

Cambridge Local Development Framework

Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report

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1. INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Sustainability Appraisal

- 1.1 This report comprises the first stage of the Sustainability Appraisal (SA) of documents which will comprise the Cambridge Local Development Framework (LDF). Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, Sustainability Appraisal is mandatory for Regional Spatial Strategies, Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and 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 a plan or strategy. Its role is to assess the extent to which the emerging policies and proposals will help to achieve relevant environmental, social and economic objectives. In doing so, it provides an opportunity to consider ways in which the plan or strategy can contribute to improvements in environmental, social and economic conditions, as well as a means of identifying and addressing any adverse effects that draft policies and proposals might have.
- 1.3 The overall aim of the appraisal process is to help ensure that the Cambridge Local Development Framework, and the Local Development Documents it contains, makes an effective contribution to the pursuit of ‘sustainable development’. The most widely-used definition of this concept is “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”¹. Following this, the UK government defined the themes of sustainable development in the UK Sustainable Development Strategy². These were highlighted as being:
- Social progress which recognises the needs of everyone;
 - Effective protection of the environment;
 - The prudent use of natural resources; and
 - Maintenance of high and stable levels of economic growth and employment.
- 1.4 The Government’s new UK Sustainable Development Strategy³ provides a strong basis for renewed action to deliver sustainable development, and sets the following guiding principles:
- Living within environmental limits;
 - Ensuring a strong, healthy and just society;
 - Achieving a sustainable economy;
 - Promoting good governance; and
 - Using sound science responsibly

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. Among the documents to which this requirement will apply are land use plans that cover a wide area, such as the Cambridge Local Development Framework.
- 1.6 At the same time the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires sustainability appraisal (SA) of all emerging Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), which are the documents which will form the Cambridge LDF.
- 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.

Process

- 1.9 The Government's SA Guidance advises that one Scoping Report can be prepared for several Local Development Documents (LDD's), provided that it gives sufficient information at the level of detail required for each of the documents concerned. It has therefore been decided to produce this LDF SA Scoping Report for the Cambridge LDF as a whole, which sets out elements common to all DPDs and SPDs. 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 LDF SA 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.
- 1.10 The documents to which this LDF SA Scoping Report applies are set out below, including a brief overview of their purpose and content. The timetable for production of these documents is set out in the Cambridge Local Development Scheme (LDS).
 - The Core Strategy (Cambridge Development Strategy): this will set out the vision, objectives and strategy for the spatial development of Cambridge to 2021. It will contain a set of primary policies for delivering the strategy. Broad locations for development will be set out in a key diagram.

- Site Specific Allocations (Cambridge Development Sites): this will identify site allocations for development for specific or mixed uses. The sites will be illustrated on the Proposals Map. The identification of sites will be in line with the general policies set out in the Core Strategy.
- Generic Development Control Policies (Cambridge Development Policies): this will set out a limited suite of topic-related policies against which planning applications will be considered. The policies will ensure that development accords with the spatial vision, objectives and policies set out in the Core Strategy.
- Affordable Housing SPD: guidance to supplement policy for securing affordable housing, including key worker housing. This SPD will be linked to policy in the 'saved' Cambridge Local Plan 2006.
- Planning Obligations SPD: guidance on the planning obligation requirement that will be sought to provide sub-regional services and facilities that are required as a result of all development proposals. This SPD will be linked to policy in the 'saved' Cambridge Local Plan 2006.
- Public Art SPD: guidance on the provision of public art as part of new development schemes. This SPD will be linked to policy in the 'saved' Cambridge Local Plan 2006.
- Historic Environment SPD: guidance on historic environment policies. It will provide the policy context for conservation area appraisals and provide the basis for programming the review of conservation area boundaries and preparation of appraisals. This SPD will be linked to policy in the 'saved' Cambridge Local Plan 2006.

1.11 There are further documents within the LDS to which this LDF SA Scoping Report will not apply as they have already been subject to their own Scoping Report. In the case of the Cambridge East Area Action Plan and North West Cambridge Area Action Plan this was a joint Scoping Report with South Cambridgeshire District Council as the sites are within both authorities. The Sustainable Design and Construction SPD was produced before this LDF SA Scoping Report was finalised and therefore a separate Scoping Report just for this document was produced, although it drew upon the information collected in this LDF SA Scoping Report.

Development of the Scoping Report

1.12 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. At the time it was envisaged that this would be the basis of the LDF SA Scoping Report to be prepared for the assessment of future LDD's. Therefore this Scoping Report has been used as the starting point for this updated version. A review has been carried out of relevant policies, plans, programmes and sustainability objectives that have been produced since March 2005. In addition this has been an opportunity to update baseline information, which has been important in identifying trends and whether targets are being met. The update has also involved checking that the Scoping Report follows

the Government's SA Guidance⁴, which was finalised after the previous Scoping Report had been produced.

- 1.13 Consultants, Scott Wilson, were employed to provide an independent review of the draft of this Scoping Report. They assessed the degree to which it reflects the requirements of the SEA Directive and advice contained in Government guidance on SA. The consultants made a number of recommendations for strengthening the content of the Scoping Report and these were all addressed in finalising the report.
- 1.14 The draft Scoping Report was also subject to consultation with the statutory environmental bodies (Environment Agency, Natural England and English Heritage) and other key stakeholders, and changes were made as appropriate (see Appendix 8 for more detail).

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 (Task A3);
 - Section 6 sets out how the Sustainability Appraisal Framework was developed (Task A4);
 - Section 7 describes consultation that was carried out (Task A5); and
 - Section 8 sets out the next steps

⁴ Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks, ODPM, November 2005

2. METHODOLOGY

Relationship between Sustainability Appraisal and the Development Plan

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

Preparation of the Scoping Report

- 2.2 The purpose of the Scoping Report is to set the context and objectives, establish the baseline and decide on the scope 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 documents that form the Cambridge LDF.
- 2.3 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 2 sets out the stages involved in carrying out a sustainability appraisal of a DPD⁵, 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

- 2.4 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 Reports produced for each of the local development documents.

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
(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	Section 4

⁵ The preparation process for a SPD is slightly different, as a SPD is not subject to examination

Environmental Report requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Where covered in the Scoping Report
affected;	
(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 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 1: Development Plan Document Preparation Process

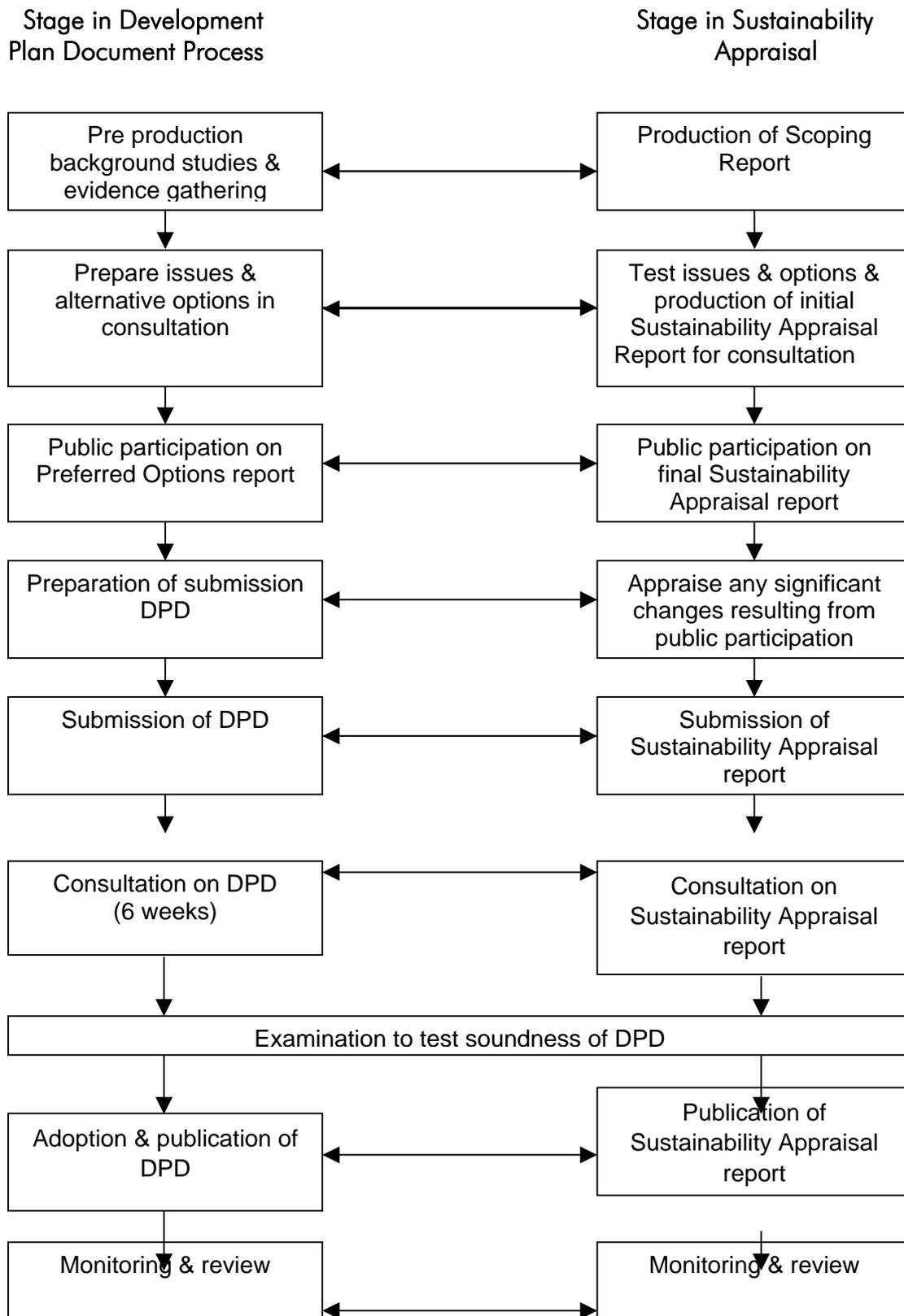


Table 2: Stages involved in the SA of a DPD

DPD 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.
DPD 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 DPD objectives against the SA framework. • B2: Developing the DPD options. • B3: Predicting the effects of the draft DPD. • B4: Evaluating the effects the draft DPD. • B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects. • B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the DPD.
<p>Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C1: Preparing SA Report.
<p>Stage D: Consulting on preferred options of the DPD and SA Report</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D1: Public participation on the preferred options of the DPD and the SA Report. • D2(i): Appraising significant changes.
DPD Stage 3: Examination
SA stages and tasks
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D2(ii): Appraising significant changes resulting from representations.
DPD Stage 4: Adoption and monitoring
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 DPD</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 Cambridge Local Development Framework needs to take into account a wide range of other plans, policies and programmes. These may contain policy objectives or specific requirements that need to be addressed through the new plan. Identifying and reviewing these documents is an important element of the SA process, as it can help to shape the objectives against which emerging policies should be appraised, as well as pointing to particular issues and problems that need to be tackled.
- 3.2 A considerable number of relevant documents were identified at the international, national, regional and local levels. A list of these, and their relationship to the Local Development Framework, is set out in Appendix 1. This list has been updated since the 2005 Scoping Report to include plans and programmes which have been produced in the interim period (these documents are highlighted in the table).
- 3.3 A review of the key plans and programmes that are relevant in setting the context for the Cambridge Local Development Framework is set out in Appendix 2. This shows the relevant objectives and targets from the plans reviewed and their implications for the LDF 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 Cambridge LDF. In updating the Scoping Report, all additional plans and programmes of relevance have been reviewed.

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 that 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. The baseline information has been updated since the previous Scoping Report, and this has been valuable as trends in the data can be seen. An analysis of any trends in

the data is also included within the table. Some of the baseline data collected is also presented graphically in a number of maps in Appendix 4.

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 that will be kept under review.
- 4.5 Updating the Scoping Report, revealed that 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. This latter approach was used to delete two of the objectives when these were being reviewed for this updated scoping report (see Appendix 6 for further details).

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 LDF. 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 ODPM⁶ 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 Guidance⁷ 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 Plan⁸ 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 2006, 1,377 people or 1.6% of the population were unemployed in Cambridge. The rate for April 2005 was 1,241 people or 1.5%. This was the same rate as the County as a whole in 2005. This is a relatively low rate compared to the figure for England of 5.5% (August – October 2006). Since 1999 unemployment rates have fallen from 2.5% to 1.5% in Cambridge and have remained relatively stable over the last four years fluctuating between 1.5 and 1.6%.
- 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 2005 and 2004 after a decline in 2003. Data for the amount of floorspace developed for employment by type shows that in 2005/06 the largest amount of floorspace developed was for use class B1(b) (research and development of products or processes). There was no

⁶ Sustainable Communities Plan, ODPM 2002

⁷ Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia to 2016 (RPG 6), GO East, 2000

⁸ Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003

development is use classes B1(c), B2 or B8 while 585m² was developed for use class B1(a). This can be attributed to the City Council's policy of selective management of the economy whereby employment land in Cambridge is reserved for development that can demonstrate a clear need to be located in the area in order to serve local requirements or contribute to the continuing success of the Sub-region as a centre for high technology and research.

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

- 4.16 Between 2000 and 2005 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 12% to a figure of 60.5% in 2005. This compares favourably with the figures for Cambridgeshire as a whole which has seen a 6.9% increase in achievement in the same period to a total of 59.2%.

Objective 4: To provide services and facilities locally and that are accessible to users

- 4.17 Although this is an important sustainability objective, it is not really being monitored at the present time. Map 1 in Appendix 4 shows 400 metre and 750m catchment zones, which are considered to be manageable distances to walk, from district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres). The percentage of dwellings that fall within the 400 metre 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). Maps 2 and 3 of Appendix 4 show the 400 metre and 750 metre radii for GP surgeries and primary schools in Cambridge. 37% of residential properties in Cambridge are within 400m of a doctor's surgery and 40% of properties are within 400m of a primary school.

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 4 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 the 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 properties, 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, which are shown on Map 5 in Appendix 4. 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.
- 4.34 The buildings at risk register is a national register that brings together information on all Grade I and II* listed buildings known to be 'at risk' through neglect and decay or vulnerable of becoming so. Most of the structures are in poor to very bad condition, but a few that are in fair condition are also included, usually because they have become functionally redundant, making their future uncertain. As of 2006 Cambridge had no buildings listed as being 'at risk', while out of the 8,188 listed buildings in Cambridgeshire, 8 of these were listed as being 'at risk'.

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

- 4.35 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.
- 4.36 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

- 4.37 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. The location of these areas of open space is shown on Map 6 in Appendix 4. 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.

4.38 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.

4.39 Semi-natural greenspaces 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 with 9% of residential properties in Cambridge being within 300m of an area of semi-natural greenspace above 2 hectares in size (as shown in Map 7). Figures from 2004 show that there is 0.57ha of semi-natural green space for every 1,000 people.

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

4.40 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.

4.41 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

4.42 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.

- 4.43 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

- 4.44 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).
- 4.45 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

- 4.46 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.
- 4.47 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). This flood zone is shown on map 8 in Appendix 4. In total 475 properties in Cambridge are within this flood zone area.
- 4.48 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 are 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

- 4.49 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.
- 4.50 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.
- 4.51 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 is in favourable condition. This figure can be improved by the use of appropriate management techniques and preventing damaging recreational activities. 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. The location of Local Nature Reserves and SSSI's in Cambridge is shown on map 9 in Appendix 4.

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

- 4.52 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.
- 4.53 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.

- 4.54 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.
- 4.55 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.
- 4.56 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. Map 10 in Appendix 4 shows the locations of the monitoring points for the Cambridge radial cordon.

Objective 18: To minimise use of water

- 4.57 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 amount of water consumption has increased slightly each year between 1998/99 and 2003/04, 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. However between 2004/05 and 2005/06, water consumption levels have dropped slightly to 148 litres per head per day. The levels of water consumption in Cambridge are lower than the industry, which was 151 litres per head per day in 2005/06, but higher than the average for Anglian Water of 144 litres per head per day in 2005/06.

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

- 4.58 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. The City Council also has a number of recycling centres located around the City in order to encourage recycling, and the location of these is shown on map 11 in Appendix 4.

- 4.59 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

- 4.60 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.
- 4.61 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.
- 4.62 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.
- 4.63 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. The location of this management area is shown on map 12 in Appendix 4. 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.
- 4.64 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 and safe modes including public transport, cycling and walking

- 4.65 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.
- 4.66 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.
- 4.67 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%.
- 4.68 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**
- 4.69 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%.

Future Evolution of Cambridge without the LDF

- 4.70 It is extremely hard to predict the future development of Cambridge without the documents within the Cambridge LDF to which this LDF SA Scoping Report applies. The baseline table in Appendix 3 provides an analysis of past trends and these may

continue in the future. However, in particular the Cambridge Local Plan has only recently been adopted (July 2006) and so this will have an impact that has not yet started showing in the baseline data. In addition there are obviously other factors that may affect future development (global and national economic climate, central government and regional policy, taxation, funding available for infrastructure etc). Also, planning is only one of the factors that may be affecting the indicators that are being measured in the baseline.

4.71 However, it is likely that the following trends will continue in Cambridge in the short term:

- High house prices acting as a barrier to entry into the housing market;
- Pressures relating to the growth of the City (the new Local Plan has released large areas of the Green Belt for mixed use development and this will need to be managed so that development is as sustainable as possible and that development is supported by adequate services and infrastructure to avoid undue pressure on existing facilities);
- Congestion and associated pollution due to high levels of commuting by private car.

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 3 below. The Sustainability Appraisal of the East of England Plan⁹ also identifies key sustainability issues for the Cambridge Sub-region (Table 4.3g), which have been taken into account. In Table 3 the sustainability issues have also been linked to the key relevant policy documents identified under Task A1 and set out in Appendices 1 and 2. This is by no means a full list of all the issues but it attempts to acknowledge those which are a priority within Cambridge and which can be addressed through development plan documents.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH A FULFILLING OCCUPATION AND GOOD LIVELIHOOD			
Although overall educational achievements are high, there is a core of young people leaving school with few qualifications	Need to ensure employment provision meets the needs of all, including the unskilled.	Only 57.5% of 15 year olds in secondary schools maintained by the local authority achieved 5 or more GCSE's at grades A*-C or equivalent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education and training is a key issue in the Community Strategy for Cambridge (2004)
SHARE THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY FAIRLY & PROVIDE SERVICES & FACILITIES FOR ALL			
High average house prices are pricing key workers/first time buyers out of the area	Future development must include adequate affordable housing.	Only 12% of households can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS3 (2006) states that local development documents should set a plan-wide target for the amount of affordable

⁹ RSS14 for the East of England, Strategic Environmental Assessment Scoping Report, EERA, 2004

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
			<p>housing to be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) sets out the regional housing provision. In Cambridge this is an additional 16,700 dwellings (April 2006 to March 2021). The plan states that Local development documents should set appropriate targets for affordable housing with a regional target of 35% of housing should be affordable. Increasing the amount of affordable housing is key in the Community Strategy and Housing Strategy for the City.
Need to recognise the diversity of the population in Cambridge	Need to ensure equal access to services and facilities for all members of the community.	<p>The % of residents who feel that their local area is a place where people from different backgrounds get on well together has decreased to 59%.</p> <p>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).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Community Strategy for Cambridge, 2004 Diversity – A Guide to Good Practice, Cambridge City Council (2005)
Need to reduce health inequalities between wards in the City	Need to ensure equal access to facilities for all members of the community and in all areas of the City.	<p>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).</p> <p>There has been an increase in the number</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Saving Lives: Our Healthier Nation White Paper, DoH (1999) Healthy Futures – A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010, EERA (Dec 2005) Annual Public Health Report 2004/05 Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
		of excess winter deaths in Cambridge to 52 in 2003/04, which could be linked to poor housing conditions.	Primary Care Trusts (2005)
MAINTAIN CAMBRIDGE AS AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND VISIT			
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"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE (1994) • Policy on protecting and enhancing the historic environment in the Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • The Community Strategy stresses that with the growth of the City its heritage is protected and its environment improved
	Need to prioritise the development on brownfield land before Green Belt and that any such development maximises the potential of such land.	The percentage of dwellings completed on previously developed land was 96.9% in 2005/06. However, the performance of this indicator in the future will depend on the categories of land that come forward for development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPS3: Housing (2006) – states the national annual target that at least 60% of new housing should be provided on previously developed land
Development within the City will put increasing pressure on existing open space	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"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM (2002) • Open Space & Recreation Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2004)

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
Development within the City will place increased demand on existing community facilities	Need to ensure that existing facilities are protected and that readily accessible facilities are provided through new development.	<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"> • The Community Strategy states that the growth of the City must benefit all and appropriate and sustainable community facilities will need to be provided. • A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006) • An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006) • Parks for Cambridge People – A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces, Cambridge City Council (2003) • Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council
Additional development may heighten the fear of crime for some groups	Need to ensure that the design of new developments takes due regard to safety.	Only 45% of Cambridge residents surveyed for the Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey said that they felt 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the key issues in the Community Strategy is to lessen crime and the fear of crime. • Community Safety Strategy, Cambridge Community Safety Partnership
PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND, BUILDINGS AND GREEN SPACES			
Release of Green Belt for development has implications for the setting of the City	Need to minimise the impact of new development and ensure that opportunities to enhance the environment are maximised.	77% of Cambridge residents surveyed as part of the Cambridgeshire Quality of Life Survey were satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live. With an increase in development on land at the edge of the City, careful design will be required to lessen the impact on the character of the existing built environment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 2: Green Belts, DoE (1995) • Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, Cambridgeshire County Council (1991) • Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England, EP, CE, GO-East, PECT (2003)

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
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, for example the use of sustainable drainage systems where appropriate.	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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002) • Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk, DCLG (2006) • Flood risk management policy in Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006)
Removal of land from the Green Belt will have an impact on levels of biodiversity in the City	Rare or vulnerable habitats identified in Cambridgeshire's Local Biodiversity Action Plans should be protected from harmful development. New developments should maximise the potential for biodiversity and reconnecting habitats that have become fragmented.	There is currently 0.23ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population in Cambridge. There are 2 SSSI's in the City, with 37.2% of their area being in favourable or unfavourable recovering condition. In addition there are a further 15 County Wildlife Sites and 50 City Wildlife Sites. These areas should be protected from harmful development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Statement 9: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation, ODPM (Aug 2005) • Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council (2004) • Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy "Enhancing Biodiversity", Cambridge City Council (2006)
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).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive 2000/60/EC (2002) • Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region, Environment Agency (2001) • Policies relating to water in Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • Environment Strategy

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
<p>Development will increase the demand for energy from non-renewable sources and increase carbon dioxide emissions</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyoto protocol • Directive on Electricity Production from Renewable Energy Sources 2001/77/EC (2001) • Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, ODPM (2004) • Climate Change, the UK Programme 2006, HM Government (2006) • Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future • Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • Living with Climate Change in the East of England, East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable (2003) • Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners (2004) • Environment Strategy
	<p>Developments should be designed to the highest possible efficiency ratings.</p>	<p>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).</p>	

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
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"> • EC Council Directive 99/31/EC on the Landfill of Waste (1999) • Planning Policy Statement 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste Management, ODPM (July 2005) • UK Waste Strategy, DEFRA (2000) • Waste management policies in the Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (2002) • Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2003) • Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste LDF – Preferred Options (November 2006) • Environment Strategy
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, DETR (2001) • Transport Ten Year Plan, Department of Transport (2000) • The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004) • Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision of the East of England Plan (2006) • Cambridgeshire Local
	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.	

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DOCUMENTS	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
	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.	<p>Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Community Strategy for Cambridge (2004) • Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)

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 objectives have changed to some extent from the original 2005 Scoping Report, although this is more related to restructuring of the objectives rather than their content. 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 Appraisal¹⁰ were taken as the starting 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

¹⁰ See Sustainability Appraisal Report for Cambridge Local Plan First Deposit Draft June 2003, and Redeposit Draft June 2004 by Levett-Therivel Sustainability Consultants

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 timescale¹¹, 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 appraisal¹². 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 5 shows the development of the 2005 objectives. This process of refinement also took into account the results of consultation with key stakeholders. Appendix 6 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 as part of this review of the Scoping Report, 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.
- 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 7.
- 6.8 Table 4 shows the SA objectives to be used in the sustainability appraisal framework.

¹¹ As it was unlikely that RSS14 would be adopted before 21st July 2006

¹² East of England Plan – Sustainability Appraisal Report, East of England Regional Assembly, November 2004.

Table 4: 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 promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all	4. To provide services and facilities locally and that are accessible 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 and safe modes including public transport, cycling and walking
	22. To reduce the need to travel

The SEA Directive

- 6.9 A cross check was made between the SA objectives and the information required by the SEA Directive in Table 5 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 5: Coverage of the Topics Required by the SEA Directive by the SA Objectives

SEA Directive Issue Criterion (f) of Annex I	SA Objectives
Biodiversity	11, 13, 16, 20
Population	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22
Human health	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22
Fauna	11, 13, 16, 20
Flora	11, 13, 16, 20
Soil	11, 13, 14, 16, 20
Water	14, 15, 18, 20
Air	4, 11, 14, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22
Climatic factors	15, 17
Material assets	8, 9, 10, 11, 16
Cultural heritage inc architecture and archaeological heritage	8, 9
Landscape	9, 11, 13

Compatibility between SA Objectives

- 6.10 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 6).

Table 6: Compatibility of SA Objectives

Sustainability objectives	1																						
	2	✓																					
	3	✓	✓																				
	4																						
	5			✓	✓																		
	6	✓			✓	✓	✓																
	7	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓															
	8					✓/x	✓	✓															
	9					✓/x			✓														
	10				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓													
	11	x	x		✓	✓/x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓												
	12	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓															
	13		x							✓							✓	✓					
	14					✓				✓	x												
	15	x	x			✓/x	✓									✓							✓
	16	x	x			x	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	17		x		✓	✓/x	✓			x	x				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	18		x			✓/x										✓	✓						
	19									x						✓					✓		
	20		x		✓		✓									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	21		✓/x		✓	✓/x	✓	✓						✓	x	✓				✓			✓
	22		✓/x		✓	✓/x					x			x	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	Sustainability objectives																						

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

6.11 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. For example the need for new housing or more employment may have an adverse effect on the environment. However, in all cases the type of development proposed would be subject to planning policies in the Local Plan or in the future the Local Development Framework and there may be mitigation measures available to avoid or reduce any environmental impacts. It will be important that these types of tensions are considered when looking at the overall strategy for development and which sites to consider for development.

6.12 Other possible tensions revealed by the compatibility matrix 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.

6.13 Another possible tension is between giving access to arts and cultural activities, recreation and sports facilities and ensuring that these are in the best possible location in terms of sustainable modes of transport and reducing the need to travel by car. Similarly, the objective to minimise the use of greenfield sites may have a tension with the transport objectives if these are in the best location with regard to transport accessibility. Again these tensions would need to be considered when considering sites to develop and whether transport accessibility is acceptable or could be improved.

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

6.14 The Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The Framework is set out in Appendix 9. This consists of the sustainability objectives as shown in Table 4 and the indicators that will be used to measure the achievement of these objectives. These indicators are those that were used to collect the baseline data.

6.15 This Sustainability Appraisal Framework will form the basis for assessing the Local Development Documents that will form the Cambridge Local Development Framework.

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

7.1 Consultation on the previous 2005 Scoping Report was carried out internally within Cambridge City Council and with the Sustainable City Reference Group. The Sustainable City Reference Group is a consultation body set up through the Sustainable City Initiative with representatives from a range of local organisations to give an arms length steer to the work that the Council is doing to address its environmental objectives. Unfortunately this group is not meeting at the current time.

7.2 Consultation was also carried out with the SEA Consultation Bodies (the Environment Agency, English Heritage, and Natural England (English Nature and the Countryside Agency at the time)). The consultation enabled these bodies to comment on the appropriateness of the objectives, indicators, baseline assessment and issues/problems. The comments received were used to make amendments to the Scoping Report.

7.3 A draft of this updated Scoping Report was also consulted upon. Appendix 8 sets out the organisations that were consulted, a summary of the comments received and the City Council's response to the comments. Where appropriate parts of this document have been amended in line with the comments received. The key areas on which we asked for comments on the report were:

- 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 the correct ones?
- Do the SA objectives encompass all the necessary issues?

8. NEXT STEPS

- 8.1 This Scoping Report will be used to inform the sustainability appraisals of local development documents comprising the Cambridge LDF. As this is a LDF SA Scoping Report, each LDD will also require additional work to ensure that there are no additional sustainability issues that are not covered by the LDF SA Scoping Report. This additional work will be documented as an addendum to the LDF SA Scoping Report and will be consulted upon.
- 8.2 The subsequent stages in the sustainability appraisal of development plan documents is set out in Tables 1 and 2 above. The SA guidance sets out different stages with tasks within, which will be followed. The process for the development of supplementary planning documents is similar but more simplified as SPD are not subject to examination. The SA guidance also sets out the stages and tasks to be followed for the appraisal of an SPD.

Appendix 1

Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF

Please note: the documents shaded grey are the new documents identified since the March 2005 Scoping Report

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
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	Planning Policy Statement 3: Housing, DCLG (2006)
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 Statement 12: Local Development Frameworks, ODPM (2004)
33	Planning Policy Guidance Note 13: Transport, DETR (2001)
34	Planning Policy Guidance Note 15: Planning and the Historic Environment, DoE (1994)
35	Planning Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning, DoE (1993)
36	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, ODPM (2002)
37	Planning Policy Guidance Note 19: Outdoor advertisement control, DoE (1992)
38	Planning Policy Guidance Note 21: Tourism, DoE (1992)
39	Good Practice Guide on Planning for Tourism, Department for Communities and Local Government, May 2006
40	Planning Policy Statement 22: Renewable Energy, ODPM (2004)
41	Planning Policy Statement 23: Planning and Pollution Control, ODPM (2004)
42	Planning Policy Guidance Note 24: Planning and Noise, ODPM (2001)
43	Planning Policy Statement 25: Development and Flood Risk, DCLG (2006)
44	Transport Ten Year Plan, Department of Transport (2000)
45	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper, DfT (July 2004)
46	Climate Change, the UK Programme 2006, HM Government (2006)
47	Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy, DTI (2003)
48	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, DETR (2000)
49	UK Waste Strategy, DEFRA (2000)
50	Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices White Paper, DoH (Nov 2004)
51	Delivering Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier, DoH (March 2005)
52	Sustainable Communities Plan: Building for the Future, ODPM (2003)
53	Sustainable Communities: Homes for All, ODPM (2005)
54	Sustainable Communities: People, Places and Prosperity, ODPM (2005)
55	ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Caravan Sites, ODPM (Feb 2006)

56	The Disability Discrimination Act, DDA (2005)
57	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act (2006)
58	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to Planning Policy Statement 1, CLG (2006)
59	Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development, CLG (2006)
Regional	
60	Sustainable Communities in the East of England, ODPM (2003)
61	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England, EERA (2001)
62	Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, EERA (2003)
63	A Better Life: The role of culture in the sustainable development of the East of England, Living East (September 2006)
64	Regional Economic Strategy, EEDA (2004)
65	EEDA Corporate Plan 2005/6 – 2007/8, EEDA (Aug 2005)
66	Regional Planning Guidance for the East of England, RPG6, GO-East (2000)
67	Regional Spatial Strategy 14: The East of England Plan – The Secretary of State’s Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy, GO-East (Dec 2006)
68	East of England Regional Waste Management Strategy, East of England Waste Technical Advisory Body (2002)
69	Sustainable Tourism Strategy for the East of England, East of England Tourist Board (March 2004)
70	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action, FRESA, EEDA (2003)
71	Regional Social Strategy, EERA (2004)
72	Woodland for Life: The Regional Woodland Strategy for the East of England, EERA & The Forestry Commission (2003)
73	Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010, EERA (July 2005)
74	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021 (2003)
75	East of England Affordable Housing Study Stage 2: Provision for Key Workers and Unmet Housing Need, Cambridge Centre for Housing and Planning Research (2005)
76	Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region, Environment Agency (2001)
77	Towns and Cities Strategy and Action Plan, EEDA (2003)
78	Towards Sustainable Construction, A Strategy for the East of England, EP, CE, GO-East, PECT (2003)
79	Living with Climate Change in the East of England, East of England Sustainable Development Roundtable (2003)
80	Healthy Futures – A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England 2005-2010, EERA (Dec 2005)
81	Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary of Draft Plan, Environment Agency (February 2007)
County/Cambridge Sub-Region	

82	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Structure Plan 2003, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2003)
83	Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2003)
84	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, Cambridgeshire County Council (March 2006)
85	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste, Core Strategy Development Plan Document Preferred Options, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (Nov 2006)
86	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Site Specific Proposals Development Plan Document Preferred Options, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (Nov 2006)
87	Environment Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council (2002)
88	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Waste Management Strategy 2002-2022, Cambridgeshire County Council & Peterborough City Council (2002)
89	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002-2005, Cambridgeshire County Council
90	Cambridgeshire Landscape Guidelines, Cambridgeshire County Council (1991)
91	Biodiversity Checklist for Land Use Planners In Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, Cambridgeshire County Council (2001)
92	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan, Cambridgeshire County Council (2004)
93	Delivering Renewable Energy in the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridge Sub-Regional Partners (2004)
94	Balanced and Mixed Communities – A Good Practice Guide, Cambridgeshire Horizons (March 2006)
95	Sustainable Construction in Cambridgeshire – A Good Practice Guide, Cambridgeshire Horizons (March 2006)
96	An Arts and Culture Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)
97	A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)
98	The Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, Cambridgeshire Horizons (2006)
99	Cambridgeshire Local Area Agreement 2006-2009
100	Tackling Climate Change in Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire County Council (2005)
101	Cambridgeshire Environment Report 2005, Cambridgeshire County Council (2005)
District	
102	A Community Strategy for Cambridge, Cambridge Local Strategic Partnership (2004)
103	Medium Term Strategy 2005/06 to 2009/10, Cambridge City Council (2004)
104	Best Value Performance Plan, Cambridge City Council (2006)

105	Arts Plan for Cambridge 2002-2007, Cambridge City Council
106	A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People, 2004-2008, Cambridge City Council
107	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan 2003-2006, Cambridge City Centre Management
108	Community Safety Strategy, Cambridge Community Safety Partnership
109	Environment Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2005)
110	Homelessness Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2003)
111	Housing Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council (2004)
112	Parks for Cambridge People – A Strategy for Parks, Play and Open Spaces, Cambridge City Council (2003)
113	Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council
114	Cambridge Tourism Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2001)
115	Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)
116	Economic Development Strategy 2004-2007, Cambridge City Council (2004)
117	Diversity – A Guide to Good Practice, Cambridge City Council (2005)
118	Annual Public Health Report 2004/05 Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trusts (2005)
119	Open Space & Recreation Strategy, Cambridge City Council (2004)
120	Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy “Enhancing Biodiversity”, Cambridge City Council (2006)
121	Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge, The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health Cambridge City, 2003-04, Cambridge City PCT
122	Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, Mott MacDonald for Cambridge City Council (2006)

Appendix 2

Requirements of Relevant Plans, Policies and Programmes

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
International					
1	Commitments arising from the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, 2002	<p>Many of the Summit's commitments and outcomes relates 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 	Sets a number of key objectives/actions and follow up processes	Develop policies that encourage a more sustainable use of resources, encourage development and innovation in renewables and energy efficiency and protect and enhance biodiversity	Covered by objectives –17-20
2	The UN Millennium	Contains 8 Millennium Development	The document sets a number of	Develop policies that will ensure	Adequately

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	Declaration and Millennium Development Goals, 2000	Goals: <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 	goals to achieve its key objectives	environmental sustainability and combat social inequality	covered in all objectives
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 Protocol is to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012	Develop policies that will lead to a decrease in the emissions of greenhouse gases in the City.	Covered by objective 17
4	Bern Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and	The Convention aims to ensure the conservation of wild flora and fauna species and their habitats. Special	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will ensure the protection of endangered and vulnerable species	Covered by objective 11 & 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	Natural Habitats, 1979	attention is given to endangered and vulnerable species, including endangered and vulnerable migratory species specified in appendices.			
5	EC Council Directive 79/409/EEC on the Conservation of Wild Birds, 1979	The Directive has a number of aims: <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 	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will not hinder the protection, management and control of populations of wild bird species	Covered by objective 16
6	EC Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the Conservation of Natural Habitats and of Wild Flora and Fauna, 1992	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 measures to be taken to maintain or restore, at favourable conservation status, natural habitats and species of wild flora and fauna.	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will protect and enhance natural habitats and biodiversity.	Covered by objective 16
7	Bonn Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (1979)	The Convention contains the following commitments: <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 	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will conserve and enhance habitats of importance to migratory species of wild animals	Covered by objective 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>from danger of extinction;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
8	EC Council Directive 85/337/EEC & 97/11/EC on the Assessment of the Effects of Certain Public and Private Projects on the Environment, 1985	This Directive requires Environmental Impact Assessments to be carried out for certain projects, It ensures that environmental consequences are identified and assessed before planning permission is granted.	No measurable targets set	Ensure that SA of policies identifies all possible environmental consequences	Covered by all objectives
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	<p>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.</p> <p>By 2010 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 50% of the total amount</p>	Develop policies which encourage the provision of sustainable waste management strategies and that are in conformity with the Minerals and Waste LDF	Covered by objective 19

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>resulting risk to human health, from landfilling of waste, during the whole life cycle of the landfill.</p> <p>The Directive also establishes guidelines and targets for the quantity of biodegradable waste being sent to landfill which are legally binding</p>	<p>(by weight) of waste produced in 1995.</p> <p>By 2015 biodegradable municipal waste going to landfills must be reduced to 35% of the total amount (by weight) of waste produced in 1995.</p>		
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 	No measurable targets set	Ensure that policies allow for the conservation and enhancement of wetland habitats where applicable in Cambridge	Covered by objective 16
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	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that ensure the sustainable use of water resources and that manage and minimise	Covered by objectives 15, 18 & 20

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>establish a framework for the protection of inland surface waters, transitional waters, coastal waters and groundwater which:</p> <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 		the risk of flooding	
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 	No measurable targets set	Ensure policies reduce sources of pollution and reduce road congestion and pollution levels	Covered by objectives 17, 20, 21 & 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>ambient air quality and ensure that it is made available that it is made available to the public, inter alia by 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	Develop policies that will encourage the use of renewable energy	Covered by objective 14 & 17
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 exclusion; • Dealing with the economic and social implications of an ageing society; 	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities and combat social inequalities	Covered adequately by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities and combat social inequalities	Covered adequately by all objectives
16	European Biodiversity Strategy, 1998	<p>The Strategy aims to anticipate, prevent and attack the cause of significant 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; 	The production of Action Plans which should set out clear tasks, targets and mechanisms to assess their performance and to evaluate progress in the implementation of the strategy.	Develop policies that support conservation and the sustainable use of biological diversity	Covered adequately by 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing of benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources; • Research, identification, monitoring and exchange of information; and • Education, training and awareness 			
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 	No measurable targets set	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities and a more sustainable use of resources	Covered adequately by objectives –14-22
National					
18	Local Quality of Life Indicators – A Guide to Local Monitoring to Complement the Indicators in the UK	<p>The report includes 45 key measures to 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; 	Includes 45 key measures	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities and a more sustainable use of resources	Covered adequately by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	Government Strategy, Aug 2005	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
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 (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</p>	A set of high-level indicators have been introduced and progress will be assessed against these	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities with a focus on the sustainable use of natural resources	Covered adequately by objectives –14-22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
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 	Sets a number of UK Framework high-level indicators for sustainable development	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities with a focus on the sustainable use of natural resources	Covered adequately by objectives –14-22
21	Securing the Regions’ Future – Strengthening the Delivery of Sustainable Development in the English Regions, 2006	<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 Development Strategy (above) to underpin the refreshed or updated high-level regional strategies; • 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 	Sets out 20 comments for sustainable development	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of sustainable communities with a focus on the sustainable use of natural resources	Covered adequately by objectives –14-22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>delivering sustainable development through innovative ways of working at these levels;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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; and • Urban areas 	Includes biodiversity indicators	Ensure policies conserve and enhance biodiversity	Covered by objective 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
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 impacts into account in the location and design of development; • 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 	No targets set	Ensure that policies encourage sustainable development	Covered by many objectives, specifically 14-22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; 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 	No targets set	Ensure that policies protect Green Belt land from development, bringing forward land with least environmental / amenity value	Covered by objective 13
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; 	<p>60% of housing should be provided on previously developed land by 2008</p> <p>Also sets a number of indicators to be monitored</p>	Develop policies that will provide housing for all, and that lead to the creation of attractive, sustainable developments with good public transport links in which people will want to live	Covered by objectives 5, 8, 11, 14, 21 & 22

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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, bringing empty homes back into use and converting existing buildings, in preference to the development of Greenfield sites; • 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 			

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>use; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote good design in new housing developments in order to create attractive, high-quality living environments in which people will choose to live 			
26	PPS3: Housing	<p>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, the Government is seeking to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a wide choice of high quality homes, both affordable and market housing, to address the requirements of the community; To widen opportunities for home ownership and ensure high quality housing for those who cannot afford market housing, in particular those who are vulnerable or in need; To improve affordability across the housing market, including by increasing the supply of housing; and To create sustainable, inclusive, mixed communities in all areas both urban and rural. 	National target that at least 60% of additional housing should be provided on brownfield land.	<p>Should set out a strategy for housing provision within the context of the relevant Sub-regional housing market area. Policies should address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Density Provision on previously developed land Provision of affordable housing Mix of household types 	Covered adequately in objectives 5 & 13
27	PPG4: Industrial and Commercial Development and Small	Encourage continued economic development that is compatible with governmental environmental	No targets set	Ensure policies encourage suitable economic development in line with governmental	Covered by objectives 1, 2, 3, 21 & 22

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	Firms	<p>objectives. 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 		environmental objectives	
28	PPS6: 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 of 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 collect information on a regular basis in order to measure the vitality and viability of town centres.</p>	When preparing LDD's policies and proposals should be developed that promote and enhance the viability and vitality of the city centre and local and district centres.	Covered adequately in objectives 1, 2, 4 & 10
29	PPG8: Telecom's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government's policy is to 	No targets set	Ensure policies facilitate the	Covered by

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		<p>facilitate growth of new and existing telecommunications systems whilst keeping the environmental impact to a minimum. The Government also has responsibility for protecting public health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The aim of telecommunications policy is to ensure that people have a choice as to who provides their telecommunications service, a wider range of services from which to choose and equitable access to the latest technologies as they become available; • The Government place great emphasis on its well established policies for the protection of the countryside and urban areas – in particular the National Parks, AONB, SSSI's, Green Belt, the Heritage Coast and areas and buildings of architectural or historic importance; • Whilst LPA's are encouraged to respond positively to telecommunications development proposals, they should take account of advice on the protection of urban and rural areas in other planning policy guidance notes; • Material considerations include the 		<p>growth of telecommunications whilst protecting public health and minimising environmental impacts</p>	<p>objective 4, 6 & 22</p>

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		<p>significance of the proposed development as part of a national network; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Authorities should not seek to prevent competition between different operators and should not question the need for the telecommunications system which the proposed development is to support 			
30	PPS9: 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>	No targets set	When preparing LDD's an integrated approach should be taken to planning for biodiversity and geological conservation. Policies should reflect, and be consistent with, national, regional and local biodiversity priorities and objectives.	Covered adequately in objectives 16.
31	PPS 10: Planning for Sustainable Waste	The overall objective of Government policy on waste is to protect human	No targets set	Develop policies that address the objectives identified and are in	Covered adequately by

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	Management	<p>health and the environment by producing less waste and using it as a resource wherever possible. Positive planning has 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>		conformity with the policies in the Minerals and Waste LDF.	objective 19
32	PPS12: Local Development Frameworks	<p>This document requires all Local Planning Authorities to prepare Local Development Frameworks. These are intended to streamline the local planning process & promote a proactive positive approach to managing development. The key aims of the new system are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexibility; • Strengthening community & stakeholder involvement; • Frontloading; • Sustainability Appraisal of all 	Requirement for all authorities to produce an Annual Monitoring Report	Cambridge City Council to produce a local development framework in line with PPS12	Need to bear in mind the requirements of the SEA Directive (Covered by all objectives)

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		documents; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programme Management; • Soundness of documents 			
33	PPG13: Transport	The objectives of this document are to: <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 	Sets out the national maximum parking standards to different types of development	Ensure policies promote sustainable modes of transport and reduce dependency on the private car	Covered by objectives –21 & 22
34	PPG15: Planning and the Historic Environment	The main aim of this document is to reconcile the need for economic growth with the need to protect the natural and historic environment	No targets set	Develop policies that maintain & enhance the built historic character, streetscape & historic landscape setting of Cambridge	Covered by objective 8 & 9
35	PPG16: Archaeology and Planning	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.	No targets set	Develop policies that will protect and enhance sites of archaeological interest and their settings	Covered by objective 9

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		Development Plans should reconcile the need for development with the interests of conservation, including archaeology.			
36	PPG17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation	Well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objective, which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting an urban renaissance; • Supporting a rural renewal; • Promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion; • Health and well being; and • Promoting more sustainable development 	No targets set	Develop policies that protect and enhance open space and set open space requirements for new developments	Covered by objectives 10 & 11
37	PPG19: Outdoor Advertisement Control	The main purpose of the advertisement control system is to help everyone involved in the display of outdoor advertising to contribute positively to the appearance of an attractive and cared for environment in cities, towns and the countryside	80% of advertisement applications to be decided in eight weeks	Need to consider the impact of outdoor advertisement on the built character of Cambridge (especially in Conservation Areas)	Covered by objectives 8 & 9
38	PPG21: Tourism	This PPG outlines the economic significance of tourism and its environmental impact, and therefore its importance in land-use planning. It explains how the needs of tourism should be dealt with in Development Plans and in Development Control	No targets set	Develop policies that will strengthen Cambridge as a tourist destination whilst managing its effects on the environment	Covered by objectives 9 & 10
39	Good Practice Guide for	The objectives of this document are to:	No targets set	Develop policies that will	Covered by

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that planners understand the importance of tourism and take this into account when preparing development plans and taking planning decisions; • Ensure that those in the tourism industry understand the principles of national planning policy; • Ensure that planners and that tourism industry work together effectively to facilitate, promote and deliver new tourism developments in a sustainable way 		strengthen Cambridge as a tourist destination whilst managing its effects on the environment	objectives 9 & 10
40	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 	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.	Develop policies that promote the use of renewable energy sources	Covered by objective 14 & 17

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>energy proposals;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The wider environmental and economic benefits of all proposals, whatever their scale, should be material considerations in determining applications; • LPA's should not make assumptions about the technical and commercial feasibility of renewable energy projects; • 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 			
41	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	No targets set	Develop policies that will prevent harmful development and mitigate the impacts of pollution	Covered by objective 20
42	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	Sets recommended noise exposure categories for new dwellings near existing noise sources	Develop policies that minimise the impacts of noise as far as is practical	Covered by objective 20

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		costs and administrative burdens of business			
43	PPS25: Development and Flood Risk	The aims of planning policy on development and flood risk are to ensure that flood risk is taken into account at all stages in the planning process to avoid inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding, and to direct development away from areas at highest risk. Where new development is, exceptionally. Necessary in such areas, policy aims to make it safe without increasing flood risk elsewhere and where possible, reducing flood risk overall	<p>Key indicators (from the Environment Agency HLT5 Reports):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of planning permissions permitted by LPAs, where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of applications to which the Environment Agency sustained an objection on flood risk grounds; • The number of planning applications for major development permitted by LPAs, where the outcome is known, against a sustained objection from the Environment Agency on flood risk grounds, as a % of the total number of planning applications permitted against sustained Environment Agency advice on flood risk; • The lack of a Flood Risk Assessment or an inadequate 	Develop policies that minimise the risk of flooding and prohibits development in areas prone to flooding	Covered by objective 15

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
			<p>FRA cited as the reason for an Environment Agency objection to planning applications, as a % of the total number of its objections on flood risk grounds; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The number of decision notices received from LPAs by the Environment Agency as a % of the number of objections the Environment Agency made to planning applications on flood risk grounds 		
44	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; 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 	<p>Sets a number of targets for transport, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase bus use from 2000 levels by 10% by 2010; By 2010 to triple the number of cycling trips compared with the 2000 base <p>Also makes a commitment to monitor the modal share for passenger journeys covering car, public transport modes, walking and cycling</p>	Ensure policies encourage the use and development of more sustainable modes of transport which reduce dependency on the private car	Covered by objectives –21 & 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
45	The Future of Transport: A Network for 2030 White Paper	<p>The Strategy is built around 3 key themes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustained investment over the long term; 2. Improvements in transport management; and 3. 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; • Bus services that are reliable, flexible, convenient & tailored to local needs; and • Making walking and cycling a real alternative for local trips 	No targets set	Ensure policies encourage the use and development of more sustainable modes of transport which reduce dependency on the private car	Covered by objectives –21 & 22
46	Climate Change, the UK Programme 2006	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	The Programme sets out the monitoring and review procedures in order to track progress.	Develop policies that address the primary elements identified by the Programme.	Covered adequately by objectives 17 - 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>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 			
47	Energy White Paper: Our Energy Future – Creating a Low Carbon Economy	<p>The key objectives of the white paper are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To put ourselves on a path to cut the UK’s carbon dioxide emissions; • Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable sources; • To ensure that every home is adequately and affordably heated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cut carbon dioxide emissions by 60% by 2050, with real progress by 2020; • Increase the proportion of electricity provided by renewable energy to 10% by 2010 and further double this by 2020 	Develop policies that reduce carbon dioxide emissions by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production	Covered by objective 17
48	The Air Quality Strategy for England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland	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	The Strategy sets standards for air quality and levels of individual pollutants	Develop policies that will help reduce sources of pollution	Covered by objectives 20 - 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		traffic related pollution makes to current UK air pollution			
49	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; • Where waste is produced we must put it to good use, through re-use, recycling, composting and recovering energy 	<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 by 2010; • 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>	Develop policies which encourage the provision of sustainable waste management strategies and that are in conformity with the Minerals and Waste LDF	Covered by objective 19
50	Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices White Paper	<p>Sets out how the government will work to provide more of the opportunities, support and information people want to enable them to choose health. The document sets out 6 priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling health inequalities; 	<p>The document sets out key actions by which the government should be judged:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation; • Resource delivery; • Joining up action; 	Develop policies that will encourage people to live healthier lifestyles, reduce health inequalities and improve quality of life	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21 & 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing the number of people who smoke; Tackling obesity; Improving sexual health; Improving mental health and well-being; and Reducing harm and encouraging sensible drinking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aligning planning and performance assessment; Building partnership and inviting engagement <p>It also summarises how action will be ensured locally, particularly through local government and the NHS</p>		
51	Delivering Choosing Health: Making Healthier Choices Easier	This document highlights the key steps that will be taken by the Department of Health and NHS over the next three years to deliver Choosing Health. It highlights how the DoH and NHS will help make people make more healthy choices and reduce health inequalities.	Outlines the priorities for delivery at national, regional and local levels and what will be done by whom and when.	Develop policies that will encourage people to live healthier lifestyles, reduce health inequalities and improve quality of life	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 16, 21 & 22
52	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 local environments in all regions.	<p>Sets out a number of targets/challenges for the future, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that all social tenants have a decent home by 2010; Addressing immediate & urgent needs for more affordable housing, both for key workers and those who would otherwise be homeless 	Develop policies that will lead to the creation of inclusive and sustainable communities	Covered by all objectives
53	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 	<p>Sets out a number of targets/aims, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By 2010, help over 80,000 people into home ownership; Deliver an extra 10,000 social 	Develop policies that ensure that everyone can afford a good standard of living and ensure that everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable	Covered by objectives 1, 3 & 5

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>rented homes per year by 2008;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve minimum energy standards for all new homes, reducing carbon emissions by around a further 25% 	<p>housing</p>	
54	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.	<p>Targets include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To bring all social housing to a decent condition by 2010; • By 2008 at least 50% of pupils aged 14 should achieve level 5 or above in each of English, Maths and Science; • Substantially reduce mortality 	Develop policies that ensure that provision of 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,	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 5 & 7

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
			<p>rates by 2010 from heart disease & stroke & related diseases by at least 40% in people under 75, with at least 40% reduction in the inequalities gap between the fifth of areas with the worst health & deprivation indicators & the population as a whole;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A 15% reduction in crime in all areas, with a further reduction on high crime areas by 2007/08 	appropriate and affordable housing	
55	ODPM Circular 01/2006: Planning for Gypsy and Traveller Sites	This Circular should be seen in the context of the Government's key objective for planning for housing – to ensure that everyone has the opportunity of living in a decent home. It sets out 9 objectives (intentions) to enable the delivery and provision of gypsy and traveller sites.	The circular requires Local Authorities to monitor and critically analyse the decisions on applications for sites for gypsies and travellers compared to those applications of other types of residential development. This information should be used to inform policy development	LDD's need to consider the provision of a temporary stopping place for gypsy and traveller caravans	Covered by objective 5 & 7
56	The Disability Discrimination Act	The DDA act has had an important influence on the planning system. Highlights that accessibility for disabled people should be a key component of ensuring social inclusion for this section of the population.		The LDF will need to ensure that housing is made available that meets the needs of people with disabilities. Will also need to ensure that all development is accessible to those with disabilities. Also need to address inequalities	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 & 11

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57	Natural Environment & Rural Communities Act, 2006	Extends Countryside & Rights of Way duties to public bodies and statutory undertakers to ensure due regards to the conservation of biodiversity		Ensure that policies are developed that protect and enhance biodiversity	Covered by objective 16
58	Planning Policy Statement: Planning and Climate Change. Supplement to PPS1	This document sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change and take into account unavoidable consequences	Repeats targets to reduce Co ₂ emissions. Highlights the governments ambition for zero carbon development	Develop policies to reduce and mitigate the impacts of climate change and to minimise the causes of climate change	Covered by objectives 14, 17-22
59	Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development	Sets out the governments aim for all new residential development to be zero carbon by 2016	Suggests three steps towards meeting the zero carbon target: 2010 – a 25% improvement in energy/carbon performance; 2013 – a 44% improvement; 2016 – zero carbon	Develop policies that ensure that all new residential developments are built to high sustainability standards, reduce carbon emissions & encourage the use of sources of renewable energy	Covered by objectives 14, 17, 21 & 22
Regional					
60	Sustainable Communities in the East of England, 2003	The key issues addressed by this document are: <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 consequences of scarce water resources throughout the region 	No targets set	Develop policies that ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing; provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one; minimise the use of water; encourage people to use more sustainable modes of transport	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 5, 7, 18, 21 & 22
61	A Sustainable Development Framework for the East of England,	Represents the region's response to A Better Quality of Life. The central aim of the document is to provide	Has a set of high-level objectives each with its own set of indicators. For example:	Develop policies that ensure that the frameworks principle aims are met	Covered by all objectives

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	2001	<p>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 & self worth; • Innovative & sustainable use of resources; and • A high quality natural and built environment 	<p>Objective = To achieve sustainable levels of prosperity & economic growth Indicators = GDP per head – Annual average investment by manufacturing industry as % of GDP – GDP per worker - % of businesses recognised as Investors in People – Proportion of working age people in work – number & survival of business start-ups</p>		
62	Our Environment, Our Future: Regional Environment Strategy for the East of England, 2003	<p>This strategy aims to provide a summary and review of the region's environmental assets as well as put them in the context 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 	<p>Contains a set of 14 strategic objectives for which there are key actions accompanied by key indicators. For example:</p> <p>Strategic Objective = Reduce vulnerability of the region to climate change Key Action = Avoid development from being located in areas at risk from coastal flooding, fluvial flooding or storm surges Key Indicator = Number and frequency of damage to property due to flooding</p>	Develop policies that deliver sustainable development and encourage people to live in a more sustainable way	Covered by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
63	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 environments should be celebrated and enhanced; • A vibrant culture is not the result of prosperity and social cohesion; it can drive them too 	No targets set	Develop policies that ensure that everyone has access to a range of high quality cultural activities	Covered by objective 10
64	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; 	The document has a section on the delivery of the strategy. This sets out goals, PSA targets and regional outcome indicators	Develop policies that will encourage sustainable economic development	Covered by objectives 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 & 14
65	EEDA Corporate Plan	Contains 8 goals to enable the delivery	Section 6 of the document deals	Develop policies that encourage	Covered

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	2005/6 – 2007/8, Aug 2005	<p>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; • 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 	with monitoring, using a balanced scorecard linking the strategic objectives to a comprehensive set of indicators	sustainable economic growth and the development of sustainable, inclusive communities	adequately by all objectives
66	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; 	Contains a chapter dealing with implementation and monitoring	Develop policies that are in conformity with RPG6	Covered by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism, Sport and Recreation and the Arts; • Minerals 			
67	Regional Spatial Strategy 14: The East of England Plan – The Secretary of State’s Proposed Changes to the Draft Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy, GO-East	<p>The objectives are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase prosperity & employment growth to meet identified needs of the region; • 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 	The document sets out targets for various policy elements such as housing and employment provision for the Cambridge sub-region	Develop policies that are in conformity with RSS14	Covered by all objectives

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		<p>for all new development;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect & enhance the natural environment; • 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 			
68	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 	<p>Sets recovery targets to maximise the level of recycling: Household = 40% recovery by 2005, 50% recovery by 2010 and 70% recovery by 2015 Commercial = 66% recovery by 2005 and 75% recovery by 2015</p> <p>The strategy also sets various municipal waste targets to be achieved by 2020 (Table 1 of the Strategy)</p>	Develop policies that will reduce waste & encourage re-use & recycling	Covered by objective 19
69	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; 	Chapter 9 of the strategy deals with measuring and monitoring and aims for consistency in the way that data is collected.	Develop policies that encourage more sustainable tourism	Covered by objective 10

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continually improving quality and exceptional value for money; • 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>			
70	Framework for Regional Employment and Skills Action, 2003	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 impact of housing on skills shortages (high).	Sets targets for areas such as increasing participation in higher education, response to redundancies, skills for employability and young people, career choice and continued learning	Develop policies that will ensure everyone has access to a satisfying job and access to decent, appropriate & affordable housing	Covered by objectives 1, 2 & 5

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
71	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 	<p>Appendix 1 of the document sets out a number of Public Service Agreements and Regional Tier 2 targets to support the strategic objectives of the plan. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the number of children in low-income households by at least a quarter by 2004, as a contribution towards the broader target of halving child poverty by 2010 Treasury and eradicating it by 2020. 	Develop policies that will enable social inclusion	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 & 12
72	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 developments set within well designed green space of which trees and woodland play a functional part; • Improve protection of existing 	No targets set	Develop policies that maintain and enhance the natural environment, including trees	Covered by objectives 111 & 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		woodland and trees			
73	Regional Housing Strategy 2005-2010, July 2005	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'. Among other aims, this means: 'more sustainable housing provision, in high quality homes & environments, creating inclusive communities'	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.	Develop policies that will lead to the development of sustainable communities and affordable housing provision	Covered adequately in objective 5, 7 & 14
74	Affordable Housing Study: The Provision of Affordable Housing in the East of England 1996-2021, 2003	This study is primarily a desk-top review of provision of affordable housing in the East of England region. It suggests policy options of relevance to the Council's plans: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policy for securing additional affordable housing 	No targets set	Develop policies that will ensure the provision of decent, appropriate and affordable housing for everyone	Covered by objective 5
75	East of England Affordable Housing Study Stage 2: Provision for Key Workers and Unmet Housing Need, 2005	The purpose of the study is to inform the Regional Spatial Strategy and the Regional Housing Strategy by identifying current unmet need for social sector rented housing in the region and the need for key worker housing. It includes a quantitative assessment of both current unmet housing need and key worker housing need, and establishes a good practice	Contains a section on monitoring, outlining some of the key variables of housing market change and data sources.	LDD's will need to be in conformity with the Regional Spatial Strategy and need to address the issues raised in this study	Covered adequately by objectives 5

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		approach for future Sub-regional studies			
76	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 the Environment Agency & others to work together to achieve the vision 	No targets set	Develop policies that will minimise the use of water and improve water quality	Covered by objectives 18 & 20

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
77	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, finance, shopping, leisure & protection from crime – that meet the needs of people and businesses wherever they are; • People and organisations in the public, private & voluntary sectors who have the skills necessary to deliver the urban renaissance 	<p>Sets a number of headline targets and indicators (Annex 4 of the document). For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To focus development on Previously Developed Land (Indicators = dwelling completions on Previously Developed Land, dwelling commitments on Previously Developed Land) 	<p>Develop policies that will enable the development of Cambridge in a sustainable way for the benefit of everyone</p>	<p>Covered by all objectives</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
78	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. For example: Energy Use (Designed) = median energy use KgCo ² /100m ² gross floor area (2003 actual = 2,444, 2004 = 2,400, 2007 = 2,375, 2009 = 2,350)	Develop policies to ensure that developments are built to high sustainability standards	Covered by objective 14
79	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.	No targets set (more of an evidence base for climate change)	Develop policies to reduce the impacts of climate change and to minimise the causes of climate change	Covered by objectives 15 & 17
80	Healthy Futures – A Regional Health Strategy for the East of England, 2005	Healthy Futures is intended to improve the overall health of people in the East of England, and to reduce health inequalities in the region. It has three main purposes: <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 	The strategy identifies links between its objectives and key Public Service Agreement (PSA) Targets. For example key Department of Health PSA targets for improving health, reducing health inequalities and tackling the determinants of ill health	Develop policies that aim to address the issue of health inequalities and enable people to lead healthy lifestyles	Covered adequately by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>England is, genuinely, a shared one;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>			
81	Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan, Summary of Draft Plan	<p>The Flood Management Plan will be a high level strategic plan that will assess how flood risk might change and be managed over the next 50 to 100 years. It will identify the main factors influencing flood flows and flood risk and will assess how these may change over time. The flood risk management policies will establish whether we should take action to allow flood risk to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in suitable areas; Be reduced; Remain at current level 	No targets set	Develop policies that minimise the risk of flooding and prohibits development in areas prone to flooding	Covered by objective 15
County/Cambridge Sub-Region					

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
82	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Structure Plan, 2003	The Structure Plan sets out a more detailed development Strategy for the area based on the Regional Planning Guidance for East Anglia (RPG6). 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.	Sets targets for policy areas such as housing (12,500 for Cambridge by 2016). Also sets out indicators for monitoring the policies contained within the Plan. For example Amount of new employment-generating floorspace completed, % of new homes completed on previously developed land	Policies will need to be in conformity with the Structure Plan (incl. saved policies once the RSS has been adopted)	Covered by all objectives
83	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	Covered by objective 19
84	Cambridgeshire Local Transport Plan 2006-2011, 2006	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To create a transport system that is accessible to all; • To protect and enhance the built 	Chapter 3 of the Plan sets out the indicators and targets that will be used to measure the progress towards meeting the above objectives.	Develop policies that address the objectives identified	Covered adequately by objectives 9, 11, 21-22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>and natural environment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop integrated transport and to promote public transport, walking, cycling and other sustainable forms of transport; • 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 			
85 & 86	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Minerals and Waste Core Strategy & Site Specific Options Development Plan Preferred Options Papers, Nov 2006	<p>The Preferred 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 	No targets or indicators at this stage	The LDD's will need to be in conformity with the Minerals and Waste LDF when adopted.	Covered adequately by objective 19
87	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 jeopardising the	Sets out indicators and targets for the strategies main objectives. For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective: To educate the community & staff about environmental issues to 	Develop policies that ensure sustainable development and protection and enhancement of the natural environment	Covered by objectives 11, 13 - 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		interests of future generations. This means effective protection of the environment and prudent use of natural resources	encourage environmental responsibility. Indicator: Awareness measured through citizens panel survey or annual staff survey. Target: increase		
88	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	Sets a number of headline targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling (2003/04 = 33%, 2005/06 = 36%) • Reduction in landfilling to the following proportions of the 1995 level of Biodegradable Municipal Solid Waste (By 2010 = 75%, By 2013 = 50%, By 2020 = 35%) 	Develop policies that will encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities and reduce waste	Covered by objective 19
89	A County of Culture – A Cultural Strategy for Cambridgeshire 2002-2005	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	No targets set	Develop policies that will give everyone access to a wide range of cultural activities and encourage healthy lifestyles	Covered by objectives 4, 6, 10 & 11
90	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	No targets set	Develop policies that promote the use of landscapes as part of high quality design	Covered by objectives 8, 9, 11 & 14
91	Biodiversity Checklist for	It is the intention of this checklist to	No targets set	Develop policies that will protect	Covered by

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
	Land Use Planners in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, 2001	<p>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 		and enhance biodiversity	objective 16
92	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	Develop policies and guidance to enhance Biodiversity Action Plan habitats and species	Covered by objectives 11 & 16
93	Delivering renewable energy in the Cambridge Sub-region, 2004	The study was commissioned to deliver a planned approach towards implementing renewable energy	<p>East of England Targets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate 14% of the regions electricity from 	Develop policies that will increase the share of renewable energy production	Covered by objective 17

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>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 	<p>renewable sources by 2010 (including offshore wind): 27% by 2020</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate 10% from onshore sources by 2010 (17% by 2020) <p>Cambridgeshire has a target to produce 290 GWh/yr electricity from on-shore wind sources and a further 64 GWH from biomass</p>		
94	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	Develop policies and guidance that take on board best practice as highlighted in this report	Adequately covered by all objectives
95	Sustainable construction in Cambridgeshire – A good practice guide, 2006	This guide sets out a number of desired outcomes and objectives for sustainable construction focusing on a number of key themes:	No targets set	Develop policies and guidance that take on board the best practice as highlighted in this report	Adequately covered by objectives 14, 15, 17, 18 & 19

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting to climate change; • Energy; • Waste; • Water; • Materials 			
96	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. 	No targets set	Develop policies that provides everyone with access to cultural activities and the arts	Covered by objective 10
97	A Major Sports Facilities Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-region, 2006	<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>	No targets set	Develop policies that will ensure the development of sports facilities to meet the needs of current and future populations	Covered by objective 110 & 11

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
98	The Green Infrastructure Strategy for the Cambridge Sub-Region, 2006	To Create a comprehensive and sustainable network of green corridors & sites that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the diversity of landscape character; • Connect and enrich biodiversity habitats; and • Extend access and recreation opportunities For the benefit of the environment as well as current and future communities in the Cambridge sub-region	Sets out 14 recommendations focused on enhancement, creation and provision of greenspaces and biodiversity	Ensure policies are developed that enhance and protect biodiversity and open space. Ensure new open space is provided through new developments	Covered by objectives 11 & 16
99	Cambridgeshire Local Area Agreement	The development and implementation of the Local Area Agreement should improve the coordination between central government, local authorities and partner agencies working through the Local Strategic Partnership.	Sets a number of cross cutting themes within which there are various targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable Communities; • Inclusive Communities; • Safe Communities; • Healthy Communities; and • Learning Communities with higher aspirations 	Ensure that policies help to facilitate the implementation of the Local Area Agreement	Covered by all objectives
100	Tackling Climate Change in Cambridgeshire	The headline objective of this strategy relate to the County Councils commitment to sustainable development as highlighted in the Environment Strategy and Action Plan (see 87 above). The strategy is based	The document sets a number of targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20% reduction in emissions of Co₂ from energy consumption by 2010, working towards a 60% reduction; 	Develop policies to reduce the impacts of climate change and to minimise the causes of climate change	Covered by objectives 14, 17-22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		around 5 climate change themes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy; • Transport; • Resource efficiency; • Adaptation; and • Awareness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in emissions from corporate travel; • Recycle 44% of all domestic waste by 2006; • Reduce levels of biodegradable waste sent to landfill by 25%; • Increase Council's procurement of 'environmentally preferable' goods 		
101	Cambridgeshire Environment Report 2005	This report sets out a selection of key environmental data for Cambridgeshire and is split into the following sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Context; • Climate Change; • Resources; • Environmental Quality; and • Natural and Built Heritage 	Each section of the document contains relevant sources of data (no indicators or targets set)	Source of data for the Scoping Report	Covered by all objectives
District					

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
102	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 	<p>The document contains a number of targets such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the share of people travelling by cycle in Cambridge from 14 % to 17% by 2011 • Reductions in the fear of crime and the percentage of people who do not feel safe whilst outside during the day • Registered Social Landlords to achieve national targets for energy efficiency that include a 30% improvement in energy efficiency by 2010 & the eradication of fuel poverty 	<p>Ensure policies are developed that encourage the sustainable development of new communities, promote sustainable modes of transport and address inequalities</p>	<p>Covered by objectives 7, 14-22</p>
103	Medium Term Strategy, 2005/06 to 2009/10, 2005	<p>Sets out 14 different medium term objectives within 4 different areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better services; • A strong economy and attractive environment; • Better housing; and • A healthy and thriving community 	<p>The objectives are monitored against a number of performance indicators</p>	<p>Key issues that need to be addressed by policies include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect & enhance both the environment and economic dynamism of the City; • Provide attractive & cleaner streets, neighbourhoods & open spaces; • Reduce levels of crime & fear of crime; • Encourage sustainable waste management through recycling & waste minimisation; 	<p>Covered adequately by all objectives</p>

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the impact of traffic on the City; • Work to address the City's overall housing shortage, to maximise the supply of affordable housing in the City & to ensure Cambridge residents have safe & decent homes; and • Ensure Cambridge residents can access a range of sports, arts, recreational & community facilities 	
104	Best Value Performance Plan, 2006	Based on the medium term objectives as above, so not reviewed.			
105	Arts Plan for Cambridge 2002-2007	<p>Vision that the arts play a vital role in the quality of life and economic development of Cambridge.</p> <p>Strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate key partners in planning together; • Co-ordinate and evaluate marketing of the arts; • Build on creative partnerships between arts and other sectors; • Ensure equality of access to arts opportunities; and • Enhance Cambridge as a cultural destination, centre for innovation and regional gateway 	No targets set	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase and improve access to the arts and cultural activities; • Ensure growth of arts & cultural provision with the growth of the City; and • Enhance the regional importance of Cambridge (provide regionally important entertainments venues) 	Covered by objective 10

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
106	A Strategy for Work with Children and Young People, 2004-2008	This document sets out 8 objectives with the proposed outcomes of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build the capacity for children & young people to have their voices heard in shaping the services that affect them; • Creation of more inclusive communities; • Creation of more liveable communities 	There are specific targets relating to the objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure that policies take into account the diversity of people in Cambridge • Ensure that policies take into consideration the needs of children & young people in relation to provision of play & developmental facilities • Ensure policies enable access to facilities particularly in areas of disadvantage 	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 & 14
107	Cambridge City Centre Management Plan, 2003-2006	Objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote Cambridge City Centre as a shopping, tourism, leisure & commercial centre; • Encourage the sustainable development of the Evening Economy; • Implement a strategy to help reduce crime and the fear of crime; • Communicate the development of the Grand Arcade; • To stage events in partnership with City Centre businesses & celebrate the cultural diversity of the City; and • Influence the transport & access strategies 	There are specific targets relating to the objectives. Key performance indicators are used to measure the health of the City Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop policies for the City Centre relating to shopping, tourism, leisure & commerce. These should balance progress with conservation and sustainability • Develop policies to help support the sustainable development of the Evening Economy 	Covered by objective 8, 9 & 10
108	Community Safety Strategy	The main aim of this document is to make Cambridge a safer place. The strategies strategic aims are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To address anti-social behaviour; 	No targets set	Ensure policies contribute to making Cambridge a safer place by reducing crime and the fear of crime	Covered by objective 12

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
109	Environment Strategy, 2005	<p>There are 18 objectives within the following themes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote environmentally sustainable lifestyles and working practices; • Protect and enhance the quality of the natural and built environment; • Reduce the impact of traffic on the City; • Minimise the environmental damage resulting from the use of resources; and • Minimise the global environmental footprint of Cambridge. 	A set of environmental indicators, which provide information on the state of the environment have been adopted in order to monitor the performance of these objectives.	Ensure that policies and guidance address these environmental objectives.	Adequately covered by objectives 8, 13-22
110	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; 	No targets set	Develop policies to ensure the provision of affordable housing and other types of facilities or accommodation for homeless people	Covered by objectives 4, 5, 6 & 7

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • To ensure that the Homeless Strategy is linked with all other relevant strategies & initiatives; and • To provide robust information systems and data management 			
111	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	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide affordable housing (incl. Key Worker Housing); • Consider the housing needs of different groups; • Provide sustainable housing in terms of energy and environment and create sustainable communities 	Covered by objectives 5, 6 & 14
112	Parks for People – A Strategy for Parks, Play & Open Spaces, 2003	<p>The key objectives of this strategy are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain, plan & develop a diverse range of different parks, open spaces, children’s play areas & 	No targets set	Develop policies to protect & enhance existing open space and provide new open space which is safe & convenient to use	Covered by objective 11

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>allotments that will cater for the needs of all sections of the community;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To contribute to the Community Safety Strategy by working with partners to achieve reductions in the levels of crime, anti social behaviour & to reduce the fear of crime; • To support & work with communities & local groups to protect & enhance existing parks & open spaces & in developing new facilities where appropriate; • To ensure that parks, open spaces, children’s play spaces & allotments contribute positively to the health & well being of people throughout the City; and • Create high quality, attractive diverse environments that enhance the quality of life for people who live & work in the city 			
113	Sports Services Strategy 2004-2007	<p>This strategy sets out a vision of a city with diverse, high quality sports services which are accessible to all Cambridge citizens and which make a major contribution to a healthy, thriving community. Priority areas for action:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving access to our facilities & 	Reviewed through departmental service plan (related to Corporate Medium Term Objectives)	<p>Develop policies to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure access to facilities & services by public transport, walking & cycling; • Provision of facilities for different groups; • The importance of sports & 	Covered by objectives 4, 7, 10 & 11

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>services;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing better basic services at our facilities; • Considering the potential contribution of sport to the wider social agenda, particularly health & inclusion; • Improving support for community sport 		<p>recreation facilities to communities & to the attractiveness of the environment – protect & improve existing facilities & provide additional facilities in new developments</p>	
114	Cambridge Tourism Strategy, 2001	<p>Sets the vision of Cambridge as 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; • To reduce barriers and widen access to tourism for all kinds of visitors 	No targets set	<p>Develop policies that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support the accommodation sector; • Improve the standard & range of visitor attractions & facilities; • Ensure tourism is more sustainable by protecting the environment & minimising problems such as traffic congestion; • Improve accessibility to attractions & facilities 	Covered by objective 10
115	Cambridge Walking & Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, 2002	<p>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</p>	Targets for increasing the modal share by 2007 are given	<p>Develop policies that give high priority to the needs of cyclists & pedestrians &, where possible, reduce the need to travel</p>	Covered by objectives 21 & 22

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
116	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	<p>Develop policies to encourage:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Improve quality of life in Cambridge; • Ensures access to training and jobs for everyone who requires them 	Covered by objectives 1, 2 & 3
117	Diversity – A Guide to Good Practice, 2005	Contains guidelines and starting points for thinking about equality and diversity issues which will lead to a better understanding of, and relationships with, the different communities we serve.	No targets set	Develop policies that consider equality and diversity issues and encompass all sectors of the community	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 21
118	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, 		Develop policies that help to decrease health inequalities and consider the wider determinants of health. To develop policies that promote healthy lifestyles	Adequately covered by all objectives

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		<p>homes and workplaces are run promotes health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 			
119	Open Space and Recreation Strategy, 2004	The overall vision of the Strategy is to provide, improve and maintain a framework of diverse and high value open spaces that are accessible to all, physically, culturally and socially, and which reflect and enhance the special character and setting of Cambridge.	Sets out the standards to be applied to developments	Develop policies to protect and enhance existing open space and provide new open space, which is safe and convenient to use.	Adequately covered in policies 4, 11 & 12
120	Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy, 2006	<p>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 greenspaces within</p>	The document sets out a number of action plans containing a series of objectives and actions that can be measured.	Develop policies that protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity	Covered by objective 16

No	Document	Key Objectives	Key Targets and indicators	Implications for Plan	Implication for the SA Objectives
		walking distance of their home or place of work, and there will be a greater awareness and understanding of biodiversity”			
121	Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge	This document looks at the work that can be done to improve social inclusion and equality by not just health agencies but a number of agencies and the communities they serve	No targets set	Develop policies that will enhance social inclusion and equality	Covered by objectives 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11 & 12
122	Cambridge Strategic Flood Risk Assessment	This work was undertaken to assess the risk of flooding to specific growth areas within Cambridge City and its implications for land use planning. It has the specific objective to ensure that the City Council meets its obligations under PPG25 & PPS25	No indicators set	Develop policies that minimise the risk of flooding and prohibits development in areas prone to flooding	Covered by objective 15

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 2006 1.6%	Cambs & Peterborough April 2005 1.5%	April 2003 1.6% April 2004 1.5% April 2005 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 5.5% (Aug – Oct 2006). Rates have remained relatively stable over the last four years fluctuating between 1.5 and 1.6%.	ONS claimant count unemployment figures and rates.	City data from the 2005/06 AMR County data from 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 1 (published March 2006)
2: To keep the economy diverse, adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks	Annual net change in VAT registered firms (numbers)	2005 60	Cambs 2005 470	1994 = 95 1995 = 45 1996 = 65 1997 = 110 1998 = 40 1999 = 45 2000 = 70 2001 = 50 2002 = 50 2003 = 20 2004 = 45	Cambs 1994 = -10 1995 = 140 1996 = 210 1997 = 355 1998 = 385 1999 = 300 2000 = 225 2001 = 290 2002 = 515 2003 = 225 2004 = 215	↑	Stocks in VAT registered businesses rose in Cambridge in 2004 and 2005 after a decline in 2003.	Net gain or loss in the stock of registered enterprises each year – equal to registrations less de-registrations	Vat statistics from the Small Business Service (published Oct. 2006) http://www.sbs.gov.uk/sbsgov/action/layer?r.l3=7000011757&r.l2=7000000243&r.l1=7000000229&r.s=b&topicId=7000000243

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (in square metres).	2005/06 B1 (a) = 585 B1 (b) = 7,437 B1 (c) = 0 B2 = 0 B8 = 0	N/A			↑	This pattern of development can be attributed to the City Council's policy of selective management of the economy whereby employment land in Cambridge is reserved for development that can demonstrate a clear need to be located in the area to serve local requirements or contribute to the continuing success of the Sub-region as a centre for high technology and research.	The City Council is undertaking an employment land review to consider the future direction of employment development. This will consider amongst other things existing stock, the market in Cambridge and future allocations	Cambridge City Council AMR 2005/06
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	2005 60.5%	Cambs 2005 59.2%	2000 48.5% 2001 50.2% 2002 51.0% 2003 53.0% 2004 57.5%	Cambs 2000 52.3% 2001 54.2% 2002 55.0% 2003 55.0% 2004 56.7%	↑ UK target that at least 50% of pupils aged 14 should achieve level 5 or above in each of English, Maths & Science by 2008	This figure has risen by 12% between 2000 and 2005 to a figure of 60.5% in 2005. Compares favourably to the figures for Cambridgeshire as a whole which has seen a 6.9% increase in achievement over the same period of time.	School Year	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 that are accessible 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%	↑ UK targets to help over 80,000 people into home ownership by 2010 and to deliver an extra 10,000 social rented homes per year by 2008	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, Starts & Completions, March 2006 Comparator – 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator L (published March 2006)

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 Structure Plan target of 12,500 dwellings to be built by 2016	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 (published March 2006)
	% 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	2006 data not yet available (due Spring 2007)	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 7 (published March 2006)

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	Latest data as of July 2006	Compendium of Clinical and Health Indicators Cambridgeshire County Council & Anglia Support Partnership –
	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. Latest data as of July 2006	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) (no details of updates as of yet)
	Range of income levels – 25 th and 75 th quartiles	2005 Bottom quartile £344.50 Top quartile £664.10 Range £319.60	Cams 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	Cams 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, (up to date information as of July 2006)

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%	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	2006 1,585	Cambridgeshire 2006 8,188	2003 1,585 2004 1,585 2005 1,585	Cambs 2003 7,236 2004 7,236 2005 7,238	↑	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.	The data for Cambridge is for listed properties (some listed buildings entries are made up of more than one building/property e.g. colleges or terraces of houses)	Cambridge City Council monitoring Comparator: Heritage Counts 2006: The State of East of England's Historic Environment, English Heritage 2006
	% of total land area falling within conservation areas	2006 17%	N/A	2004 17% 2005 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%.	Comparator data not available	Cambridge City Council monitoring
	Number of Listed Buildings at Risk	2006 0	Cambridgeshire 2006 8						

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, parks and gardens where the main use is public <u>and recreation grounds.</u> <u>This includes sports pitches which are part of a recreation ground</u>	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 (no up to date information available)
	Amount of semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 people (hectares)	2004 0.57ha	N/A	N/A	N/A	↑ 1 ha per 1,000 people	There is no further monitoring data available for this indicator so it is difficult to assess whether this figure has increased	Target is based on Natural England's target for Local Nature Reserves, but applied to semi-natural greenspace, which is a more realistic target in Cambridge.	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	Cams 2002/03 93.6 2003/04 90.2	↓ National target for 15% reduction in crime in all areas, with a further reduction in high crime areas by 2007/08	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 –
	% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	2006 45%	Cambridgeshire 2006 54%	2003 43%	Cams 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

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
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%	Cams & P 2002/03 50.6% 2003/04 51.4% 2004/05 55.1%	2004/05 95% 2005/06 95% 2006/07 90% National target of 60% of housing to be provided on previously developed land by 2008	Between 2002 ad 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.	City: Best Value Performance Plan BV106/QoL 33b Comparator: 2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator D (published March 2006)
	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	Cams & 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 (published March 2006)

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 BREEAM Centre (BRE)
15: To manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change	Area 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
	Number of properties within Environment Agency 1:100 year flood risk zone	2007 475	2007 13,505	N/A	N/A	↓	Data from the environment agency shows that 475 homes in Cambridge are within the 1:100 year flood risk zone		Environment Agency

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	2005/06 0	Cambridgeshire 2005/06 5	2000/01 0 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 0 2004/05 0	Cams 2000/01 1 2001/02 0 2002/03 0 2003/04 3 2004/05 8	↓	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 2005/06 (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	Cams 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	2006 a) 2 (14.96 ha) b) 35.8%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 2006 N/A	2005 a) 2 (15.3 ha) b) 37.2%	2003 a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 68% 2004 a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 71.7% 2005 a) 102 (8011.3 ha) b) 71.5%	↑	Cambridge has a total of two SSSI's, with 35.8% of their area being in favourable 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) – Published March 2006

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
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	Cambridgeshire 2004 Gas use per customer: 20.64 MWh	2001 Gas use per customer: 20.31 MWh Electricity: N/A	Cambis 2001 Gas use per customer: 20.05 MWh Electricity: N/A	↓	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: http://www.dti.gov.uk/energy/statistics/regional/regional-local-electricity/page36213.html
	2005 Electricity use per customer: 4.28 MWh	2005 Electricity use per customer: 5.21 MWh	2002 Gas use per customer: 20.62 MWh Electricity: N/A	2002 Gas: 20.32 MWh Electricity: N/A					
	Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per capita) and per capita emissions (tonnes)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Uk target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 60% by 2050 Kyoto Target for UK to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to 12.5% below 1990 levels by 2008-2012			At present the County Council is developing methodologies to estimate CO ² emissions. This work is ongoing

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	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	Cambs 1999/00 27.995 2000/01 27.995 2001/02 282.995 2002/03 292.855 2003/04 292.855	↑ East of England Targets: To generate 14% of regions electricity from renewable sources by 2010, 27% by 2020 (including offshore wind)	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	UK target for renewables to count for 10% of UK consumption by 2010 (aspiration to double this to 20% by 2020)	2005 Structure Plan AMR Indicator 21, monitored through the planning process (published March 2006)
	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
	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 (published in 2006)

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	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 (published in 2006)
18: To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	Cambridge Water Company 2005/06 148 l/head/d	Anglian Water 2005/06 144 l/head/d Industry average 2005/06 151 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 2003/04 151 l/head/d 2004/05 148 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 2003/04 146 l/head/d 2004/05 143 l/head/d	↓	Between 1998/99 & 2003/04 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. In the past couple of years consumption levels have dropped to 148 l/head/d. The levels of water consumption in Cambridge are slightly below the industry 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 OFWAT Report, Security of supply, leakage and the efficient use of water 2005/06 http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/aptrix/ofwat/publish.nsf/Content/navigation-ofwat-faqs-statistics

Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
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 County target for reduction in landfilling to the following proportions of the 1995 level of Biodgradable Municipal Solid Waste (by 2010 = 75%, by 2013 = 50%, by 2020 = 35%)	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

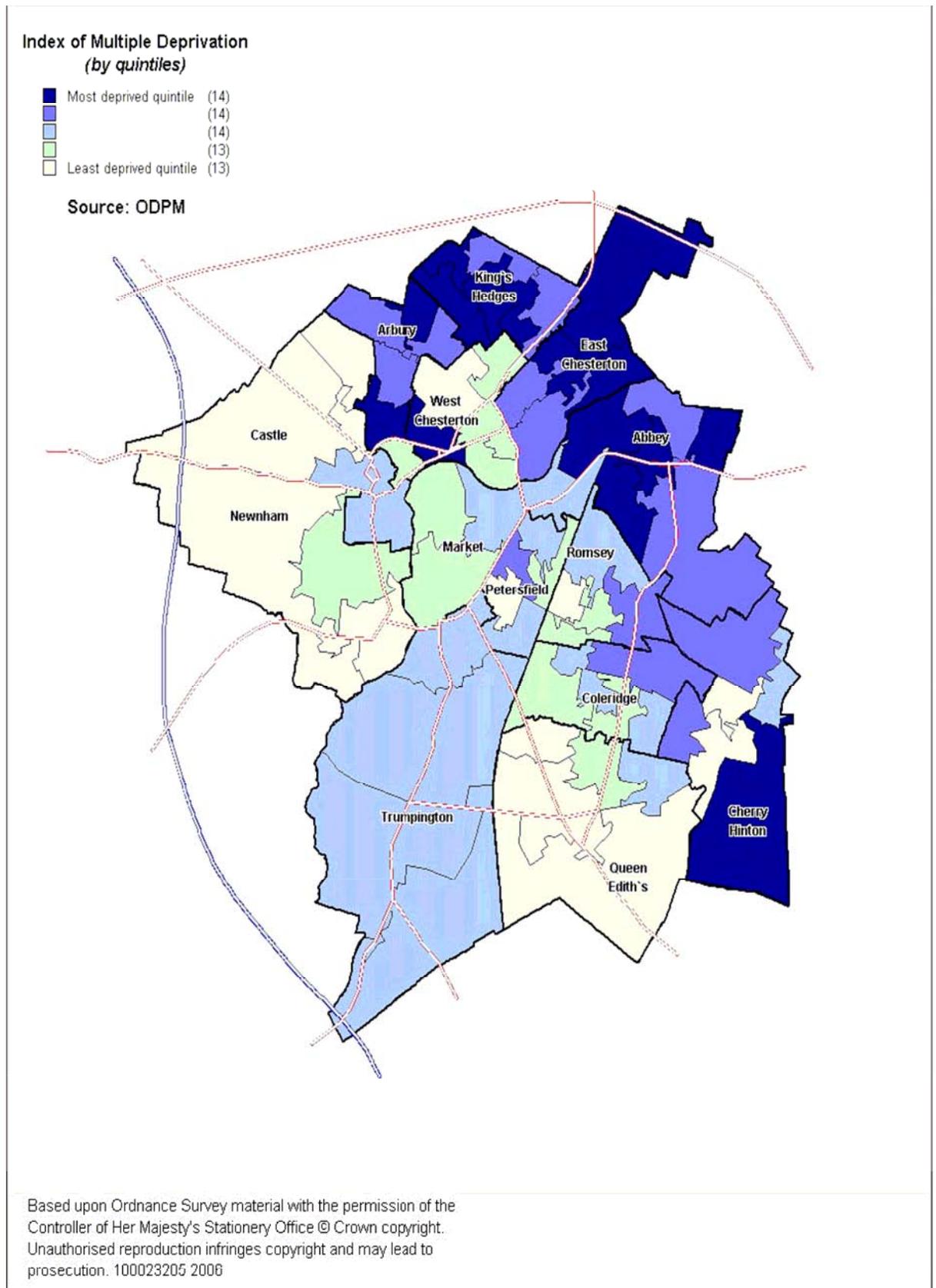
Objective	Indicator	Current		Trends		CCC Targets	Analysis	Comment	Data Source
		CCC	Comparator	CCC	Comparator				
	i) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been recycled ii) % of total tonnage of household waste which has been composted	2005/06 i) 15.7% ii) 19.5%	Cambridgeshire & Peterborough 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%	Cams & 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% Regional Recovery Targets to maximise the level of recycling (household): 40% by 2005 50% by 2010 70% by 2015 National target to recycle or compost 30% of household waste by 2010 rising to 33% by 2015	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				
21: To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better and safe 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	Camb 2001/02 15,123,000 2002/03 16,208,000 2003/04	↑ National target to increase bus use from 2000 levels by 10% by 2010	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 (published March 2006)
	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	Camb 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 UK target to triple the number of cycling trips compared to the 2000 base by 2010	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 (published March 2006)
	% 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: Baseline Maps

Map 4: Index of Multiple Deprivation Areas in Cambridge



Appendix 5

Development of Objectives and Questions for 2005 Scoping Report

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

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
1. Provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood	1.1 provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?	
	1.2 ensure everyone can afford a good standard of living (inc. housing)?	
	1.3 keep the economy diverse adaptable and resilient to external changes and shocks?	
	1.4 produce more of the goods and services consumed in Cambridge locally?	
	1.5 support community, voluntary and mutual self-help activities and community involvement in governance and services?	
	<u>1.6 provide access to education and training for all?</u>	Community Strategy for Cambridge (85)
2. Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	2.1 reduce disparities in income levels?	
	2.2 provide services and facilities locally and near to users?	
	2.3 regenerate and improve deprived areas?	
	2.4 give everyone <u>ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing?</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report ¹ Homelessness Strategy (94) Housing Strategy (96)

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

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
	2.5 <u>improve health and reduce health inequalities?</u>	Improving the Health of the People of Cambridge (93) CCC - general aim must be to improve health and not just reduce inequalities which could arise from a general lowering of standards of health
	2.6 <u>redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income</u>	Strategy for Work with Children and Young People (89) Comprehensive Equalities Policy (102) (Note: sexuality is not specifically mentioned in these, but it's inclusion of is part of City Council corporate policy and practice) Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge (103)
3. Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	3.1 <u>maintain / improve the quality of the public realm?</u>	
	3.2 <u>keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment <u>and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design</u></u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
	3.3 <u>maintain / enhance built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character</u>	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92)
	3.3 3.4 <u>give residents and visitors access to a range of <u>high quality arts and cultural activities, opportunities to learn, recreation and sport?</u></u>	Arts Plan for Cambridge (88) Note - education now covered by a separate question (1.6)
	3.5 <u>protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes?</u>	Parks for Cambridge People (97) Sports Services Strategy (98)
	3.6 <u>improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places</u>	Consultation with Countryside Agency and English Nature
	3.4 3.7 <u>promote healthy lifestyles?</u>	
	3.5 3.8 <u>reduce crime, <u>anti-social behaviour</u> and fear of crime?</u>	Environment Strategy (92) Parks for Cambridge People (97)
	3.9 <u>maintain and enhance the role of the city centre as a focus for services and facilities?</u>	Cambridge City Centre Management Business Plan (90)

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
4. Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	4.1 protect and enhance green spaces and landscapes?	Moved to 3.5 following consultation with Countryside Agency
	4.1 minimise development of greenfield land and develop land with least environmental / amenity value?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (70)
	4.2 ensure that new development is built to a high sustainability standard	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Housing Strategy (96)
	4.2 4.3 manage and minimise flood risk taking into account climate change?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
	4.3 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?	Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan (82)
	4.5 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 minimise consumption of energy and other environmental resources and use materials from sustainable sources?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Note - energy is now specifically covered in question 5.2
	5.2 reduce greenhouse gas emissions (by minimising consumption of energy, increasing energy efficiency and increasing the renewable share of energy production)?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Housing Strategy (96) Environment Strategy and Action Plan (73)
	5.2 5.3 minimise use of water?	
	5.3 5.4 reduce waste and encourage re-use and recycling at locally based facilities?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Environment Strategy (92) Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Waste Local Plan (70)
	5.4 5.5 reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and sources of pollution including air, water, land, noise, vibration and light?	East of England Plan Sustainability Appraisal Report Note- reducing emissions of greenhouse gases is now specifically covered in question 5.2
6. Minimise damage and	6.1 increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?	

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...	Reason for change (number given for documents relates to Appendices 1 and 2)
disruption from transport	6.2 reduce the need to travel?	
	6.3 reduce dependency on the private car?	
	6.4 Increase the carriage of freight by rail and water and minimise the carriage of freight by road?	CCC- carriage of freight would not be suitable by water in Cambridge, and unlikely that there would be any opportunity for a rail freight depot in Cambridge. Also very difficult to monitor / no suitable indicators.
	6.4 minimise traffic and its impacts?	

Appendix 6

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?

Objective	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to...
	4.4 protect, maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic wildlife habitats and species, and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for wildlife?
	4.5 improve water quality of surface watercourses and groundwater?
5. Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	5.1 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 7

Development of SA Objectives for Updated Scoping Report

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
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
		Amount of floorspace developed for employment by type (in square metres).	↑	
	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	↑		

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and provide services and facilities for all	7. To reduce disparities in income levels	Range of income levels – 25 th and 75 th quartiles	↓	Objective deleted as covered adequately by objective 12 (move indicator to objective 12)
	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	13. To maintain/improve the quality of the public realm	% of graffiti cleaned up within 5 days	2005/06 95%

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
live, work and visit	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 landscape character	Number of Listed Buildings	↑	Additional wording to objective to ensure that the objective covers archaeology as required by the SEA Directive
		% 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)	

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	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	↓	
		% 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 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		↓		

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
	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		↑		
	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	↑			

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
		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)	↓	
	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 to including 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)	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	↑ a) 19% by 2007 ↑	

Objective SEA/SA TOPIC	Question: Will this policy or proposal help to... SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGETS	REASONS FOR CHANGE
		% 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) 	
	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
	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 8: Consultation on the Draft Scoping Report

List of Consultees:

Natural England	The Environment Agency
English Heritage	The Countryside Agency
GO-East	Cambridgeshire County Council
South Cambridgeshire District Council	The Wildlife Trust
Cambridgeshire Primary Care Trust	Biodiversity Partnership for Cambridgeshire & Peterborough

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Environment Agency		
Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF	Additional documents suggested: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Ouse Catchment Flood Management Plan • Cambridge City Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 	These have been included in the Scoping Report.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	By way of information, the Environment Agency has undertaken initial discussion with Cambridgeshire Horizons with a view to them carrying out a 'water cycle strategy' for the Cambridge Sub-region. The purpose of this is to examine the ways in which water is used and identify water saving measures where appropriate. This may identify possible indicators to monitor Objective 18 (To minimise use of water).	Noted. This would be useful for future monitoring.
Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF	Support inclusion of the following relevant plans, policies and programmes supporting the SA: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Framework Directive • Air Quality Framework • Water Resources for the Future: A Strategy for the Anglian Region • Cambridgeshire Biodiversity Action Plan 	Support noted.

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Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	The Environment Agency would be able to provide additional data relating to Objective 15 (manage and minimise flood risk). This is the number of properties at risk in the 1:100 year flood risk zone.	The Environment Agency have supplied this information and it is included in the baseline table (Appendix 3).
	We feel that the environmental issues that have been identified (under Objectives 13 to 20) are relevant for Cambridge. The necessary objectives, required to address these environmental issues are also sufficiently covered within the Scoping Report.	Support noted.
Natural England		
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	<p>In relation to objective 11 (to protect and enhance green spaces and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places), I would refer you to Natural England’s Accessible Natural Greenspace standards:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) No person should live more than 300 metres away from their nearest area of natural greenspace of a least 2 hectares in size. 2) At least 1 ha of Local Nature Reserve should be provided per 1000 population. 3) There should be at least one 20ha site of accessible natural greenspace within 2km of home; one accessible 100ha site within 5km of home; one 500ha site within 10km of home. <p>You may wish to consider whether these standards could also be useful as specific targets for Cambridge City.</p>	<p>In relation to (1) we have produced a map to be included in Appendix 4 (Baseline maps) showing the areas of natural greenspace above 2 hectares in size with a 300 metre distance marked (these are identified as semi-natural greenspace in the Open Space and Recreation Strategy produced by Cambridge City Council, 2006).</p> <p>2) One of the indicators under objective 16 (to protect, maintain and enhance biodiversity and ensure all land uses maximise opportunities for biodiversity) is the</p>

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		<p>area of local nature reserve (LNR) per 1,000 population, and this was 0.23ha in 2005. The Open Space and Recreation Strategy acknowledges the target set by Natural England, and states that the urban extensions should reflect this level of provision of natural greenspaces, although not necessarily be designated as LNRs. Therefore rather than setting an unrealistic target for LNRs, an additional indicator has been put under objective 11. This is the hectarage of semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 people, and a target of 1 hectare per 1,000 people has been included.</p> <p>3) It is very difficult to include this standard, as the larger sites would be outside the City boundary and the City Council would not have any control over provision through the Local Development Framework documents. Within</p>

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		the City there is only one area of semi-natural greenspace above 20ha, which is Sheeps Green and Coe Fen (as set out in the Open Space and Recreation Study).
Task A3: Sustainability Issues and Problems	<p>In general agreement with the range of issues and challenges identified. In particular welcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the recognition of the need to ensure the historic character of the City is retained, and that the character is determined by buildings and landscape and their interrelationships. • the recognition of the need to ensure that open space is protected and enhanced, with additional provision provided through new development. • that habitats identified in the LBAP should be protected and that wherever possible new development should contribute to the enhancement of biodiversity. 	Support noted.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 8 (to keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design) is excellent but the indicator chosen (% residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live) may not be by itself, adequate. We consider some more objective assessment of character and quality of design is needed to complement the public satisfaction survey.	Agree that an indicator of this sort would be useful. We are aware that CABE have put forward some indicators that could be used to monitor resident's satisfaction with the quality of design of new developments, but at the moment this is not being formally monitored. It is unlikely that this will be monitored more fully in the

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		near future as resources are not available to implement such monitoring.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 9 (To maintain..(inter alia).. historic landscape character and setting) is also a good objective which currently lacks an indicator relating to landscape character and setting. All three current indicators deal with listed buildings and conservation areas.	It is not possible to have an indicator on every aspect of an objective, as there needs to be a manageable number that can be monitored. Also the maintenance / enhancement of historic landscape character is hard to monitor. There are currently 11 registered historic parks and gardens in Cambridge however there is no statutory control on these, other than the fact that their importance can be taken into account as a material consideration in any planning application which would affect such an area.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 11 (To protect green spaces.....and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wild life and wild places) is another good objective. The three indicators chosen all appear to relate to the	It is very difficult to include this standard, as with these sites being outside the City boundary the City

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	<p>provision of open space and play areas within Cambridge. It would be helpful to add an indicator relating to the accessibility of recreational/amenity resources in the surrounding countryside (i.e. in South Cambridgeshire).</p>	<p>Council would not have direct control over access to them through the Local Development Framework documents. This is more of a strategic level issue for the Cambridge Sub-region that would be dealt with through partnership working with other relevant district authorities.</p> <p>Do not know of any information of this sort that is currently being monitored.</p>
County Council		
Appendix 1: Plans, Policies and Programmes relevant to the Cambridge LDF	<p>A broad list of policies, plans and programmes has been included and reviewed providing good coverage. Omissions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tackling Climate Change in Cambridgeshire, County Council March 2005 • Cambridgeshire Environment Report 2005 • Dept for Communities and Local Government – Code for Sustainable Homes (December 2006) • PPS 1 Supplement – Planning and Climate Change • Water Efficiency in New Buildings • Building a Greener Future: Towards Zero Carbon Development 	<p>Agree to add these documents apart from the Code for Sustainable Homes and Water Efficiency in New Buildings, which are thought to be too detailed for the Cambridge LDF and are covered by Part L of the Building Regulations.</p> <p>With regards to the up and coming Environment Strategy and</p>

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	A new County Council Environment Strategy and Action Plan is also under preparation.	Action Plan, this can be added to the list when it is next reviewed.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 5 (to ensure everyone has access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing). All the indicators relate to affordability and it would be helpful to include something relating to the 'decent' and 'appropriate' sections in terms of accessibility and potential for adaptation for disabled or elderly people. For example, the Lifetime Homes programme could be mentioned – an indicator could, perhaps, be the percentage of Lifetime Homes provided?	Agree that a Lifetime Homes indicator would be useful, however this information is not currently being monitored by the City Council. If the data does become available it will be included in later versions of the Scoping Report.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 6 (to improve health and reduce health inequalities). It might be worth making links to the refreshed Local Area Agreement (LAA) objectives (Block 3, Healthier Communities and Older People).	We have added the LAA to the list of relevant plans, policies and programmes in Appendix 1. However the priorities within the LAA objectives for Healthier Communities and Older people are inherent within many of the Sustainability objectives. For example, the priority to “provide better access to services which support healthier lifestyles” is inherent in the sustainability objectives 4, 7, 10 and 11. Therefore we do not feel that it is necessary to amend objective 6.

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Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Objective 7 (to redress inequalities relating to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income). Indicators focus on the Index of Multiple Deprivation, range of incomes and percentage of residents who feel their area is harmonious. Would there be scope for including something relating to equal access to services/provision of services to give all a good quality of life?	This is already covered, to some extent, by Objective 4, which is to provide services and facilities locally and near to users. It was difficult to find any indicators with monitoring data to monitor this objective. Currently the percentage of dwellings within 400m of district and local centres (including supermarket shopping centres) is being used. There may be additional monitoring carried out for the Annual Monitoring Report which can be used in the future. The baseline maps 1, 2 and 3 in Appendix 4 show the current location of local centres, GP surgeries and primary schools, which is helpful in showing areas where there is a particular need for services / facilities.
Appendix 3: Baseline Data and Indicators	Corrections are required to some data sources of information in Appendix 3.	These have been corrected.
Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge	Minor correction in Table 3 - "Currently there are 6.6 playgrounds provided by the City Council for every child under the age of 12." This should read "for every 1000 children".	Error has been corrected.

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Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge	Objective 15 and the sustainability issue relating to land drainage systems, we would like to see clarified that the implications for LDDs not only refer to reducing the risk of flooding, but also specify that this will happen by means of sustainable drainage and integrated water management systems playing a part in reducing flooding more generally.	This detail is more of an issue for the actual Local Development Documents as opposed to the Sustainability Appraisal. Table 3 already refers to the 'need to ensure that new developments incorporate methods/solutions in their design to reduce the risk of flooding'. However this has been amended to specifically refer to Sustainable Drainage.
	Objective 19 and the sustainability issue on waste refers to provision for waste and recycling storage, but should also make reference to the wider-ranging issue sustainable waste management. The provision of new household waste recycling centres and major waste management facilities that are needed to meet waste and recycling targets in the face of major growth in and around the City are also issues. Whilst it is accepted that an implication for LDDs is that the Minerals and Waste LDF is the vehicle for resolving such issues, a reference should be made here to recognise this is a sustainability issue for the City.	We have recognised that waste management is a sustainability issue for Cambridge in Table 3 of the Scoping Report (Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge). Where a site has been identified by the County Council's Minerals and Waste LDF, this will be reflected in the appropriate LDD. We feel that objective 19 is wide reaching enough to assess those issues that can be determined through the City Council LDF.

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	<p>In relation to Objective 21, whilst it is accepted that encouragement for sustainable transport modes, including cycling and walking is important and will be given high priority within new developments, there can be a problem of impact of increased trips on the existing network. This can make previously manageable crossings or shared routes unsafe, and can add to maintenance costs, even if no new links are established. Priority for cycle routes and pedestrians is also often compromised where a new junction is constructed onto the existing network and, further, is often severely limited during the construction period. A good example of this is the current road works at the Histon Road/Kings Hedges interchange.</p>	<p>Concern noted, however we do not feel that this is as large a sustainability issue as the impact of private cars on the road network. Our identification of the sustainability issues has been informed by our analysis of the baseline data, and no data has been found/recommended that indicates that this is an issue. By reducing the number of private cars on the existing network it will become safer and easier for people to use more sustainable modes of transport. The requirement for new developments to improve access for more sustainable modes of transport will be dealt with by local development documents.</p>
	<p>Additionally, walking and cycling are also health issues in addition to reducing congestion and pollution. Public rights of way, including unclassified county roads, footways, cycleways and permissive routes all play a role, and improved access to public rights of way – both through development and into the countryside – may merit a mention under “health inequalities” as well as under accessibility to open</p>	<p>Noted. However we do not feel that it is necessary to repeat information contained within other objectives. Access to the countryside is included in objective 11. We do not feel that all issues</p>

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	space.	relating to reducing health inequalities should be dealt with under one objective as many of the current sustainability objectives will have an impact on the wider determinants of health and not just on reducing health inequalities.
	There is a community facilities issue relevant to Objective 4 that could be included in Table 3. That is the issue of retaining and expanding existing schools facilities and whether it is always preferable as a growth solution. In sustainability terms this is not always the best solution for the community facilities, because not only do the overall numbers increase but also the geographic distribution of the population changes. Often a more sustainable solution is to provide new facilities where they are better able to serve both new and existing population, but local plan policies tend to frustrate disposal of playing fields and school buildings, which will help to fund the new, improved facilities.	The Sustainability Issues identified in table 3 are those identified as a result of our examination of the baseline data that is available to us. We are aware that there will be a need for more schools due to the rise in population but we feel that this is adequately covered by the issue of providing more community facilities as a whole. The provision of schools will be dealt with in local development documents and on a site-by-site basis based upon information supplied by the County Council with regards to need.
Primary Care Trust		
Introduction	The Report provides a comprehensive overview of sustainability issues	Agree that these guiding principles

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	with themes and objectives that largely capture the guiding principles outlined in <i>Securing the Future: delivering UK sustainable development strategy</i> . You may wish to consider including these guiding principles in the introduction of your report?	should be included in the introduction.
Table 4	There is one area that we would particularly like to see strengthened and this is the contribution of the 'social environment' to creating sustainable communities. The emphasis of the themes set out in table 4 is on physical aspects that contribute to sustainability such as service and facilities, and modes of transport but social and community infrastructure is of fundamental importance to create a good place to live. We recommend that an additional theme to encompass health, social inclusion and wellbeing is added to table 4.	Agree that social and community infrastructure is of vital importance in the creation of sustainable communities. We have renamed the second sustainability theme to read "share the benefits of prosperity fairly and <u>promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all</u> ". Reference to the provision of community development workers is more likely to be dealt with on a site-by-site basis as part of implementation and planning obligations.
Table 4	Further objective(s) to address community engagement and cohesion could be developed. There are a number of indicators set out in Cambridgeshire 's LAA in the Safer and Stronger Communities block relating to decision making, participation, cohesion and engagement in volunteering that could be considered. There was also a relevant	Many of the priorities contained within the LAA objectives for Healthier Communities and Older people are inherent within many of the Sustainability objectives.

SECTION OF THE SCOPING REPORT	SUMMARY OF CONTENT	CITY COUNCIL RESPONSE
	<p>objective in the previous scoping report: 'to support community, voluntary and mutual self help activities and community involvement in governance and services'. It is puzzling that this has been deleted with the reason being that it is 'not identified as a key sustainability issue in Cambridge'.</p>	<p>For example, the priority to "provide better access to service which support healthier lifestyles" is inherent in the sustainability objectives 4, 7, 10 and 11. Therefore we do not feel that it is necessary to add additional objectives.</p> <p>With regards to the deletion of objectives, many of the old objectives had to be deleted to make the SA process manageable and there was no way in which to monitor this objective. The encouragement of community, voluntary and mutual self help activities is supported by other service areas within the City Council and planning has a limited role in this work.</p>
<p>Relevant policies, programmes and plans</p>	<p>This is a very comprehensive list. There have been a few further key health and health related documents that have been published that are listed below: 2.1 National level</p>	<p>Noted. We have added some of these documents to the list. However it is felt that the document "Our Health Our Care</p>

SECTION OF THE SCOPING REPORT	SUMMARY OF CONTENT	CITY COUNCIL RESPONSE
	<p>Additions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choosing health: making healthier choices. Dept of Health Nov 2004 • Delivering choosing health: making healthier choices easier. Dept of Health March 2005 • Our Health Our Care Our Say: A new direction for community services. Dept of Health Jan 2006 <p>Delete:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No 50 - Saving Lives Our Healthier Nation. This has been superseded by above <p>1.2 County level</p> <p>Addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridgeshire's Local Area Agreement 2006-2009 (refreshed version due soon) www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/council/partnerships/lsp/ <p>1.3 District level</p> <p>Addition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cambridgeshire Health. The Annual Report of the Director of Public Health 2006 (forthcoming) • Promoting Social Inclusion in Cambridge. The Annual Health Report of the Director of Public Health Cambridge City 2003-04 <p>Note: Annual Public Health Report for City and South for</p>	<p>Our Say..." is too specific to the services provided by the NHS to be included in this list. As the 2006 Annual Health Report is not as yet available we will not be able to add it to the list as present. However certain elements of the Scoping Report will be reviewed so we will be able to add this document at the next review.</p>

SECTION OF THE SCOPING REPORT	SUMMARY OF CONTENT	CITY COUNCIL RESPONSE
	2004-2005 should remain included, as its theme is still relevant.	
Additional indicators	<p>The PCT is working with partners to develop a baseline measurement for childhood obesity (Body Mass Index). This will involve measuring children in their reception year and in year 6 on an annual basis. This will be an important measure of health status that links to a physical and social environment that provides opportunities for activity, active travel and access to healthy food. It is anticipated that the baseline measurements will be collected in 2007.</p>	<p>Noted. This may well prove to be a useful indicator that could be added to the Scoping Report at a later date once monitoring has begun. It may be useful to wait until it has been monitored for a number of years in order that a trend pattern can be analysed. It should be noted that the influence that planning can have is only one of many variables that may affect this potential indicator.</p>
SA Objectives	<p>We note that as the specific objective on promoting healthy lifestyles has been taken out as it is considered to be covered by the wider objective to tackle health inequalities. This is fair, but as promoting healthy lifestyles is a key approach in choosing health, we need to ensure that there are indicators included to reflect this. The priorities of Choosing Health are reflected in the healthier Communities Block of Cambridgeshire's LAA and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tackling Obesity - Improving mental health and wellbeing - Reducing harm from alcohol 	<p>Noted. While we agree that planning has a positive impact on people's health, it is difficult to see the relationship between some of these suggested indicators and planning, for example reducing the number of people who smoke and improving sexual health. Many of the current sustainability objectives will have an impact on the wider determinants of health</p>

SECTION OF THE SCOPING REPORT	SUMMARY OF CONTENT	CITY COUNCIL RESPONSE
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reducing the number of people who smoke - Improving Sexual Health - Health Inequalities 	and we do not feel that it is necessary to list specific health issues within the objectives. For example objectives 10, 11 and 21 will all help to tackle obesity.
Objective 4	Add <i>access to services and facilities</i> or add <i>accessible</i> to Objective 4 (as near to users does not necessarily mean accessible)	Agree. Change wording to read "To provide services and facilities locally and that are accessible to users"
Objective 21	Add <i>safe</i> to read better and safe modes....	Agree. Change wording to read "To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better and safe modes including public transport, cycling and walking"

Appendix 9

The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹	
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 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 (in square metres).	↑	
	3. 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 and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all	4. To provide services and facilities locally and that are accessible to users	% of dwellings within 400m of district & local centres (including supermarket shopping centres)	↑	
	5. 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 i) 425 ii) 12	
		% of households that can afford to purchase the average first time buyers property in the area	↑	
		Average house prices to median gross wages (full-time employee) ratio	↓	

¹ Numerical targets are City Council targets only

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹	
	6. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	↑	
		Excess winter deaths	↓	
	7. 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	8. 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	↑
		9. Maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage) and historic landscape character and setting	Number of Listed Buildings	↑
% of total land area falling within conservation areas			↑	
Number of Listed Buildings at risk			↓	
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	↑	
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities	Ha of public open space per 1,000 people	↑		

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹
	to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	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	↑
		Amount of semi-natural greenspace per 1,000 people (hectares)	1 ha/1,000 ↑
	12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	↓
		% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	↑
Promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces	13. 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)	↑
	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	↑
		15. 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		↓
	16. 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	↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹
		a) number & area of SSSI's b) % of area in favourable of unfavourable recovering condition	↑
Minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources	17. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions which are causing climate change	Household energy use (gas an electricity) per household	↓
		Carbon dioxide emissions by sector (tonnes per capita) and per capita emissions (tonnes)	↓
		Renewable energy generating capacity in GWh/year	↑
		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	↓
	18. To minimise use of water	Water consumption level (estimated household water consumption from metered and unmetered houses)	↓
	19. 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%
	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)	a) = ↓ b) = ↓
% of main rivers of good or fair quality (chemical and biological)		↑	
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21. To increase practicality and attractiveness of environmentally better and safe modes including	Local bus passengers entering and leaving Cambridge per day	↑

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹
	public transport, cycling and walking	Modal share of: a) Cyclists; and b) Pedestrians	a) 19% by 2007 
		% 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) 
	22. To reduce the need to travel	% of residents aged 16-74 in employment working within 5Km of home, or at home	