

# Wellbeing and Social Inclusion Topic Paper



## Greater Cambridge Local Plan

Topic paper published alongside the First Proposals  
(Regulation 18: The Preferred Options) Consultation 2021

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## 1. Introduction and Purpose

This is one of eight topic papers produced to inform the consultation on the Greater Cambridge Local Plan: First Proposals. The topic papers are:

- Strategy
- Climate Change
- Green Infrastructure
- Wellbeing and Social
- Great Places
- Jobs
- Homes
- Infrastructure

All of the papers can be found on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#).

The topic papers set out how the preferred option for each policy under the relevant Local Plan 'Theme' has been developed. As such, the topic papers support and complement the First Proposals consultation document as they provide a detailed explanation of the basis for each preferred policy approach. The policies are presented in a consistent format in each paper with sufficient information to provide a comprehensive appreciation of the background to and development of the preferred option. The content and structure for each policy option is:

- the issue the plan is seeking to respond to;
- the national, regional and local policy context that informs how the plan should address the issue;
- how consultation and engagement have informed the policy's development;
- the evidence that has informed the preferred policy option;
- the proposed policy approach and reasons why this is preferred, including alternative options considered;
- an explanation of how Sustainability Appraisal (see below) has informed development of the preferred policy option; and
- further work and next steps.

A Local Plan must be informed by consultation and engagement as well as statutory processes, such as Sustainability Appraisal and Habitats Regulations Assessment, and the requirements of national planning policy. These important elements of plan-making have, therefore, informed development of the First Proposals for the Local Plan and are the subject of separate reports, and are also available on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website](#). These form part of the overall consultation and are summarised below.

## Greater Cambridge Local Plan Statement of Consultation

The Statement of Consultation sets out how the Councils have undertaken consultation, and propose to undertake consultation, in preparing the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

The Statement will be updated at each stage of the plan making process; the current version supports the Preferred Options stage.

The approach to Local Plan consultation is founded on the Councils' [Statement of Community Involvement](#). This sets out how and when we will involve the community and key stakeholders in preparing, altering and reviewing our plans and guidance for future development. It also explains how we will involve the community in planning applications.

The current version of the [Statement of Consultation](#) provides details of the consultation and engagement we have undertaken to date. This includes events before and after the first formal consultation on the plan, as well as details of the formal consultation itself, known as The First Conversation. The Statement summarises what have you told us so far and how we have taken this into account in developing the Local Plan.

## Greater Cambridge Local Plan Sustainability Appraisal

A sustainability appraisal is a systematic process required by law that must be carried out during the preparation of a local plan. Its role is to promote sustainable development by assessing the extent to which the emerging plan, when judged against reasonable alternatives, will help to achieve relevant environmental, economic and social objectives. Sustainability appraisal should be applied as an ongoing process informing the development of the plan throughout its preparation.

Reasonable alternatives are the different realistic options considered in developing the policies in the plan. They need to be sufficiently distinct to highlight the different sustainability implications of each so that meaningful comparisons can be made. The sustainability appraisal should only focus on what is needed to assess the likely significant effects of the plan.

A Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report was subject to consultation alongside the First Consultation in January 2020. A sustainability appraisal was also completed on the First Conversation. In November 2020 an appraisal was carried out to inform the testing of development strategy options. These reports can be found on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website in the [document library](#) section.

The Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals Sustainability Appraisal report has now been published, which considers the proposals and option identified in the

First Proposals report. It includes a non-technical summary of the information, providing a clear and accessible overview of the process and findings.

The sustainability appraisal report sets out the reasonable alternatives considered as the plan has evolved, including the preferred approach in each case, and assesses these against the baseline environmental, economic and social characteristics of the area.

### **Greater Cambridge Local Plan Habitats Regulations Assessment**

A Habitats Regulations Assessment (HRA) refers to a process which must be undertaken by law to determine if a plan or project may affect the protected features of a habitats site. European Sites and European Offshore Marine Sites are referred to as 'habitats sites' in national planning policy.

All plans which are not directly connected with the conservation management of a habitat site require consideration of whether the plan or project is likely to have significant effects on that site. This consideration should take into account the potential effects both of the plan/project itself and in combination with other plans or projects.

If a proposed plan or project is considered likely to have a significant effect on a protected habitats site then an appropriate assessment of the implications for the site, in view of the site's conservation objectives, must be undertaken. An appropriate assessment for a local plan should consider the impacts on sites and confirm the suitability or likely success of mitigation measures.

The HRA process began in 2020 with the publication of the HRA Scoping Report alongside the First Conversation in January 2020, which identified European sites with potential to be affected by the Local Plan. In November 2020 an assessment of the strategic spatial options was published. These reports can be found on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website in the [document library](#) section.

An HRA has now been carried out of the proposals in the First Proposals Report, and published to accompany the consultation.

### **Greater Cambridge Local Plan Duty to Cooperate: Statement of Common Ground**

The purpose of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan Duty to Cooperate Statement of Common Ground is to set out the main areas of common and uncommon ground with relevant partners on strategic cross-boundary matters. It also forms part of the evidence required to demonstrate that the Councils have complied with the duty to cooperate in preparing the local plan.

The Statement of Common Ground responds to the requirement in national planning policy and guidance that strategic policy-making authorities are expected to document the activities undertaken when in the process of addressing strategic cross-boundary matters whilst cooperating. These will include the following matters that should be tailored to address local circumstances:

- working together at the outset of plan-making to identify cross-boundary matters which will need addressing;
- producing or commissioning joint research and evidence to address cross-boundary matters;
- assessing impacts of emerging policies; and
- preparing joint, or agreeing, strategic policies affecting more than one authority area to ensure development is coordinated.

The Statement of Common Ground is intended to provide the outcome at a point in time of the ongoing cooperation with relevant bodies regarding strategic cross-boundary matters. It is intended to be a concise sign-posting document. It is closely related to the First Proposals Duty to Cooperate Statement of Compliance and to the First Proposals Statement of Consultation.

### **Greater Cambridge Local Plan Equalities Impact Assessment (EQIA)**

The Public Sector Equality Duty, introduced under the Equality Act 2010, requires all public bodies, including Councils, to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment, and victimisation; advance equality of opportunity between those who share a protected characteristic and those who do not; and foster good relations between those who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not.

An EQIA provides a methodical approach to the assessment of impacts across the protected characteristics set out in legislation. An assessment should be completed during the development and review of all Council policies, strategies, procedures, projects or functions.

EQIA was carried out at the First Conversation stage at January 2020, and in relation to the testing of strategic options in November 2020. These reports can be found on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning website in the [document library](#) section.

The Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals Report Equalities Impact Assessment has now been proposed to provide an assessment of the policies and proposals in the consultation.

## **2. Overall Context for Wellbeing and Social Inclusion**

### **2.1 Background**

The Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Conversation consultation in 2020 identified Wellbeing and Social Inclusion as one of the key themes for the new local plan to address.

The consultation identified key issues relating to:

- Involving communities in planning for their future
- Creating safe and inclusive communities
- Encouraging healthy lifestyles
- Air quality

We asked you:

- How do you think our plan could help enable communities to shape new development proposals?
- How do you think we can make sure that we achieve safe and inclusive communities when planning new development?
- How do you think new developments should support healthy lifestyles?
- How do you think we should achieve improvements in air quality?

We have reviewed the responses you gave us, and you will find the issues raised summarised in this topic paper.

We published our initial evidence findings in November 2020 relating to the implications of different development strategy choices available to the Local Plan, and we help some workshops with stakeholders on these issues.

Since then we have been preparing the First Proposals, and further developing the evidence that supports the plan.

### **2.2 Proposed Approach**

The following proposed policies areas are addressed in this topic paper. For each of these, further detail is provided on the national, regional and local policy context, the consultation and engagement undertaken, the evidence informing it, the proposed approach and reasons for its selection, and details of further work on the issue that will be undertaken for future stages of the plan making process.

- WS/HD Creating healthy new developments
- WS/CF Community, sports and leisure facilities
- WS/MU Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments

- WS/IO Creating inclusive employment opportunities through new developments
- WS/HS Pollution, health and safety

### 3. Further Work and Next Steps

Under the 'Creating healthy new developments/places' policy area we have proposed exploring a potential policy which restricts the development of new hot-food takeaway premises close to schools or leisure centres and limits the concentration of hot food takeaway premises in city, town, neighbourhood and village centres. If, following the consultation, this is pursued, further work will be carried out looking at what facilities and areas it should be applied to, what radius should be applied and what would be an appropriate concentration of premises. This would then be published alongside the next stage of consultation on the draft local plan.

A requirement for Health Impact Assessments that will apply across Greater Cambridge is also proposed. The current South Cambridgeshire Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in March 2011. Subject to the responses received from the consultation, this will need to be updated to reflect good practice, including the criteria for its use.

Subject to the responses we receive from the consultation on the Community, Sports, and Leisure Facilities policy area, a number of additional steps will be required to develop a detailed policy:

#### Community & Cultural Facilities

- Through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan the Councils will engage with relevant stakeholders to determine the necessary community facilities needed to support the emerging development strategy. These will include healthcare and social infrastructure providers to inform how suitable community hubs can be delivered to support new and existing residential growth.
- The Councils will continue to work with Cambridgeshire County Council to ensure the proposed residential growth is accompanied by the required number of schools places. The format and phasing will also need to be agreed to ensure sufficient school places become available, when needed and do not undermine existing schools in close proximity.
- The Councils will also work with local NHS 'Estates' groups to determine the healthcare provision required to ensure the proposed residential growth has the necessary social infrastructure. The format and phasing will also need to be agreed to ensure sufficient capacity become available, when needed.
- A Cultural Infrastructure Strategy for Greater Cambridge will be developed to support these spaces where people can either experience or produce culture.



## Sports & Recreational Facilities

- The [Playing Pitch Strategy](#) and [Indoor Sports Facility Strategy](#) will be updated to support the proposed growth anticipated in the new Joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge.
- An Outdoor Courts & Rinks Strategy is also being prepared to guide future provision and management of hard courts, grass courts, bowls rinks, multi-use games areas and other types used to play a variety of sports including bowls, tennis, netball and basketball.

To develop the 'Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments' policy area into a detailed policy we will need to develop a way forward in a number of areas which will be addressed at the draft plan stage including:

- Defining the circumstances where we will seek meanwhile uses. For example, where the policy refers to major development sites, whether this will be defined through a size threshold or whether it will be on specific named strategic sites.
- Determining where the policy will seek to support meanwhile uses and where it will require proactive action, for example, the preparation of a masterplan showing locations for meanwhile uses or a Meanwhile Use Feasibility strategy.
- Determining at what stage of an application any requirements will need to be fulfilled. For example, prior to submission or by condition.

If the policy approach suggested for 'Creating inclusive employment opportunities' is taken forward, we will need to define the threshold for appropriately scaled development and work up further details regarding how the policy would be implemented. This would then be subject to public consultation at the draft local plan stage.

Similarly, detailed pollution and health and safety policies will be developed for the draft plan, addressing the technical issues needed in this policy area, drawing on and updating the policies in the adopted local plans.

## **4. WS/HD Creating Healthy New Developments/Places**

### **4.1 Issue the Plan is Seeking to Respond to**

Place and space have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. The ability of individuals to lead healthy lifestyles is deeply influenced by the environment in which they live. Cambridge City Council identifies improving health outcomes for people on low incomes as an element in addressing poverty and inequality in the City ([Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy 2020-2023](#)).

Good physical and mental health is related to good quality housing and developments, well designed street scenes, well laid out neighbourhoods, quality and efficiency in transport systems, opportunities to experience community, leisure and cultural services activities and access to green and open space.

National planning policy requires the development of strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing a range of accessible services that reflect current and future needs and promoting healthy and safe communities.

### **4.2 Policy Context**

#### **National Context**

Paragraph 92 of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2021) promotes healthy, inclusive and safe communities by encouraging social interaction, including opportunities for meetings between people who might not otherwise come into contact with each other. Neighbourhoods should be safe and accessible, to support the quality of life and community cohesion as well as enable and support healthy lifestyles, including the provision of safe and accessible sports facilities.

[Planning Practice Guidance on creative Healthy and Safe Communities](#) (PPG) refers to planning for an environment that supports people of all ages in making healthy choices, helps to promote active travel and physical activity, and promotes access to healthier food, high quality open spaces, green infrastructure, play, sport and recreation. The PPG confirms that planning can influence the built environment to improve health and promote healthy weight in local communities.

The PPG states that a health impact assessment is a useful tool to use where there are expected to be significant impacts.

It also has a specific section on using planning to create healthier food environment. It states that planning policies and supplementary planning documents can, where justified, seek to limit the proliferation of particular uses where evidence demonstrates this is appropriate (and where such uses require planning permission). In doing so, evidence and guidance produced by local public health colleagues and

Health and Wellbeing Boards may be relevant. Planning policies and proposals may need to have particular regard to the following issues:

- proximity to locations where children and young people congregate such as schools, community centres and playgrounds
- evidence indicating high levels of obesity, deprivation, health inequalities and general poor health in specific locations
- over-concentration of certain uses within a specified area
- odours and noise impact
- traffic impact
- refuse and litter

From 1 September 2020, the Use Class Order (UCO) in England has been changed so that hot food takeaways are now classed as sui generis. This means that any change of use to a hot food takeaway will require planning permission. Under the previous use class order cafes and restaurants and drinking establishments could make that change without requiring planning permission.

The NHS England's Healthy New Towns programme worked with 10 demonstrator sites across England, including Northstowe, to explore how the development of new places could create healthier and connected communities with integrated and high-quality services. [Putting Health into Place](#), the learning from the programme, is outlined across 10 principles:

1. Plan ahead collectively
2. Assess local health and care needs and assets
3. Connect, Involve and empower local people and communities
4. Create compact neighbourhoods
5. Maximise active travel
6. Inspire and enable healthy eating
7. Foster health in homes and buildings
8. Enable healthy play and leisure
9. Develop health services that help people stay well
10. Create integrated health and well-being centres.

Public Health England's [Health Impact Assessment in spatial planning - A guide for local authority public health and planning teams](#) was published in October 2020. It describes the health and wellbeing outcomes that are influenced through planning and how these outcomes can be optimised when developing policies in local plans and planning applications. It also describes how these health outcomes can be considered in other impact assessments such as strategic and environmental impact assessments.

Public Health England has published the guidance "[Using the planning system to promote healthy weight environments - Guidance and supplementary planning](#)"

[document template for local authority public health and planning teams](#)” (February 2020) which aims to provide practical support for local authorities that wish to use the planning system to achieve important public health outcomes around diet, obesity and physical activity.

## **Regional / Local Context**

The consultation draft of the [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Joint Health and Well-being Strategy 2020-2024](#) includes:

Priority 1: Places that support health and wellbeing. One of the three areas of focus under this priority is ‘Housing developments and transport which support residents’ health and address climate change’. This suggests that the ten ‘Healthy New Town’ principles for local housing developments be adopted, and the development and adoption of a local planning ‘toolkit’ used to implement them.

Priority 3: Staying healthy throughout life has a focus on ‘A joined up approach to healthy weight, obesity and diabetes’. This includes highlighting how the planning authorities on the HWB Board can use the PHRG review of local authority fast food policies, to consider what they could introduce locally.

Under the Healthy Behaviours and Lifestyles heading South Cambridgeshire District Council’s [Health and Well-being Strategy \(2020-2024\)](#) includes the following actions:

- State clear health and wellbeing objectives in the Local Plan
- Apply the 10 principles from the Healthy New Town Network and the best innovations from our work at Northstowe Healthy New Town and apply the learning to new planning applications.
- The Health Impact Assessment SPD will be revised and updated.
- New community development. Learning from the issues relating to mental health in the early development of Cambourne and applying this learning to all new developments.

## **[Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy](#) (Cambridge City Council, 2020)**

One of the five key objectives of the strategy is Improving health outcomes for people on low incomes. It outlines a range of key actions the council will take to help improve health outcomes for people including “Using planning policy to help ensure new developments help create a good living environment which supports good mental and physical health outcomes, through provision of open space and the design of the built environment.”

## **Adopted Local Plans**

The adopted [South Cambridgeshire Local Plan](#) (September 2018) includes policy SC/2, Health Impact Assessment states new developments will have a positive

impact on the health and wellbeing of new and existing residents. The policy requires new developments over 20 or more dwellings or 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace to provide a Health Impact Assessment. For developments of 100 or more dwellings or 5,000m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace a full Health Impact Assessment will be required. For developments between 20 to 100 dwellings or 1,000 to 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more floorspace the Health Impact Assessment will take the form of an extended screening or rapid Health Impact Assessment.

[South Cambridgeshire's Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document](#) (SPD) relates to Policy DP/1 Sustainable Development in the Development Control Policies DPD and policies in individual Area Action Plans for major developments that may vary from the district-wide policies. These policies seek to ensure the creation of healthy and inclusive communities and that health impacts on populations are adequately addressed throughout the development process.

For major developments, a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is required to be submitted alongside any planning application to demonstrate that the potential impacts on health have been considered at the planning and design stage. The SPD provides advice and guidance on the preparation of Health Impact Assessments including the steps involved in the process and details of what should be included in the HIA to demonstrate that any health-related impacts have been fully considered.

Cambridge Local Plan Policy 28: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction, and water use requires sustainability statements accompanying development proposals to address health and wellbeing.

A wide range of other policies in the local plans address health issues indirectly.

### **4.3 Consultation and Engagement**

In our First Conversation consultation, when we asked you how you think new developments should support healthy lifestyles, you raised issues such as the quantity, quality, affordability, accessibility and sustainability of housing, air quality, noise pollution, broadband availability, the need for formal and informal public social spaces, playgrounds and skateparks, allotments and communal gardens; and the importance of providing faith, health and community centres. The need for sports facilities such as swimming pools and infrastructure for more informal exercise opportunities such as cycling and walking was identified.

When asked about supporting healthy lifestyles, you also asked for a variety of green spaces including woodlands and opportunities for water-based recreation. You felt that encouraging biodiversity and increase tree cover were important. Design guides and landscape and townscape assessments were requested. The need for carbon neutral, low-carbon or carbon free development was also highlighted.

You said employment, facilities and spaces need to be located close to or within places where people live and spend time and they need to be accessible. There was support for sustainable travel from cycling and walking to public transport. Routes for cyclist and pedestrians should be high quality and safe with infrastructure for parking and storing bikes provided. We had some suggestions that we encourage housing developments to be car free, for example, through the use of centrally based car parks, particularly to reduce traffic around schools.

You wanted us to highlight wellbeing and social inclusion as a key priority for new developments and to use emerging NHS developed health policies and health impacts assessments as well as focusing on healthy eating by reducing the number of fast food takeaways and promoting healthy, organic, eating.

You asked that we consider safety and accessibility by all ages and all abilities. That our standards are determined by an evidence-based assessment of need and benefits delivered. You wanted us to ensure that any services and facilities and support workers to bring residents together are provided when the development is first occupied and that they have long-term funding. You wanted communities to be actively engaged both in organisation and participation of activities and inequalities between residents to be addressed.

#### **4.4 Evidence Base**

Place and space have a significant impact on health and wellbeing. The ability of individuals to lead healthy lifestyles is deeply influenced by the environment in which they live.

Good health is related to good quality housing and developments, well designed street scenes, well laid out neighbourhoods, quality and efficiency in transport systems, opportunities to experience community, leisure and cultural services activities and access to green and open space.

The evaluations of two recent new communities in Greater Cambridge, in Cambourne and Orchard Park, have provided evidence of the importance of planning not only to the creation of a successful physical place but also to the physical and mental wellbeing of new residents.

Learning included the importance of establishing good pedestrian and cycle links well in advance of construction; introducing key services before new residents arrive and opportunities for social interaction early on to help them settle in and avoid the loneliness that can develop in new settlements; and ensuring that spaces are access to people with disabilities.

Following on from this learning, South Cambridgeshire District Council successfully applied for Northstowe new town to become a Healthy New Towns (HNT) demonstrator site. The HNT programme sought to address the following objectives:

- Planning and designing a healthier built environment
- Enabling strong, connected communities
- Creating new ways of providing integrated health and care services.

The 10 principles for healthy place making have been developed from the learning from the programme are outlined above. They include a range of actions under each principle that council and other key players in the development of new settlements can implement in order to create a healthy new place. For example, under the Creating Compact Neighbourhoods principle, it is suggested that councils and developers create accessible signposting and wayfinding and provide enough places for residents to rest, address their specific needs and make equal use of local amenities

Incorporating these principles helps to address the health and wellbeing of all new residents however it also creates an opportunity to address some of the causes of health inequalities.

The 2018/19 [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment for Cambridge](#) indicates that while health outcomes overall in Greater Cambridge are broadly very good, in Cambridge there are significant health inequalities in the city. For example, the Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy reports that while life expectancy in Cambridge overall is higher than the England average there are persistent inequalities in life expectancy between different areas of the city. In 2019, residents in the most deprived ward in Cambridge lived 11.6 years less on average than residents in the least deprived ward.

For South Cambridgeshire, mental health is a key concern. South Cambridgeshire (and Cambridge) has significantly higher levels of emergency hospital stays for self-harm than found nationally. In Cambridgeshire as a whole, hospital admissions among 10-24 year olds due to self-harm are almost twice as high as reported across the East of England and 1.5 times higher than found nationally.

Health Impact Assessment (HIA) is a method of considering the positive and negative impacts of development on the health of different groups in the population, in order to enhance the benefits and minimise any risks to health.

The HIA includes specifically a consideration of the differential impacts on different groups in the population, because certain groups are potentially more vulnerable to negative impacts from development such as those on a low income, people involved in the criminal justice system, minority ethnic groups, young, disabled (physically and learning) and elderly people.

An area of particular concern in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire is the growth in obesity particularly in childhood.



The 2018/19 [Joint Strategic Needs Assessment District Summary](#) (JSNA) indicates that South Cambridgeshire has significantly lower levels of excess weight in children and adults, nevertheless, almost 25% of local children leaving primary school are overweight or obese.

In Cambridge, a greater proportion of children have excess weight in the most deprived wards in Cambridge. 2017/18 data from Public Health England (PHE) reported in the Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy 2020-2023 shows that in King's Hedges Ward the proportion is over 35%.

Public Health England in its guidance on [Using the Planning System to Promote Healthy Weight Environments](#) (February 2020) describes how hot food takeaways within easy walking distance, provide a less healthy but often attractive and affordable food options for school pupils and could be a contributing factor to poor eating habits in children and counter healthy eating programmes within schools.

It also reports that studies have found that takeaway food outlets are often located in areas of higher socioeconomic deprivation. Their data on fast food outlets by local authority found that there is a strong association between deprivation and the density of fast food outlets, with more deprived areas having more fast food outlets per 100,000 population.

Public Health England cites evidence and publications suggests that limiting the availability of takeaways within walking distance of schools can contribute to tackling the rising levels of obesity and other health impacts such as cardiovascular disease. 400 metres has been considered a reasonable walking distance and is outlined within the Urban Design Compendium 2 and CIHT Guidelines for providing journeys on foot. The 400-metre zone is an accepted standard across many planning policies.

The Nuneaton and Bedworth Local Plan Policy on 'Creating a healthier food environment' states that in order to limit development of environments that encourage obesity, hot-food take-aways should be directed to town centres. Outside of Nuneaton and Bedworth town centres, the restrictions on these uses include:

- The proposal is not within a 400 m radius of the principal point of access to an existing secondary school or sixth form college. This will not apply when the buffer zone overlaps with a town or local centre.
- The proposal does not increase the number of units under the A5 use class to over 20% of the centre's total usage.
- A sequential assessment is provided which demonstrates that there are no other sequentially preferable sites.

Planning application considerations in relation to hot food takeaways in Gateshead, from the [Hot food takeaway Supplementary Planning Document](#) (2015) include:



1. Planning permission will not be granted for A5 use within a 400m radius of entry points to secondary schools, youth centres, leisure centres and parks (playing areas, Area parks over 5 hectares in size and Neighbourhood Open Spaces over 2 hectares in size)
2. Planning permission will not be granted for A5 use in wards where there is more than 10% of the year 6 pupils classified as obese.
3. Planning permission will not be granted for A5 use where the number of approved A5 establishments, within the ward, equals or exceeds the UK national average, per 1000 population.
4. Planning permission will not be granted for A5 uses where it would result in a clustering of A5 uses to the detriment of the character and function or vitality and viability of a centre or local parade or if it would have an adverse impact on the standard of amenity for existing and future occupants of land and buildings.

In order to avoid clustering, there should be no more than two consecutive A5 uses in any one length of frontage. Where A5 uses already exist in any one length of frontage, a gap of at least two non A5 use shall be required before a further A5 use will be permitted in the same length of frontage.

## **4.5 Proposed Policy Approach and Reasons**

### **The Proposed Policy Direction**

The proposed policy direction, as set out in the First Proposals report is as follows:

We will seek to integrate health considerations into policies across the Plan. This would require health principles to be applied to new developments, drawing on the ten principles developed from the Healthy New Towns initiative.

Health Impact Assessments will be required to accompany planning applications (at a level of detail appropriate to the scale and nature of the application) with an updated approach to reflect good practice.

We also propose to explore a policy which restricts the development of new hot-food takeaway premises close to schools or leisure centres and limits the concentration of hot food takeaway premises in city, town, neighbourhood and village centres.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Policy Direction**

The ability of individuals to lead healthy lifestyles is deeply influenced by the environment in which they live.

The 'Creating Healthy new developments/places' policy area seeks to learn the lessons from the development of Cambourne, Orchard Park and particularly

Northstowe Healthy New Town and apply the 10 Principles for Creating Healthy Places that were developed from Northstowe and the other Healthy New Towns Programme demonstrator sites.

These principles are applied across the First Proposals plan from housing and infrastructure to design and open spaces (see Appendix 4). Incorporating these principles helps to address the health and wellbeing of all residents, however it also creates an opportunity to address some of the causes of health inequalities.

Certain groups are potentially more vulnerable to negative impacts from development such as those on a low income, people involved in the criminal justice system, minority ethnic groups, young, disabled (physically and learning) and elderly people. As well as assessing the positive and negatives impacts of development on physical and mental health, Health Impact Assessments also include a consideration of the differential impacts of developments on different groups in the population.

An area of concern in both Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire is the growth in obesity of local residents particularly in childhood. Research has indicated that takeaway food outlets are often located in areas of higher socioeconomic deprivation. Public Health England have also highlighted the fact that hot food takeaways within easy walking distance of schools could be a contributing factor to poor eating habits in children and counter healthy eating programmes within schools.

There are a number of existing examples where local authorities have sought to limit the concentration and location of hot food takeaways through planning policy.

### **Alternative approaches, and reasons why they were rejected**

Alternative approaches considered were:

No policy – Not considered a reasonable alternative, as the health of communities is a fundamental issue planning must consider, and an important theme in the feedback we received.

## **4.6 Further Work and Next Steps**

The current South Cambridgeshire Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) was adopted in March 2011. Subject to the responses received from the consultation, this will need to be updated to reflect good practice, including the criteria for its use. I

Further work will depend on whether the preferred option of exploring a policy which restricts the development of new hot-food takeaway premises close to schools or leisure centres and limiting the concentration of hot food takeaway premises in city, town, neighbourhood and village centres is pursued. If it is, further work will be carried out looking at what facilities and areas it should be applied to, what radius

should be applied and what would be an appropriate concentration of premises looking at what facilities if should be applied to and what distances should be applied. This will be published alongside the next stage of consultation, on the draft local plan.

## 5. WS/CF Community, Sports, and Leisure Facilities

### 5.1 Issue the Plan is Seeking to Respond to

National planning policy requires the development of strong, vibrant and healthy communities by providing a range of accessible services that reflect current and future needs and supports communities' health, social and cultural well-being.

### 5.2 Policy Context

#### National Context

The Government recently created the [Office for Health Promotion](#) with the intention of leading national efforts to improve and level up the health of the nation by tackling obesity, improving mental health and promoting physical activity. The new Office will enable more joined-up, sustained action between national and local government, the NHS and cross-government, where much of the wider determinants of health sit.

Paragraph 20 of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2021) requires local authorities to make sufficient provision for, amongst other uses, community facilities (such as health, education and cultural infrastructure).

Paragraph 93 also advises a positive approach towards the provision of social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs. The provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (including meeting places, sports venues, cultural buildings) and other local services are also encouraged to improve the sustainability of communities and residential environments. Local strategies to improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community should be taken into account. Similarly, an integrated approach to the location of housing, economic uses and community facilities and services should be taken.

Paragraph 95 highlights the importance of ensuring sufficient choice of school places is available to meet the needs of existing and new communities. Local planning authorities should take a proactive, positive and collaborative approach to meeting this requirement, and to development that will widen choice in education. They should give great weight to the need to create, expand or alter schools through the preparation of plans and work with schools promoters, delivery partners and statutory bodies to identify and resolve key planning issues before applications are submitted.

Planning Policy Guidance explains the need for planning and health to be considered together in two ways. In terms of creating environments that support and encourage healthy lifestyles and in terms of identifying and securing appropriate health infrastructure suitable for the changing needs of the population. The guidance explains the need for early engagement with the relevant health and well-being

stakeholders to discuss the implications of new development may have on health and care infrastructure. Major determinants of health and wellbeing also include design and the use of both the built and natural environments, including green infrastructure.

The Guidance also describes a healthy place as one which supports and promotes healthy behaviours and environments, as well as reducing health inequalities for people of all ages. It will provide the community with opportunities to improve their physical and mental health, and support community engagement and wellbeing. It is a place which is inclusive and promotes social interaction. It allows children and young people to grow and develop, as well as being adaptable to the needs of an increasingly elderly population and those with dementia and other sensory or mobility impairments.

The Guidance also outlines the requirement for plan-makers to work with local authorities with education responsibilities and developers to coordinate the phasing and delivery of housing growth with the delivery of new school places to ensure that sufficient school capacity is available at the right time. It is important that plans meet the development needs of their area, including community facilities such as schools.

## **Regional / Local Context**

The Health and Wellbeing Board and Network bring together those who buy and run services across the NHS, public health, social care and children's services, district services, elected representatives and representatives from Health Watch to plan services for Cambridgeshire. The Board works collaboratively to decide on Joint Strategic Needs Assessments (JSNA) to inform the local Health and Wellbeing Strategy (HWBS). These are both owned by the Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Board.

The [Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) focuses on the following six priorities to improve the physical and mental health and wellbeing of Cambridgeshire residents. The six priorities are:

- Ensure a positive start to life for children, young people and their families.
- Support older people to be independent, safe and well.
- Encourage healthy lifestyles and behaviours in all actions and activities while respecting people's personal choices.
- Create a safe environment and help to build strong communities, wellbeing and mental health.
- Create a sustainable environment in which communities can flourish.
- Work together effectively.

The [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy](#) (2020-24) describes the priorities the Health and Wellbeing Board has agreed in order to tackle the needs identified in the JSNA. These four main policies are:

- Priority 1: Places that support health and wellbeing.
- Priority 2: Helping children achieve the best start in life.
- Priority 3: Staying healthy throughout life.
- Priority 4: Quality health and social care.

South Cambridgeshire's [Health and Well-being Strategy](#) (2020-2024), under the Healthy Behaviours and Lifestyles heading includes the following actions:

- State clear health and wellbeing objectives in the Local Plan
- Apply the 10 principles from the Healthy New Town Network and the best innovations from our work at Northstowe Healthy New Town and apply the learning to new planning applications.
- The Health Impact Assessment SPD will be revised and updated.
- New community development. Learning from the issues relating to mental health in the early development of Cambourne and applying this learning to all new developments.

Also of relevance to community development is Cambridge City's [Corporate Plan 2019-2022](#). This sets out three strategic corporate priorities, one of which is to tackle poverty and inequality and helping people in the greatest need. One of the related objectives (1.4) to delivery this priority is to support local communities and residents to meet the needs of the most vulnerable, including refugees. Furthermore, the City's [Community Centres Strategy](#) (2019) seeks to realign council-supported provision and deliver the following outcomes:

- Council-supported community centres located in the right areas of the city to address the greatest needs.
- Flexible community development resources and activities that can meet changing needs of the city.
- Financially sustainable community development resources and activities that provide accessible, joined up services to residents.
- Community resources that effectively contribute to the delivery of our corporate priorities in a cost-efficient way.

In South Cambridgeshire, the [Community Facilities Assessment](#) (2009) provides an assessment of the quantity, quality and accessibility of the existing facilities in the rural settlements. This document is currently being updated.

## Adopted Local Plans

The adopted Cambridge Local Plan (October 2018) includes: Policy 73, Community, sports and leisure facilities; Policy 74, Education facilities; and Policy 75, Healthcare facilities.

Policy 73: Community, sports and leisure facilities explains the requirements for new or enhanced facilities will be supported, including new city-wide or sub-regional facilities. The policy also explains the circumstances that need to be satisfied for either the replacement or loss of a facility or site. It also references the extensive marketing guidance, provided in Appendix K of the Local Plan which needs to be followed for any marketing exercise that may be required to prove the site is no longer needed.

Policy 74: Education facilities and Policy 75: Healthcare facilities both describe the circumstances that need to be met for such proposals to be supported. These include improving the scale, range, quality and accessibility of facilities as well as being located within their intended catchment area. For health facilities, where possible and appropriate, these should be co-located with complementary services.

The adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (September 2018) includes: Policy SC/3, Protection of Village Services and Facilities; Policy SC/4, Meeting Community Needs; Policy SC/5, Community Healthcare Provision; Policy SC/6, Indoor Community Facilities; and TI/9: Education facilities.

Policy SC/3: Protection of village services and facilities explains how proposals involving the loss of a village service leading to an unacceptable reduction in community or service provision will be refused planning permission. The policy lists a range of matters that will be considered when determining the significance of the loss. These include: the importance of the use's existing contribution to the social amenity; the availability of alternative village services and facilities; and the use's future economic viability and the outcome of a 12- month marketing exercise at a realistic market price. The policy applies to an extensive list of village services.

Policy SC/4: Meeting community needs requires all housing developments to contribute to the provision of the services and facilities, commensurate to the scale of the development. This also includes the specific needs of different age groups and their accessibility needs, adaptable to population growth and demographic changes.

For major developments, detailed assessments and strategies prepared in consultation with relevant stakeholders will be used to determine the community's needs. Account will be taken of capacity at existing facilities in the locality, their accessibility and other local circumstances. The joint provision and co-location of compatible services should also be delivered where practical to do so. The policy applies to an extensive list of community facilities and services.

In new settlements, the policy prioritises this provision within town, district or local centre locations, where appropriate. It also requires the preparation of a community development strategy for large scale major developments to demonstrate how the new communities will be effectively supported throughout the build phase of the developments, including at the outset of development. The relevant details and strategies covering the implementation, phasing, management and maintenance of the services and facilities will also need to be agreed and approved by the Local Planning Authority.

Policy SC/5: Community healthcare provision supports proposals for Community healthcare facilities will be supported within development frameworks.

Policy SC/6: Indoor community facilities requires all housing developments to contribute towards the provision of indoor community facilities to meet the need generated by the development. The policy prioritises on-site delivery for new facilities (where the development is large enough to deliver a new facility) unless off-site delivery is more advantageous. All other developments will contribute to off-site provision based on a standard of 111m<sup>2</sup> floorspace per 1,000 additional population.

Policy TI/9: Education facilities describes the circumstances that need to be met for such proposals to be supported. These include improving the scale, range, quality and accessibility of facilities as well as being located within their intended catchment area.

### **5.3 Consultation and Engagement**

Some of the key feedback received during the first conversation consultation included that the plan should require a range of facilities to be available. The timing was important, as people's needs should be met when they move into new developments. We should also consider where they are placed, as they should be easily accessible by walking and cycling. A wide range of types of facilities were referenced, including community rooms, meeting places, communal workspaces, through to art galleries and venues. Sport facilities were also important, including swimming pools. The importance of these spaces for social interaction was important, highlighted by isolation impacts of Covid19. In terms of their delivery, we should involve communities at the planning stages, and consider longer term issues of governance and maintenance.

In late 2020, a series of workshops were held to following the publication of initial evidence base reports, commissioned to help shape the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan. As part of the discussion, the benefits of development were recognised of sustaining villages and schools and enhancing with amenities including shops, healthcare provision and community facilities. New settlements were discussed, including the difficulty of building a sense of community in new settlements when starting from scratch and that it is not always easy to locate jobs in



new developments. Cambourne was cited as an example of where local facilities are slowly improving; but that there were issues for early residents.

## **5.4 Evidence Base**

### **Infrastructure Delivery Plan**

An Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) is currently being prepared as a key piece of evidence in support of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The process the IDP must go through will mirror the preparatory stages of the Local Plan, with detail and clarity increasing with each plan stage. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan is currently at First Proposals stage, and as such detail on the development areas is necessarily limited and will be developed further as the plan making process progresses.

When the draft Local Plan is prepared the IDP will be able to review the infrastructure requirements of the development areas in detail. The IDP will identify current provision, capacity/constraint issues, explore future infrastructure need based on proposed development trajectories, identify costs and funding opportunities. The product will be a costed Infrastructure Schedule and Funding Statement considering phasing, prioritisation, cost, funding and agents of delivery.

The IDP will remain a 'live' document that can be reviewed as and when new infrastructure schemes are identified, or any changes to funding or phasing of schemes or when schemes have been delivered.

Once the development strategy has been confirmed the IDP will identify in more detail the infrastructure requirements such as school place provision, community facilities, health facilities and through stakeholder engagement

### **Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy**

The Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB) are currently developing a joint [Health and Wellbeing Strategy](#) (2020-2024) across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. It has four over-arching priorities.

Priority 1: Places that support health and wellbeing. One of the three areas of focus under this priority is 'Housing developments and transport which support residents' health and address climate change'.

This suggests that the ten 'Healthy New Town' principles for local housing developments be adopted, and the development and adoption of a local planning 'toolkit' used to implement them.

Priority 2: Helping children achieve the best start in life. One area of focus for this priority by the HWB, is the development of a place based 'Best Start in Life'

supporting links with local communities. This could include helping to reduce childhood obesity by promoting healthy eating and physical activity.

Priority 3: Staying healthy throughout life has a focus on 'A joined up approach to healthy weight, obesity and diabetes'. Research indicates some lifestyle behaviours have a major impact on a person's risk of developing long term health conditions such as heart and lung disease, cancer and diabetes. In addition to eating an unhealthy diet, too little physical activity is also a significant risk to a person's health.

The provision of a range of sports and exercise areas can help improve opportunities for people to lead more physically active lifestyles, as well as increasing opportunities to meet and socialise with others.

Priority 4: Quality health and social care. The Strategy cites the HealthWatch 'What would you do?' report, published in May 2019, one of the most up to date sources of information on local people's views of healthcare in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Amongst the recurring and persistent themes in the comments included:

- Faster and easier access to primary care services, particularly to GPs.
- People are interested in self-help and are asking for support to access information and appropriate services to help them keep well.
- There is a 'digital divide'. Not everyone does or can use the internet, but there is awareness of its potential.
- Travel and transport difficulties continue to be barriers to effective health care. There is some evidence of willingness to travel and the limits on this for some aspects of care and some groups.

A move towards the co-location of care and healthcare facilities alongside other complimentary community services, in both new and existing residential developments will help improve the delivery of such services, in both a more efficient and accessible manner.

### **South Cambridgeshire Communities Audit Update**

In South Cambridgeshire, the [Community Facilities Assessment](#) (2009) provides an assessment of the quantity, quality and accessibility of the existing facilities in the rural settlements. An audit of community facilities in South Cambridgeshire is currently being produced to help inform how new village development can support these communities. The audit will also inform the Greater Cambridge Cultural Infrastructure Study which is also being prepared.

## **Playing Pitch Strategy and Indoor Sports Facility Strategy for Greater Cambridge**

Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council, in partnership with Sport England, developed two sports strategies: a Playing Pitch Strategy 2015-2031 for grass and all weather pitches covering both areas; and an Indoor Sports Facility Strategy 2015-2031 to guide future provision and management of indoor sports halls, swimming pools and outdoor cycling facilities to serve existing and new communities in Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. These strategies assessed existing facilities, the future need for sport and active recreation facilities, and opportunities for new provision. The Playing Pitch Strategy and Indoor Sports Facility Strategy take into account planned growth to 2031. These will be updated to support the proposed growth anticipated in the new Joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge. These documents have the purpose of identifying strategic sports facilities such as full-size artificial grass pitches and sports halls.

Sport England recommends the use of their Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) to calculate the quantum of any formal sports provision generated by new large-scale residential developments. The SFC has been used to calculate the strategic sports facilities needed to support the proposed large-scale developments proposed in this consultation to inform the Infrastructure Delivery Plan. These are provided in Appendix 2.

However, the SFC is a relatively simplistic model compared to Sport England's other, more sophisticated [Facilities Planning Model](#) because it looks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities is capable of meeting local demand for a particular sport. It includes sports halls, swimming pools and artificial grass pitches. In addition to determining an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet local needs, it can test 'what if' scenarios in provision and changes in demand. It can be used to test the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities and the impact major population changes would have on the needs of the sports facilities. The update of the Councils' sports strategies will include the use of the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model.

## **Greater Cambridge Cultural Infrastructure Strategy**

Cultural infrastructure can include a wide range of buildings, structures and places where culture is experienced. Places where people see, hear, participate in, showcase, exhibit or sell. For example, museums, galleries, theatres, cinemas, libraries, music venues and historic cultural sites.

Cultural infrastructure can also include spaces where culture is produced. Places of creative production, where creative work is made, usually by artists, performers, makers, manufacturers or digital processes. For example creative workspaces, performing arts rehearsal spaces, music recording studios, film and television

studios and industrial and light industrial units used by creative and cultural businesses.

A Cultural Infrastructure Strategy for Greater Cambridge will be developed to support these spaces.

## **5.5 Proposed Policy Approach and Reasons**

### **The Proposed Policy Direction**

The proposed policy direction, as set out in the First Proposals report is as follows:

This policy will support the development of new facilities in appropriate locations where there is a local need for the facilities, and they are in close proximity to the people they will serve. They will also need to take account of what already exists in the area and should not undermine their long-term viability. New or replacement major facilities serving the city, or where appropriate the sub region, would need to follow the sequential approach to main town centre uses established by national planning policy, and be located in sustainable, accessible locations. Existing facilities and services will continue to be protected, where the loss would cause an unacceptable reduction in the quality, capacity or access in the locality. The loss of facilities will only be supported if they are either suitably replaced or it can be satisfactorily proven they are no longer needed.

The Local Plan will require appropriate community, cultural, education, sports and leisure provision to meet the needs generated by new developments. The scale and range of this provision or contribution will need to address a wide variety of needs, maximising access for all ages and abilities. These also need to reflect changing approaches to service delivery, for example with community hubs where a variety of different complementary services can be grouped together efficiently.

In large scale developments and new communities, community development strategies will be required, to explore how places will become communities, and how early residents will be supported. These strategies may include cultural and public art activities, to help bring together new communities at an early stage of their development and should help foster greater community interaction and place making. It is also important that social infrastructure, provided to support new residential developments is provided in both appropriate locations and a timely manner.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Policy Direction**

The provision of community and cultural facilities plays a key role in the both the development and day-to-day life of local communities. They allow a broad range of local activities to be organised and hosted, encouraging greater social interaction

between people including with those who might otherwise not meet. These activities bring people together and create much more cohesive and resilient communities.

Easy access to good quality educational provision is important for supporting economic growth, developing strong sustainable communities, promoting economic prosperity and sustaining quality of life. Similarly, access to sports and leisure facilities/sites is important for encouraging and supporting people to follow healthy lifestyles as well as developing social cohesion and interaction. It is therefore important that new and replacement facilities support new and existing communities, respectively.

New facilities need to reflect changing approaches to service delivery, for example with community hubs where a variety of different complementary services can be grouped together efficiently. The co-location of different services in highly accessible location should also improve overall accessibility for everyone by reducing the need for people to travel.

Large scale developments and new communities create particular challenges. Community development strategies are needed to ensure the phasing of development is considered, how the needs of early residents will be met, to help bring together new communities at an early stage of their development and help foster greater community interaction and place making.

It is important new or replacement facilities especially those serving the city or sub region are based upon a demonstrated local need and follow the sequential approach to main town centre uses established by national planning policy, and be located in sustainable, accessible locations. This approach will ensure these types of development do not have negative impacts on the City Centre or other town centres.

It is also important to ensure existing facilities are protected from loss to alternative uses. The loss of facilities will only be supported if they are either suitably replaced or it can be satisfactorily proven they are no longer needed. This approach will ensure local communities retain access to the local facilities to support healthy and resilient communities.

The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will be informed by a range of evidence on community facilities. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will accompany the plan which will identify what facilities are needed, and how they will be funded. This will include provision for schools and health, and be prepared in consultation with service providers. Further details are provided in I7 Infrastructure and Delivery. We will also be updating our evidence on specific issues related to community facilities, sport, and indoor facilities, and these will be available at the next stage of plan making.

### **Alternative approaches, and reasons why they were rejected**

Alternative approaches considered were:

No policy, relying on national guidance – Not considered a reasonable alternative due to the need to respond to local issues and provide satisfactory provision to support development in a sustainable form.

## **5.6 Further Work and Next Steps**

### **Community & Cultural Facilities**

Through the Infrastructure Delivery Plan the Councils will be engaging with relevant stakeholders to determine the necessary community facilities needed to support the emerging development strategy. These will include healthcare and social infrastructure providers to inform how suitable community hubs can be delivered to support new and existing residential growth.

The Councils will continue to work with Cambridgeshire County Council to ensure the proposed residential growth is accompanied by the required number of schools places. The format and phasing will also need to be agreed to ensure sufficient school places become available, when needed and do not undermine existing schools in close proximity. The Councils will also work with local NHS 'Estates' groups to determine the healthcare provision required to ensure the proposed residential growth has the necessary social infrastructure. The format and phasing will also need to be agreed to ensure sufficient capacity become available, when needed.

A move towards the co-location of integrated care and healthcare facilities alongside other complimentary community services, in both new and existing residential developments will help improve the delivery of such services, in both a more efficient and accessible manner.

A Cultural Infrastructure Strategy for Greater Cambridge will be developed to support these spaces where people can either experience or produce culture.

### **Sports & Recreational Facilities**

The [Playing Pitch Strategy](#) and [Indoor Sports Facility Strategy](#) take into account planned growth to 2031. These will be updated to support the proposed growth anticipated in the new Joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge. These documents have the purpose of identifying strategic sports facilities such as full-size artificial grass pitches and sports halls. An Outdoor Courts & Rinks Strategy is also being prepared to guide future provision and management of hard courts, grass courts, bowls rinks, multi-use games areas and other types used to play a variety of sports including bowls, tennis, netball and basketball.

## 6. WS/MU Meanwhile Uses During Long Term Redevelopments

### 6.1 Issue the Plan is Seeking to Respond to

Strategic developments across the district will be phased over a number of years and critical to their success will be making sure that a sense of place and community is developed from the start. Temporary 'meanwhile' projects which create community services, small-scale business and retail spaces and public realm can help to provide opportunities for active uses throughout the redevelopment, help to develop a sense of community early on and help the community to avoid 'new towns blues'.

Meanwhile uses can also help create activity in vacant and underused sites and premises across the district while a longer-term use is being found. They can support early stage businesses and local businesses requiring affordable space to take the next step in the development of their businesses and provide a pipeline of businesses that could then locate to permanent spaces within the development.

### 6.2 Policy Context

#### National Context

[National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2021) Paragraph 92 requires planning policies to aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places. Criterion A highlights the need to create spaces that promote social interaction including informal meeting spaces where people who might not otherwise come into contact with one another can meet. Criterion D of Paragraph 120 of the NPPF (2021) states that planning policies should promote and support the development of under-utilised land and buildings.

Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) [Healthy and Safe Communities](#) details that a healthy place is one that will support community engagement and wellbeing and is inclusive and promotes social interaction.

#### Regional / Local Context

Priority 1 of the [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Joint Health & Wellbeing Strategy 2020-24](#) is Places that support health and wellbeing. This promotes the NHS 'Healthy New Town' principles for local housing developments. The NHS 'Healthy New Town' principles are discussed in more detail under heading [8.4 Evidence Base](#). The aim is for new developments to be designed in a way that prioritises the health and wellbeing of residents.

The [South Cambridgeshire District Council Health and Well-being Strategy 2020-2024](#) also includes an actions to apply the 10 'Healthy New Town' principles as well as a specific action to "Secure from major developers S106 funding for the phasing



arrangements for early delivery of community spaces such as parks, greens spaces, orchards and allotments in new communities.”

Objective 2 of the [Cambridge City Council Anti-Poverty Strategy 2020-2023](#) is “Strengthening families and communities, including supporting groups of people that are more likely to experience poverty”. Cambridge is ranked in the 20% most deprived LSOAs nationally. Some of the key actions relating to this objective include supporting events that increase community pride and cohesion and using planning policies to ensure that new developments promote permeability, connectivity and accessibility.

### **Adopted Local Plans**

Currently neither of the Local Plans have a policy on meanwhile uses. Policy 41 of the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) which seeks to protect business space, makes an allowance for non-B uses which generate employment to occupy vacant employment spaces while marketing takes place.

### **6.3 Consultation and Engagement**

In the First Conversation consultation in 2020 you told us we need to ensure that infrastructure, services and facilities are delivered as part of new developments and that temporary or smaller infrastructure should be provided to ensure there is infrastructure in place on occupation. You emphasised the importance of providing spaces for the community as part of new developments and highlighted that these spaces can help overcome loneliness and mental health issues. You noted the importance of building in community meeting places where people who might not normally have an opportunity to meet each other can do. You also pointed to the contribution of arts and culture to social inclusion, wellbeing and quality of life in new development and said we should support the creation of jobs in creative arts and culture.

You said that we should provide a wide variety of employment space in terms of location, size, function and price, to offer choice to meet the occupier’s individual needs and that all new developments should include some flexible employment space to support a mix of activities in new developments. You said that we should encourage businesses in locations that can provide jobs for local young people.

Meanwhile uses can also support early stage businesses and local businesses that require affordable space to grow their businesses. These businesses can attract longer term business investment which can help them find a more permanent premises.



## 6.4 Evidence Base

Meanwhile use can take many forms, as festivals, events, hubs, pop-ups or prototypes. They have an important role in the spatial and social integration of places and can help build a sense of community from early on in a new development. In developing evidence for this issue we have looked at good practice both locally and elsewhere.

[Lessons Learned from Cambourne](#) (S.Platt, 2007) highlighted that new settlements can be lonely for some, in particular those without children and those who do not typically join clubs and groups. It emphasises the need for both formal and informal meeting places that can be accessed by all in the community not just particular groups.

The [London Plan](#) (2021) encourages councils to support meanwhile uses in a range of different ways. It notes that temporary use of buildings and spaces for cultural and creative uses can help stimulate vibrancy, vitality and viability in town centres by creating social and economic value from vacant properties. Policy D8 of the London Plan requires developers to identify locations for potential meanwhile uses of sites within the early stages of development to create temporary public realm. Meanwhile uses are also supported in the Town centre policy (SD7).

Policy H3 of the London Plan encourages boroughs to identify opportunities for meanwhile use of sites for housing while awaiting longer-term development. A similar approach has been taken in Waterbeach New Town where some of the buildings at Waterbeach Barracks have been converted to accommodation for nurses who work at Papworth Hospital.

Using under-utilised or vacant land for food growing as a meanwhile use is supported through Policy G8. The text that supports these policies explains the need to establish parameters, such as longevity, at the outset.

Meanwhile uses for cultural and creative activities are supported in Policy HC5 of the London Plan - Supporting London's culture and creative industries. The supporting text goes on to highlight the benefit of meanwhile use providing short term accommodations for SMEs and individuals which can attract longer term business investment.

The Greater Cambridge Creative Workspace Supply and Demand Study (Simon Poulter Associates, March 2020) highlights the potential for exploring 'meanwhile' use of empty retail units, particularly to support exhibitions of visual art or support creative workspace needs, and to work with developers in the new settlement areas, such as Waterbeach, where longer term and meanwhile uses may be possible. The Greater Cambridge Creative Business and Cultural Production Workspace: Specifications and Practical Requirements Study (LDA Design, June 2021) suggests that Local Plan policy could encourage meanwhile uses to support the creative

industries, particularly where this can help to build a creative community in advance of permanent facilities being delivered.

Policy R9 of the [Draft Islington Local Plan \(2019\)](#) includes two provisions for Meanwhile uses. The first relates individual vacant A1-A5, D2 or Sui Generis uses in Town Centre locations. The second criterion requires an investigation of the feasibility of meanwhile uses on vacant plots/sites planned for redevelopment prior to commencement of any redevelopment work.

It is noted that the government has revised the use class order since the adoption of this local plan meaning that under the new use class E and F many of the uses covered by the first element of the policy would no longer require planning permission for change of use.

Principles 3 and 8 of the [NHS Healthy New Towns - Putting Health into Place](#) detail the importance of community activities and events to build social connections and a sense of community. New places can facilitate healthier behaviours by combining a built environment that provides multiple opportunities for play and leisure with a healthy and diverse programme of community activities (see Principle 3). One way it is suggested that councils and other stakeholders can build high quality community activities is by developing activities and events in partnership with residents to empower communities. Developing community cohesion through activities and events can also help to create a stronger sense of place and identity for a local area. If new places fail to achieve this, people can feel disconnected from their environment and their neighbours, which can result in higher turnover of residents and a less stable, safe and cohesive neighbourhood, contributing to poor mental health.

## **6.5 Proposed Policy Approach and Reasons**

### **The Proposed Policy Direction**

The proposed policy direction, as set out in the First Proposals report is as follows:

This policy will seek meanwhile uses on vacant sites or in underused buildings as part of the phased development of major development sites and within other vacant sites and premises where a longer-term use is still being resolved. These meanwhile uses will support the local community and contribute to the vibrancy of the area as new communities develop.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Policy Direction**

Some strategic developments can take years to complete. Providing temporary spaces, buildings and uses during the initial stages of the development can help provide opportunities for active uses throughout the redevelopment helping to

develop a sense of community early on and helping the community to avoid 'new towns blues'.

Lessons learned from Cambourne, as mentioned above in 8.4, highlights the importance of having both formal and informal meeting places for the community and the need to ensure that community infrastructure is available from an early stage to help build a sense of community for all. The need to create spaces that promote social interaction is also highlighted by paragraph 92 of the National Planning Policy Framework (see 8.2).

Meanwhile use can also provide temporary uses in vacant and underused buildings while the longer use of these sites is still being resolved. For example, the use of vacant high street units for pop-up shops or cultural or creative uses can help to retain vitality and vibrancy in shopping areas while a longer-term use is being sought.

Meanwhile uses can also support the development of local businesses, particularly in the creative sector through the provision of affordable, supported spaces.

### **Alternative approaches, and reasons why they were rejected**

Alternative approaches considered were:

No policy – This alternative is not the preferred approach due to the need to help to develop a sense of community early on in major new developments to help to avoid 'new town blues', and the opportunities that meanwhile uses on other sites could provide.

Having a policy which only relates to phased development on major sites - This alternative is not the preferred approach as it would not take the opportunities provided by vacant sites.

## **6.6 Further Work and Next Steps**

The next steps will be to define the circumstances where we will seek meanwhile uses. For example, will there be a size threshold or will it be on specific named strategic sites. Further consideration needs to be given as to whether Meanwhile uses will be a requirement or whether they will be supported and looked on favourably. If they are to be a requirement, we will need to determine what is required to satisfy the policy. For example, will we need a masterplan showing locations for meanwhile use or Meanwhile Use Feasibility strategy, and at what stage of the application will this be required. For example, will this need to be worked up prior to submission or dealt with by condition. These issues will be addressed at the draft plan stage.

## 7. WS/IO Creating Inclusive Employment Opportunities Through New Developments

### 7.1 Issue the Plan is Seeking to Respond to

Our First Conversation consultation highlighted that whilst the Cambridge area has a prosperous economy, Cambridge has been identified as the most unequal city in the UK, with some areas being amongst the most deprived in the UK. South Cambridgeshire, there are specific issues facing some of those living in rural communities as well. The plan seeks to consider how developers can support employment, skills development, apprenticeships, and other education and training opportunities in both during construction and on completion of a development, to make a direct contribution to the local community.

New developments can provide an opportunity to spread the benefits of growth and address financial exclusion by providing opportunity to maximise skills development and employment opportunities for local people.

### 7.2 Policy Context

#### National Context

The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2021) states that planning policies should (Paragraph 82) set out a clear economic vision and strategy which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to Local Industrial Strategies and other local policies for economic development and regeneration.

#### Regional / Local Context

The [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Industrial Strategy](#) (LIS), July 2019 prepared by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA) and HM Government seeks to help deliver the aims of the national Industrial Strategy in the region; the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Devolution Deal; and the recommendations of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Economic Review (CPIER).

The LIS identifies construction as a key supporting sector where local strengths exist and where local partners can build upon the strong market position to create business growth and increase the sustainability of the local economy further.

It identifies 'People' as one the five foundations of productivity and draws on the findings and themes of the CPCA's Skills Strategy Framework. Its overall ambition is described as improving and growing the local skills base to support a successful,

globally competitive economy and labour market grounded in high-skilled and better-paid jobs, increased productivity, and growing strong, sustainable communities.

The CPCA's [Skills Strategy Framework Final, developing Talent – Connecting the Disconnect](#), June 2019, has three key themes:

1. Achieve a high-quality offer tailored to the needs of the three sub-economies.
2. Empower local people to access education and skills to participate fully in society, to raise aspirations and enhance progress into further learning or work.
3. Develop a dynamic skills market that responds to the changing needs of local business.

The strategy seeks to empower local people to access education and skills which will not only support academic achievement but will enable them to participate fully in society, raise aspirations and enable them to progress into further learning and work. An example of the interventions to support this ambition include the development of a Skills Talent and Apprenticeship Recruitment Hub.

The [Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy and Action Plan 2020-2023](#) highlights the Centre for Cities, [Cities Outlook 2017](#) which identified Cambridge as the most unequal city in the UK using a measure which takes into account data on wages, pensions, benefits and other income. The Strategy states that while some jobs in the city command very high salaries, there are a significant proportion of households in the city living on low incomes or in poverty. Further detail on their analysis is provided below.

One of the actions identified in the Strategy to promote an inclusive economy is to explore opportunities to spread the benefits of economic growth through the development of the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The associated Action Plan attaches the following performance measures to this action:

- Local Plan evidence base considers the needs of deprived communities and opportunities to promote a range of different employment types as part of the evidence base.
- Planning policies considered that ensure local people are considered for jobs and integrate upskilling and training opportunities as part of developer requirements.

Working with partners across education, training and business, the [Greater Cambridge Partnership](#) (GCP) has identified four key areas for intervention:

- Supporting young people into employment;
- Support for adults who need to retrain;
- Preventing NEETs – creating opportunities for all; and
- Ensuring employers can find the skills and talent they need locally

To support these core themes, a number of activities have been identified including:

1. Development of a “Cambridge Curriculum” that prepares students for work opportunities within the sectors important to the Greater Cambridge economy;
2. Intensive careers advice and guidance in schools and in the community for adult jobseekers or career changers;
3. Intensive support for adults with skills and retraining needs;
4. A significant increase in careers education in schools and post-16 education, with special support for promoting technical education;
5. Intensive and targeted support for employers to help navigate funding opportunities and to offer increased progression routes (for example apprenticeships) to young people;
6. Increased support for employers and prospective employees, apprentices and re-trainees that will act as a bridge between the two;
7. Primary school careers activities;
8. A significantly increased mentoring programme that will target students;
9. An additional mentoring programme that will provide mentoring training for employers;
10. A significant uplift in the provision of work experience and industry placements;
11. Increased support for Science, Technology, engineering and math (STEM) outreach activities; and
12. A significant increase in employer engagement to support careers education and work opportunities.

Where possible, activities will be targeted to address areas of deprivation. From the Future have been procured to deliver the activities.

The [Cambridge Regional College Apprenticeship Programme](#) works with employers across the region in developing skills, knowledge and recruitment opportunities. Their apprenticeship programmes range in subject areas and include construction trades and engineering.

## **Adopted Local Plans**

Whilst the current local plan address issues such as employment provision and mix, they do not include specific policies on inclusive employment opportunities through new developments

## **7.3 Consultation and Engagement**

The following feedback was received during the First Conversation:

- The new Local Plan should seek to support the need of lower skilled workers in the areas.

- There is a need to encourage more skilled & semi-skilled blue collar employment.

## 7.4 Evidence Base

The Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy identifies that while a number of the indicators have improved since 2014, poverty remains a significant issue in Cambridge. The Strategy identifies a “hollowed out labour market” as a particular issue in the City where, due to the strength of the higher education, hi-tech and bio-tech sectors, the majority of jobs are in higher-skilled occupations. It states that this may limit the opportunities for people on low incomes to secure higher-paid occupations requiring intermediate level qualifications and skills.

South Cambridgeshire does not have the same level of inequalities as Cambridge. However, like rural areas across the country there will be pockets of deprivation that do not show up in deprivation indices either because the nature of deprivation in rural areas is different to that in urban areas and because of the dispersed nature of deprivation.

[Skills and Training in the Construction Industry 2018](#) prepared by BMG Research Ltd from a commission by the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) (2019) reports the results of a survey of over 1,300 businesses in the UK. Nearly half of employers that had tried to recruit skilled staff had experienced difficulties in filling the positions (47%). The most frequently cited cause of hard-to-fill vacancies was that applicants lack the skills required (73%), while not enough young people being trained in the construction industry was also a significant cause (64%).

In surveys conducted between September and November 2020 ([CITB Migration Report February 2021](#)), CITB found that 72% of employers believe the end of free movement and introduction of the Points Based Immigration System will impact on the industry’s ability to secure a skilled workforce. Over a quarter of employers and half of recruitment agencies believe this impact will be serious.

It is unclear at the moment the longer-term impact that the COVID-19 pandemic will have on the availability of labour for the construction industry.

There are examples from elsewhere in England of planning policies that seek to address local skills and employment shortages in construction and in local businesses and to provide training and employment opportunities to local people. Some examples are provided in Appendix 3 and are summarised below.

In Reading, contributions required during the construction phase, in the form of either the implementation of an agreed Employment and Skills Plan or a financial contribution, from commercial and other uses of gross internal floor area of 1000m<sup>2</sup>/1ha or more and for residential developments of 10 units/ 0.5ha or more. End user



phase contributions are required from all commercial/ employment generating uses of gross internal floor area of 1000m2 or more.

In Eastbourne, thresholds include all developments, including change of use, that create/relate to 1,000 m2 (gross). This also includes developments of strategic importance (for example, essential infrastructure, development identified in Council plans and strategy) and all of those that create 25+ jobs. For major residential developments the threshold is 10 or more gross units.

In Lancaster all developments of 20 or more residential units and / or 1,000 m2 of new commercial floorspace will be considered for their suitability to undertake an Employment and Skills Plan. However, there is flexibility in the Lancaster [Employment and Skills Plans Supplementary Planning Document](#) (SPD), for example where a development proposal that exceeds the threshold does not suit the application of Employment and Skills plans (for example the developer may already have an appropriate training scheme in place). The policy also states that the Council would not wish to seek to overburden development in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

Two of the area's outlined in the Appendix 3, Reading and Wandsworth, also require developers to make local businesses aware of tendering opportunities particularly during the construction phases of a development. This helps to support local businesses and their employees and also the developers by enabling them to develop a potentially more resilient local supply chain.

The CITB (Construction Industry Training Board) provides guidance on how to incorporate employment and skills requirements into the planning and procurement of construction projects - [Client Based Approach To developing and implementing an Employment and Skills Strategy on construction projects Local Client Guidance - England](#) (July 2017) including template benchmarks relating to a range of employment and skills areas. This has been used by a number of local authorities such as Lancaster and Wandsworth to develop their policies and procedures.

## **7.5 Proposed Policy Approach and Reasons**

### **The Proposed Policy Direction**

The proposed policy direction, as set out in the First Proposals report is as follows:

It is proposed to require appropriately scaled developments to contribute to local training, skills and employment opportunities, for example apprenticeships, to help to ensure that the local community benefits from the development.

In addition, appropriately scaled developments would be required to provide access for local businesses to supply chain opportunities in various stages of development.



If we take this approach forward, we will need to define the threshold for appropriately scaled development, which we will do at the draft plan stage.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Policy Direction**

The [Cambridge Anti-Poverty Strategy 2020-2023](#) identifies that while a number of the indicators have improved since 2014, poverty remains a significant issue in Cambridge. The Strategy identifies a “hollowed out labour market” as a particular issue in the City where, due to the strength of the higher education, hi-tech and bio-tech sectors, the majority of jobs are in higher-skilled occupations. It states that this may limit the opportunities for people on low incomes to secure higher-paid occupations requiring intermediate level qualifications and skills.

South Cambridgeshire does not have the same level of inequalities as Cambridge. However, like rural areas across the country there will be pockets of deprivation that do not show up in deprivation indices because the nature of deprivation in rural areas is different to that in urban areas and because of the dispersed nature of rural deprivation.

New developments can provide an opportunity to spread the benefits of growth and address financial exclusion by providing opportunities to maximise skills development and employment opportunities for local people through, for example on-site apprenticeships and work experience. Given the scale of development planned in Greater Cambridge over the coming years, the policy will also help to provide a pool of skilled labour that will support development and reduce the need to bring in skills and labour.

### **Alternative approaches, and reasons why they were rejected**

Alternative approaches considered were:

No policy - This is not the preferred approach as it would not take the opportunities to respond to the skills issues identified in Greater Cambridge.

### **7.6 Further Work and Next Steps**

We will consider the consultation responses received. If the policy approach is taken forward, we will need to define the threshold for appropriately scaled development, and further details regarding how the policy would be implemented. This would then be subject to public consultation at the draft local plan stage.

## 8. WS/HS Pollution, Health and Safety

### 8.1 Issue the Plan is Seeking to Respond to

National planning policy requires development to promote an effective use of land in meeting the need for homes and other uses, while safeguarding and improving the environment and ensuring safe and healthy living conditions.

### 8.2 Policy Context

#### National Context

Paragraph 185 of the [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (2021) requires local authorities to ensure new development is appropriate for its location. This means it should take into account the likely effects (including cumulative effects) of pollution on health, living conditions and the natural environment, as well as the potential sensitivity of the site or the wider area to impacts that could arise. New development should therefore mitigate and reduce to a minimum potential adverse impact resulting from noise from new development – and avoid noise giving rise to significant adverse impacts on health and the quality of life. Tranquil areas which have remained relatively undisturbed by noise and are prized for their recreational and amenity value for this reason should be identified and protected. New developments should also limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation.

Paragraph 186 explains how new development should sustain and contribute towards compliance with relevant limit values or national objectives for pollutants, taking into account the presence of Air Quality Management Areas and Clean Air Zones, and the cumulative impacts from individual sites in local areas. Opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts should be identified at the plan-making stage, to ensure a strategic approach and limit the need for issues to be reconsidered when determining individual applications.

Paragraph 187 requires new development to be properly integrated with existing businesses and community facilities which should not have unreasonable restrictions placed on them as a result of development permitted after they were established.

Planning Policy Guidance lists a range of matters plans may need to consider following on from the review of air quality carried out for the local air quality management regime. These include: the observed trends shown by recent air quality monitoring data and what would happen to these trends in light of proposed development and / or allocations; the impact of point sources of air pollution; the potential cumulative impact of a number of smaller developments on air quality as well as the effect of more substantial developments, including their implications for vehicle emissions; ways in which new development could be made appropriate in

locations where air quality is or is likely to be a concern, and not give rise to unacceptable risks from pollution; and opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts.

Considerable guidance is provided regarding noise. In summary, for the purpose of plan making, new development needs to take account of its noise impact on the acoustic environment. Planning policies may include specific standards to apply to various forms of proposed development and locations in their area. However, to avoid the application of rigid thresholds, specific circumstances may justify some variation being allowed.

## **Regional / Local Context**

### [Cambridge City Council Air Quality Action Plan 2018-2023](#)

The Air Quality Action Plan sets out priorities for maintaining and improving air quality.

The actions fall into three main categories:

- Reducing local traffic emissions as quickly as possible to meet national objectives. Proposals in this area include:
  - lowering emissions from taxis, by increasing the number of electric and hybrid vehicles through incentives and installing more charging points.
  - reducing bus and coach emissions, by working with partners to invest in more environmentally friendly vehicles.
  - reducing HGV emissions in the city centre, by promoting 'greener' methods for making deliveries of goods, such as by cycle.
- Maintaining levels of pollutants below national objectives, including by using planning policies to improve access to sustainable modes of transport.
- Improving public health, including by educating people about the health impacts of poor air quality and encouraging 'greener' lifestyles.

South Cambridgeshire District Council also has a Local Air Quality Management Strategy. It provides detailed air quality information on its Air quality monitoring website: [Home | Air Quality in South Cambridgeshire \(ricardo-aea.com\)](https://www.ricardo-aea.com/), and publishes annual status reports on its website: [Local air quality management - South Cambs District Council \(scambs.gov.uk\)](https://www.scambs.gov.uk/).

## **Adopted Local Plans**

The adopted Local Plans include a number of topic based policies related to pollution, health and safety.

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018

- SC/9: Lighting Proposals
- SC/10: Noise Pollution
- SC/11: Contaminated Land
- SC/12: Air Quality
- SC/13: Hazardous Installations
- SC/14: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air

Further guidance is also provided by the District Design Guide SPD.

Cambridge Local Plan 2018

- Policy 33: Contaminated land
- Policy 34: Light pollution control
- Policy 35: Protection of human health and quality of life from noise and vibration
- Policy 36: Air quality, odour and dust
- Policy 38: Hazardous installations

The Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction Supplementary Planning Document also provides further guidance.

### **8.3 Consultation and Engagement**

In the First Conversation we asked you about how we should achieve improvements in air quality. We received a variety of responses, many of which are addressed elsewhere in this consultation.

Issues raised included increases in tree planting, sustainable heating and energy generation, and provision of electric charging points for buses and private cars. You wanted to reduce car use though encouraging sustainable transport, for example through the provision of safe, connected bus routes and cycle infrastructure. Locating homes close to existing development and employment areas and away from existing low air quality areas were suggested. There was support for other options to reduce car use including banning cars in Cambridge, congestion charging, supporting car sharing, reducing car parking in developments and in the city centre and restricting coaches, deliveries (at certain times) from the city centre and HGVs from residential areas. You highlighted the importance of digital infrastructure to enable home working to reduce the need to travel.

You would like use to monitor and set targets in terms of air pollution, potentially using Smart technology, with and make the information available publicly. Low emission zones in Air Quality Monitoring Areas were specifically suggested as well as extending clean air zones to residential areas

## **8.4 Evidence Base**

This policy is not addressed by any of the standalone evidence documents. Site specific issues have been considered through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment, and the Sustainability Appraisal.

## **8.5 Proposed Policy Approach and Reasons**

### **The Proposed Policy Direction**

The proposed policy direction, as set out in the First Proposals report is as follows:

We propose that this policy will require that development does not lead to or is subject to significant adverse effects as a result of noise, vibration, odour, light pollution. It will detail how land contamination should be considered, to ensure that the land is suitable for the end use.

Proposals will need to be appropriate for the air quality in the area, but also address their impacts on air quality (including requiring Air Quality Management strategies to be prepared where appropriate).

Policies will apply appropriate protection to and from Hazardous Installations. Planning applications for the development of hazardous installations/ pipelines and development close to hazardous sites or pipelines will be referred to the Health and Safety Executive and/or the Environment Agency.

### **Reasons for the Proposed Policy Direction**

The preferred policy direction draws together a range of policy issues to ensure pollution health and safety and appropriately addressed, reflecting national planning policy.

### **Alternative approaches, and reasons why they were rejected**

Alternative approaches considered were:

No Policy – Not considered a reasonable alternative as these are key planning issues that Local Plans need to address and reflect the vision for the plan to create healthy places.

## **8.6 Further Work and Next Steps**

Policies will be developed for the draft plan, addressing the technical issues needed in this policy area, drawing on and updating the policies in the adopted local plans.

## Appendix 1: First Conversation Feedback

This section of the topic paper provides a summary of the feedback from the First Conversation related to this theme, and how comments have been taken into account. A report on the consultation, and full details of the comments received can be found on the [Greater Cambridge Planning website](#).

### Q16. How should the Local Plan help us achieve 'good growth' that promotes wellbeing and social inclusion?

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP	How the comments have been taken into account
Local Plan and good growth	Support the improvement of wellbeing and social inclusion in the Issues and Options document.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the improvement of wellbeing and social inclusion seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Local Plan and good growth	Support measures identified in the adopted Local Plan for achieving good growth and social inclusion	Noted.
Local Plan and good growth	Support measures identified in the new Local Plan, including sustainable locations, affordable housing, low cost starter homes, tree planting or biodiversity enhancements, place-making, public transport, home working and allotments, community woodlands/orchards.	Noted.
Local Plan and good growth	Support policy E7 of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan.	Noted.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Employment	Direct the type and location of jobs.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Jobs theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Employment	Provide a good mix of employment opportunities	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Jobs theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Employment	Support jobs in the green economy.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Jobs theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Employment	Provide employment opportunities in sustainable locations.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Jobs theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Wellbeing	Policies should highlight wellbeing and social inclusion as a key priority for new developments.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the improvement of wellbeing and social inclusion seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Wellbeing	Encourage healthy lifestyles.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the encouragement of healthy lifestyles seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Wellbeing	Refer to quality of life instead of wellbeing.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the improvement of wellbeing and social inclusion seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Wellbeing	The new Local Plan should acknowledge the social value and wellbeing benefits of visitor attractions in the area.	Noted. The visitor accommodation policy proposed under the jobs theme address this issue. The visitor accommodation policy will support new visitor attractions including those which support the needs of families.
Wellbeing	Restrict A5 uses, and promote a healthier food environment such as supporting community orchards and allotments	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the encouragement of healthy lifestyles seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for allotments.
Health	Support Health Impact Assessments.	Noted. The policy approach in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme includes a proposed Health Impact Assessments policy.
Health	Support health provision which meets assessed needs.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure this issue is fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Health	All developments should contribute to medical and social care facilities.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the provision of social infrastructure seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Education	Support access to education and training opportunities.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure this issue is fully considered as part of the planning process.
Education	Support innovative and learning-based playgrounds.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for children.
Addressing inequality	Establish strategies to design out and mitigate social, financial, and educational inequalities in the area.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the provision of healthy communities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Invest in forming social networks in large new developments.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the development of healthy communities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Addressing inequality	Good growth should be inclusive and include antipoverty measures.	Noted. The policy approaches proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding seek to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Address education and employment opportunity in disadvantaged areas.	Noted. The policy approaches proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seek to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Address socio-economic exclusion, including access to education.	Noted. The policy approaches proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seek to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Make the link to social justice explicit in the new Local Plan.	Noted. This specific link is beyond the scope of the Local Plan. However, the policy approaches proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seek to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Address existing inequities related to quality of life.	Noted. This specific link is beyond the scope of the Local Plan. However, the policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the development of healthy communities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Addressing inequality	Address existing structural inequality in public transport, services and employment.	Noted. This specific link is beyond the scope of the Local Plan. However, the policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the development of healthy communities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Addressing inequality	Developers should fund and Council should coordinate a long-term support programme to encourage social inclusion.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the development of healthy communities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Skateboarding	Provide indoor and outdoor skateboarding facilities.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for young people.
Skateboarding	Support a restricted access improved stake park facilities.	Noted. The proposal for a restricted access skatepark would in effect create a private facility and would not be eligible for developer contributions unless public access could be secured. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme explains how new sports facilities are considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for young people.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Transport infrastructure	Keep pavements in good condition for wheelchairs and mobility scooter users.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by pedestrians, those with low mobility and cyclists more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	Provide public roads and public facilities in new developments, prohibiting the privatisation of roads and facilities.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	Provide sustainable transport links in new development.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	Prioritise and improve access to sustainable transport.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Cycling and walking infrastructure	Prioritise cycling.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Cycling and walking infrastructure	Provide safe, high quality and accessible cycle infrastructure and cycle parking.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the Infrastructure theme of the First Proposals
Cycling and walking infrastructure	Invest in safe cycle and pedestrian infrastructure.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Cycling and walking infrastructure	Improve pedestrian and cycling infrastructure to accessible green spaces.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Cycling and walking infrastructure	Provide interconnected and segregated network of cycle routes.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Active travel	Provide segregated active travel paths.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Active travel	Prioritise pedestrians and cyclists in new developments.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Active travel	Encourage walking and cycling.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Active travel	Encourage active travel in urban areas.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Public transport	New development should have access to affordable public transport.	Noted. The development strategy proposed in the preferred options report has considered a range of issues including access to sustainable transport opportunities.
Public transport	Provide affordable public transport.	Noted. The development strategy proposed in the preferred options report has considered a range of issues including access to sustainable transport opportunities.
Public transport	Support access to public transport.	Noted. The development strategy proposed in the preferred options report has considered a range of issues including access to sustainable transport opportunities.
Prioritise buses	Prioritise buses.	Noted. The development strategy proposed in the preferred options report has considered a range of issues including access to sustainable transport opportunities.
Parking	Create better parking facilities, especially at railway stations	Noted. The approach to car parking seeks lower levels of parking in accessible areas.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Car use	Design new development to minimise car ownership.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Car use	Reduce car use.	Noted: There will be consideration for new and improved transport related infrastructure through the production of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and transport assessments supporting the new Local Plan. The identification of strategic site allocations for the new Local Plan will include an assessment of the individual and cumulative impacts of all allocations on existing infrastructure, and will consider the need for new and improved infrastructure provision.
Car use	Keep polluting cars outside of developed areas.	Noted: There will be consideration for new and improved transport related infrastructure through the production of the Infrastructure Delivery Plan and transport assessments supporting the new Local Plan. The identification of strategic site allocations for the new Local Plan will include an assessment of the individual and cumulative impacts of all allocations on existing infrastructure, and will consider the need for new and improved infrastructure provision.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Car use	Locate development away from busy roads.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Housing type and need	Allocate sites for C2 Specialist Housing.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing type and need	Meet the need for student accommodation.	Noted. The Councils are working with both the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University to understand their student accommodation needs and how this can be supported in the draft plan stage.
Housing type and need	Support flexible housing mix policies.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing type and need	Provide intermediate housing for key workers and older residents.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Housing type and need	Support a mix of tenure and house types.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Home ownership	Support initiatives and tenures which facilitate home ownership.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Mixed-use	Allocate planned mix-use communities.	Noted. The policies in the new Local Plan will enable the delivery of mixed use developments.
Self-build	Support custom and small enterprise build.	Noted. The Councils have set out a preferred approach for self and custom build that requires its provision specifically on developments of 20 dwellings or more, but also allows for any new homes that would be consistent with policy to be provided as self or custom build homes.
Self-build	Promote self-build and co-housing.	Noted. The Councils have set out a preferred approach for self and custom build that requires its provision specifically on developments of 20 dwellings or more, but also allows for any new homes that would be consistent with policy to be provided as self or custom build homes.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Communal space	Provide communal facilities with shared responsibilities providing residents with control over the issues which are important to their neighbourhood.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding communal facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Communal space	Provide spaces for social enterprise.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding communal facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Communal space	Provide formal and informal community spaces.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding community facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Inter-generational living	Promote intergenerational and mixed living.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Affordable housing	Do not concentrate social housing.	Noted: delivery of affordable housing is considered in the housing theme of the First Proposals
Affordable housing	Deliver affordable housing.	Noted: delivery of affordable housing is considered in the housing theme of the First Proposals

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Affordable housing	Provide affordable housing for different age groups and to meet specialist and accessibility needs.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Affordable housing	Make affordable housing sustainable.	Noted. The plan seeks to deliver affordable housing, which would also be subject to the policies proposed in the Climate change chapter.
Affordable housing	Support the provision of a wide mix of affordable housing types, including flats, close to areas of employment	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Affordable housing	Support an exception site policy with a requirement for local people to access social housing.	Noted: Support for rural exception sites will be considered by the Council when determining the approach to growth in rural areas.
Affordable housing	Support innovative delivery of affordable housing across tenure types.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Affordable housing	Provide social housing and temporary accommodation for the homeless.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Affordable housing	Include meeting housing and affordable housing need under the 'Wellbeing and social inclusion' theme.	Noted.
Affordable housing	Increase affordable housing stock for key workers	Support flexible housing mix policies, which encourage a mix of housing types and tenures, including key worker and lifetime housing.
Opposition to growth	Do not include growth as an aim.	Noted, the Local Plan will seek to identify and plan for development Noted, however the local plan should seek to meet the development needs of the area unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The proposed development strategy is considered to offer a sustainable development strategy which is able to respond to development needs taking account of environmental, social and economic issues. needs.
Opposition to growth	Oppose greenfield and Green Belt development.	Noted. The preferred option strategy seeks to make the best use of brownfield land, but that the scale of development needs requires some additional development to be located on some greenfield sites.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Opposition to growth	Object to the level of growth proposed for the new Local Plan	Noted, however the local plan should seek to meet the development needs of the area unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The proposed development strategy is considered to offer a sustainable development strategy which is able to respond to development needs taking account of environmental, social and economic issues.
Growth levels	Achieve 'good growth' with a flexible development strategy.	Noted, the First Proposals seeks to provide a strategy and policies that guide the delivery of sustainable development which provide an element of flexibility to be able to respond to changing circumstances.
Growth levels	Redefine growth to consider the environment.	Noted, however the local plan should seek to meet the development needs of the area unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits. The proposed development strategy is considered to offer a sustainable development strategy which is able to respond to development needs taking account of environmental, social and economic issues.
Growth levels	Only support a sustainable level of growth in the area.	Noted.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Economic growth	Support economic development which considers climate change and the environment.	Noted.
Economic growth	Allocate development that offers high land value capture.	Noted.
Economic growth	Support economic growth through the delivery of homes.	Noted.
Good growth	Support the new Local Plan's objectives for 'good growth'.	Noted, the First Proposals includes a wide range of measures which are considered to be needed to make good growth, and to deliver sustainable development.
Good growth	Define 'good growth'.	Noted, the First Proposals includes a wide range of measures which are considered to be needed to make good growth, and to deliver sustainable development.
Growth strategy	Support development on the edge of villages.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Growth strategy	Support development of different sizes to provide a range of housing types.	Noted. The Councils preferred approach is to deliver mixed and balanced communities by seeking a range of housing types, sizes and tenures in all new developments. The proposed approach for individual policy areas are guided by evidence of housing needs of specific groups.
Growth strategy	Support development in large urban areas.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.
Growth strategy	Support development in rural areas.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Growth strategy	Support development in rural settlements.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.
Growth strategy	Support small-scale development in existing settlements.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Growth strategy	Support only brownfield land development.	Noted. Use of previously developed land is an important factor, but the plan has to balance a range of issues. Through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment opportunities for brownfield development have been considered. The development strategy proposed in the preferred options has considered brownfield land opportunities alongside a range of other factors. The allocations proposed in the preferred options report include some major brownfield sites, but also some greenfield sites.
Growth strategy	Support development in villages.	Noted. A range of growth options has been considered in determining the growth strategy for the new Local Plan. This has taken into account support for a flexible growth strategy and development in the Green Belt, urban extensions, western corridor, transport corridors, rural areas, and on the edge of urban and rural settlement, for small and medium scale development, and the densification of urban areas.
Sustainable development	Ensure proposed development sites have sustainable access to services and facilities.	Noted, the local plan will be informed by an infrastructure delivery plan, which will identify the infrastructure needed, when it is needed and how it will be funded.
Sustainable development	Deliver transport infrastructure between key employment locations and deprived areas.	Noted, a range of measures are being explored through the greater Cambridge partnership and through the Local Transport plan.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Sustainable development	Provide sustainable transport paths to local amenities and Cambridge centre.	Noted, policies will seek to deliver connected places, the infrastructure theme and great places themes include a range of measures.
Sustainable development	The new Local Plan should seek to link housing growth with local employment, services and facilities	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the First Proposals report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper.
Sustainable development	Achieve 'good growth' by locating development in sustainable locations close to existing communities.	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the First Proposals report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper.
Sustainable development	New development should have good access to employment, services and facilities.	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the First Proposals report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Sustainable development	Ensure good accessibility to commercial development and jobs.	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the First Proposals report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper.
Sustainable development	Provide accessible access to community facilities from new developments.	Noted, the First Proposals policy approaches would require infrastructure to support the needs generated by developments.
Sustainable development	Provide accessible amenities and transport on an appropriate scale with the local communities.	Noted, the First Proposals policy approaches would require infrastructure to support the needs generated by developments.
Sustainable development	Provide access to green infrastructure, sports facilities, local shops, healthier food, allotments.	Noted, the First Proposals addresses all these matters, seeking to ensure that developments are supported by infrastructure to make them healthy places.
Sustainable development	Ensure new development is connected by public transport.	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the First Proposals report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Public houses	Provide public houses in all new developments.	Noted. The Great Places theme and the supporting Topic Paper explore how public houses have been addressed in the preferred options report.
Green space	Make provision for community space, recreational space and allotments.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding community facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational space and allotments.
Green space	New development should provide green spaces and outdoor recreation spaces.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Green space	Preserve open spaces and green spaces, in public or private ownership.	Note. Open space policies in the new Local Plan will continue to seek to protect open space. The preferred options consultation provides opportunities to comment on the approach.
Green space	Address green space deficits.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Biodiversity and green spaces theme regarding open space provision seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Green space	Ensure access to natural green spaces through an ecological network.	Noted, the Biodiversity and Green infrastructure theme of the First Proposals include a policy approach that would seek 20% biodiversity net gain. Offsite contributions have potential to be pooled towards green infrastructure projects.
Green space	Protect gardens and green spaces, in particular the network of natural and semi natural green spaces including playing fields in public or private ownership whose existence enhance the natural environment	Noted. Open space policies in the new Local Plan will continue to seek to protect open space. The preferred options consultation provides opportunities to comment on the approach.
Green space	Urban extensions should include green spaces to accommodate communal recreation.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Green space	Provide green spaces with exercise areas for all ages.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Green space	Support on-site provision of local greenspaces.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Green space	Support open space and social infrastructure near new development.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Green space	Provide well-designed public green spaces.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Green space	Ensure all communities have access to green spaces.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Planting	Support planting in urban areas or transport corridors.	Noted, the Biodiversity and Green infrastructure theme of the First Proposals include a policy approach that would seek 20% biodiversity net gain. Offsite contributions have potential to be pooled towards green infrastructure projects. The projects that could be delivered will include a range of these detailed measures.
Green and blue infrastructure	Support green and blue infrastructure.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Safety and security	Increase public CCTV surveillance and Smartwater and other cheaper solutions to tackling crime.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Safety and security	Support for open, spacious and well-lit areas at night so residents feel safe anytime day or night. Places that are well maintained which residents and visitors can be respectful and have a sense of investment and belonging.	Noted. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Safety and security	Design and maintain safe places.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	Support well-designed new development.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	New development should focus on placemaking.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Design	Require the highest standards of housing and environment in future and approved development schemes.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	Require large developments to meet the standards set out in the revised Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	Require the inclusion of age-friendly design.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme and Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	Produce Design Guides, and Landscape and Townscape Assessments.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Design	Support for small scale buildings of a maximum of 3 storeys.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Great Places theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Services and facilities	Provide facilities for people with disabilities.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding accessibility seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Services and facilities	Provide affordable leisure services.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Services and facilities	Require developers to produce statements of provision of community centres and shops for developments of 50 dwellings plus	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Services and facilities	Provide community facilities and venues to meet different needs.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Services and facilities	Protect and provide services.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Arts and culture	Support community and cultural facilities.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Arts and culture	Emphasise the contribution of arts and culture to social inclusion, wellbeing and quality of life in new development.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Arts and culture	Integrate arts and culture in new development with a policy that secures developer contributions towards arts and cultural provision.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Arts and culture	Use pooled developer contributions to support existing arts facilities and arts education programmes.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Arts and culture	Ensure public art contributions include working with an artist/artists with socially engaged practice, and use the expertise of local arts organisations to support delivery.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues in Greater Cambridge are fully considered as part of the planning process. In large scale developments and new communities, community development strategies will be required, to explore how places will become communities, and how early residents will be supported. These strategies may include cultural and public art activities, to help bring together new communities at an early stage of their development and should help foster greater community interaction and place making.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Arts and culture	Integrate new artist residency opportunities and art facilities within new developments.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues in Greater Cambridge are fully considered as part of the planning process. In large scale developments and new communities, community development strategies will be required, to explore how places will become communities, and how early residents will be supported. These strategies may include cultural and public art activities, to help bring together new communities at an early stage of their development and should help foster greater community interaction and place making.
Arts and culture	Engage local resources when developing art facilities/opportunities or commissions.	Noted. This is beyond the remit of the Local Plan.
Arts and culture	Use local artists to support the development of public art or art facilities.	Noted. This is beyond the remit of the Local Plan.
Arts and culture	Include policies that enable continued support and recognition for important existing cultural facilities in Cambridgeshire.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme seeks to ensure these issues in Greater Cambridge are fully considered as part of the planning process. Existing facilities and services will continue to be protected, where the loss would cause an unacceptable reduction in the quality, capacity or access in the locality.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Sustainable design	Support development with high quality sustainable design measures.	Noted, the First Proposals seek to build on successes from the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD with further measures to support sustainable development.
Sustainable design	Support energy efficient development.	Noted. The Climate Change theme of the preferred options report includes policy proposals regarding net zero carbon buildings.
Sustainable design	Mitigate carbon emissions from new development.	Noted. The Climate Change theme of the preferred options report includes policy proposals regarding net zero carbon buildings including the use of a carbon offset mechanism.
Sustainable design	New development must meet climate change minimisation and mitigation.	Noted. The Climate Change theme in the preferred options consultation proposes a comprehensive suite of policies to address this issue.
Sustainable design	Support carbon neutral development.	Noted. The Plan has been informed by a Net Zero Carbon study, and the preferred options includes a range of policy proposals to address carbon emissions and climate change.
Allocations	Support redevelopment of 104-112 Hills Road.	Noted. Site options suggested have been tested through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment, which has considered their availability, suitability and deliverability. The consideration of development strategy options and sites is detailed in the Strategy Topic Paper. This identifies why site have been identified as preferred options and why others have not been taken forward.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Allocations	Support redevelopment of Kett House and 10 Station Road.	See response above
Allocations	Support allocation of land at Frog End, Shepreth.	See response above
Allocations	Support an extension to Cambourne.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at Fen Drayton Road, Swavesey.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at land north of Common Lane in Sawston.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at Six Mile Bottom Estate.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at south west Cambridge.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at Station Fields.	See response above
Allocations	Support development at Trumpington South.	See response above
Allocations	Support development in Longstowe.	See response above
Allocations	Support development land to the west of Mill Street, Gamlingay.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of Ambrose Way, Impington.	See response above

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Allocations	Support development of Cambridge Science Park North.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of Crow's Nest Farm.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land 113 Cottenham Road in Histon.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Beach Road, Cottenham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Bennell Farm.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Bury Farm in Meldreth.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Dry Dayton Road.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Fishers Lane, Orwell.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Gazelle Way.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at land east of Hinton Way and land west of Haverhill Road in Stapleford.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Meadow Drift, Elsworth.	See response above

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Allocations	Support development of land at Park Lane in Dry Drayton.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land at Two Mill Field and land to the north of Oakington Road in Cottenham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land east and west of St Mary's Lane in Great Abington.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land east of Boxworth End, Swavesey.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land east of the Ridgeway and Old Pinewood Way, Papworth Everard.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land north of Oakington Road, Cottenham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land north of Station Road.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Balsham Road in Fulbourn.	See response above

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Allocations	Support development of land off Beach Road, Cottenham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Cabbage Moor in Great Shelford.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Elbourn Way.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off High Street in Balsham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Home End in Fulbourn.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Limekiln Road in Cambridge.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Royston Road, Foxton.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Shepreth Road in Foxton.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land off Station Road, Willingham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land south of Hattons Road, Longstanton.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land south of Horseheath Road.	See response above

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Allocations	Support development of land South of Milton Road, Impington.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land south of Old House Road in Balsham.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land south of St Neots Road Eltisley.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land to the east of A505, Royston.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land to the north of Main Street, Shudy Camps.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land to the south of Station Road, Harston.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land west of Cambridge Road.	See response above
Allocations	Support development of land west of Linton.	See response above
Allocations	Support development on Mill Lane.	See response above
Allocations	Support the extension of Papworth Village and Papworth Business Park.	See response above
Allocations	Support the redevelopment of the Travis Perkins site.	See response above

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues to be considered for drafting the PO LP	How the comments have been taken into account
Allocations	The new Local Plan needs to include explicit support for modernised and enhanced provision on ARU's East Road site and area.	Noted. It is important that all University faculty growth proposals are located in sustainable and accessible locations. The Councils are working with both the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University to understand their development needs and how this can be supported in the draft plan stage.
Allocations	Support development on the western edge of Orwell.	Noted. Site options suggested have been tested through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment, which has considered their availability, suitability and deliverability. The consideration of development strategy options and sites is detailed in the Strategy Topic Paper. This identifies why sites have been identified as preferred options and why others have not been taken forward.

Q17. How do you think our plan could help enable communities to shape new development proposals?

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
Pre-application consultation	Require consultation with planning officers, councillors, Parish councillors, local organisations and individuals at the pre-application stage on preliminary schemes.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Pre-application consultation	New development proposals and their design should be supported by meaningful consultation and community engagement, requiring developers to demonstrate how schemes have been influenced by engagement with the local community.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Pre-application consultation	Development proposals should be supported by early engagement with all stakeholders.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Pre-application consultation	Engage with future residents of a proposed development.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Management of community infrastructure	Where relevant, communities should be engaged in the maintenance and management of features of the development.	Noted, community engagement forms and important part of planning for new communities.
Management of community infrastructure	Strategic allocations could consider community governance arrangements and the use of management companies.	Noted, community engagement forms and important part of planning for new communities.
Management of community infrastructure	Give power to communities with Community Land Trusts, community asset transfers and community ownership or management of land and buildings.	Noted, the ongoing management and maintenance of services and facilities is a key issue when planned for new developments, and arrangements need to be made through the S106 process.
Management of community infrastructure	Require community development in every development and make land available for Community Land Trusts.	Noted, community engagement forms and important part of planning for new communities. Measures to support the early development of new communities is considered an important part of early infrastructure provision.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Approach to consultation	Support the approach taken at Marmalade Lane, roadshow events and the 'Big Debate'.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Ensure communities and Parish Councils understand housing growth is required and invest in public presentations on options and consequences of development.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Support the existing approach to consultation.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	The Council and developers should listen to community responses and input seriously.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Approach to consultation	Communities should be partners in the development of their communities and should be involved in all parts of the planning process.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Use consultation processes including online platforms, citizens assemblies, randomly selected and informed juries, workshops and design charrettes to involve the community, politicians and technical advisors.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Consult panels of disabled people on access criteria.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Consultations should be accessible and user friendly.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Approach to consultation	Allow communities to comment on CAD designs.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Approach communities for input.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Approach to consultation	Further information on development management consultation should be included within the Local Plan.	Noted, however approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>
Evidence base and supporting documents	Produce a single SCI for both Councils.	Noted, the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a>

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Evidence base and supporting documents	The design guide should not be overly prescriptive and should not duplicate or contradict other policy and guidance.	Noted. The draft policies within the Great Places theme are principles based rather than being prescriptive, this enables a number of interpretations and ways to meet good design standards. They are also structured under headings of communities, climate, connectivity, and character to align with other guidance (the Quality Charter for Growth) and the new terms of reference for the Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel, which should provide more consistency through the system.
Local Plans and the planning system	The Local Plan should give more power to communities.	Noted, however the Local Plan is a statutory framework to guide development and is not necessarily the only lever councils have to achieve this wide set of outcomes.
Local Plans and the planning system	Share building expertise knowledge with communities.	Noted, this is outside of the scope of the Local Plan

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Local Plans and the planning system	Improve the planning system to facilitate consultation and engagement, including extending the time allocated for community representatives to speak at planning committee, improving the online system and producing a summary of planning applications, introducing an email notification system alerting subscribers to the submission of particular applications.	Noted, the approach to engagement and consultation is addressed within the Councils Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) found here <a href="https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/">https://www.greatercambridgeplanning.org/about-us/statement-of-community-involvement/</a> . However some elements including time extensions, online platforms etc. are outside of the scope of the local plan.
Local Plans and the planning system	Give more power to planners to force changes in development schemes.	This is beyond the scope of the new Local Plan.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Ensure schools are centrally located and easily accessible by walking or cycling.	Noted. Schools delivery is specifically dealt with by County councils however our site proposals have been considered through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment which accompanies the preferred options report. The development strategy proposed in the preferred option report has considered the alternatives available, and details regarding how the approach was identified can be found in the strategy topic paper.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Create enhanced and extended ecological networks.	Noted, our approach to these outcomes are proposed within the section in the preferred options document in the sections on Biodiversity and Green Spaces

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Ensure residents have access to sustainable transport and nature for mental and physical wellbeing.	Noted, our approach to these outcomes are proposed within the section in the preferred options document in the sections on Infrastructure and Biodiversity and Green Spaces
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Support development at sustainable settlements.	Noted, the First Proposals have sought to identify a sustainable development strategy.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Create a member-only skatepark.	Noted. The proposal for a restricted access skatepark would in effect create a private facility and would not be eligible for developer contributions unless public access could be secured. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme explains how new sports facilities are considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for young people.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Walking and cycling infrastructure and community facilities should be in place prior to occupation.	Noted. The Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) will seek to identify the infrastructure needed to support development, and when it is needed.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Ensure long-term funding for services and support in new communities.	Noted. The Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) referred to in the Infrastructure section of the First Proposals will identify a range of funding options to support the delivery of infrastructure in the area. For strategic site allocations, the IDP will outline how essential infrastructure will be funded and delivered, as this information will be vital in considering the deliverability of the growth strategy in the new Local Plan.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Meet social infrastructure needs.	Noted, our proposed approaches to outcomes under social infrastructure are set out within the Wellbeing and Social Inclusion section of the preferred options document
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	New development should reflect local character.	Noted, the approach to this is set out in the Great Places section of the preferred options document and included in the policy direction proposed under this heading.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Support local artist through S106 contributions	Noted, public art provision is encouraged in new developments.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Do not impose urban densities and layouts on village sites, and do not support densification in Cambridge.	Noted, the housing theme includes the proposed policy approach regarding density, which seeks to balance making best use of land whilst responding to local character.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Support a policy encouraging self-build housing and small-scale development.	Noted. The Councils have set out a preferred approach for self and custom build that requires its provision specifically on developments of 20 dwellings or more, but also allows for any new homes that would be consistent with policy to be provided as self or custom build homes.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Take a new approach to Rural Exception Sites, especially in the Green Belt.	Noted, the plan will continue to support rural expectation sites, policy approaches are proposed in the First Proposals for comment.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Compensate residents impacted by development.	Beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Accord significant weight to Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Guides in planning decisions and these should heavily influence design proposals.	Noted, NPs and Design Guide SPDs form part of the council's statutory development plan documents and supplementary guidance. These are separate documents to the Local Plan and those in place/and or adopted can be given appropriate weight in the development management process. There are a number of these already in place and the councils continue to support the process of their preparation.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Encourage and support Neighbourhood Plan production.	Noted, both councils currently actively encourage the development of neighbourhood plans and have an active programme of support in place to assist communities in this process, the preferred options references NPs in relation to a number of key policy directions including climate change, biodiversity and green spaces and homes.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Support communities in developing community building projects and require a percentage of large-scale developments to be community build projects.	Noted. The proposed approach to community led housing is set out in the Homes section of the Preferred Options document.
Miscellaneous policy recommendations	Require developers to demonstrate how their proposals will benefit the community.	Noted, the approach to this set of broad outcomes are primarily included in the Great Places, section but also within the jobs, infrastructure and wellbeing and social inclusion sections
Growth strategy	Form new communities near Cambridge rather than create a larger urban sprawl.	Noted. Site proposals have been considered through the Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment which accompanies the preferred options report. The development strategy proposed in the preferred option report has considered the alternatives available, and details regarding how the approach was identified can be found in the strategy topic paper.

Q18.How do you think we can make sure that we achieve safe and inclusive communities when planning new development?

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
Housing need and type	Meet local housing needs, including affordable and social housing need across tenure types.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing need and type	Support flexible housing mix policies, which encourage a mix of housing types and tenures, including key worker and lifetime housing.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing need and type	Integrate affordable housing and key worker housing into existing neighbourhoods.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing need and type	Control the type and location of housing.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Housing need and type	Include a clear policy to support housing for elderly people of all incomes, including extra care housing.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing need and type	Consider green care villages to house elderly people.	Noted.
Housing need and type	Support developments with mixed ages.	Noted.
Accessibility and sustainable transport	Ensure development is accessible, including by sustainable transport, and in sustainable locations, near employment opportunities, schools, nature and uses for a wide demographic.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Accessibility and sustainable transport	Ensure schools are centrally located and easily accessible by walking and cycling.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Accessibility and sustainable transport	Support a policy specifying cycling infrastructure as a primary feature of development.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Accessibility and sustainable transport	Ensure neighbourhoods are well-connected and consider 15 minute neighbourhoods.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Accessibility and sustainable transport	Locate employment sites near sustainable transport links and new development.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Housing initiatives	Support co-housing projects.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the new Local Plan will require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing initiatives	Re-occupy empty homes.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
Housing initiatives	Subdivide large properties.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
Housing delivery	Support densification, brownfield development, development in existing communities and large-scale development.	Noted, the council have tested a range of alternative approaches when developing the preferred strategy, seeking to understand the sustainability impacts of different choices available. More information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
Design	All developers with plans in Greater Cambridge should sign up to the Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth.	Noted. The Great Places chapter of the preferred options Local Plan has been structured around the themes from the Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth.
Provision of services and facilities	Require a statement of provision of community centres and shops etc into every new development of 50 dwellings or more.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding community facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Objections to growth	Do not support corporate settlements, Green Belt release and densification.	Noted, the council have tested a range of alternative approaches when developing the preferred strategy, seeking to understand the sustainability impacts of different choices available. More information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
Objections to growth	Stop developing.	Noted. The Local Plan needs to identify and respond to the development needs of Greater Cambridge unless any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in the National Planning Policy Framework.
Growth strategy	The Council should develop the site allocations proposed in the new Local Plan.	Noted.
Growth strategy	Support a collaborative approach to housing and infrastructure phasing.	Noted, The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will consider infrastructure requirements in the area based on the housing trajectory in the new Local Plan. This will ensure the delivery of new housing is aligned to the provision of new and improved infrastructure.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Consultation	Achieve safe and inclusive communities through community engagement and consultation, reaching marginalised, disenfranchised, minority and vulnerable communities, and putting people first.	Noted. The Councils' statement of community involvement sets out how the council will engage both in plan making and on planning applications.
Consultation	Seek advice from experts and draw on best practice.	Noted, the Councils have secured a range of technical input through preparation of the evidence base which will inform the plan.
Consultation	Work with Cambridge University to achieve more social cohesion.	Noted. The Councils are working with both the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University to understand their development needs and how this can be supported in the draft plan stage.
Infrastructure provision	Ensure infrastructure, services and facilities are delivered and provide temporary or smaller infrastructure to ensure there is infrastructure in place on occupation.	Noted, this issue has been specifically addressed in the proposed approach to meanwhile uses.
Infrastructure provision	Ensure sufficient infrastructure exists prior to permitting development and enforce S106 agreements.	Noted. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will consider how and when infrastructure should be delivered to support growth proposed in the new Local Plan.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Infrastructure provision	Ensure long-term funding for services and support in new communities to support integration and development.	Noted. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will consider how and when infrastructure should be delivered to support growth proposed in the new Local Plan.
Infrastructure provision	Consider school catchment areas.	Noted, The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will consider education needs.
Infrastructure provision	Provide and maintain public services and community facilities, including education, communication and entertainment, leisure and recreation.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the provision of social infrastructure seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including recreational and outdoor sports spaces.
Infrastructure provision	Provide more community and health facilities outside of urban centres.	Noted. The IDP supporting the production of the new Local Plan will consider the need for community, health, leisure, recreation, and education facilities. The recommendations of the IDP will be incorporated into the new Local Plan.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Infrastructure provision	Provide more community spaces and a farmers' market in Abbey.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the provision of social infrastructure seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process. Farmers market is beyond the remit of the Local Plan.
Infrastructure provision	Create a member-only skatepark.	Noted. The proposal for a member-only skatepark would in effect create a private facility and would not be eligible for developer contributions unless public access could be secured. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme explains how new sports facilities are considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for young people.
Infrastructure provision	Increase police stations and community policing.	Noted, policing arrangements are outside of the local plan, but the infrastructure needs of developments will be considered.
Infrastructure provision	Prioritise and improve public transport and provide affordable services, such as a bus pass system.	Noted, the First Proposals seeks to focus growth where high quality public transport will be available.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Transport infrastructure	Support car free and car limited development.	Noted. Car free low or levels of parking may be appropriate in certain circumstances, where travel alternatives are available. Approaches to parking are included in the infrastructure theme.
Transport infrastructure	Provide cycle parking and well-designed, flat and safe cycling infrastructure, separate from vehicles and footpaths, appropriate for all uses and users and connecting homes to facilities, services and businesses.	Noted, the infrastructure theme includes policies that seek to support active travel, including cycle parking facilities.
Transport infrastructure	Provide well-designed pedestrian infrastructure.	Noted, the infrastructure theme includes policies that seek to support active travel, including providing connected places which support cycling and walking.
Transport infrastructure	Support car sharing programs and reduce cars and busy roads.	Noted, car sharing will form an important element of travel plans, required to be provided as part of major development proposals.
Green infrastructure	Address the accessible natural green space deficit through the new Local Plan by creating an enhanced and extended ecological network.	Noted, policies in the Green Infrastructure and biodiversity theme will seek to protect and enhance the green infrastructure network.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Green infrastructure	Ensure access to formal and informal green space which includes exercise areas.	Noted, policies in the Green Infrastructure and biodiversity theme will seek to ensure open space is protected and enhanced.
Design	All homes should be energy efficient, using renewable energy.	Noted, proposals in the climate change theme seek to require net zero carbon buildings.
Design	Design safe communities, including limiting extensive pedestrianised areas and garage blocks, providing overlooked public spaces, including recreation spaces, and well-lit and spacious development.	Noted, this is addressed in the Great Places theme, which proposes to require safe and accessible places.
Design	Support high-quality design.	Noted, this is addressed in the Great Places theme.
Design	Ensure developments include active frontages to overlook play areas and streets.	Noted, the proposed policy on high quality design would seek to ensure that buildings are orientated to provide natural surveillance and maximise opportunities to create active ground floor uses.
Design	Encourage social inclusion and safety in public realm design.	Noted, these issues are addressed in design policy proposals in the Great Places theme.
Design	Apply Parker Morris space standards to reduce household stress.	Noted, the housing theme includes proposals regarding space standards.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Design	Ensure public spaces, transport and developments are accessible for those with mobility challenges.	Noted, design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include ensuring that proposals meet the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meet the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.
Design	Development proposals should include detailed design schemes.	Noted, this will be a requirement of developers, to demonstrate how they have applied design principles.
Design	Limit residential building height.	Noted, design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include consideration of building height, and how tall buildings should be addressed.
Design	Provide a mural in Cambridge.	Noted, public art could form part of producing great places, which includes a range of policy proposals that would seek to deliver high quality developments.
Community infrastructure	Large-scale development should have a Community Forum or Residents Association.	Noted, community development has an important role to play in helping new communities to establish, and will be an important part of early infrastructure provision.
Community infrastructure	Provide safe community spaces including community rooms, meeting places, communal gardens and spaces for children and youth.	Noted, a range of policy themes put forward in the first proposals address these points, including approaches to infrastructure, and open space provision.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Community infrastructure	New development should offer on-site community initiatives, provide shared spaces, communal workspaces and offer commercial opportunities.	Noted, a range of policy themes put forward in the first proposals address these points, including approaches to infrastructure, meanwhile uses, and affordable workspace.
Community infrastructure	Offer supervised activities for youth.	Noted, this is beyond the scope of the new Local Plan.
General policy recommendations	Support and invest in diverse jobs growth, including construction.	Noted, the proposals in the first proposals consultation seek to support a range of employment types in a range of locations. It is also proposed to require appropriately scaled developments to contribute to local training, skills and employment opportunities, for example apprenticeships, to help to ensure that the local community benefits from the development.
General policy recommendations	Support detailed planning policies.	Noted.
General policy recommendations	Encourage enforceable maintenance agreements.	Noted, maintenance arrangements will form part of infrastructure provision.
General policy recommendations	Restrict the sale of housing for investment and limit Airbnb and holiday letting.	Noted, it is beyond the scope of the Local Plan to seek to control the sale of residential properties. The economy theme proposes policy approaches to the change of use of dwellings to holiday lets.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
General policy recommendations	Support new shops and small business, such as with rent relief.	Noted, the new Local Plan should seek to support the provision of new shops and businesses in appropriate locations. It is beyond the scope of the Local Plan to seek to control rents.
General policy recommendations	Support neighbourhood planning.	Noted, the councils will continue to support neighbourhood planning.
General policy recommendations	Support the existing approach to achieving safe and inclusive communities.	Noted.
General policy recommendations	Combat social isolation.	Noted, a range of policy approaches will seek to address this, include the meanwhile uses policy approach.
General policy recommendations	Support development which improves the public realm.	Noted, the Great Places includes a policy approvals to include the public realm.
Miscellaneous	Co-locate nurseries and care homes.	Note, this is beyond the scope of the plan, although proposals will seek to create local centres which respond to local needs for facilities.
Miscellaneous	Design development for those in full-time employment.	Noted, policy proposals seek to support a range of uses of employment parks, as well as creating inclusive new communities.
Miscellaneous	Ensure access to heritage assets.	Noted, policies will seek to protect and enhance heritage assets.

Q19. How do you think new developments should support healthy lifestyles?

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
Design and green infrastructure	Provide access to high quality housing.	Noted. The Great Places section of the First Proposals document sets out our proposed policy direction for achieving high quality developments.
Design and green infrastructure	Public realm and open space designs should consider safety, all ages and abilities.	Noted. Design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include ensuring that proposals meet the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meet the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.
Design and green infrastructure	Create public spaces for social interaction and mobility.	Noted. The Biodiversity and Green Infrastructure, and Great Places sections of the First Proposals document both address this issue.
Design and green infrastructure	New development and green spaces should be accessible for people with disabilities.	Noted. Design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include ensuring that proposals meet the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meet the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.
Design and green infrastructure	Provide communal spaces in new development.	Noted, a range of policy themes put forward in the first proposals address these points, including approaches open space provision and the public realm.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Design and green infrastructure	Promote healthy lifestyles, including outdoor activities, exercise classes, walking and cycling.	Noted. The Councils preferred approach is for new developments to require health principles to be applied to new developments, drawing on the ten principles developed from the Healthy New Towns initiative.
Health	Use emerging NHS developed health policies.	Noted. The Council is consulting with the NHS to support the production of the new Local Plan.
Health	Limit fast food uses and takeaways, promote healthy eating options, support organic farms, support food waste reduction and provide better access to fruits and vegetables.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding the encouragement of healthy lifestyles seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process. The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for allotments.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Infrastructure	Provide improved and varied employment, shopping, health, education, leisure, indoor and outdoor facilities open long hours, services and recreational opportunities.	Noted. A range of employment sites are already identified as commitments, and the Preferred Options Report seeks to add to those sites by responding to the recommendations of the Employment Land Review (2020). A new retail and leisure study has been commissioned to inform the Local Plan. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will assess the need for new and improved services, facilities, and community infrastructure to support the growth proposed.
Infrastructure	New development should provide facilities for the wider community, including community centres.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding community facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Infrastructure	New large-scale development should provide faith, health, community and leisure facilities.	Noted. The policy approach proposed in the Wellbeing and social inclusion theme regarding community facilities seeks to ensure these issues are fully considered as part of the planning process.
Infrastructure	Provide allotments, designed for surplus crops, and communal gardens for apartments.	Noted. Allotments will be considered as part of open space needs. The green infrastructure theme also identifies allotments and community gardening as an important green infrastructure project.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Infrastructure	Standards within policies that determine the quantity and quality of provision should reflect an evidence-based assessment of need and benefits delivered.	Noted, a range of evidence has been prepared to inform the first proposals, and further evidence is being prepared to inform the draft plan stage, including further evidence exploring infrastructure and open space needs.
Infrastructure	Facilities and services should be operational on occupation of development.	Noted. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will consider how and when infrastructure should be delivered to support growth proposed in the Plan.
Infrastructure	Facilities provided by new development should have long-term funding.	Noted. The Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP) referred to in the Infrastructure section of the First Proposals will identify a range of funding options to support the delivery of infrastructure in the area. For strategic site allocations, the IDP will outline how essential infrastructure will be funded and delivered, as this information will be vital in considering the deliverability of the growth strategy in the new Local Plan.
Infrastructure	Provide broadband.	Noted: the proposed digital infrastructure policy contains a number of policies to help ensure that there is good broadband connectivity in new developments.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Infrastructure	New development should include skateboarding features and playgrounds.	Noted: The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for skateboarding features and playgrounds.
Infrastructure	New communities should include fitness centres and swimming pools, or land allocated for swimming pools and construction supported by community fundraising.	Noted: The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for indoor fitness centres and swimming pools.
Infrastructure	Support a new swimming pool at Cambridge University Sports centre.	Comments duly noted.
Infrastructure	Provide more sports facilities in new development, funded by S106 agreements.	Noted: The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development.
Infrastructure	Allow for off-site infrastructure provision.	Noted. Potential for contributions for off-site provision are referenced in the Infrastructure section of the First Proposals document.
Accessibility	Provide easy access to sports facilities, gyms, halls and swimming pools.	Noted: The open space policy will require open space and recreation provision to be provided by new residential development including space for indoor fitness centres and swimming pools.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Accessibility	Ensure development is accessible, including by sustainable or public transport, and in sustainable locations, near employment sites, services, facilities, businesses, schools and open space.	Noted. The development strategy proposed has considered the relationship between homes and jobs, as well as access to sustainable forms of transport. Further information can be found in the strategy theme of the preferred options report, and the accompanying strategy topic paper. Within developments themselves the proposed policies in the Great Places theme seek to ensure that they are accessible to everyone.
Accessibility	Support walkable neighbourhoods.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Accessibility	Support mixed use development.	Noted. Major allocations proposed in the preferred options report would seek to deliver mixed use development where day to day needs can be met on site.
Accessibility	Ensure new development has access to strategic locations in our area.	Noted, the First Proposals identifies site locations with access to sustainable transport opportunities as well as being accessible to key employment locations.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Accessibility	Ensure the built and natural environment is accessible for all.	Noted. Design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include ensuring that proposals meet the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meet the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.
Transport infrastructure	Increase electric vehicle charging infrastructure.	Noted: the proposed transport policies include requirements for electric vehicle charging points.
Transport infrastructure	Provide improved and affordable public transport.	Noted, the First Proposals seeks to focus growth where high quality public transport will be available.
Transport infrastructure	Ensure access to sustainable transport.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	Restrict cars around schools and play areas.	Noted. Car free low or levels of parking may be appropriate in certain circumstances, where travel alternatives are available. Approaches to parking are included in the infrastructure theme.

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
Transport infrastructure	Discourage car ownership and private car use, such as with a congestion zone system, car free streets, one way streets, central car parks, car sharing schemes or planters.	Noted. Car free low or levels of parking may be appropriate in certain circumstances, where travel alternatives are available. Approaches to parking are included in the infrastructure theme.
Transport infrastructure	New development should be car free or car limited, and prevent pavement parking.	Noted. Car free low or levels of parking may be appropriate in certain circumstances, where travel alternatives are available. Approaches to parking are included in the infrastructure theme.
Transport infrastructure	Only permit development and schools connected to cycling and walking infrastructure.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	Prioritise cyclists and pedestrians on side roads, provide segregated walking and cycling infrastructure, reallocate road and parking space to cycling, off-road cycle paths and design junctions for safe cycling.	Noted, the proposed policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the Sustainable Transport and Connectivity policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Transport infrastructure	Existing settlements, community infrastructure, businesses, green infrastructure and development should be connected by safe, accessible and high-quality cycling and pedestrian infrastructure.	Noted. The proposed Sustainable Transport policy approach would seek to create walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active travel; the policy will ensure priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds), to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car.
Transport infrastructure	High-quality cycling infrastructure, parking and storage, pavements and pedestrian infrastructure should be provided and prioritised along with public transport in all new developments and connected to existing transport infrastructure.	Noted. Proposed transport infrastructure and public realm policies prioritise sustainable and active travel.
Transport infrastructure	Encourage development to provide opportunities for employees to be active during breaks and travel to work, and provide cycle parking, showering and changing facilities.	Noted. The Jobs theme in the Preferred Options Report includes a policy proposals supporting the provision of leisure facilities in employment developments.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Transport infrastructure	Conduct a strategic review of local walking, cycling and running infrastructure around new development and require upgrades to the infrastructure for planning permission.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require the creation of well-connected places, and this would include through infrastructure improvements where they are needed.
Transport infrastructure	Do not install 'cyclist dismount' signs.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
Open space and green infrastructure	All residents should have access to areas for growing foodstuff, caring for the natural environment, green open spaces and small woodlands.	Noted. The first proposals includes detailed policy approaches regarding green infrastructure and the enhancement of open space. Food growing opportunities is identified as an important element of green infrastructure.
Open space and green infrastructure	Provide a network of user-friendly green spaces for active and recreational uses and consider a Nature Recovery Network.	Noted. Policies in the Green Infrastructure and biodiversity theme will seek to ensure open space is protected and enhanced. The Nature Recovery Network has been considered through the green infrastructure opportunity mapping project which has informed the first proposals consultation.
Open space and green infrastructure	Provide different types of open spaces within new developments, including shared and inclusive spaces or open space connected to walking and cycling routes.	Noted. Design policies proposed in the Great Places theme include ensuring that proposals meet the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meet the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Open space and green infrastructure	All development should set out how it will contribute to green infrastructure in and beyond the development site.	Noted, the Green Infrastructure Opportunity mapping project has identified a range of projects across Greater Cambridge which could support the enhancement of green space. In addition, open space standards will be reviewed to inform the draft local plan stage.
Open space and green infrastructure	New development should be integrated with and provide green and blue infrastructure, include strategic green infrastructure.	Noted, the Green Infrastructure Opportunity mapping project has identified a range of projects across Greater Cambridge which could support the enhancement of green space. In addition, open space standards will be reviewed to inform the draft local plan stage.
Open space and green infrastructure	Provide accessible and all-weather exercise areas for all ages in green spaces.	Noted, the Green Infrastructure Opportunity mapping project has identified a range of projects across Greater Cambridge which could support the enhancement of biodiversity and green space. In addition, open space standards will be reviewed to inform the draft local plan stage.
Open space and green infrastructure	Provide dog bins in parks and separate dog walking areas.	Noted, these are detailed design matters that could form part of design guides or codes which inform future developments.
Open space and green infrastructure	Provide community facilities in parks.	Noted, the infrastructure delivery plan will explore the need for community facilities generated by developments.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Open space and green infrastructure	Large-scale developments should include exercise facilities.	Noted, major developments will be expected to include or contribute to sports and open space facilities.
New development proposals	Support development in existing communities, village extensions, large-scale development, Cambridge, near public transport corridors and the gentle densification of urban areas.	Noted. A range of development strategy choices were considered and testing before selecting the preferred approach for the First Proposals. More information can be found in the Strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Build residential development and schools away from polluting roads.	Noted. The Wellbeing and social and inclusion section includes a proposed policy direction that addresses air quality. Proposals will need to be appropriate for the air quality in the area, but also address their impacts on air quality.
New development proposals	Meet housing and employment needs.	Noted. National Planning policy requires local plans to identify development needs and to plan for them.
New development proposals	Do not support new development.	Noted. National Planning policy requires local plans to identify development needs and to plan for them.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
New development proposals	Development proposals must include how they increase the social capital over a certain number of dwellings.	Noted. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) will assess the infrastructure needs arising from proposed growth in the area, and policies in the new Local Plan will require new development in the area to support the infrastructure requirements in the area identified within the IDP.
Housing mix	Provide housing for key workers and elderly people, and lifetime homes and low-cost starter homes in all new developments.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Housing mix	Provide developments with several housing types.	Noted, Housing mix and site allocation related policies in the Homes and Strategy sections of the Preferred Options document require new development proposals to provide a mix of housing types which meets the needs of the area.
Environment and climate change	Ensure high levels of air quality through 'air quality positive' requirements, limiting fossil fuel use/ combustion in residential areas and air quality monitoring with mitigation requirements.	Noted. The Wellbeing and social and inclusion section includes a proposed policy direction that addresses air quality. Proposals will need to be appropriate for the air quality in the area, but also address their impacts on air quality.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Environment and climate change	Require noise quality assessment and acoustic quality, and thermal comfort requirements.	Noted. The Wellbeing and social inclusion section includes a proposed policy direction that addresses noise pollution.
Environment and climate change	New development should be carbon neutral.	Noted. The Plan has been informed by a Net Zero Carbon study, and the preferred options includes a range of policy proposals to address carbon emissions and climate change.
Environment and climate change	Transition to a low-carbon or carbon-free society.	Noted. The Plan has been informed by a Net Zero Carbon study, and the preferred options includes a range of policy proposals to address carbon emissions and climate change.
Environment and climate change	Increase tree cover.	Noted: as part of the biodiversity and green spaces policies it is proposed to preserve, protect and increase the amount and distribution of tree canopy cover as well as encourage the creation of new woodland.
Environment and climate change	Enhance biodiversity.	Noted. Our approach to enhancing biodiversity is outlined in the Biodiversity and open spaces section of the first proposals.
General policy recommendations	Support the measures proposed in the Issues and Options Local Plan.	Noted.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
General policy recommendations	Existing developments should also support healthy lifestyles.	Noted. The Councils preferred approach is for new developments to require health principles to be applied to new developments, drawing on the ten principles developed from the Healthy New Towns initiative.
General policy recommendations	Offer community activities, including indoor sports and programs for older people.	Noted. The operation of clubs and activities are beyond the scope of the new Local Plan. However, the provision of community infrastructure is addressed under a number of themes but primarily Wellbeing and Social Inclusion.
General policy recommendations	Involve voluntary organisations in community development, funded by the Council.	Noted. Community development has an important role to play in helping new communities to establish, and will be an important part of early infrastructure provision.
General policy recommendations	Employ Community Development Officers.	Noted. Community development has an important role to play in helping new communities to establish, and will be an important part of early infrastructure provision.
General policy recommendations	Community centres should actively involve community members.	Noted, the creation of clubs, activities, and community support officers are beyond the scope of the new Local Plan, but the new Local Plan will seek to ensure that appropriate infrastructure is in place to support the creation of community activities.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
General policy recommendations	Provide noticeboards to advertise community activities.	Noted, such measures could form part of community development requirements, which would be considered as part of the planning of major new developments.
General policy recommendations	Subsidise community centre fees, bus passes and electricity bills for those unable to access healthy lifestyles.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
General policy recommendations	Encourage high quality and accessible employment.	In accordance with national planning policy and guidance, the new Local Plan should seek to allocate sufficient employment land to meet the needs of the area. Informed by the Greater Cambridge Employment Land Review (2020), the preferred options report responds to the employment land needs identified.
General policy recommendations	Ensure better rubbish management and availability of recycling bins.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.
General policy recommendations	Provide communal workspaces.	Noted. The Jobs theme in the Preferred Options Report includes policy proposals regarding affordable workspace and local work hubs.
General policy recommendations	Developers should provide residents with membership to a local gym.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan.

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
General policy recommendations	Work with the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Sustainability & Transformation Partnership to develop health related policies.	Noted, through the duty to cooperate the Councils are seeking to work with health providers during the development of the local plan, both in terms of policy development and to understand infrastructure needs.



Q20. How do you think we should achieve improvements in air quality?

Overarching theme / topic	Summary of issues raised in comments	How the comments have been taken into account
Support for air quality improvements	Support proposals to improve air quality in the Issues and Options Local Plan.	Noted, a range of policy proposals seek to support sustainable travel.
Support for air quality improvements	Raise awareness of improvements to air quality in and around homes, vehicles and energy consumption.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	Increase the tree cover, hedges, green infrastructure and green space.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	Double the tree cover.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	New development should provide new green space and trees and require minimum tree planting for new development.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	Mention the role of trees in improving air quality.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	Plant pollutant absorbing trees and a diversity of species along roads.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Biodiversity and green infrastructure	Enhance habitats.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Health	Support vertical and roof gardens.	Noted, proposals in the biodiversity and green infrastructure theme seek to support and enhance green infrastructure, tree planting and biodiversity.
Retrofitting existing buildings	Retrofit existing housing.	Noted, the plan can support adaptation of buildings, but retrofitting is beyond the scope of the plan.
Impact of location and design of new development	Design homes to limit exposure to air pollution, with good ventilation.	Noted, policies will require homes to be appropriately designed.
Impact of location and design of new development	Use materials which do not emit dust into the air.	Noted, the climate change theme includes requirements for construction environmental management plans.
Construction	Construction practices should not impact air quality.	Noted, the climate change theme includes requirements for construction environmental management plans.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Sustainable design, heating and materials	Support sustainable heating sources, including heat pumps for space heating in new and existing development, and provide guidance on heat pumps.	Noted, the climate change theme includes policy proposals that would set standards for net zero carbon homes.
Sustainable design, heating and materials	Support electric building strategies and zero carbon development.	Noted, the climate change theme includes policy proposals that would set standards for net zero carbon homes.
Support for sustainable energy generation	Improve electricity infrastructure.	Noted, a policy is proposed that would require energy masterplans for major sites.
Support for sustainable energy generation	Increase solar and wind power.	Noted, the climate change theme includes policy proposals that would support delivery of renewable energy.
Support for sustainable energy generation	Encourage land use for sustainable electrical energy, and fruit and vegetable production.	Noted, the climate change theme includes policy proposals that would support delivery of renewable energy.
Support for sustainable energy generation	Provide subsidies for those with lower incomes to transition away from fossil fuels.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Support for sustainable energy generation	Increase awareness on solar power, energy from waste and nuclear energy.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Support for sustainable energy generation	Transition villages reliant on oil to natural gas.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Support for sustainable energy generation	Reduce fossil fuels, including importing goods for across the country and internationally.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Monitoring, targets and restrictions	Establish baseline data.	Noted, the Sustainability scoping report provide information on baseline data.
Monitoring, targets and restrictions	Set targets to help reduce pollution.	Noted. Proposals in the plan seek to respond to targets regarding carbon emissions.
Monitoring, targets and restrictions	Consider the national announcement to carry forward to 2035 the end date for new diesel and petrol vehicles.	Noted, the consultation proposes to require infrastructure for electric vehicles.
General policy recommendations	Install monitoring stations.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan, but the Councils do monitor air quality.
General policy recommendations	Publicise pollution data in real time, such as through an app or in schools.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Make use of smart technology to improve air quality.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
General policy recommendations	Set air quality standards for developers and businesses.	Noted, the transport policies in the infrastructure theme propose to set requirements for measures to encourage sustainable travel.
General policy recommendations	Set higher standards in areas at risk of air quality issues.	Noted, the transport policies in the infrastructure theme propose to set requirements for measures to encourage sustainable travel.
General policy recommendations	Consider low emission zones in AQMAs.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Extend clean air zones to residential areas.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Reduce coal burning on boats.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Ban open burning.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Limit combustion in urban and residential areas.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Restrict wood burning stoves.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
General policy recommendations	Do not burn fossil fuels in new development areas.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
New development proposals	Support development in and on the edge of existing and sustainable settlements and on growth corridors.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
New development proposals	Ensure development, schools, facilities and employment sites are accessible by sustainable transport, including active travel and public transport, and in sustainable locations, near employment sites.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Do not support car dependent development.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Support a strategy that enables sustainable transport over car use.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Development should be able to accommodate innovations in transport.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Create employment space in communities.	Noted, the first proposals includes policies to support local employment opportunities.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
New development proposals	Do not support new development.	Noted. National planning policy requires plans to respond to development needs.
New development proposals	Do not support Green Belt or countryside development.	Noted, a range of options have been considered when identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
New development proposals	Only permit development in low air quality areas where it does not worsen air quality.	Noted, developers of large developments would be required to submit a Low Emissions Strategy to demonstrate how they are addressing air quality.
New development proposals	Consider development in neighbouring authorities which may bring increased traffic into Greater Cambridge.	Noted, the Councils will work with nearby authorities through the duty to cooperate.
New development proposals	Convert the Grand Arcade Car Park to micro apartments.	Noted, this proposal has not been submitted to the call for sites, but the plan does seek to deliver homes in accessible locations.
New development proposals	Support air quality impact assessments for new development.	Noted, developers of large developments would be required to submit a Low Emissions Strategy to demonstrate how they are addressing air quality.
New development proposals	Transport Assessments must demonstrate how developments will improve and maintain air quality.	Noted, developers of large developments would be required to submit a Low Emissions Strategy to demonstrate how they are addressing air quality.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Sustainable transport	Large business should subsidise their employee's public transport costs.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require developments to support sustainable travel.
Sustainable transport	New development should provide improved, connected, affordable and safe public transport, cycling and walking infrastructure, cycle parking and cycle security through S106.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require developments to support sustainable travel.
Sustainable transport	Increase bus service frequency and introduce night service.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require developments to support sustainable travel.
Sustainable transport	Support low carbon and zero carbon transport options.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require developments to support sustainable travel.
Sustainable transport	Invest in sustainable transport.	Noted, policies in the infrastructure theme would require developments to support sustainable travel.
Sustainable transport	Make park and rides transport hubs.	Noted, a number of schemes are being planned by the Greater Cambridge Partnership.
Sustainable transport	Replace bus routes with a tram system.	Noted, this is a matter for the Local Transport Plan.
Sustainable transport	Extend Cambridge's pedestrianised streets.	Noted, measures for the city centre are being considered by the Greater Cambridge Partnership.
Sustainable transport	Reduce pollution at Emmanuel Street bus station.	Noted, measures for the city centre are being considered by the Greater Cambridge Partnership.



<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Electric transport	Provide electric vehicle and Personal Light Electric Vehicle charging infrastructure in all new development and set minimum electric vehicle charging spaces requirements.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.
Electric transport	Adapt street furniture to accommodate electric vehicle charging infrastructure.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.
Electric transport	Build electric vehicle charging infrastructure on roads.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.
Electric transport	Offer free electric vehicle charging points.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.
Electric transport	Provide electric vehicle parking spaces only.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.
Electric transport	Electric vehicle charging infrastructure should not reduce cycling and walking access.	Noted, policies seek electric charging infrastructure to be designed into developments.
Electric transport	Do not support the prioritisation of electric cars in bus lanes.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Electric transport	Develop the infrastructure for battery powered travel and smaller, lighter vehicles.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Electric transport	Ensure financial incentives for alternatives to car use are better than car use.	Noted, this is primarily beyond the scope of the local plan, but could potentially form part of travel planning for individual developments.
Electric transport	Support electric buses and electric taxis.	Noted, the parking policy proposed would include provision for electric charging infrastructure. The issue is also being explored by the Local Transport Authority.
Rail	Improve rail connections between urban areas.	Noted, East West Rail has been taken into account when developing the First Proposals.
Rail	Support a rail station at Addenbrookes.	Noted.
Cycling	Require high levels of cycle parking from new developments.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the infrastructure theme of the First Proposals
Cycling	Support innovative solutions to cycle parking.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the infrastructure theme of the First Proposals
Cycling	Install paid cycle parking.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the infrastructure theme of the First Proposals
Cycling	Encourage new and existing workplaces to provide showers, changing facilities and lockers.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the infrastructure theme of the First Proposals

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Cycling	Convert half of road space to cycle lanes and buses.	Noted, measures to require cycling infrastructure are proposed in the infrastructure theme of the First Proposals
Vehicular transport	Reduce car usage or ban cars and make roads one way.	Noted, the plan seeks to focus new development on areas where alternative modes of travel are available.
Vehicular transport	Work with landowners to explore ways of reducing car usage from their sites.	Noted, the travel planning process has been used as a method of working with major sites to encourage sustainable travel.
Vehicular transport	Ban cars in Cambridge and introduce rickshaws, ban cars around schools at drop off and pick up times, ban diesel cars from parking within 100 metres of schools and ban cars in urban areas between certain hours.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Support car free days.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Support efforts to reduce vehicle numbers on Magdalene Street and promote the use of non-pollutant vehicles instead.	Noted.

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Vehicular transport	Reduce traffic on congested roads.	Noted, sustainable transport opportunities have been considered when comparing options and identifying the preferred development strategy, more information can be found in the strategy topic paper.
Vehicular transport	Support car sharing, free park and ride schemes and car club locations.	Noted, the plan seeks to focus new development on areas where alternative modes of travel are available.
Vehicular transport	Reduce car idling.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Reduce car parking and garages in development, particularly development with access to services and facilities, with exceptions for disabled residents.	Noted, the approach to car parking seeks lower levels of parking in accessible areas.
Vehicular transport	Consider raising parking fees or Creative Car Parks with Automated Number Plate Recognition.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Reduce parking spaces in Cambridge to residents, blue-badge holders, market traders and community care workers.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
Vehicular transport	Reduce HGV traffic in Cambridge, villages and CAZ residential areas.	Noted, the plan seeks to focus new development on areas where alternative modes of travel are available.
Vehicular transport	Ban coaches transporting visitors from Cambridge centre.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Restrict shop deliveries to low-traffic times.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Introduce a congestion charge on diesel and petrol cars in Cambridge and use the fees to fund free bus services or electric vehicles.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Ensure the public understands Local Plans cannot impose congestion charges.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Set and enforce a lower speed limit in all of Cambridge.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Vehicular transport	Do not expand roads.	Noted, the plan seeks to focus new development on areas where alternative modes of travel are available.
General policy recommendations	Draw on successes from the Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.	Noted, the First Proposals seek to build on these policies with further measures to support sustainable development.
General policy recommendations	Support public art on Mill Road.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan

<b>Overarching theme / topic</b>	<b>Summary of issues raised in comments</b>	<b>How the comments have been taken into account</b>
General policy recommendations	Work with health bodies.	Noted, health is a central theme of the plan, and we are engaging with health bodies.
General policy recommendations	Support homeworking with fibre to the home.	Noted, the infrastructure theme includes proposals for a digital connectivity policy.
Miscellaneous	Make public footpaths accessible for wheelchair users.	Noted, the Great Places theme includes design policies requiring places to be accessible.
Miscellaneous	Do not support waste incinerators.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Miscellaneous	Enforce metered water.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan
Miscellaneous	Use recycled plastic street furniture.	Noted. This is beyond the scope of the Local Plan



## Appendix 2: Large Site - Strategic Sports Facilities Need Figures

This appendix outlines the need generated for artificial grass pitches, indoor sports halls and swimming pools, using [Sport England's Sports Facility Calculator](#) (SFC) to provide an outline of what may be required to support new communities.

The SFC quantifies the additional demand for key community sports facilities and is designed to estimate the demand for sports facilities created by a new community as part of a residential development. It helps to answer questions such as:

- “How much additional demand for swimming will the population of a new development area generate?”
- “What would the cost be to meet this new demand at today’s values?”.

The population figures used to calculate the sports need is outlined in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan development strategy working assumptions note v2. The SFC uses its own population profile for each Local Planning Authority, these are listed in Sub-Appendix A. Further details about the sources used to establish the population profile are provided in Appendix B, which accompany each SFC output. The SFC has taken a neutral approach to demand for these facilities. This means they have not factored in any increase or decrease to use these facilities.

The SFC is a relatively simplistic model compared to Sport England’s more sophisticated [Facilities Planning Model](#) because it looks to assess whether the capacity of existing facilities is capable of meeting local demand for a particular sport. It includes sports halls, swimming pools and artificial grass pitches. In addition to determining an adequate level of sports facility provision to meet local needs, it can test ‘what if’ scenarios in provision and changes in demand. It can be used to test the impact of opening, relocating and closing facilities and the impact major population changes would have on the needs of the sports facilities.

The [Playing Pitch Strategy](#) and [Indoor Sports Facility Strategy](#) both take into account planned growth to 2031. These will be updated to support the proposed growth anticipated in the new Joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge. These will include use of Sport England’s [Facilities Planning Model](#) to determine how and where new sports facilities should be provided. This modelling may test several different scenarios, which will be agreed as part of the sport strategies update.



## Summary of Indicative Strategic Sports Needs

Separate SFC outputs have been completed to calculate the sports facilities need for each strategic site, based upon the proposed development outlined in the Greater Cambridge First Proposals development strategy. These are listed in Sub-Appendix B and summarised in Table 2.1 below. They are based on the population generated by the full build out of each strategic site. As Cambourne is a long-term broad location, with the majority scheduled to be built beyond 2041, this section will focus on the remaining sites which are expected to be in advanced stages of development

Strategic Sports Facilities	NW Cambridge	NE Cambridge	Cambridge East	Total
Population	3,800	18,000	17,900	39,700
- Population Profile*	City	City	Greater Cambridge <sup>+</sup>	
- Artificial Grass Pitches	0.16	0.77	0.63	1.56
- 3G Cost (£m)	0.17	0.80	0.65	1.62
- Sports Halls Courts	1.10	5.23	5.04	11.37
- Sports Halls <sup>#</sup>	0.28	1.31	1.26	2.85
- Cost (£m)	0.75	3.50	3.25	7.50
- Swimming Pool Lanes	0.73	3.45	3.44	7.62
- Swimming Pools <sup>#</sup>	0.18	0.86	0.86	1.90
- Cost (£m)	0.70	3.50	3.40	7.60

**Table 2.1:** Summary of Strategic Sites SFC outputs listed in Sub-Appendix B.

\* Population Profile used by Sport England's Sports Facility Calculator

+ Average derived from both Councils population profiles used by Sport England's SFC.

# 1 Sports Hall = 4 Courts; 1 Swimming pool = 4 Lanes

### NW Cambridge (population 3,800)

Using the SFC's City population profile, NWC is not large enough to deliver additional sports facilities. It will therefore need to contribute to new and existing facilities nearby, most likely on NWC's existing footprint and at West Cambridge.

### NE Cambridge (population 18,000)

Using the SFC's City population profile, NWC is large enough to support its own indoor sports centre (5-court hall) but not its own swimming pool. These are planned to be provided on and off-site nearby, with improved linkages immediately north and south of the site.

## East Cambridge (population 17,900)

Using the average outputted by the SFC's City and South Cambridgeshire population profile, Cambridge East is large enough to support its own indoor sports centre (5-court hall) but not its own swimming pool.

## Indicative Strategic Sports Needs for Strategic Sites (not including Cambourne)

There will be a need for

- At least one new Artificial Grass Pitch in or close to Cambridge.
- At least two new large indoor sports halls (5-courts each) in or close to Cambridge.
- At least one large swimming pool (25mtrs x 6 lanes) in or close to Cambridge.

These requirements are in addition to what is currently planned for in the Local Plans to 2031. The sports studies update will review what is already planned to 2031 and review and update what is required, in addition to what is planned to 2041.

## Guidance Notes

Sport England provide a series of guidance notes on the design and physical dimensions of different sports facilities. These are provided below for information:

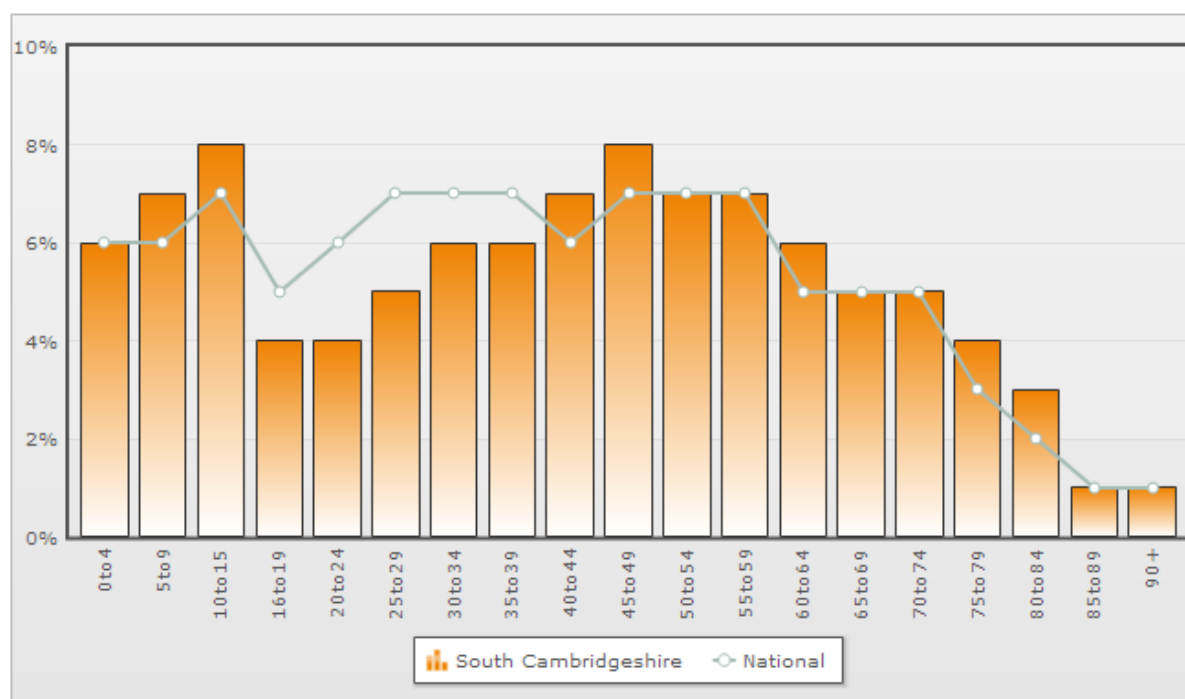
- [Artificial sports surfaces](https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/outdoor-surfaces#artificialsportssurfaces-5579): Available online: <https://www.sportengland.org/how-we-can-help/facilities-and-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/outdoor-surfaces#artificialsportssurfaces-5579>
- [Swimming Pools](https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/swimming-pools-2013-appendix-1.pdf): Available online: <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/swimming-pools-2013-appendix-1.pdf>
- [Sports Halls Design & Layouts](https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/sports-halls-design-and-layouts-2012.pdf): Available online: <https://sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/sports-halls-design-and-layouts-2012.pdf>

## Sub-Appendix A – Population Profiles Used by Sports Facility Calculator

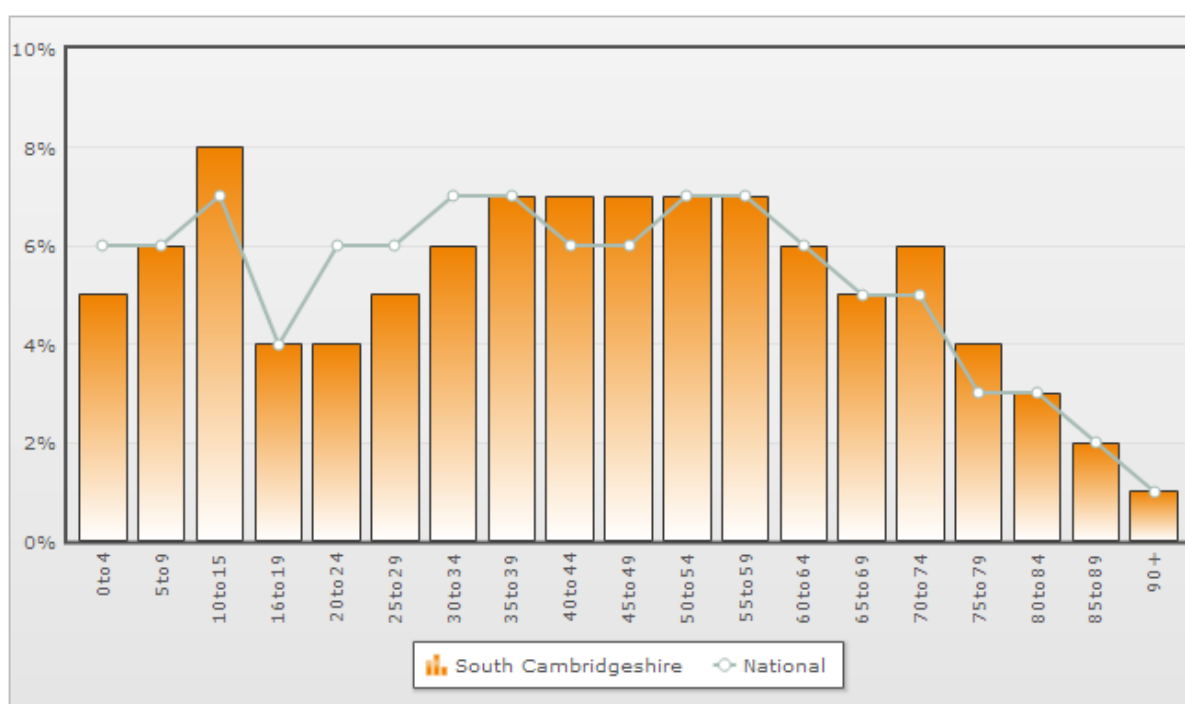
### South Cambridgeshire (SCDC) Population Profile:

Age / Gender	Male (SCDC)	Female (SCDC)	Male (National)	Female (National)
0 to 4	6%	5%	6%	6%
5 to 9	7%	6%	6%	6%
10 to 15	8%	8%	7%	7%
16 to 19	4%	4%	5%	4%
20 to 24	4%	4%	6%	6%
25 to 29	5%	5%	7%	6%
30 to 34	6%	6%	7%	7%
35 to 39	6%	7%	7%	7%
40 to 44	7%	7%	6%	6%
45 to 49	8%	7%	7%	6%
50 to 54	7%	7%	7%	7%
55 to 59	7%	7%	7%	7%
60 to 64	6%	6%	5%	6%
65 to 69	5%	5%	5%	5%
70 to 74	5%	6%	5%	5%
75 to 79	4%	4%	3%	3%
80 to 84	3%	3%	2%	3%
85 to 89	1%	2%	1%	2%
90+	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Male Population by Age Group



## Female Population by Age Group



### Disclaimer:

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The Calculator has been produced in good faith and Sport England does not accept any liability that may come from the use of it.

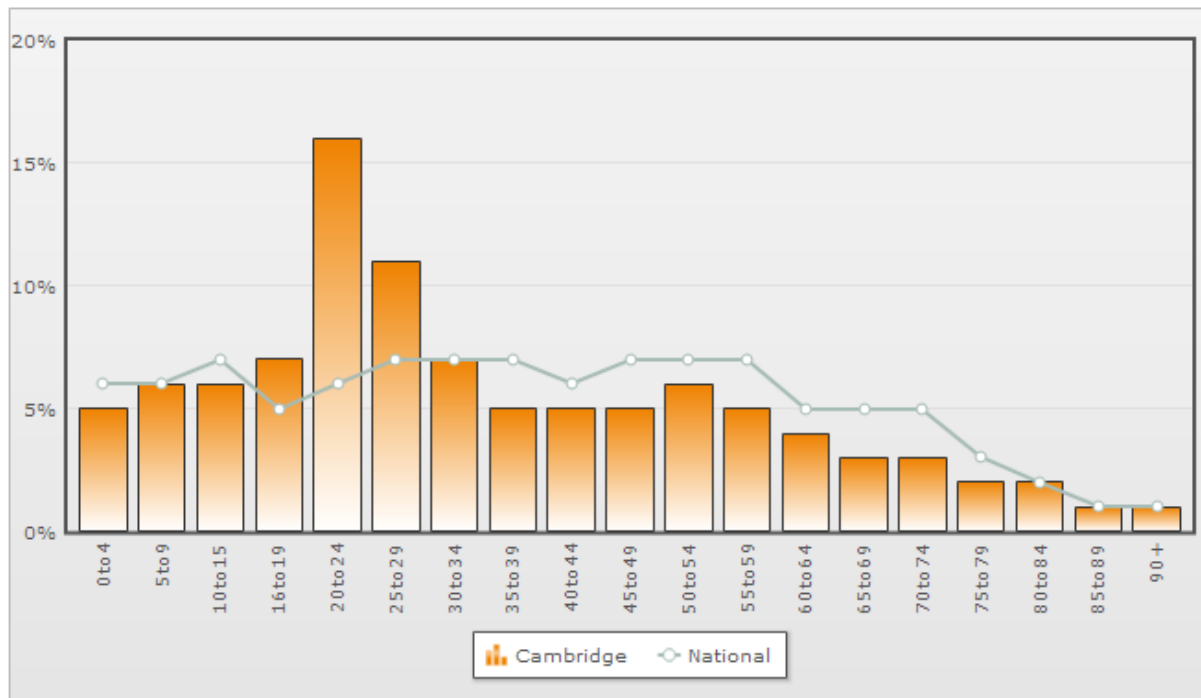
The use of the Calculator is entirely at the user's own risk and Sport England does not accept any liability caused from its use.

SFC uses: BCIS (November 2014), Build costs (Q1 2015), and Population: 2011 Census data modified by interim 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015. London Boroughs modified by © GLA 2013 Round Demographic Projections.

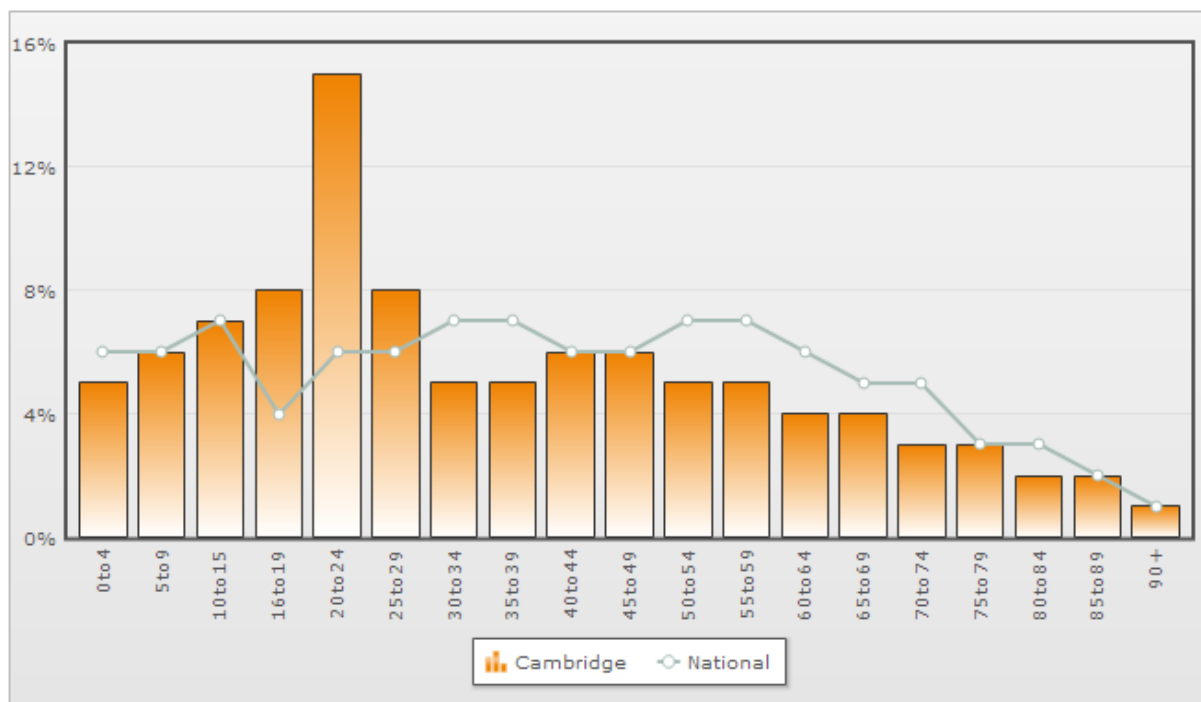
### Cambridge Population Profile:

Age / Gender	Male (SCDC)	Female (SCDC)	Male (National)	Female (National)
0 to 4	5%	5%	6%	6%
5 to 9	6%	6%	6%	6%
10 to 15	6%	7%	7%	7%
16 to 19	7%	8%	5%	4%
20 to 24	16%	15%	6%	6%
25 to 29	11%	8%	7%	6%
30 to 34	7%	5%	7%	7%
35 to 39	5%	5%	7%	7%
40 to 44	5%	6%	6%	6%
45 to 49	5%	6%	7%	6%
50 to 54	6%	5%	7%	7%
55 to 59	5%	5%	7%	7%
60 to 64	4%	4%	5%	6%
65 to 69	3%	4%	5%	5%
70 to 74	3%	3%	5%	5%
75 to 79	2%	3%	3%	3%
80 to 84	2%	2%	2%	3%
85 to 89	1%	2%	1%	2%
90+	1%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

## Male Population by Age Group



## Female Population by Age Group



## Sub-Appendix B – Sport England’s Sports Facility Calculator – Outputs based upon Population Profile

### NW Cambridge – Facility Requirements

There is currently no Greater Cambridge population profile to use for sites, such as North West Cambridge which straddles the boundaries of both Councils. However, as the residential part of the site will be located both in and very close to Cambridge’s boundary, the Cambridge population profile was used.

The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) is a planning tool which helps to estimate the amount of demand for key community sports facilities that may be generated by a given population. The SFC is hosted on the Active Places Power website - <https://www.activeplacespower.com>.

The SFC results presented below are based on the following criteria:

<b>Area of Interest:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Population Profile:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Build Costs:</b>	Q2 2020
<b>Population:</b>	3,800
<b>Date generated:</b>	14/07/2021
<b>BCIS:</b>	June 2020
<b>Population:</b>	Population: Projection for 2020, based on 2011 Census data and modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. London boroughs modified by GLA 2018-based Demographic Projections - ward projections, SHLAA-based, © Greater London Authority, 2020.

Artificial Grass Pitches (vpwpp - visits per week in the peak period)

Demand adjusted by	0%
Pitches	0.16
vpwpp	121
Cost if 3G	£170,369
Cost if Sand	£154,959

## Sports Halls

Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	1.1
Halls	0.28
vpwpp	325
Cost	£727,504

## Swimming Pools

Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	38.72
Lanes	0.73
Pools	0.18
vpwpp	235
Cost	£732,635

### Disclaimer:

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The use of the Calculator is entirely at the user's own risk and Sport England does not accept any liability caused from its use.

SFC uses: BCIS (November 2014), Build costs (Q1 2015), and Population: 2011 Census data modified by interim 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015. London Boroughs modified by © GLA 2013 Round Demographic Projections.

## NE Cambridge – Facility Requirements

There is currently no Greater Cambridge population profile to use for sites, such as North East Cambridge which straddles the boundaries of both Councils. However, as the residential part of the site will be located both in and very close to Cambridge's boundary, the Cambridge population profile was used.

The Sports Facility Calculator (SFC) is a planning tool which helps to estimate the amount of demand for key community sports facilities that may be generated by a



given population. The SFC is hosted on the Active Places Power website - <https://www.activeplacespower.com>.

The SFC results presented below are based on the following criteria:

<b>Area of Interest:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Population Profile:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Build Costs:</b>	Q2 2020
<b>Population:</b>	18,000
<b>Date generated:</b>	14/07/2021
<b>BCIS:</b>	June 2020
<b>Population:</b>	Population: Projection for 2020, based on 2011 Census data and modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. London boroughs modified by GLA 2018-based Demographic Projections - ward projections, SHLAA-based, © Greater London Authority, 2020.

Artificial Grass Pitches (vpwpp - visits per week in the peak period)

Demand adjusted by	0%
Pitches	0.77
vpwpp	572
Cost if 3G	£807,013
Cost if Sand	£734,017

Sports Halls

Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	5.23
Halls	1.31
vpwpp	1,540
Cost	£3,446,074

## Swimming Pools

Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	183.42
Lanes	3.45
Pools	0.86
vpwpp	1,115
Cost	£3,470,376

### Disclaimer:

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SFC uses: BCIS (November 2014), Build costs (Q1 2015), and Population: 2011 Census data modified by interim 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015. London Boroughs modified by © GLA 2013 Round Demographic Projections.

## Cambridge East

There is currently no Greater Cambridge population profile to use for sites, such as Cambridge East which will be an urban extension to Cambridge but straddles the boundaries of both Councils. The average of the results from the SFC, using both the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire population profiles have therefore been used. The SFC average results presented below are based on the following criteria:

<b>Area of Interest:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Population Profile:</b>	Cambridge
<b>Build Costs:</b>	Q2 2020
<b>Population:</b>	17,900
<b>Date generated:</b>	14/07/2021
<b>BCIS:</b>	June 2020
<b>Population:</b>	Population: Projection for 2020, based on 2011 Census data and modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. London boroughs modified by GLA 2018-based Demographic Projections - ward projections, SHLAA-based, © Greater London Authority, 2020.

## Using Cambridge Population Profile - Facility Requirements:

Artificial Grass Pitches (vpwpp - visits per week in the peak period)

Demand adjusted by	0%
Pitches	0.77
vpwpp	568
Cost if 3G	£802,530
Cost if Sand	£729,939

## Sports Halls

Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	5.20
Halls	1.30
vpwpp	1,531
Cost	£3,426,929

## Swimming Pools

Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	182.40
Lanes	3.43
Pools	0.86
vpwpp	1,109
Cost	£3,451,096

<b>Area of Interest:</b>	South Cambridgeshire
<b>Population Profile:</b>	South Cambridgeshire
<b>Build Costs:</b>	Q2 2020
<b>Population:</b>	17,900
<b>Date generated:</b>	14/07/2021
<b>BCIS:</b>	June 2020
<b>Population:</b>	Population: Projection for 2020, based on 2011 Census data and modified by 2018-based Subnational Population Projections for Local Authorities. Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0. London boroughs modified by GLA 2018-based Demographic Projections - ward projections, SHLAA-based, © Greater London Authority, 2020.

## Using South Cambridgeshire Population Profile - Facility Requirements:

Artificial Grass Pitches (vpwpp - visits per week in the peak period)

Demand adjusted by	0%
Pitches	0.49
vpwpp	364
Cost if 3G	£489,883
Cost if Sand	£445,572

Sports Halls

Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	4.87
Halls	1.22
vpwpp	1,435
Cost	£3,057,680

Swimming Pools

Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	182.82
Lanes	3.44
Pools	0.86
vpwpp	1,112
Cost	£3,294,253

## Average Facility Requirements:

Artificial Grass Pitches (vpwpp - visits per week in the peak period)

Demand adjusted by	0%
Pitches	0.63
vpwpp	466
Cost if 3G	£646,207
Cost if Sand	£587,756

## Sports Halls

Demand adjusted by	0%
Courts	5.04
Halls	1.26
vpwpp	1483
Cost	£3,242,305

## Swimming Pools

Demand adjusted by	0%
Square meters	182.61
Lanes	3.44
Pools	0.86
vpwpp	1111
Cost	£3,372,675

### Disclaimer:

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SFC uses: BCIS (November 2014), Build costs (Q1 2015), and Population: 2011 Census data modified by interim 2012-based subnational population projections for 2015. London Boroughs modified by © GLA 2013 Round Demographic Projections.

## Appendix 3: Inclusive employment opportunities – Policy Examples

This appendix provides examples of policies in other authorities development plans which seek to create inclusive employment opportunities through new developments

### Lancaster

Policy DM28 of the [Local Plan for Lancaster District 2011-2031](#) requires developers of major development schemes, depending on the size and scale of a proposal, to undertake and implement an Employment and Skills Plan (ESP). The ESP will set out opportunities for, and enable access to, employment and the up-skilling of local people through the construction phase of the development proposal. Major development is defined as above 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of new commercial floorspace or 20 or more new dwellings.

The policy states that flexibility will be applied when considering the application of ESPs to development proposals which exceed the thresholds as:

- not all development proposals will suit the application of ESPs, for example the developer may already have an appropriate training scheme in place.
- the Council does not wish to seek to overburden development in accordance with paragraph 153 of the National Planning Policy Framework.

[The Employment and Skills Plans – Supplementary Planning Document](#) (August 2018) provides further guidance on the requirements of this policy. It follows Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) best practice on the strategy and protocols public bodies can use to deliver against the skills and employment agenda.

Developer are required to prepare an ESP to be submitted and agreed by the council as part of the consideration of a planning application and a discharge of conditions post approval. The delivery of the ESP would be via a legal agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 or, where it is appropriate to do so, via planning condition which would provide that an employment and skills plan should be submitted to and approved by the City Council prior to the commencement of development and that the plan will be monitored by the City Council.

All discussions and negotiations regarding the content and delivery of an ESP are led by the Council's Economic Development team who also assist the developer to implement the plan providing a link to key partners such as jobcentre plus, schools and colleges and local training organisations.

The range of measures being sought through ESP's are:

- Recruitment through Jobcentre Plus and other local employment vehicles;

- Work trials and interview guarantees;
- Pre-employment training;
- Apprenticeships;
- Vocational Training (NVQ);
- Work experience (14-16 years, 16-19 years and 19+ years);
- School, college and university site visits;
- Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) Cards;
- Supervisor training;
- Leadership and Management Training;
- Support with transport, childcare and work equipment; and
- In-house training schemes.

Specific activities, target numbers, supervision responsibilities and time parameters are agreed before construction begins. Reference to sub-contractors is also required and how they will implement the measures and requirements of the plan.

## Reading Borough Council

The [Reading Borough Council Local Plan](#), adopted in 2019, contains policy up to 2036 and supports the provision of local education, development of skills and training and employment opportunities for children, young people, and adults.

Local Plan Policy CC9: Securing Infrastructure, states that employment, skills and training initiatives and childcare provision are one of the four highest priorities to be secured through direct provision or financial contributions. The policy text states that provision will be secured through planning obligations and/or the Community Infrastructure Levy as relevant and that such contributions may be pooled.

The plan also provides site specific policies such as SR1: Island Road Major Opportunity Area aimed at creating a new location for providing industrial and warehouse job opportunities. The policy requires development to provide measures to ensure that new jobs and employment benefit the local workforce through skills and training opportunities and local employment.

Reading Borough Council's [Employment, Skills and Training Supplementary Planning Document](#) (SPD) (2013) sets out the obligations which will be sought from developers to contribute towards a range of employment, skills and training measures. It states that there are two key areas of where S106 planning obligations will be sought. Firstly, in construction stages for all large developments and the secondly, at the end user phase of development.

Large developments at construction phase are defined as:

- Commercial and other uses of gross internal floor area of 1000m<sup>2</sup>/ 1ha or more; and



- Residential development of 10 units/ 0.5ha or more.

During the end user phase, planning obligations are sought for developments of gross internal floor area of 1000m<sup>2</sup> or more.

The SPD states that developers will need to work with the Council and Reading's economic development company, Reading UK CIC, to develop a site-specific Employment and Skills Plan (ESP) with the S106 agreement requiring implementation of the approved ESP. The ESP deliverables are the developer's responsibility, working in consultation with the Council and include the following outcomes:

- Number of apprenticeships
- Employment/training initiatives
- Training and work experience for younger people, including those who are not in employment, training or education (NEET)
- Best endeavours to maximise local labour
- Local procurement agreement – potential for local businesses to be included in tender lists.

It is expected that a construction ESP will be based on construction benchmarks from the National Skills Academy for Construction projects, and labour market patterns in the industry. These set out the expected levels of employment, apprenticeships and training for the size of development, based on the total construction cost. End use ESP's are negotiated on a case by case basis.

The SPD states that if a developer does not choose to implement an ESP, a financial contribution will be sought. The contribution would deliver a package of training and skills outcomes for local people. This could include skills coordination, targeted support programmes, job brokerage schemes and Skills for Business Initiatives.

A monitoring fee is charged for the Skills for Business Coordinator to monitor the agreed ESP. The fee for this is £15 per training outputs as agreed through the ESP.

### **Lambeth Borough Council**

The [Lambeth Local Plan 2015](#) sets out policies for development in Lambeth over 15 years. The plan prioritises the delivery of more jobs by ensuring people have the skills required to find work locally, and young people have opportunities to achieve their ambitions.

Policy D4 in the Plan sets out the Section 106 planning obligations that will be sought including for access to employment and skills opportunities created by developments as well as access for local businesses to supply chain opportunities in stages of development.

The Local Plan also supports employment and training through Policy ED14. The policy states that ‘the council will support employment and training schemes to maximise local employment opportunities and help address skills deficits in the local population’ (p.71). Policy ED14 also highlights that local residents will have access to skills and training provided throughout the development, from construction to end.

The [Lambeth Employment and Skills SPD \(2018\)](#) sets out employment and skills planning obligations for any major development in Lambeth, with delivery of commitments provided by developers in an Employment and Skills Plan (ESP). Developers are encouraged to work with the Council’s Employment team before planning application for the development is submitted.

A major development is defined as follows:

- a) the winning and working of minerals or the use of land for mineral-working deposits;
- b) waste development;
- c) the provision of dwelling-houses where: i. the number of dwelling-houses to be provided is 10 or more; or ii. the development is to be carried out on a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more and it is not known whether the development falls within paragraph (c)(i);
- d) the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> or more; or
- e) development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more.

Funding for delivery of activities in the ESP are the responsibility of the developer and the developer is expected to deliver the commitments agreed in the ESP. The ESP itself will need to have been approved by the Council by an agreed point in the development process (typically, prior to implementation, although exact timescales are agreed as part of the detail of the planning obligations in individual cases).

Lambeth Council seeks to secure a minimum of 25% of all jobs in in both the construction phase and for the first 2 years of end-use occupation of the development. This has been calculated on the basis of the number of people living and working in Lambeth as a proportion of total employment in the borough.

Developers are expected to provide 6-monthly monitoring reports to indicate the deliverability through measures including:

- Providing apprenticeships for residents of Lambeth under the age of 25. The Council expects that ordinarily, one new apprenticeship would be capable of being generated by every 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of development or every 10 residential units provided (a calculation based on apprenticeships starts per year as a proportion of total jobs and job densities)

- Provision of employment opportunities in the end-user phase, appropriate to support the long-term unemployed residents. The Council expects every 2,500 m2 of development to be capable of generating at least one paid job placement lasting for a minimum of six months.
- Provision for notification of job vacancies throughout construction and end-use occupation
- Provision of bespoke pre-employment and training for residents.

The Council expects developers to make all reasonable endeavours to meet the obligations set out above. However, if the developer can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Council that there are circumstances specific to the scheme such that either direct provision is not operationally feasible, or that an alternative means of delivery would result in a more effective outcome because of the particular circumstances of the scheme, then they may consider a financial contribution in lieu. Details of how this figure would be calculated are provided in the SPD.

### **Wandsworth Borough Council**

Policy IS 7 of the [Wandsworth Local Plan Core Strategy](#) (March 2016) sets out the purpose for which planning obligations will be sought from developers. This includes ensuring that development proposals provide or fund local improvements to mitigate the specific impact of development and/or additional facilities made necessary by the proposal.

The supporting text for the policy states that an accompanying [Planning Obligations SPD](#) (currently October 2020) seeks to ensure that maximum local employment benefit is derived from both the construction phase and on completed commercial developments. Where this meets the tests for planning obligations, it states, a planning obligation may be required to support employment and training schemes relating to the specific development proposals.

The SPD itself states that for large sites (all residential developments providing 100 units or more and all commercial developments consisting of 1000 m<sup>2</sup> or more) a developer will be required to:

- Enter into a Local Employment and Enterprise Agreement with the Council whose provisions will be delivered through an Employment and Skills Plan with the Council;
- Pay a financial contribution to support the provision of job, training and apprenticeship placements and support for local businesses and entrepreneurs for both the construction phase and reflecting the proposed post-construction occupation of the employment space.

The developer is required to agree an Employment and Skills Plan (ESP) at least three months before the commencement of development.

The purpose of the ESP is to set out the detailed delivery of the Local Employment and Enterprise Agreement through agreed targets once construction programmes and end-users are more clearly identified. The ESP delivery is monitored to check compliance and to inform s106 reporting by the Council.

Both housing and employment developments are required to create 5 jobs per 1,000m<sup>2</sup> during the construction phase. Employment developments are required to create jobs equivalent to the following calculation: employee yield of development x % of all jobs in Wandsworth taken by Wandsworth residents.

As part of the SPD, the Council seeks to ensure that a proportion of jobs, training placements and apprenticeships are provided for Wandsworth residents. As a minimum, the developer must indicate how they intend to deliver the following requirements:

- Measures to ensure that a minimum total number of jobs created by the development in the construction and end-use phases will be filled by Wandsworth residents;
- Provision of apprenticeships and traineeships for Wandsworth residents should be calculated with reference to the benchmarks in the CITB Client Led Model. The developer, its contractors or sub-contractors will be expected to pay its apprentices at a minimum of the London Living Wage and support training/college release arrangements until attainment of their qualification at a minimum of NVQ level 2. The developer will be expected to work with the EDO to identify candidates for apprenticeship places;
- Promotion of contract opportunities through the supply chain to local businesses (which the Council's EDO is able to facilitate);
- Provision of job opportunities in the end-use phase with appropriate support for long-term unemployed Wandsworth residents or those facing other labour market barriers;
- Where a scheme is promoting employment floorspace, to focus and ensure local end-use benefit supports local enterprise start-up and development as well as employment opportunity;
- Engagement with schools and education providers to promote to young people aged 11 to 19 the achievement of skills and qualifications needed for employment in the construction and end-use phases of developments. The ESP will include the details of the initiatives to be delivered and the Council supports: speakers / role models to speak to young people to encourage and inspire, work experience placements, mentoring, advice on curriculum design, and workplace visits;
- Acknowledgement and agreement by the developer that the Council shall act as the primary principal agency for the support for the developer meeting its

requirements in relation to the provision of business, employment and training opportunities arising out of the development;

- Job, training and apprenticeship vacancies to be notified to the Council - these should normally be advertised exclusively to Wandsworth residents via the EDO (or any other Council appointed agency) for a minimum 10 working days unless otherwise agreed by the Council. The developer will be required to ensure that its contractors and sub-contractors comply with this obligation;
- Provision of a named contact representing the developer/landowner responsible for implementation of the provisions within the ESP;
- Provision by the developer to the Council of quarterly monitoring reports on the implementation of their ESP; and
- Provision of details relating to the planned construction phasing information and labour forecasting data to the Council (as updated from time to time in the monitoring reports) to enable the Council to place or nominate appropriate candidates for jobs, training places and apprenticeships as the opportunities within the development arise.

The financial contribution by the developer is calculated by multiplying the average cost to the Council of supporting and/or placing Wandsworth residents in jobs, training places and apprenticeships by the gross floor space created by the development. The calculation used to determine this figure is provided in the SPD. Where the Council considers that a developer has used all reasonable endeavours to comply with the provisions of the ESP, the Council will repay to the developer one third of the financial contribution. The partial repayment is intended to act as an incentive to developers to work actively to meet their obligations.

For smaller sites (schemes of between 10 and 99 units) an ESP contribution is required for to go towards supporting residents to develop skills. The contribution is used towards providing advice to start-up businesses to grow well established uses in accordance with the Council's EDO and Workmatch. The contribution is calculated using the estimated construction value and basing it upon the Construction Industry Training Board (CITB) amount of jobs the scheme entails. This is then multiplied by the approximate cost of a training placement figure.

## Appendix 4: Wellbeing and Social Inclusion in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals

‘Wellbeing and social inclusion’ is one of the Big Themes of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals. As such, as can be seen below, it is addressed by many of the proposed policy directions that are outlined in the document.

### Climate change

#### CC/WE: Water efficiency in new developments and

#### CC/DC: Designing for a changing climate

New developments (both residential and non-residential) will be required to:

- meet high standards of water efficiency.
- Include buildings designed to achieve a low overheating risk for example through orientation, overhangs and external shading, albedo, fenestration, insulation and green roofs.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Whilst these policies are aimed at reducing the demand for water and adapting to the impacts of climate change, they will also support financial inclusion by reducing the cost of living of those people living in new developments.

### Biodiversity and green spaces

#### BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity

The proposed policy will require development to achieve a minimum 20% biodiversity net gain. Preference would be for onsite habitat enhancements and could include providing wildlife areas, trees, or smaller measures such as including bat or swift boxes.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** improving biodiversity would enrich the experiences of residents and have a positive benefit for mental well-being.

#### BG/GI: Green infrastructure

The policy would require all development proposals – appropriate to its type, scale and location - to include green infrastructure, for example, parks, open spaces, playing fields and woodlands.

Whether this policy should require development to meet a green infrastructure standard such as [Building with Nature](#) (BwN) is being explored. The 12 BwN Standards define “what good looks like” by offering a set of quality standards for placemaking and place-keeping, covering the themes of Wellbeing, Water and Wildlife.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** By providing different spaces designed to be physically accessible and socially inclusive, the policy would promote healthy living for members of the community of different ages and different abilities.

### **BG/RC: River corridors**

The proposed policy includes a requirement that development located along the River Cam and its tributaries to support enhanced access to, from and along river corridors for walking and cycling, whilst balancing this with the need to protect and enhance habitats for biodiversity, including enhancing connections between the rivers and other green spaces and providing wayfinding and interpretation resources.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Well-connected access to nature and to opportunities for walking and cycling will help to improve people’s mental and physical health.

### **BG/PO: Protecting open spaces**

Policies which identify and protect open spaces, including village greens, parks, sports and recreation areas, allotments, community orchards and Protected Village Amenity Areas, and Local Green Space are proposed to continue.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Access to a range of open spaces for different activities, for all ages is an essential part of sustaining healthy communities, supporting the local environment, and encouraging social interaction with local people.

### **BG/EO: Providing and enhancing open spaces**

Open space and recreation provision will be required to be provided by new development, appropriate to the scale and location of the development. This includes space for sports pitches, play space for children and teenagers, and more informal spaces, such as for dog walking. Allotments and other community food growing opportunities such as community orchards will also be sought. It is also important that green spaces are multi-functional where possible.

Open space standards will establish the quantity and accessibility of open space that should be provided.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Open spaces and recreation facilities provide people with a place to relax and socialise as well as encouraging healthier lifestyles by providing opportunities for sport, informal play and daily encounters with the natural environment. They can also promote healthy eating by offering people the opportunity to grow their own food in allotments, community gardens and orchards.

Spaces provided at an early stage in a development can play an important role in helping communities develop greater social cohesion and avoid feelings of social isolation leading to greater community resilience.

## Wellbeing and social inclusion

### WS/HD: Creating healthy new developments

The proposed policy would require health principles to be applied to new developments, drawing on the ten principles developed from the Healthy New Towns initiative.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Each Healthy New Towns principle includes a range of actions that councils and other key players in new developments can implement in order to create a healthy new place. Many of these are contained in other policies within the Local Plan First Proposals. Applying the principles will help to address the health and wellbeing of all new residents however it also creates an opportunity to address some of the health inequalities that are displayed locally.

The policy would also require Health Impact Assessments (HIAs) to be submitted with planning applications (at a level of detail appropriate to the scale and nature of the application).

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** By highlighting the positive and negative impacts of development on the health of different groups, HIAs can enhance the benefits of developments and minimise any risks to the health of new and existing residents.

Finally, the policy proposes to explore a policy which restricts the development of new hot-food takeaway premises close to schools or leisure centres and limits the concentration of hot food takeaway premises in city, town, neighbourhood and village centres.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Hot food takeaways within easy walking distance, provide a less healthy but often attractive and affordable food options for school pupils and could be a contributing factor to poor eating habits in children and counter healthy eating programmes within schools. Preventing their location close to schools would help to reduce these visits and improve young people's health.



## WS/CF: Community, sports, and leisure facilities

This policy would support the development of new facilities (including health) in appropriate locations where there is a local need for the facilities, and they are in close proximity to the people they will serve. Existing facilities and services would continue to be protected, where the loss would cause an unacceptable reduction in the quality, capacity or access in the locality.

It would also require appropriate community (including health), cultural, education, sports and leisure provision to meet the needs generated by new developments. The scale and range of this provision or contribution will need to address a wide variety of needs, maximising access for all ages and abilities.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Easy access to good quality health and educational provision is important for creating and maintaining healthy and inclusive communities and sustaining quality of life. Similarly, access to sports and leisure facilities/sites is important for encouraging and supporting people to follow healthy lifestyles as well as developing social cohesion and interaction.

The provision of community and cultural facilities allows a broad range of local activities to be organised and hosted, encouraging greater social interaction between people including with those who might otherwise not talk to each other. These activities bring people together and create much more cohesive and resilient communities.

The policy would also require community development strategies for large scale developments and new communities, to explore how places will become communities, and how early residents will be supported. These strategies may include cultural and public art activities, to help bring together new communities at an early stage of their development and should help foster greater community interaction and place making. It is also important that social infrastructure, provided to support new residential developments is provided in both appropriate locations and a timely manner.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Early provision of excellent facilities for people to socialise, keep fit and have fun, is vital to support residents in the early adoption of healthier lifestyles and new social connections.

## WS/MU: Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments

Meanwhile uses will be sought on vacant sites or in underused buildings as part of the phased development of major development sites and within other vacant sites and premises where a longer-term use is still being resolved.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing temporary spaces, buildings and uses during the initial stages of the development can help provide opportunities

for active uses throughout the redevelopment helping to develop a sense of community early on and helping the community to avoid 'new towns blues'.

### **WS/IO: Creating inclusive employment and business opportunities through new developments**

Appropriately scaled developments would be required to contribute to local training, skills and employment and supply chain opportunities.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing opportunities to maximise skills development and employment opportunities for local people and supply chain opportunities for businesses would help to spread the benefits of development and address financial exclusion.

### **WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety**

The policy will require that development will not to lead to or be subject to significant adverse effects as a result of noise, vibration, odour, light pollution. It will also require proposals to be appropriate for air quality in the area, but also address their impacts on air quality.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Minimising pollution impacts of developments and ensuring that residential developments are not located in areas of poor air quality will help protect the health of new and existing residents.

## **Great Places**

### **GP/PP: People and place responsive design**

The policy will require all planning applications to include a comprehensive design and access statement that address this context. It identifies a number of factors that will determine whether development proposals will be supported. Some of the most pertinent to wellbeing and social inclusion are:

- responding to communities by:
  - Meeting the principles of inclusive and healthy design, and in particular meeting the needs of disabled people, the elderly and those with young children.
  - Being designed to remove the threat or perceived threat of crime and improve community safety, especially those with protected characteristics under the Equality Act.
  - Using community engagement to inform design decisions.
- Improve Greater Cambridge's connectivity by:

- Being well connected to, and integrated with, the immediate locality and wider area including existing or planned social, environmental, and transport infrastructure.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** The wellbeing and inclusion impacts are wide ranging. develop a strong sense of community early on in its development, Support the development of a self-supporting, healthy and resilient community by helping to build people's capacity to help themselves and others in order to create a good place to live

### **GP/QD: Achieving high quality development**

The policy includes a range of expectations for design that is aimed at delivering a high quality design, not just aesthetically but also how people interact and are impacted by it. It seeks to make places that put people first, promote health and wellbeing and are welcoming, feel safe, are enjoyable and easy to use for everyone.

Examples include:

- Use design to minimise adverse impact on neighbouring buildings and spaces in terms of privacy and overlooking, sunlight and daylight, overshadowing and other microclimate considerations, artificial lighting, vibration, noise, fumes and odour, and other forms of pollution.
- Ensure building entrances and exits are convenient, safe and accessible for all users throughout the day and night, with lighting and security features successfully integrated into the design.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** The spaces between, around and within buildings, streets, squares, parks and open spaces all play a key role in supporting public life and fostering social interaction. important role in enhancing communities' quality of life and health and wellbeing.

### **GP/QP: Establishing high quality landscape and public realm**

Developers would be required to demonstrate how their proposals meet a series of expectations with respect to landscape and public realm including the prioritisation of pedestrian routes that are inclusive and address local needs; avoiding clutter with seating, drinking water fountains, shade and shelter, bicycle parking, street lighting, signage and public art.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing the spaces and routes that people feel happy and safe to traverse will help to increase physical activity which in turn can have great health benefits; including lower death rates and lower rates of heart disease and depression. It can also increase social cohesion through promoting chance meetings and arranged meet ups.

## GP/PH: Protection of public houses

The policy would seek to safeguard public houses, only allowing their loss to other uses where it can be demonstrated that they are no longer needed within the community as a public house or other form of community facility. It would also support their sustainability by enabling the part diversification of uses.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Public houses help to foster social interaction and local community life in both urban and rural areas. They are often the hub of a neighbourhood, street or village and can provide a focal point for cultural and recreation activities. Protecting them will help to ensure that, where possible, this role is maintained.

## Jobs

### J/NE: New employment development proposals

This proposed policy sets out the criteria that will determine whether proposals for employment development in urban areas, villages, and the countryside are acceptable. In general, it supports employment, where appropriate, subject to criteria such as scale, character.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing a range of employment opportunities close to where people live supports financial and social inclusion of workers and communities.

### J/RE: Supporting the rural economy

This seeks to support proposals for diversification schemes of an appropriate scale which enable the continued operation of agricultural and land based businesses and supports the re-use of farm buildings for employment purposes.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Supporting rural businesses to implement alternative sources of income helps to reduce the pressure/stress the owners of the businesses.

### J/PB: Protecting existing business space

The policy would seek to protect employment land from loss to other uses in Greater Cambridge, including specific protection for industrial sites in Cambridge.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** For residents receiving low levels of pay and/or claiming benefits, protecting existing industrial sites is considered a vital part of developing a more inclusive economy by ensuring that there are a range of employment opportunities available.

### **J/RW: Enabling remote working**

The creation of local employment hubs would be supported with the policy outlining acceptable types, scale and location of development. The partial conversion, extension or change of use of residential dwellings to enable the residents to work at or from part of the dwelling would also be supported (subject to criteria).

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** The ability to work flexibly from home will enable many workers to reduce the time and money spent commuting. Employment hubs will provide space to allow people who have difficulties in working at home, including lack of space, difficulties with childcare and the impacts on mental health of solitary working, to benefit from the reduced need to travel into the office.

### **J/AW: Affordable workspace and creative industries**

The policy proposes to require affordable workspace to be delivered as a proportion of larger commercial developments. It also states that to help new communities develop, major mixed use developments should incorporate an element of affordable workspace including creative workspace.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Affordable workspaces have an important role in helping to address social inclusion. Individuals from more deprived communities will have more barriers to starting up including access to finance and the ability to absorb risk. Access to affordable flexible spaces can help to overcome these issues.

### **J/EP: Supporting a range of facilities in employment parks**

The proposed policy would support appropriately scaled leisure, eating and social hub facilities where they support the functioning of an employment area.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** The provision on leisure and social facilities on employment sites supports the physical and mental health of workers.

### **J/RC: Retail and centres**

This policy would seek to support the retention of retail and leisure uses with the revitalisation of high streets whilst adapting to the changing retail environment. It would include resisting the loss of retail or other town centre uses in primary shopping areas where it would undermine the vitality of centres. A hierarchy of retail centres would be established that guides new shops to existing centres, and new communities would be required to include new centres of appropriate scales to be created to meet the day to day needs of local communities.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** These retail and leisure facilities support community resilience by providing local opportunities for employment, small businesses, social interaction and community cohesion.

### **J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities**

The proposed policy includes a section that seeks to manage the growth of short term lets in Cambridge where the conversion of residential properties to permanent visitor accommodation use will only be allowed where it does not adversely affect the supply or affordability of local housing; residents' amenity and sense of security; and the local area's character or community cohesion.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Protecting the level of affordable housing and ensuring that amenity and community cohesion are not impacted adversely will support the economic and social wellbeing of local residents.

## **Homes**

### **H/AH: Affordable Housing**

The affordable housing policy would seek 40% affordable housing on sites of 10 houses or more. With the first 10% of homes being First Homes and the remaining 75% a mixture of different tenures including private and social rented homes.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** In an area with high housing costs, affordable housing help ensure that people on lower (or middle) income are able to afford to live in the area. It helps to achieve mixed, cohesive communities and ensure that those who need specialist housing, or are vulnerable, can find a home that is right for them.

### **H/ES: Exception sites for affordable housing**

The proposed policy would support exception sites for affordable housing in appropriate locations, typically adjoining existing settlements. Community-led housing would be supported on these sites and some market housing would be acceptable where it supports the viability of these sites.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Rural exception sites support local communities by prioritising people with a local connection to the village concerned. First Homes exception sites support first time buyers across the district. These developments provide affordable housing enabling young people to stay in the local area and to live near their families and their workplaces. Social and family networks are maintained whilst local services such as schools, public transport, shops and pubs remain viable.

## H/HM: Housing mix

New housing developments of 10 or more dwellings would be required to provide an appropriate mix of housing size. The policy would also encourage the delivery of a mix of types of homes – houses, flats and bungalows – proportionally across all market and affordable tenures, taking account of local circumstances.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing a mix of housing within an area, which brings with it a range of different local residents, supports the sustainability and vibrancy of communities and support the wellbeing of individuals who can remain in the community even though their needs are changing.

## H/GL: Garden land and subdivision of existing plots

The proposed policy would resist inappropriate development of residential gardens and the subdivision of existing plots. This would be done by reference to a range of factors including potential harm to local character, adequacy of remaining amenity space, trees, heritage and biodiversity.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** By protecting gardens from development, particularly on the basis of adequacy of amenity space, will help to ensure that gardens continue to play an important role in supporting both physical and mental health.

## H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes

The policy would require the gross internal floor areas for all new homes to meet or exceed the [nationally described residential space standard](#) or its successor.

Exceptions would only be made where new homes are being provided to meet a specific evidenced need (for example accommodation for homeless, disabled or specific young adults).

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Requiring residential space standards across the whole of Greater Cambridge will ensure that all residents, no matter what their income, would have sufficient space for basic daily activities and needs supporting both mental and physical health, for example, “kitchens large enough to store and prepare fresh food and hold a freezer; and living space that all occupants can socialise in”.

All new homes will be required to be Building Regulations M4(2) ‘accessible and adaptable’ dwellings in all but exceptional circumstances. 5% of affordable homes on new developments that include 20 or more affordable homes would be required to be wheel chair user/adaptable dwellings.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Providing accessible dwellings would help to ensure that people of all ages and all abilities will be able to live the area.



All newly created homes (through conversion, change of use, or new build) will be required to have direct access to private amenity space. It is also proposed to develop revised minimum space standards for private amenity space for different types of dwellings and locations.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Having access to private amenity space can help to protect and enhance residents mental and physical health through, for example, relieving stress through gardening, connecting with local wildlife or growing vegetables.

### **H/SH: Specialist housing and homes for older people**

This policy would require the provision of specialist housing as part of the housing mix of new developments. It would provide criteria that would ensure that such housing is provided where there is a need and in suitably accessible location. Specialist housing is designed to support a variety of groups such as older people, people with disabilities, people with alcohol or drug dependency, those requiring refuge from harassment and violence, and others who may, for a variety of reasons, be excluded from the local community.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Specialist housing is designed to help people with disabilities (and or specialist needs) live safe and independent lives. Providing older people with a better choice of accommodation to suit their changing needs can help them live independently for longer and feel more connected to their communities.

### **H/BR: Build to Rent homes**

As well as managing the proportion of build to rent homes within a development, the would require at least 20% of homes on a Build to Rent development of 10 or more homes to be affordable private rented.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** ensuring that a proportion of build to rent homes are affordable, provides a greater choice of accommodation to cater for the different circumstances of those on low incomes.

### **H/MO: Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs)**

The proposed policy seeks, in part, to ensure that new larger HMOs are provided in suitable locations with appropriate facilities and parking and a good standard of amenity for their occupiers. Larger HMOs would also be required to meeting minimum National Residential Space Standards and accessible and adaptable homes standards, and to provide direct access to amenity space as required for all new homes.



**Well-being and inclusion impacts:** The high cost of housing in Cambridge makes HMOs a more affordable option for many than self-contained accommodation. The policy would support the physical and mental wellbeing of HMO residents.

#### **H/RC: Residential caravan sites**

The need for residential caravan sites and/or mobile home parks will be recognised and a new policy would set out that any proposals for these uses will be considered against the policies applicable to residential developments.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** Residential caravan sites can provide an affordable first step on the housing ladder and an opportunity for home ownership for those on low incomes.

#### **H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites**

It is proposed that the Local Plan will respond to the need for new pitches for Gypsies and Travellers and plots for Travelling Showpeople, which are currently being explored through an updated needs assessment. Subject to the needs identified, this is likely to be addressed through a combination of requiring provision from large scale new communities and significant major development sites, standalone allocations, and the inclusion of a policy to enable windfalls in suitable locations. A design focused policy will also be included in the Local Plan, to ensure sites are built to an appropriate quality to meet the needs of future residents.

**Wellbeing and inclusion impacts:** the provision of a range quality sites for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople according to need will help facilitate the traditional and nomadic way of life of travellers at the same time as respecting the interests of the settled community.

### **Infrastructure**

#### **I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity**

The policy will require development to be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and promote sustainable travel appropriate to its location. It would require developers to submit a Transport Statement/Assessment and Travel Plan, to demonstrate how many trips will be generated by the development, their impacts (including on health, environment and cumulative impacts), and how they will be accommodated and addressed, maximising opportunities for sustainable travel.

New developments should be designed around the principles of walkable neighbourhoods and healthy towns to encourage active sustainable travel; the policy would ensure that priority is given to people over vehicular traffic (with low speeds),

to make journeys by walking and cycling more direct and convenient than by car. They should also protect and enhance the public rights of way network.

Developers would be required to contribute to improvements to public and community transport and deliver new and improved sustainable active travel connections for non-motorised users including for equestrians appropriate to the scale and nature of the proposal. Additional guidance for developers on the quality of provision is being prepared in an Active Travel Toolkit.

To maximise the benefits of new transport infrastructure, high quality local connections will be needed to integrate them into the wider network and with local communities. There would need to be seamless interchange between different modes including accommodating new forms of mobility, innovative solutions, and future proofing technological changes, such as micromobility (including scooters/e-scooters), e-bikes and cycle hire, autonomous vehicles and Mobility as a Service (MaaS).

**Wellbeing and inclusion impacts:** minimising the need to travel and reducing travel distances whilst ensuring there is effective and sufficient sustainable transport mode choice and improved connectivity will help to deliver affordable travel choices and inclusive developments. Residents and businesses will be enabled to choose active travel options that will help to promote physical and mental health.

### **I/EV: Parking and electric vehicles**

This policy will seek to provide safe and convenient cycle parking for standard and non-standard cycles. Larger developments and those within accessible locations will need to be able to accommodate space for dockless cycle hire schemes.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** This will help to promote healthy lifestyles through encouraging greater cycling for different types of journey. Cycling is also an affordable means of transport that is available to all.

Car parking will respond to local needs, including for disabled parking. The policy will also encourage innovative and flexible solutions to reduce car parking in appropriate locations, such as through smart parking and the provision of car clubs and shared parking, including car barns on the edge of accessible larger developments.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** This will help to create healthy places that enable people feel safe moving around by walking and cycling and ensure that a range of travel options are open to all.

Electric vehicle charging point should be incorporated into design of the public realm and these should be able to accommodate other vehicles including mobility scooters, electric cycles and electrification of the bus fleet. It also provides specific

requirements for new residential, employment and retail developments. For example, one charging point parking space for developments with communal parking.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** More prevalent charging infrastructure would support electric car take up, improve air quality and could encourage take up of electric cycles for some journeys previously considered too far to cycle supporting health through exercise.

#### **I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation**

The proposed policy will seek opportunities to reduce the number of freight and servicing vehicles and their environmental impact on Greater Cambridge, particularly at peak times, while promoting movement of freight by rail and sustainable transport modes. It will also support development/enhancement and safeguarding of local delivery hubs that help consolidate deliveries into Cambridge and reduce vehicle traffic.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** This will help to create healthy places that enable people feel safe moving around by walking and cycling and help reduce air and noise pollution.

#### **I/DI: Digital infrastructure**

The proposed policy seeks to ensure that developments provide good broadband and mobile phone connectivity for residents and workers. It also looks to the future, requiring that infrastructure that enables the use of smart technologies is incorporated into developments.

**Well-being and social inclusion impacts:** the ability for everyone to have the ability to access to broadband and mobile phone connections is a key element in ensuring social inclusion. Its absence can impact on the educational, employment, financial and health outcomes of individuals and families. It can lead to social isolation and an inability to participate in local communities.

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