed Building

CH/5 Conservation Areas

CH/8 Advertisements

CH/9 Shop Fronts

Travel

TR/1 Planning for More Sustainable Travel

TR/3 Mitigating Travel Impact

TR/4 Non-Motorised Modes

East of England Plan

T9 Walking, Cycling and other Non-Motorised Transport

Guideline

C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community.

Summary of assessment

Sustainable - the key point here is that as the VDS was originally prepared with significant community involvement and is now being updated by local residents with further local consultation, this guideline directly enables Cottenham residents to influence the development of their community. It is considered that this guideline will have no direct impact on the other sustainability objectives; any such impact will be via other VDS guidelines which are assessed elsewhere.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++									~	None.
	Medium	+++									~	
	Long	+++									~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+									~	None.
	Medium	+									~	
	Long	+									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++								++	Strengthens the involvement of Cottenham residents in the shaping of their community.	
	Medium	++								++		
	Long	++								++		
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	

Guideline

C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities (including education, sport, culture and entertainment) to be provided as a result of new development.
 • Refer to South Cambridgeshire District Council's Development Control Policies for guidance on provision of infrastructure for new developments (policy DP/4) and retention of existing services and facilities (policies SF/1 and SF/9).

Summary of assessment

Sustainable - achieves enhanced involvement of Cottenham residents in influencing the facilities that may be developed or retained within their community, and therefore may help better target public services and infrastructure. No other significant impact either positively or negatively.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/9	DP/1	DP/3	DP/4	SF/1	SF/9						
	SA policy	SF/2	DP/1	DP/3	DP/4	SF/1	SF/11						
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	(+++)	+	(-)	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	(+++)	+	(--)	~	~					~	
	Long	~	(+++)	+	(--)	~	~					~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	(+++)	~	(-)	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	(+++)	~	(--)	~	~					~	
	Long	~	(+++)	~	(--)	~	~					~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	(+++)	+	(-)	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	(+++)	+	(--)	~	~					~	
	Long	~	(+++)	+	(--)	~	~					~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	++	+	?	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	++	+	?	~	~					~	
	Long	~	++	+	?	~	~					~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~	~	+					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	+					~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	+					~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)	~	+	~	+	++					~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	+	~	+	++					~	
	Long	(+)	~	+	~	+	++					~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	++	~	(+)	+	(+)	+++					~	None.
	Medium	++	~	(+)	+	(+)	+++					~	
	Long	++	~	(+)	+	(+)	+++					~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	++	+	~	~	(+)					~	None.
	Medium	++	++	+	~	~	(+)					~	
	Long	++	++	+	~	~	(+)					~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	?	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	-	?	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	-	?	+	~	~	~					~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	+	+	~	~	~					~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	(+)	~	+	~	+++					~	None.
	Medium	+	(+)	~	+	~	+++					~	
	Long	+	(+)	~	+	~	+++					~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	+	~	~	?					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	~	~	?					~	
	Long	~	~	+	~	~	?					~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	~	+	+	~	+++					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	+	~	+++					~	
	Long	~	~	+	+	~	+++					~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	+	+	+	+++	+					~	None.
	Medium	+++	+	+	+	+++	+					~	
	Long	+++	+	+	+	+++	+					~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	++	+					~	None.
	Medium	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	++	+					~	
	Long	+	(+)	(+)	(+)	++	+					~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	~	+	++	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	++	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	+	++	~	~					~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	+	~	+	+	(+)					+	Strengthens the active involvement of Cottenham residents by giving them a voice in deciding on appropriate facilities for their community.
	Medium	~	+	~	+	+	(+)					+	
	Long	~	+	~	+	+	(+)					+	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	~	+	+	~					~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	+	+	~					~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	+	+	~					~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	+	+	(+)	+++	?	~					+	By taking relevant local advice, such investment is likely to be better focussed and more appropriate.
	Medium	+	+	(+)	+++	?	~					+	
	Long	+	+	(+)	+++	?	~					+	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	++	?	~	+	++	~					~	None.
	Medium	++	?	~	+	++	~					~	
	Long	++	?	~	+	++	~					~	

Guideline

E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment.

Summary of assessment

Clearly sustainable - retention and development of local employment opportunities will give people better access to a range of jobs, will help the local economy, will lead to improved local facilities/services and will reduce energy use.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/8	ET/7	SF/1								
	SA policy	-	ET/7	SF/1								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	~							+	Increased local employment opportunities will reduce the need to travel and hence reduce energy use.
	Medium	~	~	~							+	
	Long	~	~	~							+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)	+	+							+	Provision of employment opportunities within the village will increase the scope for maintaining a diverse townscape.
	Medium	(+)	+	+							+	
	Long	(+)	+	+							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	++	+	(+)							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	(+)							~	
	Long	++	+	(+)							~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	(+)	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)	~							~	
	Long	++	(+)	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	-	~	~							~	
	Long	-	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	~	+++							+	Local employment opportunities will often be linked to the provision of a local facility or service.
	Medium	+++	~	+++							+	
	Long	+++	~	+++							+	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	+	+	++							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	++							~	
	Long	+	+	++							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	?	~							~	
	Long	~	?	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+							~	
	Long	~	~	+							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	+	+							++	An extended range of local employment opportunities will directly support this objective.
	Medium	(+)	+	+							++	
	Long	(+)	+	+							++	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	+	~	?							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	?							~	
	Long	+	~	?							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	++	+	++							+	An extended range of local employment opportunities will directly support this objective.
	Medium	++	+	++							+	
	Long	++	+	++							+	

Guideline

- E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.
- Small-scale enterprises will be welcomed within the village, especially those based on promotion of local produce.
 - Establish further shops and amenities in a cluster to create a more cohesive shopping area.
 - Create a pedestrian-friendly environment, particularly in the retail centre and around the Village Green, Village College, Pound and Parish Church, giving pedestrians priority where necessary.
 - Improve cycle parking adjacent to retail outlets and community buildings.
 - Increase the number of short-stay parking spaces close to retail outlets.
 - Barns and yards provide scope to locate businesses within the village: planning policies should encourage applications for their conversion to sympathetic business use.

Summary of assessment

Residential developments could extend the local tradition of adjacent working and living quarters by incorporating office or small-scale workshop premises, and by clearly sustainable - an increase in the number and variety of shops and trades will deliver improved local facilities/services, will provide employment opportunities, will help the local economy and will reduce energy use.

Summary of mitigation proposals

Although improving short-stay parking has the potential to increase the frequency of short car journeys within the village, by increasing the accessibility and viability of local services it will also help to discourage longer journeys to alternative outlets and so overall is likely to be neutral or positive.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/9	DP/1	ET/5	SF/1								
	SA policy	SF/2	DP/1	ET/5	SF/1								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	(+++)	++	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+++)	++	~							~	
	Long	~	(+++)	++	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	(+++)	?	~							+	An increase in the number of local shops and trades people will reduce the need to travel and hence reduce energy use. Promotion of local produce will also save energy through fewer food miles.
	Medium	~	(+++)	?	~							+	
	Long	~	(+++)	?	~							+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	(+++)	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+++)	?	~							~	
	Long	~	(+++)	?	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	++	~	~							~	
	Long	~	++	~	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)	~	?	+							+	Provision of shops and trades within the village will increase the scope for maintaining a diverse townscape.
	Medium	(+)	~	?	+							+	
	Long	(+)	~	?	+							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	++	~	~	(+)							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	(+)							~	
	Long	++	~	~	(+)							~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	++	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	++	?	~							~	
	Long	++	++	?	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	?	-	~							~	None.
	Medium	-	?	-	~							~	
	Long	-	?	-	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	(+)	~	~							+	Giving pedestrians priority over vehicles where necessary and improving cycle parking should encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices.
	Medium	+	(+)	~	~							+	
	Long	+	(+)	~	~							+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	+	~	+++							+	Shops and trades will often provide a local facility or service.
	Medium	+++	+	~	+++							+	
	Long	+++	+	~	+++							+	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	+	(+)	+	++							~	None.
	Medium	+	(+)	+	++							~	
	Long	+	(+)	+	++							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	+	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	+							~	
	Long	~	+	~	+							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	++	+							+	Shops and trades will all provide some level of employment opportunity closer to home.
	Medium	(+)	~	++	+							+	
	Long	(+)	~	++	+							+	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	+	+	~	?							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	?							~	
	Long	+	+	~	?							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	++	?	++	++							+	An extended range of local shops and trades will directly support this objective.
	Medium	++	?	++	++							+	
	Long	++	?	++	++							+	

Guideline

E/3: Commercial developments or conversions should be designed to harmonise with the predominantly residential setting.

Summary of assessment

Sustainable - harmonisation of commercial developments within the residential setting will enhance the townscape character and will help ensure developments function well and look good.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	DP/3	CH/5								
	SA policy	DP/2	DP/3	CH/5								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	(-)							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	(-)							~	
	Long	~	~	(-)							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+	~							~	
	Long	(+)	+	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+	++							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+	++							~	
	Long	(+)	+	++							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+	++							+	Harmonisation of commercial developments with the residential setting will enhance the townscape character.
	Medium	++	+	++							+	
	Long	++	+	++							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	(+)	++							+	Harmonisation of commercial developments with the residential setting will help to ensure developments function well and look good.
	Medium	+++	(+)	++							+	
	Long	+++	(+)	++							+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	+							~	
	Long	+	+	+							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	~							~	
	Long	++	+	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	(+)	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)	~							~	
	Long	++	(+)	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+	~							~	
	Long	(+)	+	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	(+)	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	~							~	
	Long	~	(+)	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~							~	

Guideline E/4: Shops and business premises have a major visual impact.

- Keep frontages in sympathy with upper storeys and with neighbouring facades.
- Minimise the size of plate glass windows on the street front.
- Use traditional non-illuminated non-reflective hand-painted signs in quieter colours fixed flush to buildings.
- Traditional shop frontage features such as stall risers would enhance the character of the area. Avoid canopies.
- Restrict the brightness of external and internal lighting to minimise light pollution and glare. Just as we value the 'green belt' by day, we should preserve the 'dark belt' by night.
- Reduce the visual impact of business parking by planting.

Summary of assessment Sustainable - maintaining shop fronts in sympathy with upper storeys and with neighbouring facades will help to maintain the townscape character of Cottenham.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	NE/15	CH/5	CH/8	CH/9								
	SA policy	NE/17	CH/5	CH/8	CH/9								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	?	(-)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	?	(-)	~	~							~	
	Long	?	(-)	~	~							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	++	~	(+)							~	None.
	Medium	~	++	~	(+)							~	
	Long	~	++	~	(+)							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)	++	+	+(+)							+	Keeping shop fronts in sympathy with upper storeys and with neighbouring facades will help to maintain the townscape character of Cottenham.
	Medium	(+)	++	+	+(+)							+	
	Long	(+)	++	+	+(+)							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	(+)	++	(+)	+							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	++	(+)	+							~	
	Long	(+)	++	(+)	+							~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	~	+	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	

Guideline

- E/5: Commercial and industrial developments should be designed to high architectural standards.
- Building design, materials and site layout should be compatible with the surrounding area and, where appropriate, reflect their Cottenham context.
 - Reduce the visual impact of new and existing sites by planting native broadleaf species and hedgerow shrubs.

Summary of assessment

Sustainable - commercial and industrial developments, when designed to high architectural standards, can add to the distinctiveness of townscape character and can function well and look good.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++									+	Commercial and industrial developments - when designed to high architectural standards - can add to the distinctiveness of townscape character.
	Medium	++									+	
	Long	++									+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++									+	Commercial and industrial developments - when designed to high architectural standards - can function well and also look good.
	Medium	+++									+	
	Long	+++									+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+									~	None.
	Medium	+									~	
	Long	+									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	

Guideline

L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments' Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines (Cambridgeshire County Council).
 • In the case of significant landscape developments or changes, a professional design scheme should be prepared for consultation.
 • New landscapes should be endowed with sufficient management resources for securing long-term care.

Summary of assessment

The general guideline is motherhood and apple pie, and to that extent long-term sustainable, though, because so general, difficult to apply to specifics. The professional design scheme requirement may only be feasible for larger developments.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/2	NE/4										
	SA policy	DP/2	NE/4										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+									+	This guideline refers to landscape design, the parent policies to whether landscape change occurs at all. While not specifically addressed in this objective, resources for long-term care would support its spirit. The guidelines do fit well with DP/2 and NE/4
	Medium	~	+									+	
	Long	~	+									+	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+									~	
	Long	(+)	+									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+									~	
	Long	(+)	+									~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+++									++	Explicit attention to landscape design criteria and a professional design scheme, where appropriate, should contribute to achieving the objective in the planning phase. Resources to maintain it should do the same for the maintenance phase. Fits well with DP/2, NE/4
	Medium	++	+++									++	
	Long	++	+++									++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	++									~	The professional design scheme should help those who read and understand these things to create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good
	Medium	+++	++									~	
	Long	+++	++									~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~									~	None.
	Medium	+	~									~	
	Long	+	~									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	

Guideline

L/2: Essential elements of the parish's distinctive Fen Edge landscape character should be protected.
 • New developments should minimise the impact on existing landscape qualities and features.
 • New developments should contribute positively to the quality of the landscape and enjoyment of the environment.
 • There is considerable room for the improvement of wildlife habitat and protection. This creates opportunities for developers to address these aspects within their schemes and enhance the assets of the village.

Summary of assessment

Overall the guideline supports and in some cases enhances the objectives by making Cottenham-specific recommendations. The guideline should be sustainable.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2	NE/4 NE/4									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+								++	Guideline enhances this objective. Also in line with spirit of DP/2 and NE/4.
	Medium	~	+								++	
	Long	~	+								++	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~								+	The guideline weakly supports this objective but does not enhance it. In line with DP/2, NE/4 and CH/2.
	Medium	~	~								+	
	Long	~	~								+	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+								++	The guideline applies this objective to maintaining Fen Edge landscape specifically and the third bullet to enhancement. In line with DP/2 and NE/4.
	Medium	(+)	+								++	
	Long	(+)	+								++	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+								~	
	Long	(+)	+								~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+++								++	Supports the objective, with reference to Cottenham specific landscape. In line with DP/2 and NE/4.
	Medium	++	+++								++	
	Long	++	+++								++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	++								+	Marginally supports in that maintaining village character should have this effect. DP/2 and NE/4 are more concerned about local distinctiveness.
	Medium	+++	++								+	
	Long	+++	++								+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	

Guideline L/3: New developments on the village edge should give high priority to landscape design and management of light pollution, to protect and enhance the external view of the village.

- Do not form a stark edge to the village, or spoil the outside view by neglecting the backs of gardens or buildings.
- Shelter and contain the edge using appropriate native broadleaf species.
- Achieve well-designed compositions using hedge and woodland screens.
- Maintain dark skies in the countryside at night by minimising light spillage from new development.

Summary of assessment This guideline does not conflict with any of the objectives. Where there is relevance it supports them – though the purpose is different.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/2	NE/4	NE/15									
	SA policy	DP/2	NE/4	NE/17									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	~								~	Guideline is about design, not land use. It applies policies DP/2, NE/4 specifically to the village edge but not in the terms given.
	Medium	~	+	~								~	
	Long	~	+	~								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	?								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	?								~	
	Long	~	~	?								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+	+								+	Guideline is in line with the objective of maintaining characteristic habitats and species, but is specifically about village edge design - though the same applies to the parent policies.
	Medium	(+)	+	+								+	
	Long	(+)	+	+								+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+	~								~	
	Long	(+)	+	~								~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+++	(+)								+	Protecting the external views/landscape fits in with the tenor of DP/2 and NE/4. The bullet points add locally appropriate detail.
	Medium	++	+++	(+)								+	
	Long	++	+++	(+)								+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	++	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	+++	++	(+)								~	
	Long	+++	++	(+)								~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~	+								+	Maintaining dark skies in the countryside around the village edge will limit light pollution.
	Medium	~	~	+(+)								+	
	Long	~	~	++								+	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	++								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	++								~	
	Long	~	~	++								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~								~	
	Long	+	~	~								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	

Guideline **L/4: Action by landowners, community groups and individuals.**

- Plant native and/or locally typical species to retain landscape character and to benefit wildlife within the village.
- Orchards are part of the village heritage and should be retained. If not commercially viable, a form of community-led management may be required.
- This is a landscape of wide views and open spaces. Efforts should be made to minimise impact of developments on the character of this landscape.
- Consider the impact when designing details such as bridges, signs, gates and stiles.
- When planting, relatively small groups of trees may be most appropriate.

Summary of assessment Overall the guideline complies with the spirit of all the relevant objectives, and in most cases gives them Cottenham-specific interpretation. The guideline is sustainable.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	NE/4											
	SA policy	NE/4											
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+										~	Retaining orchards applies this objective to Cottenham. The other parts of the guideline support it more generally. The guideline is in line with the preserving local distinctiveness of NE/4.
	Medium	+										~	
	Long	+										~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~										++	Although not specific to designated sites, these guidelines are in line with this objective. They comply well with the spirit of NE/4.
	Medium	~										++	
	Long	~										++	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+										++	Planting native species to benefit wildlife applies this objective. Orchards provide characteristic habitats. All parts of the guideline apply NE/4 to Cottenham.
	Medium	+										++	
	Long	+										++	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~										~	Opportunities for access are not specifically addressed (except indirectly through community-led management of orchards), though wildlife and wild places are. NE/4 does not address access.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+										~	None.
	Medium	+										~	
	Long	+										~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+++										++	All parts of the guideline contribute to this objective, and apply it locally. Complete accord with NE/4.
	Medium	+++										++	
	Long	+++										++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	++										~	Places and spaces designed according to this guideline should meet this objective. No relevance to NE/4.
	Medium	++										~	
	Long	++										~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~										~	Though not specifically about accessibility, this guideline will contribute to the quality of that which is accessible.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~										~	Community-led management of orchards offers one such opportunity.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	

Guideline L/5: Developers and landowners should be aware of the possible archaeological importance of their sites and contact the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA) where appropriate.
 • The preservation and protection of ancient monuments needs to be improved.
 • Local access, interpretation and educational use should be provided and encouraged, subject to archaeological advice.

Summary of assessment This guideline protects sites designated for their historic interest and has no adverse effects.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	CH/2 CH/2										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~									~	Accessibility to archaeological sites is weakly in line with this objective
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+++									++	The guideline supports and enhances this objective, and points readers in the direction of CH/2 where strong measures are set out, including circumstances in which planning permission can be refused.
	Medium	+++									++	
	Long	+++									++	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~									~	The guideline supports the objectives of education and access with reference to local history.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	

Guideline L/6: Developments such as barn conversions, re-roofing projects, work in the vicinity of ponds or the Moat etc should fully take into account responsibilities with respect to protected species including bats and great crested newts.

Summary of assessment The guideline is specific to the kind of development and the kind of species appropriate to Cottenham but fits in with the spirit of the objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	CH/2									
	SA policy	DP/2	CH/2									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~								++	Guideline fits in with overall objective and makes it Cottenham specific.
	Medium	~	~								++	
	Long	~	~								++	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	~								++	Guideline fits in with overall objective and makes it Cottenham specific.
	Medium	(+)	~								++	
	Long	(+)	~								++	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+++								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+++								~	
	Long	(+)	+++								~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)								~	
	Long	++	(+)								~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	~								~	None.
	Medium	+++	~								~	
	Long	+++	~								~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	

Guideline

- L7: Protect vistas that contribute to the character and attractiveness of Cottenham.**
- The following vistas are designated as meriting special protection:
 - ↔ the west flank of the village between the Parish Church and the Water Tower along the Cottenham Lode footpath from Rampton to Broad Lane, especially after passing beneath the electricity transmission lines
 - ↔ towards Haddenham hill from the same place
 - ↔ from Fen End Farm, looking back at the village
 - ↔ the far reaches of Smithy Fen, looking out towards the Old West River
 - ↔ the approaches to the Parish Church from the north of Long Drove and Church Lane
 - ↔ the east flank of the village from the middle of Beach Road
 - Design should respond to the qualities of affected views with sensitivity and imagination, bearing in mind that scenery changes with weather and lighting conditions (such as length of shadow or phase of the moon), and seasonal changes in the natural and cultivated environment.
 - Prevent undue damage to the view either by blocking, or unacceptably imposing on, a landmark or by creating an intrusive element in the view's foreground or middle ground.
 - Protect backgrounds that give a context to landmarks. Opportunities exist for sculpting the skyline, but other tall structures should not detract from the prominence of existing structures.

Summary of assessment

Supports the objective of respecting landscape character by protecting appropriate views and vistas.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

Clear synergies with L/2 and L/3; all these guidelines have positive effects on the appearance of the village edge.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2	GB/3 GB/3	GB/4 GB/4	NE/4 NE/4								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~	~	+							+	Developments on previously undeveloped land, other than infill within the village framework, are likely to block or impose on views so are discouraged by this guideline.
	Medium	~	~	~	+							+	
	Long	~	~	~	+								
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	~	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	+							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	+							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~							+	Maintains open views, and hence open space.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							+	
	Long	~	~	~	~							+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	?	?	+							++	Explicitly protects the settings of landmark features, such as the tower of All Saints Church.
	Medium	(+)	?	?	+							++	
	Long	(+)	?	?	+							++	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+++	+++	+++							++	Maintains important views and vistas which are an important part of the landscape character.
	Medium	++	+++	+++	+++							++	
	Long	++	+++	+++	+++							++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	++	++	++							+	As for 3.2.
	Medium	+++	++	++	++							+	
	Long	+++	++	++	++							+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	?	~	~							~	Maintains rather than improves both the quantity and quality of open space.
	Medium	+	?	~	~							~	
	Long	+	?	~	~							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	++	~	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	~							~	

Guideline

- S/1: Settlement patterns are a key to the distinctive nature of the village. Developers should recognise this and respect the characteristic layout.
- Create streets with a purposeful line: settlement should follow the street and should not be random. In general avoid closes and culs-de-sac.
 - The settlement pattern is characteristically rectilinear not winding.
 - Refer to the two patterns of house density. One is informal with houses built cheek-by-jowl; the other is in a regular linear pattern.

Summary of assessment

These guidelines will encourage developers to adopt the characteristic lay-out. This will help to create fairly high-density development within the village framework and prevent sprawl. It will help to enable walking to shops, facilities and work.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/2	DP/3										
	SA policy	DP/2	DP/3										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+									+	It will help prevent sprawling random development.
	Medium	~	+									+	
	Long	~	+									+	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	+									~	None.
	Medium	+	+									~	
	Long	+	+									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	+									+	By giving regularity to the settlement pattern, it will avoid encroaching.
	Medium	+	+									+	
	Long	+	+									+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+									++	It will help retain the special Cottenham settlement pattern.
	Medium	++	+									++	
	Long	++	+									++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	+									+	New development will fit the special Cottenham context.
	Medium	+++	+									+	
	Long	+++	+									+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+									~	Houses in Cottenham are generally built on higher ground and, by adopting these guidelines for lay-out, this will be continued and reduce the risk of flooding in this low-lying Fenland landscape (arising from climate change).
	Medium	~	+									+	
	Long	~	+									+	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~									+	By giving regularity to the settlement pattern, it will avoid sprawling development and reduce the need for car transport for access to local facilities.
	Medium	+	~									+	
	Long	+	~									+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+									~	None.
	Medium	+	+									~	
	Long	+	+									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+									~	None.
	Medium	++	+									~	
	Long	++	+									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+									~	None.
	Medium	++	+									~	
	Long	++	+									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	+	+									~	None.
	Medium	+	+									~	
	Long	+	+									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~									+	It will be easier to walk to local work opportunities.
	Medium	+	~									+	
	Long	+	~									+	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	+									~	None.
	Medium	~	+									~	
	Long	~	+									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~									~	None.
	Medium	+	~									~	
	Long	+	~									~	

Guideline

- S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern.
- Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.
 - Protect existing views within the village, and into the countryside.
 - Create vistas into and within the newly developed areas.
 - New infrastructure should not detract from the appearance of the village or surrounding area.

Summary of assessment

This guideline helps to continue the oneness and attractiveness of this village and allows it to retain or improve shops and facilities by making access easy.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	DP/3	TR/1								
	SA policy	DP/2	DP/3	TR/1								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+(+)							~	
	Long	~	+	++							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+(+)							~	
	Long	~	~	++							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	~							+	By retaining the views and access, this helps preserve major features since people are aware and would notice their potential loss.
	Medium	~	+	~							+	
	Long	~	+	~							+	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~							~	
	Long	+	+	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	(-)							+	Routes for pedestrians and cyclists would be maintained/enhanced.
	Medium	~	~	(-)							+	
	Long	~	~	(-)							+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	+	?							+	By retaining the views and access, this helps preserve major features since people are aware and would notice their potential loss.
	Medium	+	+	?							+	
	Long	+	+	?							+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+	(+)							+	Helps to retain the physical appearance of Cottenham.
	Medium	++	+	+							+	
	Long	++	+	+(+)							++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	+	(+)							+	Emphasises the importance of spaces.
	Medium	+++	+	+							+	
	Long	+++	+	+(+)							+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+(+)							~	
	Long	~	+	++							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~	+							+	Encourages walking and cycling.
	Medium	+	~	+(+)							+	
	Long	+	~	++							+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+							~	
	Long	~	+	+							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~							~	
	Long	+	+	~							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+	++							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	++(+)							~	
	Long	++	+	+++							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	+(+)							~	
	Long	++	+	++							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	+	+	?							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	?							~	
	Long	+	+	?							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~							+	Will allow easier access to the Village College which functions as the village hall.
	Medium	++	~	~							+	
	Long	++	~	~							+	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	++							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	++							~	
	Long	+	~	++							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	+	(+)							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	(+)							~	
	Long	~	+	(+)							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~	+							+	Allows pedestrian access to local shops.
	Medium	+	~	+(+)							+	
	Long	+	~	++							+	

Guideline

S/3: Infill development or lateral extensions to existing buildings should maintain gaps which provide views out of the village.

Summary of assessment

Retaining gaps/views will maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	ST/2	ST/5	DP/2	DP/3	NE/4								
	SA policy	ST/1	ST/4	DP/2	DP/3	NE/4								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~	~	+	+							+	Views of agriculture will help appreciation and avoid loss.
	Medium	++	~	~	+	+							+	
	Long	+++	~	~	+	+							+	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	-	?	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	--	?	~	~	~							~	
	Long	---	?	~	~	~							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	-	-	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	--	-	~	+	~							~	
	Long	---	-	~	+	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~	+	~							+	Views will help appreciation and preservation.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~							+	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~							+	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	~	+	+							+	Helps appreciation and thus preservation.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	+							+	
	Long	~	~	~	+	+							+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~	~							+	Protects access in the sense of viewing.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~							+	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~							+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	~	~	+	+							+	By retaining the views and access, this helps preserve major features since people are aware and would notice their potential loss.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	+							+	
	Long	~	~	~	+	+							+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	~	~	~	+	+	+	+					+	Views out of Cottenham are a distinct feature and the village would lose some of its attractiveness as a place to live and work without these.
	Medium	~	~	~	++	++	+	++					+	
	Long	~	~	~	+++	+++	+	+++					+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	~	~	+	+	+	+					+	Emphasises the importance of spaces.
	Medium	~	~	~	++	++	+	++					+	
	Long	~	~	~	+++	+++	+	+++					+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	-	+	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	-	+	~	+	~							~	
	Long	--	+	~	+	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	-	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	--	-	~	+	~							~	
	Long	---	-	~	+	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~	~	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	~	~	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	+							~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	+							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~	~	~	+	+	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	++	+	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	++	+	~	~					~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~	~	~	+	+	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	++	+	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	++	+	~	~					~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	~	~	+	+	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	+	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	+	~	~					~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~	++	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	++	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	++	~	~	~					~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~					~	

Guideline

O/1: A coherent overall strategy is needed to increase the extent and variety of public spaces suitable for informal recreation.

Summary of assessment

This strategy and its delivery would improve the continuing viability of Cottenham as a pleasant village environment.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None needed.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	DP/3	DP/4	SF/9								
	SA policy	DP/2	DP/3	DP/4	SF/11								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	(-)	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	(-)	~							~	
	Long	~	+	(-)	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	(-)	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	(-)	~							~	
	Long	~	~	(-)	~							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+	(-)	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	(-)	~							~	
	Long	~	+	(-)	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	+	?	~							+	Habitat etc would be a factor in the strategy.
	Medium	+	+	?	~							+	
	Long	+	+	?	~							+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	+							+	Informal leisure would be a factor in the strategy.
	Medium	~	~	~	+							+	
	Long	~	~	~	+							+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	~							~	
	Long	+	+	~	~							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+	~	++							+	There is no strategy now and this is an area that could enhance the village.
	Medium	++	+	~	++							+	
	Long	++	+	~	++							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	+	+	+++							+	Will improve satisfaction with the village.
	Medium	+++	+	+	+++							+	
	Long	+++	+	+	+++							+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	+							~	
	Long	~	+	~	+							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	+	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~	+	+++							+	Having a strategy to create more space for informal recreation will be a major factor in the creation of these facilities which are critical to health and well-being.
	Medium	+	~	+	+++							+	
	Long	+	~	+	+++							+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	~	?							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	?							~	
	Long	~	+	~	?							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+	+	+++							+	A strategy for open space for Cottenham goes beyond the policies and could allow a plan to be developed and delivered for Cottenham where there is insufficient at the moment.
	Medium	+	+	+	+++							+	
	Long	+	+	+	+++							+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+	+	+							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	+	+							~	
	Long	++	+	+	+							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+	(+)	+							~	None.
	Medium	++	+	(+)	+							~	
	Long	++	+	(+)	+							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	+	+	++	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	+	++	~							~	
	Long	+	+	++	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	+	+							+	Drawing up a strategy and facilitating its delivery would enhance community involvement in the design of the village.
	Medium	++	~	+	+							+	
	Long	++	~	+	+							+	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	+	~							~	
	Long	+	~	+	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	+	+++	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	+++	~							~	
	Long	~	+	+++	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~	+	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	+	~							~	
	Long	+	~	+	~							~	

Guideline

O/2: Landscape design advice should be obtained for the planning of open spaces.

Summary of assessment

Good design is the very essence of the Cottenham Village Design Statement. Landscape design is as important as building/settlement design and the two should go hand in hand to enhance the feel and sustainability of the village.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None necessary.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2	DP/3 DP/3									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+								+	Good landscape design should help protect Cottenham's populations of protected species such as great crested newts.
	Medium	~	+								+	
	Long	~	+								+	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	+								+	Good landscape design should help protect and enhance Cottenham's flora and fauna. Advice is available from Cottenham Environment Audit Group's hedgerow survey (see CVDG website).
	Medium	+	+								+	
	Long	+	+								+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~								+	This objective would be integrated into the planning of open spaces.
	Medium	~	~								+	
	Long	~	~								+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	+								+	This objective would be integrated into the planning of open spaces.
	Medium	+	+								+	
	Long	+	+								+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+								+	Good landscape design should help guarantee Cottenham's landscape character for future generations.
	Medium	++	+								+	
	Long	++	+								+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	+								+	Good landscape design contributes towards creating places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good.
	Medium	+++	+								+	
	Long	+++	+								+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~								+	Good landscape design should help protect the health of Cottenham's population by offering a variety of leisure opportunities.
	Medium	+	~								+	
	Long	+	~								+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+								+	Good landscape design should improve the quality of Cottenham's open space.
	Medium	+	+								+	
	Long	+	+								+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+								+	This objective would be integrated into the planning of open spaces.
	Medium	++	+								+	
	Long	++	+								+	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+								~	None.
	Medium	++	+								~	
	Long	++	+								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	+	+								~	None.
	Medium	+	+								~	
	Long	+	+								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	

Guideline **O/3: Improve the accessibility and appearance of existing spaces.**
 • Plant incidental open spaces.
 • Extend community woods and create community orchards.

Summary of assessment **Open space attractiveness and access in Cottenham could be enhanced by this guideline. There are widespread educational and health benefits.**

Summary of mitigation proposals **None.**

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects **None.**

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy SA policy	NE/6 NE/6											
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~										+	Could preserve Cottenham's tradition of fruit growing.
	Medium	~										++	
	Long	~										++	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	+++										~	None.
	Medium	+++										~	
	Long	+++										~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+++										+	Could enhance Cottenham's tradition of fruit growing - some apple tree varieties still bear the name "Cottenham" but are no longer to be found growing in Cottenham.
	Medium	+++										+	
	Long	+++										+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~										+	Cottenham is in need of more open space with trees to encourage recreation and (educational) knowledge.
	Medium	~										+	
	Long	~										+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+										+	Could enhance Cottenham's tradition of fruit growing.
	Medium	+										+	
	Long	+										+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	(+)										+	Could enhance Cottenham's environment with the planting of more native trees and shrubs - see CEAG's hedgerow survey on CVDG website - as well as offsetting emissions.
	Medium	(+)										+	
	Long	(+)										+	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~										+	Could enhance Cottenham's tradition of fruit growing and/or allow more tree planting in a village where trees are now fewer because of the loss of many orchards.
	Medium	~										+	
	Long	~										+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~										~	Could enhance Cottenham's social cohesion with an involvement in the tradition of fruit growing.
	Medium	~										+	
	Long	~										+	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~										+	Could enhance Cottenham's tradition of fruit growing and allow investment in some worthwhile planting which, when repeated globally, will address the carbon release issue which may be the cause of global warming.
	Medium	~										+	
	Long	~										+	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~										~	None.
	Medium	~										~	
	Long	~										~	

Guideline **O/4: New developments and community initiatives can add to the provision of open spaces in different ways.**

- Create linear transitional spaces within or on the edge of the village.
- Contribute to a framework of linked recreational routes.
- Allow for informal recreation or meeting spaces.
- Provide well-planned and furnished playgrounds.
- Create and plant incidental open spaces.
- Landscape and plant car parking areas.

Summary of assessment **Developers, where relevant, and otherwise community initiatives can really add to the attractiveness of the village by this provision. This will have social and economic benefits to the development and the community.**

Summary of mitigation proposals **None.**

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects **None.**

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	DP/3	SF/10	TR/1							
	SA policy	DP/2	DP/3	SF/12	TR/1							
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	+(+)						~	
	Long	~	+	~	++						~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+(+)						~	
	Long	~	~	~	++						~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	+	+	~	~						+	Field margins, for example, represent important wildlife habitats.
	Medium	+	+	~	~						+	
	Long	+	+	~	~						+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	(-)						+	Good linkage and connectedness ought to encourage access.
	Medium	~	~	~	(-)						+	
	Long	~	~	~	(-)						+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	+	~	?						~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	?						~	
	Long	+	+	~	?						~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+	++	(+)						+	The guideline suggests a variety of ways of doing this.
	Medium	++	+	++	+						+	
	Long	++	+	++	+(+)						+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	+	++	(+)						+	This will enhance the social cohesion as well as the leisure opportunities and feel-good factor of living in Cottenham.
	Medium	+++	+	++	+						+	
	Long	+++	+	++	+(+)						++	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	+(+)						~	
	Long	~	+	~	++						~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	~	+++	+						~	Walking and informal meeting places have been shown to add to people's feelings of well-being.
	Medium	+	~	+++	+(+)						+	
	Long	+	~	+++	++						+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	?	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	?	+						~	
	Long	~	+	?	+						~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+	+++	~						+	This guideline should clearly help to achieve this objective.
	Medium	+	+	+++	~						+	
	Long	+	+	+++	~						++	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+	++	++						+	Informal recreation and meeting places, as well as formal playgrounds, will provide leisure opportunities.
	Medium	++	+	++	++(+)						+	
	Long	++	+	+	+++						+	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+	+	+						~	None.
	Medium	++	+	+	+(+)						~	
	Long	++	+	+	++						~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	+	+	~	?						~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	?						~	
	Long	+	+	~	?						~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	(+)	~						~	None.
	Medium	++	~	(+)	~						~	
	Long	++	~	(+)	~						~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	~	++						~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	++						~	
	Long	+	~	~	++						~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	+	~	(+)						+	Developers will be expected to provide these facilities and, while this may be at a cost, it is clear that well-designed open spaces can help to sell new buildings.
	Medium	~	+	~	(+)						+	
	Long	~	+	~	(+)						+	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	+(+)						~	
	Long	+	~	~	+(+)						~	

Guideline **O/5: Complete and expand the village footpath network.**
 • Opening up links to create new circular routes would be an efficient way to improve the accessibility of existing paths.
 • Adopt the ancient way 'Lover's Walk' between Big Spinney (at the knee in Cottenham Lode near Rampton) and Archie's Way (bridleway between Great North Fen Drove and Cow Lane).
 • Make use of permissive access agreements.

Summary of assessment **Clearly sustainable - guideline supports specific local opportunities for improving access to the countryside for leisure purposes, leading to a healthier local population.**

Summary of mitigation proposals **None.**

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects **None.**

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	RSS T9										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	++									++	Guideline supports specific local opportunities to make it easier for people to come into contact with wildlife.
	Medium	++									++	
	Long	++									++	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+									+	Guideline is intended to encourage walking in the local area - and hence reduce use of vehicles and their emissions.
	Medium	+									+	
	Long	+									+	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	++									+	Increased opportunities for walking in a safe environment will lead to healthier lifestyles.
	Medium	++									+	
	Long	++									+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+									++	Guideline supports specific local opportunities to increase publicly accessible open space in the form of footpaths.
	Medium	+									++	
	Long	+									++	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+									++	Guideline supports specific local opportunities to improve access to leisure opportunities in the countryside.
	Medium	+									++	
	Long	+									++	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	

Guideline

- B/1: High quality contemporary architecture is encouraged.
 • Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham's built environment.
 • Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots.

Summary of assessment

High quality architecture embraces all the sustainability objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/5	DP/2	DP/7	CH/5								
	SA policy	ST/4	DP/2	DP/8	CH/5								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~	++	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	++	~							~	
	Long	~	~	++	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	?	~	?	(-)							~	None.
	Medium	?	~	?	(-)							~	
	Long	?	~	?	(-)							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	-	~	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	-	~	?	~							~	
	Long	-	~	?	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	(+)	(+)	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	(+)	~							~	
	Long	~	(+)	(+)	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	(+)	+	++							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	+	++							~	
	Long	~	(+)	+	++							~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	++	++	++							++	A design specific to a site cannot but be distinctive.
	Medium	++	++	++	++							++	
	Long	++	++	++	++							++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+	+++	(+)	++							++	This is as good a definition of architecture as I have seen anywhere.
	Medium	++	+++	(+)	++							++	
	Long	++	+++	(+)	++							++	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	-	~	~	~							~	
	Long	-	~	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	~	(+)	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	+	(+)	+							~	None.
	Medium	~	+	(+)	+							~	
	Long	~	+	(+)	+							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	(+)	++	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	++	?	~							~	
	Long	(+)	++	?	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	?	++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	?	++	~	~							~	
	Long	?	++	~	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	?	(+)	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	?	(+)	?	~							~	
	Long	?	(+)	?	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	++	~	~							~	
	Long	~	++	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	~	(+)	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	(+)	?	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	(+)	?	~							~	
	Long	(+)	(+)	?	~							~	

Guideline

- B/2: Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details.**
- Thatch for roofs should be preserved or reinstated where appropriate.
 - Changes to height or detailing of chimneys should be avoided. New chimneys should be located carefully and detailing should reflect the building to which they are attached.
 - The style and materials used for replacement doors and windows should match those of the original building; size and proportion of frames and the depth of reveals should be appropriate to the house type. Avoid altering the size of existing openings.
 - Individual householders should choose TV dishes and aerials of minimum size, and site them unobtrusively.
 - Roof lights should be located carefully, preferably where they are not visible from the street. In more sensitive sites, roof lights should be mounted flush with the roof and the number of openings minimised.
 - Use photographic evidence or other historical evidence, including the building fabric, to select appropriate materials (such as the type of thatch).
 - Brickwork should be retained in its original state, characteristically unpainted.
 - Rendered walls should be painted either white or in pale pastel shades.
 - Pointing should not over-pack the mortar and should be carefully applied. The colour of the mortar should be carefully chosen to blend well with the brickwork. Buff brickwork works best when the mortar is close in tone, but just a little lighter than the brick itself.
 - Abrasive or other harsh cleaning is detrimental to brickwork, both aesthetically and practically, and should generally be avoided.

Summary of assessment

The guideline advises historically-informed maintenance and has limited impact on any sustainability objective.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	ST/3	CH/3	CH/4	CH/5								
	SA policy	ST/2	CH/3	CH/4	CH/5								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	-	~	~	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	~	~	(-)							+	Traditional materials and building techniques have high sustainability quotients.
	Medium	+	~	~	(-)							+	
	Long	~	~	~	(-)							+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	+++	+++	++							+	By encouraging all householders to exercise discretion in maintaining and altering their properties the guideline will tend to strengthen the preservation and enhancement of character and appearance.
	Medium	~	+++	+++	++							+	
	Long	~	+++	+++	++							+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	++	++	++							+	as for 3.1
	Medium	+	++	++	++							+	
	Long	~	++	++	++							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	++	(++)	++							~	None.
	Medium	~	++	(++)	++							~	
	Long	~	++	(++)	++							~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	(-)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(-)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	(-)	~	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	+							~	
	Long	+	~	~	+							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	++	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+(+)	~	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~	~							~	

Guideline

B/3: Relationships between buildings are as important as the design of buildings themselves.
 • Make skilful use of spaces between buildings: this can help new developments to be assimilated successfully.
 • Do not alter existing buildings without consideration of the resulting spatial effect.

Summary of assessment

The guideline supports several sustainability objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/3	ST/5	DP/2	DP/3	NE/4	CH/4	CH/5					
	SA policy	ST/2	ST/4	DP/2	DP/3	NE/4	CH/4	CH/5					
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~	~	+	+	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	+	~	~				~	
	Long	-	~	~	+	+	~	~				~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	?	~	~	~	~	(-)				~	None.
	Medium	+	?	~	~	~	~	(-)				~	
	Long	~	?	~	~	~	~	(-)				~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	~	~				~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	~	(+)	+	+	+++	++				+	The guideline advises against any alteration which detracts from the spaces surrounding a building.
	Medium	~	~	(+)	+	+	+++	++				+	
	Long	~	~	(+)	+	+	+++	++				+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	+	++	+	+++	++	++				+	The guideline emphasises the contribution of space to landscape and townscape character.
	Medium	+	+(+)	++	+	+++	++	++				+	
	Long	~	++	++	+	+++	++	++				+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	+	+++	(+)	++	(++)	++				+	Perception of space is what the guideline is all about.
	Medium	~	+(+)	+++	(+)	++	(++)	++				+	
	Long	~	++	+++	(+)	++	(++)	++				+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	+	~	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	+	+	~	+	~	~	~				~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	(-)	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	(-)	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	(-)	-	~	+	~	~	~				~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				+	A sense of place enhances feelings of well-being, and local distinctiveness reinforces inhabitants' sense of identity.
	Medium	(+)	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				+	
	Long	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				+	Designing out crime and anti-social behaviour is one of the key objectives of well-planned layout.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				+	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~				+	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	+	+	~	~	+				+	No effect on quantity. The quality of public open space and the nature of the surrounding buildings are inter-related.
	Medium	+	~	+	+	~	~	+				+	
	Long	+	~	+	+	~	~	+				+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	(+)	++	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)	++	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	+	(+)	++	+	~	~	~				~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	?	++	(+)	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	(+)	?	++	(+)	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	?	++	(+)	~	~	~				~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	++	?	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	+(+)	?	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	
	Long	+	?	(+)	+	~	~	~				~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	++	~	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	++	~	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	++	~	~	~	~				~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	+	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	~	~	(+)	~	~	~				~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	(+)	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	
	Long	~	(+)	(+)	~	~	~	~				~	

Guideline

- B/4: Extensions should remain in scale with the original building and are usually most successful when matching materials are specified.
- Avoid dominant or bulky additions to existing buildings. Setting back walls or lowering the roofline of extensions can help to reduce apparent bulk.
 - Conservatory or garden room extensions should respect the existing building: materials and colours should be carefully selected.
 - Alternative materials can sometimes work, for example when it is important to separate components of an extended building.

Summary of assessment

Support for some sustainability objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/3	CH/4	CH/5								
	SA policy	ST/2	CH/4	CH/5								
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	-	~	~							~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	~	(-)							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	(-)							~	
	Long	~	~	(-)							~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	+++	++							+	Reinforced by the guideline's attention to scale.
	Medium	~	+++	++							+	
	Long	~	+++	++							+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	++	++							+	Reinforced by the guideline's attention to matching materials.
	Medium	+	++	++							+	
	Long	~	++	++							+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	(++)	++							+	Implied by 3.1 and 3.2.
	Medium	~	(++)	++							+	
	Long	~	(++)	++							+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~							~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	(-)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(-)	~	~							~	
	Long	(-)	~	~							~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	+							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	+							~	
	Long	+	~	+							~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~							~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	++	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+(+)	~	~							~	
	Long	+	~	~							~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	~	~							~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~							~	
	Long	~	~	~							~	

Guideline

- B/5: Reuse barns and outbuildings through conversions where appropriate.
 • Minimise changes to the existing building such that its existing character is maintained.
 • Avoid piercing the façade and roofline: lighting can be achieved by the minimal use of roof lights and by glazing existing openings.

Summary of assessment

No significant effect beyond parent policies. The re-use of existing materials reduces the consumption of energy and natural resources. Avoiding piercing the façade and roof limits changes to the village character.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	ST/3 ST/2	ST/5 ST/4	DP/1 DP/1	DP/3 DP/3	DP/7 DP/8	HG/8 HG/8	ET/7 ET/7	CH/4 CH/4	CH/5 CH/5	VDS SPD	
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~	(+++)	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	No significant effects beyond the parent policies. Re-using barns complies strongly with ST/3, as does retaining the building character using measures such as avoiding piercing the façade and roofline.
	Medium	~	~	(+++)	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	-	~	(+++)	+	++	~	~	~	~	~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	?	(+++)	~	?	~	~	~	(-)	~	No significant effects beyond the parent policies. The re-use of existing building material reduces the use of non renewable resources, uses locally sourced materials and reduces energy consumption during the construction phase. Ref DP/1.
	Medium	+	?	(+++)	~	?	~	~	~	(-)	~	
	Long	~	?	(+++)	~	?	~	~	~	(-)	~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	-	(+++)	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	No significant effect beyond the parent policy. Individual barn conversions are unlikely to have a large negative impact on water consumption levels. Ref ST/5. Recycling material (using the existing barn structure) reduces water consumption during building construction due to the decreased need for a brick and cement structure. Ref DP/1.
	Medium	~	-	(+++)	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	-	(+++)	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	(+)	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	++	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	++	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	++	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+++	++	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+++	++	~	
	Long	~	~	+	+	+	~	~	+++	++	~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	+	~	+	++	(+)	+	++	++	~	No significant effects beyond the parent policies. The reuse of barns where unsuitable for employment (agricultural use) maintains the diversity of the townscape character as per HG/8.
	Medium	+	+(+)	~	+	++	(+)	+	++	++	~	
	Long	~	++	~	+	++	(+)	+	++	++	~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	+	~	(+)	(+)	?	+	(++)	++	~	None.
	Medium	~	+(+)	~	(+)	(+)	?	+	(++)	++	~	
	Long	~	++	~	(+)	(+)	?	+	(++)	++	~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	+	++	+	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	No significant effects beyond the parent policies. The reuse of an existing structure reduces the emissions of pollutants during construction due to the reduced need for demolition, brick and cement. Ref DP/1.
	Medium	+	+	++	+	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	
	Long	+	+	++	+	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	(-)	-	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	No significant effect beyond the parent policies. The re-use of existing materials reduces waste during construction. Ref DP/1.
	Medium	(-)	-	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	(-)	-	?	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	+	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	+	~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	+	~	
	Long	+	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	+	~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+++	(+)	+	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)	+	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	+	(+)	+	+	?	~	~	~	~	~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	?	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	(+)	?	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	~	
	Long	~	?	(+)	(+)	~	~	+	~	~	~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	++	?	~	+	?	~	?	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	+(+)	?	~	+	?	~	?	~	~	~	
	Long	+	?	~	+	?	~	?	~	~	~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	~	+	~	~	~	~	~	~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	+	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	(+)	+	~	~	~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	
	Long	~	~	+	(+)	~	~	~	~	~	~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	(+)	?	~	?	~	+	~	~	~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	?	~	?	~	+	~	~	~	
	Long	~	(+)	?	~	?	~	+	~	~	~	

Guideline

B/6: New developments should acknowledge their Cottenham context and avoid pattern-book designs. Developments can maintain and strengthen the visual cohesion of the village, and help to renew the specific architectural traditions of Cottenham.

- Refer to local settlement patterns in layout.
- Respect local characteristics and context of the particular site.
- Refer to local building forms and proportion. There is a variety of proportions throughout the village: developments can reflect those which are adjacent.
- Use good quality materials - whether modern or traditional - which are appropriate to Cottenham.
- Where possible, roof lights should be located on rear elevations or otherwise away from public view. In more sensitive areas they should be mounted flush with the roof and the number of openings kept to a minimum.
- Refer to locally distinctive details; accurately match these to the chosen building form and avoid mixing styles or historical references in the same building.
- Respond to typical settings and garden forms and avoid large areas of hard surfacing.
- New-build garages and car parking areas should not obscure house fronts; avoid blocks of garages.

Summary of assessment

No significant effect beyond the parent policy, but guideline accords with many sustainability objectives. Providing a variety of estate, non-estate and group housing should conform to local architectural traditions to retain the village character. Building a range of housing densities including higher density housing such as traditional terrace rows allows for more affordable housing. Maintaining street layout ensures retention of village continuity and encourages pedestrian access.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2										
	SA policy	DP/2										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++									+	No significant effect beyond the parent policy. Buildings in context and sympathetic to local architectural traditions and materials will preserve or enhance the character of the local area. Ref DP/2.
	Medium	++									+	
	Long	++									+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++									+	No significant effect beyond the parent policy. The reference to local settlement patterns in layout will make new development compatible with its location. Ref DP/2.
	Medium	+++									+	
	Long	+++									+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+									~	None.
	Medium	+									~	
	Long	+									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++									+	No significant effect beyond the parent policy. Estates, non-estate settings and groups of dwellings invite a variety of housing densities, types and tenure.
	Medium	++									+	
	Long	++									+	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)									+	As for 6.2.
	Medium	(+)									+	
	Long	(+)									+	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++									~	None.
	Medium	++									~	
	Long	++									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~									~	None.
	Medium	~									~	
	Long	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)									~	
	Long	(+)									~	

Guideline

B/7: The appointment of architects and, where appropriate, relevant specialists is encouraged for all developments.
 • Developers should provide perspective drawings, isometric drawings or artists' impressions to show how new developments will appear in relation to their overall surroundings.

Summary of assessment

The experience and skills of architects and relevant specialists will help to achieve successful places and buildings while respecting the distinctiveness of the local landscape and townscape. The use of appropriate drawings and detail helps clarify how a completed project will look. Also, the use of appropriate drawings can identify and mark natural, environmental, historical and architectural features for retention and conservation.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	ST/5	DP/2									
	SA policy	ST/4	DP/2									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	?	~								~	None.
	Medium	?	~								~	
	Long	?	~								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	-	~								~	None.
	Medium	-	~								~	
	Long	-	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)								~	
	Long	~	(+)								~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	(+)								+	Accurate visual representation enables a clearer understanding of the likely impact of development proposals on existing features of historic interest and their settings.
	Medium	~	(+)								+	
	Long	~	(+)								+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	++								++	An architect may best manage the impact of development on landscape and townscape character. Accurate visual representation enables a clearer understanding of the likely impact of development proposals on existing features of landscape and townscape character.
	Medium	++	++								++	
	Long	++	++								++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+	+++								++	An architect may best create places, spaces and buildings. Accurate visual representation enables a clearer understanding of how successful new development proposals are likely to be in creating a locally-distinctive sense of place.
	Medium	++	+++								++	
	Long	++	+++								++	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	-	~								~	None.
	Medium	-	~								~	
	Long	-	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	~	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)								~	
	Long	~	(+)								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	(+)	++								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	++								~	
	Long	(+)	++								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	?	++								~	None.
	Medium	?	++								~	
	Long	?	++								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	?	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	?	(+)								~	
	Long	?	(+)								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	++								~	None.
	Medium	~	++								~	
	Long	~	++								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)								~	
	Long	~	(+)								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	(+)								~	
	Long	(+)	(+)								~	

Guideline

B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context.
 • The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures.
 • Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings.

Summary of assessment

The guideline may restrict the quantity and quality of accommodation available to persons of nomadic habit of life whatever their race or origin.

Summary of mitigation proposals

The Gypsy and Traveller Development Plan Document will be addressing the identified needs of Gypsies and Travellers in South Cambridgeshire.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/1	DP/5	DP/6	DP/7	GB/3	NE/4						
	SA policy	DP/1	DP/5	DP/6	DP/8	GB/3	NE/4						
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	(+++)	+	~	++	~	+					~	None.
	Medium	(+++)	+	~	++	~	+					~	
	Long	(+++)	+	~	++	~	+					~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	(+++)	?	+	?	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	(+++)	?	+(+)	?	~	~					~	
	Long	(+++)	?	++	?	~	~					~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	(+++)	?	(-)	?	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	(+++)	?	(-)	?	~	~					~	
	Long	(+++)	?	(-)	?	~	~					~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	++	~	~	(+)	~	+					~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	(+)	~	+					~	
	Long	++	~	~	(+)	~	+					~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	~	~	+	?	+					~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	+	?	+					~	
	Long	+	~	~	+	?	+					~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	~	+	+	++	+++	+++					~	None.
	Medium	~	+(+)	+	++	+++	+++					~	
	Long	~	++	+	++	+++	+++					~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	+	~	(+)	++	++					~	None.
	Medium	~	+(+)	~	(+)	++	++					~	
	Long	~	++	~	(+)	++	++					~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	++	~	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	++	~	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	++	~	+	~	~	~					~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	?	~	++	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	?	~	++	~	~	~					~	
	Long	?	~	++(+)	~	~	~					~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	+	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	+	~	~	~					~	
	Long	(+)	~	+	~	~	~					~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	(+)	~	(+)	?	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	~	(+)	?	~					~	
	Long	~	(+)	~	(+)	?	~					~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+	~	~	?	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	?	~	~					~	
	Long	+	~	~	?	~	~					~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	~	~	~	~	~					(-)	Persons with a cultural tradition of nomadism or living in a caravan may be limited by this guideline in the choice of accommodation available to them.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	~	~	~					(-)	
	Long	(+)	~	~	~	~	~					(-)	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	+	~	?	~	~					(-)	Cottenham has about fifty authorised caravan pitches for Travellers at Smithy Fen, but in addition there are many more Travellers occupying unauthorised developments, indicating an unmet need for accommodation. However, not all Travellers in Cottenham live at Smithy Fen and not all
	Medium	~	+	~	?	~	~					(-)	
	Long	~	+	~	?	~	~					(-)	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	+	~	~	~	~	~					~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	~	~	~	~	~	~					~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	+	+	~	~	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	+	+	~	~	~	~					~	
	Long	+	+	~	~	~	~					~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	?	~	~	?	~	~					~	None.
	Medium	?	~	~	?	~	~					~	
	Long	?	~	~	?	~	~					~	

Guideline

- B/9: Carefully considered local energy saving or generating solutions should be supported.
- Solar panels and other devices should be encouraged, so long as they can be installed without detrimental effect on the visual environment of the village.
 - Locations should be selected for solar panels or similar equipment based on maximising energy savings and minimising disruption to the appearance or fabric of the building.
 - In sensitive situations, solar panels should be mounted flush and finished to blend with the roof.
 - Average wind speeds in Cottenham are generally too low for productive use of micro-generation turbines; their use is not recommended unless significant benefits can be demonstrated.
 - Avoid locating equipment on public facing facades wherever possible.

Summary of assessment

Supportive of energy saving and generating devices where they do not impact negatively on the historic village townscape or the landscape character area.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/1	DP/2	NE/3	NE/4							
	SA policy	DP/1	DP/2	NE/3	NE/4							
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	(+++)	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	(+++)	~	~	+						~	
	Long	(+++)	~	~	+						~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	(+++)	~	+	~						+	Opportunities for domestic energy saving or generation are limited, but the guideline seeks to avoid inhibiting well-intentioned means of doing so.
	Medium	(+++)	~	+(+)	~						+	
	Long	(+++)	~	++	~						+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	(+++)	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	(+++)	~	~	~						~	
	Long	(+++)	~	~	~						~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	+	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~						~	
	Long	+	~	~	~						~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	++	(+)	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)	~	+						~	
	Long	++	(+)	~	+						~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~						~	
	Long	~	~	~	~						~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	+	(+)	~	+						~	No significant effects beyond those of the parent policies.
	Medium	+	(+)	~	+						~	
	Long	+	(+)	~	+						~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	~	++	+?	+++						~	No significant effects beyond those of the parent policies.
	Medium	~	++	+?	+++						~	
	Long	~	++	+?	+++						~	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	+++	~	++						~	None.
	Medium	~	+++	~	++						~	
	Long	~	+++	~	++						~	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	++	~	~	~						~	No significant effects beyond those of the parent policies, which support the principle of renewable energy. The guideline seeks to ensure that household take-up of such initiatives is not inappropriate.
	Medium	++	~	+	~						~	
	Long	++	~	+(+)	~						~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	?	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	?	~	~	~						~	
	Long	?	~	~	~						~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	+	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	+	~	+	~						~	
	Long	+	~	+(+)	~						~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	(+)	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	(+)	(+)	~	~						~	
	Long	(+)	(+)	~	~						~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~						~	
	Long	~	~	~	~						~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	+	++	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	+	++	~	~						~	
	Long	+	++	~	~						~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	(+)	++	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	(+)	++	~	~						~	
	Long	(+)	++	~	~						~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	(+)	?	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	?	~						~	
	Long	~	(+)	?	~						~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	+	++	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	+	++	~	~						~	
	Long	+	++	~	~						~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	(+)	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	~	~						~	
	Long	~	(+)	~	~						~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	+	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	+	~	~	~						~	
	Long	+	~	~	~						~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	?	(+)	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	?	(+)	~	~						~	
	Long	?	(+)	~	~						~	

Guideline

- H/1: Roads should be designed first and foremost from a pedestrian and vulnerable road users' perspective.
 • Particular emphasis should be applied to the core of the village.
 • Consider alternative road surfaces which may help slow traffic.

Summary of assessment

Clearly supports sustainable transport objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

Obvious synergies with H/3, allowing Cottenham to act as a safe and attractive hub for cycle links to surrounding villages or employment centres.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	TR/1	TR/4									
	SA policy	TR/1	TR/4									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	+								+	Encouraging walking and cycling implies reduced fuel usage compared to use of cars.
	Medium	++	++								+	
	Long	++	++								+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	(-)	+								~	None.
	Medium	(-)	+								~	
	Long	(-)	+								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	?	+								+	Making the core of the village more pedestrian friendly is likely to reduce through traffic and hence the impact on older properties.
	Medium	?	+								+	
	Long	?	+								+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	(+)	~								+	Aesthetic improvement due to village being less dominated by traffic and more welcoming to pedestrians.
	Medium	+	~								+	
	Long	++	~								+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	(+)	(+)								+	As for 3.2.
	Medium	+	(+)								+	
	Long	++	(+)								+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	+								+	Clearly supportive of reducing emissions by encouraging walking and cycling.
	Medium	++	++								+	
	Long	++	++								+	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	+								+	Benefits achieved by encouraging walking and cycling.
	Medium	++	++								+	
	Long	++	+++								+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	+	~								~	
	Long	+	~								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	+								+	Open space within the village will be more accessible if roads are designed with pedestrians in mind.
	Medium	~	+								+	
	Long	~	+								+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+								+	Accessibility improved if walking or cycling becomes safer and easier.
	Medium	+++	++								+	
	Long	+++	++								+	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	+	+								~	None.
	Medium	++	++								~	
	Long	++	++								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	?	~								~	None.
	Medium	?	~								~	
	Long	?	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	++	~								+	Supports easier travel between homes and jobs.
	Medium	++	~								+	
	Long	++	~								+	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	+	~								+	Easier access to shops and services encourages their use.
	Medium	++	~								+	
	Long	++	~								+	

Guideline H/2: Road safety needs to be improved by the reduction of through traffic.

- Highways authorities should ensure early consultation prior to significant road developments within the village. The Design Group has in addition requested that consultation should cover other significant road developments within a 10-mile radius.
- Improvements to the local and regional transport infrastructure should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the impact on Cottenham, and reduce traffic through the village.
- Public transport services need to be improved and promoted, including a link to the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway.
- Traffic calming measures need to be well maintained.
- HGVs should be routed away from the village centre. In particular the increase caused by the proposed gravel extraction would be very detrimental.

Summary of assessment An essential guideline given the existing and predicted demand for transport in the area. The level of traffic through the village is already extremely high (a survey in 2006 recorded an average of 32,000 vehicles entering or leaving the village each weekday); measures are required to minimise any further increase.

Summary of mitigation proposals None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects Reducing traffic through Cottenham, especially via improved public transport, should yield synergistic benefits because it not only prevents traffic problems within the village but reduces problems in the surrounding areas.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/6	TR/1	TR/3									
	SA policy	DP/6	TR/1	TR/3									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	~								+	Implicitly supported; better public transport, especially via the guided bus, encourages development within urban centres.
	Medium	~	++	~								+	
	Long	~	++	~								+	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	+	+	+								+	Promotion of public transport implies reduced fuel usage compared to use of cars.
	Medium	++	+	++								++	
	Long	++	++	++								++	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	(-)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(-)	~	~								~	
	Long	(-)	~	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	(-)	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	(-)	~								~	
	Long	~	(-)	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	~	?	?								+	Reducing traffic through the village, especially HGVs, should reduce vibration problems that threaten older properties.
	Medium	~	?	?								+	
	Long	~	?	?								+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	+	(+)	+								+	Aesthetic improvement due to village being less dominated by traffic.
	Medium	+	+	+								+	
	Long	+	++	+								++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	~	(+)	+								+	As for 3.2.
	Medium	~	+	+								+	
	Long	~	++	+								++	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	+	+	+								+	Clearly supportive of reducing emissions by more efficient use of public transport. Reduced traffic through the village should also reduce noise and vibration.
	Medium	+	++	++								++	
	Long	+	++	++								++	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++(+)	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	+	+	+								~	Parent policies achieve benefits by encouraging cycling. This guideline does not affect cycling, so is neutral.
	Medium	+	++	+								~	
	Long	+	++	+								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~								~	
	Long	~	+	~								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	~	++	+								+	Better transport links to surrounding towns and villages clearly improves accessibility of services and facilities.
	Medium	~	+++	+								++	
	Long	~	+++	+								++	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	~	+	+								+	Better access to public transport benefits the less mobile.
	Medium	~	++	++								+	
	Long	~	++	++								+	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	~	?	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	?	~								~	
	Long	~	?	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	~	++	+								+	Supports easier travel between homes and jobs.
	Medium	~	++	+								+	
	Long	~	++	+								+	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	(+)	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	++								~	
	Long	~	(+)	++								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	~	+	+								+	Better transport links help both businesses and residents.
	Medium	~	++	+								+	
	Long	~	++	+								+	

Guideline

- H/3: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved.
- Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village, for example safer routes to schools.
 - Create cycle links, for both practical and recreational use, to Cambridge, Cambridge Research Park, Cambridge Science Park, Northstowe and the Cambridgeshire Guided Busway, and to long distance routes such as National Routes 11 and 51.
 - Cycle routes must be of high quality to attract users. They should have a good cycling surface, give priority to cyclists wherever possible, and be safe to use year-round and after dark.

Summary of assessment

Clearly supports sustainable transport objectives.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	TR/1	TR/3	TR/4							
	SA policy	DP/2	TR/1	TR/3	TR/4							
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	++	~	~						~	
	Long	~	++	~	~						~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	+	+	+						+	Promotion of non-car transport implies reduced fuel usage as more people walk or cycle.
	Medium	~	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)						++	
	Long	~	++	++	++						++	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+						~	
	Long	~	~	~	+						~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	+						~	
	Long	~	~	~	+						~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	~	~	+						~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~	+						~	
	Long	(+)	~	~	+						~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	(-)	~	+						+	Cycle routes to surrounding settlements provide a side-effect of improved access to the countryside.
	Medium	~	(-)	~	+						+	
	Long	~	(-)	~	+						+	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	?	?	+						~	None.
	Medium	(+)	?	?	+						~	
	Long	(+)	?	?	+						~	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	(+)	+	~						~	Potential longer-term improvement if improved cycle links result in a reduction in traffic.
	Medium	++	+	+	~						+	
	Long	++	+(+)	+	~						+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	(+)	+	(+)						~	As for 3.2
	Medium	+++	+	+	(+)						+	
	Long	+++	+(+)	+	(+)						+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	+	+						+	Promotion of non-car transport implies reduced fuel usage as more people walk or cycle.
	Medium	~	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)						++	
	Long	~	++	++	++						++	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~						~	
	Long	~	~	~	~						~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~	~						~	
	Long	~	~	~	~						~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	+	+	+						+	Clear benefit which should grow as long as the provision of infrastructure does result in a modal shift.
	Medium	(+)	+(+)	+	++						++	
	Long	(+)	++	+	+++						+++	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	+	~	~						~	
	Long	~	+	~	~						~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	~	+						+	Improves access to open space via walking or cycling.
	Medium	+	~	~	+						+	
	Long	+	~	~	+						+	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	++	+	+						+	Supports accessibility of amenities and work via walking and cycling.
	Medium	++	++(+)	+	+(+)						+	
	Long	++	+++	+	++						++	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	+	+	+						+	Improved walking or cycle access provides better access for those without cars.
	Medium	++	+(+)	+(+)	+(+)						+	
	Long	++	++	++	++						+	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	?	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	(+)	?	~	~						~	
	Long	(+)	?	~	~						~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~	~						~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~	~						~	
	Long	++	~	~	~						~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	++	+	~						+	Supports easier travel between homes and jobs via cycling.
	Medium	(+)	++	+	~						+	
	Long	(+)	++	+	~						+	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	(+)	+	~						~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)	+(+)	~						~	
	Long	~	(+)	++	~						~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	+	+	~						+	Better transport links help both businesses and residents.
	Medium	(+)	+(+)	+	~						+	
	Long	(+)	+(+)	+	~						+	

Guideline

- H/4: Agents for developments need to consult with the highways authorities at an early stage.
- Plan road designs in new developments to reduce traffic speeds by unobtrusive safety measures.
 - Encourage flexibility in the size and siting of visibility splays and other road engineering.
 - Minimise the use of concrete kerbs and other urban elements.
 - Additional highway access points should not be introduced in busy or dangerous locations without giving due consideration to road safety.

Summary of assessment

Considering the local context at the same time as road safety results in benefits both for the environment and in reducing the accident rate.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy SA policy	DP/2 DP/2	DP/3 DP/3									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+								~	
	Long	(+)	+								~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	+								+	Recommends selection of traffic calming measures taking into account their setting.
	Medium	(+)	+								+	
	Long	(+)	+								+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	+								+	As for 3.1.
	Medium	++	+								+	
	Long	++	+								+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	(+)								+	As for 3.1.
	Medium	+++	(+)								+	
	Long	+++	(+)								+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~								+	Safer road design should reduce accident rate.
	Medium	(+)	~								+	
	Long	(+)	~								+	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	~	+								~	
	Long	~	+								~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+								~	None.
	Medium	+	+								~	
	Long	+	+								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	+								~	None.
	Medium	++	+								~	
	Long	++	+								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	++	(+)								~	
	Long	++	(+)								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	+								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	+								~	
	Long	(+)	+								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~								~	
	Long	++	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	(+)								~	None.
	Medium	~	(+)								~	
	Long	~	(+)								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~								~	

Guideline

H/5: Road surfaces should be in keeping with the village character.
 • Markings should be kept to a minimum and coloured surfaces avoided wherever possible.

Summary of assessment

Clearly sustainable.

Summary of mitigation proposals

None.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

None.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment											VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation
	Ref policy	DP/2	CH/5										
	SA policy	DP/2	CH/5										
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	(-)									~	None.
	Medium	~	(-)									~	
	Long	~	(-)									~	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	~	(+)									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	++									+	Brightly coloured road surfaces, as are often used to emphasize 30mph zones, can dramatically change the appearance of a village.
	Medium	(+)	++									+	
	Long	(+)	++									+	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	++									+	As for 3.1.
	Medium	++	++									+	
	Long	++	++									+	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	++									+	As for 3.1.
	Medium	+++	++									+	
	Long	+++	++									+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	+									~	None.
	Medium	+	+									~	
	Long	+	+									~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~									~	None.
	Medium	++	~									~	
	Long	++	~									~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~									~	None.
	Medium	~	~									~	
	Long	~	~									~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~									~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~									~	
	Long	(+)	~									~	

Guideline

- F/1: The streetscape needs a considered design approach employing professional landscape designers.
- Developers can assist by entering into early discussions with the agencies responsible.
 - Street furniture should suit its Cottenham context: designs of street lighting, for example, could renew the local tradition of metalwork.
 - The muted levels of current lighting should be preserved: downlighting using white light rather than orange is preferred.
 - Private security lights should be muted and carefully sited to light the required area without forming a hazard to road users.
 - Simple designs are usually most appropriate.
 - Seating and other street furniture of good quality, or specially designed, can enrich the character and enjoyment of the village.
 - Gates and metal railings should generally be painted black.

Summary of assessment

Clearly sustainable. Supports Cottenham's local distinctiveness and quality of the streetscape, while minimising light pollution.

Summary of mitigation proposals

Crime and safety problems can be minimised by fixing failed lighting quickly.

Secondary, cumulative or synergistic effects

Light pollution is a cumulative effect; it is kept to a minimum by this guideline. There are also strong synergies between the quality of the environment and human health, residents' satisfaction with their surroundings and the attraction of an area as a good place to live.

Sustainability appraisal objectives	Assessment										VDS SPD	Comments / Proposed mitigation	
	Ref policy	DP/2	NE/15	CH/5									
	SA policy	DP/2	NE/17	CH/5									
1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	Short	~	?	(-)								+	Maintaining the current level of muted lighting should prevent energy usage from increasing. More efficient lighting technologies may allow reduction in the future.
	Medium	~	?	(-)								+	
	Long	~	?	(-)								+	
1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	Short	(+)	+	~								+	Night-time light pollution can have a negative impact upon biodiversity, so muted lighting is preferred.
	Medium	(+)	+	~								+	
	Long	(+)	+	~								+	
2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	Short	(+)	~	++								++	Encouraging use of locally appropriate street furniture protects the character of the conservation area and the context of listed buildings.
	Medium	(+)	~	++								++	
	Long	(+)	~	++								++	
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	Short	++	(+)	++								++	Promotes locally appropriate street furniture to maintain the distinctiveness of Cottenham's character. Minimising night-time light pollution maintains feeling of remoteness.
	Medium	++	(+)	++								++	
	Long	++	(+)	++								++	
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	Short	+++	(+)	++								+	As for 3.2.
	Medium	+++	(+)	++								+	
	Long	+++	(+)	++								+	
4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	Short	~	+	~								+	Light pollution is already minimal; this guideline should help prevent any increase.
	Medium	~	+(+)	~								+	
	Long	~	++	~								+	
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	Short	~	++	~								-	Minimal lighting to achieve public safety and security (as required by policy NE/15) means that there is no redundancy when lamps fail, leaving dark areas.
	Medium	~	++	~								-	
	Long	~	++	~								-	
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	Short	+	~	+								~	None.
	Medium	+	~	+								~	
	Long	+	~	+								~	
6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	Short	++	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	++	~	~								~	
	Long	++	~	~								~	
7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	
7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	Short	~	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	~	~	~								~	
	Long	~	~	~								~	
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Short	(+)	~	~								~	None.
	Medium	(+)	~	~								~	
	Long	(+)	~	~								~	

6 Cumulative, Secondary, and Synergistic Impacts

The following table brings together the VDS SPD assessments from the preceding tables. These have been 'summed' as follows for each sustainability objective to give an indication of the overall effect: (number of pluses less number of minuses) divided by 12 (being about one third of 37, the total number of guidelines). (It is not necessary to consider the short/medium/long-term assessments separately; a single average assessment can be used.)

It is accepted that this seemingly arbitrary formula is a rough and ready approach, but there is no definitive technique for doing this and the composite effect is bound to be a little impressionistic. An exception was made in the case of 'Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character', where the assessor drew back from awarding three stars.

The entries in the body of the table (rather than the above 'sums') were the basis on which the aggregate comments were composed.

7 Relationship to Community Strategy and Parish Plan

The tables below present explorations of mappings of the South Cambridgeshire Community Strategy and the Cottenham Parish Plan to the Cottenham Village Design Statement, along local distinctiveness, sustainability, environmental, economic and social, and land-use themes. This exercise was conducted at an earlier stage of the emerging document than the one issued for public consultation. See §3.2.2.1.

7.1 Village Design Statements

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 7	Parish Plans can include, if appropriate, an analysis of the built and natural environment character to enable a Village Design Statement to be drafted. This design statement may then be put forward for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the policies in the Local Plan and help direct the future development of the village	The Statement has been written by Cottenham residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment. The aim is to ensure that further development and change, based on a considered understanding of the village's past and present, will contribute positively to the future of Cottenham and protect and enhance its special nature. C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community. C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development.	

7.2 Local Distinctiveness

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 5	Building successful new communities, where large-scale developments have created attractive places with their own identity, supported by a range of quality services.	Despite this rapid modern growth the village retains its distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity. C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community. C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development.	New communities within Cottenham created attractive places with their own identity i.e. the moat site improvements and the old recreation ground improvements associated with Tenison Manor.

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 6	Local priorities are best established by consultation within village communities. Ideally the Community Strategy should draw on such processes in all our villages, in order to draw together the key themes across the district.	The original 1994 Design Statement was endorsed by the people of Cottenham through a process of exhibitions and consultation. A wide public consultation exercise was carried out in March and April 1994, with copies of the draft document circulated to all residents and businesses in the village. It was also sent to a wide range of relevant organisations, particularly those interested in matters of design, and public notices were placed in the local press on 25th and 31st March 1994. The Design Statement was adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by South Cambridgeshire District Council on 19th May 1994. C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community. C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development.	Original consultation details.
[CSSC] page 15	The quality of the South Cambs environment lies in its cultural heritage, its countryside and its buildings. The Strategy aims to protect and improve them, and to develop both access by the local community and space for wildlife.	The village framework at the southern edge is defined by the Cambridge Green Belt which is important for maintaining the separation of Cottenham from the surrounding settlements, especially Histon, Oakington and Northstowe. L/2: Essential elements of the parish's distinctive Fen Edge landscape character should be protected. L/3: New developments on the village edge should give high priority to landscape design, to protect and enhance the external view of the village.	Quality of the environment, space for wildlife
[WTFABSC] page 9	creating communities with their own identity rather than just new housing areas	L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments' B/6: Buildings in new developments, both in estates and in groups, should acknowledge their Cottenham context and avoid pattern-book designs. Developments can maintain and strengthen the visual cohesion of the village, and help to renew the specific architectural traditions of Cottenham.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[WTFABSC] page 22	protecting and promoting the value of existing cultural and natural heritage resources	<p>Smallholdings for market gardening, flower growing, nurseries and orchards are characteristic features of the village environs. These have reduced significantly since 1994 with increased housing development</p> <p>There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (the Anglo-Romano settlement near Bullocks Haste Common in Setchel Fen; a section of Car Dyke which runs from the Old West river at Lockspit Hall, through Setchel Fen and across Cottenham Lode, to the parish boundary close to Goose Hall north of Landbeach on the A10 (Akeman Street); and Crowlands Moat in Tenison Manor) and several sites of archaeological interest. The historical importance of Cottenham suggests that additional sites may be found.</p> <p>L/4: Action by landowners, community groups and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Plant native species to retain landscape character and to benefit wildlife within the village. · Orchards are part of the village heritage and should be retained. If not commercially viable, a form of community-led management may be required. · This is a landscape of wide views and open spaces: efforts should be made to minimise impact to the character of this landscape when designing details such as bridges, signs, gates and stiles. <p>L/5: Developers and landowners should be aware of the possible archaeological importance of their sites and contact the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA) where appropriate.</p>	Cultural and natural heritage examples.

7.3 Sustainability

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 15	The pressures for growth, to provide much-needed new housing and facilities to support them, will be met whenever possible using Brownfield sites; that is those which have been built on before.	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	Sustainability - support facilities (in this case the demand is the result of development on a former sewage pit - Tenison Manor)

7.4 Environmental

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 5	A high quality environment, with better access to a more bio-diverse countryside, which is protected and improved, and sustainable measures implemented, minimising waste and tackling climate change.	L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments'	
[CSSC] page 8	the housing is likely to be built to higher densities than in recent years, to make the most effective use of land, and to meet government targets.	B/1: High quality contemporary architecture is encouraged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham's built environment. · Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots. 	Infill by definition increases housing density.
[CSSC] page 15	The quality of the South Cambs environment lies in its cultural heritage, its countryside and its buildings. The Strategy aims to protect and improve them, and to develop both access by the local community and space for wildlife.	L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments' In the case of significant landscape developments or changes, a professional design scheme should be prepared for consultation. S/4: A coherent overall strategy is needed to increase the extent and variety of public spaces suitable for informal recreation.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 16	Promote opportunities for access to the countryside, including creating local Greenspace and biodiversity enhancement projects for wildlife habitat, and planning to meet strategic open space needs in the district.	L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments' In the case of significant landscape developments or changes, a professional design scheme should be prepared for consultation. S/5: Landscape design advice should be obtained for the planning of open spaces. S/6: Improve the accessibility and appearance of existing spaces. L/6: Developments such as barn conversions, re-roofing projects, work in the vicinity of ponds or the Moat etc should fully take into account responsibilities with respect to protected species including bats and greater crested newts. Opportunities for access into the countryside via footpaths or bridleways are extremely limited; there are few connections with neighbouring settlements and no connection with the strategic Rights of Way network. The Cottenham Footpath Group helps to ensure maintenance of the paths, of which the most popular is to the west of Cottenham Lode, running from Rampton to Twentypence Bridge. Footpath maps are displayed on the village green, at Broad Lane junction and by All Saints church.	
[CSSC] page 12	A key priority for the Strategy is to increase the provision of new cycleways, linking villages to services in larger villages or towns, to enable the numbers of regular cyclists to grow.	S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern. · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.	
[WTFABSC] page 2	increasing road safety through safer driving, cycling and providing safer routes to school	S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern. · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.	
[WTFABSC] page 14	improving road safety through safer driving increasing opportunities for safe cycling	S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern. · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 17</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council is currently developing a programme to improve links between communities on radial routes into Cambridge and other key routes between villages, plus cycling provision within new developments.</p>	<p>S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists. <p>H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. · Create Cottenham-Cambridge, Cottenham-Northstowe cycle links, as well as to the Guided Bus. · Develop safe and high-quality cycle routes for both practical and recreational uses, including linking with national routes such as the Cambridge to Ely cycle path. 	
<p>[CPP] page 8</p>	<p>Review street parking throughout the village and assess what is needed to ensure that parking is legal and safe</p>	<p>H/3: Agents for developments need to consult with the highways authorities at an early stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Plan road designs in new developments to reduce traffic speeds by unobtrusive safety measures. · Encourage flexibility in the size and siting of visibility splays and other road engineering. · Minimise the use of concrete kerbs and other urban elements. · Additional highway access points should not be introduced in busy or dangerous locations without giving due consideration to road safety. <p>A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders.</p>	<p>Safer roads make safer on street parking.</p>

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 8	Review the road layout and identify where cycle paths would be beneficial and practical to implement	S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern. · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists. There are few linking routes for pedestrians and cyclists. Traditionally alleyways have not been features within the built-up areas, but the Pelham Way and Wilkin Walk estate developments have improved pedestrian circulation. Almost all of those who responded to the CEAG questionnaire use the countryside for walking, cycling or riding, and the majority wanted to see access to the countryside improved by addition of footpaths, cycle paths, bridleways or public open space.	

7.5 Economic and Social

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 6	Some groups are likely to need more support; the priority groups include older people, and children and young people.	The sports centre and outdoor swimming pool at the Village College, the library in Margett Street and the facilities including the nursery school at the recreation ground off Lambs Lane	Nursery school and library provide educational support to children and parents.
[CSSC] page 6	development of community capacity to improve community transport, services for children and young people, lifelong learning, healthy lifestyles, road safety, independent living, community safety and environmental sustainability.	The Village College is the main focus for community activity. The sports centre and outdoor swimming pool at the Village College, the library in Margett Street and the facilities including the nursery school at the recreation ground off Lambs Lane, have all increased the scope of what is available locally.	Local facilities for learning and healthy lifestyles.
[CSSC] page 6	Village communities are the heart of South Cambs. The individuals and social structures within villages are a key to the well-being of these communities	The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 7	Tackle unauthorised and illegal development around our villages	B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context. · The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures. · Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings.	Guidelines to temporary buildings.
[CSSC] page 11	In order to realise this vision we need to take steps to improve the quality and range of services provided in local villages. Schemes by Parish Councils and other local organisations will be supported wherever possible to help provide these vital local services. This could be through funding of local initiatives, or providing grants for the improvement or development of local facilities.	Although the number of shops has not kept pace with the increasing population since 1994, they still supply many everyday needs and help to maintain a vibrant community life. The well-used Post Office provides an essential service. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.	Quality and range of services provided in local villages. Vital local services.
[CSSC] page 13	While many Travellers are less nomadic than they may have been in the past, as seasonal work opportunities have diminished or changed, they often continue to need homes which allow them to travel at times, and to maintain their preferred lifestyle. If their legitimate needs are not appropriately catered for, it means they may face continual disruption from having to regularly move from one unsuitable site to another. It also is likely to lead to greater disruption to the settled communities, from the effects of Travellers' use of inappropriate sites.	During the later part of the twentieth century several mobile home parks have become established, at Cottenham Park, Appletree Close and Smithy Fen. Most of these are static homes.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[WTFABSC] page 12	It [the Learning Partnership] seeks to engage with sections of the population with relatively low levels of skills, particularly older residents, and runs a number of projects using learning to work towards a more inclusive community.	Employment within the village helps to reverse the current drift towards its becoming just a dormitory area for people who work in Cambridge E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment.	
[WTFABSC] page 18	identifying and making appropriate provision for the accommodation and other needs of Travellers	During the later part of the twentieth century several mobile home parks have become established, at Cottenham Park, Appletree Close and Smithy Fen. Most of these are static homes.	
[WTFABSC] page 18	helping older people to live independently by improving services, providing support and home adaptations	None.	Sheltered accommodation is not mentioned in the Update.
[WTFABSC] page 21	The Agency enables vulnerable residents of South Cambs to remain in their property in safety and comfort.	None.	Sheltered accommodation is not mentioned in the Update.

7.6 Land-Use

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 4	There was also strong support for a balance between growth and sustainability to be maintained.	The aim is to ensure that further development and change, based on a considered understanding of the village's past and present, will contribute positively to the future of Cottenham and protect and enhance its special nature.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 6	developing community infrastructure, including improved community facilities, information hubs and community transport.	<p>The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity. The sports centre and outdoor swimming pool at the Village College, the library in Margett Street and the facilities including the nursery school at the recreation ground off Lambs Lane, have all increased the scope of what is available locally. However, villagers still travel further for some sporting and cultural activities, and for entertainment.</p> <p>The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.</p>	
[CSSC] page 6	community facilities and information hubs, as a focal point for local activities, information, learning and outreach services.	<p>The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity.</p>	
[CSSC] page 7	Parish Plans can include, if appropriate, an analysis of the built and natural environment character to enable a Village Design Statement to be drafted. This design statement may then be put forward for adoption as Supplementary Planning Guidance to support the policies in the Local Plan and help direct the future development of the village.	<p>South Cambridgeshire District Council has expressed its intention to adopt this revised Design Statement as a Supplementary Planning Document within their emerging Local Development Framework. As such, this Design Statement supplements the Core Strategy and Development Control Policies and should be read in conjunction with them. The Design Statement's recommendations will be taken into account when planning applications within Cottenham Parish are assessed. In this way, the document will support the Local Development Framework as it affects Cottenham and will assist the Parish Council in their role as statutory planning consultee.</p>	
[CSSC] page 5	A high quality environment, with better access to a more bio-diverse countryside, which is protected and improved, and sustainable measures implemented, minimising waste and tackling climate change	<p>Change is brought about not only by new building, but also by the smaller day-to-day adjustments to homes and gardens, open spaces, paths and hedges, which can alter the look and feel of the whole village. The Statement is therefore relevant to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · statutory bodies and public authorities · planners, developers, builders, architects, designers and engineers · local community groups · householders and businesses 	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 8	Major new developments are planned for the edges of Cambridge, and at the new town of 'Northstowe', in the area between Longstanton and Oakington. These sites, as well as the development of market towns just outside the district, will allow the growth the Government has designated while largely protecting the village environments in South Cambs.	The village framework at the southern edge is defined by the Cambridge Green Belt which is important for maintaining the separation of Histon from Cottenham. An open rural landscape separates Cottenham from other surrounding settlements, including Oakington and Northstowe.	
[CSSC] page 8	In meeting the huge growth pressures, these developments need to provide much more than housing. New communities need to be created and helped to develop. This challenge is considerable; the housing is likely to be built to higher densities than in recent years, to make the most effective use of land, and to meet government targets.	The 'Lanes' (Telegraph-Rooks-Corbett-Margett Streets), with an irregular pattern of short rectangular plots at the centre of the village, formed the original Saxon nucleus. This is the most densely settled, enclosed and informal area of the village.	
[CSSC] page 8	Appropriate facilities need to be planned to meet the needs of incoming residents. Services will be required to support the new developments and help them to grow into mature, self-sustaining communities.	C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community. C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 8	A new town and new extensions to Cambridge are developed, creating places with their own identity and sense of place. Strong new communities have developed in each, able to take their place in a district with urban as well as rural environments. High quality facilities and environments in the new developments enhance the built heritage and countryside of South Cambs.	The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure and, without the 1994 Design Statement, may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity. The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity. The sports centre and outdoor swimming pool at the Village College, the library in Margett Street and the facilities including the nursery school at the recreation ground off Lambs Lane, have all increased the scope of what is available locally. However, villagers still travel further for some sporting and cultural activities, and for entertainment. The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities, such as rebuilding the Sports and Social Club.	
[CSSC] page 8	Local teams working with developers will undertake the establishment of the new communities. We will work jointly with Cambridge City and the Cambridge Strategic Partnership to plan and realise the developments on the fringes of Cambridge, ensuring that there is a coordinated approach to community services and facilities.	C/1: Developers and planners should consult the Village Design Statement, which reflects the views of the community. C/2: Developers, planners and public authorities should take relevant local advice concerning facilities to be provided as a result of new development.	
[CSSC] page 8	We will need to ensure that the housing meets the needs for affordability.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CSSC] page 8	the creation of public art through a partnership between the residents and artists.	Seating and other street furniture of good quality, or specially designed, can enrich the character and enjoyment of the village.	Tentatively supportive comment, but local artwork should be encouraged.

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 9	Promote high environmental quality in the design of new developments, including sustainable use of resources and energy.	<p>The Village Design Statement describes Cottenham as it is today, and highlights the qualities valued by its residents. The Statement has been written by Cottenham residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment.</p> <p>It is hoped that this revised version of the Statement will continue to drive high-quality and locally-appropriate development and change proposals. A few recent architect-designed buildings have contributed successfully to refreshing the architectural pattern. Contemporary architecture of high quality is a tangible asset which can contribute to the life, reputation and economy of the village.</p>	
[CSSC] page 11	Village Colleges are some of the largest suppliers of services and opportunities within the district, situated in our larger villages.	The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity.	
[CSSC] page 11	In order to realise this vision we need to take steps to improve the quality and range of services provided in local villages.	<p>E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment.</p> <p>E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.</p>	
[CSSC] page 11	The delivery of local information and services is featured in another proposal. This is to develop Community Information Hubs where local people can access a range of information, learning provision and cultural services. Such hubs may be based on library services, in village colleges or village halls, depending on the village.	The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 12	Cycling is a significant means of transport in the area – more South Cambs residents bike to work than use buses. However, there is limited provision for safe cycling for work and leisure. A key priority for the Strategy is to increase the provision of new cycleways, linking villages to services in larger villages or towns, to enable the numbers of regular cyclists to grow.	H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. · Create Cottenham-Cambridge, Cottenham-Northstowe cycle links, as well as to the Guided Bus. · Develop safe and high-quality cycle routes for both practical and recreational uses, including linking with national routes such as the Cambridge to Ely cycle path. 	
[CSSC] page 12	The high house prices in the district make it very difficult for those not on the housing ladder to find housing they can afford in South Cambs. Often young people have to move further from Cambridge to find homes, well beyond the borders of the district, although they may have key skills needed in the economy of the district. Consultation has shown that this is the biggest issue for people in South Cambs.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CSSC] page 13	For the increasing number of older people, adaptations may be required to make their home suitable, or support may be needed, to enable them to go on living independently.	B/1: High-quality contemporary architecture is encouraged. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham’s built environment. · Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots. B/2: Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details.	Statement update relates to all adaptations and not specifically modifications for the elderly. There is no positive statement for modifications for the elderly.

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 13	New housing, which our residents can afford, needs to include a range of house sizes and tenures. Smaller houses or flats are needed for younger people who need to get onto the housing ladder, as well as larger homes for those with growing families. A large number of affordable market homes are needed for those aspiring to own, whether outright owner occupation or through some form of shared ownership. Affordable rented housing is also needed, managed by Registered Social Landlords.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CSSC] page 13	While many Travellers are less nomadic than they may have been in the past, as seasonal work opportunities have diminished or changed, they often continue to need homes which allow them to travel at times, and to maintain their preferred lifestyle. If their legitimate needs are not appropriately catered for, it means they may face continual disruption from having to regularly move from one unsuitable site to another. It also is likely to lead to greater disruption to the settled communities, from the effects of Travellers' use of inappropriate sites.	B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures. · Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings. 	
[CSSC] page 14	Increase the supply of new affordable housing, including Key Worker housing.	Not covered.	
[CSSC] page 14	Improve and develop services to enable older people to continue to live independently at home.	Not covered.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 14	Determine and make appropriate provision for the accommodation and other needs of Travellers in the district, including health and educational services.	The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures.	
[CSSC] page 15	The quality of the South Cambs environment lies in its cultural heritage, its countryside and its buildings. The Strategy aims to protect and improve them, and to develop both access by the local community and space for wildlife.	<p>The few examples of orchards that remain are extremely valuable, even if largely now for the beauty of their blossom and as a reminder of local heritage.</p> <p>More than 129 different species of birds have been recorded in the parish as well as many other fauna. However, intensive agriculture and lack of management has destroyed hedgerows and other habitats in the surrounding landscape. Wildlife has also been affected by the loss of open space within the village.</p> <p>The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>Also supported by chapter 4 - Landscape.</p>	
[CSSC] page 15	The pressures for growth, to provide much-needed new housing and facilities to support them, will be met whenever possible using Brownfield sites; that is those which have been built on before.	<p>S/3: Infill development or lateral extensions to existing buildings should maintain gaps which provide views out of the village.</p> <p>Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots.</p> <p>B/3: Relationships between buildings are as important as the design of buildings themselves.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Make skilful use of spaces between buildings: this can help new developments to be assimilated successfully. · Do not alter existing buildings without consideration of the resulting spatial effect. <p>B/5: Reuse barns and outbuildings through conversions where appropriate.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CSSC] page 15	The quality of the environment in South Cambs is better than ever. There is good access to the countryside which has enhanced biodiversity, both in villages and in larger district facilities.	The village framework at the southern edge is defined by the Cambridge Green Belt which is important for maintaining the separation of Cottenham from the surrounding settlements, especially Histon, Oakington and Northstowe. The Fen Reeves Woodland (1993), the Les King Wood (2000), between Rampton Road and Victory Way and the Broad Lane Amenity Area are new community sites planted with native species. The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.	
[CSSC] page 15	While there are many suitable footpaths and bridleways, in some places the access to countryside land is limited. There is a need to increase the provision of local areas that can provide for both leisure access and for wildlife space in and around villages, like a small-scale nature reserve or 'pocket park'. A Greenspace programme is being set up to meet this need.	The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.	
[CSSC] page 15	there is a need to provide larger areas, such as country parks, to provide for the recreation needs of the residents and visitors, especially with the growth of the population over the next 20 years.	The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.	
[CSSC] page 16	Promote opportunities for access to the countryside, including creating local Greenspace and biodiversity enhancement projects for wildlife habitat, and planning to meet strategic open space needs in the district.	The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 9</p>	<p>creating communities with their own identity rather than just new housing areas</p>	<p>The Village Design Statement describes Cottenham as it is today, and highlights the qualities valued by its residents. The Statement has been written by Cottenham residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment. The aim is to ensure that further development and change, based on a considered understanding of the village's past and present, will contribute positively to the future of Cottenham and protect and enhance its special nature.</p>	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 9</p>	<p>facilities that are planned to meet the needs of the new residents, with services which support the growth of self-sustaining communities</p>	<p>The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 9</p>	<p>high quality design that promotes sustainable use of resources and energy, enhancing both the built environment and the countryside</p>	<p>A few recent architect-designed buildings have contributed successfully to refreshing the architectural pattern. Contemporary architecture of high quality is a tangible asset which can contribute to the life, reputation and economy of the village.</p> <p>B/1: High-quality contemporary architecture is encouraged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham’s built environment. · Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots. <p>B/2: Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details.</p> <p>B/9: Carefully considered local energy saving or generating solutions should be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Solar panels and other devices should be encouraged, so long as they can be installed without detrimental effect on the visual environment of the village. · Locations should be selected for solar panels or similar equipment based on maximising energy savings and minimising disruption to the appearance or fabric of the building. · Average wind speeds in Cottenham are generally too low for productive use of micro-generation turbines; their use is not recommended unless significant benefits can be demonstrated · Avoid locating equipment on public facing façades wherever possible · In sensitive situations, solar panels should be mounted flush and finished to blend with the roof. 	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 9</p>	<p>In order for new developments to have a vibrant and sustainable social infrastructure, statutory and voluntary agencies must work well together and involve local people in the decision making process.</p>	<p>The Statement has been written by Cottenham residents so that local knowledge, views and ideas may contribute to the growth and prosperity of the village, and to the high quality of its environment.</p>	<p>Tentative reference highlighting the consultation process.</p>
<p>[WTFABSC] page 14</p>	<p>increasing opportunities for safe cycling</p>	<p>S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists. 	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 14</p>	<p>improving young people's access to facilities and services</p>	<p>S/2: New developments need to be integrated with the village and form part of a linked overall pattern.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Build up a network of routes between homes, schools and shops, particularly for pedestrians and cyclists. <p>The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.</p> <p>The village community is sufficiently large and varied to support many thriving voluntary groups, together with a range of social, leisure and education opportunities. The Village College is the main focus for community activity.</p>	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 17</p>	<p>Cambridgeshire County Council is currently developing a programme to improve links between communities on radial routes into Cambridge and other key routes between villages, plus cycling provision within new developments.</p>	<p>H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. · Create Cottenham-Cambridge, Cottenham-Northstowe cycle links, as well as to the Guided Bus. · Develop safe and high-quality cycle routes for both practical and recreational uses, including linking with national routes such as the Cambridge to Ely cycle path. 	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 17</p>	<p>The usability of cycle routes will be maintained and improved.</p>	<p>H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. 	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 18</p>	<p>ensuring existing homes meet quality standards and are safe and energy efficient</p>	<p>B/2: Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details. B/9: Carefully considered local energy saving or generating solutions should be supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Solar panels and other devices should be encouraged, so long as they can be installed without detrimental effect on the visual environment of the village. · Locations should be selected for solar panels or similar equipment based on maximising energy savings and minimising disruption to the appearance or fabric of the building. · Average wind speeds in Cottenham are generally too low for productive use of micro-generation turbines; their use is not recommended unless significant benefits can be demonstrated. · Avoid locating equipment on public facing façades wherever possible. · In sensitive situations, solar panels should be mounted flush and finished to blend with the roof. 	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 18</p>	<p>helping older people to live independently by improving services, providing support and home adaptations</p>	<p>B/1: High-quality contemporary architecture is encouraged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Imaginative and original design can extend and renew the distinctive character and traditions of Cottenham’s built environment. · Encouragement will be given to well-designed buildings on appropriate infill plots. <p>B/2: Buildings should be maintained using original or sympathetic materials and details.</p>	<p>Statement update relates to all adaptations and not specifically modifications for the elderly. There is no positive statement for modifications for the elderly.</p>
<p>[WTFABSC] page 19</p>	<p>Growing numbers of households, together with high house prices, have created high demand for all types of affordable housing across the district.</p>	<p>Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.</p>	<p>Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.</p>

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 19</p>	<p>More information about the needs of Travellers is required to plan for appropriate provision and prevent unsuitable developments.</p>	<p>B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures. · Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings. 	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 20</p>	<p>Good quality housing, homes and environments are essential for everyone's health and wellbeing. Everyone has a right to a home that is warm, safe and secure. It is particularly important for us to work with partners to ensure that affordable and quality housing is available for all key workers who provide essential and valued public services.</p>	<p>Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.</p>	<p>Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.</p>

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 22</p>	<p>protecting and promoting the value of existing cultural and natural heritage resources</p>	<p>L/1: 'Landscape design criteria should form a key aspect in the layout, form and urban design qualities of new developments'</p> <p>In the case of significant landscape developments or changes, a professional design scheme should be prepared for consultation.</p> <p>S/4: A coherent overall strategy is needed to increase the extent and variety of public spaces suitable for informal recreation.</p> <p>Smallholdings for market gardening, flower growing, nurseries and orchards are characteristic features of the village environs. These have reduced significantly since 1994 with increased housing development</p> <p>There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments (the Anglo-Romano settlement near Bullocks Haste Common in Setchel Fen; a section of Car Dyke which runs from the Old West river at Lockspit Hall, through Setchel Fen and across Cottenham Lode, to the parish boundary close to Goose Hall north of Landbeach on the A10 (Akeman Street); and Crowlands Moat in Tenison Manor) and several sites of archaeological interest. The historical importance of Cottenham suggests that additional sites may be found.</p> <p>L/4: Action by landowners, community groups and individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Plant native species to retain landscape character and to benefit wildlife within the village. · Orchards are part of the village heritage and should be retained. If not commercially viable, a form of community-led management may be required. · This is a landscape of wide views and open spaces: efforts should be made to minimise impact to the character of this landscape when designing details such as bridges, signs, gates and stiles. <p>L/5: Developers and landowners should be aware of the possible archaeological importance of their sites and contact the Cambridgeshire Archaeology Planning and Countryside Advice team (CAPCA) where appropriate.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[WTFABSC] page 22</p>	<p>increasing access to a more bio-diverse countryside for people and wildlife</p>	<p>The few examples of orchards that remain are extremely valuable, even if largely now for the beauty of their blossom and as a reminder of local heritage.</p> <p>More than 129 different species of birds have been recorded in the parish as well as many other fauna. However, intensive agriculture and lack of management has destroyed hedgerows and other habitats in the surrounding landscape. Wildlife has also been affected by the loss of open space within the village.</p> <p>The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>Also supported by chapter 4 - Landscape</p>	
<p>[WTFABSC] page 22</p>	<p>developing green spaces</p>	<p>The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife.</p> <p>Also supported by chapter 4 - Landscape</p>	
<p>[CPP] page 1</p>	<p>As with most of the rest of the country, farming accounts for an ever smaller proportion of the local economy. However, the rural heritage of Cottenham is strong and has a major influence on the appearance of, and activity in the village.</p>	<p>The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 1	<p>The village population has grown significantly in recent years with the completion of the new housing developments of Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way (roughly 400 new households in the last six years). This has continued a pattern of rapid growth that began in the 1960's and 1970's</p>	<p>Cottenham is a Fen Edge village six miles north of Cambridge which has been designated a Minor Rural Centre. It has been amongst the largest villages in Cambridgeshire since the 11th century, with the population growing quickly until the mid 19th century, when its size stabilised at around 2,400 inhabitants. The county council's encouragement of new building in the late 1960s has since resulted in a rapid increase with the 2001 census recording 5,652 residents. Despite this rapid modern growth the village retains its distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. Along the length of the High Street, its chapels, church and many substantial farmhouses are signs of an independent and democratic community.</p> <p>The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.</p>	
[CPP] page 1	<p>All of the village-based educational institutions were well regarded and regularly receive positive feedback from the OFSTED inspectorate. One issue of concern which was expressed was that of class sizes – with the recent rapid growth in population there is some concern that this is putting pressure on school intake.</p>	<p>The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 2	In recent years, Cottenham has seen many new businesses established and providing employment for locals and people from outside the village. This is reflected in the fact that nearly a quarter of those surveyed (24%) actually work in the village.	E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged. · Small-scale enterprises will be welcomed within the village, especially those based on promotion of local produce. · Barns and yards provide scope to locate businesses within the village: planning policies should encourage applications for their conversion to sympathetic business use. · Residential developments could extend the local tradition of adjacent working and living quarters by incorporating office or small-scale workshop premises, and by providing small-scale retail outlets. · Cottenham is considered unsuitable for large-scale development.	
[CPP] page 2	the majority of people work outside the village with Cambridge representing the largest single destination for 34% of respondents.	Cottenham's early prosperity was based on mixed farming, cattle-rearing and the production of a famous cheese. From the late 19th century fruit and flower growing were dominant, but since the 1960s there has been a major shift away from land-based, local work. A large majority of the working population is now employed outside the village.	
[CPP] page 2	Optimism among local businesses is strong with 96.5% of respondents expecting the number of employees in their business to remain the same or increase.	E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged. · Small-scale enterprises will be welcomed within the village, especially those based on promotion of local produce. · Barns and yards provide scope to locate businesses within the village: planning policies should encourage applications for their conversion to sympathetic business use. · Residential developments could extend the local tradition of adjacent working and living quarters by incorporating office or small-scale workshop premises, and by providing small-scale retail outlets. · Cottenham is considered unsuitable for large-scale development.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 2	Cottenham is situated at the junction of a network of minor roads. The principal North/South route carries a considerable amount of commuter traffic both from and through the village to the A14 and Cambridge.	H/1: Road safety needs to be improved by the reduction of through traffic. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Highways authorities should ensure early consultation prior to significant road developments within the village. The Design Group has in addition requested that consultation should cover other significant road developments within a 10-mile radius. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Improvements to the transport infrastructure should be carried out in such a way as to minimise the impact on Cottenham, and reduce traffic through the village. · Public transport services need to be improved and promoted, including a link to the Cambridge Guided Bus. · Traffic calming measures need to be well maintained. · HGVs should be routed away from the village centre. In particular the increase caused by the proposed gravel extraction would be very detrimental. 	
[CPP] page 2	All but 9% are usually parked off road, but some 61% of respondents reported difficulties in parking within the village, and 59% saw street parking as a safety risk.	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders.	
[CPP] page 2	A total of 1460 roadworthy bicycles were recorded, an average of 1.1 per household.	H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. 	
[CPP] page 2	Within the village itself there are few other specific facilities for cyclists.	H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. 	
[CPP] page 2	over 45% said they would like to see more cycle paths.	H/2: More cycle ways are needed, and existing cycle ways need to be improved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Develop safe and pleasant pedestrian and cycle routes for everyday travel around the village. 	
[CPP] page 2	The principal form of public transport used in the village is bus.	Public transport services need to be improved and promoted, including a link to the Cambridge Guided Bus.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 2	Traffic-calming measures were introduced into the High Street in 1993. They include speed bumps, traffic islands, chicanes and interactive speed signs as well as road markings indicating parking and non-parking road areas. In spite of these measures, almost 72% of respondents felt that there are major 'danger spots' on Cottenham's roads	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.	
[CPP] page 3	main dangers were seen as inappropriate speed and inconsiderate/illegal parking. This was noted especially regarding locations such as the High Street between The Green and Broad Lane at those points where shops or places of worship cause higher levels of parking.	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.	
[CPP] page 3	Cottenham has a good range of shops and services including a post office, a good-sized supermarket, two newsagents, a butcher, a greengrocer, a chemist, a hardware shop, two garages (one of which sells petrol) and two hairdresser's.	E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.	
[CPP] page 3	Nearly 50% of respondents used the greengrocers, and more than a quarter of respondents used the local shops for groceries, meat and fish, DIY supplies. This level of support reflects the quality and value of the local businesses in the village.	E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.	
[CPP] page 3	Cottenham has a sub post office and six post boxes located in Histon Road, Lamb's Lane, The Green, Denmark Road, Victory Way/Steven's Close and the High Sreet.	Simple designs are usually most appropriate.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 5	<p>Many comments were received regarding better youth facilities including the provision of a family pub or restaurant, refurbishment of the playground, a tea-room, live music, indoor swimming pool and better pubs.</p>	<p>E/1: It is important to retain and develop Cottenham's character as a working village offering a variety of employment. E/2: An increase in the number and variety of shops and trades is to be encouraged.</p>	
[CPP] page 6	<p>During the 1990's, Cottenham saw an increase in housing development from that of the 1980's. New housing saw the introduction of two new sites within the village. Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way being the major sites, with Lee Close being a smaller development integrated within an already existing group of houses.</p>	<p>Cottenham is a Fen Edge village six miles north of Cambridge which has been designated a Minor Rural Centre. It has been amongst the largest villages in Cambridgeshire since the 11th century, with the population growing quickly until the mid 19th century, when its size stabilised at around 2,400 inhabitants. The county council's encouragement of new building in the late 1960s has since resulted in a rapid increase with the 2001 census recording 5,652 residents. Despite this rapid modern growth the village retains its distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. Along the length of the High Street, its chapels, church and many substantial farmhouses are signs of an independent and democratic community.</p> <p>The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
<p>[CPP] page 6</p>	<p>South Cambridgeshire Local Plan No. 2, adopted on February 9th 2004, designates Cottenham as a Rural Growth Settlement (RGS). Residential development and redevelopment will be permitted on unallocated land within the village framework of the RGS provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the retention of the site in its present form is not essential to the character of the village • the development would be sensitive to the character of the village, local features of landscape or ecological importance, and the amenities of neighbours • the village has the necessary infrastructure capacity. 	<p>Cottenham is a Fen Edge village six miles north of Cambridge which has been designated a Minor Rural Centre. It has been amongst the largest villages in Cambridgeshire since the 11th century, with the population growing quickly until the mid 19th century, when its size stabilised at around 2,400 inhabitants. The county council's encouragement of new building in the late 1960s has since resulted in a rapid increase with the 2001 census recording 5,652 residents. Despite this rapid modern growth the village retains its distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. Along the length of the High Street, its chapels, church and many substantial farmhouses are signs of an independent and democratic community.</p> <p>The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.</p>	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 6	When asked if Cottenham can accommodate more new housing, 72% of respondents expressed the view that it could not.	Cottenham is a Fen Edge village six miles north of Cambridge which has been designated a Minor Rural Centre. It has been amongst the largest villages in Cambridgeshire since the 11th century, with the population growing quickly until the mid 19th century, when its size stabilised at around 2,400 inhabitants. The county council's encouragement of new building in the late 1960s has since resulted in a rapid increase with the 2001 census recording 5,652 residents. Despite this rapid modern growth the village retains its distinctive character. Its landscape, settlement patterns and buildings show the marks of more than 1000 years of history. Along the length of the High Street, its chapels, church and many substantial farmhouses are signs of an independent and democratic community. The rural character of the village has changed over time as agricultural land, including many acres of orchards, has been replaced by housing. These changes have brought with them many different economic and social benefits. In particular, the large developments in Tenison Manor and Brenda Gautrey Way have increased the pressure, and without the 1994 Design Statement may have threatened those very characteristics which give Cottenham its identity.	
[CPP] page 6	affordable housing came close with support from 47% of respondents. This reflects the growing pressure on young people to purchase housing beyond the village because of high house prices.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CPP] page 6	30% said there was a need for affordable housing within the village.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 6	Affordable local housing will help give those who would otherwise have to leave the village because of high prices, the chance to remain in the village if they wish. At present younger residents seeking to get on to the property ladder frequently have to leave the village to seek housing elsewhere that is within their budget.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CPP] page 6	Support for maintenance of desirable features of the local environment was strong with between 64% and 88% of respondents supporting protection of features such as banks, lodes and waterways, lanes and droves, hedges, small woods and footpaths and bridleways	The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife. Also supported by chapter 4 - Landscape.	
[CPP] page 6	Many respondents suggested traffic calming measures, such as 20mph zones, speed bumps, speed cameras, and a ban on lorries using the High Street as a thoroughfare.	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.	
[CPP] page 6-7	Green spaces: Respondents repeatedly expressed a wish for more trees and flowers in the village, as well as a park area with seating and footpaths giving access to the surrounding countryside.	The Cottenham Environment Audit Group (CEAG) Boundaries Survey pointed to the need to encourage more attention to retaining and enhancing wildlife corridors in the form of continuous hedgerows, ditches and uncultivated field edges. Even 'remnant' pieces of uncultivated land can make a positive contribution as habitat for wildlife. Also supported by chapter 4 - Landscape.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 7	A third (36%) of the respondents included comments associating the contemporary Traveller community with a negative influence on the village environment. The main concerns are anti-social behaviour, principally speeding, and expansion of the community through contravention of planning laws.	B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context. · The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures. · Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings.	
[CPP] page 7	Recreational facilities: There was demand for better recreational facilities, especially for children and young people. Suggestions included better sports facilities and a playground.	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	
[CPP] page 8	Cottenham residents want better management of Traveller sites and restrictions on the size of developments to smaller groups as in the past rather than a high concentration in one area. The sites should be rigorously controlled by the local authorities to protect the amenities of local residents.	B/8: Mobile homes or other less permanent buildings are unlikely to acknowledge their Cottenham context. · The impact of mobile homes, whether sited individually or in small groups, should be minimized by landscaping or other mitigation measures. · Temporary buildings are acceptable when there is a short-term agricultural or educational need. Where there is an associated long-term need, consideration should be given at that time to how this need can be met resulting in the eventual removal of any temporary buildings.	
[CPP] page 8	Although there are some good local amenities, residents would like to see these extended to include a coffee shop, banking facilities (including 24-hour access automated teller machines, ATM), better pubs serving quality meals, a restaurant/wine bar and more food outlets.	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	
[CPP] page 8	There was also some support for the development of a multi-functional village hall.	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	

Reference	Source Extract	Draft VDS Extract	Explanation
[CPP] page 8	Better facilities for the youth of the village were strongly supported with suggestions that youth clubs, a skateboard park, an indoor swimming pool, a bowling alley, a running track and a studio for use by local bands could all be provided.	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	
[CPP] page 8	There was strong resistance to any further major housing development within the village. However, there was appreciable support for affordable housing schemes.	Buildings in a wide variety of styles have generally been satisfactorily combined because of their sympathetic relationships in terms of scale, height, massing and alignment. The weathering of materials has also had a unifying effect.	Wide variety of housing styles results in a wide range of property prices for local housing.
[CPP] page 8	Review street parking throughout the village and assess what is needed to ensure that parking is legal and safe <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the road layout and identify where cycle paths would be beneficial and practical to implement 	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.	
[CPP] page 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce parking regulations on the High Street outside the Co-op and outside the fish & chip shop • Improve the condition of the Co-op car park and provide rear access to the shop • Assess the need for additional pedestrian crossings on High Street, Lamb's Lane and Rampton Road • Survey the village pavements in conjunction with disabled organisations and identify where pavements need to be widened and/or levelled 	A traffic-calming scheme (1993), which was intended to increase safety, has considerably altered the appearance of the High Street and reduced the number of on-street parking places, with possible adverse effect on local traders. Highway regulations have resulted in out-of-scale and obtrusive road engineering: more signs, large visibility splays, and more concrete kerbs have been introduced, creating extra hazards.	
[CPP] page 8	Support a campaign to provide an indoor swimming pool in the village	The increasing population continues to require the expansion of the primary and secondary schools and add to the demand for improved community facilities.	

8 Abbreviations

CVDG	Cottenham Village Design Group
DPD	Development Plan Document
EEC	European Economic Community
EU	European Union
HDA	Habitats Directive Assessment
LDD	Local Development Document
LDF	Local Development Framework
LDS	Local Development Scheme
LPA	Local Planning Authority
PPS	Planning Policy Statement
RSS	Regional Spatial Strategy
SA	Sustainability Appraisal
SAC	Special Area of Conservation
cSAC	candidate Special Area of Conservation
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
SPA	Special Protection Area
SPD	Supplementary Planning Document
TDS	Town Design Statement
UK	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
VDS	Village Design Statement

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- [CA123] Parish Plans and the Planning System: Guidance and Advice for Local Planning Authorities (issued by the Commission for Rural Communities)
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