

APPENDIX 1 – LAND & SOIL RESOURCES - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
2008/98/EC EU Framework Directive on Waste	European Union	2008
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food	DEFRA	2002
Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England	DEFRA	2009
Waste Strategy for England	DEFRA	2007
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
REGIONAL		
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy 2011, Site Specific Proposals 2012)	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008 – 2022	Cambridgeshire County Council	2008
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008

Plan / Programme / Strategy	2008/98/EC Framework Directive on Waste
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/waste/framework/index.htm
Summary	The Directive sets a revised framework for waste management in the EU, aimed at encouraging re-use and recycling of waste. It includes a five-step hierarchy of waste management options, with waste prevention as the preferred option, and then reuse, recycling, recovery (including energy recovery) and safe disposal, in descending order.

Key Objectives
50% target for household recycling and reuse and 70% target for non-hazardous construction and demolition waste, both of which must be reached by the UK by 2020.
Implications for the LDF
Consider how plans can contribute to the minimisation and recycling of waste, including construction related waste.

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Strategy for Sustainable Farming and Food (DEFRA 2002) and Forward Look 2006
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/foodfarm/policy/sustainfarmfood/index.htm
Summary	
The Sustainable Farming and Food Strategy, published in December 2002, sets out how industry, Government and consumers can work together to secure a sustainable future for our farming and food industries, as viable industries contributing to a better environment and healthy and prosperous communities.	
Key Objectives	
Sustain the resource available for growing food and supplying other public benefits over time, except where alternative land uses are essential to meet other needs of society.	
Implications for the LDF	
Consider loss of productive agricultural land when reviewing development options.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Safeguarding our Soils – A Strategy for England (DEFRA 2009)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/04/08/pb13297-soil-strategy/
Summary	
The strategy highlights the importance of soil as a resource, and provides a framework for policy making and actions to ensure the sustainable management of soils.	
Key Objectives	
<p>Ensure soil ecosystem services are fully valued in the planning process.</p> <p>Ensure appropriate consideration is given to the protection of good quality agricultural soils from development.</p> <p>Encourage better management of soils through all stages of construction.</p> <p>Ensure contaminated sites that pose a significant risk to human health and the environment are identified and steady progress is made towards their remediation.</p>	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Ensure appropriate consideration is given to the protection of good quality agricultural soils from development.</p> <p>Prefer the clean-up and development of contaminated land over greenfield sites.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Waste Strategy for England (DEFRA 2007)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/waste/strategy/strategy07/documents/waste07-strategy.pdf
Summary	
Government strategy for managing and reducing waste.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The government's key objectives are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decouple waste growth from economic growth and emphasis prevention and re-use • meet and exceed the landfill directive diversion targets for biodegradable municipal waste in 2010, 2013 and 2020 • increase diversion from landfill of non-municipal waste and secure better integration • secure the investment in infrastructure needed to divert waste from landfill • get the most environmental benefit for that investment through increased recycling of resources and recovery of energy from residual waste using a mix of technologies. 	
Implications for the LDF	
Consider how the LDF can contribute to sustainable waste management.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework 2012
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/

Summary

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.

Key Objectives

Planning policies and decisions should encourage the effective use of land by re-using land that has been previously developed (brownfield land), provided that it is not of high environmental value.

Local planning authorities should set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

Take into account the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land. Where significant development of agricultural land is demonstrated to be necessary, local planning authorities should seek to use areas of poorer quality land in preference to that of a higher quality.

(Para 142) Minerals are essential to support sustainable economic growth and our quality of life. It is therefore important that there is a sufficient supply of material to provide the infrastructure, buildings, energy and goods that the country needs. However, since minerals are a finite natural resource, and can only be worked where they are found, it is important to make best use of them to secure their long-term conservation.

Implications for the LDF

Consider effective use of Brownfield land, approach to density, and value of best and most versatile agricultural land.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan 2008
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	Sets out regional planning policy for the Region 2001 to 2021. Note: The plan will be revoked by the Localism Bill.
Key Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To minimise the impact of new development, particularly in the key centres of development and change, on regional waste management requirements; • To minimise the environmental impact of waste management, including impacts arising from the movement of waste, and help secure the recovery and disposal of waste without endangering human health; • To seek community support and participation in promoting responsible waste behaviour and approaches to management, viewing waste as a resource and maximising re-use, recycling, composting and energy recovery; • To eliminate the landfilling of untreated municipal and commercial waste by 2021 and secure at least the following minimum levels of recovery: municipal

<p>waste – recovery of 50% at 2010 and 70% at 2015; commercial and industrial waste – recovery of 72% at 2010 and 75% at 2015;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-using previously developed land and seeking environmental as well as development gains from the use of previously undeveloped land; Target of 60% of development to be on previously developed land. • encourage the sustainable use of soil resources.
<p>Implications for the LDF</p> <p>Development should be designed and constructed to minimise the creation of waste, make maximum use of recycled materials and facilitate the collection, separation, sorting, recycling and recovery of waste arising from the development and surrounding areas, where appropriate. Within major developments provision should be made for waste management facilities to enable the sustainable management of waste through innovative approaches to local waste reduction, recycling and management.</p> <p>Seek to maximise use of previously developed land (taking account of other sustainability issues)</p> <p>Consider impact on soil resources.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
<p>Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Efficient use of resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Increasing recycling and minimising waste 	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy 2011, Site Specific Proposals 2012)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/mineralswasteframework/
Summary	
<p>Addresses the land-use planning aspects of waste management and minerals planning in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough.</p>	

Key Objectives	
<p>There are a range of objectives in relation to planning for minerals and waste. Of particular relevance:</p> <p>To safeguard economic mineral resources through the designation of Minerals Safeguarding Areas and Minerals Consultation Areas.</p> <p>To ensure all major new developments undertake sustainable waste management practices with will include the provision of temporary waste management facilities which will be in place throughout the construction of the development.</p> <p>To encourage sustainable transport of waste by alternative means e.g. rail and water.</p>	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Will need to consider the policies and allocations in the Minerals and Waste LDF when developing policies and proposals.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Joint Municipal Waste Management Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2008 – 2022
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.recap.co.uk/recap-partnership/2008-strategy/joint-municipal-waste-management
Summary	
<p>Sets out direction, aims and objectives of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Partnership (known as RECAP) working together to achieve more sustainable waste management for their communities. The strategy covers arrangements for the management of waste that falls under the control of a local authority (municipal waste), whilst recognising the potential 'wider waste' role of local authorities influencing non-municipal waste e.g. commercial and industrial waste.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Includes 20 objectives.</p> <p>To achieve recycling and composting rates of: 45 to 50% of household waste by 2010; 50 to 55% of household waste by 2015; and 55 to 60% of household waste by 2020</p>	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Consider how the LDF can contribute to sustainable waste management.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm
Summary	
<p>Plan establishes the Long Term Vision the Council is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>	

Key Objectives

Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.

Approaches: Encouraging low carbon and sustainable living
Meeting the needs and aspirations of current and future residents through effective planning
Preserving and enhancing the landscape for future Generations

Actions 2012-2013: Promote the benefits of black-bin waste minimisation and maximising the use of enhanced recycling facilities by households and businesses to reduce the environmental impact of our waste.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/Partnerships/LSP/
Summary	
Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.	
Key Objectives	
A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Environmentally sensitive;○ Well-designed and built;	
Objective: A sustainable infrastructure & environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.	

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

APPENDIX 2 – AIR QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe	European Union	2008
EC Council Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise	European Union	2002
EC Council Directive 96/82/EC Seveso II Directive (control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances)	European Union	1996
Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC	European Union	2002
Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive 91/271/EEC	European Union	1991
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland	DEFRA	2007
Low Emissions Strategies -using the planning system to reduce transport emissions Good Practice Guidance	DEFRA	2010
Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (2006, updated in 2010)	Environmental Protection UK	2010
Environment Act 1995	UK Government	1995
Environmental Protection Act 1990	UK Government	1990
The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 :- Noise Action Plans	DEFRA	2009
Noise Policy Statement for England	DEFRA	2010
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Underground, under threat: Groundwater protection policy and practice	Environment Agency	2006
REGIONAL		
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Air Quality Action Plan for the Cambridgeshire Growth Areas	South Cambridgeshire DC, Huntingdonshire DC, Cambridge City Council	2009
Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy 2011, Site Specific Proposals 2012)	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011

River Basin Management Plan Anglian River Basin District	Environment Agency	2009
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008
South Cambridgeshire Contaminated Land Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2001
South Cambridgeshire Air Quality Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2008

Plan / Programme / Strategy	EC Council Directive 2008/50/EC on ambient air quality and cleaner air for Europe
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/quality/legislation/existing_leg.htm
Summary	
Defines the policy framework for a range of air pollutants known to have a harmful effect on human health and the environment. This directive merges a number of previous directives into a single directive.	
Key Objectives	
Sets mandatory standards for air quality for a specific set of pollutants.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider potential impacts of and on air quality when developing planning policies and a development strategy. This includes the sustainability of the location, and minimising traffic growth, but also the impact of and on air pollution by development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	EC Council Directive 2002/49/EC Environmental Noise
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/noise/directive.htm
Summary	
Concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic, and industry. It focuses on the impacts of noise on individuals, and it complements the existing EU legislation on noise control from transport. Requires Member States to make 'strategic noise maps' for major agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, major railways and major airports within their territories. On the basis of the noise mapping, noise action plans are required to be drawn up, designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary.	
The EU Noise Directive is implemented in the UK by the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 and as amended.	
Key Objectives	
Monitoring the environmental problem; by requiring competent authorities in	

Member States to draw up "strategic noise maps" for major roads, railways, airports and agglomerations, using harmonised noise indicators (day-evening night equivalent level) and Light (night equivalent level). These maps will be used to assess the number of people annoyed and sleep-disturbed respectively throughout Europe

Informing and consulting the public about noise exposure, its effects, and the measures

considered to address noise, in line with the principles of the Aarhus Convention

Addressing local noise issues by requiring competent authorities to draw up action plans to reduce noise where necessary and maintain environmental noise quality where it is good. The directive does not set any limit value, nor does it prescribe the measures to be used in the action plans, which remain at the discretion of the competent authorities.

Developing a long-term EU strategy, which includes objectives to reduce the number of people affected by noise in the longer term, and provides a framework for developing existing Community policy on noise reduction from source. With this respect, the Commission has made [a declaration](#) concerning the provisions laid down in article 1.2 with regard to the preparation of legislation relating to sources of noise.

- the use of harmonised noise indicators and computational measures so that data can be collected and compared in a standardised way;
- making information available to the public;
- the drawing up of local action plans.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the impact of noise both to and as a result of development proposals.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Directive 96/82/EC Seveso II Directive (control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/seveso/index.htm
Summary	
<p>Introduced a requirement on Member States to ensure that the objectives of preventing major accidents and limiting the consequences of such accidents are taken into account in their land use planning policies. It required these objectives to be pursued through controls on the siting of new establishments; modifications to existing establishments; and, new developments in the vicinity of existing establishments where the siting or developments are such as to increase the risk or consequences of a major accident.</p> <p>It further required that land-use policies take account of the need in the long term to maintain appropriate separation distances between establishments covered by the Directive and residential areas, areas of public use and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, and, in the case of existing establishments, of the need for additional technical measures so as not to increase the risks to people.</p> <p>Establishments within the scope of the Directive are those where specified dangerous substances and preparations are present at or above specified quantities. These are specified in Annex I to the Directive.</p>	

Key Objectives

Given effect in the Town and Country Planning Development Plan Regulations 2004- Local development documents: additional matters to which regard to be had:
 The need (i)in the long term, to maintain appropriate distances between establishments and residential areas, buildings and areas of public use, major transport routes as far as possible, recreational areas and areas of particular natural sensitivity or interest, and
 (ii)in the case of existing establishments, for additional technical measures in accordance with Article 5 of Council Directive 96/82/EC on the control of major accident hazards involving dangerous substances(21) so as not to increase the risks to people

Implications for the Local Plan

Include policies to secure appropriate separation of uses, in particular those involving hazardous substances which fall within these regulations.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Water Framework Directive (EC 2000)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-framework/index_en.html
Summary	
Designed to improve and integrate the way water bodies and resources are managed throughout Europe, to protect and enhance aquatic ecosystems. Requires the production of river basin management plans.	
Key Objectives	
Member States must aim to reach good chemical and ecological status in inland and coastal waters by 2015. Reduce pollution to surface water and groundwater.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider impact of proposals on water quality, including the impact of development on surface water and groundwater.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive (EC 1991)
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/water/water-urbanwaste/index_en.html
Summary	
Regulates the collection and treatment of waste water from homes and industry. The directive sets the standards for collection and treatment of wastewater.	
Key Objectives	
To protect the environment from the adverse effects of sewage discharges.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how wastewater generated by development will be addressed by infrastructure.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (DEFRA) (2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/
Summary	
The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.	
Key Objectives	
This strategy contains 5 key principles and 68 indicators. The key principles relate to: 1. Living within environmental limits 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society 3. Achieving a sustainable economy 4. Using sound science responsibly 5. Promoting good governance.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to aim to achieve sustainable development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Air Quality Strategy for England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland (DEFRA 2007)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/air-quality/approach/
Summary	
Provides the strategic framework for the UK, and sets air quality standards for a range of pollutants reflecting the European standards.	
Key Objectives	
The strategy sets health-based objectives for nine main air pollutants. The pollutants covered are: Benzene; 1,3-butadiene; carbon monoxide (CO); Lead; nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂); Ozone; Particles (PM ₁₀); sulphur dioxide (SO ₂); polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Performance against these objectives is monitored where people are regularly present and might be exposed to air pollution.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider potential impacts of proposals on air quality. This includes the sustainability of the location, and minimising traffic growth, but also the impact of air pollution on development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Low Emissions Strategies - using the planning system to reduce transport emissions Good Practice Guidance (DEFRA 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/air/airquality/local/guidance/policy.htm
Summary	
Concerns noise from road, rail and air traffic, and industry. It focuses on the impacts of noise on individuals, and it complements the existing EU legislation on noise control from transport. Requires Member States to make 'strategic noise maps' for major agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, major railways and major	

airports within their territories. On the basis of the noise mapping, noise action plans are required to be drawn up, designed to manage noise issues and effects, including noise reduction if necessary.

Key Objectives

- Economic growth does not have to come at the expense of the environment
- Effective planning controls can improve the area we live and make for a positive difference in people’s lives – building new eco-homes, jobs and opportunities.
- Demonstrates how the planning system can be used to reduce air emissions from transport
- Encourages a modal shift away from car travel and contributes to wider sustainability goals
- Promotes the production of transport assessments

Implications for the Local Plan

The guidance looks at low emission strategies to provide a package of measures to help mitigate the transport impacts on development. The Local Plan should respond to the good practice guide by taking on board the considerations set out. These aim to reduce transport emissions and the impact on climate change through a series of measures set out in Low Emission Strategies, which address the need to look towards more sustainable modes of travel, uptake of low emission fuels and the introduction of new technologies.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Development Control: Planning for Air Quality (Environmental Protection UK 2006, updated in 2010)
Level	National Non-Statutory
Web Link	http://www.environmental-protection.org.uk/air-quality-and-climate/

Summary

Local planning decisions have the potential to affect local air quality significantly, through the location and design of emission sources and receptor locations. Equally, local air quality management has the potential to affect the location and design of development, in order to minimise the exposure of people to high concentrations of certain pollutants.

The updated NSCA guidance document again seeks to facilitate close integration and consistent approach to air quality issues in local development control and land use planning processes. Of importance to the Local Plan, in its conclusion, the guidance document states that ‘Local Authorities should develop their own protocols in the form of a Supplementary Planning Document on the integration of air quality, development control and land-use planning processes. Also of particular note for this Local Plan, the guidance details the role of local documentation in providing a more rigorous approach to air quality protection when dealing with the cumulative impact of individual, unrelated and potentially insignificant (in terms of air quality impact) development. It also describes the potential use of a process whereby each of such developments provides a contribution to air quality action plan measures related to the scale of the impact

Key Objectives

- To promote the use of a consistent approach in addressing potential air quality impacts from development
- To provide Local Authorities with the tools to prepare and adopt relevant and

<p>effective development control policies relating to air quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide guidance on assessing the significance of impacts on local air quality of development.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider air quality issues when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Environment Act 1995
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1995/25/contents
Summary	
The Act created a number of new agencies, and set standards for environmental management.	
Key Objectives	
The Council has a legal duty to designate an Air Quality Management Areas where air pollution levels are expected to breach the air quality objectives.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of development proposals and policies on Air Quality Management Areas and AQMAs implications for development allocations.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Environmental Protection Act 1990
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/contents
Summary	
Established a system of integrated pollution control for the disposal of wastes to land, water and air.	
Key Objectives	
Introduced a new regime for the regulation of contaminated land in England. Part IIA aims to identify land affected by contamination that presents an unacceptable risk in its present state. If this happens, Part IIA tries to ensure that where possible, work is carried out to ensure the land is suitable for use making the level of risk acceptable. Part IIA is intended to complement other regimes, for example those aimed at preventing new contamination.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of contamination on land use, and the potential for development to secure improvements.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Environmental Noise (England) (Amendment) Regulations 2009 (DEFRA July 2009) Noise Action Plans
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/
Summary	
The EU Noise Directive is implemented in the UK by the Environmental Noise (England) Regulations 2006 as amended.	
Amongst their provisions, they require the production of noise mapping to determine	

exposure to environmental noise, and the adoption of noise action plans which should respond to the identification of noise issues and effects, managing and reducing them where necessary.

The Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs formally adopted Noise Action Plans for 23 agglomerations (large urban areas), major roads, and major railways in England on 15 March 2010.

The purpose of Noise Action Plans is to assist in the management of environmental noise and its effects, including noise reduction if necessary, in the context of government policy on sustainable development. Noise Action Plans are based on the results of the strategic noise maps published in 2008.

The Action Plans represent a strategic approach to managing environmental noise. They set out a direction of travel for managing noise, but do not propose any specific noise mitigation measures at this stage. It is intended any such measures will be identified and agreed at a local level. Responsibility for implementing the plans will fall on those authorities who generate the noise (road, rail and airport authorities).

The Action Plans apply in particular to the most 'Important Priority Areas' as established by the noise mapping and also set out a process for identifying and aiming to protect 'Quiet Areas' from an increase in noise in agglomerations.

The Secretary of State is the competent authority for preparing the action plan and will identify a co-ordinator for implementation in each agglomeration. DEFRA will provide information based on the strategic noise maps to the relevant local highways authorities and local authority planning and environmental health departments. Local authorities currently have no obligations under the Action Plans. However, they will be provided with relevant information and consulted throughout the process in order that they can participate in the investigation of important areas and identification of measures to mitigate noise. The Secretary of State will also encourage local authorities to review policy and practice for the management of noise from industrial / commercial sources and acknowledged that the current planning system and complimentary pollution control regimes can provide sufficient proactive management of such noise sources.

Key Objectives

Aimed at "preventing or reducing noise exposure and preserving environmental noise quality where currently good."

Targets: The European Noise Directive has no quantitative goal for noise reduction, but sets out an ongoing programme of noise mapping and noise action planning.

Environmental noise' is defined in the Directive as: 'unwanted or harmful outdoor sound created by human activities, including noise emitted by means of transport, road traffic, rail traffic, air traffic, and noise from sites of industrial activity'. The Directive applies to environmental noise to which humans are exposed, but it specifically excludes noise created by the exposed person, noise from domestic activities, neighbour noise, noise at workplaces, noise inside means of transport and noise from military activity in military areas.

The procedure involves the identification of important areas from the results of the noise mapping after which the LA will consider what further measures, if any, might be taken to manage better the noise environment at those locations in the context of sustainable development.

On quiet areas, DEFRA will liaise with local authorities in agglomerations to identify what locations should attract the formal designation of Quiet Area. The process has been designed to link with the existing open space management functions of local authorities rather than being a discrete new activity.

Implications for the Local Plan

First Priority locations:

The Council will determine what further measures, if any, might be implemented to improve the management of environmental noise in the context of sustainable development. The Local Plan should compliment this process and address the focus on noise not addressed through the action plans but that can be addressed through the planning process such as industry activity.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Noise Policy Statement for England (DEFRA March 2010)
Level	National and District
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/quality/noise/npse/
Summary	
Alongside the Action Plans, DEFRA published in 2010 the Noise Policy Statement for England (NPSE) which sets out the long term vision of Government noise policy which is to “promote good health and a good quality of life through the effective management of noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development.”	
Key Objectives	
<p>Through the effective management and control of environmental, neighbour and neighbourhood noise within the context of Government policy on sustainable development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life; • mitigate and minimise adverse impacts on health and quality of life; and • where possible, contribute to the improvement of health and quality of life. <p>Effective management of noise requires a co-ordinated and long-term approach</p> <p>The policy seeks to clarify existing policy and practice and make explicit underlying principles and aims. It is hoped that the NPSE will mean that noise will be properly taken into account at the most appropriate time and embed noise to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps to ensure a healthy and just society through promoting well-being, social cohesion and inclusion • Develop policy on sound scientific evidence • Respect the limits of the planet’s environment, resources and biodiversity • Achieving a sustainable economy through building a strong, stable and sustainable economy which provides prosperity for all. • Providing opportunities to engage people’s creativity, energy and diversity <p>Applies to all forms of noise, including environmental noise, neighbour noise and neighbourhood noise. Does not apply to noise in the workplace</p> <p>There are currently no European or national noise limits which have to be met, although due regard is given to International, European and National guidelines and standards such as the World Health Organisation ‘<i>Guidelines for Community Noise</i></p>	

(2000) and 'Night noise Guidelines for Europe 2009' and British Standards.

However there can be specific local noise limits and standards for specific developments.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider noise issues through the preparation of the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningsystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>To prevent unacceptable risks from pollution and land instability, planning policies and decisions should ensure that new development is appropriate for its location. The effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, the natural environment or general amenity, and the potential sensitivity of the area or proposed development to adverse effects from pollution, should be taken into account. Where a site is affected by contamination or land stability issues, responsibility for securing a safe development rests with the developer and/or landowner.</p> <p>The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by preventing both new and existing development from contributing to or being put at unacceptable risk from, or being adversely affected by unacceptable levels of soil, air, water or noise pollution or land instability; remediating and mitigating despoiled, degraded, derelict, contaminated and unstable land, where appropriate.</p> <p>In preparing plans to meet development needs, the aim should be to minimise pollution and other adverse effects on the local and natural environment. Plans should allocate land with the least environmental or amenity value, where consistent with other policies in this Framework.</p> <p>Planning policies should sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. Planning decisions should ensure that any new development in Air Quality Management Areas is consistent with the local air quality action plan.</p> <p>By encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.</p> <p>Planning policies and decisions should aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• avoid noise from giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life as a result of new development;	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mitigate and reduce to a minimum other adverse impacts on health and quality of life arising from noise from new development, including through the use of conditions; recognise that development will often create some noise and existing businesses wanting to develop in continuance of their business should not have unreasonable restrictions put on them because of changes in nearby land uses since they were established; identify and protect areas of tranquillity which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider impact of pollution on, and as a result of, development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Underground, under threat: Groundwater protection policy and practice (Environment Agency 2006)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/40741.aspx
Summary	Highlights the importance of groundwater resources, and the threats of pollution and over abstraction.
Key Objectives	To protect and manage groundwater resources for present and future generations in ways that are appropriate for the risks that we identify. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to manage surface water and groundwater as an integrated whole; to use robust measures to prevent the pollution of groundwater.
Implications for the Local Plan	Policies should address the protection of groundwater, particularly in relation to Source Protection Zones.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan 2008
Level	EERA
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	Sets out regional planning policy for the Region 2001 to 2021. Note: The plan is anticipated to be revoked following the Localism Act.
Key Objectives	Policy T1 seeks to improve air quality by a range of transport related policies such as locating development, efficient use of transport networks, and improving access to services and employment. Policy ENV7 requires new development to reduce pollution, including emissions, noise and light pollution.
Implications for the Local Plan	The Local Plan will need to consider impact of policies and development strategy on air pollution, and seek to avoid or mitigate the impacts of other types of pollution.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
<p>Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Reducing carbon emissions o Promoting a low energy future and the use of renewable energies o Reducing the reliance on the use of the car by promoting sustainable forms of transport such as public transport, cycling and walking 	
Implications for the LDF	
Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Air Quality Action Plan for the Cambridgeshire Growth Areas (South Cambridgeshire DC, Huntingdonshire DC, Cambridge City Council 2009)
Level	Sub Region
Web Link	http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/docs/Joint_Air_Quality_Action_Plan_CCityC_FINAL.pdf
Summary	
Considered the impact of the existing growth strategy on air quality across the wider subregion, which is particularly important given the impact of road traffic on air quality, and the potential for cross boundary impacts.	
Key Objectives	
Includes a list of 95 actions that that will have a positive impact on air quality. Creates monitoring indicators to monitor the impact of the actions, and includes specific targets for a number of air pollutants and areas.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Policies will need to consider the impact of development proposals on air quality standards, and in particular Air Quality Management Areas.</p> <p>Where appropriate seek air quality assessments for planning applications.</p> <p>Links to wider strategic policies of sustainable construction, and reducing need to travel / travel by means other than the car, requirements for residential travel plans.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF (Core Strategy Adopted 2011) (Site Specific Proposals 2012)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/min

	eralswasteframework/mineralswasteplan/
Summary	
County Plan which establishes planning policies regarding Minerals and Waste.	
Key Objectives	
To safeguard waste management sites from incompatible development that may prejudice the waste use.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies already form part of the development plan so will not need to be addressed in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan. The plan proposals and sites will need to be considered against the policies of the Minerals and Waste LDF, including the safeguarded areas.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	River Basin Management Plan Anglian River Basin District (Environment Agency 2009)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/33106.aspx
Summary	
This plan focuses on the protection, improvement and sustainable use of the water environment. River basin management is the approach the Environment Agency is using to ensure combined efforts to achieve the improvement needed by the Water Framework Directive in the Anglian River Basin District.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, 16 per cent of surface waters (rivers, lakes, estuaries and coastal waters) in this river basin district are going to improve for at least one biological, chemical or physical element. • By 2015 19 per cent of surface waters will be at good ecological status/potential and 45 per cent of groundwater bodies will be at good status. • At least 30 per cent of assessed surface waters will be at good or better biological status by 2015. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Work with infrastructure providers to consider the availability of water infrastructure for new development.</p> <p>A range of wider measures are suggested as contributions that can be made by Local Authorities including: Implement surface water management plans, Promote the use of sustainable drainage systems, ensuring Local Development Framework policies require water efficiency standards in new development that exceed extant Buildings Regulations.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm

Summary
Plan establishes the Long Term Vision the Council is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.
The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.
Key Objectives
Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider the Council's objectives when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/Partnerships/LSP/

Summary
Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.
Key Objectives
A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmentally sensitive; ○ Well-designed and built; <p>Objective: A sustainable infrastructure and environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.</p>
Implications for the Local Plan
The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Contaminated Land Strategy 2001
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Pollution/LandPollution/

Summary
District Council's strategy on how it proposes to identify contaminated land within its boundaries.
Key Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Locate and assess all areas of potentially contaminated land within the district ○ Prioritise the risks and assess the most significant sites first to ensure the efficient allocation of resources ○ Ensure compliance with, and enforcement of, the Contaminated Land

<p>Regulations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Produce a clear policy and protocol for the operation of the Contaminated Land Regulations that can be easily understood by both contaminated land professionals and the general public ○ Ensure that procedures are in place for the provision of information to the public, developers and other departments of the council as required ○ Ensure that where redevelopment of sites takes place the planning process effectively deals with any land contamination ○ Address the liability issues associated with the council's existing land holdings and minimise the risk of obtaining new liabilities associated with the acquisition of further land.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider land contamination issues when developing policies and assessing proposals.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Air Quality Strategy (South Cambs DC 2008)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=908845
Summary	
The Local Air Quality Strategy has been produced in order to give a platform upon which the local air quality within the District can be improved, bringing together all those with an interest or responsibility for air quality. A Progress Report was published in 2010, including air quality monitoring data from 2009 and predictions of future air quality.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To achieve National Air Quality Standards • To improve local air quality • Raise awareness of and promote air quality issues and sustainable environments 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies will need to consider the impact of development proposals on air quality standards, and in particular Air Quality Management Areas.	

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
The State of the Environment Report	Environment Agency	2011
Air Quality Progress Report for South Cambridgeshire District Council	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2011
Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge Phase 1 Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge Phase 2 – Detailed Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008 and 2011
Cambridgeshire Development Study	Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons	2009

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	
Report produced annually to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.	
Key Findings	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/SPDs/DistrictDesignGuideSPD.htm
Purpose	
Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding design quality.	
Key Findings	
The aim of the SPD is to provide additional guidance on how developments can ensure they are sustainable and achieve a high quality of design in a way that respects the local context.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding local design issues.	

Evidence Base Document	The State of the Environment Report
Author (or prepared for)	Environment Agency 2011
Web link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/library/publications/34059.aspx
Purpose	
Report produced annually to monitor implementation of the Environment Agency's Corporate Plan.	
Key Findings	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides a source of evidence to support consideration of policies regarding water quality and a range of other topics.	

Evidence Base Document	Air Quality Progress Report for South Cambridgeshire District Council
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2011
Web link	
Purpose	
South Cambridge District Council has a general duty to protect its local area from air pollution and produce a Local Air Quality Strategy. The Council also monitors air quality at various sites in the district, most of which follow the route of the A14.	
Key Findings	
During 2009, the objectives for nitrogen dioxide were met at all monitoring locations. However, the daily mean PM10 objective was exceeded at the Bar Hill and Impington continuous monitoring stations and the annual mean PM10 objective was exceeded at Impington.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides monitoring information regarding air quality in the district.	

Evidence Base Document	Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge Phase 1 (2008). Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge Phase 2 – Detailed Strategy (2011)
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/environment_sustainability/water_cycle_strategy.aspx
Purpose	
<p>The strategy forms part of the evidence base for the Local Plan, and examined how the growth areas planned in the Sub Region (the existing Local Development Framework strategy) could be accommodated in terms of water infrastructure provision, and the water environment. The study found no insurmountable barriers to the planned growth.</p> <p>Building on the Phase 1, the Phase 2 study provides an evidence base to explore more aspirational sustainable water policies.</p>	
Key Findings	
Identified no insurmountable technical constraints for the level of growth planned in the area (based on Core Strategy and East of England Plan levels of growth).	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Study highlights a range of issues that should be considered in the plan, including the delivery of sustainable drainage systems (SUDs) to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff, availability of water resources, and efficient use of water resources, and the availability of infrastructure to serve development.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Development Study
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons 2009
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Cambridgeshire+Development+Study.htm
Purpose	
<p>At the end of 2008 the Cambridgeshire Local Authorities and Cambridgeshire Horizons commissioned a joint technical study referred to as the "Cambridgeshire Development Study". This study was used to inform the preparation of the strategic policy advice that Cambridgeshire County Council provided to the East of England Regional Assembly (EERA) to assist its review of the Regional Spatial Strategy. Considers the implications of growth scenarios, including opportunities and constraints of different development strategies.</p>	
Key Findings	
Explores the capacity of wastewater treatment works to accommodate a range of future development scenarios, and identifies where capacity could be a constraint to future development.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>The Study fed into the Regional planning process and the review of the East of England Plan. Following the Localism Act Regional Spatial Strategies are anticipated to be revoked, and the review of the East of England Plan is no longer taking place. The evidence collated can be used as appropriate to support the review of the Local Plan.</p>	

APPENDIX 3 – BIODIVERSITY - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
Convention on Biological Diversity	Rio Earth Summit	1992
Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats	The Bern Convention	1979
Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	The Ramsar Convention	1971
EC Council Directive 2009/147/EC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds (replaced 79/409/EEC and amendments)	European Union	2009
EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora. ‘The Habitats Directive’	European Union	1992
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England’s wildlife and ecosystem services	DEFRA	2011
Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended);	UK Government	1981
Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000	UK Government	2000
Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act	UK Government	2006
Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations	UK Government	2010
Climate Change Act 2008	UK Government	2008
UK Biodiversity Action Plan	Natural England	2004
White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature	DEFRA	2011
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England	DEFRA	2002
NICE Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity	NICE	2008
Conserving Biodiversity – A UK Approach	DEFRA	2007
A Strategy for England’s Trees, Woods and Forests	DEFRA	2007
50 Year Vision for Wetlands	Environment Agency	2008
REGIONAL		
Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England	EERA & the Forestry Commission	2003
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
Our Environment, Our Future – Regional Environment	EERA	2003

Strategy		
East of England Biodiversity Delivery Plan 2008 – 2015	East of England Biodiversity Forum	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough	Cambridgeshire County Council	2001
Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plans	Cambridgeshire County Council	Various
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008
South Cambridgeshire District Council Biodiversity Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2006

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Convention on Biological Diversity, Rio Earth Summit 1992
Level	International
Web Link	http://www.cbd.int/convention/
Summary	
Signed at the Rio Earth Summit at 1992, required the development of national strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and the use of Environmental Impact Assessment of plans and programmes.	
Key Objectives	
Principle objectives to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve Biological Diversity; • Sustainable use of its components; • Fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to protect, and enhance biodiversity.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, The Bern Convention 1979
Level	International
Web Link	http://www.coe.int/t/dg4/cultureheritage/nature/bern/default_EN.asp?
Summary	
Identified a range of species for special protection, and lead to the identification of protected habitats, known now as Natura 2000.	

Key Objectives
Key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conserve wild flora and fauna and their natural habitats; • promote co-operation between states; • monitor and control endangered and vulnerable species
Implications for the Local Plan
Need to consider the impact of policies and proposals on designated sites.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat, The Ramsar Convention 1971
Level	International
Web Link	http://www.ramsar.org/cda/en/ramsar-documents-cops-1971/main/ramsar/1-31-58-136_4000_0
Summary	The Ramsar List of Wetlands of International Importance now includes 1,888 sites (known as Ramsar Sites), with 168 sites in the UK.
Key Objectives	To designate wetlands of international importance and promote the conservation and wise use of wetlands To include wetland conservation considerations in land-use planning.
Implications for the Local Plan	Will need to protect and enhance Wetlands, and consider impact of proposals on RAMSAR sites.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	EC Council Directive 2009/147/EC, on the Conservation of Wild Birds 2009
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/birdsdirective/index_en.htm
Summary	The European Union Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC) was adopted in 1979, with the aiming to protect a list of threatened species, and their habitat.
Key Objectives	Take measures to conserve all naturally occurring bird species Classify, manage and protect Special Protection Areas (SPAs), the most suitable territories for species listed on Annex I
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider the impact on bird species and their habitats, in particular the impact of proposals on SPA's.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	'The Habitats Directive' EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC, on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora 1992
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/nature/legislation/habitatsdirective/index_en.htm

Summary
The Habitats Directive aims to contribute towards protecting biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora. Any plan or project likely to have a significant effect on a designated Special Area of Conservation should undergo an appropriate assessment of its implications.
Key Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote the maintenance of biodiversity, taking account of economic, social, cultural and regional requirements • Designate and protect Special Areas of Conservation • Planning and development policies should encourage the management of features of the landscape which are of major importance for wild flora and fauna
Implications for the Local Plan
Impact of plans on protected sites needs to be considered through Habitats Regulations Assessment.

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England's wildlife and ecosystem services (DEFRA 2011)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/08/19/pb13583-biodiversity-strategy-2020/
Summary	
Provides a comprehensive picture of how England is implementing international and EU commitments. It sets out the strategic direction for biodiversity policy for the next decade on land (including rivers and lakes) and at sea.	
Key Objectives	
To halt overall biodiversity loss, support healthy well-functioning ecosystems and establish coherent ecological networks, with more and better places for nature for the	

benefit of wildlife and people.
Implications for the Local Plan
Seek to protect, and enhance biodiversity.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended);
Level	National
Web Link	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1377
Summary	
Consolidates and amends existing national legislation to implement the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) and Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the conservation of wild birds (Birds Directive) in Great Britain (Council Directive 79/409/EEC has now been replaced by Directive 2009/147/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on the conservation of wild birds (codified version)).	
Key Objectives	
Protection for native species and habitats. Protection to SSSIs, Rights of Way etc.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of proposals and policies on biodiversity.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
Level	National
Web Link	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1378
Summary	
The Act provides for public access on foot to certain types of land, amends the law relating to public rights of way, increases measures for the management and protection for Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) and strengthens wildlife enforcement legislation, and provides for better management of Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB).	
Key Objectives	
Amended regulations regarding rights of way, and the protection of SSSI.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the impact of proposals and policies on biodiversity, and the protection and enhancement of rights of way.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2006/16/contents
Summary	
The Act recognises that public authorities have a key role to play in conserving biodiversity through their work in: developing and implementing external and internal policies and strategies; administering the planning system; managing land and buildings; developing infrastructure; engaging with business and the public; promoting the local area; making decisions about procurement; and implementing economic, environmental	

and social programmes. It is stressed that biodiversity conservation should not be viewed solely as an environmental issue, but a core component of sustainable development.
Key Objectives
Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider the impact of proposals and policies on biodiversity.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.
Level	National
Web Link	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/page-1379
Summary	Consolidated all the various amendments made to the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 1994 in respect of England and Wales. The 1994 Regulations transposed Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (EC Habitats Directive) into national law.
Key Objectives	Provides the process for identifying and protection European designated sites, known as Natura 2000.
Implications for the Local Plan	Impact of plans on protected sites needs to be considered through Habitats Regulations Assessment.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Climate Change Act (2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/cc_act_08/cc_act_08.aspx
Summary	The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It also creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.
Key Objectives	Requires a national adaptation programme which must be put in place and reviewed every five years to address the most pressing climate change risks to England;
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider the impact of policies and proposals on the fragmentation of habitats.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	UK Biodiversity Action Plan 1994
Level	National
Web Link	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/default.aspx?page=5155
Summary	
Part of the UK's response to the Convention on Biological Diversity, to develop a national strategy for the conservation of biological diversity and the sustainable use of biological resources.	
Key Objectives	
<p>To conserve and enhance biological diversity within the UK and to contribute to the conservation of global biodiversity through all appropriate mechanisms.</p> <p>To conserve and where practicable to enhance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the overall populations and natural ranges of native species and the quality and range of wildlife habitats and ecosystems; • internationally important and threatened species, habitats and ecosystems; • species, habitats and natural and managed ecosystems that are characteristic of local areas; • the biodiversity of natural and semi-natural habitats where this has been diminished over recent past decades. • to increase public awareness of, and involvement in, conserving biodiversity. <p>It establishes a series of action plans and recovery targets for the most threatened species and habitats found in England including identifying the factors contributing to species and habitat decline and prioritising the work necessary to bring about improvements in each case.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Plans and policies should have regard to the objectives of the UK BAP and the national targets for biodiversity. Plan policies should seek to increase the quality and range of wildlife habitats.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	White Paper: The Natural Choice: Securing the Value of Nature (DEFRA 2011)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/environment/natural/whitepaper/
Summary	
Sets out the Governments aims and commitments regarding protection and improvement of the natural environment, growing a green economy, and reconnecting people with nature.	
Key Objectives	
Protecting and Improving our Natural Environment: We want to improve the quality of our natural environment across England, moving to a net gain in the value of nature. We aim to arrest the decline in habitats and species and the degradation of landscapes. We will protect priority habitats and safeguard vulnerable non-renewable resources for future generations. We will support natural systems to function more effectively in town, in the country and at sea. We will achieve this through joined-up action at local and national level to create an ecological network which is resilient to changing pressures.	

Growing a Green Economy: Our ambition is for a green and growing economy which not only uses natural capital in a responsible and fair way but contributes to improving it. It will properly value the stocks and flows of natural capital. Growth will be green because it is intrinsically linked to the health of the country's natural resources. The economy will capture the value of nature. It will encourage businesses to use natural capital sustainably, protecting and improving it through their day-to-day operations and the management of their supply chains.

Reconnecting people and Nature: Our ambition is to strengthen the connections between people and nature. We want to help more people enjoy the benefits of nature by giving them more freedom to connect with it. Everyone should have fair access to a good-quality natural environment. We want to see every child in England given the opportunity to experience and learn about the natural environment. We want to help people take more responsibility for the environment, putting people and local communities in control and making it easier for people to take positive action.

Our 2020 mission is to halt overall biodiversity loss.

The Government will establish a Green Infrastructure Partnership to support the development of green infrastructure in England. This will consider how green infrastructure can be enhanced to strengthen ecological networks and improve communities' health, quality of life and resilience to climate change.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider biodiversity issues across the range of issues and proposals included in the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.	
Key Objectives	
The planning system should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and enhancing valued landscapes, geological conservation interests and soils; • recognising the wider benefits of ecosystem services; • minimising impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible, contributing to the Government's commitment to halt the overall decline in biodiversity, including by establishing coherent ecological networks that are more resilient to current and future pressures; <p>Local planning authorities should set criteria based policies against which proposals for any development on or affecting protected wildlife or geodiversity sites or</p>	

landscape areas will be judged. Distinctions should be made between the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites, so that protection is commensurate with their status and gives appropriate weight to their importance and the contribution that they make to wider ecological networks.

Local planning authorities should set out a strategic approach in their Local Plans, planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure;

To minimise impacts on biodiversity and geodiversity, planning policies should:

- plan for biodiversity at a landscape-scale across local authority boundaries;
- identify and map components of the local ecological networks, including the hierarchy of international, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity, wildlife corridors and stepping stones that connect them and areas identified by local partnerships for habitat restoration or creation;
- promote the preservation, restoration and re-creation of priority habitats, ecological networks and the protection and recovery of priority species populations, linked to national and local targets, and identify suitable indicators for monitoring biodiversity in the plan;
- aim to prevent harm to geological conservation interests; and where Nature Improvement Areas are identified in Local Plans, consider specifying the types of development that may be appropriate in these Areas.

When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should aim to conserve and enhance biodiversity by applying the following principles:

- if significant harm resulting from a development cannot be avoided (through locating on an alternative site with less harmful impacts), adequately mitigated, or, as a last resort, compensated for, then planning permission should be refused;
- proposed development on land within or outside a Site of Special Scientific Interest likely to have an adverse effect on a Site of Special Scientific Interest (either individually or in combination with other developments) should not normally be permitted. Where an adverse effect on the site's notified special interest features is likely, an exception should only be made where the benefits of the development, at this site, clearly outweigh both the impacts that it is likely to have on the features of the site that make it of special scientific interest and any broader impacts on the national network of Sites of Special Scientific Interest;
- development proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be permitted;
- opportunities to incorporate biodiversity in and around developments should be encouraged;
- planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss;
- and the following wildlife sites should be given the same protection as European sites: potential Special Protection Areas and possible Special

<p>Areas of Conservation; listed or proposed Ramsar sites; and sites identified, or required, as compensatory measures for adverse effects on European sites, potential Special Protection Areas, possible Special Areas of Conservation, and listed or proposed Ramsar sites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 14) does not apply where development requiring appropriate assessment under the Birds or Habitats Directives is being considered, planned or determined.
Implications for the Local Plan
Policies and proposals should seek to minimise impacts on biodiversity and providing net gains in biodiversity where possible. Include policies for protection of designated sites appropriate to their status.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy For England DEFRA 2002
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/29/pb7718-biodiversity/
Summary	
Plan seeks to mainstream biodiversity issues, to ensure the full integration of biodiversity considerations within local and regional policies.	
Key Objectives	
Sets out a series of key action points including working with the planning system, ensuring BAP coverage, habitat and species creation and restoration, encouraging human contact with and understanding of nature, encouraging agriculture that supports biodiversity and maximising the value of water resources for wildlife.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider biodiversity issues across the range of issues and proposals included in the Local Plan.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	NICE Public Health Guidance 8 - Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity
Level	National
Web Link	http://publications.nice.org.uk/physical-activity-and-the-environment-ph8
Summary	
The guidance offers the first national, evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It demonstrates the importance of such improvements and the need to evaluate how they impact on the public's health. Those working in the NHS, local authorities, the wider public, voluntary and community sectors and the private sector should take it into account when carrying out their professional, managerial or voluntary duties.	
The full guidance can be found here NICE PH008	
Key Objectives	
To improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity, through land use planning by adopting:	

- Recommendations 1, 4, 5 (on land use planning) which are relevant when developing local development frameworks and other local plans, and
- Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which are relevant when developing local transport plans and guidance.

Implications for the Local Plan

Local planning authorities should incorporate into their local development frameworks the following policy recommendations:

Recommendation 4

- Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity and are maintained to a high standard. They should also be accessible by public transport.

MISSING

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Conserving Biodiversity – A UK Approach DEFRA 2007
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/05/24/pb12772-conserving-biodiversity/
Summary	
Statement prepared by the UK Biodiversity Standing Committee on behalf of the UK Biodiversity Partnership, to set out the vision and approach to conserving biodiversity within the UK's devolved framework for anyone with a policy interest in biodiversity conservation.	
Key Objectives	
Six priorities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting the best sites for wildlife; • targeting action on priority species and habitats; • embedding proper consideration of biodiversity and ecosystem services in all relevant sectors of policy and decision-making; • engaging people, and encouraging behaviour change; • developing and interpreting the evidence base; • ensuring that the UK plays a proactive role in influencing the development of Multilateral Environmental Agreements, and contributes fully to their domestic delivery; Also included the UK Biodiversity Indicators to measure progress..	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plans should provide for the protection and conservation of biodiversity and geological interests, identifying sites and applying appropriate policy protection, and using development opportunities to enhance biodiversity.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	A Strategy for England's Trees, Woods and Forests DEFRA 2007
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/forestry/20070620-forestry.pdf

Summary
This Strategy shows how we can meet the opportunities and challenges of making our trees and woodlands productive, healthy and attractive in the years to come.
Key Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide, in England, a resource of trees, woods and forests in places where they can contribute most in terms of environmental, economic and social benefits now and for future generations • contribute to the way in which biodiversity and natural resources adjust to a changing climate • protect and enhance the environmental resources of water, soil, air, biodiversity and landscapes (both woodland and non-woodland), and the cultural and amenity values of trees and woodland • increase the contribution that trees, woods and forests make to the quality of life for those living in, working in or visiting England
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider opportunities to protect and enhance woodland habitat.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	50 Year Vision for Wetlands – RSPB 2008
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.rspb.org.uk/Images/wetlandvision_tcm9-132957.pdf
Summary	A multi-agency vision to enhance and expand wetland habitats in the UK. Includes specific projects in the Great Ouse corridor.
Key Objectives	Expand, restore and reconnect wetlands, and consider the impacts of climate change.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider opportunities to protect and enhance wetland habitat.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England - EERA & the Forestry Commission 2003
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.woodlandforlife.net/PDFs/Woodland_for_Life.pdf
Summary	Provides a strategy for the enhancement, over 20 years, of the benefits that trees and woodlands bring to the people who live and work in the region. Addresses 6 key themes 1. Quality of life, 2. Spatial Planning, 3. Economic Development, 4. Renewable Energy, 5. Education and Learning, 6. Natural Environment.
Key Objectives	That trees and woodland are widely recognised as bringing high quality sustainable benefits to all who live and work in the East of England.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider opportunities to protect and enhance woodland habitat.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan 2008
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
Sets out regional planning policy for the Region 2001 to 2021. Note: The plan is anticipated to be revoked following the Localism Act.	
Key Objectives	
<p>To improve and conserve the region's environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protecting and, where appropriate, enhancing biodiversity through the protection of habitats and species and creating new habitats through development; • providing a network of accessible multi-functional greenspace; <p>To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change.</p> <p>Policy ENV3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Areas and networks of green infrastructure should be identified, created, protected, enhanced and managed to ensure an improved and healthy environment is available for present and future communities. Green infrastructure should be developed so as to maximise its biodiversity value. ○ Ensure that internationally and nationally designated sites are given the strongest level of protection and that development does not have adverse effects on the integrity of sites of European or international importance for nature conservation. ○ Ensure new development minimises damage to biodiversity and earth heritage resources by avoiding harm to local wildlife sites and, wherever possible, achieving net environmental gains in development sites through the retention of existing assets, enhancement measures, and new habitat creation; ○ Promote the conservation, enhancement, restoration, re-establishment and good management of habitats and species populations ○ Identify and safeguard areas for habitat restoration and re-establishment, ○ Identify, safeguard, conserve, and restore regionally important geological and/or geomorphological sites ○ Ensure the appropriate management and further expansion of wildlife corridors important for the migration and dispersal of wildlife; ○ Have regard to the need for habitats and species to adapt to climate change. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to protect, and enhance biodiversity, seek delivery of Green Infrastructure.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Our Environment, Our Future – Regional Environment Strategy (EERA 2003)
Level	Regional
Web Link	Not available

Summary
To raise awareness of the environment among key regional stakeholders, and to inform and advise other regional strategies to ensure that environmental objectives are integrated with social and economic issues.
Key Objectives
Includes a set of 14 strategic aims, and key actions to secure their implementation. SA11: Enhance biodiversity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the social and economic benefits of biodiversity are properly recognised in regional strategies including biodiversity benefits • Ensure strong protection and active management of wildlife sites to sustain or restore their interest • Increase the coverage of locally important habitats, such as County Wildlife Sites, Local Nature Reserves, etc. • Implement Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) to enhance the region's biodiversity • Increase the uptake of agri-environment schemes % area of farms with Countryside or Arable Stewardship or ESA Agreements • Create or restore large-scale habitats, including woodland and wetland, particularly where opportunities arise as a result of climate change • Ensure that sufficient water resources are available to support wetlands, rivers and other water dependent habitats • Provide guidance to planners and developers on maximizing biodiversity benefits in developments
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the strategic aims.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Biodiversity Delivery Plan 2008 – 2015 (East of England Biodiversity Forum)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://eoebiodiversity.org/index.html
Summary	The East of England Biodiversity Forum includes a range of member organisations. It aims to help formulate co-ordinated policies and encourage action plans that reflect national biodiversity policies at every level. To ensure a more robust natural environment, and recovery where it is needed, the Forum has developed a detailed Delivery Plan.
Key Objectives	Plan has been designed to enable the East of England to tackle six challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Networking nature' • Realising biodiversity's true value • Ensuring there is water • Responding to a changing coast • Safeguarding the seas • Enhancing the evidence base
Implications for the Local Plan	
	Ensure the Local Plan recognises the value of biodiversity.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County

Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
<p>Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Attractive and healthy environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protecting and enhancing the environment in open spaces and the countryside for the benefit of people and wildlife 	
Implications for the LDF	
<p>Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Biodiversity Checklist for land use planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (2001)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cpbiodiversity.org.uk/downloads
Summary	
<p>The Biodiversity Partnership for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough prepared this checklist in consultation with, and for, planners. The checklist will help planners deal with biodiversity issues.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PROTECT current key habitats and species • ENHANCE existing habitats or create new areas • MITIGATE against potentially damaging impacts • COMPENSATE where damage is unavoidable • MONITOR AND ENFORCE to assess the success of enhancement, mitigatory and compensatory measures. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Ensure decisions on biodiversity are taken in light of up to date and comprehensive information.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plans
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cpbiodiversity.org.uk/
Summary	
<p>The 45 Habitat and Species Action Plans were first produced in 1999. A complete review of all the BAPS nationally took place in 2007, and local BAPS are now monitored in a nationwide database, the Biodiversity Action Reporting System (BARS).</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Each plan contains objectives regarding an individual habitat or species.</p>	

Implications for the Local Plan

Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of Local BAP targets.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm
Summary	
<p>Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.</p> <p>Approaches: Preserving and enhancing the landscape for future generations</p> <p>Actions 2012/13: Work with partners to encourage local environmental enhancements including the Chalk Rivers project.</p> <p>Continue support for community orchards, hedgerows, tree-planting and other conservation and enhancement projects</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider Council's corporate objectives when developing the Local Plan.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council Biodiversity Strategy 2006
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/conservation/wildlifeandecology/biodiversity.htm
Summary	
<p>The South Cambridgeshire District Council Biodiversity Strategy outlines how the Council will promote biodiversity, conservation and enhancement throughout its daily functions, both regulatory and advisory, in order to produce an ecologically diverse and sustainable local environment for the district.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve and further enhance biodiversity, and to contribute towards sustainable development. The objective will be to achieve biodiversity gain To actively seek partnership opportunities in order to progress positive action contained within national, county and the council's Biodiversity Action Plans (BAPs) 	

Implications for the Local Plan

- Policies should seek to conserve and enhance biodiversity, and to contribute towards sustainable development.
- Consider the impact of proposals on species identified on the South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan, and how development proposals can help achieve targets.
- Seek to protect and enhance locally designated sites.
- Secure the provision of appropriate public access to natural green spaces, particularly within or close to the villages.
- Seek to ensure that the distinctive habitats, natural features and species characteristic of these Natural Areas are respected, retained, enhanced or restored.
- Seek biodiversity provision in the design of new buildings.

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011
South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPla

	ning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	
Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.	
Key Findings	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/green_spaces/
Summary	
The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy is designed to help Cambridgeshire shape and co-ordinate the delivery of Green Infrastructure to provide long-term social, environmental and economic benefits now and in the future. The Green Infrastructure Strategy creates a 'framework' identifying opportunities for Green Infrastructure investment that will deliver long-term landscape scale improvements both within Cambridgeshire and connecting into other landscapes in neighbouring Counties.	
Key Findings	
The phrase 'Green Infrastructure' includes many aspects of the environment, including country parks, footpaths and bridleways, sports pitches, meadows and woodland. The Strategy looks at how all of these different aspects can be used together across the whole of Cambridgeshire to help to achieve four objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse the decline in biodiversity • Mitigate and adapt to climate change • Promote sustainable growth and economic development • Support healthy living and wellbeing. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The plan identifies strategic areas, and projects that can contribute to achieving the objectives, including the enhancement of biodiversity. The Local Plan will provide a mechanism to help deliver Green Infrastructure.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2009
Web link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/localdevelopmentframework/spds/biodiversity_spd.htm
Summary	
Adopted Policies seek to ensure that biodiversity is adequately protected and enhanced throughout the development process, and this SPD provides additional details on how these policies will be implemented.	
Key Findings	
Assist applicants' understanding of the role of biodiversity within the wider	

environment and how biodiversity features should be incorporated within development proposals as part of a high quality design.

Ensure that development works are undertaken in an appropriate manner to avoid harm to biodiversity.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the issues addressed by the SPD when reviewing policy.

APPENDIX 4 – LANDSCAPE AND TOWNSCAPE - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
European Landscape Convention	European Union	2000
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Better Places to Live by Design: A Companion Guide to PPG3	DETR	2001
Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment	DCMS	2010
REGIONAL		
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
Our Environment, Our Future: The regional environment strategy for the East of England	EERA / EEEF	2003
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth	Cambridgeshire Horizons, Local Authorities and others	2007
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008

Plan / Programme / Strategy	European Landscape Convention (EC, 2000)
Level	International
Web Link	http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/en/treaties/html/176.htm
Summary	Created by the Council of Europe, the convention promotes landscape protection, management and planning, and European co-operation on landscape issues. It covers all landscapes, both outstanding and ordinary, that determine the quality of

people's living environment.
Key Objectives
The convention requires a number of general and specific measures, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish and implement landscape policies aimed at landscape protection, management and planning; • to integrate landscape into regional and town planning policies
Implications for the Local Plan
Ensure landscape is given appropriate consideration, with protection and where possible enhancement of the landscape.

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.	
Key Objectives	
(para 17) Planning should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • always seek to secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings; • take account of the different roles and character of different areas, promoting the vitality of our main urban areas, protecting the Green Belts around them, recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside and 	

supporting thriving rural communities within it;

- Conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations;

(para 56) Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, is indivisible from good planning, and should contribute positively to making places better for people.

(para 58) Local and neighbourhood plans should develop robust and comprehensive policies that set out the quality of development that will be expected for the area. Such policies should be based on stated objectives for the future of the area and an understanding and evaluation of its defining characteristics. Planning policies and decisions should aim to ensure that developments:

- will function well and add to the overall quality of the area, not just for the short term but over the lifetime of the development;
- establish a strong sense of place, using streetscapes and buildings to create attractive and comfortable places to live, work and visit;
- optimise the potential of the site to accommodate development, create and sustain an appropriate mix of uses (including incorporation of green and other public space as part of developments) and support local facilities and transport networks;
- respond to local character and history, and reflect the identity of local surroundings and materials, while not preventing or discouraging appropriate innovation;
- create safe and accessible environments where crime and disorder, and the fear of crime, do not undermine quality of life or community cohesion; and
- are visually attractive as a result of good architecture and appropriate landscaping.

(para 67) Poorly placed advertisements can have a negative impact on the appearance of the built and natural environment. Control over outdoor advertisements should be efficient, effective and simple in concept and operation. Only those advertisements which will clearly have an appreciable impact on a building or on their surroundings should be subject to the local planning authority's detailed assessment. Advertisements should be subject to control only in the interests of amenity and public safety, taking account of cumulative impacts.

(para 79) The Government attaches great importance to Green Belts. The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of Green Belts are their openness and their permanence.

(para 81) Once Green Belts have been defined, local planning authorities should plan positively to enhance the beneficial use of the Green Belt, such as looking for opportunities to provide access; to provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation; to retain and enhance landscapes, visual amenity and biodiversity; or to improve damaged and derelict land.

(para 126) Local planning authorities should set out in their Local Plan a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment, including heritage assets most at risk through neglect, decay or other threats. In doing so, they should recognise that heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance. In developing this strategy, local planning authorities should take into account:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan will need to seek to achieve high quality design. It should seek to protect and enhance historic landscapes and assets, taking account of their significance. It should seek to protect and enhance important landscapes. It will need to consider the Green Belt and its purpose, whilst considering its impact on achieving sustainable development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Better Places to Live by Design: A Companion Guide to PPG3 (DETR 2001)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/betterplaces
Summary	
Guide which aims to prompt greater attention to the principles of good design. Its focus is the urban design principles and approaches which underpin successful housing.	
Key Objectives	
The objectives of urban design can be summarised as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Character: A place with its own identity ○ Continuity and Enclosure: A place where public and private spaces are clearly distinguished ○ Quality of the Public Realm: A place with attractive and successful outdoor areas ○ Ease of Movement: A place that is easy to get to and move through ○ Legibility: A place that has a clear image and is easy to understand ○ Adaptability: A place that can change easily ○ Diversity: A place with variety and choice 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies should consider urban design, and should consider potential for development proposals to create places.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Government Vision Statement on the Historic Environment (DCMS 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.culture.gov.uk/reference_library/publications/6763.aspx
Summary	
Sets out the government's vision for the historic environment in that it is an asset of enormous cultural, social, economic and environmental value.	
Key Objectives	
Strategic aims include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ensure that all heritage assets are afforded an appropriate and effective level 	

<p>of protection, while allowing, where appropriate, for well managed and intelligent change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Seek to promote the role of the historic environment within the Government's response to climate change and as part of its sustainable development agenda.
Implications for the Local Plan
Policies should seek to preserve and enhance the historic environment.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan (EERA 2008)
Level	Region
Web Link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
Sets out regional planning policy for the Region 2001 to 2021. Note: The plan is anticipated to be revoked following the Localism Act.	
Key Objectives	
<p>To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensuring new development fulfils the principles of sustainable communities, providing a well designed living environment adequately supported by social and green infrastructure; <p>To improve and conserve the region's environment by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ ensuring the protection and enhancement of the region's environmental assets, including the built and historic environment, landscape and water <p>Policies:</p> <p>Policy ENV2: Protect and enhance the diversity and local distinctiveness of the countryside character areas by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ developing area-wide strategies, based on landscape character assessments, setting long-term goals for landscape change, targeting planning and land management tools and resources to influence that change, and giving priority to those areas subject to most growth and change; ○ developing criteria-based policies, informed by the area-wide strategies and landscape character assessments, to ensure all development respects and enhances local landscape character; and ○ securing mitigation measures where, in exceptional circumstances, damage to local landscape character is unavoidable. <p>Policy ENV6: identify, protect, conserve and, where appropriate, enhance the historic environment of the region, its archaeology, historic buildings, places and landscapes, including historic parks and gardens and those features and sites (and their settings).</p> <p>Policy ENV7: Local Development Documents should require new development to be of high quality which complements the distinctive character and best qualities of the local area and promotes urban renaissance and regeneration.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to seek to achieve high quality design, protect and enhance the historic assets, and the quality and character of the countryside and the landscape.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Our Environment, Our Future: The Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England (EERA 2003)
Level	Region
Web Link	Not Available
Summary	
To raise awareness of the environment among key regional stakeholders, and to inform and advise other regional strategies to ensure that environmental objectives are integrated with social and economic issues.	
Key Objectives	
Includes a set of 14 strategic aims, and key actions to secure their implementation. SA1: Accommodate Population and Economic Growth whilst Protecting and Enhancing the Environment SA3: Deliver Sustainable Design SA10: Maintain and strengthen landscape and townscape character SA12: Conserve and enhance the historic environment	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the strategic aims.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth (Cambridgeshire Horizons, Local Authorities and others 2007)
Level	Cambridge Sub-Region
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/about_horizons/how_we_do_it/quality_charter.aspx
Summary	
Adopted by a range of other Councils and agencies. It aims to inspire innovation and the pursuit of higher standards, to help communication, and support a cooperative approach between stakeholders.	
Key Objectives	
The Charter is organised around the '4 Cs' of Community, Connectivity, Climate and Character. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building a sense of community through providing a greater choice of housing along with the active participation of people in the way their neighbourhoods are run. • New developments should be located where people can benefit from high connectivity to jobs and services, and the infrastructure upgraded to match the pace of development. • Climate change should be tackled through imaginative landscaping that treats water as a friend not an enemy, and through innovative approaches to transport, energy and waste. • Places of character should be created, with distinctive neighbourhoods and a first class public realm. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to consider design, and how to secure high quality developments.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
<p>Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.</p> <p>It identifies Countywide priorities that draw on the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies, which provide the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Attractive and healthy environments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Protecting and enhancing the environment in open spaces and the countryside for the benefit of people and wildlife <p>Well designed and well managed developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Improving community safety through well designed and managed developments 	
Implications for the LDF	
Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm
Summary	
<p>Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.</p> <p>Approaches: Keeping our villages attractive and clean Preserving and enhancing the landscape for future generations</p> <p>Actions 2012/13: Work with partners to encourage local environmental enhancements including the Chalk Rivers project.</p>	

Continue support for community orchards, hedgerows, tree-planting and other conservation and enhancement projects
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/partnerships/lsp/South+Cambridgeshire+Strategic+Partnership.htm
Summary	
Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.	
Key Objectives	
A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmentally sensitive; ○ Well-designed and built; 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.	

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Cambridge Green Belt Study	Landscape Design Associates for South Cambridgeshire District Council	2002
South Cambridgeshire Listed Buildings Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009
South Cambridgeshire Landscape in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Development Affecting Conservation Areas Supplementary Planning Document	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2006
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm

Purpose
Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Green Belt Study
Author (or prepared for)	Landscape Design Associates for South Cambridgeshire District Council 2002
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Archive/GreenBelt.htm
Purpose	Prepared to provide evidence for the review of the Green Belt that was undertaken through the Cambridgeshire Structure Plan. Describes and illustrates the factors that contribute to the setting and special character of Cambridge. It then focuses on the qualities to be safeguarded to preserve this setting and special character, before setting out a vision of the city. The vision is a strategy for safeguarding and enhancing the setting and special character of Cambridge while recognising that there is likely to be a need for some urban expansion, through Green Belt releases, in order to contribute to the development targets of RPG6.
Key Findings	Defined the special character of the Cambridge Green Belt. Particularly focused on areas east of Cambridge.
Implications for the Local Plan	Evidence available support Green Belt policies and consideration of any options regarding changes to the Green Belt.

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Listed Buildings Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2009
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/localdevelopmentframework/spds/listed_buildings_spd.htm
Purpose	Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding listed buildings.
Key Findings	The Listed Buildings SPD provides broad guidance on Listed Buildings with regards to South Cambridgeshire District Council policies, and therefore it covers general approaches, typical works and when Listed Building Consent is likely to be required.
Implications for the Local Plan	Provides evidence regarding listed buildings issues.

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Landscape in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/localdevelopmentframework/spds/landscapingspd.htm
Purpose	
Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding landscaping.	
Key Findings	
Seeks to ensure consideration is given, wherever possible, to the retention of landscaping features within developments, or to incorporating new planting into new designs. Landscaping is a valuable addition to any development, often helping to create accessible green spaces for wildlife and people.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding landscape issues.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Design Guide Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/SPDs/DistrictDesignGuideSPD.htm
Purpose	
Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding design quality.	
Key Findings	
The aim of the SPD is to provide additional guidance on how developments can ensure they are sustainable and achieve a high quality of design in a way that respects the local context.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding local design issues.	

Evidence Base Document	Development Affecting Conservation Areas Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2009
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/SPDs/Development_Affecting_Conservation_Areas_SPD.htm
Purpose	
Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding Conservation Areas, and how national guidance is interpreted in the local context.	
Key Findings	
Provides guidance for new developments and works to existing buildings, as well as demolition of existing structures within conservation areas.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding Conservation Area issues.	

Evidence Base Document	Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2006
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/art_culture_sport/
Purpose	
Cambridgeshire Horizons worked with a range of partners to develop this strategy to ensure that arts and cultural facilities are improved by opportunities created by planned new development. This strategy places art in the public places within the wider context of cultural infrastructure for sustainable communities.	
Key Findings	
Provides a stocktake of existing facilities, explores the needs of major developments, explores funding and implementation opportunities.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence to support development of policies regarding arts and culture.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/green_spaces/
Summary	
The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy is designed to help Cambridgeshire shape and co-ordinate the delivery of Green Infrastructure to provide long-term social, environmental and economic benefits now and in the future. The Green Infrastructure Strategy creates a 'framework' identifying opportunities for Green Infrastructure investment that will deliver long-term landscape scale improvements both within Cambridgeshire and connecting into other landscapes in neighbouring Counties.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The phrase 'Green Infrastructure' includes many aspects of the environment, including country parks, footpaths and bridleways, sports pitches, meadows and woodland. The Strategy looks at how all of these different aspects can be used together across the whole of Cambridgeshire to help to achieve four objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reverse the decline in biodiversity • Mitigate and adapt to climate change • Promote sustainable growth and economic development • Support healthy living and wellbeing. <p>The purpose of the Strategy is to identify a Strategic Network of Green Infrastructure for Cambridgeshire which: Is sensitive to and reinforces the distinctive landscape, historic and other characteristics of Cambridgeshire's settlements and countryside.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Green Infrastructure Strategy draws together evidence on landscape character, and identifies opportunities for landscape enhancement and delivery of Green Infrastructure.	

APPENDIX 5 – CLIMATE CHANGE AND RENEWABLE ENERGY - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

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

East of England Plan	EERA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011	South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership	2008
South Cambridgeshire District Council Climate Change Action Plan 2011-13	SCDC	2011

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

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Renewable Energy Road Map. Renewable energies in the 21st century: building a more sustainable future (EU 2007)
Level	International
Web Link	http://europa.eu/legislation_summaries/energy/renewable_energy/l27065_en.htm
Summary	
Sets out the Commission's long-term strategy for renewable energy in the European Union. The aim of this strategy is to enable the EU to meet the twin objectives of increasing security of energy supply and reducing greenhouse gas emissions.	
Key Objectives	
The Road Map provides for each Member State to adopt mandatory targets and action plans in line with its potential.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the plan can support delivery of renewable energy.	

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	UK Renewable Energy Road Map (DECC 2011)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/meeting_energy/renewable_ener/re_roadmap/re_roadmap.aspx
Summary	
A delivery roadmap to identify how renewable energy can be delivered, and constraints which need to be overcome.	

Key Objectives
To meet the target to deliver 15% of the UK's energy consumption from renewable sources by 2020.
Implications for the Local Plan
The Local Plan will need to address delivery of renewable energy, to support achievement of targets, and provide a policy context for considering proposals.

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

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Climate Change Act (2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/27/contents

Summary
The Climate Change Act 2008 makes the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding long-term framework to cut carbon emissions. It also creates a framework for building the UK's ability to adapt to climate change.
Key Objectives
Requires a national adaptation programme which must be put in place and reviewed every five years to address the most pressing climate change risks to England; sets targets for greenhouse gas emission reductions through action in the UK of at least 80% by 2050, and reductions in CO2 emissions of at least 26% by 2020, against a 1990 baseline. The Climate Change Act 2008 sets the legal framework for adaptation policy, including a UK Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA) to be conducted every 5 years. The first CCRA will report in January 2012, and a National Adaptation Programme will then be put in place.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Energy white paper: 'Our energy future: creating a low-carbon economy' DTI 2003
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/legislation/white_papers/white_paper_03/white_paper_03.aspx
Summary	Defined a long-term strategic vision for energy policy combining environment, security of supply, competitiveness and social goals.
Key Objectives	Five key goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to put ourselves on a path to cut the UK's carbon dioxide emissions – the main contributor to global warming – by some 60% by about 2050, with real progress by 2020 ○ to maintain the reliability of energy supplies ○ to promote competitive markets in the UK and beyond, helping to raise the rate of sustainable economic growth ○ to improve our productivity ○ to ensure every home is heated adequately and affordably
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	UK National Strategy for Climate Change and Energy: Transition to a Low Carbon Society (DECC 2009)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.decc.gov.uk/en/content/cms/tackling/carbon_plan/lctp/lctp.aspx
Summary	The governments low carbon transition plan.

Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To deliver emission cuts of 18% on 2008 levels by 2020; ○ Getting 40% of electricity from low carbon sources by 2020 with policies to produce around 30% of electricity from renewables by 2020; ○ Make homes greener; ○ Helping make the UK a centre of green industry by supporting the development and use of clean technologies. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider contribution the local plan can make to reducing carbon emissions, through location of development, delivery of renewable energy, and energy efficient buildings and encouraging the growth of a cleantech sector.	

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

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Water Act 2003
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/37/contents

Summary
Act which modernised the regulatory framework in England and Wales, regarding water use and abstractions, and efficient use of water supplies.
Key Objectives
Requires all public authorities to take into account the desirability of conserving water supplied to premises. Applies to both actual use and where functions might have an impact on water use.
Implications for the Local Plan
Include policies and proposals to reduce water demand and use water efficiently.

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Future Water: the Government's Water Strategy for England (DEFRA 2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/06/16/pb13562-future-water/
Summary	Sets out the Government's plans for water in the future and the practical steps that will be taken to ensure that good clean water is available for people, businesses and nature. It looks ahead to 2030 and describes the water supply system they want to see then and how to get there. It looks at the water cycle as a whole, from rainfall and drainage through to discharge and treatment.
Key Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced per capita consumption of water through cost effective measures, to an average of 130 litres per person per day by 2030, or possibly even 120 litres per person per day depending on new technological developments and innovation. • High standards of water efficiency in new homes, and water-efficient products and technologies improving standards in existing buildings • Healthy rivers, lakes, estuaries, coasts and groundwaters that provide maximum resilience to climate change and sustain biodiversity • More adaptable drainage systems delivering reduced flood risk, improved water quality, and decreasing burdens on the sewer system • Better management of surface water drainage, allowing for the increased

<p>capture and reuse of water; slow absorption through the ground; and more above ground storage and routing of surface water separate from the foul sewer system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An understanding of the future risks of river and coastal flooding fully embedded into the spatial planning system, including planning for new settlements and other new developments
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p>
<p>Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achieving water efficiency. The Local Plan must address the management of surface water, including through Sustainable Drainage Systems. It should also consider the impact on water bodies, and opportunities that may be creating for biodiversity and amenity. Also need to consider the impact of climate change.</p>

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Making Space for Water (DEFRA 2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/environment/flooding/documents/policy/strategy/strategy-response1.pdf
Summary	<p>A strategy towards taking a more holistic approach to flooding, prepared following a significant public consultation in 2004.</p>

Key Objectives
To manage the risks from flooding and coastal erosion by employing an integrated portfolio of approaches which reflect both national and local priorities, so as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce the threat to people and their property; and • to deliver the greatest environmental, social and economic benefit, consistent with the Government's sustainable development principles.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider opportunities to avoid flood risk and reduce flood risk elsewhere.

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

Summary

The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.

Key Objectives

(Para 17) Planning should support the transition to a low carbon future in a changing climate, taking full account of flood risk and coastal change, and encourage the reuse of existing resources, including conversion of existing buildings, and encourage the use of renewable resources (for example, by the development of renewable energy);

(Para 94) Local planning authorities should adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change, taking full account of flood risk, coastal change and water supply and demand considerations.

(Para 95) To support the move to a low carbon future, local planning authorities should:

- Plan for new development in locations and ways which reduce greenhouse gas emissions;
- Actively support energy efficiency improvements to existing buildings; and
- When setting any local requirement for a building's sustainability, do so in a way consistent with the Government's zero carbon buildings policy and adopt nationally described standards.

(Para 97) To help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy, local planning authorities should recognise the responsibility on all communities to contribute to energy generation from renewable or low carbon sources.

(Para 99) Local Plans should take account of climate change over the longer term, including factors such as flood risk, coastal change, water supply and changes to biodiversity and landscape. New development should be planned to avoid increased vulnerability to the range of impacts arising from climate change. When new development is brought forward in areas which are vulnerable, care should be taken to ensure that risks can be managed through suitable adaptation measures, including through the planning of green infrastructure.

(Para 100) Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided by directing development away from areas at highest risk, but where development is necessary, making it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider climate change mitigation and adaptation, energy efficiency and renewable energy, and flood risk.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Upper Ouse and Bedford Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy The Cam and Ely Ouse Catchment Abstraction Management Strategy
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/cy/ymchwil/cynllunio/33556.aspx http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/cy/ymchwil/cynllunio/33550.aspx
Summary	
Provide the Strategy for water abstraction in the catchment areas, balancing the need for water with protection of the environment.	
Key Objectives	
To ensure that the water resources are managed sustainably for the future, with due regard for environmental, abstractors and other water users needs.	
Implications for the LDF	
The Catchment Abstraction Management Strategies highlight the importance of water resources, and the limitations in water availability in much of the district. It also highlights the importance of adapting to climate change, including through water efficiency measures.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan (Environment Agency 2011)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/research/planning/114303.aspx
Summary	
Identifies the level of flood risk across the catchment, and how the flood risk will be managed. It examines the impact of climate change on flood risk.	
The Great Ouse CFMP aims to:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o reduce the risk of flooding and harm to people, as well as harm caused to the natural, historic and built environment; o increase opportunities to work with natural processes and to deliver multiple benefits from flood risk management, and to make an effective contribution to sustainable development; o support the implementation of EU directives, the delivery of Government policy, local plans and other organisations' policies and targets, and our own Environmental Vision; o promote sustainable flood risk management; and inform and support planning policies, land use plans and the implementation of the Water 	

Framework Directive.
It identifies 25 sub areas within the catchment and the policies that will be applied. For much of the southern part of the district (PU18 Eastern Rivers) it is proposed to reduce the current level of flood risk management. The area around Cambridge is proposed to take further action to reduce flood risk. For the northern part of the district (PU24 The Fens) it proposes to take further action to sustain current the level of flood risk managements
Key Objectives
The plans objectives for the catchment are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • minimise flood related risks to the population; • minimise community disruption from flooding; • manage flood risk to critical infrastructure; • manage flood risk to sites of cultural heritage and landscape. • minimise the economic impacts of flooding to properties; • minimise the economic impacts of flooding to agriculture; • ensure future investment in the catchment is proportional to the risk. • manage flood risk to habitats and species; • protect and improve hydromorphology and geomorphology in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive, by seeking to reduce maintenance and utilising natural methods of flood alleviation where possible; • protect and improve water quality in accordance with the objectives of the Water Framework Directive.
Implications for the Local Plan
The Local Plan needs to ensure flood risk is fully considered throughout the planning process. The risk of flooding needs to be considered when allocating sites for development, and policies are needed to ensure flood risk is considered appropriately with regard to planning applications. Opportunities to address flood risk, such as through the use of SUDs, should be taken.

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Economic Strategy For East Of England – 2008 to 2031 (EEDA 2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.eeda.org.uk/res.asp
Summary	The RES sets out a vision, targets and priorities to drive forward the region to be

globally competitive.
Key Objectives
By 2031, the East of England will be at the forefront of the low-carbon and resource-efficient economy.
RES sets the ambition for a 60 per cent reduction in CO ₂ emissions by 2031.
The RES sets the ambition to achieve 120 l/h/d per capita by 2030. This will require incorporating high, water-efficient standards into future development, reducing leakage rates, increasing the efficiency of existing buildings and behavioural change in how we use water in our homes. It is consistent with the ambition in the East of England Plan to reduce internal water consumption in metered new-build properties to 105 l/h/d (Level 3 of the Code for Sustainable Homes). Making allowance for external use results in a per capita consumption target for new-build housing of 115 l/h/d.
Implications for the LDF
Consider how the allocations and policies plan can contribute to the reducing CO ₂ emissions and water consumption.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan 2008
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	Sets out regional planning policy for the Region 2001 to 2021. Note: The plan will be revoked by the Localism Act.
Key Objectives	<p>To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change by: maximising the energy efficiency of development and promoting the use of renewable and low carbon energy sources.</p> <p>Reducing the risk of adverse impact of flooding on people, property and wildlife habitats.</p> <p>Reducing the demand for and use of water and other natural resources and reducing waste, whilst increasing the sustainable management of waste.</p> <p>By 2010, 10% of the region's energy and by 2020, 17% of the region's energy should come from renewable sources.</p> <p>Target of Code level 3 (105 litres per day) for water efficiency in new developments</p> <p>Policy ENG1 - To meet regional and national targets for reducing climate change emissions, new development should be located and designed to optimise its carbon performance. Encourage the supply of energy from decentralised, renewable and low carbon energy sources and through Development Plan Documents set ambitious but viable proportions of the energy supply of new development to be secured from</p>

such sources and the development thresholds to which such targets would apply. Promote innovation through incentivisation, master planning and development briefs which, particularly in key centres for development and change, seek to maximise opportunities for developments to achieve, and where possible exceed national targets for the consumption of energy.

Includes a number of specific policies on water:

WAT1 – Water efficiency: Consider water efficiency and how policies can secure improvements in water efficiency.

WAT2 - A coordinated approach to water infrastructure: Consider the availability of water infrastructure, and maximise the use of existing infrastructure to minimise the need for new or improved infrastructure.

WAT3 – Integrated Water Management: Work with partners to ensure plans take account of the environmental consequences of river basin management plans, catchment abstraction management strategies, groundwater vulnerability maps, groundwater source protection zone maps, proposals for water abstraction and storage and the need to avoid adverse impacts on sites of European importance for wildlife.

WAT 4 – Flood Risk Management: Guide development away from floodplains or where it would increase risk elsewhere.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to climate change mitigation and adaption, the delivery of renewable energy, water efficiency, protection of water quality, and management of flood risk.

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

- place, including climate proofing new buildings and infrastructure
- Well designed and well managed developments
- Ensuring high sustainability standards are present in the design, mix and construction and occupation of new developments including energy efficiency and more sustainable waste management

Implications for the Local Plan

Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm

Summary

Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.

The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.

Key Objectives

Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.

Approaches: Encouraging low carbon and sustainable living.

Meeting the needs and aspirations of current and future residents through effective planning.

Ensure that infrastructure to support developments is planned ahead of time, including adequate drainage, cycle paths and recreation facilities.

Action:

Work with local communities and businesses to develop and deliver actions on climate change that make a difference.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Sustainable Community Strategy 2008 – 2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/Partnerships/LSP/

Summary

Outlines the Local Strategic Partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.

Key Objectives
<p>A place where the needs of existing and future generations are met and where communities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmentally sensitive; ○ Well-designed and built; <p>Objective: A sustainable infrastructure & environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.</p> <p>Priority actions include: Taking account of climate change in all activities promoted or delivered through the South Cambridgeshire Local Strategic Partnership.</p>
Implications for the Local Plan
The Local Plan will need to consider the objectives of the strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire District Council Climate Change Action Plan 2011-13
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/energy/climatechangeactionplan.htm
Summary	Provides an assessment of the District Council's position and options for tackling climate change between 2011 and 2013.
Key Objectives	<p>Identifies actions that can be taken internally by the Council, by the Council as a service provider, and through community leadership.</p> <p>The Strategy identifies a number of ways the Local Plan could contribute:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use of the Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework study findings and evidence-base to underpin new LDF policies that will facilitate commercial, community and individual developers in bringing forward and realising the district's renewable energy potential. ○ Provide specific policy that provides certainty and facilitates the bringing forward of community based renewable energy projects (established by communities, for communities: ownership, returns, self-reliance). ○ Reconsider and/or update the current 10% on-site renewable energy policy from the Climate Change Skills Fund supported study into the effectiveness of such Merton-style planning policies. ○ Review Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document as a baseline for developing revised LDF policy in this area (includes 'adaptation'). ○ Consider, and bring forward as appropriate, policy to influence energy conservation and efficiency measures within refurbishment and extension work to existing properties: shaped in direct support of the new Green Deal.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider how the Local Plan can support delivery of renewable energy,

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
East of England Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Capacity Study	Department of Energy and Climate Change	2011
Cambridgeshire Renewables Infrastructure Framework (CRIF)	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2012
Water Cycle Strategy for Major Growth Areas Around Cambridge – Phase 1 Detailed Water Cycle Strategy up to 2031 Major Growth Areas in and around Cambridge - Phase 2	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008 & 2011
South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2010
Cambridgeshire Surface Water Management Plan	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
Cambridge Water Company Water Resources Management Plan	Cambridge Water Company	2010

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

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

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

There is technical theoretical potential to meet 200% of energy demands. Wind has the greatest potential, but meeting energy demand will require all sources to be utilised. A further issue explored is the potential to deliver renewable heat, through district heating. The study concludes that renewable energy has significant investment potential. It also concludes that energy efficiency is needed as well as renewable energy.

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

Implications for the Local Plan

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

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

<p>Consideration should be given to sources of pollution in the urban environment to demonstrate that appropriate SUDS measures have been incorporated into the development to protect water quality from polluted surface water runoff.</p> <p>Policies should consider the availability of infrastructure to serve the development.</p>
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p>
<p>Evidence to support consideration of policies regarding sustainable use of water, and drainage.</p>

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

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

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Water Company Water Resources Management Plan
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridge Water Company 2010

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

APPENDIX 6 – HEALTHY COMMUNITIES - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

NATIONAL		
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Healthy Lives, Healthy People :Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper	HM Government	2010
A vision for adult social care: Capable communities and active citizens	Dept of Health	2010
Equality and Excellence; Liberating the NHS	Dept of Health	2010
Healthy Lives, Healthy People- a call to action on obesity in England,	HM Government	2010
Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier - White Paper	Dept of Health	2004
Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England	Dept of Health	2008
Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services	HM Government	2006
Making England an Active and Successful Sporting Nation: A Vision for 2020	Sport England	2004
Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention	DCLG	2004
NICE public health guidance 8 Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity	NICE	2008
Fair society, Healthy Lives – Marmot Review	Dept of Health	2010
Lifetime Homes; Lifetime neighbourhoods	DCLG	2008
REGIONAL		
Healthy futures - A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010	East of England Regional Assembly	2005
Regional Social Strategy	East of England Regional Assembly	2007
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUB REGION		
Local Policing Plan – Cambridgeshire 2010 – 2013	Cambridgeshire Police Authority	2010
Cambridgeshire Obesity Prevention and Management Strategy 2008-2011	NHS Cambridgeshire	2008
Strategy to Tackle Health Inequalities In Cambridgeshire	NHS Cambridgeshire	2010
Sports Facilities Strategy - (Living Sport) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Sports Partnership 2008 - 2021	Sport England	2008
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012

	(SCDC)	
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCDC	2008
Single Equality Strategy	SCDC	2011

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2011)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planning/system/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and proposes a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>(Para 69) The planning system can play an important role in facilitating social interaction and creating healthy, inclusive communities...</p> <p>(para 73) Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required.</p> <p>(Para 156) Local planning authorities should set out the strategic priorities for the area in the Local Plan. This should include strategic policies to deliver: the provision of health, security, community and cultural infrastructure and other local facilities.</p> <p>(Para 171) Local planning authorities should work with public health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and well-being.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Consider how the plan can create healthy communities, secure and protect appropriate openspace provision, and consider health infrastructure needs.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Healthy Lives, Healthy People: Our strategy for public health in England – White Paper (HM Government 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_127424.pdf

Summary
<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's long-term vision for the future of public health in England. The aim is to create a 'wellness' service (Public Health England) and to strengthen both national and local leadership. The Government will take a less intrusive approach, staying out of people's everyday lives wherever possible</p> <p>Key recommendations –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A new integrated public health service – Public Health England – will be created as part of the Department of Health • Directors of Public Health will be the strategic leaders for public health and health inequalities in local communities, working in partnership with the local NHS, local authorities and across the public, private and voluntary sectors.
Key Objectives
<p>The White Paper outlines the Government's commitment to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protecting the population from serious health threats; • Helping people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and • Improving the health of the poorest, fastest.
Implications for the Local Plan
<p>Need for policies to help people lead more healthy lives. Local authorities to have new role in promoting public health and recognition that health cannot be improved on its own - health issues are considered alongside housing, transport, and education.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	A vision for adult social care: Capable communities and active citizens (Dept of Health 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_121508
Summary	
<p>The Vision sets out how the Government wishes to see services delivered for people; a new direction for adult social care, putting personalised services and outcomes centre stage.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>The Vision for a modern system of social care is built on seven principles-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personalisation: individuals not institutions take control of their care. Personal budgets, preferably as direct payments, are provided to all eligible people. Information about care and support is available for all local people, regardless of whether or not they fund their own care. • Partnership: care and support delivered in a partnership between individuals, communities, the voluntary and private sectors, the NHS and councils - including wider support services, such as housing. • Plurality: the variety of people's needs is matched by diverse service provision, with a broad market of high quality service providers. • Protection: there are sensible safeguards against the risk of abuse or neglect. Risk is no longer an excuse to limit people's freedom. • Productivity: greater local accountability will drive improvements and innovation to deliver higher productivity and high quality care and support services. A focus on publishing information about agreed quality outcomes will support transparency and accountability. • People: we can draw on a workforce who can provide care and support with skill, compassion and imagination, and who are given the freedom and support to do so. We need the whole workforce, including care workers, nurses, 	

occupational therapists, physiotherapists and social workers, alongside carers and the people who use services, to lead the changes set out here
Implications for the Local Plan
Need for partnership working between Local Authority and PCT and new emerging Health partnerships to ensure suitable housing available to meet any new demands from residents within District.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Equality and Excellence; Liberating the NHS (Dept of Health 2010)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_117794.pdf
Summary	
Sets out the Government's long term plans for the NHS.	
Key Objectives	
<p>Key goals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Putting patients and public first – Giving people control over their own care/ giving choices of which providers to use / where to go for care; giving patients own budget. • Improving healthcare outcomes – Removing targets • Autonomy, accountability and democratic legitimacy – devolve power and responsibility for commissioning services to the healthcare professionals closest to patients: GPs and their practice teams working in consortia ; promote joined up working between local NHS, social work and health services. • Cutting bureaucracy and improving efficiency – Cut managers and invest in frontline services 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Plan should reflect changes towards less centralised health care. Need for consideration of how people will access these new facilities if people are to have a genuine choice. Availability of alternative modes of transport.</p> <p>May need buildings to combine needs of health care and social work 'one stop shops' – allocation of land for suitable buildings in growth areas.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Healthy Lives Healthy People – A call to action on obesity in England. 2011. (Dept of Health)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_130487.pdf
Summary	
<p>Sets out how the new approach to public health will enable effective action on obesity and encourages a wide range of partners to play their part. Concern at scale of level of obesity and its future impact on health service. Looks at evidence of obesity and the approaches that have been successful in reducing levels. Recognises that need to involve all partners to influence final outcome. Recognises role of local authority in having impact on people's healthy lives. Eg Sustainable transport planning; application of planning rules to benefit a healthier lifestyle; use of green space for sport and physical activity. Local councils have experience of working with partners on projects. Need to maximise the potential of the planning system to support health</p>	

and economic development through National Planning Policy Framework.
Key Objectives
New approach must be change of life style for whole life of community.
Implications for the Local Plan
Need to be aware of creating opportunities for the community to engage in healthy lifestyles.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Choosing Health: Making healthy choices easier - White Paper (Dept of Health) 2004
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100612120725/http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4094550

Summary
This government white paper sets out the key principles for supporting the public to make healthier and more informed choices in regards to their health. <i>Choosing health</i> sets out a starting point for national renewal of practical and acceptable action to make a difference to the health of people in England.

Key Objectives
<p>The paper includes three core principles of a new public health approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informed choice. People want to be able to make their own decisions about choices that impact on their health and have good information to help them do so. • Personalisation - To be effective in tackling health inequalities, support has to be tailored to the realities of individual lives, with services and support personalised sensitively and provided flexibly and conveniently. • Working together. Real progress depends on effective partnerships across communities. <p>It sets out overarching priorities as reducing the numbers of people who smoke; reducing obesity and improving diet and nutrition; increasing exercise; encouraging and supporting sensible drinking; improving sexual health and improving mental health.</p>

Implications for the Local Plan
Consider policies to promote healthy living. Should be close working between Local Authority and PCT and in future with the new Health partnerships as they emerge to consider local needs and priorities within South Cambridgeshire.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Healthy Weight, Healthy Lives: A Cross Government Strategy for England (2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20100407220245/http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/documents/digitalasset/dh_084024.pdf

Summary
<p>The strategy focuses on five areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The healthy growth and development of children – encouraging healthier diets and increased physical activities • Promoting healthier food choices – includes promoting the flexibilities contained within planning regulations so that local authorities are able to

<p>manage the proliferation of fast food outlets in particular areas eg near parks and schools.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building physical activity into our lives – providing opportunities for people to get involved in increased physical activities • Creating incentives for better health • Personalised advice and support
Key Objectives
The strategy is attempting to reverse the trend in obesity amongst the population by promoting healthier lifestyles.
Implications for the Local Plan
To consider the location of fast food outlets and whether policy needed to control their locations.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Our health, our care, our say: a new direction for community services (HM Government 2006)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/documents/digitalasset/dh_4127604.pdf
Summary	
<p>This White Paper sets out the Government's proposals to reform and expand community health and social care services in order to meet local needs, especially in poorer deprived communities.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Four key objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better health prevention services with earlier intervention; • Increased patient choice; • Tackling inequalities and improving access to community services; and • Increased support for people with long-term needs to live independently. <p>Specific measures include: expansion of local care settings outside hospitals; increased joint commissioning between PCTs and local authorities to improve service integration; the introduction of practice based commissioning, where GPs are given more responsibility for local health budgets; increased provision for new primary care providers to compete for PCT contracts; and the introduction of a new NHS Life Check to promote healthier lifestyles with a pilot scheme in spearhead PCTs by 2007-08.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Need for close working between Local Authority and PCT and in future with the newly emerging Health partnerships to ensure community and health facilities reach all residents in South Cambs especially to increasing ageing population of district.</p> <p>Promote healthy lifestyles. Access to leisure facilities, footpath system and open space to take part in healthier lifestyle. Consider lifetime homes so people can live independently. Promote cycling to reduce dependency on cars as option of healthy lifestyle.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Making England an Active and Successful Sporting Nation: A Vision for 2020 (Sport England 2004)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.sportengland.org/facilities_planning/planning_to

	ols_and_guidance/planning_contributions/national_framework_for_sport.aspx
Summary	
The aim of the strategy is to change the culture of sport and physical activity in England in order to increase participation across all social groups.	
Key Objectives	
Increased participation in sport will lead to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and • provide the basis for progression into higher levels of performance. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need for policies in Local Plan to protect existing sports facilities and for opportunities for new development to contribute to additional facilities that could increase participation in sports and physical activity in the district.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention (DCLG 2004)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/saferplaces
Summary	
The document's role is in tackling crime and the fear of crime. The guide's aim is to show how good planning can contribute to crime prevention and the creation of safer places and hence to well-designed, sustainable communities.	
Key Objectives	
The document 'Safer Places – The Planning System and Crime Prevention' (DCLG, 2004) lists seven attributes of sustainable communities that relate to crime prevention: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access and movement: places with well defined routes, spaces and entrances that provide for convenient movement without compromising security; • Structure: places that are structured so that different uses do not cause conflict; • Surveillance: places where all publicly accessible spaces are overlooked; • Ownership: places that promote a sense of ownership, respect, territorial responsibility and community; • Physical protection: places that include necessary, well-designed security features; • Activity: places where the level of human activity is appropriate to the location and creates reduced risk of crime and a sense of safety at all times; • Management and maintenance: places that are designed with management and maintenance in mind, to discourage crime in the present and the future. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan should include policies that take account of the contents of this document to assist in reducing crime in the district.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	NICE public health guidance 8 Promoting and creating built or natural environments that encourage and support physical activity (NICE 2008)
Level	National
Web Link	http://publications.nice.org.uk/physical-activity-and-the-environment-ph8

Summary
The guidance offers the first national, evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity. It demonstrates the importance of such improvements and the need to evaluate how they impact on the public's health. Those working in the NHS, local authorities, the wider public, voluntary and community sectors and the private sector should take it into account when carrying out their professional, managerial or voluntary duties.
Key Objectives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve the physical environment to encourage physical activity, through land use planning by adopting: Recommendations 1, 4, 5 (on land use planning) which are relevant when developing local development frameworks and other local plans, and Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 which are relevant when developing local transport plans and guidance.
Implications for the Local Plan
Local planning authorities should incorporate into their local development frameworks the following policy recommendations: Recommendation 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure planning applications for new developments always prioritise the need for people (including those whose mobility is impaired) to be physically active as a routine part of their daily life. Recommendation 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure pedestrians, cyclists and users of other modes of transport that involve physical activity are given the highest priority when developing or maintaining streets and roads. (This includes people whose mobility is impaired.) Recommendation 3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and provide a comprehensive network of routes for walking, cycling and using other modes of transport involving physical activity. Recommendation 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure public open spaces and public paths can be reached on foot, by bicycle and using other modes of transport involving physical activity and are maintained to a high standard. They should also be accessible by public transport. Recommendation 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those involved with campus sites, (campuses comprise two or more related buildings set together in the grounds of a defined site.), should ensure different parts of the site are linked by appropriate walking and cycling routes/networks These links should improve the existing walking and cycling infrastructure by creating new, through routes

Evidence Base Document	Fair society, Healthy Lives – Marmot Review 2010
Author (or prepared for)	Dept of Health
Web link	http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/core/page.do?pagelId=16908107
Purpose	An independent review into health inequalities in England by Professor Sir Michael

Marmot. The review proposes the most effective evidence-based strategies for reducing health inequalities in England from 2010
Key Findings
Key objectives include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give every child the best start in life • Enable all children, young people and adults to maximise their capabilities and have control over their lives • Create fair employment and good work for all • Ensure a healthy standard of living for all • Create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities Strengthen the role and impact of ill-health prevention
Implications for the Local Plan
To improve health inequalities for all within the community by improving services and access to services that assist this –e.g. improve public transport, cycling, better housing, good employment opportunities and recreation facilities.

Evidence Base Document	Lifetime Homes, Lifetime Neighbourhoods 2008
Author (or prepared for)	DCLG
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/housing/lifetimehomesneighbourhoods
Purpose	
The strategy outlines the government's plans to make sure there is enough appropriate housing available in future to relieve the forecasted unsustainable pressures on homes, health and social care services.	
Key Findings	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Want to make housing, health and care a cross government priority • Increased investment in new homes – specialising homes for older people • Need for increased information to be available to elderly on choices of housing • Need to make it easier for people to stay in their own homes • All public housing will be built to Lifetime homes standards by 2011 • Need to recognise local authorities that are doing good job of planning /designing lifetime neighbourhoods • Local plans to take proper account of needs of elderly Positive vision for specialised housing – more homes more choice	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to include consideration of lifetime homes and needs of older people.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Healthy futures - A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010 (EERA 2005)
Level	Regional
Web Link	N/A
Summary	
Vision of Healthy futures may be simply stated: to improve the health of the population and to reduce health inequalities within the East of England.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In order to achieve the Vision, three broad Themes are identified, • Health in sustainable communities – ensure that people can live in healthy environment 	

- Health at key life stages – recognise that at different stages in life needs are different
- Health in a connected region – Recognise impact on climate change and learn from experience of other regions.

Implications for the Local Plan

Local Plan to have policies to promote sustainable living and healthy lifestyles – Protection and creation of open space, footpaths and opportunities for cycling and use of public transport rather than using car.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Social Strategy (EERA 2007)
Level	Regional
Web Link	N/A
Summary	
Has a vision to achieve social inclusion throughout East of England.	
Key Objectives	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities (SO1) 2. to promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions of work (SO2) 3. to improve the life chances of children from disadvantaged families and support vulnerable young people in the transition to adulthood (SO3) 4. to improve the life chances of adults through learning and skills development (SO4) 5. to promote active ageing and reduce social exclusion of older people (SO5) 6. to support the development of sustainable communities (SO6) 7. to improve access to services, especially for disadvantaged groups (SO7) 8. to develop social networks, community assets and promote community cohesion (SO8). 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies in Local Plan for housing, employment, community and education facilities. Need to create and maintain sustainable communities. Policies to improve access to services and facilities through better public transport, cycling provision.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Local Policing Plan – Cambridgeshire 2010-2013
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambs.police.uk/about/planspoliciesreports/reports/lpp2010_2013.pdf
Summary	
Police are required to produce a three-year plan that sets out the future direction for policing in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by outlining what their priorities and objectives will be. In creating the plan and considering what priorities and objectives to set. The overarching aim of the plan is to increase the public's trust and confidence in the constabulary.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The key objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce repeat anti-social behaviour • Reduce serious acquisitive crime • Reduce repeat victimisation of domestic abuse • Bring more offenders of serious sexual offences to justice • Reduce violent crime with injury • Build effective partnerships 	

Implications for the Local Plan
Need for close working between the local authority and the police constabulary to ensure that there are policies in the Local Plan to assist in reducing the opportunities for crime – Design of buildings and their layout. Need for provision of replacement building for Park Side Police station to ensure police can carry out effective policing in district / Cambridge City.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Obesity Prevention and Management Strategy 2008-2011 (2008)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.nhs.uk/downloads/Your%20Health/OtherPublicHealthReports/Obesity%20Prevention%20and%20Management%20Strategy%202008-2011.pdf
Summary	A strategy to provide policy framework and action plan to reduce obesity within the county.
Key Objectives	Key actions include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influence public policy in healthier food choices • Building physical activity into peoples lives
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider need for policy to discourage increase in fast food outlets in particular areas e.g. near schools or open spaces. Need to encourage people to grow their own food by provision of allotments. Policies to maintain and increase provision of open space and sports facilities to provide increased opportunities for exercise. Polices to encourage cycling and walking as part of people’s daily lives.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Cambridgeshire Health Inequality Strategy 2010
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirepct.nhs.uk/downloads/Your%20Health/OtherPublicHealthReports/Cambridgeshire%20Health%20Inequalities%20Strategy%202009-2011.pdf
Summary	The Cambridgeshire Health Inequality Strategy provides direction for addressing health inequalities across the county. To highlight the key health inequalities in the county are tackled and ensure that working with partners there is not duplication and conflicting initiatives.
Key Objectives	Key objectives include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To decrease access inequalities that impact on health and well being. • To decrease the health inequalities experienced by vulnerable groups that exist within the Cambridgeshire population. • To prevent the creation of new health inequalities.
Implications for the Local Plan	Need to include policies about improving access for all the community to facilities that improve health and well being – e.g. health and community facilities; open space; sports facilities – need for good public transport system for those with no car to access

these. Need to consider needs of people of all ages in community e.g. housing – and of disadvantaged groups such as Travellers, migrant workers etc. Also with new housing that is to be created as part of growth agenda within District must ensure that this is of high quality so not creating health inequalities in future – plans must aim to improve life for existing and future residents.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sports Facilities Strategy (Sports England) 2008 - 2021
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/D7C9E670-3DEE-4912-B7BA-25F3D1109B68/0/CAMBSFACILITIESSTRATEGYFINAL.pdf
Summary	
<p>Updating of Cambridgeshire Horizon's Major Sports Facilities Strategy (2006) identifies opportunities in South Cambs for facilities –</p> <p>Cambourne - New facility to include: 4 court sports hall, 80 station fitness suite, 20m x 4 lane pool, dance studio.</p> <p>Cambridge Southern Fringe (600 houses) Primary School site - junior grass pitches and a Multi Use Games Area Secondary School site - 4 badminton court sports hall; 1 full size floodlit STP; grass pitches for curriculum and community use; 1 pitch specifically designed and built for community use within (in Cambridge City boundary).</p> <p>Northstowe (Projected 25k population) Three multi sport hubs New Secondary School site; Large multi-sport hub and Multi-purpose Multi Use Games Area.</p> <p>Cambridge Sports Lakes - planning permission granted; plans progressing; important recreational focus for district residents</p> <p>Emerging new priorities –</p> <p>Cambourne - possibly additional homes in Cambourne in the future - between 950 - 2000; if this happens there will be a need for another secondary school, and potentially additional dual-use facilities. Potential for cross boundary partnership with Hunts DC? (link to St Neots population growth); given this possible growth there is potential to review the existing planning policies and consider additional sports facility provision - e.g. another STP, gymnastics and martial facilities, sports hall athletics, indoor tennis</p> <p>Northstowe - demand for a J Track - indoor bowls (4 rinks?) - indoor tennis? (1-2 courts) Continued sports development input to support all facility developments and continue to build participation</p> <p>Cambridge East (mainly Cambridge City land plus some South Cambridgeshire</p>	

District land) - possibility for 1 or 2 secondary schools, or amalgamation of existing school facilities

Early discussions around the provision of a full size floodlit 3G pitch at Impington Village College (South Cambridgeshire District).

Community Stadium

Cambridge Rowing Lakes

Identifies where sports facility investment is required in each district within the County and in Peterborough to meet growth in population.

Key Objectives

- Ensure strategic need, both current and future, is robustly evidenced and demonstrated, to inform the need for facility provision
- Influence the policies and planning for growth areas and existing communities in terms of investment in, and delivery of, sports facility provision (scope, scale and nature)
- Create opportunities for the development of innovative delivery partnerships which maximise all available resources for investment in, and development of, community and specialist sports facilities
- Increase participation Countywide by 1% per annum for those aged 16+
- Continue to develop the quality and capacity of clubs, coaches and volunteers countywide to facilitate participation at grass roots, and performance level
- Ensure provision of quality and appropriate community-based resources ie sports facilities and development services for young people, physical education and school sport

Implications for the Local Plan

Local Plan to recognise priorities for district as identified in strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm

Summary

Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.

The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.

Key Objectives

Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.

Approaches: Promoting active and healthy lifestyles.

Promoting community safety and cohesion.

<p>Tailoring our services to all ages, supporting older people and youth engagement</p> <p>Actions 2012-2013: Develop solutions to deliver integrated community transport. Work with older people to improve their independence and quality of life. Working together with our Local Health Partnership, GP's, and communities to protect and improve public health needs and reduce and prevent future health problems.</p>
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p>
<p>Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/Partnerships/LSP/
Summary	
The strategy outlines the partnership's long-term vision for a sustainable South Cambridgeshire as well as its three-year objectives and priorities.	
Key Objectives	
<p>Key objectives include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active, healthy and inclusive communities where residents can play a full part in community life, with a structure of thriving voluntary and community organisations. • Safe and clean communities where residents do not feel vulnerable or isolated and need not fear crime or anti-social behaviour.' 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Policies to encourage a healthy lifestyle including increased provision of open space and recreation facilities.</p> <p>Policies to encourage design of buildings and open spaces that reduce opportunities for crime and anti social behaviour therefore making places feel safer.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Draft Single Equality Scheme 2011-2014 (SCDC)(2010)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909986
Summary	
This Scheme has been prepared in response to the Equality Act 2010. It combines and supersedes existing Disability, Gender and Race Equality Schemes; and brings together our objectives across the nine protected characteristics and the characteristic unique to South Cambridgeshire – 'Rurality.'	
Key Objectives	
<p>Two main purposes-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To harmonise discrimination law and • To strengthen the law to support progress on equality. <p>One of the priorities in the Single Equality Scheme 2011 is for equality in Corporate Engagement. This is to be achieved in a number ways – those that are especially relevant to planning are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be more consistent and better at communicating with all our residents, to let 	

them know what services are available and how they can access them

- Ensure that we understand and meet the needs of our newest arrivals in the community, for example migrant workers from Eastern Europe and refugees and asylum seekers, as well as our long-standing Gypsy and Traveller communities.
- Be more sophisticated in our methods of consultation, engagement and involvement, and ensure that all residents know how we have used their feedback to make changes to services or policies.
- Strengthen our work with partners in the public sector to promote equality and to develop and share good practice.

A further priority is Equality in Service Delivery to be achieved by

- Be more consistent and better at communicating with all our residents to let them know what services are available and how they can access them.
- Continue to undertake robust and effective Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA's) to enable us to better understand the needs of our diverse community.

Implications for the Local Plan

To ensure that the policies in the Local Plan take account of the needs of the whole community, reducing potential discrimination.

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC)	2010
South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study	SCDC	2012
Building Communities that are Healthy and Well Report	Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Partnership	2008
Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	Cambridgeshire Community Wellbeing Partnership	2011
Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridgeshire Sub-region	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2005
Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011
Recreation Study Audit and Assessment of Need for Outdoor Playspace and Informal Open Space in South Cambridgeshire 2005	SCDC	2005
Open Space in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document	SCDC	2009
Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document	SCDC	2011
Annual demographic and socio-economic profile of South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Team 2011	2011
Health Profile for South Cambridgeshire	Department of Health	2011
The English Indices of Deprivation 2010	DCLG	2011

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010

Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	
Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.	
Key Findings	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2012
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/sfs.htm
Purpose	
To collate services and facilities data for all settlements within the district.	
Key Findings	
Provides information on the following services and facilities for each settlement within the district: Village Size: Population Estimates; Dwelling Stock Estimates Transport: Bus Links; Cycle Path Links Services: Education; Emergency Services; Health Care; Library Shopping: Food Store(s); Post Office; Other Services / Facilities Recreation: Sports Centre; Outdoor Recreation & Allotments; Village Hall / Community Centre	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence base for the review of the settlement hierarch and for future community / neighbourhood planning.	

Evidence Base Document	Building Communities that are healthy and well in Cambridgeshire 2008
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Improving Health Partnership
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.nhs.uk/search.htm
Purpose	
Develop a shared understanding of what outcomes contribute to developing well and healthy communities in Cambridgeshire Develop a list of actions and specific roles that are believed to be successful in reaching those outcomes Make a series of recommendations about how the existing agencies and additional resources can work in partnership to meet the aim of developing well and healthy communities.	
Key Findings	
The recommendations for planning are as follows – When planning new communities:	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At every stage of planning, ensure that partners have a well defined and co-ordinated approach to community working. • Include a range of community roles that reflect the needs of a diverse population and are identified by an agreed methodology such as the 'People Proofing Principles' identified by this project. • As an essential supplement to section 106 funding, partners to ensure there is mainstream funding to sustain the implementation of this approach. <p>Agree a monitoring system based on criteria that ensure people have opportunities for inclusion</p>
Implications for the Local Plan
Need to consider the community development when planning new communities.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Community Wellbeing Partnership
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/
Purpose	
<p>A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the means by which PCTs and local authorities describe the future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local populations and to identify the strategic direction of service delivery to meet those needs.</p> <p>The aim of a JSNA is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Provide analyses of data to show the health and wellbeing status of local communities. ○ Define where inequalities exist. ○ Provide information on local community views and evidence of effectiveness of existing interventions which will help to shape future plans for services. ○ Make specific recommendations based on the information and evidence collected. <p>The JSNA has explored a range of topics, including: Children and Young People, Older People, Mental Health, New Communities, Travellers, Homelessness and Prevention of ill health.</p>	
Key Findings	
A range of key findings have been identified in this theme. Each topic includes a useful summary of the main issues for that particular area of interest.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence base and recommendations regarding health issues.	

Evidence Base Document	Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridgeshire Sub-region
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2005
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/publications/horizons/major_sports_facilities_strategy.pdf
Purpose	
To create a network of high quality community and specialist sports facilities within the Cambridge Sub-region that will enhance the quality of life of existing and new communities.	

Key Findings
Strategy includes survey of what exists currently; what is needed in future and how this could be delivered.
Implications for the Local Plan
Need to consider policies for sports facilities to serve sub-region.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/green_spaces/

Summary

The Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy is designed to help Cambridgeshire shape and co-ordinate the delivery of Green Infrastructure to provide long-term social, environmental and economic benefits now and in the future. The Green Infrastructure Strategy creates a 'framework' identifying opportunities for Green Infrastructure investment that will deliver long-term landscape scale improvements both within Cambridgeshire and connecting into other landscapes in neighbouring Counties.

Key Objectives

The phrase 'Green Infrastructure' includes many aspects of the environment, including country parks, footpaths and bridleways, sports pitches, meadows and woodland. The Strategy looks at how all of these different aspects can be used together across the whole of Cambridgeshire to help to achieve four objectives:

- Reverse the decline in biodiversity
- Mitigate and adapt to climate change
- Promote sustainable growth and economic development
- Support healthy living and wellbeing.

Implications for the Local Plan

The Green Infrastructure Strategy draws together evidence and identifies opportunities for delivery of Green Infrastructure.

Evidence Base Document	Recreation Study Audit and Assessment of Need for Outdoor Playspace and Informal Open Space in South Cambridgeshire 2005
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2005
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Archive/RecreationStudy.htm

Purpose

Provided an audit of open space, sport and play provision in the district, established the need for facilities in consultation with parish councils, sports clubs and governing bodies.

Key Findings

Identified shortfalls in provision against established standards in many villages, and the need for improvement in a range of specific facilities.

Evidence was used to guide open space standards adopted in the Development Control Policies DPD, and the Open space in New Developments Supplementary

Planning Document.
Implications for the Local Plan
Provides evidence for reviewing options regarding open space and reaction.
Note: A review of the Recreation Study will be undertaken in 2011.

Evidence Base Document	Open Space in New Developments Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2009
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/localdevelopmentframework/spds/openspacespd.htm
Purpose	
Supports existing Development Control Policies DPD policies regarding Open space, and how national guidance is interpreted in the local context.	
Key Findings	
Provides further detail on the Council's quantitative, qualitative and accessibility standards for children's playspace, outdoor sport, and informal open space for new developments. It also provides clear guidance on how to calculate the requirements of individual developments.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding open space issues.	

Evidence Base Document	Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2011
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/SPDs/HIASPD.htm
Purpose	
To provide advice and guidance to developers on how to carry out a Health Impact Assessment. The Health Impact Assessment aims to identify any effects of the development on health in order to enhance the benefits for health and minimise any risks to health. It specifically considers the differential impacts on different groups in the population, because certain groups are potentially more vulnerable such as those on a low income, people involved in the criminal justice system, minority ethnic groups, young, disabled (physically and learning) and elderly people.	
Key Findings	
Specific objectives of this document are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist applicants' and agents' understanding of whether a Health Impact Assessment is required; • Assist applicants' and agents' understanding of Health Impact and its relationship to other assessments such as Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA); • Assist applicants and agents to help identify important health impacts and ensure that proposed developments carefully consider key determinants to protect human health; • Assist applicants and agents to gain planning decisions quickly by informing them of what information is required to accompany applications, to justify their 	

proposals and to demonstrate what impact the proposals may have on human health.
Implications for the Local Plan
Provides evidence regarding the HIA process.

Evidence Base Document	Annual demographic and socio-economic profile of South Cambridgeshire
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Team 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/77399433-DD72-40D7-9E3F-BA360E61306D/0/SouthCambridgeshireDistrictReport2011.pdf
Purpose	
Presents information on the demographic and socio-economic make-up of South Cambridgeshire district.	
Key Findings	
It investigates South Cambridgeshire's population structure and composition; presents information on housing and the economic background; and discusses crime, health, education, and environment information pertaining to the area.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding the population of the district.	

Evidence Base Document	Health Profile for South Cambridgeshire
Author (or prepared for)	Department of Health 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.nhs.uk/Health-in-Cambridgeshire.htm
Purpose	
Uses key health indicators to capture a picture of the nation's health down to local level, providing areas across England with valuable information to improve their population's health.	
Key Findings	
Key indicators have been detailed in the main theme report above.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides evidence regarding the population of the district.	

Evidence Base Document	The English Indices of Deprivation 2010
Author (or prepared for)	DCLG 2011
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/communities/research/indicesdeprivation/deprivation10/
Purpose	
The Index of Multiple Deprivation 2010 combines a number of indicators, chosen to cover a range of economic, social and housing issues, into a single deprivation score for each small area in England.	

Key Findings
Provides key indicators regarding level of poverty across UK.
Implications for the Local Plan
Provides evidence regarding the level of deprivation of the district.

APPENDIX 7 – INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES - HOUSING - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

NATIONAL		
National Planning Policy Framework	DCLG	2012
Laying the Foundations: A housing strategy for England	DCLG	2011
Planning for Growth	Ministerial Statement	2011
Planning Policy for Travellers Sites	CLG	2012
Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future	ODPM	2003
Homes for the Future: more affordable, more sustainable (Green Paper)	DCLG	2007
REGIONAL		
Sustainable communities in the East of England	ODPM	2003
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
East of England Integrated Sustainability Framework	EERA	2009
People Places Homes - Regional Housing Statement 2010	EERA	2010
Regional Economic Strategy	East of England Development Agency	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUB REGION		
Cambridge Sub-regional Housing Strategy 2008 - 2011	Cambridge Sub-Regional Housing Board	2008
Housing Statement – sub-regional	Cambridge sub-Regional Housing Board	2011
Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2010-2015 – ensuring a vibrant future	Cambridgeshire ACRE	2011
Draft Disability Housing Strategy 2008- 2011	Cambridgeshire County Council	2008
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Cambridgeshire Commissioning Strategy for ExtraCare Sheltered Housing (2011-2015)	Cambridge Sub Regional Housing Board	2011

DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	SCDC	2012
Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2011	SCDC	2008
Gypsy and Traveller Community Strategy	SCDC	2010
Housing Strategy 2012-2016	SCDC	2012

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

Summary

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and proposes a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Key Objectives

(Para 47) To boost significantly the supply of housing, local planning authorities should:

- use their evidence base to ensure that their Local Plan meets the full, objectively assessed needs for market and affordable housing in the housing market area, as far as is consistent with the policies set out in this Framework, including identifying key sites which are critical to the delivery of the housing strategy over the plan period;
- identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years worth of housing against their housing requirements... identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth, for years 6-10 and, where possible, for years 11-15;
- for market and affordable housing, illustrate the expected rate of housing delivery through a housing trajectory...
- set out their own approach to housing density to reflect local circumstances.

(Para 50) To deliver a wide choice of high quality homes, widen opportunities for home ownership and create sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities, local planning authorities should:

- plan for a mix of housing based on current and future demographic trends, market trends and the needs of different groups in the community (such as, but not limited to, families with children, older people, people with disabilities, service families and people wishing to build their own homes);
- identify the size, type, tenure and range of housing that is required in particular locations, reflecting local demand; and
- where they have identified that affordable housing is needed, set policies for meeting this need on site, unless off-site provision or a financial contribution of broadly equivalent value can be robustly justified (for example to improve or make more effective use of the existing housing stock) and the agreed approach contributes to the objective of creating mixed and balanced communities. Such policies should be sufficiently flexible to take account of changing market conditions over time.

(Para 51) Local planning authorities should identify and bring back into residential use empty housing and buildings in line with local housing and empty homes strategies and, where appropriate, acquire properties under compulsory purchase powers...

(Para 52) The supply of new homes can sometimes be best achieved through planning for larger scale development, such as new settlements or extensions to existing villages and towns that follow the principles of Garden Cities...

(Para 53) Local planning authorities should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area.

(Para 54) In rural areas, exercising the duty to cooperate with neighbouring authorities, local planning authorities should be responsive to local circumstances and plan housing development to reflect local needs, particularly for affordable housing, including through rural exception sites where appropriate. Local planning authorities should in particular consider whether allowing some market housing would facilitate the provision of significant additional affordable housing to meet local needs.

(Para 55) To promote sustainable development in rural areas, housing should be located where it will enhance or maintain the vitality of rural communities. For example, where there are groups of smaller settlements, development in one village may support services in a village nearby.

Implications for the Local Plan

Increase supply of housing -

- Need for evidence base of housing need for area
- Identify deliverable five year supply of housing
- Identify 6-10 year supply of broad locations for housing (possibly 10-15 year)
- Produce housing trajectory to show how housing will be delivered and housing implementation strategy
- Set out local housing density
- Identify and bring back to use empty houses

Deliver quality homes and widen home ownership -

- Plan for mix of housing based on needs of community
- Identify size, type, tenure and range of housing required in particular places
- Identify affordable housing needs
- Policies for affordable housing

Facilitate social interaction and inclusion -

- Plan for mixed use development to create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities
- Create safe and accessible environments to reduce fear of crime
- Create accessible places with clear pedestrian routes to encourage use of public spaces
- Policy for dealing with proposals for housing in isolated rural area.

Deliver community facilities and services -

- Housing in rural areas must be close to local services.
- Plan for provision of community facilities and other services to enhance sustainability of community
- Safeguard services that may be lost that meet day to day needs of community
- Ensure established shops and services are able to develop and modernise to keep community sustainable.

Ensure housing is developed in sustainable locations.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Housing Strategy for England 2011 DCLG
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/2033676.pdf
Summary	
<p>The Government recognises need to get housing market moving again. Government is going to do things differently – free local areas to provide homes needed by their local community. Housing market hit by recession and not enough houses are being built. Need urgent action. Housing is crucial for our social mobility, health and wellbeing. Getting house building moving again is crucial for economic growth. For every new home built up to two new jobs are created for a year. The Housing Strategy sets out a package of reforms.</p>	

Key ObjectivesMain aims of strategy -**Support to deliver new homes and support aspiration -**

Get the housing market moving again by providing new funding schemes for house buyers; providing infrastructure funds to support housing; an investment fund for small building firms; freeing up public sector land with Build Now Pay Later scheme; support and encouraging more individuals to build their own homes through a Custom Homes programme.

Lay the foundations for a more responsive, effective and stable housing market in the future; more support for local areas to deliver larger scale new development; providing strong incentives for housing growth through New Homes Bonus; simplifying planning through draft NPPF; new powers to locals through Community Right to Build.

Supporting choice and quality for tenants -

Supporting investment in private rented housing market; supporting Build to Let schemes; local authorities who have council housing stock to be given more freedom; changes to tenancies available to people; considering how they can encourage more affordable housing; reinvigorating Right to Buy; for every Right to Buy house bought Government commit to build new affordable house.

Tackling empty homes

Funding made available to bring empty homes back into use.

Better quality homes, places and housing support –

Will provide support to struggling households; prioritise protection for the vulnerable; new deal for older people's housing; about building quality homes not just building more; committed to improving design and sustainability of housing; committed to delivering Zero Carbon Homes standard for all new homes from 2016.

Implications for the Local Plan

Need to ensure appropriate policies to provide high quality housing to meet the needs of the district, including house types and affordability and having regard to issues such as Government initiatives.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning for Growth (Ministerial Statement) 2011
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1878047.pdf
Summary	The Government's top priority in reforming the planning system is to promote sustainable economic growth and jobs. This statement highlights the Government's commitment to introduce a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development. Planning applications for economic development should be approved if they comply with existing local plans and if no approved plan wherever possible should be approved.
Key Objectives	Government's objective for economic growth are

- Strong presumption in favour of sustainable development.
- Set of local plans to be approved by local authorities

Implications for the Local Plan

Have regard to the Government's statement that local planning authorities should press ahead without delay in preparing up-to-date development plans, and should use that opportunity to be proactive in driving and supporting growth. Also that plans should identify and meet the housing, business and other development needs of their areas, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth, taking full account of relevant economic signals such as land prices.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning Policy for Travellers Sites (CLG 2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/planningpolicytravellers

Summary

Draft planning policy guidance regarding planning for Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites. The new guidance will replace the existing planning guidance (Planning Circular 01/2006 Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites and Planning Circular 04/2007 Planning for Travelling Showpeople).

The Government's overarching objective is to ensure fair and equal treatment for travellers, in a way that facilitates the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers while respecting the interests of the settled community.

Key Objectives

The Government's objectives for planning in respect of traveller sites are:

- that local planning authorities should make their own assessment of need for the purposes of planning
- to ensure that local planning authorities, working collaboratively, develop fair and effective strategies to meet need through the identification of land for sites
- to encourage local planning authorities to plan for sites over a reasonable timescale
- that plan-making and decision-taking should protect Green Belt from inappropriate development
- to promote more private traveller site provision while recognising that there will always be those travellers who cannot provide their own sites
- that plan-making and decision-taking should aim to reduce the number of unauthorised developments and encampments and make enforcement more effective
- for local planning authorities to ensure that their Local Plan includes fair, realistic and inclusive policies
- to increase the number of traveller sites in appropriate locations with planning permission, to address under provision and maintain an appropriate level of supply
- to reduce tensions between settled and traveller communities in plan-making and planning decisions
- to enable provision of suitable accommodation from which travellers can access education, health, welfare and employment infrastructure
- for local planning authorities to have due regard to the protection of local

amenity and local environment.

Local planning authorities should set pitch targets for gypsies and travellers and plot targets for travelling showpeople which address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of travellers in their area, working collaboratively with neighbouring local planning authorities.

Set criteria to guide land allocations. Ensure policies: promote peaceful and integrated coexistence; easier access to health service, ensure children can attend school; provide a settled base that reduces need for long distance travelling; do not locate sites in areas at risk of flooding; reflect extent traditional lifestyles can mean live work in same location.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. Consider wider sustainability issues including access to education, services, facilities and employment and promotion of peaceful and integrated coexistence between sites and local communities.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Communities: Building for the Future (ODPM) (2003)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/146289.pdf
Summary	
This Plan and Action Programme sets out the policies, resources and partnerships that will achieve a step change in growth of housing and developing the economy.	
Key Objectives	
Key elements	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commitment to sustainable development – new regional approach to housing creating new sustainable communities in areas which need new housing • Step change in housing supply • New growth areas identified including Stansted, Cambridge and Peterborough growth area • Decent homes – money to be invested in affordable homes • Countryside and local environment – protecting green belt and money for open space 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Step change in housing already included in Core Strategy development strategy.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Homes for the Future: more affordable, more sustainable (DCLG)(2007)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/439986.pdf
Summary	
Demand for homes to buy or rent is growing faster than supply. House prices have grown faster than wages and so it is becoming increasingly difficult for young people to get a step onto the housing ladder. The challenges of climate change mean we need to provide greener, better-designed housing for the future. This green paper sets out proposals to improve the housing fabric of our society.	

Key Objectives

The Green Paper sets out proposals to provide:

- More homes to meet growing demand
- Well-designed and greener homes, linked to good schools, transport and healthcare
- More affordable homes to buy or rent.

Specific requirements include:

- Housing target for 2016 of 240,000 additional per year – 3 million homes are needed by 2020 - including around 650,000 homes in Growth Areas (Cambridge sub-region is in one of these)
- 5 new eco-town schemes
- At least 70,000 more affordable homes a year by 2010-11, some targeted in rural areas
- At least 45,000 new social homes a year by 2010-11.

Implications for the Local Plan

Plan for appropriate housing in sustainable locations, of an appropriate quality and mix, supported by necessary infrastructure. Need for more affordable homes in the district to help address housing need.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable communities in the East of England (ODPM) (2003)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/sustainablecommunitiesbuilding
Summary	
Identifies how the aims of national policy should be implemented in the regions. Covers the issues that would need to be considered in a regional level plan.	
Key Objectives	
<p>Key issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing problems of high and rapidly rising house prices and their implications • Improving transport infrastructure • Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are spread across the region • Addressing the development consequences of scarce water resources throughout the region. <p>Relevant key action: To accelerate development in the Thames Gateway, London-Stansted-Cambridge and Milton Keynes-South Midlands growth areas, all of which lie largely or partly in the East of England.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Whilst this document was published at a time when Government saw regional plans as a key part of the planning system, the key issues remain largely relevant, despite the recession. The Local Plan will now provide the strategy for the district, previously contained in regional plans and will develop policies providing for the future needs of the district including the housing necessary to support the continuing success of the Cambridge economy.	
Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan (EERA)(2008)
Level	Regional

Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
<p>This is the regional plan for the East of England, which provides a strategic framework of policies for planning including specific consideration of the Cambridge Sub-region. Housing targets are set for the district and policies for affordable housing.</p> <p>A single issue review was completed in July 2009 regarding planning for Gypsy and Traveller sites.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>The objectives particularly relevant to housing are as follows:</p> <p>To address housing shortages in the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing a step change in the delivery of additional housing throughout the region, particularly the key centres for development and change; and • Giving priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs. <p>To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for job growth broadly matching increases in housing provision and improving the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes. <p>Objectives of the Gypsy and Traveller single issue review:</p> <p>To address the urgent shortage of permanent and transit accommodation for Gypsies & Travellers, which has an impact on their health, education, employment and other opportunities.</p> <p>To set out in draft policy H3 the level of provision of Gypsy & Traveller pitches required in the region to meet the needs of those currently resident on pitches without planning permission, natural growth, and movement between pitches and other forms of accommodation.</p> <p>To balance the provision of Gypsy & Traveller pitches between locations where most Gypsy & Travellers currently live and new locations, therefore broadening the choice available as well as ensuring all areas contribute towards the required provision.</p> <p>To set out in policy H4 the level of provision of Travelling Showpeople required in the region to meet their accommodation needs.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>The Regional Plan currently provides a strategic framework with which the Local Plan must conform. However it should be noted that all regional spatial strategies are to be revoked by the government when the relevant clause of the Localism Act is enacted in 2012.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Integrated Sustainability Framework (EERA) (2009)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://insighteast.org.uk/WebDocuments/Public/approved/user_9/ISF%20Final%20-%20January%202009.pdf

Summary
The Integrated Sustainability Framework (ISF) is a statement of sustainable development objectives for the East of England.
Key Objectives
Key objective relevant to housing is - 10. Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all
Implications for the Local Plan
Local Plan will need to include policies to meet the objective

Plan / Programme / Strategy	People Places Homes - Regional Housing Statement 2010 – 2014 (EERA)(2010)
Level	Regional
Web Link	N/A
Summary	Notwithstanding affects of the recession, there is still a need for affordable housing in the region. Considers how to meet housing need in region.
Key Objectives	Vision for Statement: To ensure that new housing, existing homes and regeneration play an integral part in the creation and enhancement of sustainable, successful places where people want to live, work and visit. Objectives relevant to housing - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and make most of existing housing stock • Reduce carbon emissions from existing housing stock • Increase housing supply including affordable • Improve housing quality and design • Support rural communities – Appropriate levels of new housing including affordable • Support vulnerable groups and older people to live independently / suitable housing • Meet needs of Travellers and Gypsies.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider and take account of objectives contained in the statement

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Economic Strategy – East of England 2008-2031 (East of England Development Agency) (2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.eeda.org.uk/res/files/RES_Complete.pdf
Summary	The RES sets out a vision, targets and priorities to drive forward the region to be globally competitive.
Key Objectives	The headline regional ambitions are designed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipate the performance of the wider UK and world economies • Be consistent with the scale and distribution of future physical development as laid out in the regional spatial strategy • Minimise the environmental and resource-use impacts of economic growth • Recognise infrastructure constraints and pressure on public services • Be consistent with other headline targets and objectives, other key regional strategies and public service agreements • Take account of the region’s governance structures and changing institutional

landscape.
Nine goals are listed where change is needed in the region with priorities set against each – enterprise; innovation; digital economy; resource efficiency; skills for productivity; economic participation; transport; spatial economy; and the spatial response.
Implications for the Local Plan
Take into account the ambitions and goals of the RES that can be achieved through planning.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridge Sub Regional Housing Strategy 2008-2011 – Cambridge sub-Regional Housing Board 2008
Level	Sub-regional
Web Link	http://www.cambridge.gov.uk/public/docs/Sub-regional-housing-strategy-final.pdf
Summary	
This strategy aims to highlight links between housing and these other agendas, to show how partners can make more difference by working together. It focuses especially on the issues partners can work on together, across boundaries and across organisations.	
Key Objectives	
Relevant objectives to housing -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure homes are developed in the most sustainable way possible, and that their environmental impact is minimised • Improve s106 agreements in future, in light of market slow down • Learn lessons from new housing developments • Create new communities people want to live and work in, which are healthy and safe. Share the benefits of new development with existing communities. • Tackle issues of an ageing population • Invest in rural housing and support vibrant, sustainable communities, in order to balance action and investment over all housing delivery sites across the sub-region • Increase residents housing choices and improve access to housing in a clear and equitable way. • Prevent and tackle homelessness • Secure resources for people with disabilities to create lifetime homes and lifetime neighbourhoods, • Work to ensure that housing in the sub-region meets a range of diverse needs, • Respond to the diverse and changing needs of our communities including Gypsies and Travellers, ensuring that Gypsies and Travellers accommodation and support needs are met. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan needs to take account of the objectives relevant to housing.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Housing Statement – Cambridge sub-Regional Housing Board (2011)
Level	Sub-regional
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/publications/final_statement_2011.pdf
Summary	
This statement is not a full, traditional housing strategy. It forms a one-year plan while the Housing Board continues to work on its priorities, and considers developing a new strategy for 2012 onwards.	

Key Objectives

Objectives key to planning are:

- Deliver new homes which support economic success
- Create mixed, balanced, sustainable communities
- Meet housing needs and tackle homelessness
- Enable better health through housing and support.

Implications for the Local Plan

Local Plan to take account of objectives.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2011 (Cams. ACRE) (2011)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambsacre.org.uk/downloads/ruralstrategyversion2_110601125031.pdf

Summary

The Strategy is a plan for the future viability of the County's rural areas. It assesses the upsides and challenges of living and working in the countryside, reviews the area's economic wellbeing and looks at the land and environment that surrounds us. It goes on to set out a long-term vision for rural Cambridgeshire, how we can get there and who can make it happen.

Key Objectives

Six priorities for action for living in the countryside with ones particularly for housing being:

- Building homes to support a diverse rural population
- Providing access to local health and social care
- Supporting and strengthening local communities.

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan needs to consider the priority actions in the rural strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Draft Disability Housing Strategy 2008- 2011 (CCC)(2008)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/80519051-8D96-4682-824D-710460A57BC1/0/MicrosoftWordDisHousingStrat12Feb08_MAIN_webnomapsorpiecharts.pdf

Summary

This document sets out the context and current position in Cambridgeshire relating to housing and support for disabled young people and adults. It identifies and looks at some of the issues, shortfalls and future needs for the county and sets out some good practice and standards that need to be taken into account in future development.

Key Objectives

Relevant objectives are as follows:

- Ensure there is equity of access to good quality housing and support across the county to those in most need.
- Ensure planning and developments take into account the views and needs of disabled people in Cambridgeshire.
- Identify current barriers and shortfalls in knowledge and provision and identify opportunities to address any issues identified.
- Provide a firm foundation on which to build and develop a partnership

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> response to future need. Inform planners in relation to targets for additional or specialised housing provision.
Implications for the Local Plan
To include policies in the Local Plan that considers the needs of the disabled in relation to their varying housing needs – the findings of this draft report have been incorporated into the SHMA.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/774C1C91-75A0-4D6C-8B5D-419380255C7D/0/LAA.pdf
Summary	
Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.	
The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.	
Key Objectives	
Provision of affordable housing in new and established communities	
Implications for the LDF	
Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Commissioning Strategy for Extra Care Sheltered Housing in Cambridgeshire 2011-15
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/documents/crhb/publications/final_delivery_strategy.pdf
Summary	
Sets out the commitment of key Commissioning Organisations to deliver appropriate levels and standards of extra care sheltered housing within Cambridgeshire. Specifically, it identifies targets, priorities and standards for this purpose.	
Key Objectives	
Support more people to live at home to maximise independence	
Develop alternatives to residential living e.g. extra care schemes	
Mixed communities providing a range of housing types and tenures to offer people choice	
Plan for and respond to the sub-region's changing demography, particularly the needs of a growing number of older people.	

Identifies priority locations.

Implications for the LDF

Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambridgeshire DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm

Summary

Plan establishes the Long Term Vision the Council is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.

The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.

Key Objectives

Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.

Approaches: Meeting the needs and aspirations of current and future residents through effective planning

Actions 2012-2013: Develop a sustainable process to address the housing needs of Gypsies and Travellers

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Community Strategy – Working together for a better South Cambridgeshire 2008-2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/Partnerships/LSP/

Summary

Includes a vision for South Cambs until 2025 to continue to be a place where people want to live, now and in the future. And outlines how each of the objectives can be achieved

Key Objectives

The key objective relating to housing is -
3. Building successful new communities, where developments include affordable

homes to meet local needs and form attractive places where people want to live, and which are supported by a full range of quality services and social networks.
Implications for the Local Plan
To include policies that help to achieve the objectives of the strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Gypsy and Traveller Community Strategy (SCDC) (2010)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=908846
Summary	
The strategy outlines the statutory duties of the Council and what work is carried out at present, identifies areas for improvement and how the Council will address these.	
Key Objectives	
Key objectives relating to housing are - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that the accommodation and other needs of Gypsies/Travellers are met whilst taking account of cultural issues or specific requirements. • Seek to manage unauthorised camping in an efficient and effective way, having regard to the welfare requirements, rights and responsibilities of Gypsies and Travellers, the environment and the potential level of nuisance for local residents. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to take into account objectives of strategy, and provides a mechanism for implementing the land use elements.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Housing Strategy 2012 - 2016 (SCDC)(2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Housing/StrategyAndDevelopment/Strategies/Housingstrategy.htm
Summary	
This strategy sets out the key housing issues in the district, which the Council aimed to address in the following three years. It is based on analysis of the housing market in the district and housing needs.	
Key Objectives	
<p>To deliver a range of homes that are affordable to all and where people want to live that will support economic growth and economic activity;</p> <p>To improve the living conditions across all tenures, to help make homes more energy efficient and to reduce fuel poverty;</p> <p>To improve the living conditions across all tenures, to help make homes more energy efficient and to reduce fuel poverty;</p> <p>To promote safe and sustainable communities, ensuring people are living in the right homes at a time that is right for them;</p> <p>To promote fully inclusive communities and to work with partners to provide support and assistance to enable independent living;</p> <p>To reduce homelessness through being proactive in preventative measures and ensuring there is sufficient suitable accommodation available to people who are, or who may become homeless.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Policies in Local Plan to provide a range of homes to meet the needs of the	

community within the district. Policies to increase the number of affordable homes being built within the district.

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
State of the Countryside	Commission for Rural Communities	2010
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing	DCLG	2008
Strategic Housing Market Assessment	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2007 (plus updates)
Balanced and mixed communities – a good practice guide.	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2008
Cambridgeshire Development Study	Commissioned by Cambridgeshire County Council Consultants WSP in association with Pegasus Planning, SQW Consulting and Cambridge Econometrics	2009
Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide	CLG	2008
Cambridgeshire Gypsy and Travellers Joint Strategic Needs Assessment	Cambridgeshire PCT and partners	2010

Evidence Base Document	State of the Countryside 2010
Author (or prepared for)	Commission for Rural Communities
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/crc/documents/state-of-the-countryside-report/
Purpose	The annual State of the countryside reports provide a broad picture of social, economic and environmental conditions and change across rural England. They aim to raise the profile of rural issues, to develop understanding of the rural dimension and to generate and influence debate about the challenges and choices ahead.
Key Findings	<p>Considers information in three central chapters –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living in the Countryside – ageing population, more remote from services, less access to fast broadband, lack of affordable housing, lower income than urban areas. But higher satisfaction with where they live and more voluntary work done. • The Economy in Rural England – lower incomes, more redundancies, higher youth unemployment, more micro businesses, high early stage entrepreneurial activity. • Land and Environment – high % of land in agricultural use, increase in level of green belt land being developed, increasing importance of non-agricultural activities income to farmers, increase in growth of non-food crops, higher per capita greenhouse gas emissions

The State of the Countryside report aims to be a ‘first port of call’ for those seeking factual information on social, economic and environmental issues in rural England.
Implications for the Local Plan
Since South Cambridgeshire is a rural area, information in document can be used to inform policies for the district.

Evidence Base Document	Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing 2008
Author (or prepared for)	Matthew Taylor MP
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/livingworkingcountryside
Purpose	
The Prime Minister asked Matthew Taylor, MP for Truro and St Austell, to conduct a review on how land use and planning can better support rural business and deliver affordable housing. This Review was presented to Government on 23 July 2008.	
Key Findings	
The Review spells out a vision of a living, working sustainable countryside. It explains how this vision can be delivered. It explains how land use and planning can better support rural business and deliver affordable housing. The responses from a consultation of a wide range of stakeholders has been analysed as part of this review. Recognising that increasingly those that live in countryside do not work there and those that work there cannot afford to live there.	
Overriding objective is to help ensure the planning system brings a positive, lasting legacy of places in which people actually want to live. New ways to address major challenges are detailed in relation to living, working countryside, market towns, villages and rural economies. It also focuses on detailed, technical and practical issues and barriers in the planning system faced by practitioners, which is hampering delivery on the ground.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Many specific recommendations within the report that relate to planning policy and local planning. Some referring to proposed amendments to PPS’s, which now will be replaced by the new National Planning Policy Framework.	

Evidence Base Document	Strategic Housing Market Assessment (2009) – Updated chapters up to 2011.
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/housing/shma.aspx
Purpose	
This key evidence base document provides a comprehensive picture of the Strategic Housing Market, based on Cambridge, that includes South Cambridgeshire. It also includes details on housing need, past delivery of homes and the plans for the future across the seven districts that form the housing sub-region.	
Key Findings	
Provides a detailed assessment of the housing market, and housing need. Provides evidence regarding affordable housing, and specific housing needs of different	

groups.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider the varying housing needs across the district and have policies within the Local Plan to plan for this.

Evidence Base Document	Balanced and mixed communities – a practice guide
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons (2008)
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/community/balanced.aspx
Purpose	
Guide looking at good examples across the country to inform the new communities that are to be developed within the Cambridge area. It provides a list of key lessons to be learnt from the examples covering a range of issues including housing mix; tenure mix and layout; integration and accessibility; design and green infrastructure.	
Key Findings	
To provide key lessons about creating balanced and mixed communities from a range of case studies.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
To include good practice outlined in the guide in policies in the Local Plan relating to housing mix, tenure mix and layout.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Development Study (2009)
Author (or prepared for)	Consultants WSP in association with Pegasus Planning, SQW Consulting and Cambridge Econometrics
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/environment/planning/projects/Cambridgeshire+Development+Study.htm
Purpose	
The Cambridgeshire Development Study was undertaken on behalf of the Cambridgeshire local authorities as an evidence base to support input to the regional plan review. To provide an evaluation of the potential spatial options for growth in Cambridgeshire and to identify areas of further work needed to guide the preparation of a preferred development strategy for the county.	
Key Findings	
Sets out reasons for current strategy being challenging – recession; cost of infrastructure, loss of Cambridge East, need for agreed transport solution. Concluded that the existing development strategy would now provide for needs over the next 20 years given the likely speed of recovery from the recession.	
Different spatial options assessed, responding to emerging regional plan scenarios – current strategy; north of County market towns and other main settlements; urban extensions in the south around Cambridge; and new settlements.	
The study finds that all further options pose additional environmental, infrastructure and job creation challenges, especially at the higher levels of growth. These challenges will be more significant for new settlement options.	
Preferred option identified but further work needs to be done. Study favours 90,000 homes as a deliverable maximum to year 2031 across the County, for planning	

purposes, delivered through the existing supply of 75,000 homes within the current strategy and a balanced approach for further expansion as follows:

- Regeneration in selected market town locations as sustainable extensions where a change towards non-car travel can be achieved;
- Focus on making best use of existing infrastructure for sustainable transport links with possible selective growth along such corridors; and
- Cambridge, incorporating a further review of the green belt boundary, subject to an agreed transport solution to cater for such growth and addressing the physical capacity issues.

Need for further refinement to identify priorities, distribution and pattern for this additional housing based on the spatial framework set out above. The evaluation of the study's findings leaves the new settlements option extremely challenging and not necessary under these levels of growth.

If further housing is to be delivered at Cambridge, an assessment of the extent and purposes of the green belt will be required. However at this stage a green belt review is not considered necessary as significant new housing is already identified in Cambridge for the next 15-20 years. If there are limited opportunities to achieve further housing growth at Cambridge, the policy emphasis will need to be placed upon the market towns and locations best placed to maximise the benefits arising from existing and other deliverable infrastructure commitments.

The key element to the delivery of sustainable growth beyond the current strategy will be identifying the crucial interventions that allow sustainable travel behaviours and identifying the sources of public and private funding to deliver such growth. An appropriate balance of homes to jobs in locations for growth across the County is crucial to seeking to encourage sustainable commuting patterns - homes will need to be located where in close proximity to successful employment locations and facilities and services within cycling and walking distance as well as being placed close to high quality public transport.

Implications for the Local Plan

Local Plan to consider implications of these findings in relation to South Cambridgeshire.

Evidence Base Document	Designing Gypsy and Traveller Sites – Good Practice Guide (2008)
Author (or prepared for)	Department of Communities and Local Government
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/housing/pdf/designinggypsiesites.pdf
Purpose	
Provides guidance on the key elements necessary to design a successful Gypsy & Traveller site. The guidance defines the key elements to be considered for permanent sites, transit sites, and emergency stopping places.	
Key Findings	
The location of Gypsy & Traveller sites is a key element in maximising their success, therefore sites should be located: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With easy access to local services; • In a safe location, away from refuse site, industrial sites and other hazardous 	

<p>places that could have a detrimental effect on the health, wellbeing and safety of residents;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where there is visual and acoustic privacy, and the site is sympathetic to the environment; • Near to housing for the settled community; • Where there is appropriate access, including for emergency vehicles; • With appropriate facilities, including for play; and • Where there is access to mains water, electricity supply, drainage and sanitation.
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p>
<p>When considering Gypsy and Traveller site options, consider accessibility to services and facilities, highway access, whether a site provides a safe residential environment, the relationship with the surrounding environment, and whether infrastructure needs can be met.</p>

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Gypsy and Travellers Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (2010)
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire PCT and Partners
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/health/
Purpose	The Cambridgeshire Gypsy and Travellers JSNA aims to identify the current and future health, care and wellbeing needs of the Traveller population in Cambridgeshire.
Key Findings	<p>Issues identified in the JSNA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of secure accommodation is the biggest issue facing Gypsy and Traveller communities in the East of England and many are homeless. • Selecting the right location for a site is a key element in supporting good community relations and maximising its success. Well-run, authorised sites can be effectively integrated into local communities. • Gypsies and Travellers have significantly poorer health status and more self-reported symptoms of ill-health than the rest of the population with reported health problems being between two and five times more prevalent. • Gypsy and Traveller children remain highly disadvantaged in terms of access to education and achievement. • There is evidence of economic exclusion in the Gypsy and Traveller population and locally concern has been raised locally about access to affordable utilities. • Gypsy and Traveller culture and identity receive little or no recognition and are frequently excluded in policy initiatives. • The DPD can help address accommodation needs; promote integration between the settled and Traveller communities to reduce mistrust, fear and discrimination.
Implications for the Local Plan	Consider the accommodation needs of Gypsies and Travellers.

APPENDIX 8 – INCLUSIVE COMMUNITIES – REDRESSING INEQUALITIES AND INVOLVING THE COMMUNITY - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
The Aarhus Convention	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	1998
The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development	United Nations Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA)	2002
Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (Sixth EU EAP)	EC	2002
European Sustainable Development Strategy	EC	2001
NATIONAL		
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Our Shared Future	Commission on Integration and Cohesion - CLG	2007
Rural White Paper: Our Countryside The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England	Department for Environment, Transport and the Regions (DETR)	2000
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)	2005
Strong and prosperous communities: The Local Government White Paper	DCLG	2006
Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity	Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM)	2005
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing	DCLG	2008
The Rural Strategy	ODPM	2004
REGIONAL		
East of England Integrated Sustainability Framework	EERA	2009
Regional Social Strategy 2007-2010	EERA	2007
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Compact	Cambridgeshire County Council	2007

Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2010-2015 – ensuring a vibrant future	Cambridgeshire ACRE	2009
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	SCDC	2012
Comprehensive Equalities Policy 2009-2012	South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC)	2010
Single Equality Strategy	SCDC	2011
Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2011	SCDC	2008
Young People and Children's Plan	SCDC	2011
Gypsy and Traveller Community Strategy	SCDC	2010
Community Engagement Strategy	SCDC	2009
Community Transport Strategy	SCDC	2010

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Aarhus Convention (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) 1998)
Level	International
Web Link	http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/env/pp/documents/cep43e.pdf
Summary	
The Aarhus Convention establishes a number of rights of the public (citizens and their associations) with regard to the environment.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The Convention provides for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The right of everyone to receive environmental information that is held by public authorities • The right to participate in environmental decision-making • The right to review procedures to challenge public decisions that have been made without respecting the two aforementioned rights or environmental law in general 	
Implications for the local plan	
Need for involvement of local community in preparing Local Plan; emphasis on public participation in the process of plan making.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Johannesburg Declaration of Sustainable Development (United Nations Dept. of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) 2002)
Level	International
Web Link	http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/documents/WSSD_POI_PD/English/POI_PD.htm
Summary	
The Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development was adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD). It commits the nations of the world to sustainable development . Issues included water and sanitation, energy, global warming, natural resources and biodiversity, trade, human rights and governance and health	
Key Objectives	
A number of actions were committed to which included	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage relevant authorities at all levels to take sustainable development considerations into account in decision-making, including on national and local development planning, investment in infrastructure, business development and public procurement • Implement transport strategies for sustainable development, reflecting specific regional, national and local conditions
Implications for the Local Plan
The main action that the Local Plan would need to take account of is that sustainable development to take priority

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Environment 2010: Our Future, Our Choice (Sixth EU EAP) (2002)
Level	European
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/wssd/pdf/ourfuture_ourchoice.pdf
Summary	
This defines the objectives and priorities of EU environmental policy over a ten year period and beyond. It describes how EU strategy on sustainable development can be implemented for the long-term health of human life on the planet.	
Key Objectives	
The Action Programme focuses on four key environmental priorities -	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate change • Protecting nature and bio-diversity • Dealing with links between environment and health • Promoting sustainable use of natural resources and the management of waste 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan must promote sustainable development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	European Sustainable Development Strategy 2001 (2002)
Level	European
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/environment/eussd/
Summary	
The Strategy proposed measures to deal with threats to our quality of life - focusing on issues such as climate change, poverty and emerging health threats.	
Key Objectives	
Key challenges include	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable transport • Sustainable consumption and production • Conservation and management of natural resources 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to consider all aspects of sustainable development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework CLG (2012)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. It sets out the Government's requirements for the planning system and proposes a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>(Para 17) Planning should: take account of and support local strategies to improve health, social and cultural wellbeing for all, and deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities and services to meet local needs.</p> <p>(Para 28) To promote a strong rural economy, local and neighborhood plans should: promote the retention and development of local services and community facilities in villages, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship.</p> <p>(Para 70) To deliver the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plan positively for the provision and use of shared space, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments; • guard against the unnecessary loss of valued facilities and services, particularly where this would reduce the community's ability to meet its day-to-day needs; • ensure that established shops, facilities and services are able to develop and modernise in a way that is sustainable, and retained for the benefit of the community; and • ensure an integrated approach to considering the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services. <p>(Para 155) Early and meaningful engagement and collaboration with neighbourhoods, local organisations and businesses is essential. A wide section of the community should be proactively engaged, so that Local Plans, as far as possible, reflect a collective vision and a set of agreed priorities for the sustainable development of the area, including those contained in any neighbourhood plans that have been made</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Deliver sufficient community and cultural facilities to meet local needs; support retention of local services; Seek early and meaningful involvement in plan making.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Our shared futures (CLG - Commission on Integration and Cohesion) 2007
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/communities/governmentresponsecoic
Summary	
The report sets out practical proposals for building integration and cohesion at a local level. There are wide ranging recommendations proposed for helping to create integrated communities.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sense of shared futures is at the heart of the recommendations – an emphasis on articulating what binds communities together rather than what differences divide them. • An emphasis on a new model of rights and responsibilities • An ethics of hospitality – a new emphasis on mutual respect and civility that recognises that alongside the need to strengthen the social bonds within groups, the pace of change across the country reconfigures local communities rapidly, meaning that mutual respect is fundamental to issues of integration and cohesion • A commitment to equality that sits alongside the need to deliver visible social justice, to prioritise transparency and fairness, and build trust in the institutions that arbitrate between groups. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to have policies that ensure that new communities to be developed are inclusive and cohesive. Need to meet the diverse needs of the existing and future residents of communities within the district.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Rural White Paper: Our Countryside The Future – A Fair Deal for Rural England (DETR) (2000)
Level	National
Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/policy/ruralwp/rural.pdf
Summary	
Town and country are interdependent and the needs of both have to be addressed together. But there are special problems in rural areas, which require a direct response and that is the focus of this report. The challenge for rural communities is clear. Basic services in rural areas are overstretched. Farming has been hit hard by change. Development pressures are considerable. The environment has suffered. Change in the countryside is nothing new, but, over the last 20 years, the pressures have become acute.	
Key Objectives	
<p>To facilitate the development of dynamic, competitive and sustainable economies in the countryside, tackling poverty in rural areas.</p> <p>To maintain and stimulate communities, and secure access to services which is equitable in all the circumstances, for those who live or work in the countryside.</p> <p>To promote government responsiveness to rural communities through better working together between central departments, local government, and government agencies and better co-operation with non-government bodies.</p>	

Implications for the Local Plan	
To ensure that the Local Plan considers the objectives of the Rural White Paper.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy (DEFRA) (2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/publications/2011/03/25/securing-the-future-pb10589/

Summary
 The Strategy for sustainable development aims to enable all people throughout the world to satisfy their basic needs and enjoy a better quality of life without compromising the quality of life of future generations.

Key Objectives
 This strategy contains 5 key principles and 68 indicators. The key principles relate to:
 1. Living within environmental limits
 2. Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society
 3. Achieving a sustainable economy
 4. Using sound science responsibly
 5. Promoting good governance.

Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to aim to achieve sustainable development.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Strong and prosperous communities: The Local Government White Paper (DCLG)(2007)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/localgovernment/pdf/153590.pdf

Summary
 The aim of this White Paper is to give local people and local communities more influence and power to improve their lives. It is about creating strong, prosperous communities and delivering better public services through a rebalancing of the relationship between central government, local government and local people.

Key Objectives
 The White Paper proposes a change in the way we work – to enable local partners to respond more flexibly to local needs; reduce the amount of top-down control from central government; and to enable citizens and communities that use them. It aims to achieve:

- Responsive services and empowered communities
- Effective, accountable and responsive local government
- Strong cities, strategic regions
- Local government as a strategic leader and place-shaper
- Efficiency – transforming local services
- Community cohesion.

Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to have policies within Local Plan that considers local needs and works with the community to achieve its aims.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Communities: People Places and Prosperity (DCLG) (2005)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/archived/publications/corporate/peopleplacesprosperity
Summary	
It outlines plans to help people shape their communities to provide safe, clean and green environments and offer security, opportunity and choice for all, building on two key principles: putting people in control and giving them the tools to shape their future; and, acting at the right level, with good governance and strong leadership, to get services right.	
Key Objectives	
Objectives: put more control in the hands of local people to improve local services, and work for a cleaner, safer, greener environment; provide excellent local services at a fair and reasonable cost; provide strong visible and accountable local leadership; narrow the gap between average and worse off areas; promote strong economies	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan to take account of objectives of document.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing 2008
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/livingworkingcountryside
Summary	
The Review spells out a vision of a living, working sustainable countryside. It explains how this vision can be delivered. It explains how land use and planning can better support rural business and deliver affordable housing. The responses from a consultation of a wide range of stakeholders has been analysed as part of this review. Recognizing that increasingly those that live in countryside do not work there and those that work there cannot afford to live there.	
Key Objectives	
Overriding objective is to help ensure the planning system brings a positive, lasting legacy of places in which people actually want to live. New ways to address major challenges are detailed in relation to living, working countryside, market towns, villages and rural economies. It also focuses on detailed, technical and practical issues and barriers in the planning system faced by practitioners, which is hampering delivery on the ground.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Many specific recommendations within the report that relate to planning policy and local planning. Some referring to proposed amendments to PPS's, which now will be replaced by the new National Planning Policy Framework.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Rural Strategy (ODPM) (2004)
Level	National

Web Link	http://archive.defra.gov.uk/rural/documents/policy/strategy/rural_strategy_2004.pdf
Summary	
Sets out the government's approach to rural policy and delivery, based on targeting the greatest needs and working in partnership at national, regional and local level.	
Key Objectives	
Three priorities for rural policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social regeneration – supporting enterprise across rural England, but targeting greater resources at areas of greatest need • Social justice for all - tackling rural social exclusion wherever it occurs and providing fair access to services and opportunities for all rural people • Enhancing the value of our countryside - protecting the natural environment for this and future generations. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan needs to take account of these priorities.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Integrated Sustainability Framework (EERA) (2009)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://insighteast.org.uk/WebDocuments/Public/approved/user_9/ISF%20Final%20-%20January%202009.pdf
Summary	
The Integrated Sustainability Framework (ISF) is a statement of sustainable development objectives for the East of England.	
Key Objectives	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Promote sustainable growth within environmental limits 2. Reduce poverty and inequality and promote social inclusion 3. Reduce greenhouse gas emissions 4. Adapt to the impacts of climate change 5. Promote employment, learning, skills and innovation 6. Increase resource efficiency and reduce resource use and waste 7. Conserve, restore and enhance the region's natural and built environment 8. Move goods and people sustainably 9. Meet the needs of the changing regional demographic 10. Provide decent, affordable and safe homes for all 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Local Plan will need to include policies to meet the objective	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Social Strategy 2007-2010
Level	Regional
Web Link	N/A
Summary	
This strategy sets out the vision, objectives and means for achieving a fair and inclusive society in the East of England.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The relevant objectives from this strategy are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote access to work, tackle low pay and improve conditions of work To promote active ageing and reduce social exclusion of older people To support the development of sustainable communities 	

To improve access to services, especially for disadvantaged groups
Implications for the Local Plan
To consider the relevant policies and to ensure that the particular needs of the elderly and disadvantaged groups in society are included.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan (EERA)(2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
This is the regional plan for the East of England, which provides a strategic framework of policies for planning including specific consideration of the Cambridge Sub-region. Housing targets are set for the district and policies for affordable housing.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The objectives particularly relevant to inclusive communities are as follows</p> <p>To address housing shortages in the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Securing a step change in the delivery of additional housing throughout the region, particularly the key centres for development and change; and • Giving priority to the provision of affordable housing to meet identified needs. <p>To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing for job growth broadly matching increases in housing provision and improving the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes; <p>To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged; • Maintaining cultural diversity while addressing the distinctive needs of each part of the region; 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Regional Plan provides a strategic framework within which the local plan must conform. However it should be noted that all regional spatial strategies are to be revoked by the government when the Localism Bill is enacted in 2012.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Compact (County Council)(2007)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/F66A9C0F-D99B-4DA7-B46F-1B35A9137DCF/0/FINALCOMPACTMay07PublVersion.pdf
Summary	
The Compact is a Cambridgeshire partnership agreement between statutory bodies and the voluntary and community sector designed to improve their relationships and provide a framework within which all can understand what to expect from each other.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To set a framework for effective consultation, representation and partnership working (including an agreement on definitions, shared values and joint and separate undertakings) • To act as a reference document and as a process for monitoring and evaluating the quality of relationships and partnerships between the voluntary 	

and statutory sectors working at all levels in Cambridgeshire
Implications for the Local Plan
Compact provides guidance for inclusion of statutory bodies and voluntary and community sector in process of preparing Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2010 (Cams. ACRE) (2010)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambsacre.org.uk/cambridgeshire-rural-strategy.php
Summary	
The Strategy is a plan for the future viability of the County's rural areas. It assesses the upsides and challenges of living and working in the countryside, reviews the area's economic wellbeing and looks at the land and environment that surrounds us. It goes on to set out a long-term vision for rural Cambridgeshire, how we can get there and who can make it happen.	
Key Objectives	
Six priorities for action for living in the countryside <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preventing rural deprivation • Building homes to support a diverse rural population • Protecting and enhancing rural services • Providing access to local health and social care • Widening transport options • Supporting and strengthening local communities Three priorities for action for economic well being <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving employment opportunities • Maintaining and enhancing market towns as essential service hubs • Improving skills through education and training Four priorities for land and environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Making the most of Cambridgeshire's unique landscape • Adapting to and mitigating the impact of climate change • Ensuring sympathetic development • Promoting Cambridgeshire's food 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
The Local Plan needs to include consideration and policies on all the priority actions in the rural strategy.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambridgeshire DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm
Summary	
Plan establishes the Long Term Vision the Council is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the	

<p>priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>
<p>Key Objectives</p> <p>Aim: We will listen to and engage with residents, parishes and businesses to ensure we deliver first class services and value for money We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents</p> <p>Approaches: Supporting Parish Councils through localism Playing our part in improving rural services Tailoring our services to all ages, supporting older people and youth engagement</p> <p>Actions 2012-2013: Working with partners to deliver an effective, collaborative approach to strategic planning and transport</p>
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p> <p>Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Comprehensive Equalities Scheme 2007-2012 (SCDC)(2007)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/Equality/
Summary	
This sets out the Council's arrangements for meeting the general and specific duties placed for the period 2009 -2012 and South Cambs commitment to other areas of potential discrimination including age, sexual orientation and religion or belief.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To work towards the elimination of discrimination (either direct or indirect) and harassment • To ensure that members and officers work towards mainstreaming equality of opportunity across all policies and functions • To ensure equality, equity and consistency in working practices and conditions • To ensure that the workforce represents the wider community of the District 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
To ensure that the policies in the Local Plan take account of the needs of the whole community, reducing potential discrimination.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Draft Single Equality Scheme 2011-2014 (SCDC)(2010)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/Equality/
Summary	
This Scheme has been prepared in response to the Equality Act 2010. It combines and supersedes existing Disability, Gender and Race Equality Schemes; and brings together our objectives across the nine protected characteristics and the characteristic unique to South Cambridgeshire – 'Rurality.'	

Key Objectives

Two main purposes-

- To harmonise discrimination law and
- To strengthen the law to support progress on equality.

One of the priorities in the Single Equality Scheme 2011 is for equality in Corporate Engagement. This is to be achieved in a number of ways – those that are especially relevant to planning are

- Be more consistent and better at communicating with all our residents, to let them know what services are available and how they can access them
- Ensure that we understand and meet the needs of our newest arrivals in the community, for example migrant workers from Eastern Europe and refugees and asylum seekers, as well as our long-standing Gypsy and Traveller communities.
- Be more sophisticated in our methods of consultation, engagement and involvement, and ensure that all residents know how we have used their feedback to make changes to services or policies.
- Strengthen our work with partners in the public sector to promote equality and to develop and share good practice.

A further priority is Equality in Service Delivery to be achieved by

- Be more consistent and better at communicating with all our residents to let them know what services are available and how they can access them.
- Continue to undertake robust and effective Equality Impact Assessments (EqIA's) to enable us to better understand the needs of our diverse community.

Implications for the Local Plan

To ensure that the policies in the Local Plan take account of the needs of the whole community, reducing potential discrimination.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Community Strategy – Working together for a better South Cambridgeshire 2008-2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=1976
Summary	Includes a vision for South Cambs until 2025 to continue to be a place where people want to live, now and in the future. And outlines how each of the objectives can be achieved
Key Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Active, healthy and inclusive communities where residents can play a full part in community life, with a structure of thriving voluntary and community organisations.2. Safe and clean communities where residents do not feel vulnerable or isolated and need not fear crime or anti-social behaviour.3. Building successful new communities, where developments include affordable homes to meet local needs and form attractive places where people want to live, and which are supported by a full range of quality services and social networks.4. A sustainable infrastructure and environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.

Implications for the Local Plan

To include policies that help to achieve the objectives of the strategy.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Children and Young peoples Plan (SCDC)(2011)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/YoungPeople/default.htm
Summary	
This Strategy will provide clear guidance for SCDC to translate the good intentions, government guidelines and local authority strategies into meaningful and effective ways for children and young people to be heard and to influence the decision-making that takes place within SCDC.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop structures to facilitate children and young people's active involvement in service planning and delivery. • To provide routes for children and young people's views to be fed into decision-making at all levels. • To provide opportunities for children and young people to engage at a level they choose. • To develop structures for monitoring children and young people's active involvement and measuring its impact on service provision. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
To ensure in the consultations on the Local Plan that the views of children and young people are included and that policies are included in the Local Plan that reflect the needs of this younger population.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Gypsy and Traveller Community Strategy (SCDC) (2010)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=908846
Summary	
The strategy outlines the statutory duties of the council and what work is carried out at present, identifies areas for improvement and how the council will address these.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide a consistent, co-ordinated approach across the Council, and through its partnerships, to its work with Gypsies and Travellers. • Improve access to services and the responsiveness of mainstream services and ensure that Gypsy and Traveller rights and needs are integrated into existing policies and mainstream services. • Foster good community relationships, eliminate unlawful racial discrimination, promote equality of opportunity and positively promote mutual understanding, respect and tolerance between Gypsies and Travellers and other members of our rural communities. • Work with partners, including health, police, voluntary agencies, and other local authorities to address issues of social exclusion amongst Gypsy and Traveller communities. • Ensure that the accommodation and other needs of Gypsies/Travellers are met whilst taking account of cultural issues or specific requirements. • Seek to manage unauthorised camping in an efficient and effective way, 	

<p>having regard to the welfare requirements, rights and responsibilities of Gypsies and Travellers, the environment and the potential level of nuisance for local residents.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a clear policy and practice framework for the guidance of agencies, staff, elected members, Gypsies and Travellers, landowners and the wider public.
Implications for the Local Plan
Local Plan needs to take into account objectives of strategy, and provides a mechanism for implementing the land use elements.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Community Engagement Strategy (SCDC)(2009)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/engagementStrategy.htm
Summary	
The strategy focuses on ensuring that communities shape and influence Council practice by developing integrated systems to engage all local communities appropriately.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put public involvement at the centre of everything the council does • To strive for a broad representation of residents • To be honest, open and transparent in communications with the public to ensure there is easy access to relevant and clear information • To ensure that the views, needs, expectations and outcomes of engagement activities are used to inform decision-making processes, policy development and service planning • To provide clear guidance and promote consistent standards of engagement across the Council • To listen to communities and give feedback to participants about outcomes of engagement activities 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
To ensure that in consulting on the Local Plan that the objectives of the Community Engagement Strategy are considered.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Community Transport Strategy 2010
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/CommunityandLiving/CommunityTransport.htm
Summary	
The aim of our Community Transport Strategy is to encourage more people living, working and socialising in South Cambridgeshire to make use of the local Community Transport services. The strategy defines what community transport is and who may use it; outlines where demand and need may be in future and how this may be met.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand the need for community transport in the district. • 2. To develop the capacity, self-sufficiency and environmental sustainability of service providers to meet the identified need. 	

- 3. To enable easy access to community transport.

Implications for the Local Plan

To have policies that facilitate the provision of community transport schemes

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
State of the Countryside	Commission for Rural Communities	2010
Balanced and mixed communities – a practice guide	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2010
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rural Services Survey	Cambridgeshire Action with Communities in Rural England	2010
Annual demographic and socio-economic profile of South Cambridgeshire	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Team	2011
Community Facilities Assessment	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2009
South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	State of the Countryside (2010)
Author (or prepared for)	Commission for Rural Communities
Web link	http://www.defra.gov.uk/crc/documents/state-of-the-countryside-report/sotc2010
Purpose	The State of the countryside report aims to be a 'first port of call' for those seeking factual information on social, economic and environmental issues in rural England.

Key Findings
<p>Considers information in three central chapters – Living in the countryside – ageing population, more remote from services, less access to fast broadband, lack of affordable housing, lower income than urban areas. But higher satisfaction with where they live and more voluntary work done. The economy in rural England – lower incomes, more redundancies, higher youth unemployment, more micro businesses, high early stage entrepreneurial activity. Land and Environment – high % of land in agricultural use, increase in level of green belt land being developed, increasing importance of non-agricultural activities income to farmers, increase in growth of non-food crops, higher per capita greenhouse gas emissions</p>
Implications for the Local Plan
<p>Since South Cambs is a rural area information in document can be used to compare this district.</p>

Evidence Base Document	Balanced and mixed communities – a practice guide
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Horizons
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/community/balanced.aspx
Purpose	To provide key lessons about creating balanced and mixed communities from a range of case studies.
Key Findings	Guide looking at good examples across the country to inform the new communities that are to be developed within the Cambridge area. It provides a list of key lessons to be learnt from the examples covering a range of issues including housing mix; tenure mix and layout; integration and accessibility; design and green infrastructure.
Implications for the Local Plan	To include good practice outlined in the guide in policies in the Local Plan.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rural Services Survey 2010
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Action with Communities in Rural England
Web link	http://www.cambsacre.org.uk/rural-services-survey.php
Purpose	The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Rural Services Survey is intended to give a detailed picture of what exists in rural communities across the County. The results are shared with communities and also with local authorities such as parish, district and the county councils.
Key Findings	The survey provides detailed information about the level of services within the district.
Implications for the Local Plan	Provides detailed information about services within the District and how South Cambs compares with others in the County.

Evidence Base Document	Annual demographic and socio-economic profile of South Cambridgeshire
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council Research Team
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/77399433-DD72-40D7-9E3F-BA360E61306D/0/SouthCambridgeshireDistrictReport2011.pdf
Purpose	
To provide an annual profile for each district in Cambridgeshire	
Key Findings	
Information provided for 2011 on population; housing; employment; education; and environment.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Important evidence base, which is updated each year for the district.	

Evidence Base Document	Community Facilities Assessment
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council (2009)
Web link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/Section106Agreements/communityfacilitiesplanningobligations.htm
Purpose	
The purpose of the audit is to provide part of the evidence base to inform a Planning Obligations Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) and provide an update to the Council in terms of the current quality of facilities in the District.	
Key Findings	
The audit has assessed the current situation and provided both a quantitative and qualitative provision for future growth	
Implications for the Local Plan	
It provides baseline information on community facilities within the district and proposes what levels of provision will be needed to meet future demands.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Village Services and Facilities Study
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2012
Web link	http://www.scamb.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/sfs.htm
Purpose	
To collate services and facilities data for all settlements within the district.	
Key Findings	
Provides information on the following services and facilities for each settlement within the district: Village Size: Population Estimates; Dwelling Stock Estimates Transport: Bus Links; Cycle Path Links Services: Education; Emergency Services; Health Care; Library Shopping: Food Store(s); Post Office; Other Services / Facilities Recreation: Sports Centre; Outdoor Recreation & Allotments; Village Hall / Community Centre	

Implications for the Local Plan
Provides an evidence base for the review of the settlement hierarch and for future community / neighbourhood planning.

APPENDIX 9 – ECONOMIC ACTIVITY - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

NATIONAL		
Planning for Growth – Ministerial Statement	DCLG	2011
The Plan for Growth	Treasury	2011
National Planning Policy Framework	CLG	2012
Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing	DCLG	2008
Planning a future for the inland waterways	IWAAC DTLR	2001
REGIONAL		
East of England Plan	EERA	2008
Regional Economic Strategy 2008-2031	EEDA	2008
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUBREGION		
Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011	Cambridgeshire Together Partnership	2007
Greater Cambridgeshire Sub Regional Economic Strategy 2009-2012	Greater Cambridgeshire Partnership (GCP)	2009
The Greater Cambridge and Peterborough City Tourism Strategy and Action Plan	GCP	2007
Cambridgeshire Local Investment Plan	Cambridgeshire Horizons	2011
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015	SCDC	2010
Informal planning policy on Foodstore Provision in north West Cambridge	SCDC/ Cambridge City Council	2011
Sustainable Community Strategy	SCDC	2008

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning for Growth (Ministerial Statement) 2011
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/planningandbuilding/pdf/1878047.pdf
Summary	The Government's top priority in reforming the planning system is to promote sustainable economic growth and jobs. This statement highlights the Government's commitment to introduce a strong presumption in favour of sustainable development. Planning applications for economic development should be approved if they comply

with existing local plans and if there is no approved plan, wherever possible should be approved.

Key Objectives

Government's objectives for economic growth are

- o Strong presumption in favour of sustainable development.

Implications for the Local Plan

Local planning authorities should press ahead without delay in preparing up-to-date development plans, and should use that opportunity to be proactive in driving and supporting the growth that the country needs. Plans should identify and meet the housing, business and other development needs of their areas, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth, taking full account of relevant economic signals such as land prices. Benefits to the economy should, where relevant, be an important consideration when other development-related consents are being determined, including heritage, environmental, energy and transport consents.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Plan for Growth (Treasury) 2011
Level	National
Web Link	http://cdn.hm-treasury.gov.uk/2011budget_growth.pdf
Summary	This plan aims to put the UK on a road to sustainable long-term economic growth, responding to the recession and providing a strategy for growth.
Key Objectives	<p>The Government's economic policy objective is to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth that is more evenly shared across the country and between industries.</p> <p>One of the ambitions is to make the UK one of the best places in Europe to start, finance and grow a business and to achieve this there needs to be an increase in the number of planning applications approved and dealt with on time.</p> <p>Plan for radical changes to the planning system to support job creation by introducing a powerful presumption in favour of sustainable development; opening up more land for development, while retaining existing controls on greenbelt land; introducing new land auctions starting with public sector land; consulting on the liberalization of use classes; and ensuring all planning applications and appeals will be processed in 12 months and major infrastructure projects will be fast-tracked.</p> <p>Also aims to encourage investment and exports as a route to a more balanced economy by increase in private sector employment, especially in regions outside London and the South East and also to have increased investment in low carbon technologies.</p>
Implications for the Local Plan	Need to ensure that the Local Plan takes into account changes to the planning system and the importance of growth and jobs. Need to provide land in the right places for development to meet needs of private sector to assist in creating a more balanced economy and to facilitate creation of low carbon technologies.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Draft National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2011)
Level	National

Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningssystem/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
<p>The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>(Para 17) Planning should: proactively drive and support sustainable economic development to deliver the homes, business and industrial units, infrastructure and thriving local places that the country needs. Every effort should be made objectively to identify and then meet the housing, business and other development needs of an area, and respond positively to wider opportunities for growth. Plans should take account of market signals, such as land prices and housing affordability, and set out a clear strategy for allocating sufficient land which is suitable for development in their area, taking account of the needs of the residential and business communities;</p> <p>(Para 19) The Government is committed to ensuring that the planning system does everything it can to support sustainable economic growth. Planning should operate to encourage and not act as an impediment to sustainable growth. Therefore significant weight should be placed on the need to support economic growth through the planning system.</p> <p>(Para 20) To help achieve economic growth, local planning authorities should plan proactively to meet the development needs of business and support an economy fit for the 21st century.</p> <p>(Para 21) Investment in business should not be over-burdened by the combined requirements of planning policy expectations. Planning policies should recognise and seek to address potential barriers to investment, including a poor environment or any lack of infrastructure, services or housing. In drawing up Local Plans, local planning authorities should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • set out a clear economic vision and strategy for their area which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth; • set criteria, or identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period; • support existing business sectors, taking account of whether they are expanding or contracting and, where possible, identify and plan for new • or emerging sectors likely to locate in their area. Policies should be flexible enough to accommodate needs not anticipated in the plan and to allow a rapid response to changes in economic circumstances; • plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries; • identify priority areas for economic regeneration, infrastructure provision • and environmental enhancement; and • facilitate flexible working practices such as the integration of residential and commercial uses within the same unit. <p>(Para 22) Planning policies should avoid the long term protection of sites allocated for employment use where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for</p>	

that purpose. Land allocations should be regularly reviewed. Where there is no reasonable prospect of a site being used for the allocated employment use, applications for alternative uses of land or buildings should be treated on their merits having regard to market signals and the relative need for different land uses to support sustainable local communities.

(Para 23) Planning policies should be positive, promote competitive town centre environments and set out policies for the management and growth of centres over the plan period...

Para 24) Local planning authorities should apply a sequential test to planning applications for main town centre uses that are not in an existing centre and are not in accordance with an up-to-date Local Plan. They should require applications for main town centre uses to be located in town centres, then in edge of centre locations and only if suitable sites are not available should out of centre sites be considered...

(Para 28) Planning policies should support economic growth in rural areas in order to create jobs and prosperity by taking a positive approach to sustainable new development...

Implications for the Local Plan

The Local Plan must set out a clear economic vision and strategy, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth. Set criteria or identify strategic sites to meet anticipated requirements.

To promote town centres the Local Plan should define a network and hierarchy of centres that is resilient to anticipated future economic changes. Allocate a range of suitable sites to meet the scale and type of retail, leisure, commercial, community services and residential development needed in town centres.

Support the sustainable growth of rural businesses, diversification of agricultural businesses; and sustainable rural tourism.

In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should support the expansion of the electronic communications networks, including telecommunications and high speed broadband.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Living Working Countryside: The Taylor Review of Rural Economy and Affordable Housing (DCLG) 2008
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/livingworkingcountryside
Summary	The Review spells out a vision of a living, working sustainable countryside and how this vision can be delivered. It explains how land use and planning can better support rural business and deliver affordable housing. The responses from a consultation of a wide range of stakeholders has been analysed as part of this review. Recognising that increasingly those that live in countryside do not work there and those that work there cannot afford to live there.

Key Objectives

Overriding objective is to help ensure the planning system brings a positive, lasting legacy of places in which people actually want to live. New ways to address major challenges are detailed in relation to living, working countryside, market towns, villages and rural economies. It also focuses on detailed, technical and practical issues and barriers in the planning system faced by practitioners, which is hampering delivery on the ground.

Implications for the Local Plan

Many specific recommendations within the report that relate to planning policy. Some referring to proposed amendments to PPS's, which now will be replaced by the new National Planning Policy Framework. The recommendations in the document appear now to relate to the old PPS's and have been overtaken by the reforms to the planning system.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning a future for the inland waterways (IWAAC DTLR 2001)
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.iwac.org.uk/downloads/reports/iwaac_good_practice_guide_dec2001.pdf
Summary	
A good practice guide explaining the contribution waterways can make to regeneration and planning. It is designed to demonstrate good practice on how the waterways are being brought back into sustainable use, how they can be used successfully as catalysts for economic and social change, and how the planning system can be used to promote and implement appropriate development on the waterways.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Foster a more creative relationship between the waterways and the planning system, so that the latter is more effective in protecting waterways and waterway corridors, as well as in supporting their regeneration and renewal. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider the contribution of waterways to tourism.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan (EERA 2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
This is the regional plan for the East of England, which provides a strategic framework of policies for planning including specific consideration of the Cambridge Sub-region. Targets for growth in jobs are set for the district and policies for allocating suitable land. Specific policy relating to the Cambridge sub-region and employment-generating development. Note: The plan is anticipated to be revoked following the Localism Act.	
Key Objectives	
The objectives particularly relevant to employment are as follows- To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:	

- Facilitating the development needed to support the region's business sectors and clusters, improving skills and widening opportunities in line with the Regional Economic Strategy;
- Providing for job growth broadly matching increases in housing provision and improving the alignment between the locations of workplaces and homes;

Policy E1 sets target of 75000 net growth in jobs for Cambridgeshire 2001 to 2021. Policy E2 requires Local Planning authorities to plan for an adequate range of sites to achieve the job growth target. This includes at strategic employment sites (policy E3). Policy E4 requires the promotion of clusters, including the ICT cluster in the Cambridge area.

Strategy for Cambridge Sub-region is to for there to be selective employment opportunities – high tech and related industries; small scale industries making use of local skills; office development only that essential to Cambridge area. Provision to be made for development and expansion of high tech clusters. Need for balance of jobs and housing.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the plan can support economic development, including the development of economic clusters. Consider specific issues related to the Cambridge area regarding the balance of housing and jobs, and the selective management of employment.

It should be noted that all regional spatial strategies are to be revoked by the government following the Localism Act, anticipated in 2012.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Regional Economic Strategy – East of England 2008-2031 (East of England Development Agency) (2008)
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.eeda.org.uk/136.asp
Summary	
The RES sets out a vision, targets and priorities to drive forward the region to be globally competitive.	
Key Objectives	
<p>The headline regional ambitions are designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anticipate the performance of the wider UK and world economies ○ Be consistent with the scale and distribution of future physical development as laid out in the regional spatial strategy ○ Minimise the environmental and resource-use impacts of economic growth ○ Recognise infrastructure constraints and pressure on public services ○ Be consistent with other headline targets and objectives, other key regional strategies and public service agreements ○ Take account of the region's governance structures and changing institutional landscape. <p>Nine goals are listed where change is needed in the region with priorities set against each – enterprise; innovation; digital economy; resource efficiency; skills for productivity; economic participation; transport; spatial economy; and the spatial</p>	

response.
Implications for the Local Plan
Take into account the ambitions and goals of the RES that can be achieved through planning.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/8707CA50-DEC9-4A7F-87E4-C8C108452C5D/0/CambsVision20072021.pdf

Summary

Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.

The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.

- Key Objectives**
- Sustainable growth of business sectors critical to the future economic success
 - A high level of start up of new and development of existing businesses and social enterprises
 - Economic well-being of children and young people
 - Reduced barriers to employment and enterprise for all
 - Promoting and supporting the following sectors specific to Cambridgeshire –
 - agriculture and food processing;
 - creative and cultural industries;
 - environmental goods and services;
 - high technology and advanced manufacturing;
 - Information and Communications Technologies;
 - pharmaceuticals and life sciences; and
 - heritage, tourism and leisure

Implications for the LDF

Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Greater Cambridgeshire Sub Regional Economic Strategy (SRES) 2009-2012 (GCP 2009)
Level	Sub-regional
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/ronlyres/583EF36A-A106-43BF-9572-730578C02BDE/0/SRES200912.pdf

Summary

The strategy outlines how the RES goals can be implemented at a sub-regional level identifying the specific strengths and weaknesses of the Cambridge area. SRES emphasises the importance of hi-tech cluster but recognises need for mix of businesses in time of recession. Difficulties of balancing growth and retaining quality environment. The SRES sets out the vision for Greater Cambridge and presents

Goals, Objectives and Priorities to achieve this vision. Framework to guide and shape economic development work of all partners within Greater Cambridge, across the public, private and community sectors.

Key Objectives

Three goals – social development; economic prosperity and environmental sustainability
 Four objectives –

- o Grow a world class, knowledge based, low carbon economy
- o Encourage the resource efficient growth of a diverse and robust economy across the whole of Greater Cambridge.
- o Build a strong skills base and high levels of economic participation
- o Develop sustainable infrastructure and a high quality of life

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the objectives of the SRES.
 This includes wider infrastructure issues relating to supporting the economy, including the provision of infrastructure to support growth, transport, green infrastructure, affordable housing.

Need to promote high tech industries but also need to promote a greater mix of employment types in time of recession. Make use of strong skills base – world-class university in region.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Greater Cambridge Tourism Strategy (GCP 2007)
Level	Sub-regional
Web Link	N/A

Summary

This strategy and action plan is about using tourism to deliver prosperity and quality of life in Greater Cambridge and Peterborough. Fundamental to the approach is a focus on increasing the value and return from tourism over and above increases in volume tourism such as day visitors. This can be achieved through targeting higher value markets, including business and conference tourism, increasing length of stay and reducing seasonality of demand.

Key Objectives

Three aims of strategy -

- o To ensure a dynamic and progressive tourism sector, delivering new jobs for the people of Greater Cambridge and Peterborough
- o To contribute to the image and experience of the area as a high quality place in which to live, work and invest
- o To manage tourism development and activity so as to spread benefits across the area and minimise pressure on local people and the environment

Relevant matters in action plan –

- o Encourage further accommodation development and improvement in line with market demand.
- o Pursue the development of further conference and performance venues
- o Improve visitor management and sustainable access.

Implications for the Local Plan
To consider the role of tourism in the economy. Need to protect high quality environment so people still want to visit area.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Local Investment Plan (Cambridgeshire Horizons) (2011)
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/our_challenge/funding/lip.aspx

Summary
This Plan addresses the need for investment in Cambridgeshire; to deliver new homes including affordable housing, communities and infrastructure through high quality sustainable growth, regeneration and development schemes primarily over the next three years. It has been prepared by Cambridgeshire Horizons, the Cambridgeshire local authorities in partnership with the Sub Regional Housing Board (CRHB) and the HCA. Priorities for South Cambs listed – done jointly with City Council and prioritises deliverable sites.

Key Objectives
Vision is for Cambridgeshire to be a county of strong, growing, prosperous and inclusive communities supported by excellent services where people can fulfil their potential; live longer, healthier lifestyles; and influence decision-making. The economic success of the county has put pressure on infrastructure capacity and housing affordability; so to deliver this vision the county is planning significant housing growth and infrastructure investment.

Implications for the Local Plan
Need to consider the delivery of infrastructure to support development.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As (South Cambs DC 2012)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm

Summary
Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.

The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.

Key Objectives
Aim: We will work with partners to create and sustain opportunities for employment, enterprise, and world-leading innovation
Approaches: Making the district an attractive place to do business

Promoting economic growth through appropriate planning policies
 Encouraging entrepreneurship, innovation and aspiration
 Supporting rural businesses and treating them fairly
 Ensuring families and communities reach their full economic potential
 Ensure that infrastructure to support developments is planned ahead of time, including adequate drainage, cycle paths and recreation facilities

Actions 2012-2013: Work with partners to improve digital infrastructure
 Identify ways to support existing, developing and new businesses
 Improve marketing to promote inward investment to South Cambridgeshire
 Ensuring our enforcement teams robustly target residents' problems and reduce "red-tape" and unnecessary burdens on business
 Improving marketing to promote inward investment to South Cambridgeshire
 Developing a strategy to reduce barriers to employment, thus reducing the impacts of benefits reform
 Ensuring the effective delivery of Northstowe and other new communities

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider the Council's objectives when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Economic Development Strategy 2010-2015 (SCDC 2011)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Business/edstrategy.htm
Summary	
The strategy sets out the economic trends in South Cambs and gives the views of businesses, residents; and stakeholders. A number of strategic themes or priorities are highlighted and objectives and actions set against each of them.	
Key Objectives	
Six strategic priorities with objectives and actions.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Role of South Cambs - To ensure that South Cambridgeshire continues to underpin its economic role in the District/Greater Cambridge sub-region as an employment and residential area and a location for world class businesses, balanced with its rural and broader economic requirements, and maintaining its natural features and attractiveness. ○ Support for business - Maximise the economic prosperity of the District by enhancing business support with partners to improve business performance. ○ A low carbon economy - Work with businesses and partners to achieve a low carbon economy by tackling climate change, reducing carbon emissions and reducing dependence on fossil fuels. Underpin this with support for cleantech businesses and increase the potential prosperity of the District. ○ Building sustainable communities (place shaping) - Build and develop communities (residents and business) to support a sustainable, vibrant rural and High Tech District ○ Improved infrastructure - Improve the infrastructure to support the economy and deliver a more sustainable economy. ○ Recession and the Support Sector - Help to ensure that businesses most 	

affected by the recession remain competitive, can survive, and can grow.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider how plan can support business development and maintain a competitive economy, whilst maintaining environmental quality. Support creation of sustainable communities, and delivery of infrastructure.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Informal Planning Policy Guidance on Foodstore Provision in NW Cambridge (SCDC / Cambridge City Council 2011)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/foodstoreprovisionNWC.htm

Summary
 Large-scale development is proposed in the North West (NW) quadrant of Cambridge, at the University Site, NIAB sites and Orchard Park. This guidance addresses the food shopping needs of the residents of these new developments and existing residents in NW Cambridge. It proposes two medium sized and one small sized stores for the NW. The location of the stores will be in the local centres of the residential developments and suggestions given for their design.

Key Objectives
 Retail objectives for NW Cambridge

- a. To create sustainable communities with an appropriate provision of shopping and services in appropriate locations, to serve the needs of the new and existing population, and reduce the need and distance to travel to access shopping and services, particularly by car.
- b. To support a mix of uses within the centres in order to create vibrant centres which are a hub for the community.
- c. To secure high quality of design in centres to reinforce the vitality and viability of the centre, and ensure that they integrate well with the surrounding development.
- d. To secure a high degree of sustainable design and construction for retail units, consistent with BREEAM 'Excellent' standards or an equivalent if BREEAM is replaced, in order to make the best use of energy and other natural resources and minimise carbon dioxide emissions.
- e. To maximise the opportunities for walking, cycling and public transport use to access the centres by carefully considering the location and accessibility of each centre.

Implications for the Local Plan
 To consider the policy issues when reviewing the district wide retailing policies.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Sustainable Community Strategy – Working together for a better South Cambridgeshire 2008-2011
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=1976

Summary
 Includes a vision for South Cambs until 2025 to continue to be a place where people want to live, now and in the future. And outlines how each of the objectives can be achieved

Key Objectives
 The relevant objectives are -

3. Building successful new communities, where developments include affordable homes to meet local needs and form attractive places where people want to live, and which are supported by a full range of quality services and social networks.

4. A sustainable infrastructure and environment with good transport links and access to the countryside of the district, which is itself protected and improved, and with sustainable measures, which minimise waste and tackle climate change.

Implications for the Local Plan

To include policies that help to achieve the objectives of the strategy, including the delivery of infrastructure.

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment: South Cambridgeshire Profile	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
South Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment	PACEC on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Employment Land Review	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2008
Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency and Partners	2011
The Greater Cambridge Creative Industries Research Report & Action Plan	Greater Cambridge Partnership	2008
Cambridge Sub-Regional Retail Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2008
North West Cambridge Supplementary Retail Study	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council	2010

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment: South Cambridgeshire Profile
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council 2011
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/economicandcommunitydev/ecodevelopment/economicassessment.htm
Purpose	
Following the duty set out in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act in 2009, the County Council has undertaken an economic assessment of the County (including the Greater Cambridge economic area) in partnership with district councils. The primary purpose is to inform county and district councils' sustainable community strategies, and the economic interventions of local partners along with the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership.	
Key Findings	
Key findings have been drawn out in the assessment of the baseline situation	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence base regarding the local economy.	

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment
Author (or prepared for)	PACEC on behalf of South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Business/edstrategy.htm
Purpose	
Economic assessment of the district and Produced to help SCDC prepare its economic development strategy.	
Key Findings	
Identifies the current state of the economy and anticipated changes, particularly as a result of the recession. Makes recommendations regarding a range of actions and priorities, which have been considered through the Council's Economic Development Strategy.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence base regarding the local economy.	

Evidence Base Document	Employment Land Review
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council 2008
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/employment_land_review.htm
Purpose	
The Employment Land Review 2008, was commissioned to establish whether there was sufficient employment land available to meet the indicative job growth targets established by the East of England Plan. It explored the employment sectors that were anticipated to grow, the land available to meet the needs of these sectors, and	

whether any existing sites should be released to other development.
Key Findings
The Report concluded that there was a significant stock of employment land to meet needs up to 2026 (the period reviewed by the report). However it also identified a need for larger margins specifically for the ICT computing services high technology sector as well as essential services and prime offices in Cambridge.
Implications for the Local Plan
Provides an evidence base to support review of employment land supply policies and allocations. Note: At time of writing an update has been commissioned.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect
Author (or prepared for)	East of England Development Agency and Partners 2011
Web Link	http://www.stjohns.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Cambridge-cluster-report-FINAL-210311.pdf

Purpose
The Cambridge Cluster at 50 study, commissioned by East of England Development Agency with a range of partners including South Cambridgeshire District Council, aims to understand the performance of the Cambridge economy, long-term opportunities and threats, constraints and synergies with regard to Cambridge's various economic roles, constraints to economic growth and what could be done to address these.

Key Findings
Key themes include need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To encourage entrepreneurship by creating key social spaces for doing business ○ To refresh a range of planning policies and restrictions (including policies for headquarters operations and high value manufacturing) so Cambridge area is fully attuned to doing business within a cluster – able to adapt to evolving situation. ○ To make provision for key infrastructure particularly housing and transport. – Top priority delivering scale and range of housing and better connectivity for transport ○ To sustain a high quality environment for area in which people will want to live and work ○ To recognise and respond to needs of key sectors in clusters – both science based and those relating to quality of life that could be for both residents and visitors.

Implications for the Local Plan
Consider reviewing employment policies in light of the findings of this report. Need for plan to consider maintaining and improving the quality of the environment within the district to make it a place where people want to live and work. To plan for more houses and improved infrastructure to create better connectivity

Evidence Base Document	The Greater Cambridge Creative Industries Research Report & Action Plan (GCP 2008)
Level	Sub regional
Web Link	N/A
Summary	
Creative industries (CI) and high tech are important in Greater Cambridge area. Survey carried out to look at CI. Strengths of Sub region are in publishing, computer games and software sector. Also educational publishing and computer games are specialist sectors doing well. Considers existing and future needs of this sector.	
Key Objectives	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of the creative industries sector in the area, with an emphasis on the technology based creative industries. Highlighting existing linkages to the hi-tech sectors and identifying the future needs of the creative industries sector. 2. Mapping the existing support infrastructure for the creative industries including physical infrastructure, such as workspace provision. 4. Creating an Action Plan for the development of the creative industries 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to include policies for creative industries taking into account links to existing hi-tech sector. Consider future needs of creative industries and support infrastructure such as need for workspace provision.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Sub-Regional Retail Study
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council 2008
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/retail_study.htm
Purpose	
Study to provide an evidence base for policy planning in the Cambridge Sub-region. The report considers all levels of planning policy relating to retailing and outlines future retail trends. Growth of car ownership has impacted on where people shop. Provides a survey of the existing retail stores within the area and the environment in which they are located and considers future retailing needs for the area.	
Key Findings	
Other than in discount convenience food stores the sub region is well catered for. Future additions would relate to the proposed extensions to Cambridge and at the new town of Northstowe and additional retail floorspace will be located in the new Northstowe town centre and local centres in all major developments. The Study recommends that further out-of-centre retail development should be resisted and the Council should not designate existing out of centre shopping facilities within the retail hierarchy. It will be important to protect the vitality and viability of the existing centres and restrict the spread of high street retailing to out of centre locations.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence base to support the review of retail policies.	

Evidence Base Document	North West Cambridge Supplementary Retail Study
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council 2010
Web link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/environment/planning/districtplanning/localdevelopmentframework/foodstoreprovisionnwc.htm
Purpose	
Supplementary study to provide a more detailed retail planning evidence base for North West Cambridge.	
Key Findings	
Identifies need for additional convenience shopping in the North West Cambridge area.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Utilised in developing the adopted informal planning policy guidance regarding retail in North West Cambridge.	

APPENDIX 10 – TRANSPORT - DETAILED REVIEW OF PLANS AND PROGRAMMES, INFORMATION SOURCES AND EVIDENCE BASE

Detailed Review of Plans and Programmes

INTERNATIONAL		
White Paper European Transport Policy for 2010: Time to Decide	European Commission	2001
The Trans-European Transport Networks (TENT)	European Commission	2003
Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system	European Commission	2011
NATIONAL		
Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy	DEFRA	2005
Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen	Department for Transport	2011
Transport Ten Year Plan	Department for Transport	2000
Managing Our Roads	Department for Transport	2003
The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030	Department for Transport	2004
Delivering a Sustainable Railway	Department for Transport	2007
Towards a Sustainable Transport System & Delivering a Sustainable Transport System	Department for Transport	2007 & 2008
Community Transport Local Transport Plan Best Practice Guidance	Department for Transport	2010
Active Travel Strategy	Department for Transport	2010
Local Transport Bill	UK Government	2008
Local Transport Bill	UK Government	2000
Planning and the Strategic Road Network	UK Government	2007
National Planning Policy Framework	Communities and Local Government	2012
Business Plan 2011-15	Department for Transport	2011
Freight Modal Choice Study	Department for Transport	2010
Freight Route Utilisation Strategy	Network Rail	2007
REGIONAL		
Regional Transport Plan – part of East of England Plan 2008	East of England Regional	2008

	Assembly	
COUNTY / CAMBRIDGE SUB-REGION		
Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
Cambridge to Huntingdon Multi Modal Study	Department of Transport	2001
The Transport Innovation Fund Study	Cambridgeshire County Council	2007
Long Term Transport Strategy	Cambridgeshire County Council	2005
Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) Study	Cambridgeshire County Council	2010
Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2010-2015	Cambridgeshire ACRE	2011
DISTRICT		
South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan – Vision, Values and The Three As	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2012
South Cambridgeshire Community Transport Strategy 2010-12	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010

Plan / Programme / Strategy	White Paper European Transport Policy for 2010: Time to Decide, European Commission, 2001
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/strategies/doc/2001_white_paper/lb_com_2001_0370_en.pdf
Summary	
The white paper shapes the European transport policy up to 2010 and presents some 60 measures to be taken at community level, in order to promote the development of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable transport system.	
Key Objectives	
Principle objectives are:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the revitalisation of railways, including the plan to create a network exclusively dedicated to goods; • the improvement of road transport quality and safety; • the promotion of transport by sea and inland waterways, aimed at alleviating the congestion of some road infrastructure; • air traffic regulation; • the promotion of intermodality; • the development of the trans-European transport network; • the harmonisation of transport charges; • protection of user rights and the targeting of an efficient, clean and sustainable transport system. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to promote the development of an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable transport system compatible with European objectives.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Trans-European Transport Networks (TENT), European Commission, 2003
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/infrastructure/index_en.htm
Summary	
<p>The Trans-European Transport Networks are a planned set of road, rail, air and water transport networks designed to serve the entire continent of Europe. TEN-T envisages coordinated improvements to primary roads, railways, inland waterways, airports, seaports, inland ports and traffic management systems, so as to provide integrated and intermodal long-distance high-speed routes for the movement of people and freight throughout Europe. In 2003 the Commission compiled a list of 30 priority projects to be launched before 2010</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>As a whole, TEN-T projects aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and develop the key links and interconnections needed to eliminate existing bottlenecks to mobility • Fill in missing sections and complete the main routes — especially their cross-border sections • Cross natural barriers • Improve interoperability on major routes <p>The following routes within the East of England are currently incorporated in the TEN-T network:</p> <p>Priority Project 13: United Kingdom/Ireland/ Benelux Road Axis Covering the A14 and parts of the A12, A120 and M11</p> <p>Priority Project 14: West Coast Mainline A small part of the WCML passes through Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire (Watford Junction being the relevant station).</p> <p>Priority Project 26: Railway/Road Axis Ireland/United Kingdom/Continental Europe Covering the Felixstowe to Nuneaton Rail Line.</p> <p>Priority Project 21: Motorways of the Sea Covering: Harwich, Felixstowe, Ipswich, Great Yarmouth and Tilbury.</p> <p>In addition, a number of routes run through the region which are not 'priority' routes but still part of the 'comprehensive' TEN-T network. These are:</p> <p>Road: the A47, parts of the A1, A1(M), A12, A14, A120, M1, M11 and the M25 Rail: Great Yarmouth–Peterborough, Kings Lynn–London (Via Cambridge), Felixstowe–Norwich, Harwich–London, East Coast Mainline, Midland Mainline and Southend–London Ports: Felixstowe, Harwich, Ipswich and Great Yarmouth Airports: Norwich, Luton, Stansted and Southend</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Need to consider the impact of proposals on achieving the TEN-T proposals, in	

particular in relation to the A14, M11 and Felixstowe to Nuneaton Rail line.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area – Towards a competitive and resource efficient transport system, European Commission, 2011
Level	International
Web Link	http://ec.europa.eu/transport/strategies/2011_white_paper_en.htm
Summary	
40 initiatives for the next decade to build a competitive transport system that will increase mobility, remove major barriers in key areas and fuel growth and employment. At the same time, the proposals will dramatically reduce Europe's dependence on imported oil and cut carbon emissions in transport by 60% by 2050.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing Transport and supporting mobility while reaching the 60% emission reduction target. • An efficient core network for multimodal intercity travel and transport. • A global level-playing field for long-distance travel and intercontinental freight. • Clean urban transport and commuting. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to develop and improve mobility, assist future growth and employment, whilst at the same time reducing the emissions from transport.	

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

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Creating Growth, Cutting Carbon Making Sustainable Local Transport Happen, Department for Transport, 2011
Level	National

Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/publications/making-sustainable-local-transport-happen/
Summary	
<p>The White Paper brings together the announcements and initiatives on local transport governance and funding since the May 2010 elections. The theme of the White Paper is offering people choices that will deliver a shift in behaviour in many more local journeys, drawing on what is tried and tested. For local journeys (two-thirds of all journeys are less than five miles), the aim is to make walking, cycling and public transport more attractive. Local councils and the community are envisaged as having a vital role in enabling people to make more sustainable transport choices. The Government's role will be to remove burdens and make sustainable choices integral to mainstream transport planning.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>The vision is for a transport system that is an engine for economic growth but one that is also greener and safer and improves quality of life in our communities. By improving the links that move goods and people around, and by targeting investment in new projects that promote green growth, the objective is to help to build the balanced, dynamic low carbon economy that is essential for future prosperity.</p> <p>The priority for local transport is to encourage sustainable local travel and economic growth by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective, promoting lower carbon transport and tackling local road congestion.</p>	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to enable and encourage more healthy and sustainable local travel choices by making public transport and cycling and walking more attractive and effective.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Transport Ten Year Plan, Department for Transport, 2000
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/transporttenyearplan2000
Summary	
<p>The Transport Ten Year Plan indicated an acceptance that unrestrained growth in road traffic was neither desirable nor feasible. The worries were threefold: concerns about congestion; about the effect of road traffic on the environment (both natural and built) and that an emphasis on road transport discriminates against vulnerable groups in society such as the poor, the elderly and the disabled. The Plan reiterated the emphasis on integration: within and between different modes of transport; with the environment; with land use planning; and with policies for education, health and wealth creation.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>It set down eight Public Service Agreement targets, including to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>reduce road congestion</u> on the inter-urban network and in large urban areas by promoting integrated transport solutions and investing in public transport and the road network • <u>increase rail use</u>, with investment in infrastructure and capacity, whilst securing improvements in punctuality and reliability • <u>increase bus use</u>, while securing improvements in punctuality and reliability 	

- improve air quality by meeting our National Air Quality Strategy targets
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and a reduction in carbon dioxide emissions
- reduce the number of people killed or seriously injured in road accidents and the number of children killed or seriously injured

Implications for the Local Plan

Seek to address the issues included within the PSA targets and consider the impact of proposals on achieving the PSA targets, in particular through the delivery of integrated transport solutions.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Managing Our Roads, Department for Transport, 2003
Level	National
Web Link	N/A
Summary	
This discussion paper is a contribution to the overall review and roll forward of the Government's 10 Year Plan for Transport. It sets out the challenges faced over the next 20 to 30 years in providing opportunities for travel, as the economy grows, whilst taking account of the impact on the environment. It contributes to the overall review of the Government's 10 Year Plan for transport.	
Key Objectives	
Key themes addressed in the document include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning, public transport and promoting choices • Tackling congestion • New technology opens up new possibilities • The role of capacity and pricing 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to reduce the need to travel through land-use and travel planning, increase modal choice and address network capacity issues through better network management and demand management.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030, Department for Transport, 2004
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/whitepapers/previous/fot/
Summary	
This White Paper looks at the factors that will shape travel, and our transport networks, over the next 30 years. It sets out how the Government will respond to existing pressures, safeguard our economic and social well being and our environment. It takes the opportunity to extend a long term framework across all modes of transport, except air. It sets out how we will respond to, and reshape, the challenges we face – being smarter than predict and provide, managing people's need to travel and respecting our environment.	
Key Objectives	
The strategy is built around three key themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term. • Improvements in transport management. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning ahead.
Implications for the Local Plan
Seek to reduce the need to travel, encourage modal shift through travel planning, and secure improvements towards schemes to address existing and future pressures on the transport network.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Delivering a Sustainable Railway, Department for Transport, 2007
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/publications/white-paper-delivering-a-sustainable-railway/
Summary	
The white paper looks at the potential future challenges for the railway over a 30-year horizon. It identifies three long-term agendas for Government and the rail industry working in partnership: increasing the capacity of the railway, delivering a quality service for passengers, and fulfilling rail's environmental potential.	
Key Objectives	
The ambition for the future is enabling growth with a railway that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can handle double today's level of freight and passenger traffic; • Is even safer, more reliable and more efficient than now; • Can cater for a more diverse, affluent and demanding population; and • Has reduced its own carbon footprint and improved its broader environmental performance. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to improving access to rail for freight and passenger traffic.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Towards a Sustainable Transport System, Department for Transport, 2007 & Delivering a Sustainable Transport System, Department for Transport, 2008
Level	National
Web Link	http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+http://www.dft.gov.uk/about/strategy/transportstrategy/tasts/
Summary	
Published in 2007, in response to the Eddington Study and the Stern Review, it outlines five goals for transport (listed below). It outlines the key components of our national infrastructure. It discusses the difficulties of planning over the long term in the context of uncertain future demand and describes the substantial investments being made to tackle congestion and crowding on our transport networks. This document explains how the Government is putting this into action in a way that both tackles our immediate problems and also shapes the transport system to meet the longer term challenges that are critical for our prosperity and way of life.	
Key Objectives	
Five goals for transport: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support national economic competitiveness and growth, by delivering <u>reliable and efficient transport networks</u> • To reduce transport's emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, with the desired outcome of <u>tackling climate change</u> • To contribute to <u>better safety security and health and longer life-expectancy</u> by 	

<p>reducing the risk of death, injury or illness arising from transport and by promoting travel modes that are beneficial to health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote <u>greater equality of opportunity for all citizens</u>, with the desired outcome of achieving a fairer society; • To <u>improve quality of life</u> for transport users and non-transport users, and to <u>promote a healthy natural environment</u>
Implications for the Local Plan
Seek to address the five goals and consider the impact of proposals on achieving the five goals.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Community Transport Local Transport Plan Best Practice Guidance, Department for Transport, 2010
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/ltp/guidance/localtransportplans/policies/communitytransport/ltpbestpractice/pdf/guidance.pdf
Summary	
Community Transport, often run by the third sector, provides transport to those unable to access conventional public transport. The aim of this document is to highlight the benefits of community transport and explain how local authorities can engage with the sector.	
Key Objectives	
Encouraging local authorities to approach and work more closely with community transport providers to ensure provision of safe, accessible and affordable transport solutions tailored to their local community.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to work with community transport providers to integrate community transport into new development proposals and existing transport networks.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Active Travel Strategy, Department for Transport, 2010
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_113102
Summary	
The Government's strategy for getting more people walking and cycling more often and more safely, by putting walking and cycling at the heart of local transport and public health strategies and plans.	
Key Objectives	
<p>Aim to make walking and cycling the preferred modes of local transport for the 21st century.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote better public health and well-being by increasing levels of physical activity, particularly among the most inactive people in our society; • Increase accessibility and reduce congestion; • Improve air quality and reduce carbon emissions. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	

Seek to ensure destinations are accessible by active modes and designed to a high quality to provide safe routes and encourage greater take up.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Local Transport Act, UK Government, 2008
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2008/26/pdfs/ukpga_20080026_en.pdf
Summary	
Local government has a vital role to play in ensuring that our communities have access to the safe, reliable and affordable transport choices they need. It also has a crucial role in securing better integration between different transport modes. The Act provides new and enhanced opportunities for local authorities to deliver a high-quality, integrated public transport system to meet local needs.	
Key Objectives	
The Act will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give local authorities powers to improve the quality of local bus services; • Allow for the creation of an influential new bus passenger champion to represent the interests of bus passengers; • Give local authorities the power to review and propose their own arrangements for local transport governance to support more coherent planning and delivery of local transport; • Update legal powers to allow local road pricing schemes. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to ensure buses are adequately addressed into new development proposals, including effective measures for bus priority and traffic management.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Local Transport Act, UK Government, 2000
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/38/pdfs/ukpga_20000038_en.pdf
Summary	
The Transport Act 2000 made a number of reforms to local transport planning and delivery, including the requirement on all local transport authorities in England outside of London to produce a Local Transport Plan, and new powers for local authorities to enter into Quality Partnerships with bus operators and to introduce Road User Charging Schemes and Workplace Parking Levies.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirement on all local transport authorities to produce a Local Transport Plan 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to be consistent with, and deliver the objectives of, the Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan, outlined below.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Planning and the Strategic Road Network, UK Government, 2007
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Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/pgr/regional/strategy/policy/circular207planningandstrategic
Summary	
This circular explains how the Highways Agency will participate in all stages of the planning process with Government Offices, regional and local planning authorities, local highway / transport authorities, public transport providers and developers to ensure national and regional aims and objectives can be aligned and met.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The efficient movement of people and goods on the strategic road network to support the economy. • Managing and operating a safe and efficient strategic road network • Considering the potential impact on the network of proposals for new developments. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consult and work with the Highways Agency on proposals that may impact on the strategic road network Including the A14, M11, and A428.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	National Planning Policy Framework, Communities and Local Government, 2012
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.communities.gov.uk/planningandbuilding/planningandbuilding/planningpolicy/planningpolicyframework/
Summary	
The National Planning Policy Framework sets out the Government's economic, environmental and social planning policies for England. Taken together, these policies articulate the Government's vision of sustainable development, which should be interpreted and applied locally to meet local aspirations.	
Key Objectives	
<p>(Para 17) Planning should: actively manage patterns of growth to make the fullest possible use of public transport, walking and cycling, and focus significant development in locations which are or can be made sustainable;</p> <p>(Para 30) Encouragement should be given to solutions which support reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and reduce congestion. In preparing Local Plans, local planning authorities should therefore support a pattern of development which, where reasonable to do so, facilitates the use of sustainable modes of transport.</p> <p>(Para 31) Local authorities should work with neighbouring authorities and transport providers to develop strategies for the provision of viable infrastructure necessary to support sustainable development...</p> <p>(Para 32) All developments that generate significant amounts of movement should be supported by a Transport Statement or Transport Assessment. Plans and decisions should take account of whether:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the opportunities for sustainable transport modes have been taken up depending on the nature and location of the site, to reduce the need for major transport infrastructure; • safe and suitable access to the site can be achieved for all people; and 	

- improvements can be undertaken within the transport network that cost effectively limit the significant impacts of the development. Development should only be prevented or refused on transport grounds where the residual cumulative impacts of development are severe.

(Para 34) Plans and decisions should ensure developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes can be maximised. However this needs to take account of policies set out elsewhere in this Framework, particularly in rural areas.

(Para 35) Plans should protect and exploit opportunities for the use of sustainable transport modes for the movement of goods or people...

(Para 37) Planning policies should aim for a balance of land uses within their area so that people can be encouraged to minimise journey lengths for employment, shopping, leisure, education and other activities.

(Para 38) For larger scale residential developments in particular, planning policies should promote a mix of uses in order to provide opportunities to undertake day-to-day activities including work on site. Where practical, particularly within large-scale developments, key facilities such as primary schools and local shops should be located within walking distance of most properties.

Implications for the Local Plan

Seek to ensure new patterns of development are in sustainable locations or locations which can be made sustainable as a result of development and able to maximise access by non-car modes.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Business Plan 2011-15, Department for Transport
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/publications/dft-business-plan-2011-2015/
Summary	
Government has highlighted its key overarching transport policies in its Business Plan 2011-2015 as those which help grow the economy and help tackle carbon dioxide emissions – i.e. green growth. Government also supports the need for safer, less congested and less polluted roads which contribute towards improved quality of life in our communities.	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver the coalition's commitments on high speed rail. • Secure our railways for the future. • Encourage sustainable local travel. • Tackle carbon and congestion on our roads. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Seek to ensure new patterns of development are in sustainable locations or locations which can be made sustainable as a result of development and able to maximise access by non-car modes.	

Plan / Programme /	Freight Modal Choice Study, Department for Transport,
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Strategy	2010
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.dft.gov.uk/publications/freight-modal-choice-study/
Summary	
<p>This study seeks to explore the impacts of freight modal choice and identify the extent to which further changes in modal choice can contribute towards improving outcomes on the national network, particularly with respect to reducing delay on key sections of the road network; and reducing carbon and local air quality pollutants emitted from a given volume of freight movements.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>Work commissioned for the study has focussed on collecting evidence to achieve the following objectives:</p> <p>a) To identify which current domestic and international journeys on the road network, by commodity type and location, have the greatest potential for use of alternative modes by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a review of the existing evidence on the addressable markets for rail and water freight, specifically with regard to commodities which are currently transported by road but could be transported by other modes. • Modelling current road, rail and coastal shipping freight journeys across the national network by volume of traffic, length of haul and market or commodity type to determine where on the network these addressable markets are. <p>b) To understand why businesses choose particular modes to transport goods through identifying the influencing factors in the business decision making process for modal choice and which of these influencing factors are barriers to achieving realistic use of alternative modes including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a critical review of the existing evidence on the behavioural barriers to achieving realistic modal shift from road to rail and water and the factors that influence businesses to make the decisions they make around modal choice. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to improving access to rail for freight traffic.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Freight Route Utilisation Strategy, Network Rail, 2007
Level	National
Web Link	http://www.networkrail.co.uk/asp/4449.aspx
Summary	
<p>This strategy forecasts further growth of up to 30 percent in rail freight - the equivalent of an extra 240 freight trains per day – over the next ten years (to 2014/5). For this additional demand to be met by road freight would lead to around an extra 1.5 million lorry journeys on the roads each year. The study recommends a number of approaches and enhancements to the network; the chief recommendation is the enhancement of the loading gauge from Southampton and the East Anglia coast ports to West Coast Main Line (WCML).</p>	

Key Objectives**Recommendations by route - Haven ports (Felistowe, Ipswich and Harwich) to the WCML:**

Short term Capacity upgrades paid for by Hutchison Ports UK for planning permission for port expansion, including W10 clearance between Ipswich and Doncaster via Peterbrough; growth in demand to be accommodated on the route via the North London Line (NLL).

Medium term W10 clearance west of the East Coast Main Line (ECML) to Leicester and Nuneaton, together with other capacity enhancements to avoid the southern part of WCML; also W10 clearance of the Barking to Gospel Oak line to allow trains from North Thameside to avoid the NLL, leaving more paths for Haven ports trains.

Long term Infrastructure to allow the lengthening of container trains from 24 to 30 waggons.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to improving access to rail for freight traffic.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	East of England Plan, East of England Regional Assembly, 2008
Level	Regional
Web Link	http://www.scams.gov.uk/documents/retrieve.htm?pk_document=909764
Summary	
Regional Spatial Strategy, sets planning policies for the East of England, due to be revoked by the Localism Bill. The Regional Transport Strategy (RTS) provides a regional framework for the delivery of transport investment and policy priorities to support the aims of the spatial strategy.	
Key Objectives	
<p>RSS objectives:</p> <p>(i): To reduce the region's impact on, and exposure to, the effects of climate change by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locating development so as to reduce the need to travel; • effecting a major shift in travel away from car use towards public transport, walking and cycling; <p>(iii): To realise the economic potential of the region and its people by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ensuring adequate and sustainable transport infrastructure. <p>(iv): To improve the quality of life for the people of the region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting social cohesion by improving access to work, services and other facilities, especially for those who are disadvantaged <p>To implement the vision and objectives of the RSS, the following objectives of the Regional Transport Strategy gives a clear priority to increase passenger and freight movement by more sustainable modes, while reflecting the functionality required of the region's transport networks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to manage travel behaviour and the demand for transport to <u>reduce the rate of</u> 	

<p><u>road traffic growth</u> and ensure the transport sector makes an <u>appropriate contribution to reducing greenhouse gas emissions</u>;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to encourage <u>efficient use of existing transport infrastructure</u>; • <u>to enable the provision of the infrastructure and transport services necessary to support existing communities and development</u> proposed in the spatial strategy; • to <u>improve access</u> to jobs, services and leisure facilities.
<p>Implications for the Local Plan</p> <p>Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the strategic aims. Policies T2 Changing Travel Behaviour and T3 Managing Traffic Demand provide a framework for influencing travel behaviour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Policy T2 - To bring about a significant change in travel behaviour, a reduction in distances travelled and a shift towards greater use of sustainable modes. ○ Policy T3 - Road pricing schemes or other demand management measures to tackle congestion and, as a consequence, provide more reliable journeys. <p>Policy T4 Urban Areas - within urban areas should identify ways to bring about a shift away from car use to public transport, walking and cycling</p> <p>POLICY T7: Transport in Rural Areas - priority should be given to providing sustainable access from villages and other rural settlements to market towns and urban areas.</p> <p>POLICY T9: Walking, Cycling and other Non-Motorised Transport - Pedestrian, cycle and other non-motorised transport networks should be managed and improved to enhance access.</p> <p>POLICY T13: Public Transport Accessibility - Public transport provision, including demand responsive services, should be improved as part of a package of measures to improve accessibility.</p> <p>POLICY T14: Parking - Parking controls, such as the level of supply or the charges, should be used as part of packages for managing transport demand and influencing travel change, alongside measures to improve public transport accessibility, walking and cycling.</p>

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2011-2026, Cambridgeshire County Council, 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/81A57E02-48D8-4C24-862F-B42A900F70D8/0/LTP3PoliciesandStrategy.pdf
Summary	Local Transport Plan 3 (LTP3), as a suite of documents, seeks to address existing transport challenges as well as setting out the policies and strategies to ensure that planned large-scale development can take place in the county in a sustainable way. Transport and land-use planning are inextricably linked. The identification of problems and the challenges posed in addressing them has informed the development of the transport strategy and will drive the delivery of the Local

Transport Plan.
Key Objectives
<p>The LTP3 document addresses the following priorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting and protecting people when they need it most • Helping people to live independent and healthy lives in their communities • Developing our local economy for the benefit of all <p>and objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enabling people to thrive, achieve their potential and improve quality of life 2. Supporting and protecting vulnerable people 3. Managing and delivering the growth and development of sustainable communities 4. Promoting improved skills levels and economic prosperity across the county, helping people into jobs and encouraging enterprise 5. Meeting the challenges of climate change and enhancing the natural environment <p>Summary of how objective 3 'Managing and delivering the growth and development of sustainable communities' will be met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discourage use of cars where alternatives exist and encourage use of sustainable means of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport • Facilitate active travel through improvements in footpaths and cycle ways • Implement road safety initiatives to reduce road traffic accidents • Influence planning decisions to co-locate housing with jobs and services to reduce the need to travel • Influence the design of new developments to promote road safety and encourage travel by foot and bicycle • Implement travel plans and other smarter choices measures such as car clubs and car sharing
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the LTP objectives.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridge to Huntingdon Multi Modal Study, Department for Transport, 2001
Level	County
Web Link	http://www2.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/db/reprack.nsf/af8076762df199c580256b14003ef043/3678d2c31cabb67d80256acc0036e6ca?OpenDocument
Summary	The main aim of the study was to recommend multi-modal transport plans which address the most urgent transport problems in the corridor between Cambridge and Huntingdon, looking in particular at opportunities for modal shift from the car.
Key Objectives	<p>The recommendations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a guided bus system in the disused Cambridge to St. Ives railway corridor with extensions to Trumpington, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Godmanchester and Huntingdon; • the A14 should be widened to a dual 3-lane carriageway between Fen Ditton and Fenstanton, and a new dual 3-lane carriageway constructed south of

<p>Huntingdon to rejoin the A14 to the west of the A1;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parallel local roads alongside the widened A14 between Fenstanton and Girton Interchange. Extra links and slip roads are recommended at M11 Junctions 13 and 14; • improvements to the junctions with the B1049 (Histon) and the A10 (Milton), and measures put in place to enable public transport to cross the A14 Cambridge Northern Bypass; • the road space which becomes available on the existing road around Huntingdon should be used as a public transport corridor and for access to Huntingdon centre and railway station; • longer-term consideration should be given to an Eastern Bypass of Huntingdon; • full consideration should be given to the needs of non-motorised travellers; • in the short term, the Highways Agency should install traffic signals at the Brampton Hut (A1) and Spittals (A141) Interchanges. Cambridgeshire County Council should implement traffic calming measures in villages affected by traffic diverting off the A14; • to stabilise levels of traffic entering Cambridge and encourage use of public transport, demand management measures in Cambridge should continue and further, more rigorous measures should be implemented in the future.
Implications for the Local Plan
Continue to work with partners to address the transport issues within the A14 corridor and enable further development in and around the A14 corridor.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	The Transport Innovation Fund Study, Cambridgeshire County Council, 2007
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstudies/tif_study.htm
Summary	
<p>The Transport Innovation Fund (TIF) study set a number of transport objectives and explored different measures to meet them, including preventing vehicular access into Cambridge city centre and banning on-street parking, congestion charging, improvements to public transport, cycling and pedestrian facilities and the road network. The TIF study concluded a combination of measures were needed but that congestion charging was the most effective means of demand management and a bid was made to the Government for £500 million to fund this package, which was considered important for the continued success and prosperity of the county, given the tens of thousands of new homes being built in the area. The TIF's congestion charging proposals were rejected by the County Council.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce overall traffic levels by 10% (same as the school holidays) • To provide high quality, safe and realistic choices • To improve accessibility to services for all • To be fair and equitable • To reduce CO2 and address specific air quality issues • To promote the economy of Cambridgeshire 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the TIF objectives	

without congestion charging or the £500m government funding which would have been made available if congestion charging was included in the package of measures.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Long Term Transport Strategy, Cambridgeshire County Council, 2005
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/2CDCEAE-B-FB2E-480F-842C-A31D79DD297C/0/Appendix01LongTermTransportStrategy.pdf

Summary

The Long Term Transport Strategy (LTTS) was developed:

- to ensure that the scale of developments in Cambridgeshire can be accommodated in a sustainable way
- to provide input into the regional spatial strategy and to help ensure that the county meets its commitments in delivering the strategy
- to complement the local transport plan, which is restricted both by a five year time period and by government guidance which sets out what it should contain
- to provide the county and its partners with a solid base for bidding for funding from government for transport schemes related to development, and to support the Local Plan / Local Development Framework process currently being undertaken by the district councils.

The strategy's main recommendations were that even with improvements to public transport, walking and cycling facilities, some kind of demand management measures would need to be applied in order to control growth in travel by car.

The LTTS has since been superseded by the third Local Transport Plan (LTP3).

Key Objectives

To assist in meeting this aim, the LTTS has adopted the following objectives:

- To create a transport system that is accessible to all; (objective 1)
- To protect and enhance the built and natural environment; (objective 2)
- To develop integrated transport and to promote public transport, walking, cycling and other sustainable forms of transport; (objective 3)
- To make travel safer; (objective 4)
- To maintain and operate efficient transport networks; (objective 5) and
- To provide a transport system that meets the needs of the economy (objective 6).

To deliver these objectives, the LTTS identifies two tools: widening travel choice and managing demand.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the LTTS and LTP3 objectives.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Delivering a Sustainable Transport System (DaSTS) Study: Access to and around Greater Cambridge, Cambridgeshire County Council, 2010
Level	County

Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/strategies/transportstudies/Delivering+a+Sustainable+Transport+Network.htm
Summary	
<p>The DaSTS study was designed to investigate how transport might be improved in the future to help deliver economic growth while protecting the environment. It sets out the priorities for transport for the next twenty years. As part of this process key challenges for transport were identified. In the Cambridge area this included the need to meet the region's potential for economic growth, while avoiding making air pollution worse.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce lost productive time by maintaining or improving the reliability and predictability of journey times along the A14 corridor but without compromising carbon emission targets. • Improve the connectivity and access to labour markets of the region's Engines of Growth without compromising carbon emission targets. • Deliver the transport improvements required to support the sustainable provision of housing and in particular the region's PSA targets. 	
Implications for the Local Plan	
<p>Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the Greater Cambridge DaST study objectives, particularly in supporting the delivery of sustainable housing.</p>	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Rural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2010-2015, Cambridgeshire ACRE, 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambsacre.org.uk/downloads/ruralstrategyversion2_110601125031.pdf
Summary	
<p>The Cambridgeshire Rural Strategy is a plan for the future viability of the County's rural areas. It assesses the upsides and challenges of living and working in the countryside, reviews the area's economic wellbeing and looks at the land and environment that surrounds us. It goes on to set out a long-term vision for rural Cambridgeshire, how we can get there and who can make it happen.</p> <p>The Strategy has its own action plan that will set out exactly what will be done, by whom and by when. It will influence and co-ordinate existing activities to ensure that the best approach is taken, balancing national and local priorities.</p>	
Key Objectives	
<p>The vision is of a flourishing rural Cambridgeshire with sustainable rural communities that are prepared for the challenges ahead. People living in rural Cambridgeshire will have access to the jobs and services they require; the rural economy will be successful and diverse and the environment will be protected and enhanced.</p> <p>The Rural Strategy includes the following transport specific objective:</p>	
5. Widening transport options	

Our Ambitions

- To understand when, where and how people want to travel.
- To increase rural transport options.

What will success look like?

- Increased number of journeys made by community and public transport.
- Greater use and integration of public and community transport schemes.
- A Local Transport Plan that reflects rural need.

Implications for the Local Plan

Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the Rural Strategy transport objective, in particular widening transport options for rural communities to address the desires and needs of rural residents.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Corporate Plan (South Cambs DC 2011)
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/CouncilAndDemocracy/PerformanceAndPriorities/priorities.htm
Summary	
<p>Plan establishes the Long Term Vision it is aiming to achieve: South Cambridgeshire will continue to be the best place to live and work in the country. Our district will demonstrate impressive and sustainable economic growth. Our residents will have a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment. The Council will be recognised as consistently innovative and a high performer with a track record of delivering value for money by focusing on the priorities, needs and aspirations of our residents, parishes and businesses.</p> <p>The Plan establishes three aims, with a range of approaches, and Actions for 2012/13 towards how they will be achieved.</p>	

Key Objectives
Aim: We will make sure that South Cambridgeshire continues to offer outstanding and sustainable quality of life for our residents.
Actions: Work with partners to deliver an effective, collaborative approach to strategic planning and transport. Develop solutions to deliver co-ordinated community transport.
Implications for the Local Plan
Consider objective when developing the Local Plan.

Plan / Programme / Strategy	South Cambridgeshire Community Transport Strategy 2010-12, South Cambridgeshire District Council, 2010
Level	District
Web Link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/communityandliving/communitytransport.htm
Summary	
The Council's aim is that South Cambridgeshire will continue to be a place where people want to live, now and in the future. It should be a place where the needs of existing and future generations are met. It is with this aim in mind that we have identified the need for a The Community Transport Strategy and are committed to working with other organisations to implement it. The accompanying evidence base highlights some of what is already happening and the action plan sets out what is required in order to aspire to true social inclusion and ensure that sufficient accessible, affordable transport is available for residents of South Cambridgeshire.	
Key Objectives	
Aim: To complement conventional means of transport in order to aid independent living, increase access to services and reduce rural isolation.	
Objectives:	
1. To understand the need for community transport in the district.	
b) Ensure that provision builds upon conventional means of transport.	
3. To enable easy access to community transport.	
b) Commit to forward planning for new and existing communities.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Consider how the Local Plan can contribute to the achievement of the CTS objectives, in particular the specific action to engage as appropriate in growth area planning and raise the profile of CT issues.	

Plan / Programme / Strategy	Cambridgeshire Together Vision 2007 to 2021 Local Area Agreement 2008 - 2011
Level	County
Web Link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/NR/rdonlyres/8707CA50-DEC9-4A7F-87E4-C8C108452C5D/0/CambsVision20072021.pdf http://www.idea.gov.uk/idk/aio/8511875
Summary	

Provides a Countywide Sustainable Community Strategy. The purpose of this vision is to set the long-term priorities for Cambridgeshire, which will promote the well-being of local people, the economy and the environment.

The priorities in the five district-based Sustainable Community Strategies have provided the building blocks. The aim is to bring together the ambitions and aspirations of all Cambridgeshire's communities and the organisations providing services to them.

Key Objectives

Attractive and healthy environments

Ensuring consistent, reliable and reasonable journey times and minimising the impact of congestion on the travelling public throughout the county

Sustainable growth of business sectors critical to the future economic success

Ensuring the appropriate infrastructure and transport networks are in place and maintained to facilitate and sustain economic development

Implications for the LDF

Need to consider how the Local Plan can contribute to achievement of the objectives, particularly through opportunities provided by new development.

Information Sources and Evidence Base

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

Document	Author (or prepared for)	Year published
South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10	South Cambridgeshire District Council	2010
Cambridgeshire Network Monitoring Report 2010	Cambridgeshire County Council	2010
Travel for Work Survey 2011	Travel for Work Partnership	2011
Census 2001	Cambridgeshire County Council	2002
Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment: South Cambridgeshire Profile	Cambridgeshire County Council	2011
Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect	East of England Development Agency and Partners	2011
Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)	Cambridgeshire Community Wellbeing Partnership	2011

Evidence Base Document	South Cambridgeshire Annual Monitoring Report 2009/10
Author (or prepared for)	South Cambridgeshire District Council 2010
Web link	http://www.scambs.gov.uk/Environment/Planning/DistrictPlanning/LocalDevelopmentFramework/Annual_Monitoring_Report.htm
Purpose	Report produced annual to monitor implementation of the development plan, and indicators selected to monitor significant effects.
Key Findings	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan	Indicators have been referenced in the assessment of the baseline situation.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Network Monitoring Report 2010
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council 2010

for)	
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/transport/monitoring/
Purpose	
The network monitoring report is composed of the Traffic Monitoring Report, the Road Safety Monitoring Report and the Joint Accident Data Report.	
Key Findings	
The Network monitoring report draws together all available information on road accident casualties, traffic and travel trends for both rural and urban roads, to review road safety activity and the performance of our contractors and our partners.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding transport.	

Evidence Base Document	Travel for Work Survey 2011
Author (or prepared for)	Travel for Work Partnership 2011
Web link	http://www.tfw.org.uk/TfWAnnualSurveyResults.php
Purpose	
The survey provides a picture of the way TfW member employees get to work.	
Key Findings	
These results are useful in monitoring the effect of workplace travel initiatives, especially when comparing year on year data.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding transport.	

Evidence Base Document	Census 2001
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council 2002 (summary results for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough)
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/research/populationresearch/census/
Purpose	
A census is a count of all people and households in the country. It provides population statistics from a national to neighbourhood level for government, local authorities, business and communities.	
Key Findings	
It provides essential statistical information, enabling the planning and funding of public services, including education, health and transport.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding transport.	

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Economic Assessment: South Cambridgeshire Profile
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire County Council 2011
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/business/economicandcommunitydev/ecodevelopment/economicassessment.htm

Purpose
Following the duty set out in the Local Democracy, Economic Development and Construction Act in 2009, the County Council has undertaken an economic assessment of the County (including the Greater Cambridge economic area) in partnership with district councils. The primary purpose is to inform county and district councils' sustainable community strategies, and the economic interventions of local partners along with the Greater Cambridge Greater Peterborough Local Enterprise Partnership.
Key Findings
Key findings have been drawn out in the assessment of the baseline situation.
Implications for the Local Plan
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding transport.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridge Cluster at 50: The Cambridge Economy Retrospect and Prospect
Author (or prepared for)	East of England Development Agency and Partners 2011
Web link	http://www.stjohns.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2011/04/Cambridge-cluster-report-FINAL-210311.pdf

Purpose
The Cambridge Cluster at 50 study, commissioned by East of England Development Agency with a range of partners including South Cambridgeshire District Council, aims to understand the performance of the Cambridge economy, long-term opportunities and threats, constraints and synergies with regard to Cambridge's various economic roles, constraints to economic growth and what could be done to address these.
Key Findings
Key themes include need <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To encourage entrepreneurship by creating key social spaces for doing business ○ To refresh a range of planning policies and restrictions (including policies for headquarters operations and high value manufacturing) so Cambridge area is fully attuned to doing business within a cluster – able to adapt to evolving situation. ○ To make provision for key infrastructure particularly housing and transport – Top priority delivering scale and range of housing and better connectivity for transport ○ To sustain a high quality environment for area in which people will want to live and work ○ To recognise and respond to needs of key sectors in clusters – both science based and those relating to quality of life that could be for both residents and visitors.
Implications for the Local Plan
Need for plan to consider maintaining and improving the quality of the environment within the district to make it a place where people want to live and work, to plan for more houses and improved infrastructure to create better connectivity.

Evidence Base Document	Cambridgeshire Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) Prevention of Ill Health in Adults of Working Age
Author (or prepared for)	Cambridgeshire Community Wellbeing Partnership 2011
Web link	http://www.cambridgeshirejsna.org.uk/
Purpose	
A Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) is the means by which PCTs and local authorities describe the future health, care and wellbeing needs of the local populations and to identify the strategic direction of service delivery to meet those needs.	
Key Findings	
Key findings have been drawn out in the assessment of the baseline situation.	
Implications for the Local Plan	
Provides an evidence source to support consideration of policies regarding transport.	