

**Cambridge Sustainable Design & Construction
Supplementary Planning Document**

**Sustainability Appraisal
Scoping Report**

January 2007

**Environment and Planning
Cambridge City Council
The Guildhall
Cambridge
CB2 3QJ**



Contents

	Page No
1. Introduction	1
2. Methodology	7
3. Task A1: Identification Of Other Relevant Plans, Policies, Programmes And Sustainability Objectives	10
4. Task A2: Collecting Baseline Information	10
5. Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues And Problems	22
6. Task A4: Developing The Sustainability Appraisal Framework	24
7. Task A5: Consulting On The Scope Of The SA	32
8. Next Steps	32

List of tables

Table 1:	Relevant Local Plan Policies
Table 2:	SEA Requirements Checklist
Table 3:	Stages involved in the SA of a SPD
Table 4:	Sustainability Issues of Relevance to the SPD
Table 5:	Original Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Table 6:	Revised Sustainability Appraisal Objectives
Table 7:	Coverage of the Topics Required by the SEA Directive by the SA Objectives
Table 8:	Compatibility of SA Objectives

Appendices

Appendix 1:	Plans and Programmes relevant to the SPD
Appendix 2:	Requirements of Relevant Plans and Programmes
Appendix 3:	Baseline Data and Indicators
Appendix 4:	SA Objectives and Questions in 2005 Scoping Report
Appendix 5:	Development of SA Objectives for Updated General Scoping Report
Appendix 6:	Matrix testing compatibility of SPD Objectives with the SA Objectives
Appendix 7:	The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of the Sustainable Design & Construction Supplementary Planning Document. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). An environmental assessment must also be conducted in accordance with the requirements of the European Directive 2001/42/EC, known as a Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). Government has advised that both of these requirements can be satisfied through a single appraisal process.
- 1.2 Sustainability Appraisal is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of an SPD. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging guidance will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the guidance can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that it might have.
- 1.3 The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the Sustainable Design & Construction Supplementary Planning Document makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of 'sustainable development'. The most widely used definition of this concept is "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"¹. Following this, the UK government defined the themes of sustainable development in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy². These were highlighted as being:
 - Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - Effective protection of the environment;
 - The prudent use of natural resources; and
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 1.4 The Government's new UK Sustainable Development Strategy³ provides a strong basis for renewed action to deliver sustainable development, and sets out four priority areas for action:
 - Sustainable consumption and production
 - Climate change and energy
 - Natural resource protection and environmental enhancement
 - Sustainable communities

¹ World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987.

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

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

Sustainability Appraisal and Strategic Environmental Assessment

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

Purpose of Sustainable Design & Construction SPD

- 1.9 The purpose of the SPD is to provide guidance for the specific policies in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 that relate to sustainable design and construction. These are listed in the table below:

Table 1. Relevant Local Plan Policies

Policy Number	Policy Name	Policy wording
3/1	Sustainable Development	Development will be permitted if it meets the principles of sustainability. Where major developments are proposed, developers should complete the Council’s Sustainable Development Checklist and prepare a Sustainability Statement and submit both with the planning application.
4/13	Pollution & Amenity	Development will only be permitted which: a – does not lead to significant adverse effects on health, the environment and amenity from pollution; or b – which can minimise any significant adverse effects through the use of appropriate reduction or mitigation measures Proposals that are sensitive to pollution, and located close to existing pollution sources, will be permitted only where adequate pollution mitigation measures are provided as part of the development package.

4/14	Air Quality Management Areas	Development within or adjacent to an Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) will only be permitted if: a - it would have no adverse effect upon air quality within the AQMA b - air quality levels within the AQMA would not have a significant adverse effect on the proposed use/users.
4/15	Lighting	Development proposals which include new external lighting or changes to existing external lighting, should provide details of the lighting scheme demonstrating that: a – it is the minimum required to undertake the task, taking into account public safety and crime prevention b – light spillage is minimised c – it minimises impact to residential amenity; and d – it minimises impact to wildlife and the landscape, particularly at sites on the edge of the City.
4/16	Development & Flooding	Development will not be permitted: a – in an area with an unacceptable risk of flooding; b – if it would increase the risk of flooding elsewhere; or c - if it would have a detrimental effect on flood defences or inhibit flood control and maintenance work.
8/1	Spatial Location of Development	For non-residential proposals likely to attract a large number of trips, applicants should demonstrate that the location is the most suitable with regard to access to public transport, cycling and walking. In general, the sequential approach should be followed, whereby preference is given to the more central locations.
8/2	Transport Impact	Developments will only be permitted where they do not have an unacceptable transport impact. Proposals must include sufficient information in order for the likely impact to be assessed.
8/3	Mitigating Measures	For development likely to place demand on the transport system, suitable mitigating measures will be required. Financial contributions will be sought towards improvements in transport infrastructure in the wider area affected by increased development, in particular to support public transport, cycling and walking. Developments will also be required to provide any necessary site-specific measures, and a staff travel plan will be required for non-residential developments
8/4	Walking & Cycling Accessibility	To support walking and cycling, all developments will be designed to: a – give priority for these modes over cars; b – ensure maximum convenience for these modes c- be accessible to those with impaired mobility d – link with the surrounding walking and cycling network
8/5	Pedestrian & Cycle Network	New developments will safeguard land along identified routes for the expansion of the walking and cycling network. In addition, funding for high quality physical provision of these routes will be required, both within and adjacent to the proposed development site. Any

		existing routes should be retained and improved wherever possible.
8/6	Cycle Parking	Developments will provide cycle parking in accordance with the Parking Standards, in number, location and design. Planning applications must include full details of the proposed cycle parking.
8/7	Public Transport Accessibility	All development within the urban extensions must be served by a high quality transport service within a 400 metre walk. Development will be required to ensure the provision of services from the first occupation of development for a period of up to five years.
8/8	Land for Public Transport	Development will not be permitted where it would inhibit the expansion of high quality public transport: a – alongside existing radial classified roads, for bus lanes, guideways and junction improvements b – around existing or potential public transport nodes for improved interchange facilities; and c – along the particular public transport routes identified on the Proposals Map.
8/9	Commercial Vehicles & Servicing	Development proposals will make suitable provision for any required access and parking by service and delivery vehicles. For suitably located sites, the proposal must include a proper consideration of the use of rail or water freight where this would be viable.
8/10	Off-Street Car Parking	Off-street car parking must be in accordance with the Parking Standards.
8/11	New Roads	Any proposed road must: a – be designed to give high priority to the needs of pedestrians and cyclists, including safety; b – restrict through-access for general motor traffic where possible; c – minimise additional car traffic in the surrounding area; and d- be acceptable to the Highway Authority in all other respects.
8/16	Renewable Energy in Major New Developments	Developers of major proposals above a threshold of 1,000 square metres or 10 dwellings will be required to provide at least 10% of the development's total predicted energy requirements on-site, from renewable energy sources. These requirements may be relaxed if it can be clearly demonstrated that to require full compliance would not be viable.
8/17	Renewable Energy	Applications for renewable energy schemes or technologies will be permitted if applicants can demonstrate that: a – any adverse impacts to the environment or amenity have been minimised as far as possible b – where any localised adverse environmental or amenity effects remain, that these are outweighed by the wider environmental, economic or social benefits of generating energy from renewable sources.
8/18	Water, Sewage	Planning permission will not be granted where there is

	and Drainage Infrastructure	an inadequate water supply, sewerage or land drainage system available to meet the demands of the development, unless there is an agreed phasing agreement between the developer and the relevant service provider to ensure the provision of the necessary infrastructure in time to serve the development.
--	-----------------------------	--

1.10 The guidance is aimed at applicants of major⁴ planning applications in Cambridge. It sets out the submission requirements in terms of sustainable development.

1.11 The original objectives of the SPD are listed below. These were revised through the SA process (see Section 6 of this report).

1. To raise sustainability standards of major developments in Cambridge
2. Reduce CO₂ emissions
3. Reduce water consumption and flooding
4. Reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling of all materials
5. Reduce pollution to land, air, water and night sky

1.12 The SPD does not cover every aspect of sustainability, as existing guidance documents already cover some areas and it was not necessary to repeat this. For example, protection and enhancement of biodiversity is covered by the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Checklist Developer's Guidance, which all applicants of major developments are required to submit.

Process

1.13 The City Council previously produced a Scoping Report in March 2005 as the first stage in the SA of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan, which is being jointly produced with South Cambridgeshire District Council. Since then work has begun on a general Scoping Report for the Cambridge Local Development Framework (LDF) as a whole which sets out elements common to all Development Plan Documents and Supplementary Planning Documents. The Government's SA Guidance advises that one Scoping Report can be prepared for several Local Development Documents (LDDs), provided that it gives sufficient information at the level of detail required for each of the documents concerned. More detailed addendums to the Scoping Report will then be prepared for each individual document identifying the sustainability issues and problems specific to that particular planning document, but being able to draw upon the information in this general Scoping Report. It is thought that this is the most efficient way of working to avoid repetition between Scoping Reports, particularly in the collection of baseline information and review of other relevant plans and programmes.

1.14 A first draft of the general Scoping Report has been produced but has not yet been finalised or consulted upon. Due to the urgent need for this SPD in

⁴ Major' development is defined in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 as residential development of 10 or more dwellings, or a site area of 0.5 hectares or more, or other developments where the new gross floor area is 1,000m² or more

supporting Local Plan policies it has not possible to wait until the general Scoping Report has been finalised and to produce an addendum for this SPD. Therefore it was necessary to produce a stand alone Scoping Report for the Sustainable Design & Construction SPD, but drawing upon the information that has been collected for the draft general Scoping Report. Although the SPD has an environmental focus, social and economic matters are also of relevance and therefore the information from the general Scoping Report was particularly useful.

Content

1.15 The Scoping Report is structured as shown below:

- Section 1 is this Introduction;
- Section 2 sets out the methodology;
- Section 3 is a review of relevant plans and programmes (Task A1 in the SA Guidance);
- Section 4 describes how baseline information was collected and includes a characterisation of Cambridge (Task A2);
- Section 5 identifies key sustainability issues in Cambridge relating to the SPD (Task A3);
- Section 6 sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed (Task A4);
- Section 7 describes the consultation process (Task A5); and
- Section 8 sets out the next steps

2. METHODOLOGY

Preparation of the Scoping Report

- 2.1 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope of the sustainability appraisal. The result of this process is to provide a set of sustainability objectives that form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, which is then used to appraise the SPD.
- 2.2 The Government's guidance document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (November 2005) sets out guidance on how to carry out SA as an integral part of plan making. This guidance has been used in the production of this Scoping Report. Table 3 sets out the stages involved in carrying out a sustainability appraisal of a SPD, which are recommended in the SA Guidance. The production of the Scoping Report is covered by Stage A and the tasks within it. It should be stressed that this is an iterative process and the tasks and stages overlap and inform each other.

Requirements of the SEA Directive

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

Table 2. SEA Requirements Checklist

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered in the Scoping Report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3 & Appendices 1 & 2
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Section 4
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 4
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive);	Section 5
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are	Section 3 and Section 6

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered in the Scoping Report
relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	
(f) the likely significant effects ¹ on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors; (¹ footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	To follow
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	To follow
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	To follow
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10.	To follow
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings.	To follow

Table 3: Stages involved in the SA of a SPD

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

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

- 3.1 The SPD needs to take into account a wide range of other plans and programmes. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the SPD, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 3.2 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the international, national, regional and local levels. A list of these, and their relationship to the SPD, is set out in Appendix 1.
- 3.3 A review of the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the SPD is set out in Appendix 2. This shows the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their implications for the SPD and the sustainability appraisal objectives. Many plans and programmes work in a hierarchy with policy and objectives being disseminated down from an international to national, regional and local level, with those documents lower on the hierarchy having more specific relevance to the SPD.

4. TASK A2: COLLECTING BASELINE INFORMATION

- 4.1 The aim in collecting baseline information is to assemble data on the current state of Cambridge and the likely future state. This information then provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects. Collecting baseline information is also a way of identifying sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.
- 4.2 Task A4 below sets out the method used to develop the sustainability objectives and this was an iterative process drawing upon the information collected in Tasks A1 to A3. In order to structure the baseline information in this report, this is presented in relation to the sustainability objectives (see Table 4 for a list of the proposed SA objectives).
- 4.3 Appendix 3 sets out the baseline information which has been collected. The baseline data is presented in the form of indicators. The indicators were identified by scoping of indicators already collected by the City and County Councils. The objectives were used to focus and refine the range of indicators, one or two indicators being sought for each objective question. The baseline table in Appendix 3 identifies the current situation and past trends for Cambridge and also for a comparator where possible, usually Cambridgeshire or the Structure Plan area of Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. In addition targets for Cambridge have been included where applicable, otherwise the desired direction of change has been shown. An analysis of any trends in the data is also included within the table.

Problems in collecting baseline data

- 4.4 Problems arose because in some instances data was not yet available for all indicators and where data did exist, it was often either at the wrong

geographical level (i.e. regional / national) or held over insufficient time to show a trend. There are therefore still some gaps which will be kept under review.

- 4.5 Monitoring is carried out more frequently for some indicators than others. In addition, some of the gaps in data still remain. In the future if data is still not available for some of the indicators it may be more appropriate to select alternative indicators. However, in some cases where there are no suitable indicators relating to an objective, the objective itself may need to be revised or deleted.

Characterisation

- 4.6 The baseline data has been used to describe the current social, economic and environmental characteristics of Cambridge and the likely future evolution without the SPD. The characterisation begins with a general section setting the context and then more detailed description of the characteristics of the City based around the proposed objectives.

General

- 4.7 The area covered by Cambridge City Council is predominantly urban, and consists of the majority of the built up area of Cambridge. It is centrally located on the main transport links within the East of England Region, bordered to the north by the A14 and the west by the M11. It covers just over 40 square kilometres. Cambridge City is surrounded by South Cambridgeshire District Council, a rural district comprising 101 villages, none larger than 8,000 persons. This is then surrounded by a ring of market towns, approximately 16-24 kilometres (10-15 miles) from Cambridge.
- 4.8 Cambridge is a historic and thriving University City, a centre for knowledge based industries, a regional shopping and service centre, and a major international tourist destination. The population, including students, is approximately 111,000 (mid 2005 estimate), in 42,658 households (2001 Census). The population has grown from 106,000 in 1999, representing a growth of 4.7%.
- 4.9 Approximately 79,000 jobs are based within the City, but residents of Cambridge who work in the City only constituted just over 35,300 in 2001. Therefore approximately 43,700 people commute into Cambridge to work each day. The City suffers from traffic congestion, particularly on radial routes and in the City Centre.
- 4.10 The City lies within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area identified by the ODPM⁵ and is one of the key growth centres identified in the East of England.
- 4.11 Cambridge has a tightly drawn Green Belt, which has restricted the growth of the city. It was drawn up with the explicit purpose of safeguarding its historic character, and this role remains valid. In 2000 Regional Planning Guidance⁶

⁵ Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM 2002

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

called for a review of the Cambridge Green Belt, and subject to the findings of the review, for growth to be concentrated in and close to the city. The current Structure Plan⁷ requires that 12,500 homes be provided in Cambridge City Council area between 1999 and 2016. 6,500 of these should be within the built up area of Cambridge and 6,000 on the edge of Cambridge on land to be released from the Green Belt. In addition South Cambridgeshire District Council, which surrounds the City, is required to provide 2,400 dwellings within the built up area of Cambridge and 2,000 dwellings at the edge of Cambridge. This makes a total of nearly 17,000 new dwellings, an increase of approximately 40%, over the next 15 years and represents a considerable sustainability challenge.

Objective 1: To provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one

- 4.12 In April 2005, 1,241 people or 1.5% were unemployed in Cambridge. This was the same rate as the County as a whole. This is a relatively low rate compared to the figure for England of 2.3%. Since 1999 unemployment rates have fallen from 2.5% to 1.5% in Cambridge and have remained stable over the last two years at this low rate.
- 4.13 'Mapping Poverty in Cambridge City 2006' by the County's Research Group shows that in some Wards there is a higher level of the population claiming benefit. These Wards include Abbey, King's Hedges, East Chesterton, Arbury, Cherry Hinton and Coleridge and are located in the North and East of the City.

Objective 2: To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks

- 4.14 Cambridge is fortunate in having a buoyant and dynamic local economy. The University of Cambridge and the Colleges have helped develop Cambridge as a centre of excellence and world leader in education and research. There is a cluster of high technology and research and development firms with links to the Universities and Addenbrooke's Hospital. The flourishing of high technology industry in the area termed the 'Cambridge Phenomenon' has generated considerable interest and debate in recent years. Biotechnology, health services and other specialist services also play a major part within the local economy.
- 4.15 Stocks in VAT registered businesses rose in Cambridge in 2004 after a decline in 2003.

Objective 3: To provide access to education and training for all

- 4.16 Between 2000 and 2004 the percentage of 15 year old pupils in secondary schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A* to C increased by 9% to a figure of 57.5% in 2004. This compares favourably with the figures for Cambridgeshire as a whole which has seen a 4.4% increase in achievement in the same period to a total of 56.7%.

⁷ Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003

Objective 4: To provide services and facilities locally and near to users

- 4.17 Although this is an important sustainability objective, it is not really being monitored at the present time. The map in Appendix 3 shows 400 metre catchment zones, which is a manageable distance to walk, from district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres). The percentage of dwellings that fall within these catchment zones in Cambridge is 66%.
- 4.18 In the future it is anticipated that data may be collected for the AMR on the amount of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a: GP; hospital; primary school; areas of employment and a major retail centre(s).

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

- 4.19 In 2005/06 only 12% of households could afford to purchase the average first time buyer's property in Cambridge because property prices are so high in the City. Cambridge has the highest ratio of average house prices to median gross wages in the County. The average house price in Cambridge in the first quarter of 2005 was £242,857 with the median annual wage being £25,077, giving a ratio of 9.7. This compares to Cambridgeshire where the average house price was £195,591 and median wage £24,412 for the same period, a ratio of 8.0. Therefore high house prices in the City are creating a barrier to entry in to the housing market and there is a need to achieve a better ratio between average earnings and house prices by making housing more affordable.
- 4.20 The availability of housing that is affordable and accessible to those in housing need is a major problem in Cambridge and the Cambridge Sub-region. In order to address this issue the 2006 Cambridge Local Plan requires the provision of 40% or more affordable housing on sites of 0.5 hectares or more and all developments which have 15 or more dwellings (an increase from the 30% required in the 1996 Local Plan).
- 4.21 The percentage of dwellings completed in Cambridge that are affordable has risen from 15% in 2002/03 to 37.2% in 2005/06. The 1996 Local Plan, would have been used to determine the planning applications for these developments, with a target of 30% affordable housing on sites above a certain threshold. However, these figures relate to all dwelling completions on all sites. The latest figures for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2004/05, shows 18.3% of dwellings completed were affordable.
- 4.22 The total number of new homes built in Cambridge has risen from 737 in 2004/05 to 804 in 2005/06 an increase of just over 9%. This figure goes well beyond the target of 350 homes per year set out in the City Council's Medium Term Objectives. This can be attributed to a buoyant market for developers and the number of large sites being developed in the City. The number of houses being brought back into occupation has fallen from 15 in 2004/05 to 13 in 2005/06. This is due to a decrease in the number of vacant private sector dwellings available and is reflected in the lowering of the target for 2006/07.

Objective 6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities

- 4.23 On average Cambridge City's men and women can expect to live a year longer than the England and Wales average, with females living for four years longer than men (81.7 years as opposed to 77.3 years). The Government's target is to increase life expectancy in England and Wales by 2010 to 82.5 for females and 78.6 years for males. It has been calculated that if the current trend continues, life expectancy in males in Cambridge will be 0.9 below the England and Wales target of 78.6 years for 2010, and life expectancy for females will be 0.3 years below the target of 82.5 years for 2010 (data source Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Public Health and Inequalities Dataset, 2005).
- 4.24 Excess winter deaths in Cambridge increased to 52 in the 2003/04 period. While these figures are dependent on a number of factors, including the severity of winters, it can also be linked to housing conditions ('difficult-to-heat' housing and predicted low indoor temperatures).

Objective 7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income

- 4.25 Cambridge is a diverse City with a range of different communities. The entire minority ethnic population in Cambridge, including mixed race people, is 10.58%. The largest minority ethnic group is the Chinese community at 2.14% of the total, followed by the Indian population at 1.79%. 50% of the population in Cambridge are women and 21% of the population are over 50. The Government estimate that 6% of the adult population is lesbian or gay and statistics from the 2001 Census ranked Cambridge as the UK city with the 6th highest gay population. Disability affects 14% of the population of Cambridge, with 27% of households reported having someone living there with a disability. There are at least 14 faiths in the City. The City Council is committed to promoting equality and diversity and eradicating discrimination and disadvantage.
- 4.26 During the 2002/03 Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, 64% of people surveyed felt that their local area was a place where people from different backgrounds got on well together. However in the 2006 Survey this figure has dropped to 59% of respondents.
- 4.27 The Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) is a combination of seven deprivation domains, covering income, employment, health deprivation and disability, education, skills and training, barriers to housing and services, living environment and crime and is applied to all authorities in England. The average IMD score for Cambridge was 14.58 in 2004, an improvement on the score of 14.72 in 2000 (the overall ranking of Cambridge City going up from 249 to 230 out of 354 local authorities). Within the City, the most deprived areas were concentrated on a few wards, mainly to the north and east (see map in Appendix 3). On a national level, the most deprived areas of Cambridge were found to be less deprived than the most deprived areas nationally.
- 4.28 The economic wealth of Cambridge depends to a large degree on the earnings of its residents and workers. Earnings figures are taken from the 'Annual

Survey of Hours and Earnings', which is based on a sample of earnings of employees paid through the PAYE system. The wages data relates to people working in Cambridge, not the resident population. The baseline data shows that there is still a considerable gap in income levels between the bottom and top quartiles for both the City and Cambridgeshire as a whole. The top (75th) quartile in Cambridge earned £664.10 per week in 2005 and the bottom (25th) quartile £344.50, a range of £319.60. Figures for Cambridgeshire as a whole show slightly lower wages (top quartile £651.60, bottom quartile £327.50) but a very similar range of £324.10 in 2005. There was only a very slight decrease in the range between 2004 and 2005 for the City, with a figure of £319.60 in 2005 compared to £320.90 in 2004.

- 4.29 Salaries within the Cambridge area are somewhat skewed by the presence of the large number of high technology companies, as salaries tend to be higher in this industry. Around 20% of jobs in Cambridge were associated with these firms in 2004.

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

- 4.30 The 2006 Quality of Life Survey showed that a total of 77% of Cambridge residents surveyed were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, a decrease from the 86% of Cambridge residents satisfied in the 2003 Survey. The survey identified a number of reasons for this decrease in satisfaction including the perception of Cambridge residents that they are more likely to be the victims of crime and anti-social behaviour than people living in other areas of Cambridgeshire.

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

- 4.31 The centre of Cambridge is remarkable for its range of great and small historic buildings. The special character of the City owes much to the juxtaposition of grand College architecture and smaller scale buildings. Many of these buildings have been listed due to their special architectural or historical character. Between 2003 and 2005 the number of Listed Buildings in the City remained constant at 1,585 buildings, comprising 173 Grade I, 59 Grade II* and 1353 Grade II buildings. Cambridge has a very high percentage of Grade I listed buildings (10.9%) compared to the national average (2%).
- 4.32 Cambridge also has 12 registered historic parks and gardens, many of which are associated with the Colleges, and including the Backs which is Grade I. The City has 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments.
- 4.33 The City has a total of ten Conservation Areas. These are areas that have 'special architectural or historic interest' which makes them worth protecting and enhancing. Between 2004 and 2005 the percentage area of land designated as Conservation Areas in Cambridge has remained constant at 17%. In addition to Listed Buildings, Cambridge also has over 1,000 Buildings of Local Interest. These buildings, whilst unlikely to meet the criteria

for statutory listing, are nevertheless important to the locality or the City's history and architectural development.

Objective 10: To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport

- 4.34 Cambridge is an important centre for arts and cultural activities in the East of England. One of the City Council's aims is to ensure that Cambridge remains a vibrant and thriving City with a range of leisure, tourism and cultural facilities in accessible locations to meet the needs of its expanding population and the Cambridge Sub-region.
- 4.35 In 2003/04 the City Council conducted a Customer Satisfaction Survey, which asked for residents views on the cultural and recreational activities provided by the Council. It concentrated on the provision of sports facilities, the Folk museum, the Corn Exchange and parks, open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities. Overall satisfaction levels had increased since the previous survey, which was carried out in 2002/03, although there was room for improvement, especially in the provision of sports/leisure facilities. The next satisfaction survey is due to be carried out in 2006/07.

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

- 4.36 The setting of Cambridge and its open spaces are an essential part of the character and quality of the City. They make a significant contribution to the amenity and biodiversity of the City and local communities. In 2004 there was a total of 2.35 ha of public open space for every 1,000 people in Cambridge. This figure includes amenity green spaces, cemeteries, semi-natural green spaces and parks and gardens where the main use is public. As this figure has not been monitored since 2004 it is difficult to say whether provision has increased, although the Council does require that all new residential development should make provision for public open space and sports facilities in line with its Open Space and Recreation Standards.
- 4.37 Over the period from 2002/03 to 2005/06, the number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under the age of 12 has increased from 4.6 to 6.6, exceeding the 2005/06 target of 5.5. However, the population figure used to calculate this indicator has dropped by 15%, which has caused the performance figures to appear to improve. While these figures relate directly to playgrounds/play areas provided by the City Council, the Open Space and Recreation Standards require new residential developments to make provision for equipped children's play areas and outdoor youth provision at a standard of 0.3 hectares per 1,000 people. However, as of yet, this provision is not monitored so it is difficult to assess its impact on the overall provision of play areas in the City.
- 4.38 Semi-natural green spaces are an important part of Cambridge's natural resource base, making a significant contribution to the setting, character and biodiversity of the City and local communities. These spaces are often

contiguous and have an important linking role as conduits for wildlife and for access by foot and cycle and recreation opportunities. In 2004, 55.3% of these spaces were accessible to the public.

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

- 4.39 Cambridge has a relatively high crime rate when compared to other localities in Cambridgeshire, many of which are rural in their nature. However, between 2002 and 2005 the number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people has dropped from 158.9 in the 2002/03 period to 129.0 in 2005.
- 4.40 The percentage of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark in their local area has increased from 43% in 2003 to 45% in 2005. This contrasts for the percentage for Cambridgeshire as a whole, which has decreased from 57% in 2003, to 54% in 2006.

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

- 4.41 Between 2002/03 and 2005/06 the percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land has been at a high level, fluctuating between 91% in 2003/04, 97% in 2002/03 and 96.9% in 2005/06. The Government's national target is that by 2008, at least 60% of additional housing should be provided on brownfield land. Obviously there is likely to be more previously developed land available within a City area, however the amount of build on these types of sites has exceeded the Council's target of 95% in 2005/06. These figures have also contributed to the figures for the County as a whole exceeding the Structure Plan 'brownfield' development target of a minimum of 50% over the last few years. The performance of this indicator in the future will depend on the categories of land that become available for development.
- 4.42 The average density of new dwellings completed has fluctuated over the last 4 years, but overall the density has increased from 77.6 dwellings per hectare (dph) in 2002/03 to 91.3 dph in 2005/06. This is in line with the principles of sustainable development by making more efficient use of land by prioritising and maximising the use of brownfield land and building at higher densities. High densities are more appropriate within a City and this can be seen when compared against the figures for the County as a whole where average density of new dwellings completed was only 33.2 dph in 2004/05.

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

- 4.43 EcoHomes is an assessment that rates the environmental qualities of new and renovated dwellings. Buildings are rated on a scale of pass, good, very good and excellent by independent assessors who are trained and monitored by the Building Research Establishment (BRE).
- 4.44 While there are no figures for the City itself. Cambridgeshire has seen an increase in the number of new homes developed to EcoHomes good, very good or excellent standards from just 1 in 2002 to 23 in 2005. In the first half of 2006, 9 homes received the good rating, 1 very good and none excellent. It is

likely that all of these homes are schemes from Registered Social Landlords as opposed to the private sector, as Housing Corporations require the use of EcoHomes assessments.

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

- 4.45 The River Cam is the main river flowing through the City. Other watercourses include the 1st Public Drain, The East Cambridge Main Drain, Hobson's Brook, Vicar's Brook, Bin Brook, Cherry Hinton Brook and other ditches and drains. The River Cam and some of the Brooks have been known to flood and there is a flood defence wall at Riverside in the City.
- 4.46 Data from the Environment Agency shows that in 2005, the area in Cambridge within the 1:100 year flood risk zone was 2.6 square kilometres (6.41% of the total land area).
- 4.47 The 2006 Cambridge Local Plan, contains a policy related to development and flood risk, which states that development will not be permitted in an area with an unacceptable risk of flooding. The Environment Agency is consulted on all development proposals in and adjacent to the flood plain of the River Cam and other watercourses. Since 2000/01 there have been no planning permissions granted in Cambridge City contrary to the advice given by the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. In Cambridgeshire however, there has been an increase in the number of planning applications granted contrary to the Agency's advice, from 1 in 2000/01 to 8 in 2004/05. In a number of cases this was because the Agency's advice was received too late, after the consultation deadline had expired.

Objective 16: To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity

- 4.48 Biodiversity is the wealth of biological diversity in terms of species richness, ecosystem complexity and genetic variation. Cambridgeshire has suffered declines in a number of its species and habitats for many different reasons such as increased development pressure and agricultural intensification leading to a decrease in overall biodiversity value. It is vital to protect and enhance those surviving areas of semi-natural wildlife habitat. To this end the Biodiversity Partnership launched 45 Biodiversity Action Plans in 2000 with the aim of protecting and enhancing biodiversity in the County. These included BAP actions for Cities, Towns and Villages. However, as of yet there is no monitoring data available in order to assess whether or not these BAP targets are being met.
- 4.49 Within Cambridge there are a number of Local Nature Reserves that are selected and managed by the City Council in order to conserve and where possible enhance existing habitat and species for enjoyment and education. There are currently 8 sites in Cambridge and monitoring data from 2005 shows that these provide 0.23 hectares of Local Nature Reserve for every 1,000 people, a slight increase from the 0.20 hectares in 2003.

4.50 In addition to these Local Nature Reserves the City also contains other sites of wildlife value, including 2 Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), 15 County Wildlife Sites and 50 City Wildlife Sites. The total land covered by Cambridge's 2 SSSI's is 14.96 hectares, and of this area 35.8% of the land (5.36 hectares) is in favourable condition. The aim is to ensure that all of the area of these SSSIs is brought into favourable/unfavourable improving condition by instating appropriate management and preventing damaging recreational activities at Cherry Hinton Pit. In Cambridgeshire as a whole a total of 8,011.3 hectares is designated as SSSI, and 71.5% of this land is deemed to be in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition.

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

4.51 Greenhouse gas emissions, in particular carbon dioxide emitted as a result of the burning of fossil fuels, are a major contributor to global warming and climate change. In 2004 the average amount of gas used per household in Cambridge was 20.89 MWh and 4.26 MWh of electricity. Gas consumption was down by 0.11 MWh from the 2003 figure and electricity consumption had increased by 0.02 MWh. The overall trend in Cambridge has been a slight increase in consumption of both gas and electricity since 2001.

4.52 At present figures for carbon dioxide emissions in the region are fragmentary and therefore an unreliable source of data. Methods for determining levels of carbon dioxide emissions are still being developed, both within Cambridgeshire and nationally.

4.53 In terms of renewable energy generating capacity, there is currently no large-scale generation in Cambridge City, either established or with planning permission. The capacity to produce renewable energy in the County as a whole has increased since 1998 to a figure of 298.636 GWh/year in 2004/05. This is largely due to completion of the UK's first straw burning plant in East Cambridgeshire in 2001/02. Within the City there is considerable scope for the use of renewable energy technologies within the urban extensions, and for micro-generation within the existing built-up area.

4.54 Part L1 of the Building Regulations, which came into effect in 2002, requires the calculation of a Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) for all new dwellings and those converted through material change of use. This rating is used to determine the energy efficiency of a dwelling and runs from 1 (highly inefficient) to 120 (highly efficient). The average SAP rating of Local Authority owned dwellings in Cambridge was 65 in 2005/06.

4.55 Motorised transport is another major source of greenhouse gas emissions. Although it is difficult to measure carbon production, the number of vehicles on the road can be used as a proxy. The annual average traffic flow on Cambridge roads has increased from 170,036 vehicles in 2003/04 to 170,709 in 2004/05. Traffic growth on the urban River Cam screenline has actually decreased by 10% between 1995 and 2005. This is partly related to the success of the Park and Ride scheme, but may also relate to the carrying capacity of the bridges observed. The number of motor vehicles on the Cambridge radial cordon has remained fairly stable over the last 10 years. In

2005 the number was 1% higher compared to the 1995 figure. Within this the number of cars has stayed the same while the number of buses and coaches has increased by 27% since 1995.

Objective 18: To minimise use of water

- 4.56 Cambridge Water Company supplies fresh water to an area of 453 square miles, including Cambridge City. They have 293,350 customers and around 50% of these have water meters installed. All the water supplied is from underground sources. The estimated household water consumption in 2003/04 for Cambridge Water Company's customers was 151 litres per head per day. The amount of water consumption has increased slightly each year, with consumption of 138 litres per head per day in 1998/99 rising to the 151 litres per head per day in 2003/04. This probably reflects the dry summer of 2003. The levels of water consumption in Cambridge are lower than the national average, which was 154 litres per head per day in 2003, but higher than the average for Anglian Water of 146 litres per head per day in 2003/04.

Objective 19: to reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities

- 4.57 Waste reduction and recycling strategies are an essential part of waste management. Over the next few years the government will be putting greater limits on the amount of waste that can be sent to landfill and will also be placing greater fines on those councils that go over their landfill allowance. To this end, the City Council introduced alternate week collections in October 2005 in order to shift the focus away from the outdated approach of landfilling and towards the more sustainable approach of recycling.
- 4.58 Over the last four years the amount of household waste collected per person per year has decreased from 438kg in 2002/03 to 393.6kg in 2005/06. Of this waste, 15.7% of the total tonnage of household waste collected in 2005/06 was recycled and 19.5% was composted. This combined figure of 35.2% of waste recycled and composted is an increase on the 17.6% combined total in 2002/03. This compares favourably to the national average of 22% of waste recycled or composted in 2004/05.

Objective 20: To reduce sources of pollution to air, water, land and from noise, vibration and light

- 4.59 In 1997 the Government established a National Air Quality Strategy (NAQs) in response to the requirements of the Environment Act 1995. This made it clear that good air quality was considered to be consistent with the principles of sustainable development and essential to the creation of an external environment in which individuals and communities can thrive.
- 4.60 The Air Quality Regulations require every District Authority to undertake an Air Quality Review and Assessments in its locality. Within Cambridge data is collected for three principle streets in the City Centre: Parker Street, Gonville Place and Silver Street. The indicators look at the number of days when fine particle concentration has been found to be in bandings 'moderate' or 'higher' and the annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion).

The number of polluted days for all three streets was lower in 2004/05 than in 2003/04 (17, 3 and 4 days respectively in comparison to 21, 12 and 9 days in 2003/04). This could be due in part to the hot summer of 2003/04, which was dominated by high-pressure weather systems.

- 4.61 There has been a variable improvement in the levels of nitrogen dioxide monitored in the three streets with Silver Street seeing a decrease in levels from 26.1 ppb in 2003/04 to 17.6 ppb in 2004/05. This improvement in air quality can be attributed to partial road closures operating in Silver Street.
- 4.62 An Air Quality Management Area was declared in August 2004 as parts of the City were not expected to meet the national objective for nitrogen dioxide. Because transport is the main contributor to air pollution in Cambridge, the City Council are working with the County Council to integrate the Air Quality Action Plan into the Local Transport Plan.
- 4.63 The Environment Agency monitors the water quality of main river stretches on a rolling 3-year basis. Data from the last full survey (2000-02) showed that both the chemical and biological quality of rivers in Cambridge was 100%. As no current data is available it is difficult to assess whether this figure has been maintained although partial surveys carried out in 2003 and 2004 show that this is the case on some stretches of Cambridge's rivers.

Objective 21: To increase the practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking

- 4.64 Cambridge is an accessible City, where walking and cycling are attractive and popular. Whilst car usage is lower than in many cities, there is a considerable amount of car commuting into Cambridge and only limited road space. The problems caused by the resulting congestion are well known; pollution, increased journey times and hence costs to business, and deteriorating conditions for public transport, pedestrians and cyclists. Moreover, the demand for transport is continually rising due to lifestyle changes and urban expansion.
- 4.65 Over the past four years the number of bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day has risen from 26,800 in 2002/03 to 27,976 in 2005/06 (an increase of 4.4%). An increase was also seen across Cambridgeshire as a whole with 17,306,000 using buses in the County in 2004/05 compared to 15,123,000 in 2001/02 (an increase of 14.4%). It is hoped that these figures will continue to increase with the introduction of the Guided Bus, construction of which is due to start in 2007, with completion in 2008.
- 4.66 Increasing the modal share of walking and cycling and reducing the use of the private car is a vital aspect of reducing congestion in the City. Between 2002/03 and 2004/05 the modal share of cyclists has stayed at 17%, with an increase to 19% in 2003/04. The modal share of pedestrians has risen from a figure of 18% in 2002/03 to 22% in 2005/06. This figure compares favourably with those for Cambridgeshire Market Towns, which in 2004/05 had a pedestrian modal share of 16.5%.

4.67 Changing the way in which children travel to and from school is another important aspect in trying to reduce congestion. Surveys into the percentage of children travelling to and from school by different modes show that the percentage of children travelling by car has dropped from 34% in 2002/03 to 20% in 2004/05. While there has been a reduction in the percentage of children travelling to and from school by bicycle (from 20% in 2002/03 to 17% in 2004/05), there has been an increase in the percentage of children walking to and from school (from 48% in 2002/03 to 60% in 2004/05).

Objective 22: To reduce the need to travel

4.68 A major contributor to congestion in Cambridge is the number of people who commute to work using a private car. By providing people with suitable homes near to their place of work, reliance on the private car can be reduced. The Structure Plan and new Local Plan are attempting to redress the balance between jobs and housing by the release of areas of the Green Belt for predominantly housing development. The Census data from 2001 showed that in Cambridge a total of 73% of respondents aged between 16-74 worked either within 5Km from their home or at home. The figure for Cambridgeshire as a whole was 45%.

5. TASK A3: IDENTIFYING SUSTAINABILITY ISSUES AND PROBLEMS

5.1 The baseline information has been used to help identify the sustainability issues set out in Table 4 below. This is by no means a full list of all the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those which are a priority within Cambridge and which can be addressed through the SPD.

Table 4: Sustainability Issues of Relevance to the SPD

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE
MAINTAIN CAMBRIDGE AS AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND VISIT		
Sustainability measures will need to be tailored to the specific requirements of historic buildings and conservation areas	Need to ensure the historic character of the city is retained whilst improving the sustainability of historic buildings and conservation areas.	The historic buildings and landscapes of Cambridge are both nationally and internationally important. The percentage of land designated as Conservation Areas has remained at a constant of 17% and Listed Building numbers has stayed at 1,585.
PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND GREEN SPACES		
Development may put additional pressure on land drainage systems and lead to an increase in flooding	Need to ensure that new developments incorporate methods/solutions in their design to reduce the risk of flooding.	The area of properties in Cambridge within the Environment Agency's 1:100 year flood risk zone is currently 2.6km ² (6.41% of the total land area).
MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF RESOURCES		
Development may put an additional strain on water supply	Future development will need to be underpinned by adequate infrastructure and measures taken to ensure the efficient use of resources.	The water supply in Cambridge comes from underground sources, which are slow to recharge. The estimated water consumption in Cambridge for 2003/04 was 151 litres per head per day (the national average was 154 litres per head per day).
Development will increase the demand for energy from non-renewable sources and increase carbon dioxide emissions	Opportunities for renewable energy sources should be encouraged and used to their full potential. Developments should make provision to provide a percentage of on-site energy requirements from renewable sources.	There is currently no large-scale renewable energy generation in Cambridge. There is great potential within the new urban extensions and for micro-generation within the existing built-up area.
	Developments should be designed to the highest possible efficiency ratings.	The Standard Assessment Procedure (SAP) looks at the energy efficiency of homes. The average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings in Cambridge is 65 (SAP ratings are on a scale of 1 to 120 with 120 being highly efficient).

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE
Development will place increased pressure on existing landfill sites and household waste processing centres	Developments should make adequate provision for waste and recycling storage.	Of the waste collected in Cambridge in 2005/06 (393.6kg per person), 15.7% was recycled, while 19.5% was composted (a combined total of 35.2%). Additional infrastructure for waste treatment, recycling and disposal will need to be provided to cope with the increase in population.
MINIMISE DAMAGE AND DISRUPTION FROM TRANSPORT		
High levels of commuting into Cambridge by private car lead to increased congestion, air pollution and traffic noise	Give priority to sustainable modes of transport.	The modal share of cyclists in Cambridge is 17%, while the modal share of pedestrians is 22%. There has also been a 4.4% increase in the number of bus passengers entering and leaving the city.
	Within urban extensions, sustainable modes of transport need to be in place at an early phase in development to help establish sustainable travel patterns.	Between 2003/04 and 2004/05 the annual average traffic flow on Cambridge's roads has increased from 170,036 vehicles to 170,709.
	Need to balance improving the transport network against the detrimental impact of increased traffic.	The annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion) is monitored on 3 streets in Cambridge City Centre (Parker Street, Gonville Place & Silver Street). Over the last 3 years there has been variable improvement in the levels of nitrogen dioxide monitored in these locations, with Silver Street seeing a marked decrease in levels. This improvement can be attributed to partial closures operating here.

6. TASK A4: DEVELOPING THE SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL FRAMEWORK

- 6.1 The development of the sustainability appraisal objectives has been an iterative process with the objectives evolving over time. The process of developing the objectives is set out below.

Developing SA Objectives for the 2005 Scoping Report

- 6.2 In the 2005 Scoping Report, the sustainability objectives produced for the Cambridge Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal⁸ were taken as the starting

⁸ See Sustainability Appraisal Report for Cambridge Local Plan First Deposit Draft June 2003, and Redeposit Draft June 2004 by Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants

point. Clearly this appraisal was not carried out taking into account the SEA Directive or recent SA Guidance, however it was thought that the objectives would serve as a good starting point in developing the SA Framework. The SA of the Local Plan was carried out by the sustainability consultants Levett-Therivel and used to appraise the First Deposit (2003) and Redeposit (2004) versions of the Local Plan. The sustainability objectives were developed through a process of iterative discussion and refinement as follows:

- The objectives and questions being used for the Sustainability Appraisal of the draft Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England (RPG14) were taken as the starting point.
- These were adapted to reflect the local sustainability issues in Cambridge, drawing on a range of other documents, including the consultation responses to the Local Plan Issues Report, various City Council strategies and the Structure Plan sustainability appraisal.
- These objectives were then modified in consultation with officers and the Sustainable City Reference Group.

6.3 Draft RPG 14 was converted to a Regional Spatial Strategy as a result of the enactment of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. Given the timescale⁹, it also needed to be subject to the requirements of the SEA Directive, and consultants carried out an SA/SEA. The Local Plan Sustainability Objectives were compared with the sustainability objectives included in the RSS appraisal¹⁰. This was to ensure that all international, national and regional plans were adequately reflected in the Cambridge objectives and that they covered all the requirements of the SEA Directive. The Cambridge objectives were also reviewed in the light of the key plans and programmes, baseline data and the key sustainability issues identified, as set out in the 2005 Scoping Report.

6.4 Appendix 4 shows the final list of SA objectives and questions which were in the 2005 Scoping Report.

Amendments to SA Objectives

6.5 The SA objectives were revisited in the production of the general Scoping Report (as referred to in paragraphs 1.13-1.14), taking into account the additional information collected under Tasks A1 to A3 above relating to new plans and programmes, extra baseline information starting to show trends, and further work carried out in identifying sustainability issues and problems.

6.6 On further consideration of the objectives used in the 2005 Scoping Report it was decided that the 'questions' relating to the sustainability objectives were actually being used as the objectives. Therefore it was decided that the previous 6 objectives should be renamed sustainability themes and the previous 35 questions should be renamed sustainability objectives. However this caused a problem because the number of objectives was very large. The SA Guidance advises that planning authorities should ensure that the number of objectives is manageable.

⁹ As it was unlikely that RSS14 would be adopted before 21st July 2006

¹⁰ East of England Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Report, East of England Regional Assembly, November 2004.

- 6.7 In order to reduce the number of objectives a round table session was held internally with officers with different areas of expertise. In many cases it was thought that objectives could either be combined with others, were already being covered by other objectives and could be deleted, or were so difficult to monitor and unlikely to be monitored in the future that they should be deleted. During this process the requirements of the SEA Directive were also borne in mind (see below). This process is documented in Appendix 5.
- 6.8 Table 5 shows this full list of SA objectives that has been used as the starting point for the sustainability appraisal framework.
- 6.9 In order to assess which of the SA objectives were relevant for the SPD it was necessary to test these for compatibility with the SPD objectives.
- 6.10 The SPD objectives were developed in line with the Council's Medium Term Objectives, particularly the objective: 'To promote Cambridge as a sustainable city, in particular by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the amount of waste going into landfill in the City and sub-region'. This is one of the Council's key objectives as a result of the growing awareness of the impacts of climate change. It is also due to the fact that the City lies within the London-Stansted-Cambridge-Peterborough growth area identified by the ODPM and as a result there will be another 12,500 new homes built in the City in the next ten years. Reducing the impacts of the design and construction of these new homes is therefore one of the Council's primary objectives.
- 6.11 The SPD objectives are therefore to:
- Raise sustainability standards in the built environment
 - Reduce carbon emissions
 - Reduce water consumption and flooding
 - Reduce waste and increase reuse and recycling
 - Reduce pollution
- 6.12 The results of testing the compatibility of these SPD objectives with the SA objectives are shown in Appendix 6. Table 6 below shows the revised list of SA objectives for the SA framework to be used in the next stages of the appraisal process.
- 6.13 The conclusions from this process were that the 6 SA objectives identified in the list below could be excluded from the SA framework for the SPD.
- To provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one
 - To provide access to education and training for all
 - To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing
 - To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport
 - To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime
 - To minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value

- 6.14 The reason for excluding these objectives, for all but the last objective, was because there was no link or significant effect that could be identified between them. This indicated that whilst the SPD objectives would not be supporting or implementing these objectives, they would equally not be in potential conflict with any of them either. In the case of the final objective, it was decided that this is dealt with elsewhere in the planning process and would not be directly or indirectly influenced by the SPD and therefore could also be excluded.
- 6.15 Of the remaining 16 SA objectives, for the most part there was evidence of either a significant positive benefit or some positive benefit. However, in the case of the objectives relating to design quality and the character of the historic built environment, it was recognised that there could be potentially positive or negative impacts relating to these, as a result of the SPD objectives. For example, if in order to reduce carbon dioxide emissions increased insulation and renewable energy technologies were promoted, these could have a positive or negative impact on the aesthetic quality of the built environment, particularly the historic centre, depending on the nature of the changes proposed.
- 6.16 As a result it was decided that an additional SPD objective needed to be included in order to ensure that the risk of moderate adverse or negative impacts in these areas would be reduced as much as possible. The new objective is:
- To ensure sustainability criteria are applied sensitively to the historic and built environment
- 6.17 There were also potential positive and/or adverse or negative effects identified with regard to the capital and running cost of more sustainable buildings. It was agreed that it was important that at least one of the objectives relating to the economic aspect of sustainable development was retained, in order to ensure that this was reflected. For this reason, two objectives were retained. The first relates to a diverse and resilient economy and the second to redress inequalities. The commentary in Appendix 6 lists the range of potential positive and adverse/negative impacts that were identified under these and all the original objectives.

Table 5: Original Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability theme	SA Objective
Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1. To provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one
	2. To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks
	3. To provide access to education and training for all
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	4. To provide services and facilities locally and near to users
	5. To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing
	6. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
	7. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design
	9. To maintain / enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting
	10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport
	11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places
	12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	13. To minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value
	14. To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard
	15. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change
	16. To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	17. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change
	18. To minimise use of water
	19. To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities
	20. To reduce sources of pollution to air, water, land, and from noise, vibration and light
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21. To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking
	22. To reduce the need to travel

Table 6: Revised Sustainability Appraisal Objectives

Sustainability theme	SA Objective
Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1. To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2. To provide services and facilities locally and near to users
	3. To improve health and reduce health inequalities
	4. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	5. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design
	6. To maintain / enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting
	7. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	8. To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard
	9. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change
	10. To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	11. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change
	12. To minimise use of water
	13. To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities
	14. To reduce sources of pollution to air, water, land, and from noise, vibration and light
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	15. To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking
	16. To reduce the need to travel

The SEA Directive

- 6.18 A cross check was made between the SA objectives and the information required by the SEA Directive in Table 7 below. This shows that all of the environmental areas set out in Annex I (f) of the SEA Directive are covered, in all cases by more than one of the objectives.

Table 7: Coverage of the Topics Required by the SEA Directive by the SA Objectives

SEA Directive Issue Criterion (f) of Annex I	SA Objectives
Biodiversity	7, 10, 14
Population	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16
Human health	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16
Fauna	7, 10, 14
Flora	7, 10, 14
Soil	7, 8, 10, 14
Water	8, 9, 12, 14
Air	2, 7, 8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16
Climatic factors	9, 11
Material assets	5, 6, 7, 10
Cultural heritage inc architecture and archaeological heritage	5, 6
Landscape	6, 7

Compatibility between SA Objectives

- 6.19 The SA guidance states that it may be useful to test the internal compatibility of the sustainability objectives to identify any tensions between objectives. A compatibility matrix has been used to carry out this process (see Table 8).

Table 8: Compatibility of SA Objectives

Sustainability objectives	1																
	2																
	3		✓														
	4		✓	✓													
	5			✓	✓												
	6					✓											
	7	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓										
	8					✓	X										
	9	X		✓				✓	✓								
	10	X		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
	11	X	✓	✓			X		✓	✓	✓						
	12	X							✓	✓							
	13						X		✓			✓					
	14	X	✓	✓					✓	✓	✓	✓		✓			
	15	✓/x	✓	✓	✓				✓			✓			✓		
	16	✓/x	✓						✓			✓		✓	✓	✓	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Sustainability objectives																	

- ✓ potentially compatible
- x potentially incompatible
- ✓/x uncertain - potentially compatible or incompatible
- blank no links

6.20 The compatibility matrix revealed that there could be possible tensions between some of the objectives. In most cases the tensions were potentially between economic or social objectives which may lead to the need for further development and the potential effect this may have on environmental objectives. Possible tensions revealed by the compatibility matrix of particular relevance to the SPD are between maintaining / enhancing historic character and making sure buildings are as sustainable as possible in terms of their contribution to climate change and encouraging waste recycling. For example, in old buildings, particularly those that are listed there would be tensions about replacing windows with double glazing which would be more efficient at keeping heat in, but may not be in keeping with the property. Such buildings would also not necessarily have space available for the many waste bins required for recycling, unlike newly built dwellings where bin stores would be required.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6.22 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework is set out in Appendix 7. This consists of the sustainability objectives as shown in Table 6 and the indicators which will be used to measure the achievement of these objectives. These indicators are those that were used to collect the baseline data.

6.23 This Sustainability Appraisal Framework will form the basis for assessing the SPD.

7. TASK A5: CONSULTING ON THE SCOPE OF THE SA

7.1 This Scoping Report will be consulted upon. The key areas on which we are asking for comments on the report are:

- Are the policies, plans and programmes that have been reviewed appropriate? Do you know of any others that should have been included?
- Do you know of any further baseline indicators that might provide useful information?
- Are the sustainability problems / issues identified for Cambridge in relation to the SPD the correct ones?
- Do the SA objectives encompass all the necessary issues in relation to the SPD?

8. NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 Following consultation on this draft Scoping Report, any comments received will be carefully considered and changes made to the document as appropriate. A summary of the comments and how they have been used will be fully documented and included as an Appendix to the final Scoping Report. The final Scoping Report will be published and available on the City Council's website (www.cambridge.gov.uk).
- 8.2 The Scoping Report will then be used to inform the sustainability appraisal of the SPD.
- 8.3 The subsequent stages in the sustainability appraisal of the SPD are set out in Table 3 above. The SA guidance sets out different stages, with tasks within, which will be followed.

Appendix 1

Plans and Programmes relevant to the Sustainable Design & Construction SPD

No	Plan/Programme
International	
1	Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg (2002)
2	The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals (2000)
3	Kyoto Protocol (1992)
4	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (1979)
5	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds (1979)
6	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Fauna and Flora (1992)
7	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)
8	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of certain Public and Private Projects in the Environment (1985)
9	EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (1999)
10	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (1971)
11	Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002)
12	Air Quality Framework Directive 96/92/EC (1996)
13	Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2001/77/EC (2001)
14	European Strategy on Sustainable Development (2001)
15	European Spatial Development Perspective (May 1999)
16	European Biodiversity Strategy (1998)
17	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC (2002)
National	
18	Local Quality of Life Indicators – A Guide to Local Monitoring to Complement the Indicators in the UK Government Strategy, The Audit Commission (Aug 2005)
19	Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, DEFRA (March 2005)
20	One Future Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, DEFRA (March 2005)
21	Securing the Regions' Future – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions, DEFRA (2006)
22	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England, DEFRA (2002)
23	Planning Policy Statement 1: Creating Sustainable Communities, ODPM (2005)
24	Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts, DoE (1995)

25	Planning Policy Guidance Note 3: Housing, ODPM (2000)
26	Consultation Paper on New Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, ODPM (Dec 2005)
27	Planning Policy Guidance Note 4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small Firms, DoE (1992)
28	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres, ODPM (2005)
29	Planning Policy Guidance Note 8: Telecommunications, DETR (2001)
30	Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM (Aug 2005)
31	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (July 2005)
32	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, DETR (2001)
33	Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE (1994)
34	Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, DoE (1993)
35	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM (2002)
36	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, ODPM (2004)
37	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM (2004)
38	Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise, ODPM (2001)
39	Planning Policy Guidance Note 25: Development and Flood Risk, ODPM (2001)
40	Transport Ten Year Plan, Department of Transport (2000)
41	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004)
42	Climate Change, the UK Programme 2006, HM Government (2006)
43	Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy, DTI (2003)
44	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DETR (2000)
45	UK Waste Strategy, DEFRA (2000)
46	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper, DoH (1999)
47	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future, ODPM (2003)
48	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All, ODPM (2005)
49	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, ODPM (2005)
50	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (March 2006)
Regional	
51	Sustainable Communities in the East of England, ODPM (2003)
52	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England, EERA (2001)
53	Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, EERA (2003)
54	A Better Life: The role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England, Living East (September 2006)
55	Regional Economic Strategy, EEDA (2004)

56	EEDA Corporate Plan 2005/6 – 2007/8, EEDA (Aug 2005)
57	Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England, RPG6, GO-East (2000)
58	Regional Spatial Strategy 14: The East of England Plan – Draft Revision to RSS14, EERA (Dec 2004)
59	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (2002)
60	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England, East of England Tourist Board (March 2004)
61	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action, FRESA, EEDA (2003)
62	Regional Social Strategy, EERA (2004)
63	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England, EERA & The Forestry Commission (2003)
64	Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010, EERA (July 2005)
65	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021 (2003)
66	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region, Environment Agency (2001)
67	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan, EEDA (2003)
68	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England, EP, CE, GO-East, PECT (2003)
69	Living with Climate Change in the East of England, East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable (2003)
70	Healthy Futures – A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010, EERA (Dec 2005)
County/Cambridge Sub-Region	
71	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2003)
72	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2003)
73	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006)
74	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Issues & Options Paper, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (June 2005)
75	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Issues & Options Paper 2, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (Jan 2006)
76	Environment Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council (2002)
77	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2002)
78	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002-2005, Cambridgeshire County Council
79	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, Cambridgeshire County Council (1991)

80	Biodiversity Checklist Developer's Guidance for Land Use Planners In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Cambridgeshire County Council (2001)
81	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council (2004)
82	Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners (2004)
83	Balanced and Mixed Communities – A Good Practice Guide, Cambridgeshire Horizons (March 2006)
84	Sustainable Construction in Cambridgeshire – A Good Practice Guide, Cambridgeshire Horizons (March 2006)
85	An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)
86	A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)
87	The Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Cambridge Sub Region, 2006
District	
88	A Community Strategy for Cambridge, Cambridge Local Strategic Partnership (2004)
89	Medium Term Strategy 2005/06 to 2009/10, Cambridge City Council (2004)
90	Best Value Performance Plan, Cambridge City Council (2006)
91	Community Safety Strategy, Cambridge Community Safety Partnership
92	Environment Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2005)
93	Homelessness Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2003)
94	Housing Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council (2004)
95	Cambridge Tourism Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2001)
96	Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)
97	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council (2004)
98	Diversity – A Guide to Good Practice, Cambridge City Council (2005)
99	Annual Public Health Report 2004/05 Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trusts (2005)
100	Open Space & Recreation Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2004)
101	Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy "Enhancing Biodiversity", Cambridge City Council (2006)
102	Cambridge Lighting Strategy, 1999

Appendix 2

Requirements of Relevant Plans and Programmes

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
1	Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg , 2002	<p>Many of the Summit's commitments and outcomes relate to international efforts to tackle global development issues such as poverty and hunger, however others are commitments to modifying behaviour and actions in each nation. Some of the key issues are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater resource efficiency; • Support business innovation and take-up of best practice in technology and management; • Waste reduction and producer responsibility; • Sustainable consumer consumption and procurement; • Create a level playing field for renewable energy and energy efficiency; • New technology development; • Push-on energy efficiency • Low-carbon programmes • Significantly reduce rate of biodiversity loss by 2010 		Greater resource efficiency and creating a level playing field for renewable energy technologies and energy efficiency are key

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
2	The UN Millennium Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, 2000	<p>Contains 8 Millennium Development Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty; • Achieve universal primary education; • Promote gender equality and empower women; • Reduce child mortality; • Improve maternal health; • Combat HIV/Aids and other diseases; • Ensure environmental sustainability; • Develop a global partnership for development 	The document sets a number of goals to achieve its key objectives	Health and education are key development goals, along with environmental sustainability
3	Kyoto Protocol and the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	The Kyoto Protocol sets out to achieve stabilisation of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at safe levels	The targets define the amount of greenhouse gases that the countries signed up to the Protocol are allowed to emit in the 'commitment period' of 2008 to 2012, relative to the amount in 1990. These targets represent either a cut in emissions or a lower rate of increase in emissions. The UK's target under the	Cambridge must make its contribution to reducing CO ₂ emissions, in line with the UK Kyoto targets of 12.5% by 2012

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
			Protocol is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012	
4	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats, 1979	The Convention aims to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices.		Conservation of wild flora and fauna is essential, particularly endangered species
5	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 1979	<p>The Directive has a number of aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide for the protection, management and control of all species of naturally occurring wild birds in Member States; • Requires measures to preserve sufficient diversity of habitats for all species of wild birds; • To conserve the habitat of certain particular rare species and migratory species 		The protection, management and control of populations of wild bird species must be ensured
6	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the	The aim of this Directive is to contribute towards ensuring biodiversity through the conservation of natural habitats and of wild flora and fauna. It requires		Natural habitats and biodiversity must be protected and enhanced

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992	measures to be taken to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.		
7	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	<p>The Convention contains the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conserve and, where feasible and appropriate, restore those habitats of the species which are of importance in removing the species from danger of extinction; • To prevent, remove, compensate for or minimise, as appropriate, the adverse effects of activities or obstacles that seriously impede or prevent the migration of species; • To the extent feasible and appropriate, to prevent, reduce or control factors that are endangering or are likely to further endanger the species, including strictly controlling the introduction of, or controlling or eliminating, already introduced exotic species 		Conserving and enhancing the habitats of importance to migratory species of wild animals is essential
8	EC Council	This Directive requires Environmental		Ensure that SA of

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, 1985	Impact Assessments to be carried out for certain projects, It ensures that environmental consequences are identified and assessed before planning permission is granted.		the SPD identifies all possible environmental consequences
9	EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste, 1999	The Directive sets out strict operational and technical requirements on waste and landfills, to provide for measures, procedures and guidance to prevent or reduce as far as possible negative effects on the environment. Particular focus is on the pollution of surface water, groundwater, soil and air, and on the global environment, including the greenhouse effect, as well as any resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life cycle of the landfill. The Directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of	Not later than 2006 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 75% of the total amount (by weight) of waste produced in 1995. By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount (by weight) of waste produced in 1995. By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total	Sustainable waste management strategies should be encouraged, that are in conformity with the Minerals and Waste LDF

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding	amount (by weight) of waste produced in 1995.	
10	Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat	<p>The Convention makes the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signatories will designate wetland sites to be included in the list of international importance and promote the conservation and wise use of these; • There is a general obligation for the contracting parties to include wetland conservation considerations in their national land-use planning; • Contracting parties have also undertaken to establish nature reserves in wetlands, whether or not they are included in the Ramsar List, and they are also expected to promote training in the fields of wetland research, management and stewardship 		The conservation and enhancement of wetland habitats where applicable in Cambridge is required
11	Water Framework Directive 2000/06/EC, 2002	This Directive seeks to establish a structured framework for action in the field of water policy. It aims to establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:		Sustainable use of water resources that manage and minimise the risk of flooding are key

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevents further deterioration and protects and enhances the status of aquatic ecosystems and, with regards to their water needs, terrestrial ecosystems and wetlands depending directly on the aquatic ecosystems; • Promotes sustainable water use based on the long-term protection of available water resources; • Aims at the enhanced protection and improvement of the aquatic environment; • Ensures the progressive reduction of pollution of groundwater and prevents its further pollution; and • Contributes to mitigating the effects of floods and drought 		
12	Air Quality Framework Directive 96/92/EEC, 1996	<p>The Directive covers the revision of previously existing legislation and the introduction of new air quality standards for previously unregulated air pollutants. Objectives which may relate to planning are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtain adequate information on ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available that it is made available to the public, inter alia by 		Reduce sources of air pollution including road congestion

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>means of alert thresholds;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain ambient air quality where it is good and improve it in other cases 		
13	Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources, 2001/77/EC, 2001	This Directive confirms the importance of renewable energy sources and requires governments to adopt targets for its generation to be consistent with commitments to the Kyoto protocol.	The EU target is for renewables to account for 10% of UK consumption by 2010	Encourage the use of renewable energy
14	European Strategy on Sustainable Development, 2001	<p>Sustainable Development offers a positive long-term vision of a society with a better quality of life for us, for our children and for our grandchildren. The aim of the strategy is to be a catalyst for policy-makers and public opinion in the coming years and become a driving force for institutional reform, and for changes in corporate and consumer behaviour. It sets a number of long-term objectives and targets within the six areas that pose the biggest challenge to sustainable development in Europe:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Combating poverty and social 		Provide framework to create sustainable communities and combat social inequalities

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>exclusion;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society; • Limit climate change and increase the use of clean energy; • Address threats to public health; • Manage natural resources more responsibly; and • Improve the transport system and land-use management 		
15	European Spatial Development Perspective, 1999	<p>The aim of spatial development policies is to work towards a balanced and sustainable development of the territory of the European Union. Contains three fundamental goals of European policy, which should be achieved equally in all the regions of the EU:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic and social cohesion; • Conservation and management of natural resources and the cultural heritage; and • More balanced competitiveness of the European territory 		Provide framework to create sustainable communities and combat social inequalities
16	European Biodiversity	The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the cause of significant	The production of Action Plans which should set out clear tasks,	Support conservation and

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Strategy, 1998	<p>reduction or loss of biological diversity at the source. It is developed around four major themes, which contain specific objectives. The four themes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity; • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; and • Education, training and awareness 	<p>targets and mechanisms to assess their performance and to evaluate progress in the implementation of the strategy.</p>	<p>the sustainable use of biological diversity</p>
17	The Sixth Environmental Action Programme of the European Community 1600/2002/EEC	<p>Sets out a number of thematic strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil protection; • Protection and conservation of the marine environment; • Sustainable use of pesticides; • To strengthen a coherent and integrated policy on air pollution; • Improving the quality of the urban environment; • The sustainable use and management of resources; and • Waste recycling 		<p>Provide the framework for the creation of sustainable communities and a more sustainable use of resources</p>
18	Local Quality	<p>The report includes 45 key measures to</p>	<p>Includes 45 key measures</p>	<p>Provide the</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	of Life Indicators – A Guide to Local Monitoring to Complement the Indicators in the UK Government Strategy, Aug 2005	<p>help ‘paint a picture’ of the quality of life in a local area which cover the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and place; • Community cohesion and involvement; • Community safety; • Culture and leisure; • Economic well-being; • Education and life-long learning; • Environment; • Health and social well-being • Housing; and • Transport and access 		framework for the creation of sustainable communities and more sustainable use of resources
19	Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, 2005	<p>The strategy has adopted a set of shared UK principles that will be used to achieve the sustainable development purpose. These are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Living within environmental limits; • Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society; • Achieving a sustainable economy; • Promoting good governance; • Using sound science responsibly <p>The strategy also sets a number of priority areas for immediate action</p>	A set of high-level indicators have been introduced and progress will be assessed against these	Sustainable communities and resource use are key

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		(Sustainable Consumption and Production, Climate Change and Energy, Natural Resource Protection and Environmental Enhancement, and Sustainable Communities). It also specifies the Government's definition and components of a sustainable community		
20	One Future Different Paths – The UK's Shared Framework for Sustainable Development, 2005	<p>The framework, launched in conjunction with the UK Government Strategy above, comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shared understanding of sustainable development; • A common purpose outlining what the government is trying to achieve and the guiding principles we all need to follow to achieve it; • The sustainability development priorities for UK action, at home and internationally; and • Indicators to monitor the key issues on a UK basis 		Sustainable communities and resource use are key
21	Securing the Regions' Future – Strengthening the Delivery of	<p>Aims to strengthen the regional framework for delivering sustainable development, the key elements being:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using the sustainable development priorities and principles of the UK 		Sustainable communities and resource use are key

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Sustainable Development in the English Regions, 2006	<p>Sustainable Development Strategy (above) to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating a strengthened role for regional sustainable development roundtables as champion bodies; • Maximising the contribution which city-regions, Sub-regions and inter-regional strategies can make to delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels; • Embedding sustainable development within the work of Government Offices and across their organisations and operations so as to become exemplars in the regions; • Supporting the role of Regional Assemblies in delivering sustainable development through all their functions; • Working with Regional Development Agencies to help them deliver economic productivity which delivers sustainable development at the same time – and to ensure that 		

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		this contribution is fully reflected in Regional Development Agency assessments		
22	Working with the Grain of Nature – A Biodiversity Strategy for England, 2002	<p>The Strategy sets out a series of actions that will be taken by the Governments and its partners to make biodiversity a fundamental consideration in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture; • Water; • Woodland; • Marine and coastal management; <p>and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban areas 		Conserve and enhance biodiversity
23	PPS1: Creating Sustainable Communities	<p>Development plans should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue sustainable development in an integrated manner, promote outcomes in which environmental, economic and social objectives are achieved together over time; • Contribute to global sustainability by addressing the causes and potential impacts of climate change through policies which reduce energy use, reduce emissions, promote the development of renewable energy resources, and take climate change 		Take an integrated approach to sustainable development and a spatial approach to planning, promoting high quality design with community involvement

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>impacts into account in the location and design of development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take a spatial approach to planning, which brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function; • Promote high quality design in terms of function and impact over the lifetime of the development; • Contain clear, comprehensive and inclusive access policies which consider peoples diverse needs; and • Ensure that communities are able to contribute to ideas about how the vision can be achieved 		
24	PPG2: Green Belts, 1995	<p>The fundamental aim of Green Belt policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the most important attribute of Green Belts is their openness. The objectives of the policy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for access to the open countryside for the urban population; 		Where former Green Belt is developed, ensure attractive landscapes and good access to open countryside is provided

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas; • Retain attractive landscapes and enhance landscapes near to where people live; • Improve damaged and derelict land around towns; • Secure nature conservation interest; and • Retain land in agricultural, forestry and related uses 		
25	PPG3: Housing	<p>Sets out the following objectives for local authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan to meet the housing requirements of the whole community, including those in need of affordable and special needs housing; • Provide wider housing opportunity and choice and a better mix in the size, type and location of housing than is currently available, and seek to create mixed communities; • Provide sufficient housing land but give priority to re-using previously developed land within urban areas, 		Ensure housing for all is provided and ensure the creation of attractive, sustainable developments with good public transport links in which people will want to live are delivered

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings, in preference to the development of Greenfield sites;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more sustainable patterns of development by building in ways which exploit and deliver accessibility by public transport to jobs, education and health facilities, shopping, leisure and local services; • Make more efficient use of land by reviewing planning policies and standards; • Place the needs of people before ease of traffic movement in designing the layout of residential developments; • Seek to reduce car dependency by facilitating more walking and cycling, by improving linkages by public transport between housing, jobs, local services and local amenity and by planning for mixed use; and • Promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will 		

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		choose to live		
26	Consultation Paper on New Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing	<p>Sets out the Government's broad policy objectives for planning for housing. The key objective is to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home, which they can afford, in a community where they want to live. To achieve this objective, the Government is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that a wide choice of housing types is available, for both affordable and market housing, to meet the needs of all members of the community; • Deliver a better balance between housing demand and supply in every housing market and to improve affordability where necessary; and • Create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas. They should be located in areas with good access to jobs, key services and infrastructure 	National target that by 2008, at least 60% of additional housing should be provided on brownfield land.	Ensure sustainable, inclusive and mixed communities are developed in areas with good access to jobs and infrastructure
27	PPG4: Industrial and Commercial	Encourage continued economic development that is compatible with governmental environmental objectives.		Environmental objectives need to be applied to new

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Development and Small Firms	<p>New development can be encouraged in locations that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the length and number of trips by motor vehicles; • Can be served by more energy efficient modes of transport; • Will not add unacceptably to congestion; and • Access roads appropriate to the length of the journey 		commercial developments
28	Planning Policy Statement 6: Planning for Town Centres	<p>The Government's key objectives for town centres is to promote their vitality and viability by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning for the growth and development of existing centres; and • Promoting and enhancing existing centres, by focussing development in such centres and encouraging a wide range of services in a good environment, accessible to all <p>The document also sets out a further 8 objectives which need to be taken into account in light if the key objectives.</p>	<p>Chapter 4 of the document deals with monitoring and review and sets out the core output indicators for local development frameworks of particular relevance to town centres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of completed retail, office and leisure development; and • The percentage of completed office, retail and leisure development in town centres. <p>This chapter also sets out a range of other key indicators about which local authorities should</p>	The City centre and district centres have a key role to play in delivering sustainable communities for all

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
			collect information on a regular basis in order to measure the vitality and viability of town centres.	
29	Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation	<p>PPS9 sets out the planning policies on protection of biodiversity and geological conservation through the planning system. It sets out three objectives for planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development; • To conserve, enhance and restore the diversity of England's wildlife and geology; and • To contribute to rural renewal and urban renaissance <p>It also sets out a number of key principles to ensure that the potential impacts of planning decisions on biodiversity and geological conservation are fully considered.</p>		An integrated approach should be taken to planning for biodiversity and geological conservation that is also in line with national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives.
30	Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable	The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human health and the environment by producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible. Positive planning has		Provision of waste management facilities is key to the delivery of sustainable

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Waste Management	<p>an important role in delivering sustainable waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Through the development of appropriate strategies for growth, regeneration and the prudent use of resources; and • By providing sufficient opportunities for new waste management facilities of the right type, in the right place and at the right time <p>PPS10 sets out a number of objectives and decision-making principles for preparing and delivering waste strategies</p>		communities
31	PPG13: Transport	<p>The objectives of this document are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable transport choices for both people and moving freight; • Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling; • Reduce the need to travel, especially by car 		It must promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce dependence on the private car
32	PPG15: Planning and the Historic	<p>The main aim of this document is to reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and</p>		Balancing maintenance of the historic

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Environment	historic environment		environment with economic pressures is one aspect of sustainability
33	PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	<p>Archaeological remains should be seen as a finite and non-renewable resource, in many cases highly fragile and vulnerable to damage and destruction. Where nationally important archaeological remains, whether scheduled or not, and their settings are affected by proposed development there should be presumption in favour of their physical preservation.</p> <p>Development Plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology.</p>		Sites of archaeological interest and their settings must be preserved and enhanced
34	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	<p>Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objective, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting an urban renaissance; • Supporting a rural renewal; • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion; 		Open space is a fundamental part of sustainable communities

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and well being; and • Promoting more sustainable development 		
35	PPS22: Renewable Energy	<p>The document sets out a number of key principles that should be adhered to by LPA's when planning their approach to renewable energy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy development should be capable of being accommodated in locations where the technology is viable and environmental, economic and social impacts can be addressed satisfactorily; • Local development documents should contain policies that promote and encourage the development of renewable energy resources; • Planning authorities should set the criteria for assessing renewable energy proposals; • The wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals, whatever their scale, should be material considerations in determining applications; • LPA's should not make 	<p>The Government has already set a target to generate 10% of UK electricity from renewable energy sources by 2010. This paper sets out the Government's aspiration to double that figure to 20% by 2020.</p>	<p>A clear framework should be provided that enables the implementation of renewable energy installations, where appropriate</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning applications should not be rejected because their level of output is small; • LPA's, regional stakeholders and LSP's should foster community involvement in renewable energy projects; and • Development proposals should demonstrate any environmental, social and economic benefits as well as how any environmental and social impacts have been minimised 		
36	PPS23: Planning and Pollution Control	The main aim of the policy statement is to prevent harmful development and mitigate the impact of potentially polluting developments over the medium to long term		Pollution effects must be prevented or else mitigated
37	PPG24: Planning and Noise	The aim of the PPG is to minimise the adverse impact of noise without placing unreasonable restrictions on development or adding unduly to the costs and administrative burdens of business		It is important to minimise the impacts of noise as far as is reasonably possible
38	PPG25:	The susceptibility of land to flooding is a		Development

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Development and Flood Risk	<p>material planning consideration. Flood risk should be considered at all stages of the planning and development process in order to reduce future damage to property and loss of life. LPA's should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that new development is safe and not exposed unnecessarily to flooding by considering flood risk on a catchment-wide basis and, where necessary, across administrative boundaries; • Seek to reduce and not increase flood risk; • Ensure that flood plains are used for their natural purposes, continue to function effectively and are protected from inappropriate development 		must be prohibited in areas prone to flooding and flood risk must be minimised
39	Transport Ten Year Plan	<p>The overarching strategy for transport is to tackle congestion and pollution by improving all types of transport; rail and road, public and private, in a way that increases choice. The ten year plan sees the following as key:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated transport: looking at transport as a whole, matching solutions to specific problems by assessing all of the options; 		Encourage more sustainable modes of transport which reduce dependency on the private car

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public and private partnership: government and the private sector working more closely together to boost investment; and • New projects: modernising our transport network in ways that make it bigger, better, safer, cleaner and quicker 		
40	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper	<p>The Strategy is built around 3 key themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustained investment over the long term; • Improvements in transport management; and • Planning ahead. <p>There is a need for a transport network that can meet the demands of a growing economy & increasing demand for travel, which can also achieve the Governments environmental objectives. This means coherent transport networks with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The road network providing a more reliable & freer-flowing service for both personal travel & freight, with people able to make informed choices about how & when they travel; 		Encourage more sustainable modes of transport which reduce dependency on the private car

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient & tailored to local needs; and • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips 		
41	Climate Change, the UK Programme 2006	<p>The Climate Change Programme sets out the Government's commitment both at international and domestic levels to meet the challenge of climate change. It also sets out the approach for strengthening the role that individuals can play. It sets out primary elements at different levels, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internationally; • Domestically; • The energy supply sector; • The business sector; • The transport sector; • The domestic sector; • The public sector and local government; • Agriculture, forestry and land management sector; and • Personal action 	The Programme sets out the monitoring and review procedures in order to track progress.	There are opportunities to tackle climate change in the creation of major developments which will involve the energy supply, transport and domestic sectors
42	Energy White Paper: Our	<p>The key objectives of the white paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, 	Reduce carbon dioxide emissions

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	<p>the UK's carbon dioxide emissions;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources; • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	<p>with real progress by 2020;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable energy to 10% by 2010 and further double this by 2020 	<p>by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production</p>
43	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland	<p>Sets objectives and standards for 8 main air pollutants in order to protect health, and provide structure to monitor and take action to manage the levels of these pollutants. The strategy also stresses that land use planning and transport plans and strategies will have a direct effect on improving air quality: particularly the contribution traffic related pollution makes to current UK air pollution</p>		<p>Land use and transport planning will have a significant impact in terms of reducing air pollution</p>
44	UK Waste Strategy	<p>The key aims of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the way we manage waste and resources can make an important contribution to improving quality of life; • We need to tackle the amount of waste produced, breaking the link between economic growth and increased waste; 	<p>The strategy establishes a series of targets and indicators to ensure the necessary step change in waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recycle or compost at least 25% of household waste by 2005; • To recycle or compost at least 30% of household waste 	<p>Encourage the provision of sustainable waste management strategies that are in conformity with the Minerals and Waste LDF</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where waste is produced we must put it to good use, through re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy 	<p>by 2010;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recycle or compost at least 33% of household waste by 2015 <p>The document also reiterates the targets set by the EU Waste Directive. It also sets out the Governments commitment to setting statutory performance standards for local authorities to ensure that targets for recycling & composting are met</p>	
45	Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper	<p>This paper is an action plan to tackle poor health. It aims to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the health of everyone; and Improve the health of the worst off in particular <p>Poor health springs from a wider range of community factors, including poverty, low wages, unemployment, poor education, sub-standard housing, crime & disorder and a polluted environment</p>		Good health is a fundamental part of sustainable lifestyles
46	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future	A programme of action to tackle pressing problems in our communities, for example the lack of affordable housing. There is a need for decent homes and good quality		Sustainable communities must be inclusive

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		local environments in all regions.		
47	Sustainable Communities: Homes for all	<p>The aims of this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make sure there are enough high quality homes across the whole spectrum of housing; • Help more people to own their home • Make sure that all social tenants, and seven out of ten vulnerable people in the private sector, have a decent home; • Create sustainable, mixed communities in both rural and urban areas, with the jobs, services and infrastructure they need to thrive; • Provide for those who need more support to meet their housing needs and aspirations, including halving numbers in temporary accommodation; • Provide for those who choose alternative accommodation, such as Gypsies and Travellers, but crack down on unauthorised development; • Protect and enhance the environment, our historic towns and cities and the countryside. 		Ensuring that everyone can afford a good standard of living and has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing is a key part of sustainable development

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
48	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, 2005	Underpins the government's commitment to sustainable communities with the aim that everyone deserves a share in the nations prosperity and a pleasant, safe, clean and green place to live, with excellent local services.		Sustainable communities provide satisfying jobs or occupations for everyone who wants one; ensure that everyone can afford a good standard of living; reduce disparities in income levels; and ensure that everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing
49	Sustainable Communities in the East of England, 2003	<p>The key issues addressed by this document are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing problems of high & rapidly rising house prices; • Improving transport infrastructure; • Ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are spread across the region; • Addressing the development 		Sustainable communities ensure that everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing; minimise the use of water;

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		consequences of scarce water resources throughout the region		encourage people to use more sustainable modes of transport
50	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England, 2001	<p>This document represents the region's response to A Better Quality of Life. The central aim of the document is to provide overarching guidance to encourage the adoption of sustainable development principles in all regional strategies and action plans. Its vision is for an improved quality of life through ensuring that the region:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieves potential economic growth in a balanced way; • Spreads the benefits of growth more equally; • Fosters a sense of well-being and self worth; • Innovative and sustainable use of resources; and • A high quality natural and built environment 		Growth must be achieved in a balanced way
51	Our Environment, Our Future:	This strategy aims to provide a summary and review of the region's environmental assets as well as put them in the context		Reducing impact on local resources essential, as well

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, 2003	<p>of wider regional issues. It has the following regional priorities and strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivering sustainable patterns and forms of development; • Meeting the challenges and opportunities of climate change; • Ensuring environmental sustainability in the economy; • Enhancing environmental capital; and • Achieving sustainable lifestyles 		as patterns of development that enable sustainable lifestyles
52	A Better Life: The role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England, 2006	<p>The plan's key principles are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culture should be at the heart of the region's life; • Every resident and visitor should be able to access or get involved in cultural activities in the region, regardless of their location or background; • Culture is about improving quality of life for both communities and individuals and about making places better to live in; • The region's cultural and ethnic diversity, its local character and its diverse natural and built 		Ensuring everyone has access to a range of high quality cultural activities is a key part of developing sustainable communities

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>environments should be celebrated and enhanced;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A vibrant culture is not the result of prosperity and social cohesion; it can drive them too 		
53	Regional Economic Strategy, 2004	<p>The Strategy contains 8 goals and associated priorities, which include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A skills base that can support a world-class economy; • Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship; • Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research; • High quality places to live and work; 		Enable sustainable economic development
54	EEDA Corporate Plan 2005/6 – 2007/8, Aug 2005	<p>Contains 8 goals to enable the delivery of the Regional Economic Strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A skills base that can support a world-class economy; • Growing competitiveness, productivity and entrepreneurship; • Global leadership in developing and realising innovation in science, technology and research; • High quality places to work, live and visit; 	Section 6 of the document deals with monitoring, using a balanced scorecard linking the strategic objectives to a comprehensive set of indicators	Encourage sustainable economic growth and the development of sustainable, inclusive communities

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social inclusion and broad participation in the regional economy; • Making the most from development of international gateways and national and regional transport corridors; • A leading information society; and • An exemplar for the efficient use of resources 		
55	Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England, RPG6	<p>The primary purpose of this guidance is to set the regional framework for development plans in East Anglia in the period to 2016. The guidance covers the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Strategy; • Sustainable Transport; • The Environment; • Water Supply and Quality; • Waste Management; • Energy; • Tourism, Sport and Recreation and the Arts; • Minerals 	Contains a chapter dealing with implementation and monitoring	Ensure conformity with RPG6
56	Regional Spatial Strategy 14: The East of	<p>The objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prosperity & employment growth to meet identified needs of the region; 		Ensure conformity with RSS14

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	England Plan – Draft Revision to RSS14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve social inclusion & access to employment & services & leisure and tourist facilities among those who are disadvantaged; • Maintain & enhance cultural diversity; • Increase regeneration & renewal of disadvantaged areas; • Deliver more integrated patterns of land use, movement, activity and development, including employment & housing; • Sustain & enhance the vitality & viability of town centres; • Make more use of Previously Developed Land & existing buildings & use land more efficiently • Meet the regions identified housing needs, & in particular provide sufficient affordable housing; • Protect & enhance the built & historic environment & encourage good quality design & use of sustainable construction methods for all new development; • Protect & enhance the natural environment; 		

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the demand for use of resources; • Minimise the environmental impact of travel; • Ensure that infrastructure programmes will meet current deficiencies and development requirements; • Minimise the risk of flooding 		
57	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, 2002	<p>The headline objectives of this strategy (of relevance to City Council plans) are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimise the environmental impact of waste; • Seek to reduce the generation of waste; • Implement the BPEO (Best Practicable Environmental Option) for each type of waste; • View waste as a resource & maximise the reuse & recycling & composting of waste 		Enable waste reduction and encourage re-use & recycling
58	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England, March 2004	<p>The objective of the strategy is to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continually improving competitiveness compared to other regions and countries; • Continually improving quality and 	Chapter 9 of the strategy deals with measuring and monitoring and aims for consistency in the way that data is collected.	Ensure the viability and further development of Cambridge's tourism industry is

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>exceptional value for money;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partnership that is action-orientated, adds value, makes best use of resources; • Increased impact for tourism on the economy in terms of revenue and jobs, especially where it can assist regeneration; • Communication based on promotion of destination brands and themes that are relevant to consumers; • Sustainability, balancing the needs of the visitor, the industry, the community and the environment; • Use of tourism to improve the quality of life of residents; • Removal of barriers and widening access for all kinds of visitors <p>There will be an action plan for the delivery of the Strategy.</p>		<p>approached in a sustainable way</p>
59	<p>Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action, 2003</p>	<p>Provides an overview of the context for skills and employment action in the region. It also sets out a series of 'protocols' – position statements agreed between key partners. Of specific relevance to Cambridge City plans is the</p>		<p>Ensure everyone has access to a satisfying job and access to decent, appropriate & affordable</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		impact of housing on skills shortages (high).		housing
60	Regional Social Strategy, 2004	<p>The Strategy has the following eight overarching objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackle poverty and reduce income inequalities; • Promote access to work, tackle low pay & improve conditions; • Improve life chances of children/young people from disadvantaged families; • Improve life chances of adults through learning/skills development; • Promote active ageing & reduce exclusion of the elderly; • Support development of sustainable communities; • Improve access to services; • Develop social networks and promote community cohesion 		Social inclusion is a key part of sustainable development
61	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England	<p>The role of trees and woodlands in enhancing the environment in which people of the East of England live and work is of great importance. The Strategy identifies two initiatives for the urban fringe and built environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote sustainable 		Ensure existing woodland and trees are projected and new woodland and trees are provided in and around

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve protection of existing woodland and trees 		new developments
62	Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010, July 2005	<p>The vision of the Regional Housing Strategy is: ‘To ensure everyone can live in a decent home which meets their needs at a price they can afford and in locations that are sustainable’.</p> <p>Among other aims, this means: ‘more sustainable housing provision, in high quality homes & environments, creating inclusive communities’</p>	The Strategy sets out a series of proposals to ensure that it will be implemented, and retain its relevance. The document outlines a framework for management of delivery, and for the monitoring and review of the Strategy.	Encourage development of sustainable communities and affordable housing provision
63	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021, 2003	<p>This study is primarily a desktop review of provision of affordable housing in the East of England region. It suggests policy options of relevance to the Council’s plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy for securing additional affordable housing 		Ensure the provision of decent, appropriate and affordable housing for everyone

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
64	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region, 2001	<p>This Strategy will help to achieve the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrate the impact of different social & economic choices on future water use; • Manage water resources in a way that causes no long-term degradation of the environment; • Improve the state of existing degraded catchments; • Ensure water is available to those who need it, and that it is used wisely by all; • Indicate the present state of water resources; • Cater robustly for risks and uncertainties; • Promote the value of water to society & the environment; • Review feasible water management options, including innovative solutions where appropriate; • Provide a framework for logical decisions to be taken at the right time; and • Identify actions & opportunities for 		Ensure the minimisation of water use and improve water quality

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		the Environment Agency & others to work together to achieve the vision		
65	Towns & Cities Strategy and Action Plan, 2003	<p>The strategic objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People shaping the future of their community, supported by strong & truly representative local leaders; • People living in attractive, well kept towns and cities which use space & buildings well; • Good design & planning which makes it practical to live in a more environmentally sustainable way, with less noise, pollution and traffic congestion; • Towns & cities able to create and share prosperity, investing to help all of their citizens reach their full potential; • Good quality services – health, education, housing, transport, 		Enable the development of Cambridge in a sustainable way for the benefit of everyone

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		finance, shopping, leisure & protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People and organisations in the public, private & voluntary sectors who have the skills necessary to deliver the urban renaissance 		
66	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England, 2003	This strategy begins to set the vision for the sustainable development of the Region's built environment and infrastructure	The strategy sets a number of performance indicators that will be used to analyse and benchmark performance and to set targets for improvement	Ensure that developments are built to high sustainability standards
67	Living with climate change in the East of England, 2003	The key aims of this study include the real need to provide hard evidence for decision makers on the expected regional effects of climate change over the next century and to identify appropriate policies and strategies to deal with this impact.		Reduce the impacts of climate change and minimise the causes of climate change
68	Healthy Futures – A Regional	Healthy Futures is intended to improve the overall health of people in the East of England, and to reduce health		Address the issue of health inequalities and

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Health Strategy for the East of England, 2005	<p>inequalities in the region. It has three main purposes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness of the issues surrounding the health of people in the East of England and the extent of health inequalities; • To demonstrate that responsibility for the health of people in the East of England is, genuinely, a shared one; • To provide a basis for meaningful dialogue – in both directions – between health care policy makers and professionals, and other public agencies and organisations operating in the East of England, in order to improve health within the East of England and to reduce health inequalities. <p>Three main themes are identified to enable the Strategy to achieve its vision (Health in Sustainable Communities, Health at Key Life Stages and Health in a Connected Region)</p>		enable people to lead healthy lifestyles
69	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure	The Structure Plan sets out a more detailed development Strategy for the area based on the Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (RPG6).		Ensure conformity with this document

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Plan, 2003	The Structure Plan has to meet the challenges of major growth and change to 2016 and beyond. It aims to secure greater sustainability for the longer term, through integrating environmental, social and economic objectives whilst providing for new jobs and other significant development requirements.		
70	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Waste Local Plan, 2003	This Plan was drawn up to address the significant waste management needs of the area, whilst securing protection for the environment and local communities. It identifies the best locations for future waste management facilities, and sets out the planning policies that will apply to new planning applications for waste development.	Chapter 10 sets out the framework for monitoring and review and sets a number of monitoring indicators.	Need to ensure conformity with the Waste Local Plan
71	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, 2006	<p>The overriding aim of the Plan is to protect and enhance the quality of life and quality of environment in Cambridgeshire. To help meet this aim the Plan sets out the following six objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a transport system that is accessible to all; • To protect and enhance the built and natural environment; • To develop integrated transport 	Chapter 3 of the Plan sets out the indicators and targets that will be used to measure the progress towards meeting the above objectives.	Promote sustainable modes of transport that are safe and accessible to all

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>and to promote public transport, walking, cycling and other sustainable forms of transport;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To make travel safer; • To maintain and operate efficient transport networks; • To provide a transport system that supports the economy and the growing population of the County 		
72&73	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Development Plan Issues & Options Papers, June 2005 & Jan 2006	<p>The Issues and Options papers identify the following aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the raw material needed to support growth in the region are available at the right time; • That the waste generated in the plan area, including the new developments, is dealt with in a sustainable way through a network of waste management facilities with a reduction in the use of landfill 		Ensure waste generated in new developments is dealt with sustainably
74	Environment Strategy & Action Plan, 2002	Sets out the County Council's objectives and actions for achieving a healthy and sustainable environment. It aims to allow Cambridgeshire to develop in a way that meets the needs of the present without		Objectives need to be followed to ensure sustainable development in

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		jeopardising the interests of future generations. This means effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources		the Cambridgeshire context
75	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002 – 2022, 2002	The aim of the strategy is to tackle the waste problems and seek more sustainable waste management techniques for the benefit of householders in the area		Encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities and reduce waste
76	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002-2005	Mission Statement: To create a County where culture is recognised as a central part of individual and social life, where people lead rich, diverse and fulfilling cultural lives, with a strong sense of community and healthy lifestyle, making wide use of good quality, accessible and inclusive cultural services and facilities		Ensure everyone has access to a wide range of cultural activities and encourage healthy lifestyles
77	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, 1991	These guidelines illuminate a vision for the Cambridgeshire countryside in the coming decades. It presents a challenge to use landscapes positively as an integral part of both the development process and the management of rural land		Promote the use of landscapes as part of high quality design

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
78	Biodiversity Checklist Developer's Guidance for Land Use Planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2001	<p>It is the intention of this checklist to help planners deal more effectively with biodiversity issues both in relation to developing policies and when dealing with planning applications. It sets out 5 main objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect current key habitats & species; • Enhance existing habitats or create new areas; • Mitigate against potentially damaging impacts; • Compensate where damage is unavoidable; and • Monitor & enforce to assess the success of enhancement, mitigatory & compensatory measures 		Protect and enhance biodiversity
79	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan, updated 2004	To safeguard and enhance Cambridgeshire's biodiversity. Local Biodiversity Action Plans are provided for specific species and habitats. Those of relevance to Cambridge include rivers and wetlands, dry grassland, cities towns and villages, trees and woodland, and farmland.	Objectives and targets are set within the individual Local Biodiversity Action Plans	Enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species
80	Delivering	The study was commissioned to deliver a		Increase the

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	renewable energy in the Cambridge Sub-region, 2004	<p>planned approach towards implementing renewable energy systems as part of new developments and sets out a number of recommendations, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of renewable energy or carbon reducing planning policies 		share of renewable energy production
81	Balanced and mixed communities – A good practice guide, 2006	<p>Objectives of this guide were to look at the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to ensure that large-scale new developments are not just characterless housing estates but are places where new communities can grow and prosper over time; • How to ensure that these new places are attractive to all age and income groups and meet a wide range of local housing needs; • How to ensure that new communities get the support they need in the early phases of development so that they stand the best chance of success from the start 	Section 13 of the report looks at how to monitor the success in delivering such communities	Major development needs to be well designed to avoid becoming a characterless suburb
82	Sustainable construction in Cambridgeshire – A good	This guide sets out a number of desired outcomes and objectives for sustainable construction focusing on a number of key themes:		Good practice sustainable design and construction

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	practice guide, 2006	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to climate change; • Energy; • Waste; • Water; • Materials 		techniques are simple and not necessarily expensive
83	An Arts & Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-region, 2006	<p>This strategy aims to improve facilities and foster current and future support for culture and the arts in the Cambridge Sub-region by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building on existing cultural strengths and developing them to meet planned community growth; • Equipping larger and smaller new communities with cultural facilities to enable widespread involvement in culture and the arts; • Supporting the growth and spread of cultural and creative activity; and • Strengthening leadership and resources dedicated to this task. 		Building on existing cultural strengths helps to create sustainable communities for all
84	A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-region,	<p>The vision for this strategy is: 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.</p>		Sports facilities are an integral part of a sustainable community

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	2006			
85	A Community Strategy for Cambridge, 2004	<p>The purpose of the strategy is to improve the quality of life for people in Cambridge. The key priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring new communities have sustainable facilities; • Encouraging the use of travel plans so that there are fewer cars coming into and moving around the City; • Improving social inclusion and reducing inequality 		Travel plans and sustainable transport are important to create a sustainable community
86	Medium Term Strategy, 2006/07	<p>Sets out a number of medium term objectives within 4 different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Cambridge as a sustainable city in particular by reducing carbon dioxide emissions and the amount of waste going into landfill • To ensure that residents and other service users have an entirely positive experience of dealing with the Council • To maintain a healthy, safe and enjoyable city for all, with thriving and viable neighbourhoods • To lead the growth of Cambridge 	The objectives are monitored against a number of performance indicators	Carbon reduction is one of the priority areas for the Council, along with ensuring the growth is managed sustainably

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		to achieve attractive, sustainable new neighbourhoods, including affordable housing, close to a good range of facilities, and supported by transport networks so that people can opt not to use the car		
87	Best Value Performance Plan, 2006	Based on the medium term objectives as above, so not reviewed.		
88	Community Safety Strategy	<p>The main aim of this document is to make Cambridge a safer place. The strategies strategic aims are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address anti-social behaviour; • To create a safer future; • To reduce poverty crime; • To reduce violent and hate crime; • To address the problems of substance misuse; • To reduce repeat offending; and • To reassure Cambridge City residents, workers & visitors by reducing the fear of crime and disorder & responding to factors which generate that fear 	No measurable targets	Reducing crime and fear of crime is essential for sustainable communities
89	Environment Strategy, 2005	<p>There are 18 objectives within the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmentally 	A set of environmental indicators, which provide information on the state of the environment have	Reduce global environmental footprint of

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<p>sustainable lifestyles and working practices;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment; • Reduce the impact of traffic on the City; • Minimise the environmental damage resulting from the use of resources; and • Minimise the global environmental footprint of Cambridge. 	<p>been adopted in order to monitor the performance of these objectives.</p>	<p>Cambridge</p>
90	Homelessness Strategy, 2003	<p>The broad objectives of this strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the service offered to people presenting as homeless; • To reduce the use of B&B's as temporary accommodation; • To investigate current use of temporary accommodation & forecast future needs; • To offer good quality permanent accommodation; • To improve prevention of homelessness services; • To meet specific identified client group needs; • To increase the involvement of homeless people in service provision; 	<p>No measurable targets</p>	<p>Ensure the provision of affordable housing and other types of facilities or accommodation for homeless people</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that the Homeless Strategy is linked with all other relevant strategies & initiatives; and • To provide robust information systems and data management 		
91	Housing Strategy 2004-2007	<p>The priority areas identified are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dealing with homelessness; • Increasing the supply of affordable housing; • Responding to the poor condition of the housing stock in Cambridge 	Housing Services Service Plan & Performance Plan – related to the Corporate Medium Term Objectives	Ensure sustainable housing in terms of energy and environment and create sustainable communities
92	Cambridge Tourism Strategy, 2001	<p>Sets the vision of Cambridge as a place visitors enjoy, where they are welcomed, receive good service & contribute to local life, character and economy of the historic city. The strategy has 4 aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To provide a high quality visitor experience which meets or exceeds customer expectations; • To market Cambridge as an all year round quality destination; • To ensure tourism in Cambridge is more sustainable, protecting the environment, maximising the benefits & minimising the problems; 		Ensure tourism is more sustainable by protecting the environment & minimising problems such as traffic congestion

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce barriers and widen access to tourism for all kinds of visitors 		
93	Cambridge Walking & Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, 2002	The main aim of this strategy is to increase the modal share of walking and cycling in Cambridge and reduce use of the private car	Targets for increasing the modal share by 2007 are given	Ensure high priority is given to the needs of pedestrians & cyclists and, where possible, reduce the need to travel
94	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007	<p>Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wealth and job creation for Cambridge residents and for the Cambridge Sub-region; To maintain & enhance quality of life for all sections of the community; To facilitate greater involvement of local people in the economy, through maximising training and workforce development opportunities for local people and the labour force; To improve understanding between local and regional organisations 	Quality of life indicators are used to measure goals	Encourage economic investment; Facilitate & create a social enterprise hub in Cambridge; Support hi-technology & research technology clusters while maintaining a diversity of jobs in Cambridge
95	Diversity – A	Contains guidelines and starting points		Ensure equality

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Guide to Good Practice, 2005	for thinking about equality and diversity issues which will lead to a better understanding of, and relationships with, the different communities we serve.		and diversity issues are considered, to ensure balanced, mixed communities
96	Annual Public Health Report 2004/05	<p>The report follows on from the government's public health white paper and sets out a number of objectives to achieve the white papers six priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Healthy public policies which promote health & protect us from the impact of other people's lifestyles; • Supportive environments, where the way in which schools, communities, homes and workplaces are run promotes health; • Communities to have the capacity to identify and respond to their own needs where possible; • To increase personal skills so we can improve our own health; • To embed prevention into the NHS 		Promote healthy lifestyles
97	Open Space and Recreation	The overall vision of the Strategy is to provide, improve and maintain a framework of diverse and high value open		Protect and enhance existing open space and

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
	Strategy, 2004	spaces that are accessible to all, physically, culturally and socially, and which reflect and enhance the special character and setting of Cambridge.		ensure the provision of new open space, which is safe and convenient to use
98	Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy, 2006	Vision: “Over the next 20 years, Cambridge will see a ‘net gain’ in biodiversity, both within the city and its immediate hinterland, including the extent and quality of priority habitats and populations of priority species. The best wildlife habitats will be protected, enhanced and where possible expanded and linked. The very best wildlife habitats will form part of a much wider ecological network that will permeate the whole of the city and beyond. Everyone who lives or works within Cambridge will have access to high quality natural green spaces within walking distance of their home or place of work, and there will be a greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity”	The document sets out a number of action plans containing a series of objectives and actions which can be measured.	A net gain in biodiversity over the next 20 years must be achieved
99	Cambridge Lighting Strategy	To improve the lighting of the historic core of the City for nighttime image, safety and security, assisting the nighttime economy,		All aspects of lighting need to be considered in

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Key Messages for SPD
		reducing environmental impact and providing lighting spectacle.		order to generate a sustainable lighting strategy
100	Green Infrastructure Strategy for Cambridge Sub Region	Strategic links between developments need to be made so that nature conservation measures for each development complement each other at a landscape scale, including wildlife corridors to the wider countryside and undisturbed areas for wildlife on site		SPD must reference this document
101	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act	This extends the Countryside and Rights of Way duties to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regard to the conservation of biodiversity.		Account needs to be taken of this

Appendix 3

Baseline Data and Indicators

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
1: To provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one	Unemployment rate	April 2005 1.5%	Cambs & Peterborough April 2005 1.5%	April 2003 1.6% April 2004 1.5%	Cambs & Peterborough April 2003 1.6% April 2004 1.5%	↓	This is a relatively low rate compared to the figure for England of 2.3%. Rates have remained stable over the last two years.	ONS claimant count unemployment figures and rates.	ONS/NOMIS 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1
2: To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks	Annual net change in VAT registered firms (numbers)	2004 +25	Cambs 2004 +55	2002 +50 2003 -5	Cambs 2002 +645 2003 +245	↑	Stocks in VAT registered businesses rose in Cambridge in 2004 after a decline in 2003.	VAT stocks at the end of the year	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 3
	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	-	-	-	-	↑		Data will be collected through the Annual Monitoring Report.	
3: To provide access to education and training for all	% of 15 year old pupils in secondary schools maintained by the local authority achieving five or more GCSEs at grades A*-C or equivalent	2004 57.5%	Cambs 2004 56.7%	2000 48.5% 2001 50.2% 2002 51.0% 2003 53.0%	Cambs 2000 52.3% 2001 54.2% 2002 55.0% 2003 55.0%	↑	This figure has risen by 9% between 2000 and 2004 to a figure of 57.4% in 2004. Compares favourably to the figures for Cambridgeshire as a whole which has seen a 4.4% increase in achievement over the same period of time.	School Year	Mike Edey – Cambridgeshire County Council Office of Children & Young People's Services

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
4: To provide services and facilities locally and near to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres)	2005 400m = 66%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑		An additional indicator may be available in the future. Data may be collected for the AMR on the amount of new residential development within 30 mins public transport time of a: GP; hospital; primary school; areas of employment and a major retail centre(s)	Cambridge City Council Research & Information
5: To ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	% of all dwellings completed that are 'affordable'	2005/06 37.2%	Cambs & Peterborough 2005/06 N/A	2002/03 15% 2003/04 21% 2004/05 39.8%	Cambs & P 2002/03 12.9% 2003/04 15.3% 2004/05 18.3%	↑	Between 2002/03 and 2005/06, the percentage of dwellings built that are affordable has risen from 15% to 37.2%. The 1996 Local Plan, which would have been used to determine the planning applications for these developments set a target of 30% affordable housing on sites above a certain threshold. However this indicator applies to all dwelling completions on all sites	The recently adopted 2006 Local Plan has raised the affordable housing target to 40% on sites above a certain threshold	City: Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Stars & Completions, March 2006 Comparator – 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator L

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	i) Number of new homes built ii) Number of houses brought back into occupation	2005/06 i) 804 ii) 13	Cambs & Peterborough i) N/A ii) N/A	2002/03 i) 164 ii) 0 2003/04 i) 481 ii) 11 2004/05 i) 737 ii) 15	Cambs & P 2002/03 i) 3,480 2003/04 i) 3,939 2004/05 i) 3,766	2005/06 i) 350 ii) 15 2006/07 i) 425 ii) 12	The total number of new homes in Cambridge has risen by just over 9% between 2004/05 and 2005/06. This can be attributed to a buoyant market for developers and the numbers of large sites being developed in the City. The number of houses being brought back into occupation has dropped due to a decrease in the number of vacant private sector dwellings available.	Targets taken from the Medium Term Objectives	City: Monitoring of Residential & Student Accommodation Planning Permissions, Stars & Completions, March 2006 Comparator – 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator G
	% of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area	2005/06 12%	N/A	2002/03 N/A 2003/04 <13% 2004/05 <9%	N/A	↑	Property prices in Cambridge remain high, hence only 12% of households can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the City.		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL13a (new indicator)
	Average house prices to median gross wages (full-time employee) ratio	2005 9.7	Cambs & Peterborough 8.0	2003 9.8 2004 9.0	Cambs & Peterborough 2003 7.2 2004 7.3	↓	Cambridge has the highest ratio in the County. The ratio has fallen slightly due to stable average house prices and rising wages for full-time employees		2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 7

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	2001-2003 Male: 77.3 Female: 81.7	England & Wales 2001-2003 Male: 76.1 Female: 80/7	2000-2002 Male: 76.7 Female: 82/0	England & Wales 1999-2001 Male: 75.6 Female: 80.3 2000-2002 Male: 75.9 Female: 80.6	↑ National target for England & Wales by 2010 Male: 78.6 Female: 82.5	On average Cambridge City's men and women can expect to live a year longer than the England and Wales average, with women living for four years longer than men. If the current trend continues' life expectancy in Cambridge for both men and women will be slightly below the national targets for 2010		Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators Cambridgeshire County Council & Anglia Support Partnership – Vicky Head
	Excess winter deaths	2003/04 52	N/A	2001/02 34 2002/03 -6	N/A	↓	Excess winter deaths have increased in Cambridge to 52 in the 2003/04 period. While these figures are dependent on a number of factors, including severity of winters, it can also be linked to housing conditions	This indicator measures the number of deaths in winter months, over the average monthly death rate	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new)
7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% resident's who feel their local area is harmonious	2006 59%	Cambridgeshire 2006 52%	2003 63%	Cambs 2003 59%	↑	The percentage of people surveyed who felt that their local area is harmonious has dropped from 63% during the 2006 survey to 59% during the 2006 survey	Percentage of people surveyed who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together	Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey 2006

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 average IMD score 14.58 Rank of average score: 230	N/A	2000 average IMD score: 14.72 Rank of average score: 249	N/A	↓	The average IMD score for Cambridge has improved slightly from 14.72 in 2000 to 14.58 in 2004. The overall ranking for the City has also improved, increasing from 249 to 230 out of 354 local authorities. On a national level the most deprived areas of Cambridge (to the north and east) were found to be less deprived than the most deprived areas nationally	Rank is out of 354 authorities. Ranked 1 is best and 354 worst, therefore a decrease in rank is an improvement.	ODPM, Indices of Deprivation (2004)
	Range of income levels – 25 th and 75 th quartiles	2005 Bottom quartile £344.50 Top quartile £664.10 Range £319.60	Cambs 2005 Bottom quartile £327.50 Top quartile £651.60 Range £324.10	2003 Bottom quartile £333.70 Top quartile £641.90 Range £308.20 2004 Bottom quartile £343.10 Top quartile £664.00 Range £320.90	Cambs 2003 Bottom quartile £315.60 Top quartile £624.80 Range £309.20 2004 Bottom quartile £315.60 Top quartile £652.40 Range £315.90	↓ (in range)	Still a considerable range between income levels for both the City and the County. Salaries in Cambridge are somewhat skewed by the high presence of high technology companies, as salaries tend to be higher in this industry.	The wages data relates to people working in Cambridge, not the resident population	Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings, ONS Cambridgeshire County Council, Rebecca Roebuck

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
8: To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	% residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	2006 77%	Cambridgeshire 2006 80%	2003 85%	Camb 2003 86%	↑	The 2006 Quality of Life Survey showed that a total of 77% of Cambridge residents surveyed were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live, a decrease from the 86% recorded during the 2003 survey. There could be a number of reasons for this decline including the perception of Cambridge residents that they are more likely to be the victims of crime and anti-social behaviour than people living in other areas of the County.		Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, 2006
9: To maintain /enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting	Number of Listed Buildings	2005 1,585	Cambridgeshire 2005 7,238	2003 1,585 2004 1,585	Camb 2003 7,236 2004 7,236	↑	Between 2003 and 2005 the number of Listed Buildings in the City has remained constant at 1,585. Cambridge has a very high percentage of Grade I Listed Buildings compared to the national average.		Cambridge City Council monitoring Comparator: Heritage Counts 2005: The State of East of England's Historic Environment, English Heritage 2005
	% of total land area falling within conservation areas	2005 17%	N/A	2004 17%	N/A	↑	The City has a total of 10 conservation areas and the percentage of land falling within these areas has remained constant at 17%.		Cambridge City Council monitoring

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
10: To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authorities cultural and recreational activities: a) Sport/Leisure facilities b) Folk museum c) Corn Exchange d) Parks/Open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities	2003/04 a) 64% b) 67% c) 69% d) 92%	N/A	2002/03 a) 58% b) 58% c) 60% d) 80%	N/A	↑	Overall satisfaction levels have increased since the survey carried out in 2002/03. There is room for improvement however, especially in the provision of sports and leisure facilities.	Due to the number of survey respondents, these figures are accurate to within +/- 2.7% The next survey is due in 2006/07	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (based upon the Customer Satisfaction Survey, which is undertaken every three years)
11: To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	2004 2.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	It is difficult to say whether this figure has increased since 2004 as it has not been monitored since. The Council does require that all new residential development should make provision for open space and sports facilities	Includes amenity green spaces, cemeteries, semi-natural green spaces and parks and gardens where the main use is public	Data from the Open Space and Recreation Strategy, 2004
	Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	2005/06 6.6	N/A	2002/03 4.6 2003/04 6.3 2004/05 6.5	N/A	↑	Over the period from 2002/03 to 2005/06 the number of playgrounds provided by the City Council for children under 12 has increased. However, the population figure used to calculate this indicator has dropped by 15%, which has caused the performance figures to appear to improve.		Best Value Performance Plan LPI

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	% of semi-natural green spaces accessible to the public	2004 35.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑	There is no further monitoring data available for this indicator so it is difficult to assess whether the percentage has increased	Percentage of semi-natural green spaces where the main use is public	Data from the Open Space and Recreation Strategy
12: To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	2005 129.0	Cambridgeshire 2005 73.3	2002/03 158.9 2003/04 159.2	Cambs 2002/03 93.6 2003/04 90.2	↓	The number of crimes per 1,000 people has been on the decrease since 2002/03 although Cambridge does have a relatively high crime rate when compared to its neighbours in the County, many of which are rural in nature	The population figure used to generate the figure is based on the 2005 estimate and does not include Peterborough	County Council Community Safety Team – Leigh Roberts, Senior Research Officer
	% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	2006 45%	Cambridgeshire 2006 54%	2003 43%	Cambs 2003 58%	↑	This figure has increased slightly for Cambridge between 2003 and 2006, whereas in the County as a whole the figure has decreased slightly		Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey, 2006
13: To minimise development of Greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value	% dwellings completed on previously developed land	2005/06 96.9%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2005/06 N/A	2002/03 97% 2003/04 91% 2004/05 95%	Cambs & P 2002/03 50.6% 2003/04 51.4% 2004/05 55.1%	2004/05 95% 2005/06 95% 2006/07 90%	Between 2002 and 2006 the percentage of dwellings completed on Previously Developed Land has been high in the City exceeding the Council's targets. This high rate has also contributed to the figures for the County as a whole exceeding the Structure Plan minimum target of 50%	Performance is dictated by the categories of land that become available for development. National Government target of 60% by 2008	City: Best Value Performance Plan BV106/QoL 33b Comparator: 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator D
	Average density (dph) of new dwellings completed (net)	2005/06 91.3	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2005/06 N/A	2002/03 77.6 2003/04 59.7 2004/05 71.8	Cambs & P 2002/03 31.5 2003/04 31.6 2004/05 33.2	↑	Overall, the density of dwellings completed has risen from 77.6 dph to 91.3 dph. This is in line with the principles of sustainable development by making more efficient use of land.	Data only includes large sites of 10+ dwellings gross	Cambridge City Council Monitoring 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator P

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
14: To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard	Number of new homes developed to EcoHomes good, very good or excellent standard	N/A	Cambridgeshire 2006 (up to 26/07/06) Good = 9 Very good = 1 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 15)	N/A	Cambs 2002 Good = 1 Very good = 0 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 1) 2003 Good = 2 Very good = 0 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 3) 2004 Good = 8 Very good = 2 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 14) 2005 Good = 18 Very good = 5 Excellent = 0 (total passed = 34)	↑	While there are no figures for the City itself, the number of EcoHomes built in Cambridgeshire as a whole has risen over the period up to 2005. It is likely that all if these homes are scheme from Registered Social Landlords as opposed to the private sector, as Housing Corporations require EcoHomes use		BREEAM Statistics for EcoHomes Christina Gulvanessian, BREEAM Centre (BRE)
15: To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area/number of properties within Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	2005 2.6 km ²	N/A	N/A	N/A	↓	Data from the Environment Agency shows that 2.6 km ² of land in Cambridge is within the 1:100 year flood risk zone (6.41% of the total land area).		EA Flood Maps Cambridgeshire County Council, Susan Haylett

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	2004/05 0	Cambridgeshire 2004/05 8	2000/01 0 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 0	Cambs 2000/01 1 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 3	↓	Since 2000/01 there have been no planning permissions granted in Cambridge contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds. In Cambridgeshire the number of planning permissions contrary to the Environment Agency's advice has risen from just 1 in 2000/01 to 8 in 2004/05		Environment Agency High Level Target 5 Report 2004/05 (formerly HLT12 reports) (http://www.environment-agency.gov.uk/aboutus/512398/908812/1351053/571633/?version=1&lang=e)
16. To protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity	Achieving priority BAP targets	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑		Monitoring report currently being prepared by the Biodiversity Partnership for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough. Should be available on the BAR's (Biodiversity Action Reporting System) database summer 2007.	Data not yet available
	Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population	2005 0.23ha	Cambridgeshire 2005 0.22ha	2003 0.15ha 2004 0.15ha	Cambs 2003 0.20ha 2004 0.21ha	↑	There are currently 8 sites in Cambridge providing 0.23 hectares of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 people.		Cambridge City Council Monitoring 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 12

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	a) Number & area of SSSI's b) % of area in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition	2005 a) 2 (14.96 ha) b) 35.8% (favourable condition)	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 71.5%	N/A	2003 a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 68% 2004 a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 71.7%	↑	Cambridge has a total of two SSSI's, with 37.2% of their area being in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. The number of SSSI's in Cambridgeshire has remained constant over the last 3 years. Their condition has improved slightly since 2003 to a point where 71.5% of their total area was in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition.	Sites designated by English Nature for their flora, fauna or geology	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 12 (data from English Nature)
17: To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change	Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household	2004 Gas use per customer: 20.89 MWh Electricity use per customer: 4.36 MWh	Cambridgeshire 2004 Gas use per customer: 20.64 MWh Electricity use per customer: 5.19 MWh	2001 Gas use per customer: 20.31 MWh Electricity: N/A 2002 Gas use per customer: 20.62 MWh Electricity: N/A 2003 Gas: 21.0 MWh Electricity: 4.34 MWh	Cambs 2001 Gas use per customer: 20.05 MWh Electricity: N/A 2002 Gas: 20.32 MWh Electricity: N/A 2003 Gas: 20.5 MWh Electricity: 5.15 MWh	↓	In 2004 the average amount of gas used per household in Cambridge was 20.89 MWh and 4.26 MWh of electricity. Gas use was down by 0.11 MWh from the 2003 figure and electricity consumption has increased slightly by 0.92 MWh.	Electricity data is experimental	DTI Energy trends data: www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/index

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per capita) and per capita emissions (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A				At present the County Council is developing methodologies to estimate CO ² emissions. This work is ongoing
	Renewable energy generating capacity in GWh/year	2004/05 0	Cambridgeshire 2004/05 298.636	1999/00 0 2000/01 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 0	Cams 1999/00 27.995 2000/01 27.995 2001/02 282.995 2002/03 292.855 2003/04 292.855	↑	There is currently no large-scale renewable energy generation in Cambridge, either established or with planning permission. The capacity to produce energy from renewable sources in the County has increased since 1998 to a figure of 298.636 GWh/year in 2004/05		2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 21, monitored through the planning process
	Energy efficiency – the average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of local authority owned dwellings	2005/06 65	N/A	2002/03 58 2003/04 58 2004/05 59	N/A	2004/05 63 2005/06 64 2006/07 67	The average SAP rating of local authority owned dwellings has increased since 2002/03 to a figure of 65 in 2005/06, above the target figure set by the City Council.		Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV63

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	Traffic growth on the urban River Cam screenline (compared using 1995 index of 100)	2005 90		1995 100 2001 96 2002 94 2003 92 2004 90		↓	The number of motor vehicles observed crossing the River Cam in 2005 was 1% higher than 2004 but 10% lower than 10 years ago in 2005. This figure may be a reflection of the carrying capacity of the bridges observed		Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2005
	Traffic growth on the Cambridge radial cordon (compared using 1995 index of 100)	2005 101		1995 100 2001 102 2002 101 2003 100 2004 99		↓	The number of motor vehicles observed has increased by 1% compared to the 1995 figure. Within this the number of cars has stayed the same while the number of buses and coaches has increased by 27% since 1995.		Cambridgeshire County Council Traffic Monitoring Report 2005

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
18: To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	Cambridge Water Company 2003/04 151 l/head/d	Anglian Water 2003/04 146 l/head/d National Average 2003 154 l/head/d	Cambridge Water Company 1998/99 138 l/head/d 1999/00 134 l/head/d 2000/01 139 l/head/d 2001/02 141 l/head/d 2002/03 142 l/head/d	Anglian Water 1998/99 145 l/head/d 1999/00 145 l/head/d 2000/01 138 l/head/d 2001/02 137 l/head/d 2002/03 143 l/head/d	↓	The rate of water consumption has increased slightly each year, with consumption levels at their highest in 2003/04. This probably reflects the dry summer of 2003. The levels of water consumption in Cambridge are slightly below the national average	Cambridge water company supplies approximately 50% of Cambridgeshire's residents including those in Cambridge. Approx 50% of these households are metered. The data presented is for household consumption as reported to OFWAT	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 15 (Data sourced from OFWAT Report: Security of supply, leakage and the efficient use of water, 2003-04
19: To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2005/06 393.6	Cambridgeshire 2005/06 689	2002/03 438 2003/04 429 2004/05 413.9	Cambs 2001/02 481 (hardcore included) 2003/04 498 (hardcore included)	2004/05 450 2005/06 455 2006/07 440	Over the last 4 years the amount of waste collected per person per year has decreased		Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV84 Comparator: Information from the Waste Management Team (Sandra Cooke)
	i) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled ii) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	2005/06 i) 15.7% ii) 19.5%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2005/06 i) 21.7% ii) 21.9% National average for recycling & composting 2004/05 22%	2002/03 i) 11.7% ii) 5.9% 2003/04 i) 13.5% ii) 9.9% 2004/05 i) 13.5% ii) 16%	Cambs & P 2002/03 i) 15.3% ii) 8.5% 2003/04 i) 18.6% ii) 9.9% 2004/05 i) 18.5% ii) 16.6%	2004/05 i) 14% ii) 16% 2005/06 i) 16% ii) 20% 2006/07 i) 20% ii) 25%	Of the waste collected in Cambridge in 2005/06, 15.7% of the total tonnage was recycled while 19.5% was composted. The combined total of 35.2% of waste recycled or composted compares favourably to the national average of 22%		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives BV82a/QoL32 & BV82b/QoL32 Comparator: 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 20

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
20: To reduce sources of pollution to air, water, land, and from noise, vibration and light	a) days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or higher (no, of days) b) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion)	2004/05 (a) 1) 17 days 2) 3 days 3) 4 days (b) 1) 26.2 ppb 2) 18.2 ppb 3) 17.6 ppb	N/A	2002/03 (a) 1) 19 days 2) 0 days 3) 7 days (b) 1) 21 ppb 2) 19.7 ppb 3) 20.2 ppb 2003/04 (a) 1) 21 days 2) 12 days 3) 9 days (b) 1) 26.6 ppb 2) 21.9 ppb 3) 26.1 ppb	N/A	↓ ↓	The number of polluted days for all three streets monitored was lower in 2004/05 than in 2003/04. This can partly be attributed to the hot summer of 2003/04, which was dominated by high-pressure weather systems. There has been variable improvement in the levels of nitrogen dioxide monitored in the three streets, with Silver Street seeing a decrease in levels from 26.1 ppb to 17.6 ppb. This improvement can be attributed to partial road closures operating in Silver Street	1) Parker Street 2) Gonville Place 3) Silver Street	Cambridge City Council Environmental Indicators, 2005
	% main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	N/A	N/A	2000/02 Chemical 100% Biological 100% 2003 Chemical 100% Biological 100% 2004 Chemical 100% Biological 100%	Cambs 2000/02 Chemical 90% Biological 100% 2003 Chemical N/A Biological 100% 2004 Chemical N/A Biological 100%	↑	Data from the last full survey carried out shows that both the chemical and biological quality of rivers in Cambridge was at 100%.	River stretches are monitored on a three-year basis (hence the data for 2000/02). Rivers are also partially monitored on a yearly basis (one third of river stretches are monitored)	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 16 (data from the Environment Agency). Susan Haylett County Council Environment Officer

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
21: To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day	2005/06 27,976	Cambridgeshire 2005/06 N/A	2002/03 26,800 2003/04 25,000 2004/05 26,195	Cambs 2001/02 15,123,000 2002/03 16,208,000 2003/04	↑	Over the past four years there has been a 4.4% increase in the number of bus passengers entering and leaving the City each day. An increase of 14.4% has also been seen across the County as a whole		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 17
	Modal share of: a) cyclists, and b) pedestrians	2005/06 a) 17% b) 22%	N/A	2002/03 a) 17% b) 18 2003/04 a) 19% b) 20 2004/05 a) 17% b) 22	Cambs 2001 (Census) a) 9.1% b) 8.1% Cambs Market Towns 2001/2002 b) 13.3% 2002/03 b) 15.1% 2003/04 b) 15.3% 2004/05 b) 16.5%	↑ a) 19% by 2007	The modal share of cyclists has stayed at 17% (apart from 2003/04), while the modal share of pedestrians has increased from 18% to 22%. This compares favourably with Cambridgeshire Market Towns, which in 2004/05 had a pedestrian modal share of 16.5%		Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives LPI (new) Census 2001 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 17
	% of children travelling to and from school by different modes: a) car b) bicycle c) bus d) train e) walk f) other	2004/05 a) 20% b) 17% c & d) 2% e) 60% f) 1% (taxi)	N/A	2002/03 a) 34% b) 20% c) 7% d) 0% e) 48% f) 3%		a) ↓ b) to e) ↑	The percentage of children travelling to and from school by car has decreased from 34% in 2002/03 to 20% in 2004/05. Conversely there has been an increase in the percentage of children walking to and from school.	Survey was not carried out for 2005/06 due to a lack of respondents	Cambridge City Council Medium Term Objectives QoL30 (new)

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
22: To reduce the need to travel	% residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5km of home, or at home	2001 73%	Cambridgeshire 2001 45%	N/A	N/A	↑	By providing people with suitable homes near to where they work, reliance on the private car can be reduced. The Census data from 2001 showed that in Cambridge a total of 73% of respondents aged between 16-74 worked within 5km of their homes or worked at home	An additional indicator may be available in the future. Data may be collected for the AMR on the amount of new residential development within 30 mins public transport time of a: GP; hospital; primary school; areas of employment and a major retail centre(s)	Census of Population England and Wales (supplied by County Council Research Group)

Appendix 4

SA Objectives and Questions in 2005 Scoping Report

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

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...
	4.5 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 To minimise consumption of environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources
	5.2 To reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production), which are causing climate change
	5.3 To minimise use of water
	5.4 To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities
	5.5 Reduce sources of pollution including air, water, land noise, vibration and light
6. Minimise damage and disruption from transport	6.1 To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport
	6.2 To reduce the need to travel
	6.3 To reduce dependency on the private car
	6.4 To minimise traffic and its impacts

Appendix 5

Development of SA Objectives for Updated General Scoping Report

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES				
Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1. To provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one	Unemployment rate	↓	
	2. To ensure that everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)	% of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area	↑	Objective deleted because it is adequately covered by objectives 1 & 10 (move indicators to objective 10)
		Average house prices to median gross wages (full-time employee) ratio	↓	
	3. To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks	Annual net change in VAT registered firms (numbers)	↑	New indicator added
		<u>Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type</u>	↑	
	4. To produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally	No suitable indicators identified	↑	Objective deleted as unable to find a suitable indicator & unlikely to be monitored in the future
	5. To support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and community involvement in governance and services	% of adults who feel they can influence decisions affecting their local area	↑	Objective deleted as not identified as a key sustainability issue in Cambridge
		% of adults who have given support to others (non-family) in the past		
	6. To provide access to education and training for all	% of 15 year old pupils in secondary schools maintained by the local authority achieving 5 or more GCSEs at grades A* - C or equivalent	↑	
	Share the benefits of prosperity fairly	7. To reduce disparities in income levels	Range of income levels – 25 th and 75 th quartiles	↓

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
and provide services and facilities for all	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES			
	8. To provide services and facilities locally and near to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres)	↑	
	9. To regenerate and improve deprived areas	No suitable indicators identified	No targets identified	Objective deleted as covered adequately by objective 12
	10. Ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	% of all dwellings completed that are affordable	↑	
		i) Number of new homes built ii) Number of houses brought back into occupation	2006/07 425 12	
	11. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	↑	
		Excess winter deaths	↓	
	12. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% of resident's who feel their local area is harmonious	↑	
		Index of multiple deprivation	Decrease average IMD score	
	Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	13. To maintain/improve the quality of the public realm	% of graffiti cleaned up within 5 days	2005/06 95%
14. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design		% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	↑	
15. Maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic		Number of Listed Buildings	↑	Additional wording to objective to ensure that the objective covers archaeology as required by the SEA Directive

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	landscape character	% of total land area falling within conservation areas	↑	
	16. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authorities cultural and recreational activities: a) Sport/Leisure facilities; b) Folk museum; c) Corn Exchange; d) Parks/open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities	↑	
	17. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	↑	
		Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	2005/06 5.5	
	18. To improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	% of semi-natural green spaces accessible to the public	↑	Combine with objective 17 in order to reduce the number of objectives (also move indicator)
	19. To promote healthy lifestyles	Ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people	↑	Objective deleted as adequately covered by objective 11
		Cyclists crossing the River Cam bridges screenline	↑	
	20. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	↓	

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
		% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	↑	
	21. To maintain and enhance the role of the City Centre as a focus for services and facilities	No. of retail vacancies in the City Centre	↓	Objective deleted as not identified as a key sustainability issue in Cambridge
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	22. To minimise the development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental/amenity value	% of dwellings completed on previously developed land	2006/07 90%	
		Average density (dph) of new dwellings completed (net)	↑	
	23. To ensure that new development is <u>designed and</u> built to a high sustainability standard	Number of new homes developed to Ecohomes good, <u>very good</u> or excellent standard	↑	Additional wording to ensure objective covers the design and construction of buildings.
	24. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area/number of properties within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	↓	
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	↓	
	25. To protect and enhance wildlife and habitats biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife biodiversity	Achieving priority BAP targets	↑	
		Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population	↑	
a) number & area of SSSI's b) % of area in favourable of unfavourable recovering condition		↑		

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	26. To improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater	% of main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical & biological)	↑	Objective deleted as covered adequately by objective 31 (move indicator to 31)
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	27. To minimise consumption of environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources	No suitable indicators identified	No targets identified	Objective deleted as unable to find suitable indicator to monitor and unlikely to be monitored in the future. Also covered by objective 23
	28. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production), which are causing climate change	Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household	↓	Changes made to objective to remove references to process and concentrate on the end result. Indicator deleted as covered by renewable energy generating capacity (more likely that renewable energy capacity in Cambridge will be from micro-generation). Additional indicators relating to traffic as this is a large contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.
		Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per capita) and per capita emissions (tonnes)	↓	
		Renewable energy installed by type (GWh/year): a) methane from landfill; b) wind turbines; c) water power; d) Straw burning plant		
		Renewable energy generating capacity in GWh/year	↑	
		Energy efficiency – the average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of local authority owned dwellings	2006/07 67	
	<u>Traffic growth on the urban River Cam screenline</u>	↓		
<u>Traffic growth on the Cambridge radial cordon</u>	↓			
29. To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	↓		

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	30. To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities	Household waste collected per person per year (kg) i) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled ii) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	2006/07 440kg 2006/07 i) 20% ii) 25%	
	31. Reduce sources of pollution <u>to</u> including air, water, land <u>and from</u> noise, vibration and light	a) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or 'higher' (no. of days) b) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion)	a) = ↓ b) = ↓	
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	32. To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day Modal share of: a) Cyclists; and b) Pedestrians % of children travelling to and from school by different modes: a) Car; b) Bicycle; c) Bus; d) Train; e) Walk; f) Other	↑ a) 19% by 2007 ↑ a) ↓ b) to e) ↑	
	33. To reduce the need to travel	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5Km of home, or at home	↑	
	34. To reduce dependency on the private car	Annual average traffic flow on Cambridge roads	↓	Objective deleted as covered by objective 32

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES 35. To minimise traffic and its impacts	Covered by second indicator for objective 28 and indicator for objective 31	See targets for objectives 28 and 31	Objective deleted as covered by objectives 8, 28, 31 & 33

Appendix 6

Matrix testing compatibility of SPD Objectives with SA Objectives

SA Objectives	SPD Objectives					Comments
	1 Raise Sustainability Standards	2 Reduce CO ₂ Emissions	3 Reduce Water Consumption & Flooding	4 Increase Reuse & Recycling	5 Reduce Pollution	
1	X	X	X	X	X	No direct effect
2	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Demand for sustainability know how, materials and technology could provide new business and employment opportunities for Cambridge, which would be a positive benefit. However, these measures could also potentially have an adverse or negative impact by adding to development costs and therefore putting pressure on the viability of certain developments. This could have knock-on effects on Section 106 contributions, such as for affordable housing.
3	X	X	X	X	X	No direct effect
4	+	X	X	X	X	This will help to ensure that design of developments is close to existing facilities or provides appropriate facilities close to users
5	X	X	X	X	X	No direct effect
6	+	X	X	X	+	Reducing sustainability standards, for

						example by making walking and cycling easier, will have benefits for health, as well as reducing air pollution in Air Quality Management Areas and reducing light intrusion into residences from poor external lighting schemes
7	+/-	X	X	X	X	Raising sustainability standards may have an impact on equalities, particularly with respect to income, as increased property prices would potentially affect those on low incomes in an adverse or negative way. However, reduced utility bills would potentially have a positive benefit.
8	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	Incorporating these could have an impact on the quality of the built environment, depending on how they are treated. This could be positive or negative
9	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	+/-	The historic landscape and landscape character could be affected by the implementation of measures to meet these objectives. The impacts could be positive or negative, depending on how they are treated.
10	X	X	X	X	X	No direct effect
11	X	X	+	X	X	Reducing the risk of flooding may help to protect green spaces, that might otherwise be temporarily affected by flooding
12	X	X	X	X	X	No direct effect
13	X	X	X	X	X	Dealt with elsewhere by planning process
14	++	++	++	++	++	These are the same, hence such a consistent,

						significant positive benefit
15	++	+	++	X	X	Reducing CO ₂ emissions in the City will only indirectly effect the risk of flooding
16	+	+	+	X	++	There will be positive effects from these objectives on biodiversity, though some, such as reducing CO ₂ emissions, may have quite an indirect but nonetheless significant effect. There seems to be no significant link between increasing recycling and biodiversity.
17	++	++	X	++	++	Reducing air pollution from transport, as well as waste going to landfill will reduce greenhouse gas emissions that are causing climate change
18	++	X	++	+	X	Reducing pollution and CO ₂ emissions will have no effect on reducing water consumption
19	++	X	X	++	X	Raising sustainability standards will help increase the use of reclaimed and recycled materials in construction, as well as ensure good recycling facilities are built into major developments
20	++	++	++	+	++	As pollution covers a wide range of issues, there will be substantial positive benefit from implementing this objective
21	++	X	X	X	X	Raising standards will help to ensure more environmental modes of transport are adopted
22	++	X	X	+	X	Local recycling and reuse of materials will reduce transport of materials. Raising standards will help ensure the design of developments is conducive to reducing the

						need to travel
--	--	--	--	--	--	----------------



Appendix 7

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1. To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks	Annual net change in VAT registered firms (numbers)	
		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type.	↑
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2. To provide services and facilities locally and near to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres)	↑
	3. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	↑
		Excess winter deaths	↓
	4. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% of resident's who feel their local area is harmonious	↑
		Index of multiple deprivation	↓
		Range of income levels – 25 th & 75 th quartiles	↓
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	5. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	↑
	6. Maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape character	Number of Listed Buildings	↑
		% of total land area falling within conservation areas	↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
	7. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	↑
		Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	↑
		% of semi-natural green spaces accessible to the public	↑
	8. To ensure that new development is designed and built to a high sustainability standard	Number of new homes developed to Ecohomes good, very good or excellent standard	↑
	9. To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area/number of properties within the Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	↓
		Number of planning permissions granted contrary to the advice of the Environment Agency on flood defence grounds	↓
	10. To protect and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity	Achieving priority BAP targets	↑
		Area of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population	↑
		a) number & area of SSSI's b) % of area in favourable of unfavourable recovering condition	↑
	Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	11. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change	Household energy use (gas and electricity) per household
Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per capita) and per capita emissions (tonnes)			↓
Renewable energy generating capacity in GWh/year			↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
		Energy efficiency – the average SAP (Standard Assessment Procedure) rating of local authority owned dwellings	2006/07 67
		Traffic growth on the urban River Cam screenline	↓
		Traffic growth on the Cambridge radial cordon	↓
	12. To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	↓
	13. To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities	Household waste collected per person per year (kg)	2006/07 440kg
		i) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled ii) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	2006/07 i) 20% ii) 25%
	14. Reduce sources of pollution to air, water, land, and from noise, vibration and light	a) Days when fine particle concentration found to be in bandings 'moderate' or 'higher (no. of days)	a) = ↓
		b) Annual average concentration of Nitrogen Dioxide (parts per billion)	b) = ↓
		% of main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical and biological)	↑
	Minimise damage and disruption from transport	15. To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day
Modal share of: a) Cyclists; and b) Pedestrians			a) 19% by 2007 ↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET
		% of children travelling to and from school by different modes: a) Car; b) Bicycle; c) Bus; d) Train; e) Walk; f) Other	a)  b) to e) 
	16. To reduce the need to travel	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5Km of home, or at home	