

Appendix 3

# **Planning Obligation Strategy Supplementary Planning Document**

## **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report Addendum**

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## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1. Purpose and Objectives of SPD**

- 1.1.1 Cambridge is experiencing increased pressure from the development of land for housing, commercial and other uses. These development pressures and the increase in density of new development schemes are trends that will continue into the foreseeable future, especially given the designation of the Cambridge sub-region as a major growth area and the associated large-scale developments that this is bringing forward across the sub-region, including the Southern Fringe, North West Cambridge and Cambridge East within the city/ cross-boundary and Northstowe, Cambourne and Arbury Park within the South Cambridgeshire District Council area.
- 1.1.2. A consequence of this development is increased pressure on the physical and social infrastructure of the city. For example, new residential development can increase demands for school places and community facilities and add to the number of people using open space and recreational facilities. New commercial development, and particularly large-scale developments such as Addenbrooke's 20/20, will increase the number of people travelling into and around the city and significantly add to congestion and pressure on public transport, car and cycle parking, air quality and public safety.
- 1.1.3. The use of planning obligations (also known broadly as S106 agreements, although Unilateral Undertakings and in some instances, conditions, including Grampian conditions can serve the same purpose in appropriate circumstances) is a key mechanism in the planning system for addressing the impact new development can have on the infrastructure of a city. The Government is currently reviewing the planning obligation system and a number of Central Government consultations, research, guidance notes, and other publications have been undertaken/produced over the last few years. Circular 5/05 is the most recent key source of Government guidance on planning obligations (replacing Circular 1/97).
- 1.1.4. The City Council has been instrumental in using planning obligations as a means of securing improvements to infrastructure through contributions from new developments, to help ameliorate both their immediate impact on the environment and their strategic impact on the wider city infrastructure and has achieved this through successful application of its Planning Obligation Strategy SPG (POS), which includes provision for standard charges to be applied in appropriate circumstances. The first version of the POS was adopted in 2002 and then updated in 2004. It is considered that it provides a firm basis to start from, for the purposes of producing a new replacement Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). However, there is a need to

ensure that it is updated to reflect up to date Central Government guidance and best practice advice.

1.1.5. The City Council adopted a new Local Plan in July 2006. This meant that, whilst the Planning Obligation Strategy 2004 is still a material consideration in the consideration of planning applications and appeals, it has less weight than formerly because it relates to the Cambridge Local Plan 1996, now superseded. The adoption of an updated Planning Obligation Strategy, linked to the new Local Plan 2006 is therefore a high priority, particularly given the likely demands of the growth agenda. The POS SPD is included in the Council's Local Development Scheme (LDS).

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

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

## 1.2. Background to Requirement for Sustainability Appraisal (SA)

1.2.1. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal (SA) is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). As the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD is being prepared on the basis of a policy in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 (a "saved" plan) which was not subject to SA which met the requirements of the SEA Directive, the SPD will need to be subject to the full SA process. The policy in the Local Plan to which the SPD relates will also need to be appraised as part of the SA. The SA process is a systematic process undertaken during the preparation of a plan or a strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides a opportunity to consider

ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.

1.2.2. The first stage of the SA process is the production of a Scoping Report, which sets out the context and establishes the sustainability objectives against which the documents will be considered. This Scoping Report comprises the first stage of the SA for the City Council's POS SPD.

1.3. Relationship of Planning Obligation Strategy SPD Scoping Report to Cambridge LDF SA Scoping Report

1.3.1. The Government's guidance document "Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents" (November 2005) (hereafter referred to as the 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. A general Scoping Report has been prepared for the City Council's LDF which sets out elements common to all DPDs and SPDs. Consultation is currently being carried out on this document.

1.3.2. This Scoping Report for the Council's POS SPD therefore constitutes an addendum to the Council's LDF SA Scoping Report and its purpose is to identify the sustainability issues and problems specific to the SPD, whilst being able to draw upon the information in the LDF SA Scoping Report, in relation to collection of baseline information and the review of other relevant plans and programmes etc.

1.3.3. 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 as "Strategic Environmental Assessment" (SEA), and covers relevant plans and programmes whose formal preparation began after 21 July 2004. This requirement applies to LDFs. The SEA focuses on environmental effects, in contrast to the SA which is concerned with environmental, social and economic matters

1.3.4. As stated in the Council's LDF SA Scoping Report, the SA Guidance incorporates the requirements of the SEA Directive and therefore a single appraisal process can be carried out, provided that 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.

1.3.5. Throughout this Scoping Report, the term Sustainability Appraisal is used in the context of meaning compliance with both sets of requirements.

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1. Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and the SPD

2.1.1. The production of this Scoping Report is the first stage in applying Sustainability Appraisal to the POS SPD. Figure 1 summarises the SPD preparation process and shows how the Sustainability Appraisal feeds into this process at each stage.

### 2.2. Preparation of the Scoping Report

2.2.1. 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 POS SPD.

2.2.2. The SA Guidance advises how to carry out SA as an integral part of plan-making, including the production of SPDs. The guidance has been used in the preparation of this Scoping Report. Figure 2 sets out the stages involved in carrying out a sustainability appraisal of an 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.

### 2.3. Requirements of the SEA Directive

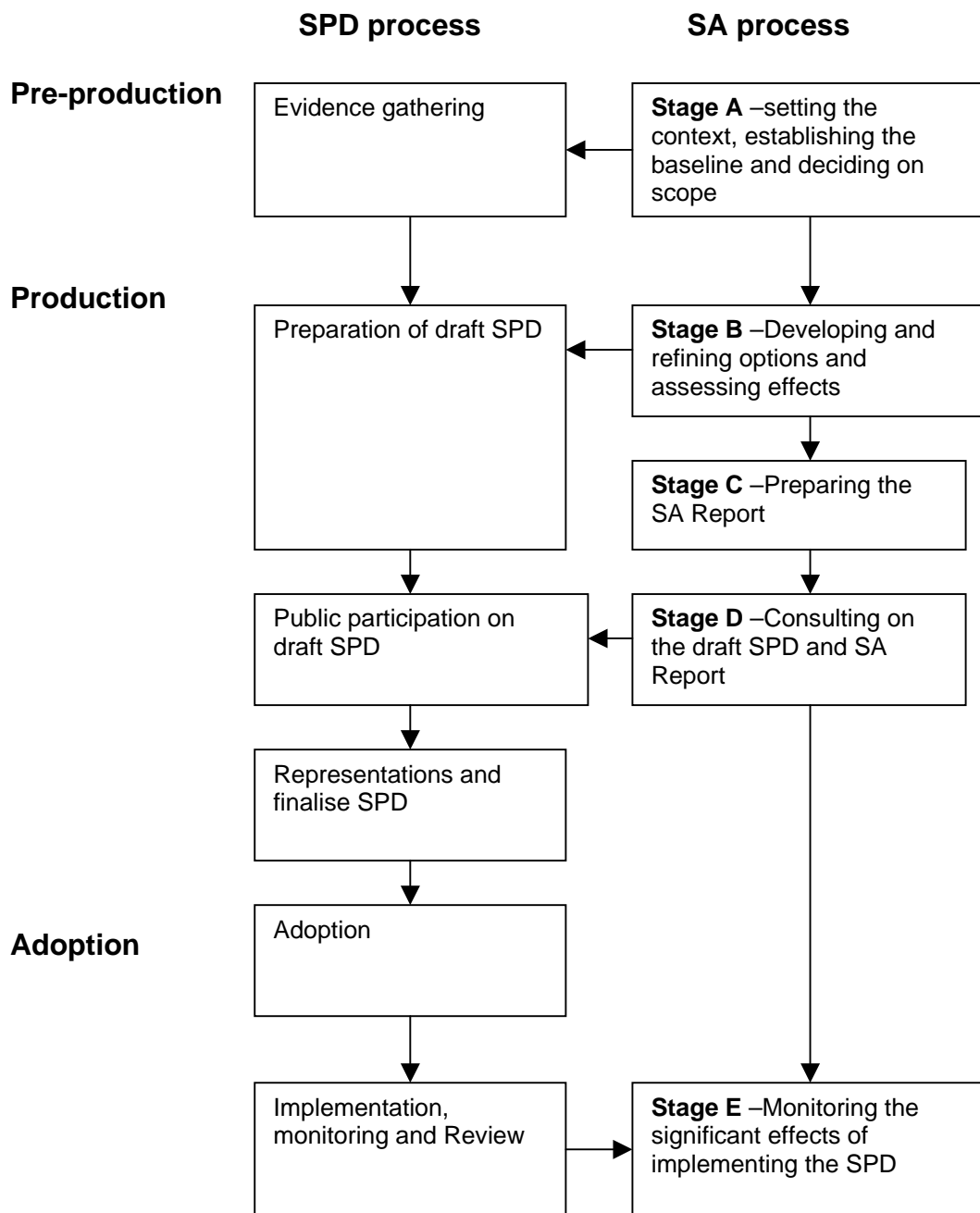
2.3.1. Annex 1 of the SEA Directive sets out the information that must be provided in the Environmental Report. This is set out in Table 1 below and the information which is included within this Scoping Report has been identified.

**Table 1**

<b>Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)</b>	<b>Where covered in the Scoping Report</b>
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3
(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

<b>Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)</b>	<b>Where covered in the Scoping Report</b>
(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 relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation;	Section 3 and Section 6
(f) the likely significant effects <sup>1</sup> 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;  ( <sup>1</sup> 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

**Figure 1 –The SPD preparation process**





**Figure 2 –Incorporating SA within the SPD process**

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

### **3. Task A1: Identification of other relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives**

- 3.1 The LDF SA Scoping Report reviewed a wide range of plans, policies and programmes which are of relevance to the Cambridge LDF as a whole. A list of these and their relationship to the LDF is set out in Appendix 1 of the LDF SA Scoping Report and a review of each document is provided in Appendix 2.
- 3.2. The POS SPD has a more limited range of potentially significant effects.. Appendix 1 of this Scoping Report sets out those policies, plans and programmes that are considered as being directly relevant to the POS SPD and the key messages from these documents. No additional policies, plans or programmes are considered to be relevant.

### **4. Task A2: Collecting Baseline Information**

- 4.1. Paragraph 4.2.6 of the SA Guidance states that: “baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them.” Such baseline information may consist of “mainly indicators, although both quantitative and qualitative information can be used.” The SA Guidance also notes in paragraph 4.2.8 that “much baseline information will be generic to the authority’s area rather than to the particular SPD on which an SA is being carried out.
- 4.2. Baseline information was collected for the purposes of the LDF SA Scoping Report and this is set out in Appendix 3 of that Report. It is not considered that there is a need to collect additional baseline information relating to this SPD, given that the SPD will fit within the overall context of the Council’s LDF and therefore within the context of the LDF SA Scoping Report. Appendix 2 identifies the baseline data and indicators that are directly relevant to the POS SPD.
- 4.3. Problems in Collecting Baseline Data
  - 4.3.1. The LDF SA Scoping Report explains that problems arose where data was not yet available for all indicators or was either at the wrong geographical level or held over insufficient time to show a trend. So there are some gaps that will be kept under review.
  - 4.3.2. In relation to the POS SPD specifically, a lot of work is currently in progress in relation to providing the evidence basis for the Core Strategy and other DPDs that will be relevant to the SPD, such as mapping of community facilities etc. In addition, there are a number of studies planned in the near future that will support the POS SPD, including a citywide community facilities strategy, a public realm strategy and a public art strategy.
- 4.4. Characterisation

4.4.1. Paragraph 4.2.9 of the SA Guidance states that sufficient information about the current and likely future state of the area covered by the SPD needs to be collected to allow its effects to be adequately predicted. Information collected needs to focus on the social, environmental and economic characteristics of the area that relate to the issues to be tackled in the SPD. The SA Report can then focus on those where significant effects are likely.

4.4.2. Paragraphs 4.7 –4.70 of the LDF SA Scoping Report set out the key characteristics of the City of Cambridge. As the POS SPD relates to the whole Cambridge area, the general characterisation section contained in paragraphs 4.7-4-11 of the LDF SA Scoping Report is also relevant. The key characteristics that are directly relevant to the POS SPD are that:

- Cambridgeshire has one of the fastest growing populations in Britain. In the City, provision has been made for an increase of 12,500 dwellings over the period 1999-2016. This will comprise approximately 6,500 dwellings within the urban area and 6,000 in the urban extensions. On average every 100 new dwellings is likely to generate 25 pre-school-aged children, 25 primary school-aged children and 20 secondary school aged children.
- Cambridge is a diverse City with a range of different communities.
- The City centre contains 1,585 listed buildings, 12 registered historic parks and gardens, 5 Scheduled Ancient Monuments and a total of 10 Conservation Areas.
- Cambridge is an important centre for arts and cultural facilities.
- The setting of Cambridge and its open spaces are an essential part of the character and quality of the City. In 2004 there was a total of 2.35ha public open space for every 1,000 people in Cambridge. There is currently very little recreational open space surplus to requirements, as set out in the Council's Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006. 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. In 2004, 55.3% of semi-natural green spaces within the City were accessible to the public.
- Cambridge is an accessible City, where walking and cycling are attractive and popular. However, there is a considerable amount of car commuting into Cambridge. The demand for transport is continually rising due to lifestyle changes and urban expansion.

Current transport infrastructure has little spare capacity and is seriously strained in many areas.

4.4.3. Some of the proposed sustainability objectives are not directly relevant to the POS SPD and therefore as this Scoping Report constitutes an addendum to the LDF SA Scoping Report, only those proposed objectives that are directly relevant to the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD are considered in detail within this section. However, for the purposes of consistency, the same numbering system for the objectives is used.

4.4.4. It should be noted that the City Council is intending to produce a separate Affordable Housing SPD and a separate Sustainable Design and Construction SPD so these will cover issues related to Objectives 5, 15, 17 and 18 set out in the LDF SA Scoping Report, which might otherwise be expected to fall within the scope of this SPD.

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

4.5.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since the SPD provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure associated with new development coming forward that may include community facilities or local services provision. This may take the form of either provision in kind or through financial contributions towards such provision.

4.5.2. In the future, it is anticipated that data may be collected for the Annual Monitoring Report (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.

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

4.6.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since the SPD provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure associated with new development coming forward, that may include community facilities and sports and recreation facilities that may be targeted at or primarily benefit specific sections of the population, such as the elderly, women, children and teenagers, faith groups and other community groups. This may take the form of either provision in kind or through financial contributions towards such provision.

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

4.7.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since it provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure

associated with new development coming forward, that may include a variety of environmental improvements, particularly those that may fall within the “public realm” category as defined within the POS, such as repaving works, lighting schemes and street furniture. It may also include the provision of public art, either integrated into new developments or provided within the public realm and funded through use of commuted sums.

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

4.8.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since it provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure associated with new developments coming forward, that may potentially include historic building and setting/area enhancements or conservation area enhancements under the “public realm” category as defined within the POS, either provided in kind or through use of financial contributions towards such provision.

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

4.9.1 This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since it provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure associated with new developments coming forward, that may include new sports provision or improvements to existing sports provision, new or improved recreation facilities and new or improved community facilities that may potentially include arts and cultural facilities. These may take the form of either provision in kind or financial contributions towards such provision.

4.10. 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.

4.10.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since it provides a framework for securing improvements to existing/new infrastructure associated with new development coming forward, that may potentially include provision of new green spaces or enhancements to the various categories of existing green spaces, as referred to in the POS, (including improvements to Local Nature Reserves). These may take the form of either provision in kind or financial contributions towards such provision.

4.11. Objective 19: To reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally –based facilities.

4.11.1 This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD since it provides a framework for securing new infrastructure associated with new development coming forward, which, in relation to large scale developments, particularly those within the Urban Extensions, could potentially include requirements to provide land for or capital contributions towards new household waste recycling facilities and provision of local recycling facilities. In addition, it is intended that the POS SPD will include a new category of requirement for financial contributions towards the initial cost of provision of household waste and recycling receptacles.

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

4.12.1. This objective is directly relevant to the POS SPD to a limited extent. Cambridge City Council has separate Supplementary Planning Guidance that sets out strategic transport infrastructure requirements associated with new developments coming forward, in the form of the four Area Corridor Transport Plans. These are likely to be updated as Technical Guidance separately, at a later stage. However, individual site-specific transport improvement requirements may be identified separately, such as the requirements for new roads, cycleways and bus service enhancements within the Urban Extensions, bus service enhancements associated with large retail/leisure developments and financial contributions towards provision of new cycleways/ improvements to existing cycleways generally. In addition, the City Council does have standard requirements to secure staff travel plans from non-residential developments that are secured by S106 agreements. Other measures may also be sought such as car clubs etc.

## 5. Task A3: Identifying Sustainability Issues and Problems

5.1. As stated in the LDF SA Scoping Report, the baseline information has been used to help identify the sustainability issues set out in Table 3 of the LDF SA Scoping Report. This Scoping Report extracts from Table 3 of the LDF SA Scoping Report those identified sustainability issues that are considered to be directly relevant to the POS SPD, as set out in Table 4 below.

**Table 2: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge directly relevant to the Planning Obligation Strategy SPD**

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
SHARE THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY FAIRLY & PROVIDE SERVICES & FACILITIES FOR ALL			
Need to recognise the diversity of the	Need to ensure equal access to services and	The % of residents who feel that their local area is	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Community Strategy for Cambridge, 2004</li> </ul>

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

<b>SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE</b>	<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS</b>	<b>EVIDENCE BASE</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT</b>
<p>Development within the City will place increased demand on existing community facilities</p>	<p>Need to ensure that existing facilities are protected and that readily accessible facilities are provided through new development.</p>	<p>GIS maps 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix 4 show the current location of district and local centres, GP surgeries and primary schools.</p> <p>Currently there are 6.6 playgrounds provided by the City Council for every 1,000 children under the age of 12. With regards to sports facilities, there are around 0.8ha of sports pitches available for public use per 1,000 people.</p> <p>The provision of community facilities will need to be increased in line with the growth of the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Community Strategy states that the growth of the City must benefit all and appropriate and sustainable community facilities will need to be provided.</li> <li>• A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)</li> <li>• An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)</li> <li>• Parks for Cambridge People – A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces, Cambridge City Council (2003)</li> <li>• Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council</li> </ul>
<p><b>MINIMISE ENVIRONMENTAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM THE USE OF RESOURCES</b></p>			



<b>SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE</b>	<b>IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS</b>	<b>EVIDENCE BASE</b>	<b>POLICY CONTEXT</b>
Development will place increased pressure on existing landfill sites and household waste processing centres	Developments should make adequate provision for waste and recycling storage.	Of the waste collected in Cambridge in 2005/06 (393.6kg per person), 15.7% was recycled, while 19.5% was composted (a combined total of 35.2%). Additional infrastructure for waste treatment, recycling and disposal will need to be provided to cope with the increase in population.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (1999)</li> <li>• Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (July 2005)</li> <li>• UK Waste Strategy, DEFRA (2000)</li> <li>• Waste management policies in the Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006)</li> <li>• East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (2002)</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council &amp; Peterborough City Council (2003)</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire &amp; Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF – Preferred Options (November 2006)</li> <li>• Environment Strategy</li> </ul>
<b>MINIMISE DAMAGE AND DISRUPTION FROM TRANSPORT</b>			
High levels of commuting into Cambridge by private car lead to increased congestion, air pollution and traffic noise	Within urban extensions, sustainable modes of transport need to be in place at an early 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, DETR (2001)</li> <li>• Transport Ten Year Plan, Department of Transport (2000)</li> </ul>

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004)</li> <li>• Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006)</li> <li>• Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006)</li> <li>• A Community Strategy for Cambridge (2004)</li> <li>• Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)</li> </ul>

### Future Trends Without the POS SPD

5.2. Not to have an SPD is not a realistic option, given that the Council is already committed to producing it as part of the LDS. However, the main effects of not having the SPD are considered below.

- Without the POS SPD, you would still have the policies to which the SPD relates that set out the likely types infrastructure for which new developments would generate increased demand or where there may be an impact requiring mitigation. However, there would be no clear overall framework or guidance for developers to understand how the infrastructure issues relating to their development proposals will be assessed, nor information on the likely costs related to mitigating the impacts of their proposals on infrastructure resulting in a lack of certainty for developers.
- If all S106 obligations were negotiated on an ad-hoc basis, there would be an increased risk of inconsistency and that the contributions provided by developers to mitigate the impact of their development would not cover the true cost of providing appropriate infrastructure.
- There would be no agreed framework of infrastructure projects for funding using planning obligation contributions, nor any method of comprehensively combining contributions arising from individual developments to enable them to be used to implement larger more expensive items of infrastructure.
- As a result of having the POS in place, the City Council has been significantly more successful than many other local authorities in using planning obligations as a means of securing

improvements to and provision of new infrastructure. The effectiveness of having formal detailed guidance on use of planning obligations in place is supported by a number of recent studies/best practice guidance commissioned by Central Government, including Valuing Planning Obligations in England 2005 and Planning Obligations: Practice Guidance 2006. To move away from this approach would therefore be contrary to recent Central Government advice.

- Circular 05/2005 recommends that detailed policies applying the principles of policies eg standard formulae/ charges should be contained in SPDs. Not to have an SPD would mean that the Council would not be able to rely on a system of agreed standard charges and would therefore have to adopt a more ad-hoc approach. This would be likely to result in greater inconsistency and would appear to be moving away from the approach advocated by Circular 05/2005.
- The Council would be unable to rely on the Planning Obligation Strategy 2004 SPG in the long –term, given that it is associated with the Cambridge Local Plan 1996, now superseded and will become increasingly out of date over time. Its weight will be therefore reduced, leaving the Council more open to a potential legal challenge.
- The POS SPD is likely to require significant revision in due course as a result of the future introduction of the Planning Gain Supplement. However, it is still likely that formal guidance will still be required, albeit more limited in its remit.

## **6. Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

- 6.1. The SA Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. It is central to the SA process. Paragraph 4.2.15 of the SA Guidance advises that the SA Framework “consists of objectives, which, where practicable may be expressed in the form of targets, the achievement of which is measurable using indicators.” The objectives and indicators can be revised as baseline information is collected and sustainability issues and problems are identified, and can be used in the monitoring of the SPD.
- 6.2 The LDF SA Scoping Report identified 22 SA objectives which are set out in Table 4 and Appendix 8 of that document.
- 6.3 For the purposes of the POS SPD, Table 3 below extracts the sustainability objectives that are directly relevant to the SPD from the list contained in Table 4 of the LDF SA Scoping Report. For the purpose of consistency, the same numbering system has been used.

**Table 3: Sustainability Appraisal Objectives**

<b>Sustainability theme</b>	<b>SA Objective</b>
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	4.To provide services and facilities locally and near to users
	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 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.
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	19.To reduce waste and encourage re -use and recycling at locally based facilities
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21.To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking

**6.4. Compatibility between SA Objectives**

6.4.1. Paragraphs 6.7-6.12 and Table 6 of the LDF SA Scoping Report assess the compatibility of the sustainability objectives to identify any tensions between objectives. The compatibility matrix in Table 6 of the LDF SA Scoping Report illustrates that for the purposes of the objectives that are relevant to the POS SPD there are possible tensions between Objective 9 and Objective 19 with regard to maintaining /enhancing historic character and encouraging sustainability through waste recycling. However, it is considered that this tension would be more likely to become apparent through negotiations on individual planning applications, informed by the relevant Local Plan policies, rather than through implementation /application of the POS SPD.

**6.5. The Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

6.5.1. The SA Framework for the POS SPD is set out in Appendix 3. This will form the basis for assessing the POS SPD in the remainder of the SA process.

**7. Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA**

7.1. This Scoping Report will be consulted on internally, within Cambridge City Council and with the three SEA Consultation Bodies (the Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage). The

consultation will enable these bodies to comment on the appropriateness of the objectives, indicators, baseline assessment and issues/problems, having regard to the overall context set by the LDF SA Scoping Report. The comments received will be used to make amendments to this Scoping Report.

7.2. The key areas where comments are sought are the same as those set out in the LDF SA Scoping Report:

- 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 prove useful information?
- Are the sustainability problems/issues identified for the SPD the correct ones?
- Do the SA objectives include all the necessary issues?

## **8. Next Steps**

- 8.1. Following consultation on this draft Scoping Report Addendum, any comments received will be considered and any changes made to the document as appropriate. A summary of the comments and how they have been used will be documented and included as an Appendix to the final Scoping Report.
- 8.2. Figures 1 and 2 set out the subsequent stages in the Sustainability Appraisal process and the relationship to the SPD process. The SA Guidance sets out different stages with tasks within, which will be followed. The SPD process is a simplified version of the LDD process as SPD are not subject to public examination.

**Appendix 1**  
**Policies, Plans and Programmes etc relevant to POS SPD**

<b>Policy, Plan, Programme etc</b>	<b>Key Message</b>
<b>National</b>	
<b>14.</b> European Strategy on Sustainable Development	Provide a strategy /mechanisms that will help to secure improvements in the transport system
<b>18.</b> Local Quality of Life Indicators – A Guide to Local Monitoring to Complement the Indicators in the UK Government Strategy Aug 2005	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will assist in achieving improvements some of the areas set out in the list of key measures relating to quality of life, including community cohesion, culture and leisure, education and lifelong learning, Environment and transport.
<b>23.</b> PPS1: Creating Sustainable Communities	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that contribute towards achieving sustainable development
<b>24.</b> PPG2: Green Belts	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards achieving some of the objective set out in the PPG, including providing opportunities for outdoor sport and recreation near urban areas, enhance landscapes near to where people live and secure nature conservation interest
<b>32.</b> PPG13: Transport	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards achieving some of the objectives set out in the PPG including promotion of sustainable transport choices for people and improving accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling
<b>35.</b> PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will help achieve open space requirements for new developments
<b>42.</b> Transport Ten Year Plan	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will help to encourage the use and development of more sustainable modes of transport that reduce dependency on the private car.
<b>43.</b> The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will help to encourage the use and development of more sustainable modes of transport that reduce dependency on the private car.
<b>47.</b> UK Waste Strategy	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will help to achieve recycling and composting targets set out in sustainable waste management strategies/performance standards for local authorities
<b>56.</b> A Better Life: The role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England 2006	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards ensuring that everyone has access to a range of high quality cultural activities

<b>Policy, Plan, Programme etc</b>	<b>Key Message</b>
<b>59.</b> Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England, RPG6	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards implementation of Local Plan policies informed by the Guidance
<b>60.</b> Regional Spatial Strategy 14: The east of England Plan –Draft Revision to RSS14	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards implementation of Local Plan policies informed by the objective set out in the Guidance
<b>61.</b> East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, 2002	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards implementation of Local Plan policies to reduce waste and encourage recycling
<b>County//Cambridge Sub-Region</b>	
<b>74.</b> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards implementation of Structure Plan policies
<b>76.</b> Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards achieving the objectives in the Plan
<b>80.</b> Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022	Provide a strategy /mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards implementation of Local Plan policies to encourage recycling at locally based facilities and reduce waste.
<b>88.</b> An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, 2006	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of Local Plan policies to provide everyone with access to cultural activities and the arts.
<b>89.</b> A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, 2006	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of Local Plan policies to ensure the development of sports facilities to meet the needs of future populations.
<b>District</b>	
<b>91.</b> Medium-Term Strategy, 2005/06 to 2009/10, 2005	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of Local Plan policies aimed at addressing the medium term objectives, in particular encouraging recycling and waste minimisation and ensuring Cambridge residents can access a range of sports, arts, recreational and community facilities.
<b>94.</b> A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People 2004-2008	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of Local Plan policies to ensure that new development addresses the needs of children and young people through provision of play and developmental facilities.
<b>97.</b> Environment Strategy 2005	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of Local Plan policies aimed at achieving the environmental objectives, in particular to enhance the quality of the natural and built environment

<b>Policy, Plan, Programme etc</b>	<b>Key Message</b>
<b>100.</b> Parks for People –A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Space, 2003	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of policies for enhancing existing open space and for provision of new open space which is safe and convenient to use.
<b>101.</b> Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of policies for improving existing sports facilities and provision of additional sports facilities in new developments
<b>107.</b> Open Space and Recreation Strategy 2006	Provide a strategy/mechanisms for securing infrastructure provision that will contribute towards the implementation of policies to enhance existing open space and provide new open space, which is safe and convenient to use



**Appendix 2  
Baseline Data and Indicators Relevant to POS SPD**

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Target s	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 and local centres (including supermarket shopping centres)	2005  400m= 66%	N/a	N/a	N/a	↑		A 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	Cambridge City Council Research and Information
7. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% residents who feel their local area is harmonious	2006 59%	Cambridge shire 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 Study 2006

	Index of multiple deprivation	2004 avge IMD score 14.58  Rank of avge score: 230	N/a	2000 avge IMD score: 14.72  Rank of avge 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 <sup>th</sup> and 75 <sup>th</sup> 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	↓	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

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%	Cambs 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	Cambs 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 1 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

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, childrens 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 LP1

	% 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
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 has decreased		Cambridge City Council Best Value Performance Plan BV84  Comparator: Information from the Waste Management Team (Sandra Cooke)
	i) percentage 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 and Peterborough 2005/06 i) 21.7% ii) 21.9%  National ave for recycling and 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 and P 2002/03 i) 15.3% ii) 8.5% 2003/04 i) 18.6% ii) 19.9% 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

21. To increase the 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 (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%	↑	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 LP1
	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%		↑  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 LP1 (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) 1% 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)

**Appendix 3  
The Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

<b>SEA/SA TOPIC</b>	<b>SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES</b>	<b>INDICATORS</b>	<b>TARGET</b>
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	4.To provide services and facilities locally and near to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district and local centres	↑
	7.To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% of residents who feel their local area is harmonious	↑
		Index of multiple deprivation	↓
		Range of income levels –25 <sup>th</sup> and 75 <sup>th</sup> quartiles	↓
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	8.To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment and a high quality of design	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	↑
	9.Maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape character	Number of listed buildings	↑
		% of total land falling within conservation areas	↑
	10.To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authorities cultural and recreational facilities: a) sport/leisure facilities b) folk museum c) Corn Exchange d) parks and open spaces, play areas and other community recreation facilities and activities	↑
	11.To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children’s play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	HA of public open space per 1,000 people	↑
		Number of playgrounds and play areas provided by the Council per 1,000 children under 12	↑
		% semi-natural green spaces accessible to public	↑

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