

APPENDIX A



Cambridge City Council and South
Cambridgeshire District Council

Policy Review of the Adopted Local Plans for Greater Cambridge

January 2025 update



Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018

Policy Review of the Adopted Local Plans for Greater Cambridge

Executive Summary

Local plans must be reviewed at least every five years from the date of a plan's adoption. A review of the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans has been undertaken and was published in June 2023. Work began on the joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP) in 2019, as set out in the adopted plans, and, consequently, a process for the replacement of both plans is underway.

The key purpose of the review undertaken in 2023 was to assess whether there were any relevant changes in national policy that might have a bearing on the weight accorded to adopted policies in determining development proposals. A revised version of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was published in December 2024. It is necessary, therefore, to update the original review to take account of any changes in the latest NPPF version that might have a bearing on the weight accorded to the adopted plans' policies.

The outcome of the updated review is that the vast majority of policies in both adopted plans remain consistent with national policy and, therefore, can be given full weight until replaced by policies in the GCLP. The small number of exceptions principally relate to subsequent changes to national policy, with a limited number of these arising from the most recent changes to the NPPF.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 It is a statutory requirement for all local plans to be reviewed at least every five years from the date of a plan's adoption¹. The NPPF says in this regard that *'policies in local plans and spatial development strategies should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years, and should then be updated as necessary'*².
- 1.2 The current Cambridge Local Plan was adopted in October 2018, while the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan was adopted a month earlier in September 2018. As it was five years in autumn 2023 since the plans were adopted, a review of both plans' policies was undertaken and published in June 2023 to meet the requirement to do so within this time period. A revised NPPF was published in December 2024. It is necessary, therefore, to update the original

¹ In accordance with Regulation 10A of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012, as amended in 2018.

² NPPF 2024, paragraph 34.

review to take account of any changes in the latest NPPF version that might have a bearing on the weight accorded to the adopted plans' policies.

- 1.3 This report is amended only with regard to changes to the 2024 version of the NPPF. For this reason, it retains the original explanation to the background to the review, recognising the particular context of the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to replace the two adopted plans. The review of policies is included in the form of a table for each plan, appended to this report. All NPPF paragraph references are to the latest version, published in December 2024.

2.0 Background to the Local Plans Policy Review

- 2.1 The NPPF provides further details for a local plan review, stating that it *'should take into account changing circumstances affecting the area, or any relevant changes in national policy. Relevant strategic policies will need updating at least once every five years if their applicable local housing need figure has changed significantly; and they are likely to require earlier review if local housing need is expected to change significantly in the near future'*³. The National Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) adds that the review process is a method to ensure that a plan and its policies remain effective⁴.
- 2.2 Through the Greater Cambridge City Deal the Councils committed to an early review of their local plans. This was in order to establish what impact the anticipated changed infrastructure situation and economic growth in the area might have on housing need and other aspects of spatial and transport planning. In addition, during the public examination hearings into the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan, a number of issues were highlighted for specific attention in the next review of the local plans. These relate to the assessment of housing needs, progress in delivering the development strategy and provision to meet the requirements of caravan dwellers. Policies in both adopted plans require that the next full review of each plan should start in 2019 and this is now well underway in the form of a single joint local plan, covering the whole of Greater Cambridge. Once adopted, the new joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan will replace the current adopted plans.
- 2.3 For these reasons, the principal purpose of undertaking a review of the adopted plans – to assess whether they need updating – has already been met. However, while it has been decided that the adopted plan policies will be replaced, until the new joint plan is adopted their statutory status in determining development proposals remains unchanged. The policy requirement contained within both Local Plans to undertake a review of the plan to commence before the end of 2019, does not mean that after 2019 or on the fifth year anniversary of the adoption of the plans the policies contained

³ Ibid.

⁴ PPG, Plan-Making, paragraph 063.

in them will cease to be part of the development plan or automatically be rendered out of date⁵.

3.0 Approach to the Policy Review

- 3.1 Given the work already underway on the new joint plan, a key purpose of this exercise is to assess whether there are any relevant changes in national policy that need to be taken into account. The NPPF says that planning law requires that applications for planning permission be determined in accordance with the development plan, unless material considerations indicate otherwise. The NPPF itself is a material consideration in planning decisions⁶.
- 3.2 The NPPF also states that existing plan policies should not be considered out-of-date simply because they were adopted prior to the publication of the Framework. Due weight should be given to them according to their degree of consistency with the Framework⁷. This assessment is important because the NPPF includes a presumption in favour of sustainable development, which requires consideration of whether the most important policies for determining an application are out-of-date⁸. A policy may become out of date by reason of it being no longer consistent with more recently published national planning policy.
- 3.3 The current version of the NPPF was published in December 2024. Therefore, the adopted plans were prepared and examined against an earlier version. However, the principal changes between versions of the NPPF are focused on particular policy areas and, for this reason, it is to be expected that the majority of the adopted policies remain consistent with national policy.
- 3.4 The tables appended to this report provide a proportionate assessment for the adopted plans of whether each policy is consistent with national policy, addressed initially through the first two columns in the tables. The third column provides the most recent evidence or changed local circumstances concerning the policy topic, in particular how this might inform policies in the new joint local plan. The fourth column sets out which, if any, replacement policies will address the same policy topic in the new plan. The last column gives an overall 'RAG' rating of the adopted policy's consistency with national policy. The table below explains the basis for the rating in each case.

Green	Policy remains consistent with national policy	Amber	Policy is generally but not wholly	Red	Policy, or part of the policy, is inconsistent
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⁵ Policy 9 in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and Policy S/13 in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

⁶ NPPF 2024, paragraph 2.

⁷ NPPF 2024, paragraph 232.

⁸ NPPF 2024, paragraph 11.

	and can be given full weight until replaced by policies in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP).		consistent with national policy. This might result in reduced weight being given in planning decisions to a policy or parts of a policy that do not remain consistent with national policy, depending on circumstances.		with national policy, which is likely to result in reduced weight until replaced by policies in the GCLP.
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- 3.5 The outcome of the updated review is that the majority of policies in both adopted plans remain consistent with national policy (scoring green) and, therefore, can be given full weight until replaced by policies in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. There are a small number of policies that are generally consistent with national policy (scoring amber), but parts of the policy are not considered to fully reflect more recent changes to national planning policy or legislation since the adoption of the Local Plans. The weight given to those parts of the policies may be reduced as a result, depending upon the circumstances of the individual planning decision under consideration.
- 3.6 The most recent changes to the NPPF, published in December 2024, focus principally on a limited number of policy areas as well as issues concerning plan preparation. The policy areas that are likely to have the greatest bearing on the weight to be given to the adopted policies concern housing need and supply, particularly relating to affordable housing; economic policies, with a particular focus on addressing specific sectors in the context of the needs of a modern economy; and Green Belt policy, notably the introduction of the concept of 'grey belt'. Other main changes relate to planning for climate change.
- 3.7 In practical terms, these changes have a limited impact on the original assessment of the weight to be given to the adopted policies against national policy. This is because the plan policies defer directly to national policy, as in the case of Green Belt policies; are already assessed as not being fully consistent, such as affordable housing policies, and the most recent changes do not alter this overall assessment; or the relevant plan policies remain fully consistent with national policy, despite the most recent changes, as is the case with policies concerning climate change.
- 3.8 The 2024 changes to national policy will have an effect on the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan, both in terms of ensuring policy compliance with individual topics and with regard to the process of preparing

the plan. An update to the local plan timetable was published in January 2025, and the latest timetable can be found on the [Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service website](#),

- 3.9 A particular point of focus for a policy review, as set out in national policy and guidance, is whether local housing need has changed or is expected to change and the consequences of it. As noted in paragraph 2.2 of this report, this is one of the reasons for an early review of the plans.

3.10

- 3.11 Both Council's Local Plans are more than five years old and the Councils recognise the need to update their housing requirements through preparation of the new joint Local Plan. The approach contained in national planning policy and guidance means that the five year supply calculation will no longer be based on the housing requirement in the adopted plans, but instead on the standard method⁹. The latest Housing land supply position statement can be found on the '[Monitoring delivery in Greater Cambridge](#)' section of the Greater Cambridge shared planning service website.

3.12

- 3.13 Through preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan objectively assessed needs for homes and jobs will be considered and the extent to which those need can be met consistent with delivery of sustainable development, in particular water supply and housing delivery. The emerging plan and evidence have very limited weight in decision making and do not supersede national policy in respect of the figure of housing need that should be used for calculating five year supply in the period before the new Local Plan is adopted.

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 The Councils met the statutory requirement to review their adopted local plans at least every five years from their adoption with publication of a policy review in June 2023. The outcome of this updated review is that the majority of policies in both adopted plans remain consistent with national policy and, therefore, these policies can be given full weight until replaced by the joint Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

Appendix A: Cambridge Local Plan 2018 – Five Yearly Policy Review

Appendix B: South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 - Five Yearly Policy Review

⁹ NPPF 2024, paragraph 78 and footnote 39.

Appendix A

Cambridge Local Plan 2018 – Five Yearly Policy Review

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
The Spatial Strategy				
Policy 1: The presumption in favour of sustainable development	Policy 1 remains generally consistent with national policy, although it does not fully reflect the wording of the current NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11), in particular 11a which adds that in promoting sustainable patterns of development all plans should align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects.	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) indicates that there is no need for a plan to replicate directly the wording in the NPPF in a policy (<i>Plan Making</i> , paragraph 36).	No policy necessary in light of current guidance	The wording of the policy is not wholly consistent with current national policy, but in any case the most recent version of the NPPF can be relied on. Local policies are not required to replicate the NPPF.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 2: Spatial strategy for the location of employment development	<p>The NPPF requires strategic plan policies to make sufficient provision for housing and employment needs (paragraph 20). It also says that planning policies should set out a clear economic vision and strategy, which positively and proactively encourages sustainable economic growth, having regard to the national industrial strategy and local strategies; and set criteria, and identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period (paragraph 86). Policy 2 provides a vision for economic growth and allocates sufficient land to meet this. While the policy has not specifically taken account of the</p>	<p>The development strategy needs to be updated to take account of new housing and jobs forecasts to 2041 and beyond.</p>	<p>S/JH: New jobs and homes S/DS: Development strategy</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with national policy.</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	national industrial strategy, published after the local plan was adopted, it does nonetheless focus on the importance of 'knowledge-based' activities as key to the economic growth of the area. This sector is recognised as being of particular significance for policies to address in the updated NPPF (paragraph 87) Policy 2 is, therefore, consistent with national policy.			
Policy 3: Spatial strategy for the location of residential development	The NPPF requires strategic plan policies to make sufficient provision for housing and employment needs (paragraph 20) and prepare plans with the objective of contributing to the achievement of sustainable development (paragraph 16a). Strategic policy-making	Through preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan objectively assessed needs for homes and jobs will be considered and the extent to which those need can be met consistent with delivery of sustainable development, in particular water supply and housing delivery.	S/JH: New jobs and homes S/DS: Development strategy	The policy is generally consistent with national policy. All aspects of the policy remain green with the exception of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> from October 2023 until the new plan is adopted, the five year housing supply requirement will

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	<p>authorities should establish a housing requirement figure for their whole area and should identify sufficient sites to meet this requirement (section 5). Policy 3 is consistent with national policy in this regard as it identifies the housing requirement for the plan period, allocates sufficient sites to meet this, and seeks to direct development to the most sustainable locations. However, the five year housing land supply calculation will, from October 2023 until adoption of the new joint plan, be based on the standard method in accordance with the more recent requirement of national policy (paragraph 78 and footnote 39).</p>			<p>be based on the standard method reflecting the NPPF and the recognition that the housing requirement requires updating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The updated NPPF also sets the buffer according to performance against the housing delivery test. <p>These two specific aspects of the policy are Amber.</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	Paragraph 78 and footnote 40 of the NPPF (published in December 2024) provides guidance regarding the application of a housing land supply buffer which supersedes Policy 3.			
Policy 4: The Cambridge Green Belt	The NPPF requires Green Belt boundaries only to be altered in exceptional circumstances and provides detailed policy for assessing development proposals (section 13). Changes to the NPPF in 2024 introduce new provisions concerning exceptional circumstances for altering Green Belt boundaries, and amends some of the criteria relating to the exceptions to inappropriate development. The	The <i>Green Belt Assessment</i> (2021) considered that the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt were still relevant and they were used to assess the potential harm of new development. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will require that new development in the Green Belt will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the National Planning Policy Framework.	GP/GB: Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt	Policy 4 states that new development will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the NPPF and, therefore, is consistent with it.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	changes also introduce the new designation of 'grey belt' and the 'Golden Rules' concerning the development of land released from the Green Belt. Policy 4 simply states that new development in the Green Belt will only be approved in line with Green Belt policy in the NPPF. Therefore, despite these changes to the NPPF, Policy 4 is consistent with national policy.			
Policy 5: Sustainable transport and infrastructure	The NPPF expects plan policies to promote sustainable transport (section 9). Changes in the 2024 NPPF expect a vision-led approach to identify transport solutions that deliver well-designed, sustainable and popular places (paragraph 109). Policy 5	An update of the adopted policy will reflect the aims of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Transport & Connectivity Plan and national policy, whilst addressing the specific challenges and local opportunities within Greater Cambridge.	I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	is consistent with this approach.			
Policy 6: Hierarchy of centres and retail capacity	The NPPF says that plan policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability (paragraph 90a). Policy 6 defines the hierarchy for Cambridge and identifies the need for additional floorspace during the plan period. It is, therefore, consistent with national policy.	A Greater Cambridge <i>Retail and Leisure Study</i> will review and assess the retail hierarchy across the whole of Greater Cambridge. This will be reflected in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 7: The River Cam	The NPPF expects strategic policies to make provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including green infrastructure (paragraph 20d). Policy 7 is consistent with national policy with regard to the importance of the River Cam.	The <i>Greater Cambridge Green Infrastructure Opportunity Mapping Recommendations Report</i> (2021) and <i>Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment</i> (2021) identify key features to protect and opportunities for enhancement of river corridors, including the	BG/RC: River corridors	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		River Cam and its tributaries. This will be reflected in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
Policy 8: Setting of the city	The NPPF expects strategic policies to make provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure (paragraph 20d). Policy 8 responds positively to this requirement in national policy in the particular context of Cambridge's setting.	Local Plans need to ensure the varied character of different parts of the area is properly considered in planning decisions. The <i>Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment</i> (2021) has identified 33 different Landscape Character Areas with a distinct local identity and sense of place. This will be reflected in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	BG/GI: Green infrastructure GP/LC: Protection and enhancement of landscape character J/AL: Protecting the best agricultural land	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 9: Review of the Local Plan	The policy specifies the need for an early plan review and, therefore, takes a proactive approach to the NPPF requirement for plans to be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once	No change; review of adopted plan through the Greater Cambridge Local Plan is underway.	No policy necessary in light of current plan review.	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	every five years (paragraph 34).			
City Centre, Areas of Major Change, Opportunity Areas and site specific proposals				
Policy 10: The City Centre	The NPPF expects planning policies to support the role that town centres play at the heart of local communities, by taking a positive approach to their growth, management and adaptation (paragraph 90). Policy 10 sets out the future role of the city centre in accordance with national policy and by identifying strategic development locations and opportunity areas and therefore it is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23).	In terms of future policy direction, while Cambridge city centre remains a thriving regional centre providing a wide range of uses including shopping, leisure and tourist related activities, it is important that the centre can evolve in a way that supports changing consumer, retail and leisure habits while retaining its vibrancy and appeal, by continuing to provide for the needs of those living, working and studying in the city. This will be considered in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 11: Development in the City Centre Primary Shopping Area	This policy meets the NPPF's requirement that policies should define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and makes clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre (paragraph 90b). While the policy is consistent with this requirement, the controls over ground floor uses has been impacted by changes to the Use Classes Order, particularly the new, broad Class E, which includes shops and offices amongst other uses.	The introduction of Use Class E – Commercial, Business and Service - means that some use changes can be made potentially without planning permission, such as shops becoming financial services, offices, or even light industrial uses. In some circumstances changes to residential uses is possible through permitted development rights. Policies in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will need to respond to these changes, with the aim of protecting the vibrancy of existing centres.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is generally consistent with national policy. However, the restriction on ground floor uses included in Table 3.1 has been impacted by changes to the Use Classes Order for uses that currently fall within Class E.
Policy 12: Fitzroy/Burleigh Street/Grafton Area of Major Change	This policy involves an area of major change within the city centre, including for new or expanded retail and leisure development. As	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to provide continued policy guidance for existing Areas of Major Change in the urban area of Cambridge	S/AMC: Areas of Major Change	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	such, it is consistent with national policy, which expects plan policies to allocate a range of suitable sites in town centres to meet the scale and type of development likely to be needed (paragraph 90d).	identified in the adopted Local Plan, with any appropriate amendments to reflect current circumstances. This will ensure that development opportunities in these locations are progressed in a comprehensive manner, including ensuring careful integration with existing nearby communities.		
Policy 13: Cambridge East	The policy concerns a strategic development site comprising areas allocated for development and also safeguarded land for longer term development through plan review. It is consistent with the NPPF requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23) and to identify safeguarded land between the urban area and the Green Belt,	Several developments allocated by this policy are under construction. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to allocate land for a major new eastern quarter for Cambridge, enabling development of the airport site which was safeguarded for longer term development in the 2018 adopted Local Plans, identified as approximately 7,000 homes and 9,000 jobs in the First Proposals	S/CE: Cambridge East	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period (paragraph 149c).	2021. Marshall has advised the Councils of its commitment to relocate the Airport related uses and seeks to demonstrate the availability and deliverability of the site and has secured resolution to grant permission for an alternative site for the Airport in a nearby authority.		
Policy 14: Areas of Major Change and Opportunity Areas – general principles	As above, but relating to strategic locations as a whole, which are identified as Areas of Major Change and Opportunity Areas.	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to provide continued policy guidance for existing Areas of Major Change in the urban area of Cambridge identified in the adopted Local Plan, with any appropriate amendments to reflect current circumstances. This will ensure that development opportunities in these locations are progressed in a comprehensive manner, including ensuring careful	S/NEC: North East Cambridge S/AMC: Areas of Major Change S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge S/CBC: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital) S/WC: West Cambridge S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		integration with existing nearby communities. Two new Opportunity Areas are proposed that are currently areas of low density, large-scale retail uses with extensive surface car parking. This does not make very good use of an expansive area of land in the heart of Cambridge (Newmarket Road Retail Park and Beehive Centre).		
Policy 15: Cambridge Northern Fringe East and new railway Station Area of Major Change	The policy concerns a strategic development site and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23).	The allocation of Cambridge Northern Fringe East is proposed to be incorporated into a wider North East Cambridge allocation. The emerging North East Cambridge Area Action Plan responds to the adopted policy reference to preparation of an AAP and the site is also proposed to be included in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan for a	S/NEC: North East Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		mix of employment and residential development, predicated on the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant.		
Policy 16: South of Coldham's Lane Area of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to provide continued policy guidance for existing Areas of Major Change in the urban area of Cambridge identified in the adopted Local Plan, with any appropriate amendments to reflect current circumstances. This will ensure that development opportunities in these locations are progressed in a comprehensive manner, including ensuring careful integration with existing nearby communities.	S/AMC: Areas of Major Change S/C/SCL Land South of Coldham's Lane, Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 17: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital) Area of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	The Cambridge Biomedical Campus is subject to continued development, and revisions to the masterplan are needed to	S/CBC: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		improve the overall experience of the site for workers and visitors. Work is underway to inform a policy in the new local plan.		
Policy 18: Southern Fringe Areas of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	Existing allocations at Cambridge Southern Fringe, including Clay Farm, Glebe Farm, and Trumpington Meadows, are likely to be built out by the time the Greater Cambridge Local Plan is adopted, therefore the existing plan policies will no longer be required. The new homes on the existing allocation at Bell School have been completed; however, the new student accommodation also included within this allocation has not yet been started. The need for the allocation at Bell School will be kept under review.	S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 19: West Cambridge Area of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	Outline planning permission was approved in July 2021 providing a long-term vision and strategy for the comprehensive development of the site, and creation of the West Cambridge Innovation District. This provides significant opportunities for academic and commercial research, along with a range of other supporting facilities. A policy will be needed in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to set out what will be expected of future development proposals as the site evolves during the plan period.	S/WC: West Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 20: Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road Area of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	The adopted Local Plans allocate developments on the north west edge of Cambridge, referred to as Darwin Green. The part of the site in Cambridge has outline planning	S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		permission, and some parcels have detailed planning permission or are under construction. The land in South Cambridgeshire has yet to gain planning permission. Given that the site will still be coming forward when the new plan is adopted it is proposed to carry forward the allocations into the emerging plan.		
Policy 21: Station Areas West and Clifton Road Area of Major Change	As above, with regard to this Area of Major Change.	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to provide continued policy guidance for existing Areas of Major Change in the urban area of Cambridge identified in the adopted Local Plan, with any appropriate amendments to reflect current circumstances. This will ensure that development opportunities in these locations are progressed in a comprehensive manner,	S/AMC: Areas of Major Change	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		including ensuring careful integration with existing nearby communities.		
Policy 22: Mitcham's Corner Opportunity Area	The policy concerns a strategic area with regard to development and redevelopment opportunities. It is, therefore, consistent with the NPPF requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23), as well as national policy regarding sustainable transport (section 9) and achieving well-designed places (section 12).	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to continue to provide planning guidance in this and other areas proposed to be carried forward from the adopted Plan, with any appropriate amendments to reflect current circumstances; although the site boundaries will be considered in preparing the draft plan.	S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 23: Eastern Gate Opportunity Area	As above.	As above.	S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 24: Mill Road Opportunity Area	As above.	As above.	S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 25: Cambridge Railway Station, Hills	As above.	As above.	S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Road Corridor to the City Centre Opportunity Area				
Policy 26: Old Press/Mill Lane Opportunity Area	As above.	As above.	S/OA: Opportunity Areas in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 27: Site specific development opportunities	The policy concerns allocation of development sites and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23).	For the emerging joint local plan, specific development opportunities have been considered in addition to those already extant from the adopted plan. These have been informed by the <i>Housing and Employment Land Availability Assessment</i> (2021). Two new sites have been identified in the Cambridge urban area – one for new homes and one for new employment uses. There are some existing allocations which are no longer anticipated to come forward for the use allocated. They are therefore proposed to be removed from the plan unless additional evidence	Policy S/NEC: North East Cambridge Policy S/LAC: Other site allocations in Cambridge Policy S/CE: Cambridge East Policy S/NWC: North West Cambridge Policy S/CBC: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital) Policy S/WC: West Cambridge Policy S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		to continue to include them comes forward during the plan making process.		
Responding to climate change and managing resources				
Policy 28: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction, and water use	The NPPF requires that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change (paragraph 162). 2024 changes to the NPPF emphasise the importance of planning's role in the transition to net zero by 2050, and includes requirements relating to low carbon energy generation, energy efficiency, and sustainable design and implementation (paragraphs 162 – 169). By requiring applicants to provide a Sustainability Statement, Policy 28 is consistent with this approach. The Planning	The <i>Net Zero Carbon Study</i> (2021) advises that new buildings need to be built to net zero carbon as soon as possible to enable Greater Cambridge to play its part in meeting the UK's carbon budgets. In order to support the transition to net zero carbon and keep Greater Cambridge within its carbon budget, the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan will need to facilitate both community and commercial scale renewable energy generation, with a blend of both wind and solar based energy. The <i>Greater Cambridge Integrated Water Management Study</i> (IWMS, 2021) has shown	CC/NZ: Net zero carbon new buildings CC/WE: Water efficiency in new developments CC/DC: Designing for a changing climate CC/CE: Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy WS/HD: Creating healthy new developments	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	Practice Guidance (PPG) indicates that where there is a clear local need, local planning authorities can set out policies requiring new dwellings to meet the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110 litres/person/day (Housing: optional technical standards, paragraph 14). Policy 28 reflects this approach.	that the current level of water abstraction from the chalk aquifer is widely believed to be unsustainable. The IWMS has shown that 80 litres/person/day is achievable by making full use of water efficient fixtures and fittings, and also water re-use measures on site. Draft regional and water company resource management plans highlight the importance of delivering high levels of water efficiency.		
Policy 29: Renewable and low carbon energy generation	By supporting development involving the provision of renewable and/or low carbon energy generation, the policy reflects the approach to addressing this issue included in the NPPF (paragraphs 165 – 166).	In order to support the transition to net zero carbon and keep Greater Cambridge within its carbon budget, updated policies in the emerging local plan will need to facilitate both community and commercial scale renewable energy generation, with a blend of	CC/RE: Renewable energy projects and infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		both wind and solar based energy.		
Policy 30: Energy-efficiency improvements in existing dwellings	The requirement in this policy for extensions to or conversions of buildings to be energy efficient reflects the purpose of the planning system to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (NPPF, paragraph 7).	This policy approach is not proposed to be carried forward into the new Local Plan as it has proved to be ineffective as planning conditions can only be applied to the works for which planning permission has been sought.	None	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 31: Integrated water management and the water cycle	2024 changes to the NPPF refer to the significance of sustainable drainage systems in new development (paragraph 182). The policy is consistent with national policy .	An updated policy, integrating existing policies in the adopted Local Plan, is proposed for the emerging plan to supplement national policy with local considerations, and to ensure that water is managed sustainably.	CC/FM: Flooding and integrated water management	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 32: Flood risk	The NPPF requires that strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources (paragraph 171). Policy 32 meets these	A <i>Greater Cambridge Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</i> (SFRA, 2021) has been prepared which identifies areas that may flood from all sources, including rivers, surface	CC/FM: Flooding and integrated water management	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	requirements and requires flood risk assessments and application of the sequential test in accordance with national policy.	water, groundwater, sewers and reservoirs.		
Policy 33: Contaminated land	This policy responds to the requirement in the NPPF that policies should ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use, taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination (paragraph 196a).	Plan policies respond to the requirement in national policy in a local context.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 34: Light pollution control	The NPPF requires that policies ensure that new development is appropriate for its location taking into account the likely effects. This includes limiting the impact of pollution from artificial light, including on local amenity and nature conservation (paragraph	As above.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	198c). Policy 34 seeks to control any harmful effects of external lighting and, therefore, is consistent with national policy.			
Policy 35: Protection of human health and quality of life from noise and vibration	As above, but with regard to the effects of noise from development.	As above.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 36: Air quality, odour and dust	Policy 36 reflects the requirement in the NPPF that policies 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 (paragraph 199).	A particular issue is to ensure there is no adverse effect on air quality in air quality management areas (AQMA), which are currently in effect in the city centre.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 37: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone	The NPPF takes a broad approach to this issue, indicating that plans	In addition to Cambridge Airport there are a number of established aerodromes	I/AD: Aviation development	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
and Air Safeguarding Zones	should recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields and have regard to the Government's General Aviation Strategy (paragraph 111f). Policy 37 is appropriate in the specific context of the need for safeguarding around Cambridge Airport.	and smaller airfields in Greater Cambridge, including Imperial War Museum Duxford. Policies are needed to ensure aviation development does not negatively impact environment and human health, and that impacts of proposals are fully considered, and the continuation of this approach is proposed for the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
Policy 38: Hazardous installations	This policy reflects the broad provisions in national policy concerning hazardous installations and substances (paragraph 46).	Plan policies respond to the requirement in national policy in a local context.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 39: Mollard Radio Astronomy Observatory, Lord's Bridge	This policy reflects the broad principles of the NPPF with regard to safeguarding important strategic and local infrastructure.	Policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will continue to safeguard important infrastructure from any adverse effects of new development.	I/SI: Safeguarding important infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Supporting the Cambridge economy				

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 40: Development and expansion of business space	This policy concerns strategic development locations and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF requirement that planning policies should set criteria, and identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period (paragraph 86b).	A range of key employment locations are proposed to be identified in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to support the Cambridge economy.	J/NE: New employment and development proposals J/EP: Supporting a range of facilities in employment parks	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 41: Protection of business space	By protecting existing employment uses, this policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that policies should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt (paragraph 85).	Less local employment opportunities can reduce the vibrancy of communities and mean people have to travel further for work, or to access local services. It would be unreasonable to protect employment sites in perpetuity, but policies can seek to ensure that alternative employment opportunities have been explored before sites are lost. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan	MS/MU: Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments J/PB: Protecting existing business space	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		proposes to continue to protect employment land from loss to other uses		
Policy 42: Connecting new developments to digital infrastructure	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that plan policies should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including full fibre broadband connections (paragraph 119).	The Greater Cambridge economy is driven by businesses in knowledge-based sectors with businesses that rely on the use of cutting-edge digital technology. An updated policy proposal has been included in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to ensure that adequate and appropriate digital infrastructure is provided in new development.	I/DI: Digital infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 43: University development	By supporting university-related development in general and including specific development sites, this policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement to address education provision and strategic priorities (paragraph 20).	The University of Cambridge continues to be a world leader in higher education and research. It is also a vital driver of the Cambridge economy and is the reason why so many high technology and knowledge-based employers decide to locate in the city. It contributes to, and is dependent upon,	J/FD: Faculty development and specialist/language schools	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		the quality of life in the city and city centre. ARU has made significant investment in its East Road sites which remain the most sustainable location for future investment.		
Policy 44: Specialist colleges and language schools	This policy seeks to manage the development of existing and new specialist colleges and language schools. As such, it is a policy tailored to a specific issue arising in a local context, but is otherwise consistent with national policy.	There are a growing number of specialist colleges in Cambridge, which is an important centre for the study of English as a foreign language. These institutions can have significant economic benefit, but it is important that the impacts of their growth are properly managed, including the additional burdens on the housing market. It is therefore important to support the growth of higher education institutions, language schools and specialist colleges while minimising	J/FD: Faculty development and specialist/language schools	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		the potential impact of their new development.		
Maintaining a balanced supply of housing				
Policy 45: Affordable housing and dwelling mix	The NPPF requires the tenure of homes needed for different groups in the community, including those requiring affordable homes, to be assessed and that the results of that assessment be reflected in planning policies (paragraphs 63 – 68). Policy 45 is largely consistent with national policy in this regard. However, the current NPPF says that where a need for affordable housing is identified planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, including the minimum proportion of Social Rent homes. Policy 45 does not specifically reflect this	<p><i>A Housing Needs of Specific Groups study for Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk (2021) and Addendum for Greater Cambridge (2021) will be used to inform the preparation of new policies.</i></p> <p>Plan policies set out how the Council will secure affordable homes and a mix of sizes and types of homes on new developments to address the identified need and create balanced and mixed communities.</p> <p>A replacement policy in the emerging Local Plan will continue to set out how the Council will secure affordable homes on new</p>	H/AH: Affordable housing H/HM: Housing mix	<p>The policy is generally consistent with national policy. However, whilst the policy is flexible regarding the affordable housing tenure mix, it does not specifically reflect the more recent requirement in national policy that local policies should specify the type of affordable housing, including the minimum proportion of Social Rent homes required.</p> <p>For consistency with national planning policy and as set out in a decision taken by planning committee in November 2018, the Council is already applying the national policy requirement set out</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	<p>more recent requirement, although is flexible enough to accommodate it.</p> <p>Policy 45 requires that affordable housing is provided on sites of 11 dwellings or more, whereas the NPPF (paragraph 65-4) sets the threshold as major developments (10 dwellings or more). This difference between national and local policy was identified soon after plan adoption, and a decision was taken by planning committee in November 2018 to apply the policy to 10 or more dwellings reflecting national planning policy.</p>	<p>developments to address the identified need, and respond to the latest national planning policy and guidance.</p>		<p>in NPPF paragraph 65 and the definition of major development, of seeking affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings, rather than the threshold of 11 or more dwellings set out in Policy 45.</p>
Policy 46: Development of student housing	National policy requires the housing needs for different groups in the community to be	Students make up a significant proportion of the population of Cambridge and if adequate provision	H/SA: Student accommodation	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	assessed and reflected in planning policies, including students (paragraph 63). Policy 46 is consistent with this requirement.	is not made for their needs in suitable locations this would lead to significant pressures on the local housing market. The existing plan policy for Cambridge, setting out policy requirements for student housing, is proposed to provide the basis for the replacement policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
Policy 47: Specialist housing	National planning policy requires the size, type and tenure of homes needed for different groups in the community to be assessed and that the results of that assessment be reflected in planning policies (paragraph 63). Policy 47 responds to this requirement with regard to specialist housing, which is designed so that support can be provided to its occupants where	Providing specialist accommodation can help people to live independently whilst staying within their local community. Plan policies therefore need to set out how the Council will deliver sufficient specialist housing to meet the identified need and how proposals for new specialist housing will be considered.	H/SH: Specialist housing and homes for older people	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	required (and often to others in the wider community) while promoting independent living.			
Policy 48: Housing in multiple occupation	As above, but with regard to houses in multiple occupation (which is not specifically referenced in national policy).	Houses in Multiple Occupation (HMOs) form an important part of the housing market in Cambridge, with a significant number occupied by students. HMOs can change the nature of an area, and can be seen to be associated with negative impacts. Policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to set out the specifications that should be met so that HMOs provide a standard of accommodation equivalent to that provided in other new residential developments.	H/MO: Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs)	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 49: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers	The NPPF requires the size, type and tenure of housing needed for	A new accommodation needs assessment has been commissioned. The	H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	different groups in the community, including travellers, to be assessed and reflected in planning policies (paragraph 63). More details are set out in the separate policy document, <i>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</i> . Policy 49 seeks to address this requirement, although no additional need for traveller pitches is identified.	needs assessment will seek to identify the needs of Gypsies and Travellers meeting different definitions, including those that no longer travel, as part of the requirement under the Housing Act to consider the needs of people living on sites on which caravans can be stationed. This potential need was one of the issues highlighted by the Inspector examining the 2018 Local Plans to be addressed through this Local Plan review, and the plan will need to identify how this need will be addressed.		
Policy 50: Residential space standards	National planning policy states that planning policies should ensure that developments create places with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users. It allows local authorities	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan suggests gross internal floor areas for all new homes should continue to be required to meet or exceed the nationally	H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	to include planning policies that make use of the nationally described residential space standard (paragraph 135f and footnote 51), which Policy 50 does.	described residential space standards.		
Policy 51: Accessible homes	As above. The NPPF also says that planning policies for housing should make use of the Government's optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing, where this would address an identified need for such properties (footnote 51), which Policy 51 does.	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes requiring all new homes to be Building Regulations M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable' dwellings, which allows for dwellings to be adapted over time, including to accommodate a wheelchair user(s), or to take account of other disability or mobility issues.	H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 52: Protecting garden land and the subdivision of existing dwelling plots	National policy indicates that plans should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate development of residential gardens, for example where development would	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to continue the approach of the adopted plan by resisting inappropriate development of residential gardens and the subdivision of existing plots. This will be done by	H/GL: Garden land and subdivision of existing plots	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	cause harm to the local area (paragraph 75). Policy 52 is consistent with this approach.	reference to a range of factors including potential harm to local character, adequacy of remaining amenity space, trees, heritage and biodiversity.		
Policy 53: Flat conversions	National planning policy states that planning policies should ensure that developments create places with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users (paragraph 135f). In this regard, Policy 53 is responding to a specific issue arising in a local context, concerning the effects of conversion of single dwellings into flats. As such, it is consistent with national policy.	Evidence related to the adopted policy is included in the supporting text.	None. Issues addressed in the current policy will be addressed across a number of new policies.	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 54: Residential moorings	National policy requires that the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be assessed and reflected in planning policies (paragraph 63. Policy 54	An update of the accommodation needs assessment is being carried out which will assess the needs of house boat dwellers. The adopted policy for considering proposals for new	H/RM: Residential moorings	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	is consistent with this requirement.	residential moorings is proposed to be carried forward to apply to the whole of Greater Cambridge.		
Protecting and enhancing the character of Cambridge				
Policy 55: Responding to context	By requiring development to respond to local context and character, the policy is consistent with a central objective of the NPPF, to achieve well-designed places (section 12).	National planning policy emphasises the need to create a robust policy framework to achieve high quality design. Since the Local Plan was adopted the NPPF has been updated to reference the role of the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code (paragraph 133).	GP/PP: People and place responsive design GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 56: Creating successful places	As above, with regard to high quality design.	As above.	GP/PP: People and place responsive design GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 57: Designing new buildings	As above, with regard to the design of new buildings.	As above.	CC/CE: Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 58: Altering and extending existing buildings	As above, with regard to proposals to alter or extend existing buildings.	As above	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 59: Designing landscape and the public realm	As above, with regard to design quality as it relates to landscaping and the public realm.	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.	GP/QP: Establishing high quality landscape and public realm	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 60: Tall buildings and the skyline in Cambridge	This policy responds to the need to ensure development is sensitive to Cambridge's historic centre and its setting. As such, it is consistent with national policy as it relates to conserving and enhancing the historic environment (section 16) and good design (section 12).	Greater Cambridge's historic and natural environments define the character and setting of the City and rural areas, contributing significantly to quality of life and forming a very significant part of the backdrop to a successful and growing area.	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 61: Conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment	The policy is consistent with the NPPF's provisions for conserving and enhancing the historic environment (section 16).	As above.	GP/HA: Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 62: Local heritage assets	As above.	As above.	GP/HA: Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 63: Works to a heritage asset to address climate change	This policy recognises a specific issue concerning the need to enable adaptation of historic buildings to address climate change, as long as there is adequate safeguarding of the heritage asset. As such, the policy accords with national policy as it relates to these issues.	The <i>Net Zero Carbon Study</i> (2021) shows that existing buildings account for one third of all greenhouse gas emissions. The emerging Local Plan will therefore provide clarity to owners of heritage assets on how to undertake sensitive works to address the performance of their buildings, in line with best practice guidance for heritage assets.	GP/CC: Adapting heritage assets to climate change	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 64: Shopfronts, signage and shop security measures	This policy concerns shopfront and related design issues, including historic shopfronts. As such, it is consistent with the NPPF's objectives to achieve well-designed places (section 12) and to conserve and enhance the historic environment (section 16).	National planning policy emphasises the need to create a robust policy framework to achieve high quality design and this is supported by the National Design Guide.	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development GP/HA: Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 65: Visual pollution	As above, with regard to preventing visual pollution arising from advertising, street furniture and other infrastructure.	As above.	GP/QP: Establishing high quality landscape and public realm	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 66: Paving over front gardens	This policy seeks to manage the paving over of front gardens in the interests of avoiding surface water flooding, the character and appearance of the area, and biodiversity. It is, therefore, consistent with the NPPF's objectives relating to these matters.	The policy supports both good design and sustainable development principles.	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 67: Protection of open space	The NPPF requires that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields and formal play spaces, should not be built on unless a number of criteria are met (paragraph 104). Policy 67 reflects the provisions of national policy in this regard.	Settlements contain a wide variety of open spaces that make significant contributions to the character of places, but also provide important local amenities. It is important that these are protected from development that could have an adverse impact on these qualities.	BG/GI: Green infrastructure BG/PO: Protecting open spaces	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 68: Open space and recreation provision through new development	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities, including open space (paragraph 98a); and that this can be secured through developer contributions (paragraph 35).	Open spaces not only help support the health, social and cultural well-being of local communities, but also help support strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. The varied nature of the area means that tailored solutions will be required for provision of open space in new development. Updated evidence regarding the need for sports and open space will be prepared to inform the local plan review.	BG/EO: Providing and enhancing open spaces WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 69: Protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance	The NPPF requires the protection and enhancement of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance, with the level of protection being appropriate to its international, national or local significance	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will continue protection of important sites. Designated biodiversity sites within and close to Greater Cambridge are being impacted by increasing numbers of visitors – an issue that needs to be	BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	(paragraph 192). Policy 69 is consistent with this approach.	addressed to protect these vulnerable habitats and the species they support.		
Policy 70: Protection of priority species and habitats	This policy is consistent with the requirement in national policy that plans should protect and enhance biodiversity, including priority habitats and species, and pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity (paragraph 192).	<p>There is a continued need to protect priority species and habitats in accordance with legislation and national policy.</p> <p>Under the Environment Act 2021, most development will be required to deliver a minimum biodiversity net gain of 10% from November 2023.</p> <p>At an Oxford-Cambridge Partnership level the authorities have agreed a set of Environmental Principles which include the aims of doubling the area of land managed primarily for nature, and also to deliver a minimum 20% biodiversity net gain on development sites. These ambitions, together with the relatively low level</p>	BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		of designated sites and priority habitats in Greater Cambridge, highlight the need for development to bring further net gains beyond the 10% proposed nationally. This will be addressed in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
Policy 71: Trees	The NPPF says that trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change; and plan policies should ensure that existing trees are retained wherever possible (paragraph 136). Policy 71 is consistent with national policy in this regard.	Locally, low tree and tree canopy cover is recognised as a weakness within the ecological network of Greater Cambridge. The Cambridge City Council Citywide Tree Strategy 2016-26 Canopy Cover Project seeks to support Cambridge City Council's aim of achieving 19% tree cover by the 2050s; South Cambridgeshire also has identified a priority of increasing tree canopy cover in its Doubling Nature Strategy.	BG/TC: Improving tree canopy cover and the tree population	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Services and local facilities				

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 72: Development and change of use in district, local and neighbourhood centres	This policy meets the NPPF's requirement that policies should define the extent of town centres and primary shopping areas, and make clear the range of uses permitted in such locations, as part of a positive strategy for the future of each centre (paragraph 90b). While the policy is consistent with this requirement as it relates to other centres, the controls over ground floor uses has been impacted by changes to the Use Classes Order, particularly the new, broad Class E, which includes shops and offices amongst other uses.	The introduction of Use Class E – Commercial, Business and Service - means that some use changes can be made potentially without planning permission, such as shops becoming financial services, offices, or even light industrial uses. In some circumstances changes to residential uses is possible through permitted development rights. Policies in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan will need to adapt to these changes, with the aim of protecting the vibrancy of existing centres.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is generally consistent with national policy. However, the restriction on some ground floor uses have been impacted by changes to the Use Classes Order, particularly Class E.
Policy 73: Community, sports and leisure facilities	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for	Community, cultural, education, sports and leisure services and facilities play an important	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments (paragraph 98a).	role in making places vibrant, healthy and sustainable. These are important in both new and established settlements. Policies are needed to ensure these facilities and services are delivered to support new development. Appropriate care is also needed to ensure new facilities do not undermine existing facilities. It is also equally important to ensure these are protected from loss to alternative uses, to support established settlements.		
Policy 74: Education facilities	This policy is consistent with the objective in national policy that development should be supported by sufficient infrastructure, including making provision for education, and that this can be secured through developer contributions	As above.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	(paragraphs 20b and c, and 35).			
Policy 75: Healthcare facilities	National policy says that plan policies should address the provision of community facilities, including for health (paragraphs 20c and 29). By supporting the provision of such facilities within sustainable locations Policy 75 is consistent with the NPPF.	As above.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 76: Protection of public houses	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities, including public houses, to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments (paragraph 98a).	Public houses are an important part of local communities. They help to foster social interaction and local community life in both urban and rural areas. Their protection from demolition or re-use is, therefore, an important policy consideration.	GP/PH: Protection of public houses	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 77: Development and expansion of visitor accommodation	The NPPF defines tourist-related development as a main town centre use	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will consider	J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	(Annex 2: Glossary). As this policy identifies locations for visitor accommodation it accords with the requirement in national policy to promote the long-term vitality and viability of town centres (paragraph 90a).	how visitor accommodation should be addressed.		
Policy 78: Redevelopment or loss of visitor accommodation	As above, but with regard to the loss of visitor accommodation.	See above.	J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 79: Visitor attractions	This policy supports the provision of visitor attractions within the city centre. As such, it accords with the requirement in national policy to promote the long-term vitality and viability of town centres (paragraph 90a) by taking a positive approach to tourist and other visitor-related development, which national policy defines as a main town	None.	J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	centre use (Annex 2: Glossary).			
Providing the infrastructure to support development				
Policy 80: Supporting sustainable access to development	The NPPF expects plan policies to promote sustainable transport (section 9); Policy 80 is consistent with this approach.	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will reflect the aims of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Transport Plan and national policy, whilst addressing the specific challenges and local opportunities within Greater Cambridge	I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 81: Mitigating the transport impact of development	This policy is consistent with the approach to sustainable transport in national policy, including that all developments that will generate significant amounts of movement should be required to provide a travel plan, and the application should be supported by a transport statement or transport assessment (section 9). It is also consistent with	This policy will be updated in the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan to ensure development will not have an unacceptable transport impact; increasing vehicular trips on already congested roads or generating more trips using public transport or the existing walking and cycling network than there is currently capacity to safely accommodate.	I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the requirement that development should be supported by sufficient infrastructure and that this can be secured through developer contributions (paragraphs 20b and c, and 35).	Wider impacts on health and the environment, including cumulative impacts, will also be taken into consideration.		
Policy 82: Parking management	This policy sets local parking standards for new development and in doing so reflects the principles set out in national policy (paragraph 112).	The adopted policy currently includes a set of maximum car parking standards, which restrict parking particularly in the central areas. A replacement policy is proposed in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan to move to a more design-led approach, supported by indicative standards tailored to reflect different circumstances.	I/EV: Parking and electric vehicles I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Policy 83: Aviation development	The NPPF takes a broad approach to this issue, indicating that plans should recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields	In addition to Cambridge Airport there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in Greater Cambridge, including Imperial War Museum Duxford. Policies	I/AD: Aviation development	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	and have regard to the Government's General Aviation Strategy (paragraph 111f). Policy 83 is focused on the effects of aviation-related development at Cambridge Airport, but is not otherwise inconsistent with national policy.	are needed to ensure aviation development does not negatively impact environment and human health, and that impacts of proposals are fully considered, and the continuation of this approach is proposed for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
Policy 84: Telecommunications	This policy responds positively to development proposals for telecommunications infrastructure and, therefore, is consistent with national policy on planning for such development (paragraph 20b) and supporting high quality communications (section 10).	The Greater Cambridge economy is driven by businesses in knowledge-based sectors with businesses that rely on the use of cutting-edge digital technology. An updated policy is required to ensure that adequate and appropriate digital infrastructure is provided in new development.	I/DI: Digital infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Policy 85: Infrastructure delivery, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy	This policy is consistent with the objective in national policy that development should be supported by sufficient infrastructure and that this can be secured through developer contributions (paragraphs 20b and c, and 35).	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will be supported by work to assess electricity infrastructure capacity at a strategic level. A new policy will seek to ensure that this approach is integrated at a very early stage, via the development of energy masterplans for strategic developments. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan is being prepared to accompany the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. This will identify the infrastructure that is needed, when it is needed, and how much it costs.	BG/GI: Green infrastructure I/EI: Energy infrastructure masterplanning I/ID: Infrastructure and delivery	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Appendix B

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 – Five Yearly Policy Review

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
Spatial Strategy				
S/1: Vision	The NPPF expects plans to 'provide a positive vision for the future of each area' (paragraph 15). The current Vision fulfils this purpose for the adopted plan.	The Vision is proposed to be updated in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan, in particular to emphasise the importance of reducing climate impacts, which reflects the declaration of a climate emergency by the Councils.	Updated draft Vision, covering the plan period to 2041, included in the GCLP First Proposals.	The policy is consistent with national policy.
S/2: Objectives of the Local Plan	The NPPF expects plans to provide 'a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities' (paragraph 15). The objectives provide the framework for addressing these requirements.	The objectives are proposed to be updated in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan with a more succinct approach through seven Aims, based on the Plan's Big Themes. These are broadly similar to the Objectives in the adopted plan.	Updated Objectives in the form of more succinct Aims included in the GCLP First Proposals.	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
S/3: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development	Policy S/3 remains generally consistent with national policy, although it does not fully reflect the wording of the current NPPF's presumption in favour of sustainable development (paragraph 11), in particular 11a which adds that in promoting sustainable patterns of development all plans should align growth and infrastructure; improve the environment; mitigate climate change (including by making effective use of land in urban areas) and adapt to its effects.	The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) indicates that there is no need for a plan to directly replicate the wording in the NPPF in a policy (<i>Plan Making</i> , paragraph 36).	No policy necessary in light of current guidance	The wording of the policy is not wholly consistent with current national policy, but in any case the most recent version of the NPPF can be relied upon as. local policies are not required to replicate the NPPF.
S/4: Cambridge Green Belt	The NPPF requires Green Belt boundaries only to be altered in exceptional circumstances and provides detailed policy for assessing development proposals (section 13). Changes to	The <i>Green Belt Assessment</i> (2021) considered that the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt were still relevant and they were used to assess the potential harm of new development. The Greater	GP/GB: Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt	Policy S/4 states that new development will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the NPPF and, therefore, is consistent with it.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the NPPF in 2024 introduce new provisions concerning exceptional circumstances for altering Green Belt boundaries, and amends some of the criteria relating to the exceptions to inappropriate development. The changes also introduce the new designation of 'grey belt' and the 'Golden Rules' concerning the development of land released from the Green Belt. Policy S/4 simply states that new development in the Green Belt will only be approved in line with Green Belt policy in the NPPF. Therefore, despite these changes to the NPPF, Policy S/4 is consistent with national policy.	Cambridge Local Plan will require that new development in the Green Belt will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the NPPF.		
S/5: Provision of New Jobs and Homes	The NPPF requires strategic plan policies to	Through preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local	S/JH: New jobs and homes	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	make sufficient provision for housing and employment needs (paragraph 20). Policy S/5 is fully consistent with this approach to 2031.	Plan objectively assessed needs for homes and jobs will be considered and the extent to which those need can be met consistent with delivery of sustainable development, in particular water supply and housing delivery.		
S/6: The Development Strategy to 2031	The NPPF states that strategic plan policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places (paragraph 20). Policy S/6 sets out a clear strategy for the pattern and scale of development to 2031 and, therefore is consistent with the NPPF.	The development strategy needs to be updated to take account of new housing and jobs forecasts to 2041 and beyond. This will be considered through the local plan review.	S/DS: Development strategy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
S/7: Development Frameworks	The NPPF says that decision-makers should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan is proposed to include boundaries around settlements, identifying areas that are considered to be part of the settlement	S/SB: Settlement boundaries	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	(paragraph 39). Policy S/7 supports the growth promoted through the development strategy by seeking to direct development to the most sustainable locations. While it places limitations on the type of development permissible outside defined development frameworks, this is part of an holistic approach to promoting a district-wide sustainable development strategy.	for planning purposes. As such, subject to any changes in boundaries from the adopted plan, the approach continues to promote growth in the most sustainable locations, in accordance with the development strategy.		
S/8: Rural Centres	The designation of a hierarchy of rural settlements in Policy S/8, together with appropriate levels of development, is an important part of establishing an overall strategy for sustainable development, as required by the NPPF.	An updated assessment of settlements has been carried out, informed by the level of services and facilities, education, public transport and employment available at each settlement. This showed that the positioning of settlements within the hierarchy remains appropriate, with the exception of three	S/SH: Settlement hierarchy	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		proposed changes: Cambourne is a growing centre, with a growing level of services, facilities and transport opportunities and should be classified as a Town; Cottenham should be classified as a Minor Rural Centre; and Babraham should be classified as a Group village. These changes are proposed for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
S/9: Minor Rural Centres	As above.	As above.	S/SH: Settlement hierarchy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
S/10: Group Villages	As above.	As above.	S/SH: Settlement hierarchy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
S/11: Infill Villages	As above.	As above.	S/SH: Settlement hierarchy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
S/12: Phasing, Delivery and Monitoring	This policy informs the requirement to produce an Authority Monitoring Report annually, as well as maintaining a five year housing land supply and keeping the effectiveness of plan policies as a whole under review. It is,	The NPPF requires a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against the housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies; or against the local		The policy is generally consistent with national policy. All aspects of the policy remain green with the exception of:

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	<p>therefore, consistent with the NPPF in this regard. However, as noted above in respect of Policy S/5, the five year housing land supply calculation will, from September 2023 until adoption of the new joint plan, be based on the standard method.</p> <p>Paragraph 78 and footnote 40 of the NPPF (published in December 2024) provides guidance regarding the application of a housing land supply buffer which supersedes policy S/12.</p>	<p>housing need (calculated using the standard method set out in national planning guidance) where the strategic policies are more than five years old (paragraph 78). Therefore, from September 2023, when the adopted plan was be five years old and until the new plan is adopted, the five year housing supply requirement will be based on the standard method rather than the housing requirement in the adopted plan.</p> <p>The Housing land supply position statements are published on the Monitoring delivery in Greater Cambridge section of the Greater Cambridge shared planning service website.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> From September 2023 until the new plan is adopted, the five year housing supply requirement will be based on the standard method reflecting national guidance. The updated NPPF also sets the buffer according to performance against the housing delivery test <p>These two specific aspects of the policy are Amber.</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
S/13: Review of the Local Plan	The policy specifies the need for an early plan review and, therefore, takes a proactive approach to the NPPF requirement for plans to be reviewed to assess whether they need updating at least once every five years (paragraph 34).	No change; review of adopted plan through the Greater Cambridge Local Plan is underway.	No policy necessary in light of current plan review.	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Strategic Sites				
SS/1: Orchard Park	The policy concerns a strategic development site and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23).	Allocated development is largely completed, however the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes that the allocation is carried forward until all parcels are under construction or completed.	S/LAC: Other site allocations in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SS/2: Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	As above.	The adopted Local Plans allocate developments on the north west edge of Cambridge, referred to as Darwin Green. The land in South Cambridgeshire has yet to gain planning	S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		permission. The part of the site in Cambridge has outline planning permission, and some parcels have detailed planning permission or are under construction. Given the site will still be coming forward when the new plan is adopted it is proposed to carry forward the allocations into the new plan.		
SS/3: Cambridge East	The policy concerns a strategic development site comprising areas allocated for development and also safeguarded land for longer term development through plan review. It is consistent with the NPPF requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23) and to identify safeguarded land between the urban	Several developments allocated by this policy are under construction. The Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to allocate land for a major new eastern quarter for Cambridge, enabling development of the airport site which was safeguarded for longer term development in the 2018 adopted Local Plans, identified as approximately 7,000 homes and 9,000	S/CE: Cambridge East	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	area and the Green Belt, in order to meet longer-term development needs stretching well beyond the plan period (paragraph 149c).	jobs in the First Proposals 2021. Marshall has advised the Councils of its commitment to relocate the Airport related uses and seeks to demonstrate the availability and deliverability of the site and has secured resolution to grant permission for an alternative site for the Airport in a nearby authority.		
SS/4: Cambridge Northern Fringe East and Cambridge North railway station	The policy concerns a strategic development site and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the area (paragraph 23).	The allocation of Cambridge Northern Fringe East is proposed to be incorporated into a wider North East Cambridge allocation. The emerging North East Cambridge Area Action Plan responds to the adopted policy reference to preparation of an AAP and the site is also proposed to be included in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan for a mix of employment and	S/NEC: North East Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		residential development, predicated on the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant.		
SS/5: Northstowe Extension	As above.	The allocation is proposed to be carried forward into the new Local Plan. The detailed policy wording will be reviewed as may be appropriate for the new Local Plan, including amending capacity assumptions where necessary to reflect planning permissions.	S/NS: Existing new settlements	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SS/6: Waterbeach New Town	As above.	The allocation is proposed to be carried forward into the new Local Plan. The detailed policy wording will be reviewed as may be appropriate for the new Local Plan, including amending capacity assumptions where necessary to reflect planning permissions. A Supplementary Planning Document for Land north	S/NS: Existing new settlements	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		of Waterbeach has been adopted.		
SS/7: New Village at Bourn Airfield	As above.	The allocation is proposed to be carried forward into the new Local Plan. The detailed policy wording will be reviewed as may be appropriate for the new Local Plan, including amending capacity assumptions where necessary to reflect planning permissions. A Supplementary Planning Document for Bourn Airfield has been adopted.	S/NS: Existing new settlements	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SS/8: Cambourne West	As above.	The land north west of Lower Cambourne has outline planning permission and some parcels are under construction. The land within the Business Park does not yet have planning permission. The existing allocation for a new mixed use development at Cambourne West is proposed to be carried	S/CB: Cambourne	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		forward into the new Local Plan, but to be expanded to include the full extent of the planning permission for land north west of Lower Cambourne.		
Climate Change				
CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change	The NPPF requires that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change (paragraph 162). 2024 changes to the NPPF emphasise the importance of planning's role in the transition to net zero by 2050, and includes requirements relating to low carbon energy generation, energy efficiency, and sustainable design and implementation (paragraphs 162 – 169). By requiring applicants to provide a Sustainability Statement showing how	The Planning Act requires Local Plans to have policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Overheating, particularly in new residential buildings is becoming an increasing problem with climate change, with potentially serious consequences to health and life. Overheating risks can and should be mitigated through consideration of various factors at early design stages at low or no cost. The new Local Plan is proposed to include a	CC/DC: Designing for a changing climate; and CC/NZ: Net zero carbon new buildings	The existing policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the proposal addresses climate change, the plan policy is consistent with national policy.	more focused approach to addressing climate change.		
CC/2: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy Generation	The policy largely reflects the approach to addressing renewable and low carbon energy generation included in the NPPF (paragraphs 165).	In order to support the transition to net zero carbon and keep Greater Cambridge within its carbon budget, the emerging Local Plan will need to facilitate both community and commercial scale renewable energy generation, with a blend of both wind and solar based energy.	CC/RE: Renewable energy projects and infrastructure	The existing policy is consistent with national policy.
CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Developments	By requiring a proportion of carbon emissions to be reduced by on-site technologies, this policy is broadly consistent with the NPPF's requirement for plans to help increase the use and supply of renewable and low carbon energy (paragraph 165).	The UK has a legally binding requirement of net zero carbon by 2050. <i>The Net Zero Carbon Study</i> (2021) advises that new buildings need to be built to net zero carbon as soon as possible for Greater Cambridge to play its part in meeting the UK's carbon budgets. The evidence base makes it very clear	CC/NZ: Net zero carbon new buildings	The existing policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		that to achieve net zero carbon by 2050, then new development will need to go further than the requirements set out in current and future Building Regulations.		
CC/4: Water Efficiency	The NPPF states that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change, taking into account the long-term implications for water supply, amongst other matters (paragraph 162). The PPG indicates that where there is a clear local need, local planning authorities can set out policies requiring new dwellings to meet the tighter Building Regulations optional requirement of 110 litres/person/day (<i>Housing: optional technical standards</i> , paragraph 14). Policy	<i>The Greater Cambridge Integrated Water Management Study</i> (IWMS, 2021) has shown that the current level of water abstraction from the chalk aquifer is widely believed to be unsustainable. The IWMS has shown that 80 litres/person/day is achievable by making full use of water efficient fixtures and fittings, and also water re-use measures on site including surface water and rainwater harvesting, and grey water recycling. Draft regional and water company resource	CC/WE: Water efficiency in new developments	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	CC/4 is consistent with this approach.	management plans highlight the importance of delivering high levels of water efficiency.		
CC/5: Sustainable Show Homes	The provision of sustainable show homes in new developments, required by this policy, reflects the purpose of the planning system to contribute to the achievement of sustainable development (NPPF, paragraph 7).	See comments in relation to Policy CC/3, above. Given the high standards proposed, the sustainable show home policy which is currently part of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan will no longer be required.	CC/NZ: Net zero carbon new buildings	The policy is consistent with national policy.
CC/6: Construction Methods	The policy concerns managing the impacts of construction on local amenity. As such, there are no specific provisions for this in national policy, but the approach is broadly consistent with the principles of sustainable development.	Government's Resources and Waste Strategy (2018) aims to eliminate avoidable wastes of all types by 2050 in England. This includes waste from all sectors, including construction.	CC/CE: Reducing waste and supporting the circular economy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
CC/7: Water Quality	The policy is consistent with the requirement in the NPPF that development should, wherever possible, help	An updated policy, integrating existing policies in the adopted Local Plan, is needed to supplement national policy with local	CC/FM: Flooding and integrated water management	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	to improve local environmental conditions such as water quality (paragraph 187e); and with the provisions of the PPG: <i>Water supply, wastewater and water quality</i> .	considerations, and to ensure that water is managed sustainably.		
CC/8: Sustainable Drainage Systems	2024 changes to the NPPF refer to the significance of sustainable drainage systems in new development (paragraph 182). The policy is consistent with this approach.	A <i>Greater Cambridge Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment</i> (SFRA, 2021) has been prepared which identifies areas that may flood from all sources including rivers, surface water, groundwater, sewers and reservoirs. A key component of managing surface water are sustainable drainage systems (SuDS).	CC/FM: Flooding and integrated water management	The policy is consistent with national policy.
CC/9: Managing Flood Risk	The NPPF requires that strategic policies should be informed by a strategic flood risk assessment and should manage flood risk from all sources (paragraph 171). Policy CC/9 meets these	As above, the latest SFRA (2021) identifies areas that may flood from all sources including rivers, surface water, groundwater, sewers and reservoirs.	CC/FM: Flooding and integrated water management	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	requirements and requires flood risk assessments and application of the sequential test in accordance with national policy.			
Delivering High Quality Places				
HQ/1: Design Principles	By requiring high quality design in new development, the policy is consistent with a central objective of the NPPF, to achieve well-designed places (section 12).	National planning policy emphasises the need to create a robust policy framework to achieve high quality design. Since the Local Plan was adopted the NPPF has been updated to reference the role of the National Design Guide and National Model Design Code (paragraph 133).	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development GP/PP: People and place responsive design GP/QP: Establishing high quality landscape and public realm	The policy is consistent with national policy.
HQ/2: Public Art and New Development	As above.	As above.	GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Protecting and Enhancing the Natural and Historic Environment				
NH/1: Conservation Area and Green Separation at Longstanton	The policy concerns areas of countryside within the conservation	None.	GP/LC: Protection and enhancement of landscape character	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	area at Longstanton, which will form part of the green separation between Longstanton and Northstowe. As such, it is consistent with the NPPF's promotion of good design which is sympathetic to local character, including the built environment and landscape setting (paragraph 135).			
NH/2: Protecting and Enhancing Landscape Character	The NPPF expects strategic policies to make provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including landscapes (paragraph 20d) and to protect and enhance valued landscapes (paragraph 187), which Policy NH/2 does.	The <i>Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment</i> (2021) has identified 33 different Landscape Character Areas with a distinct local identity and sense of place. The proposed replacement policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will reflect the purpose of the adopted policy.	GP/LC: Protection and enhancement of landscape character	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/3: Protecting Agricultural Land	The NPPF indicates that policies should recognise the economic and other benefits of the best and	South Cambridgeshire has a significant resource of good quality agricultural land, and this is a valuable	CC/CS: Supporting land-based carbon sequestration	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	most versatile agricultural land (paragraph 187). The policy is consistent with this approach.	resource that needs to be protected. Land also plays a significant role in climate objectives, acting as both a source of greenhouse gas emissions and a carbon sink.	J/AL: Protecting the best agricultural land	
NH/4: Biodiversity	National policy requires plans to protect and enhance biodiversity, including priority habitats and species, and to pursue opportunities for securing measurable net gains for biodiversity (paragraph 192). Policy NH/4 is consistent with this requirement.	Under the Environment Act 2021, most development will be required to deliver a minimum biodiversity net gain of 10% from November 2023. At an Oxford-Cambridge Partnership level the authorities have agreed a set of Environmental Principles which include the aims of doubling the area of land managed primarily for nature, and also to deliver a minimum 20% biodiversity net gain on development sites. These ambitions, together with the relatively low level of designated sites and priority habitats in Greater Cambridge, highlight the	BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		need for development to bring further net gains beyond the 10% proposed nationally.		
NH/5: Sites of Biodiversity or Geological Importance	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should protect and enhance sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance, with the level of protection being appropriate to its international, national or local significance (paragraph 192).	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan is proposed to continue protection of important sites. Designated biodiversity sites within and close to Greater Cambridge are being impacted by increasing numbers of visitors – an issue that needs to be addressed to protect these vulnerable habitats and the species they support.	BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/6: Green Infrastructure	The NPPF expects strategic policies to make provision for conservation and enhancement of the natural environment, including green infrastructure (paragraph 20d) and to enable and support healthy lifestyles, including through the provision of safe and accessible green	The <i>Green infrastructure Opportunity Mapping Baseline Report (2020)</i> identified the existing green infrastructure network and the opportunities and challenges the network faces. <i>The Greater Cambridge Opportunity Mapping Final Report (2021)</i> has identified a	BG/GI: Green infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	infrastructure (paragraph 96c). Policy NH/6 is consistent with national policy.	number of strategic green infrastructure initiatives which have the potential to enhance the existing network.		
NH/7: Ancient Woodlands and Veteran Trees	The NPPF says that policies should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of trees and woodland (paragraph 187b). By recognising the most significant woodlands and trees, the policy is consistent with the NPPF.	Locally, low tree and tree canopy cover is recognised as a weakness within the ecological network of Greater Cambridge. The Cambridge City Council Citywide Tree Strategy 2016-26 Canopy Cover Project seeks to support Cambridge City Council's aim of achieving 19% tree cover by the 2050s; South Cambridgeshire also has identified a priority of increasing tree canopy cover in its Doubling Nature Strategy.	BG/TC: Improving tree canopy cover and the tree population	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/8: Mitigating the Impact of Development in and adjoining the Green Belt	The NPPF provides detailed policy for assessing development proposals in the Green Belt (section 13). Policy	New development in the Green Belt will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the NPPF.	GP/GB: Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt.	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	NH/8 is consistent with this approach			
NH/9: Redevelopment of Previously Developed Sites and Infilling in the Green Belt	As above.	As above.	GP/GB: Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt.	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/10: Facilities for Recreation in the Green Belt	As above.	As above.	GP/GB: Protection and enhancement of the Cambridge Green Belt.	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/11: Protected Village Amenity Areas	The NPPF expects development to be sympathetic to local character and to provide a high standard of amenity (paragraph 135). Policy NH/11 is consistent with this.	Settlements contain a wide variety of open spaces that make significant contributions to the character of places, but also provide important local amenities. It is important that these are protected from development that could have an adverse impact on these qualities.	BG/PO: Protecting open spaces	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/12: Local Green Space	The NPPF indicates that the designation of land as Local Green Space through local and neighbourhood plans allows communities to identify and protect green areas of particular	Local Green Space is a designation which applies a Green Belt style of protection. A number of these were identified in the adopted plan and will be carried forward into the new plan. They are	BG/PO: Protecting open spaces	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	importance to them (paragraph 106). This is the approach followed in Policy NH/12.	required to be demonstrably special to a local community and hold a particular local significance.		
NH/13: Important Countryside Frontage	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's objective that policies should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside (paragraph 187b).	In many South Cambridgeshire villages there are locations where a strong countryside character penetrates into the village, or separates two parts of a village. These Important Countryside Frontages, identified in the adopted Plan, are part of village character, and warrant continued protection.	GP/LC: Protection and enhancement of landscape character	The policy is consistent with national policy.
NH/14: Heritage Assets	The policy is consistent with the NPPF's provisions for conserving and enhancing the historic environment (section 16).	Greater Cambridge's historic and natural environments define the character and setting of the City and rural areas, contributing significantly to quality of life and forming a very significant part of the backdrop to a successful and growing area. These need continued protection	GP/HA: Conservation and enhancement of heritage assets	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		and enhancement in accordance with legislation and national policy.		
NH/15: Heritage Assets and Adapting to Climate Change	This policy recognises a specific issue concerning the need to enable adaptation of historic buildings to address climate change, as long as there is adequate safeguarding of the heritage asset. As such, the policy accords with national policy.	The <i>Net Zero Carbon Study</i> (2021) shows that existing buildings account for one third of all greenhouse gas emissions. Policy is therefore needed in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to support owners of heritage assets to undertake sensitive works to address the performance of their buildings, in line with best practice guidance for heritage assets.	GP/CC: Adapting heritage assets to climate change	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Delivering High Quality Homes				
H/1: Allocations for Residential Development at Villages	The policy concerns allocation of development sites and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF requirements that a plan should allocate sufficient sites to deliver the strategic priorities of the	A number of the sites are now complete. Site by site information is available in the Authority Monitoring Report. In addition to sites allocated in the adopted	S/RRA: Site allocations in rest of the rural area S/RSC: Other site allocations in the Rural Southern Cluster	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	area (paragraph 23); and that planning policies should identify a sufficient supply and mix of sites, taking into account their availability, suitability and likely economic viability (paragraph 72).	plan, the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will consider if further allocations are needed to meet needs for the period to 2045.		
H/2: Bayer CropScience Site, Hauxton	As above.	The residential element of the site has been built out. The site is proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan with an amended boundary to include only the area for employment uses.	S/RRA: Site allocations in rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/3: Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals	As above.	The policy is proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan for mixed-use development.	S/RRA: Site allocations in rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/4: Papworth Everard West Central	As above.	A number of developments have taken place or are planned in the policy area. Further details can be found in the Authority Monitoring Report	S/RRP: Policy areas in the rest of the rural area	

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		The policy area is proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. Rather than piecemeal development, there is an opportunity for considerable environmental improvement, and benefit to the functioning of the village, if a coordinated approach is taken to its development.		
H/5: Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate	As above.	<p>Since adoption of the Fen Drayton former Land Settlement Association (LSA) estate Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) a number of dwellings have come forward in the area reflecting the terms of the policy.</p> <p>The policy area is proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The</p>	S/RRP: Policy areas in the rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		Land Settlement Association (LSA) was created in the 1930s, the legacy of which is a network of smallholdings with dwellings along the road frontages and large areas of unused land. A policy is needed to provide a context for use of this area.		
H/6: South of A1307, Linton	As above.	The policy area is proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan, as it is considered that the case for restricting residential development in this area remains.	S/SCP: Policy areas in the rural southern cluster	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/7: Residential Moorings	The policy concerns allocation of a site for residential boat mooring. It is, therefore, consistent with the NPPF's requirement that the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community should be	The allocation has yet to be developed. The accommodation needs assessment is being updated which will assess the needs of house boat dwellers. The adopted policy for considering proposals for new residential moorings in	S/LAC: Other site allocations in Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	assessed and reflected in planning policies (paragraph 63).	Cambridge is proposed to be carried forward to apply to the whole of Greater Cambridge.		
H/8: Housing Density	National planning policy requires plans to support making efficient use of land. It also highlights that city and town centres and other locations that are well served by public transport provide opportunities for higher densities, promoting sustainable travel modes that limit future car use (section 11). By setting expected densities in urban and rural areas, Policy H/8 is consistent with this approach.	A design led approach, supported by site or area specific design codes provides the best opportunity to achieve the requirements of national planning policy.	H/HD: Housing density	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/9: Housing Mix	National planning policy requires the size and type of homes needed for different groups in the community to be assessed and that the results of that assessment be reflected	A Housing Needs of Specific Groups study for Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk (2021) and Addendum for Greater Cambridge (2021) will be used to inform the	H/HM: Housing mix H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes H/CB: Self and custom build homes H/BR: Build to rent homes	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	in planning policies (paragraph 63). By requiring a mix of size of homes in major developments, the policy meets the NPPF's requirement.	preparation of a new policy. Policies in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will also need to set out how the Councils will secure a mix of sizes and types of homes on new developments to address the identified need and create balanced and mixed communities. This includes self and custom-build homes.		
H/10: Affordable Housing	The NPPF requires the tenure of homes needed for different groups in the community, including those requiring affordable homes, to be assessed and that the results of that assessment be reflected in planning policies (paragraphs 63 – 68). Policy H/10 is largely consistent with national policy in this regard. However, the current NPPF says that where a	<i>A Housing Needs of Specific Groups study for Cambridgeshire and West Suffolk (2021)</i> and <i>Addendum for Greater Cambridge (2021)</i> will be used to inform the preparation of a new policy. A replacement plan policy will continue to set out how the Council will secure affordable homes on new developments to address the identified need, and	H/AH: Affordable housing	The policy is generally consistent with national policy. However, whilst the policy is flexible regarding the affordable housing tenure mix, it does not specifically reflect the more recent requirement in national policy that local policies should specify the type of affordable housing, including the minimum proportion of Social Rent homes required.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	<p>need for affordable housing is identified planning policies should specify the type of affordable housing required, including the minimum proportion of Social Rent homes. Policy H/10 does not specifically reflect this more recent requirement, although is flexible enough to accommodate it.</p> <p>Policy H/10 requires that affordable housing is provided on sites of 11 dwellings or more, whereas the NPPF (paragraph 65) sets the threshold as major developments (10 dwellings or more). This difference between national and local policy was identified soon after plan adoption, and a decision was taken by planning committee in</p>	<p>respond to the latest national planning policy and guidance.</p>		<p>For consistency with national planning policy and as set out in a decision taken by planning committee in November 2018, the Council is already applying the national policy requirement set out in NPPF paragraph 65 and the definition of major development, of seeking affordable housing on sites of 10 or more dwellings, rather than the threshold of 11 or more dwellings set out in Policy H/10.</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	November 2018 to apply the policy to 10 or more dwellings reflecting national planning policy.			
H/11: Rural Exception Site Affordable Housing	The NPPF states that local planning authorities should support opportunities to bring forward rural exception sites that will provide affordable housing to meet identified local needs, and consider whether allowing some market housing on these sites would help to facilitate this (paragraph 82). Policy H/11 seeks to do this and, therefore, is consistent with national policy.	Rural exception sites support local communities by prioritising people with a local connection to the village concerned. This policy approach will support the delivery of affordable housing, particularly in rural communities where current levels are low and new delivery is otherwise restricted by affordable housing only being required on sites of more than 10 dwellings.	H/ES: Exception sites for affordable housing	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
H/12: Residential Space Standards	National planning policy states that planning policies should ensure that developments create places with a high standard of amenity for existing and future users. It allows local authorities to include planning policies that make use of the nationally described residential space standard and the optional technical standards for accessible and adaptable housing (paragraph 135f and footnote 51), which Policy H/12 does.	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals suggests gross internal floor areas for all new homes should continue to be required to meet or exceed the nationally described residential space standards. It also proposes requiring all new homes to be Building Regulations M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable' dwellings which allows for dwellings to be adapted over time, including to accommodate a wheelchair user(s), or to take account of other disability or mobility issues. New self or custom build dwellings can also be designed specifically to meet the requirements of the occupant(s) and therefore take account of any disability or mobility issues.	H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
H/13: Extensions to Dwellings in the Countryside	Key objectives of the NPPF are the achievement of sustainable development (paragraph 8) and good design (section 12). This policy reflects these objectives with regard to extensions to dwellings outside village framework boundaries and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF.	South Cambridgeshire is a predominantly rural district with an attractive and much valued open environment. As a result, the area is prone to speculative proposals that could constitute unsustainable development. An updated policy is proposed which would replace a number of policies in the adopted plan dealing with this issue. The policy will use a range of criteria to control development in a way that supports rural communities, reduces unsustainable living patterns and minimises the carbon impacts of new housing.	H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/14: Replacement Dwellings in the Countryside	As above, but for replacement dwellings outside village framework boundaries.	As above.	H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
H/15: Countryside Dwellings of Exceptional Quality	The NPPF states that policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless one or more criteria apply, including that the dwelling's design is of exceptional quality (paragraph 84e). The Local Plan as a whole restricts development of new dwellings outside of development frameworks, except for in particular circumstances such as where they are to support rural businesses (Policy H/19) or as outlined in Policy H/15 where the proposed single new dwelling includes the same exceptional design requirements as the NPPF.	As above.	H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/16: Development of Residential Gardens	National policy indicates that plans should consider the case for setting out policies to resist inappropriate	The emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan proposes to continue the approach of the adopted plan by resisting	H/GL: Garden land and subdivision of existing plots	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	development of residential gardens, for example where development would cause harm to the local area (paragraph 75). Policy H/16 is consistent with this approach.	inappropriate development of residential gardens and the subdivision of existing plots. This will be done by reference to a range of factors, including potential harm to local character, adequacy of remaining amenity space, trees, heritage and biodiversity.		
H/17: Re-use of Buildings in the Countryside for Residential Use	By allowing re-use of buildings subject to a number of criteria, the policy is consistent with the NPPF's provisions to meet housing need and ensuring that new development does not harm local character (paragraph 84).	See Policy H/13.	H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	The policy is consistent with national policy.
H/18: Working at Home	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's objectives to achieve sustainable development (paragraph 8) and to promote a strong, competitive economy (section 6).	The COVID-19 Pandemic has dramatically accelerated the shift towards homeworking. The post-pandemic future remains uncertain; however, surveys suggest that many companies' workers will look to	J/RW: Enabling remote working	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
		continue some level of home-working. A similar policy approach is proposed for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan alongside support for the creation of local employment hubs.		
H/19: Dwellings to Support a Rural-based Enterprise	The NPPF states that planning policies should avoid the development of isolated homes in the countryside unless, amongst other criteria, there is an essential need for a rural worker, including those taking majority control of a farm business, to live permanently at or near their place of work in the countryside (paragraph 84a). Policy H/19 includes more detailed requirements with regard to such dwellings, but overall is consistent with national policy.	See Policy H/13.	H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
<p>H/20: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople</p>	<p>The NPPF requires the size, type and tenure of housing needed for different groups in the community, including travellers, to be assessed and reflected in planning policies (paragraph 63). More details are set out in the separate policy document, <i>Planning Policy for Traveller Sites</i>. Policy H/20 seeks to address this requirement, although no additional need for traveller pitches is identified. A need for additional plots for Travelling Showpeople's needs is included in the policy.</p>	<p>A new accommodation needs assessment has been commissioned. The needs assessment will seek to identify the needs of Gypsies and Travellers meeting different definitions, including those that no longer travel, as part of the requirement under the Housing Act to consider the needs of people living on sites on which caravans can be stationed. This potential need was one of the issues highlighted by the Inspector examining the 2018 Local Plans to be addressed through this Local Plan review, and the plan will need to identify how this need will be addressed. A new policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan is proposed to address issues currently covered by several adopted policies.</p>	<p>H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites</p>	<p>The policy is consistent with national policy.</p>

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
H/21: Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities	As above. Policy H/21 recognises that if need is identified, major developments provide an opportunity to deliver pitches as part of mainstream development, ensuring they meet the needs of all sectors of the community, in sustainable locations close to services and facilities, where sites can be planned into the developments from the outset. As such, it is consistent with national policy	As above.	H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites	To the extent that this policy seeks to provide accommodation in major developments, subject to need identified through the above policy, it is consistent with national policy.
H/22: Proposals for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople Sites on Unallocated Land Outside Development Frameworks	The NPPF says that decision-makers should seek to approve applications for sustainable development where possible (paragraph 39). This policy reflects the provisions of the NPPF and Policy S/7 by seeking to direct development to	As above.	H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the most sustainable locations. While it places limitations on the type of development permissible outside defined development frameworks, this is part of a holistic approach to promoting a district-wide sustainable development strategy.			
H/23: Design of Gypsy and Traveller Sites, and Travelling Showpeople Sites	The NPPF promotes good design in new development (section 12) and this policy is consistent with this in respect of traveller and travelling showpeople sites.	As above.	H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Building a Strong and Competitive Economy				
E/1: New Employment Provision near Cambridge – Cambridge Science Park	The policy concerns a strategic development site and, therefore, is consistent with the NPPF requirement that planning policies should set criteria, and identify strategic sites, for local and inward investment to	The allocation covered by this policy is proposed to be incorporated within the North East Cambridge area, and therefore, is not proposed to be carried forward as a separate policy as it will be superseded by the new	S/NEC: North East Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	match the strategy and to meet anticipated needs over the plan period (paragraph 86b).	policy and the emerging Area Action Plan, although it will continue to support the employment role of Cambridge Science Park.		
E/2: Cambridge Biomedical Campus Extension	As above.	The Cambridge Biomedical Campus is subject to continued development, and revisions to the masterplan are needed to improve the overall experience of the site for workers and visitors. Work is underway to inform a policy in the new local plan.	S/CBC: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/3: Fulbourn Road East (Fulbourn) 6.9 hectares	As above.	Land is allocated for business uses at Fulbourn Road on the eastern edge of Cambridge in both adopted plans. This is partly under construction. The need for the allocations to be carried forward will be kept under review.	S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/4: Allocations for Class B1 Employment Uses	As above, although B1 employment uses now fall	Relevant sites not started or completed are proposed to be carried forward into	S/RRA: Site allocations in rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy, although B1 employment

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	within the broader Use Class E.	the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	S/RSC: Other site allocations in the Rural Southern Cluster	uses now fall within the broader Use Class E.
E/5: Allocations for Class B1, B2 and B8 Employment Uses	As above.	Relevant sites not started or completed are proposed to be carried forward into the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	S/RRA: Site allocations in rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy, although B1 employment uses now fall within the broader Use Class E.
E/6: Papworth Hospital	The NPPF says that strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for community facilities, such as healthcare (paragraph 20c). The policy identifies that healthcare is the preferred use for the site following the relocation of Papworth Hospital and, therefore, the policy is consistent with national policy.	Papworth Hospital has relocated to a new building on the Cambridge Biomedical Campus at Addenbrooke's, and therefore the former hospital site in Papworth Everard is now vacant. A continuation of the existing policy approach is proposed in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan to ensure appropriate future use.	S/RRP: Policy areas in the rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/7: Imperial War Museum at Duxford	The NPPF does not directly address how policies should address	The museum is of national importance. A continuation of the approach of Policy E/7 is proposed in the	S/RRP: Policy areas in the rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	major visitor attractions outside town centres.	Greater Cambridge Local Plan which will provide an appropriate policy framework to enable its continued evolution.		
E/8: Mixed-use development in Histon & Impington Station Area	See Policy E/1 above.	It is proposed that the policy area designation will be maintained in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. It is necessary to encourage sensitive redevelopment of this area and stimulate commercial activity and local employment. This approach was supported in the Histon & Impington Neighbourhood Plan.	S/RRP: Policy areas in the rest of the rural area	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/9: Promotion of Clusters	This policy is consistent with national policy's requirement that planning policies should recognise and address the specific locational requirements of different sectors, including making provision for clusters or networks of knowledge and data-driven, creative	The <i>Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study</i> (2020) explores the presence of clusters in the area, including their needs and opportunities, involving consultation with key stakeholders. The proposed Greater Cambridge Local Plan will	S/DS: Development Strategy J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	or high technology industries (paragraph 87).	continue to support the needs of clusters, updated as necessary to reflect the findings of the above Study.		
E/10: Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that planning policies should help create the conditions in which businesses can invest, expand and adapt (paragraph 85).	The success of many of the campuses and business parks are supported by a mix of other services and facilities which make it possible for workers to meet and share ideas. With the implementation of the Planning Use Class E, which provides greater flexibility between uses, such a policy is less necessary, but making employment parks high quality environments for workers and visitors is an important issue and a similar policy is proposed for the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/EP: Supporting a range of facilities in employment parks	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/11: Large Scale Warehousing and Distribution Centres	The NPPF says that planning policies should recognise and address	A need for additional space for warehousing and distribution was identified	J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	the specific locational requirements of different sectors, including for storage and distribution operations at a variety of scales and in suitably accessible locations (paragraph 87). Policy E/11 restricts large scale warehousing and distribution, but specifically because of the importance of other high-tech sectors within Greater Cambridge, and the need for careful management and protection of employment land. Therefore, local justification is provided.	in the <i>Greater Cambridge Employment Land and Economic Development Evidence Study</i> (2020). The Greater Cambridge Local Plan First Proposals put forward allocations, and proposed policy which continued to focused on meeting local needs.		
E/12: New Employment Development in Villages	By enabling business development and expansion within village development frameworks, this policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that policies should help create the conditions in which	Sensitive small-scale employment development can help sustain rural economies, and provide a wider range of employment opportunities for local residents. A similar policy is proposed to be included	J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	businesses can invest, expand and adapt (paragraph 85).	in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.		
E/13: New Employment Development on the Edges of Villages	As above, but with regard to development on the edges of villages.	As above.	J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/14: Loss of Employment Land to Non Employment Uses	As above, but with regard to resisting the loss of employment uses.	Less local employment opportunities can reduce the vibrancy of communities, and mean people have to travel further for work, or to access local services. It would be unreasonable to protect employment sites in perpetuity, but policies can seek to ensure that alternative employment opportunities have been explored before sites are lost.	J/PB: Protecting existing business space	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/15: Established Employment Areas	By enabling business development and expansion within these established areas, this policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that policies should help create the conditions in	A range of key employment locations have been identified to support the Cambridge economy, and the approach is proposed to be continued in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	which businesses can invest, expand and adapt (paragraph 85).			
E/16: Expansion of Existing Businesses in the Countryside	As above, but with regard to existing businesses in the countryside, with appropriate controls included in the policy.	Whilst in general new development in the countryside is restricted, there are circumstances (outside the Green Belt) where the expansion of firms would be acceptable.	J/NE: New employment and development proposals	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/17: Conversion or Replacement of Rural Buildings for Employment	The NPPF states that policies should enable the sustainable growth and expansion of all types of business in rural areas, both through conversion of existing buildings and well-designed new buildings. Outside settlements, it will be important to ensure that development is sensitive to its surroundings, does not have an unacceptable impact on local roads and exploits any opportunities to make a location more sustainable (paragraphs 88 and 89). Policy E/17	It is important that policies restrict the scale of development in the countryside where large scale development would be unsustainable. Rural buildings, such as farm buildings no longer needed for agriculture, provide opportunities for conversion for employment uses in the district, thereby supporting the rural economy. A similar policy approach is proposed to be included in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/RE: Supporting the rural economy	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	is consistent with national policy in this regard.			
E/18: Farm Diversification	This policy is consistent with the requirement in national policy that plan policies should enable the development and diversification of agricultural and other land-based rural businesses (paragraph 88b).	Policies need to support land-based businesses and farms to continue to thrive, including through diversifying into other business areas. A similar policy approach is proposed to be included in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/RE: Supporting the rural economy	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/19: Tourist Facilities and Visitor Attractions	This policy concerns facilities and attractions in the countryside and includes a number of criteria to ensure that appropriate and sustainable development occurs. As such, the policy is consistent with national policy, which expects policies to enable sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside (paragraph 88c).	None.	J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
E/20: Tourist Accommodation	The NPPF indicates that tourism development is a main town centre use and that policies should enable sustainable rural tourism and leisure developments which respect the character of the countryside (glossary and paragraph 88c). The policy permits tourist accommodation within and outside development frameworks, subject to appropriate controls and, therefore, is consistent with national policy.	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will consider how visitor accommodation should be addressed.	GP/PH: Protection of public houses J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/21: Retail Hierarchy	The NPPF says that plan policies should define a network and hierarchy of town centres and promote their long-term vitality and viability (paragraph 90a). Policy E/21 defines the hierarchy for the district and, therefore, is consistent with national policy.	The <i>Greater Cambridge Retail and Leisure Study</i> (2023) will review and assess the retail hierarchy across the whole of Greater Cambridge. This will be reflected in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
E/22: Applications for New Retail Development	The NPPF indicates that when assessing applications for retail and leisure development outside town centres, which are not in accordance with an up-to-date plan, local planning authorities should require an impact assessment if the development is over a proportionate, locally set floorspace threshold (paragraph 94). Policy E/22 includes locally set thresholds, reflecting the rural nature of the district and the scale of development that would be appropriate. As such, the policy is consistent with national policy.	To sustain the vibrancy and vitality of centres, new retail should be directed towards new and existing centres. This means out of town development proposals - development outside a new or planned centre – will need to consider their impact on these centres, to ensure they do not undermine their ability to serve their local community.	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is consistent with national policy.
E/23: Retailing in the Countryside	The NPPF requires the achievement of sustainable development and the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities,	The <i>Greater Cambridge Retail and Leisure study</i> (2021) demonstrated the important role of smaller local convenience stores throughout the network of village settlements. It is	J/RC: Retail and centres	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	such as local shops (paragraph 88d). Policy E/23 responds to these provisions as it seeks to control sporadic development for retail uses in the countryside, which could result in unsustainable patterns of development and could harm the vitality and viability of village centres.	therefore important that these village/ rural/ local centres provide people with continued access to a range of shops and services which help them to meet their day-to-day needs, while avoiding unsustainable development in the countryside outside settlements.		
Promoting Successful Communities				
SC/1: Allocation for Open Space	By allocating new and extended areas of public open space, this policy is consistent with national policy, which states that to provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities,	Open spaces not only help support the health, social and cultural well-being of local communities but also help support strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. The varied nature of the area means that tailored solutions will be required for provision of open space in new development.	BG/EO: Providing and enhancing open spaces	The policy is consistent with national policy.

Policy	Consistency with National Policy	Evidence/change in local circumstances	Linked policy in the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP)	Conclusion/RAG
	including open space (paragraph 98a).			
SC/2: Health Impact Assessment	A key element of the social objective of sustainable development, as outlined in the NPPF, is to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities (paragraph 8b). While national policy does not refer specifically to Health Impact Assessments (HIAs), the requirement in Policy SC/2 to submit them for relevant development supports the achievement of sustainable development.	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. The adopted Local Plan includes a requirement for HIAs to be submitted with planning applications subject to the size of the development. It is proposed to extend this policy across Greater Cambridge at a level of detail appropriate to the scale and nature of an application.	WS/HD: Creating healthy new developments	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/3: Protection of Village Services and Facilities	This policy directly addresses the NPPF's expectation that policies should enable the retention and development of accessible local services and community facilities	Community, cultural, education, sports and leisure services and facilities play an important role in making places vibrant, healthy and sustainable. These are important in both new and	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities GP/PH: Protection of public houses	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	in rural areas (paragraph 88d).	established settlements. Policies are needed to ensure these facilities and services are delivered to support new development. Appropriate care is also needed to ensure new facilities do not undermine existing facilities. It is also equally important to ensure these are protected from loss to alternative uses, to support established settlements.		
SC/4: Meeting Community Needs	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of	As above.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities MS/MU: Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments GP/PH: Protection of public houses	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	communities and residential environments (paragraph 98a).			
SC/5: Community Healthcare Provision	National policy says that plan policies should address the provision of community facilities, including for health (paragraphs 20c and 29). By supporting the provision of such facilities within sustainable locations Policy SC/5 is consistent with the NPPF.	As above.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities (paragraph 98a).	As above.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's requirement that policies should plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces and community facilities,	Open spaces not only help support the health, social and cultural well-being of local communities but also help support strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of climate	BG/EO: Providing and enhancing open spaces WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	including open space (paragraph 98a); and should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision (paragraph 103).	change. The varied nature of the area means that tailored solutions will be required for provision of open space in new development. Updated evidence regarding the need for sports and open space will be prepared to inform the local plan review.		
SC/8: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards	The NPPF requires that existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields and formal play spaces, should not be built on unless a number of criteria are met (paragraph 104). Policy SC/8 reflects the provisions of national policy in this regard.	Settlements contain a wide variety of open spaces that make significant contributions to the character of places, but also provide important local amenities. It is important that these are protected from development that could have an adverse impact on these qualities.	BG/PO: Protecting open spaces	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/9: Lighting Proposals	The NPPF requires that policies ensure that new development is appropriate for its location	Plan policies should respond to the requirement in national policy in a local context.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	taking into account the likely effects, including limiting the impact of light pollution from artificial light (paragraph 198c). Policy SC/9 seeks to control any harmful effects of external lighting and, therefore, is consistent with national policy.			
SC/10: Noise Pollution	As above, but with regard to the effects of noise from development.	As above.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/11: Contaminated Land	This policy responds to the requirement in the NPPF that policies should ensure that a site is suitable for its proposed use taking account of ground conditions and any risks arising from land instability and contamination (paragraph 196a).	As above.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/12: Air Quality	Policy SC/12 reflects the requirement in the NPPF that policies should sustain and contribute	An ongoing issue is to ensure there is no adverse effect on air quality in air quality management areas	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	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 (paragraph 199).	(AQMA), which are currently in effect in the city centre.		
SC/13: Hazardous Installations	This policy reflects the broad provisions in national policy concerning hazardous installations and substances (paragraph 46).	Plan policies should respond to the requirement in national policy in a local context.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
SC/14: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air	As for Policies SC/9 and SC/10, but with regard to the effects of odour from development.	As above.	WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	The policy is consistent with national policy.
Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure				
TI/1: Chesterton Rail Station and Interchange	This policy is consistent with the NPPF, with regard to policies identifying and protecting, where there is robust evidence, sites and	Policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will continue to safeguard important infrastructure from any adverse effects of new development.	I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation I/SI: Safeguarding important infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	routes which could be critical in developing infrastructure to widen transport choice (paragraph 111c).	Cambridge North station has now been completed and is operational.		
TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel	The NPPF expects plan policies to promote sustainable transport (section 9); Policy TI/2 is consistent with this approach.	An update of the adopted policy will reflect the aims of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Transport Plan and national policy, whilst addressing the specific challenges and local opportunities within Greater Cambridge.	I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation	The policy is consistent with national policy.
TI/3: Parking Provision	This policy sets local parking standards for new development and in doing so reflects the principles set out in national policy (paragraph 112).	The adopted policy includes indicative parking standards that respond to the rural nature of the area. A replacement policy is proposed that moves to a more design-led approach, supported by indicative standards tailored to reflect different circumstances. This would allow flexibility to adapt to changing	I/EV: Parking and electric vehicles I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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		patterns of car ownership and use through the plan period.		
TI/4: Rail Freight and Interchanges	This policy takes a positive approach to proposals for rail freight interchanges and seeks to protect existing infrastructure. As such, it is consistent with the NPPF provisions referred to with regard to Policy TI/1.	A replacement policy proposal is to explore how local delivery hubs might be supported. These could provide opportunities for deliveries to be consolidated to reduce the number of trips, or transferred to other delivery modes such as electric bikes.	I/FD: Freight and delivery consolidation I/SI: Safeguarding important infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.
TI/5: Aviation-Related Development Proposals	The NPPF takes a broad approach to this issue, indicating that plans should recognise the importance of maintaining a national network of general aviation airfields and have regard to the Government's General Aviation Strategy (paragraph 111f). Policy TI/5 is more focused on the effects of aviation-related development, but is not otherwise	In addition to Cambridge Airport there are a number of established aerodromes and smaller airfields in Greater Cambridge, including Imperial War Museum Duxford. Policies are needed to ensure aviation development does not negatively impact environment and human health, and that impacts of proposals are fully considered.	I/AD: Aviation development	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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	inconsistent with national policy.			
TI/6: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone	As above.	As above.	I/AD: Aviation development	The policy is consistent with national policy.
TI/7: Lord's Bridge Radio Telescope	This policy reflects the broad principles of the NPPF with regard to safeguarding important strategic and local infrastructure.	Policy in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan will continue to safeguard important infrastructure from any adverse effects of new development.	I/SI: Safeguarding important infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.
TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments	This policy is consistent with the objective in national policy that development should be supported by sufficient infrastructure and that this can be secured through developer contributions (paragraphs 20b and c, and 35).	The Greater Cambridge Local Plan will be supported by work to assess electricity infrastructure capacity at a strategic level. A new policy seeks to ensure that this approach is integrated at a very early stage, via the development of energy masterplans for strategic developments. An Infrastructure Delivery Plan is being prepared to accompany the Greater Cambridge Local Plan. This will identify the infrastructure that is	I/EI: Energy infrastructure masterplanning I/ID: Infrastructure and delivery	The policy is consistent with national policy.

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		needed, when it is needed, and how much it costs.		
TI/9: Education Facilities	As above, but specifically with regard to education facilities.	The Infrastructure Delivery Plan will accompany the Greater Cambridge Local 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.	WS/CF: Community, sports and leisure facilities	The policy is consistent with national policy.
TI/10: Broadband	This policy is consistent with the NPPF's expectation that plan policies should support the expansion of electronic communications networks, including full fibre broadband connections (paragraph 119).	The Greater Cambridge economy is driven by businesses in knowledge-based sectors with businesses that rely on the use of cutting-edge digital technology. An updated policy is required to ensure that adequate and appropriate digital infrastructure is provided in new development.	I/DI: Digital infrastructure	The policy is consistent with national policy.