

Greater Cambridge Local Plan Regulation 19: Local Plan Consultation Statement

August 2026

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Introduction and purpose

- 1.1 This Consultation Statement sets out how Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council have undertaken consultation, and propose to undertake consultation, in preparing the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.
- 1.2 The Consultation Statement sets out how the Councils have involved residents and key stakeholders in preparing the Greater Cambridge Local Plan in accordance with Regulations 18 and Regulations 19 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012. This statement meets Regulation 22 (1)(c) and demonstrates that consultation on the preparation of the Local Plan has been undertaken in accordance with the relevant Regulations and the Councils' jointly adopted Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) 2024. The SCI document sets out how the Council will consult and involve the public and statutory consultees in planning matters. Full details of the current adopted SCI can be viewed [here](#).
- 1.3 The Councils began preparing a new Local Plan for Greater Cambridge after adoption of the previously adopted local plans in 2018. The new Local Plan will set out the strategic vision, objectives and spatial strategy for the area, as well as the planning policies which will guide future development. The Plan will now look ahead to 2045, and identify the main areas for sustainable development growth to meet development needs. It establishes policies and guidance to ensure local development is built in accordance with the principles set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Local Plan will replace the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018 and Cambridge Local Plan 2018 that currently form the development plan, as well as adopted Area Action Plans.
- 1.4 At each stage of the plan-making process we check to ensure that our consultation approach meets the standards set out in the Statement of Community Involvement. The Consultation Statement is updated and re-published at each stage of plan-making, capturing feedback we received at previous stages and how it has been taken into account.
- 1.5 This Consultation Statement supports the Submission Local Plan (Regulation 19) 2026 stage. It sets out how consultation has been undertaken up to this point, and looks ahead to the Submission Local Plan 2026 consultation stage.

Note about Duty to Cooperate

1.6 The duty to cooperate is a legal test that requires cooperation between local planning authorities and other public bodies to maximise the effectiveness of policies for strategic matters in Local Plans. The Councils have published a separate Greater Cambridge Local Plan Duty to Cooperate Statement of Common Ground to set out the main areas of common and uncommon ground with relevant partners on strategic cross-boundary matters. This can be found on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service website.

Overview of the Plan Making Process

Key Local Plan Stages Undertaken so Far

1.7 The preparation of a new Local Plan requires consultation and engagement, often across a number of stages. This is to enable early and ongoing engagement with the local community, businesses and organisations to develop a comprehensive plan, tailored to the needs of the area in terms of strategy and the policies required.

1.8 The following main stages of consultation have been carried out so far in the preparation and adoption of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan.

- Workshops and early stage stakeholder consultation (2019)
 - Engagement with key stakeholder to identify approaches to the start of the plan making process.
- First Conversation - Issues and Options Public Consultation - (January 2020)
 - Public consultation on issues the plan needs to address and options for addressing them.
- First Proposals - Preferred Option Consultation (Regulation 18) - Autumn 2021
 - Public consultation on direction of policy including the preferred option for policy direction for specific policy areas and sites.
- Regulation 18 Consultation (December 2027)
 - Public consultation on an almost complete draft version of the Local Plan except a few areas of direction of policy.

Call for Sites

1.9 Alongside and as part of the consultation stages, there have been several opportunities for people to submit site suggestions for consideration through the plan making process.

1.10 A call for sites is a way for landowners, developers and individuals to suggest sites that might be available for development in the future, so they can be considered and tested by the Council. It is a normal part of plan making. Government planning guidance advises that, 'if the process to identify land is to be transparent and identify as many potential opportunities as possible, it is important to issue a call for sites and broad locations for development'.

1.11 There were opportunities to submit site suggestions at the following stages:

- An Initial 'Call for Sites' issued 2019
- A Call for Sites and Green Sites issues as part of the First Conversation in 2020
- A Call for Sites and Green Sites issues as part of the First Proposals consultation in 2021
- A Call for Sites and Green Sites as part of the Regulation 18 Consultation in 2025-26

1.12 All sites received were published on an interactive map on the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service website.

1.13 An additional 'Site Submissions Update' consultation was issued between February and March 2025, to ensure we had the most up to date information about available sites in the lead up to the draft plan consultation. The results of this call for sites has been published alongside the draft local plan.

1.14 Sites have been assessed using an agreed methodology through the Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment, an evidence document published and updated at each stage of plan making.

Compliance with the Statement of Community Involvement

1.15 The Statement of Community Involvement (SCI) sets out how South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council will involve communities on a wide range of planning matters throughout the planning process. The SCI was adopted in March 2024. The SCI sets out how plan making and development management processes will consult and engage with local stakeholders.

1.16 For the Local Plan process, the SCI sets out that for Local Plans at the Regulation 18 stage of plan making, which focuses on engagement and shaping the plan, there will one or more consultations undertaken for a 6 week period each. For Regulation 19, the stage where the plan the councils wish to adopt is published, there will be a pre-submission consultation for a 6 week period.

1.17 The main methods for consulting on the Local Plan include:

- Inviting representations through a notice on the Councils websites, and advertising through other methods such as social media, news releases, Council publications or press adverts.
- Consultations with specific consultation bodies and appropriate general consultation bodies and other relevant stakeholders.
- Making consultation documents viewable on the Councils websites and by request in different formats.
- Public consultation events of various kinds.

The Local Plan timetable

1.18 The Local Development Scheme (LDS) sets out agreed programme for the preparation of the Local Plan. Since plan making commenced it has been updated several times to reflect the evolving programme and in response to events which have impacted on the programme. The latest Local Development Scheme can be found [here](#).

1.19 During the First Proposals stage in 2021, the Councils made clear that the proposed strategy was contingent upon evidence being available that demonstrates that a sustainable water supply will be provided to support the preparation of the draft Local Plan. In addition, a number of other factors were also impacting on the programme such as planning for transport infrastructure, and national reform of the planning system. The North East Cambridge Area Action Plan, being prepared ahead of the new local plan, was also delayed, awaiting the outcome of the Development Consent Order process regarding relocation of the CWWTP.

1.20 A Development Strategy update was reported to and agreed by members in 2023, but there remained uncertainty regarding the resolution of some of these issues.

1.21 When we published an update to our Local Plan timetable in March 2024 it was anticipated that changes to the national plan making system would be happening in autumn 2024 with the publication of new plan making regulations. We fully expected that the remainder of our plan making process would be carried out under a new system of plan making, and that we would need to know more about the specific regulation requirements in order to set a new timetable and move the plan forward.

1.22 In Summer/Autumn 2024, the new Government brought out a wide-ranging consultation on proposed amendments to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). As a part of this consultation, the Government announced its aim of implementing a new plan-making system as set out in the Levelling-up and Regeneration Act. It identified that plans being prepared under the current plan making system would need to be submitted by December 2026. This date was confirmed when the new NPPF was published in November 2024. The government have yet to publish new regulations for the new plan making system. In January

2025 the Councils updated the Local Plan timetable to clarify our intentions to prepare to submit a Local Plan under the current plan making system by December 2026.

1.23 The current LDS was consulted on during the late 2025 Regulation 18 Local Plan consultation on a Draft Plan Local Plan.

1.24 The Proposed Submission Regulation 19 stage is taking place in Summer / Autumn 2026. This will involve consultation on the plan the councils propose to adopt.

1.25 Submission to Secretary of State for independent Examination (Regulation 22) is planned for December 2026, to meet the government's deadline for submission of plans under the current plan making system. There would then be an examination, held by an independent planning inspector into the soundness of the plan. This would include considering comments submitted at the regulation 19 stage. If the plan is found to be 'sound' the Councils would be able to proceed to adoption of the plan.

Summary of Regulation 18 Consultation

1.26 The Regulation 18 consultation on the Greater Cambridge Local Plan ran from 1st December 2025 to 30th January 2026. During this time 89 events were held to consult with residents, key stakeholders and statutory consultees from across Greater Cambridge. 8,415 representations were received from 8,415 individuals and organisations.

1.27 A summary of the events held during the consultation are set out in Appendix 1 including a summary of key discussion points. These events are plotted in Figure 1.

- 1.28 During the Draft Local Plan consultation we consulted using a range of methods, including:
 - **Standard methods including:** Email and letter notifications, promotion on our website and social media, provision of hard copies at offices, events and webinars. Other updates through public notices, press releases and e-bulletins. Printed material was distributed to homes and businesses through resident and business magazines.
 - **Innovative methods:** Youth Engagement sessions with children of schools in Greater Cambridge and encouraging their participation in the drawing competition. Appendix 1 sets out a Report, showing their engagement during this session. A Lego building competition was also held during the consultation with a range of submissions provided by children and young people in the area.

1.28 We promoted the consultation using the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning consultation platforms including our [website](#), and through social media (Facebook, X, LinkedIn). A breakdown of the online and social media views is set out in the infographic below:



Figure 2: Infographic of breakdown of views on social media platforms

1.29 During the consultation, we also met with a number of stakeholders and groups and engaged through presentations held at the University of Cambridge and took the draft Local Plan policies to the Joint Design Review Panel (Cambridgeshire Quality Panel & Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel). A report of the findings of the Panel can be found in Appendix 2.

1.30 Overall, the consultation resulted in a significant amount of engagement with our local communities and stakeholders. As a result of the communications programme, we distributed over 3,000 leaflets, at 32 in-person public facing events, carried out 27 leaflet drops and hand out sessions, attended 15 markets including the Market and Mill Road Fair and held 15 non-public facing events, including with parishes, and a drop-in session with the Gypsy and Traveller community.

1.31 During the consultation we also hosted a series of online webinars that you are able to watch below:

- Tuesday 2 December: providing an introduction to the draft Local Plan consultation. You can watch back the recording on [YouTube](#)
- Wednesday 10 December: the Development Strategy and Site Allocations, you can watch back the recording on [YouTube](#)
- Wednesday 17 December, 6pm to 7:30pm: Our Themes. You can watch the recording back on [YouTube](#)
- Wednesday 7 January, 6pm to 7pm: Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan: About our Plan - Refresher Session - You can watch the recording back on [YouTube](#).

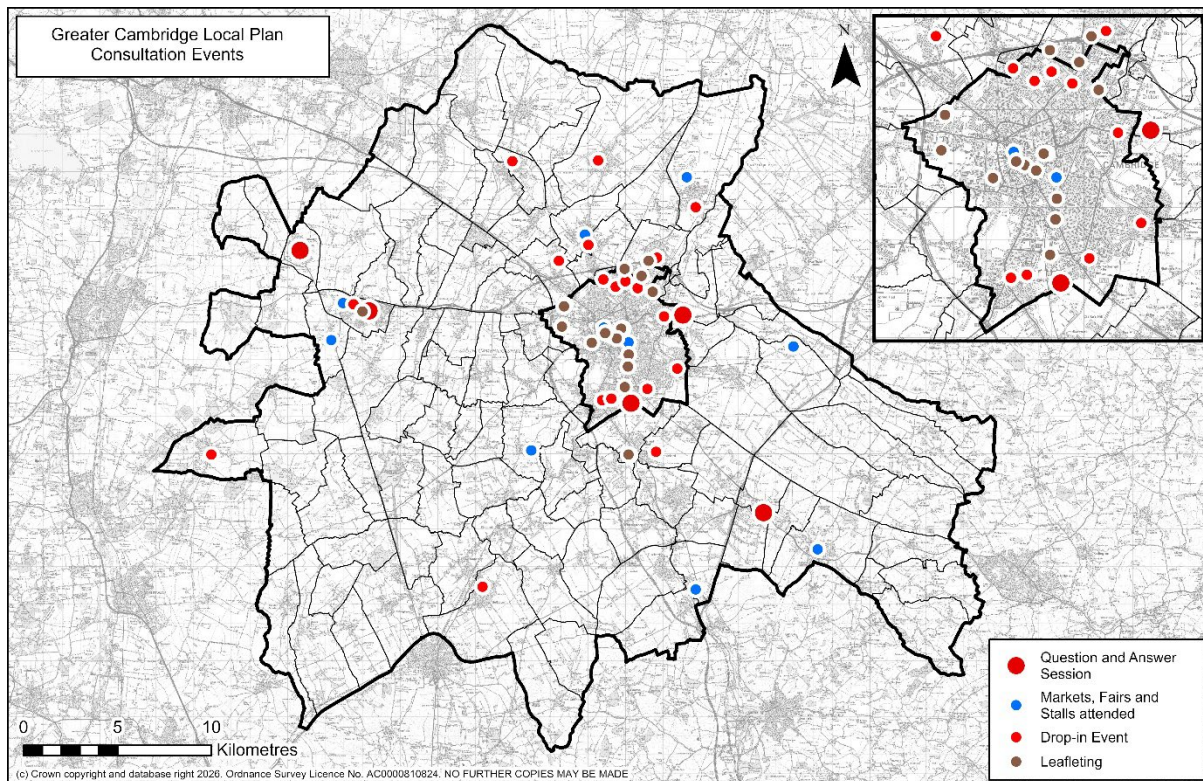


Figure 1 – Greater Cambridge Local Plan Consultation Events

1.31 As a result of the community engagement, we logged 639 new registrations to the consultation hub from 1 December 2025 to 30 January 2026. This was a positive reflection of the encouragement to use our digital platforms to submit comments on the Local Plan, whilst also still allowing representations to be submitted via email or post. 80% of the comments from the consultation were received by web, 19% from email and 1% from paper submissions.

Responses to Representations Received at the Regulation 18 Stage

1. For each policy, an executive summary of the comments received, a table summary of the representations received and the Councils' responses to these representations have been set out.
2. The Topic Paper for each chapter sets out the policy context, new or updated evidence, alternative options and the proposed approach which details the reasons for the edits to the policy.
3. These are all set out in the Appendices as follows:
 - Appendix 4 – Summary of the Plan
 - Appendix 5 – About the Plan
 - Appendix 6 – Development strategy
 - Appendix 7 – Site allocations

- Cambridge City
 - o Strategic Sites in Cambridge City
 - o Other Site Allocations in Cambridge City
 - o Policy Areas in Cambridge City
 - Edge of Cambridge
 - o Strategic Sites in Edge of Cambridge
 - o Other Site Allocations in the Edge of Cambridge
 - o Policy Areas in the Edge of Cambridge
 - New Settlements
 - o Strategic Sites in New Settlements
 - o Existing New Settlements
 - Rural Southern Cluster
 - o Strategic Sites in the Rural Southern Cluster
 - o Other Site Allocations in the Rural Southern Cluster
 - Rest of Rural Area
 - o Strategic Sites in Rest of Rural Area
 - o Other Site Allocations in the Rest of Rural Area
 - o Policy Areas in the Rest of Rural Area
- Appendix 8 – Climate Change
 - Appendix 9 – Biodiversity and Green Spaces
 - Appendix 10 – Wellbeing and
 - Appendix 11 – Great Places
 - Appendix 12 – Jobs
 - Appendix 13 – Homes
 - Appendix 14 – Infrastructure
 - Appendix 15 – Appendices
 - Appendix 16 – SA/HRA

1.32 There were large amounts of comments that were received multiple times across different themes in the Plan. These issues that cross-cut between themes have been addressed in the overarching policy that the comment discusses. For example, comments submitted on the need for Cultural Infrastructure at Clifton Road, or at the Eastern Gate Public Realm Improvement Area that were submitted in response to multiple parts of the Plan, whilst noted in the policy representation summaries, are addressed in the relevant topic paper and consultation response.

1.33 A breakdown of the representations received by themes in the Plan are set out below: They are shown by chapter and policy, the number of respondents and number of representations (comments) received. We also list where these were in support for the element of the plan, or in objection, or whether the representations were neither and listed as a comment on the Plan.

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Development strategy	108	178	4	32	142
Policy S/JH: New jobs and homes	125	187	4	84	99
Policy S/DS: Development strategy	189	314	9	116	189
Policy S/SH: Settlement hierarchy	90	120	6	47	67
Policy S/DE: Defined development extents	78	84	6	26	52
Policy S/GB: The Cambridge Green Belt	88	101	8	42	51
Policy S/MO: Monitoring	52	64	2	4	58

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Cambridge urban area	25	39	6	2	31
Policy S/NEC: North East Cambridge	92	146	4	35	107
Policy S/LAC: Other site allocations in Cambridge	6	6	0	3	3
Policy S/C/SMS: Garages between 20 St. Matthews Street and Blue Moon Public House, Cambridge	2	2	0	1	1
Policy S/C/HTR: 137-143 Histon Road	2	2	0	1	1
Policy S/C/HGH: Henry Giles House, 73-79 Chesterton Road	4	4	1	1	2
Policy S/C/HRC: Horizon Resource Centre, 285 Coldham's Lane	2	2	2	0	0

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy S/C/PDC: Cambridge Professional Development Centre, Foster Road	3	3	2	0	1
Policy S/C/PPS: Police Station, Parkside	5	7	4	1	2
Policy S/C/NCA: North Cambridge Academy, 108, Arbury Road	10	11	2	2	7
Policy S/C/ER: 1-99 Ekin Road and 1-8 Ekin Walk	3	3	0	1	2
Policy S/C/DR: 2-28 Davy Road and Garage Blocks	3	3	1	0	2
Policy S/C/HPC: 1-78 Hanover Court, 1-49 Princess Court and Garage at Newtown Garages	2	2	0	0	2
Policy S/C/GER: Former Garage Block, East Road	3	3	0	2	1
Policy S/C/SH: 1-33 Stanton House, Christchurch Street	3	3	1	1	1
Policy S/C/SCL: Land South of Coldham's Lane, Cambridge	4	5	0	2	3
Policy S/C/BRN: Land at Barnwell Road and Newmarket Road	4	5	0	2	3
Policy S/C/TRP: Travis Perkins, Devonshire Road	1	1	0	1	0
Policy S/C/OPK: Parcel Com4, Orchard Park	2	2	1	0	1
Policy S/C/BFS: Brookfields	1	1	1	0	0
Policy S/C/CJ: Cambridge Junction	52	70	5	2	63

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
and Cambridge Leisure, Hills Road					
Policy S/C/CLT: Clifton Road Area	10	32	3	1	28
Policy S/C/SRW: Station Road West	6	8	1	3	4
Policy S/C/BJH: Betjeman House, Hills Road	3	3	1	0	2
Policy S/C/OPM: Old Press/Mill Lane	5	10	0	7	3
Policy S/C/NMD: New Museums, Downing Street	2	2	0	1	1
Policy S/PA/CC: Cambridge City Centre	12	13	4	1	8
Policy S/AMC: Areas of Major Change	5	6	1	3	2
Policy S/AMC/AS: Abbey Stadium	8	17	0	3	14
Policy S/AMC/BC: Beehive Centre	9	11	0	6	5
Policy S/AMC/EB: East Barnwell	3	3	1	0	2
Policy S/AMC/FBG: Fitzroy/Burleigh Street/Grafton Area	5	5	1	2	2
Policy S/AMC/SCL: South of Coldham's Lane	11	17	0	4	13
Policy S/PRIA: Public Realm Improvement Areas (PRIA) in Cambridge	21	33	5	3	25
Policy S/PRIA/CRP Cambridge Retail Park	26	27	2	5	20
Policy S/PRIA/EG: Eastern Gate	96	161	34	14	113
Policy S/PRIA/HRRS: Hills Road and Regent Street Corridor	4	4	0	2	2
Policy S/PRIA/MC: Mitcham's Corner	5	5	1	1	3
Policy S/PRIA/MR: Mill Road	10	10	4	2	4

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy S/PRIA/OPML: Old Press/Mill Lane	5	6	0	4	2

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Edge of Cambridge	14	17	1	5	11
Policy S/CE: Cambridge East	90	116	3	8	105
Policy S/CBC: Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)	67	405	3	21	381
Policy S/NWC: Eddington, Cambridge	16	21	2	6	13
Policy S/WC: West Cambridge	15	16	1	4	11
Policy S/HHR: Land between Huntingdon Road and Histon Road	8	8	1	3	4
Policy S/EOC: Other site allocations on the edge of Cambridge	4	5	0	3	2
Policy S/EOC/NWO: Land north of Worts' Causeway	3	3	0	2	1
Policy S/EOC/SWO: Land south of Worts' Causeway	5	5	1	2	2
Policy S/EOC/BS: Bell School, Babraham Road	3	6	1	0	5
Policy S/EOC/FRE: Fulbourn Road East	7	12	0	2	10

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
New Settlements	26	37	0	13	24
Policy S/CBN: Cambourne North	142	410	16	95	299
Policy S/CB: Cambourne	24	32	4	11	17
Policy S/GF: Land adjacent to A11 and	356	1202	54	806	342

A1307 at Grange Farm					
Existing Settlements					
Policy S/NST: Northstowe New Town	20	51	1	5	45
Policy S/WNT: Land north of Waterbeach	22	45	1	6	38
Policy S/BA: Bourn Airfield New Village	9	10	0	3	7

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
The Rural Southern Cluster	35	43	5	8	30
Policy S/WGC: Wellcome Genome Campus, Hinxton	15	26	1	2	23
Policy S/BRC: Babraham Research Campus	10	14	1	7	6
Policy S/RSC: Other site allocations in the Rural Southern Cluster	8	10	0	2	8
Policy S/RSC/MF: Land at Maarnford Farm, Hunts Road, Duxford	4	4	0	2	2
Policy S/RSC/BR: Land south of Babraham Road, Sawston	5	5	0	2	3
Policy S/RSC/FSS: Former Spicers Site, Sawston Business Park, Sawston	8	8	0	1	7
Policy S/RSC/CC: Comfort Café, Fourwentways Little Abington	4	4	1	2	1
Policy S/SCP: Policy Areas in the Rural Southern Cluster	1	1	1	0	0
Policy S/PA/LN: South of A1307, Linton	2	2	1	0	1
Policy S/AMC: Areas of Major Change in	2	2	1	0	1

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
the Rural Southern Cluster					
Policy S/AMC/GP: Granta Park	3	5	0	3	2
Policy S/AMC/WHD: Whittlesford Parkway Station Policy Area, Whittlesford Bridge	19	54	4	8	42

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Rest of the Rural Area	69	96	0	30	66
Policy S/SHF: Land north of A1307, Bar Hill (Slate Hall Farm)	17	24	0	2	22
Policy S/RRA: Other site allocations in the rest of the rural area	35	46	1	28	17
Policy S/RRA/ML: The Moor, Moor Lane, Melbourn	3	6	0	1	5
Policy S/RRA/H: Land at Highfields (phase 2), Caldecote	5	5	1	0	4
Policy S/RRA/SCS: Land to the south of Cambridge Services, A14	39	64	4	3	57
Policy S/RRA/BBP: Land at Buckingway Business Park, Swavesey	8	8	1	1	6
Policy S/RRA/SNR: Land to the north of St Neots Road, Dry Drayton	3	3	1	0	2
Policy S/RRA/OHD: Old Highways Depot, Twenty Pence Road, Cottenham	1	1	0	1	0
Policy S/RRA/NW: Norman Way, Over	3	3	2	0	1
Policy S/RRA/CRH: Land adjacent to Cambridge Road	2	2	0	1	1

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
(A10) and Mill Lane, Hauxton					
Policy S/RRA/CH: Land at Compass House, Chivers Way, Histon and Impington	7	7	1	1	5
Policy S/RRA/CR: Land to the west of Cambridge Road, Melbourn	3	7	1	1	5
Policy S/RRA/FID: Fulbourn and Ida Darwin Hospitals	1	1	0	1	0
Policy S/RRP: Policy Areas in the rest of the rural area	2	2	0	1	1
Policy S/AMC/IWM: Imperial War Museum, Duxford	8	19	1	1	17
Policy S/AMC/PH: Papworth Hospital	3	4	2	1	1
Policy S/AMC/FD: Fen Drayton Former Land Settlement Association Estate	3	3	0	1	2
Policy S/AMC/HIS: Mixed Use Development in Histon & Impington Station Area	6	9	1	1	7
Policy S/AMC/GT: Optimisation of Gypsy and Traveller sites	21	42	0	21	21

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Climate Change	76	81	10	4	67
Policy CC/SD: Sustainable development and the climate emergency	100	110	13	9	88
Policy CC/DC: Designing for a changing climate	53	60	12	11	37

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy CC/NZ: Net zero carbon new buildings	61	83	12	23	48
Policy CC/WE: Water efficiency in new developments	64	84	6	18	60
Policy CC/IW: Integrated water management, sustainable drainage and water quality	48	82	9	9	64
Policy CC/FM: Managing flood risk	32	51	7	1	43
Policy CC/RE: Renewable energy projects and infrastructure	23	27	9	2	16
Policy CC/CE: Supporting a circular economy and sustainable resource use	39	46	9	8	29
Policy CC/CS: Supporting land-based carbon sequestration and carbon sinks	18	18	5	2	11

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Biodiversity and green spaces	38	49	4	1	44
Policy BG/BG: Biodiversity and geodiversity	83	106	10	33	63
Policy BG/GI: Green and blue infrastructure	70	100	9	14	77
Policy BG/TC: Improving tree canopy cover and the tree population	75	89	10	19	60
Policy BG/RC: River corridors	32	39	2	3	34
Policy BG/PO: Protecting open spaces	72	90	5	14	71

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy BG/EO: Providing and enhancing open spaces	62	71	12	11	48

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Wellbeing and social inclusion	67	80	4	6	70
Policy WS/HD: Creating healthy new developments	42	59	7	4	48
Policy WS/NC: Meeting the needs of new and growing Communities	83	88	6	11	71
Policy WS/CF: Community, sports, and leisure facilities	35	53	10	2	41
Policy WS/CH: Cultural and creative hubs	57	83	20	2	61
Policy WS/MU: Meanwhile uses during long term redevelopments	47	48	5	0	43
Policy WS/IO: Creating inclusive employment and business opportunities through new developments	22	25	13	2	10
Policy WS/HS: Pollution, health and safety	24	29	6	3	20
Policy WS/PH: Public houses	9	9	2	0	7

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Great places	50	60	3	7	50
Policy GP/PP: People and place responsive design	24	25	7	3	15
Policy GP/QD: Achieving high quality development	44	50	6	3	41

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy GP/HD: Housing density	51	55	6	4	45
Policy GP/ST: Skyline and tall buildings	42	57	5	10	42
Policy GP/QP: Establishing high quality landscape and public realm	67	85	19	4	62
Policy GP/LC: Protection and enhancement of landscape character	32	37	5	6	26
Policy GP/HE: Historic environment	23	35	6	10	19
Policy GP/HA: Designated heritage assets	21	23	2	6	15
Policy GP/ND: Non-designated heritage assets	13	13	3	4	6
Policy GP/CC: Adapting heritage assets to climate change	8	11	2	1	8
Policy GP/AR: Archaeology	7	7	2	1	4
Policy GP/SF: Shopfronts	6	6	1	1	4

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Jobs	36	36	1	0	35
Policy J/NE: New employment development proposals	29	38	4	7	27
Policy J/RE: Supporting the rural economy	9	9	0	2	7
Policy J/AL: Protecting the best agricultural land	21	28	1	7	20
Policy J/PB: Protecting existing business space	8	8	0	1	7
Policy J/AW: Affordable	63	75	15	6	54

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
workspace and creative industries					
Policy J/EP: Supporting a range of facilities in employment parks	10	10	5	0	5
Policy J/MS: Markets and street trading	21	21	12	5	4
Policy J/RC: Retail and other complementary town centre uses	12	13	2	3	8
Policy: J/SA: Cambridge City's Primary Shopping Area	4	4	1	1	2
Policy J/VA: Visitor accommodation, attractions and facilities	22	39	1	3	35
Policy J/FD: Faculty development and specialist/language schools	6	6	1	0	5

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Homes	35	37	2	2	33
Policy H/AH: Affordable housing	64	77	5	14	58
Policy H/ES: Exception sites for affordable housing	10	12	0	0	12
Policy H/HM: Housing mix	27	30	4	3	23
Policy H/GL: Garden land and subdivision of existing plots	9	10	4	3	3
Policy H/SS: Residential space standards and accessible homes	29	42	3	10	29
Policy H/SH: Specialist housing	19	19	3	2	14
Policy H/CB: Self and custom build homes	29	34	1	15	18

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Policy H/BR: Build to rent homes	18	20	4	3	13
Policy H/CL: Co-living	10	10	2	1	7
Policy H/MO: Houses in multiple occupation (HMOs)	15	19	2	2	15
Policy H/SA: Student accommodation	10	12	1	1	10
Policy H/DC: Dwellings in the countryside	10	10	1	1	8
Policy H/RM: Residential moorings	1	1	0	0	1
Policy H/GT: Gypsy and Traveller and Travelling Showpeople sites	13	16	2	1	13

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
Infrastructure	81	104	2	6	96
Policy I/ST: Sustainable transport and connectivity	138	240	17	19	204
Policy I/TH: Travel hub facilities	25	31	6	3	22
Policy I/EV: Parking and electric vehicles	47	59	4	12	43
Policy I/SD: Servicing and last-mile deliveries	17	19	5	1	13
Policy I/SI: Safeguarding important infrastructure	19	24	2	3	19
Policy I/AD: Aviation development	10	10	1	1	8
Policy I/EI: Energy infrastructure masterplanning	13	14	2	1	11
Policy I/ID: Infrastructure and delivery	84	100	5	9	86
Policy I/DI: Digital and	51	53	3	2	48

Chapter / policy	Respondents	Representations	Support	Object	Comments
telecommunications infrastructure					
Policy I/CM: Construction management	10	13	2	2	9

1.33 To view the representations received during the consultation, please view our website: [Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan for consultation | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#). You are able to view responses to each chapter or policy of the Plan by clicking on the “View responses” box at the bottom of each page.

Viability

1.34 The Local Plan has also been subject to a whole plan Viability Assessment, to test that proposed policies are realistic and capable of being delivered by developers alongside the infrastructure they would need to deliver or fund. Following the Regulation 18 consultation on the Draft Plan, the assessment was revised to reflect recent proposed changes to policies, where these would have a direct impact on development viability, and test a different range of development typologies which more closely reflects the final proposed site allocations. The assessment demonstrates that developments are viable when the requirements of the Local Plan are considered, and will be able to contribute effectively to the delivery of infrastructure.

Appendices:

Appendix 1 - Events Log from consultation events at Regulation 18

December 2025

Saturday 6 December, 9am to 11am: Linton Farmers Fayres Market

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Asked what the Plan will cover and what that means for Linton.
- Comments around the GP surgery and schools not being of sufficient capacity to meet needs of planned growth and the need for development to be appropriately phased with infrastructure. Keen to see the development of “communities” with services to support them, not just housing.
- Council and Landowner events should be located in accessible venues and in the village itself. Landowners have hosted events not in the village. Making sure that events are at times to allow as many locals as possible to attend.
- Questions around existing applications in Linton and more generally site allocations in the plan for the area.
- **Turnout:** Constant footfall through the two hours we were there. Estimate around 90-100.

Image of event:



Saturday 6 December, 10:30am to 3pm: Mill Road Winter Fair – stall outside Ditchburn Place, Mill Road

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Mill Road bus gate and other transport and access related questions
- Questions around process and what happens next for the Local Plan
- Engagement with a range of young people and students who were interested in what the Local Plan means longer-term for Greater Cambridge
- **Turnout:** Very high footfall, but most people who took a leaflet didn't want to stop to chat. 400 leaflets were handed out at the location.

Image of event:

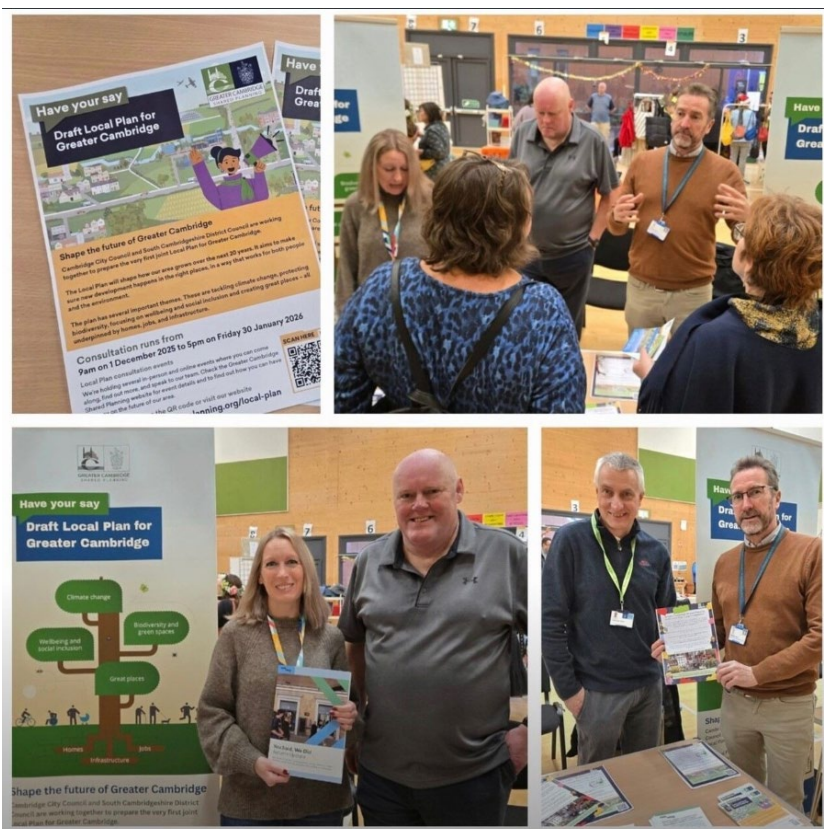


Sunday 7 December, 11am to 3pm: South Cambridgeshire Christmas Market, Cambourne

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Lots of interest in East West Rail and when the new station would be delivered. Questions around how it would be connected to the existing Cambourne village, whether there would be parking available. On the Cambourne development, when it would happen, how it would impact on Cambourne high street and where a new village centre with shops and services would be happening.
- A range of other non-Cambourne issues were discussed, including the level of development being planned for, and site specific issues in other areas.
- **Turnout:** Over 100 people visited the stall.

Image of event:



Tuesday 9 December, 3:30pm to 6:30pm: Drop-in session at The Cabin – Northstowe Temporary Community Centre, CB24 1FD

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Northstowe allocation, particularly its boundary and the Conservation Area in Longstanton, and the green separation between Northstowe and surrounding villages (Longstanton and Oakington). Also, the difference between the green separation mentioned in the Northstowe policy and the Protected Open Spaces shown on the Policies Map, and how the different designations and allocations layer up on the Policies Map.
- HELAA site assessment and methodology in relation to a site in Fen Drayton.
- Policy area for Fen Drayton Former LSA Estate and its wording in relation to development on Cootes Lane / Middleton Way. Also, relationship between policy area, affordable housing exception site, and self and custom build homes.
- Discussion about housing requirement and how this had been calculated, plus how we are meeting this requirement, and seeking confirmation that we are going to deliver it all.
- Experiences from a very early Northstowe resident and lessons that could be learnt for other new settlements – importance of haul roads, timing of services/facilities including playgrounds and cycle ways, and being aware of how housebuilders use solar panels and therefore issues when adding more solar panels. Also, issues relating to communication with housebuilders

(rather than the overall developer), and being aware that when developments take time to be built out areas of habitat / biodiversity can form within the construction areas, that are then lost when those areas are built out.

- Impact of Local Government Review on the Local Plan, and discussion on who is providing the funding for the development proposed in the plan.
- Question around what secured means in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan, particularly in relation to swimming pool at Northstowe having been secured.
- **Turnout:** 7 people attended the event.

Image of event:



Thursday 11 December, 4:30pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at Meadows Community Centre, CB4 2JL

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- The loss of the Beehive and the Grafton Centre and the impact of the loss of retail on the ability of Cambridge to function in the future. The potential impact of the A14 sites development on biodiversity. The effectiveness of historical materials compared to modern ones.
- **Turnout:** 14 people attended the event.

Saturday 13 December, 9:30am to 11:30am: Wilbraham Farmers Market

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- The impact of restrictions on the number of homes that can be built in Group Villages will restrict the ability of these villages to have sufficient population to maintain local facilities such as schools and shops.
- The traffic jams at the Stow cum Quy junction and the need for mitigation and very particularly the need for a cycleway to link the villages to Cambridge. Moving the P&R won't help.
- Concerns over the Beehive redevelopment.
- The Guildhall event was very good last time.
- Very positive that we had come out to the Wilbrahams.
- Concern re: a nearby solar farm.
- Positive feedback from a former district & county councillor re: the Pampisford event with GCSP representatives.
- **Turnout:** 8 people asked questions, with over 45 leaflets distributed.

Saturday 13 December, 10am to 12pm: Drop-in session at St Johns Church Room, Waterbeach, CB25 9HT

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Discussion regarding the approach to the policies for Waterbeach new town. A lot of detailed issues were mentioned around implementation of the new town.
- Concern about waste water provision, and whether the pipeline to the Cambridge waste water treatment works would be delivered on time, or who a new works wasn't being delivered at Waterbeach for the new town instead.
- Views expressed that the current village railway station should remain open in addition to the new station at the new town.
- Questions about why the local plan still identifies housing at north east Cambridge despite the government withdrawing funding for the relocation.
- Concerns about using high quality agricultural land to meet development needs.
- **Turnout:** 12 people attended the event.

Sunday 14 December, 9:30am to 12:30pm: Caxton Farmers Market

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Lack of public transport to Cambourne and other areas like Granta Park
- Lack of facilities within Cambourne
- Design quality of new developments and the need to move away from volume house builders
- Lack of walking and cycling facilities to Cambourne
- **Turnout:** 60-80 attendees with 50 leaflets handed out

Monday 15 December, 12pm to 6pm: Drop-in session and exhibition space at The Cambridge Room, Unit 57, The Grafton Centre, CB1 1PS

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Affordable housing and biodiversity net gain of 20% and how achievable it was
- Design codes: support for good design and high-quality buildings, and for the approach taken in the plan, but questioned whether the policy would translate to good outcomes on the ground through design / delivery by developers.
- Issues on where the water come from to support this growth and development?; do we need more housing?; how are we going to protect biodiversity and climate if we are proposing a growth in housing and jobs? Who is this housing for – immigration?
- Looking out for Coton Road and the new busway and how it is disturbing the residents and the existing biodiversity and businesses.
- **Turnout:** 25 people attended the event.

Image of event:



Wednesday 17 December, 9am to 11am: Great Shelford Country Market, Memorial Hall, CB22 5LZ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- CSET was a big concern – the route and the options
- Mingle Lane – shocked not to see it in the plan even though there is a planning application – Hill did a presentation on it about a month ago.
- Landowner with site in Elsworth – directed to Call for Sites process and asked questions about Cambourne, SEA, width of gaps between settlements, responsibilities
- Potholes
- Neighbourhood Plan for Great Shelford and clarification re: relationship with the Local Plan.

- Questions about Grange Farm – in terms of CSET.
- Questions about strategy and where sites are going / scale of development.
- Questions about Grey Belt / greenbelt sites and release of land.
- Concern raised by parish council that some local residents had talked about pausing the local plan due to tilted balance
- Concern about lack of boundaries between Stapleford and Great Shelford and needing to keep character and identity of both. Especially in context of green belt.
- Need more map copies and consultation modes who are unable to access meeting – expecting to see more maps etc. – will need this at Stapleford meeting.
- Consultation period is too short
- **Turnout:** 20 conversations, 60 leaflets handed out.

Wednesday 17 December, 4:30pm to 6pm: Presentation and Q&A on Cambourne, Papworth Village Hall, CB23 3RD

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Have we considered the impacts on SSSIs/Ancient Woodlands
- How would we stop development coming up to the villages / what reassurances are there? Equally, some people were pleased that it was away from Papworth so they could benefit from the separation but be close to the facilities that would come
- Questioned whether we had the right strategy, said some development in villages would be good to support schools, shops, etc.
- The proposal is much bigger than people were assuming it would be
- Unhappy about lack of awareness of the event or the consultation in general
- Have we spoken with landowners as part of this work?
- Have we spoken with farmers about what the impact would be for them and whether they could continue to farm the land in the SEA area?
- What would the forest include and when would it be delivered.
- For EWR:
- Will the Bourn Tunnel be financially feasible?
- Is a southern route still an option?
- **Turnout:** 22 people attended the event.

Friday 19 December, 11am to 2pm: Drop-in session at Clay Farm Community Centre, Hobson Avenue, CB2 9FN

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Housing targets, development strategy and sites, specific topic based policies on Build to Rent, renewable energy, and sustainable transport.
- Also proposals for CBC immediately next to Nine Wells residential development, and suggestions of alternative ideas for green space.
- **Turnout:** 1 person attended the event.

Saturday 20 December, 11am to 1pm: All Saints Garden Market, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- None
- **Turnout:** 60 leaflets were handed out.

Image of event:



Sunday 21 December, 10am to 12:30pm: Waterbeach Community Market, Old Barracks, CB25 9PA

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Affordability and quality of new housing
- Relocation of Waterbeach Station (not supportive)
- Traffic/A10
- Garden sizes of new homes
- **Turnout:** Close to 200 people attended, 58 leaflets handed out.

January 2026

Tuesday 6 January, 10am to 1pm: Drop-in session at Arbury Community Centre, Campkin Road, CB4 2LD

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- The Arbury Court redevelopment should be added into the Local Plan.
- Concern over the potential loss of car parking spaces at Arbury Court, and more generally, particularly for older and disabled people and their carers. Redvelopments should ensure that car parking spaces are not taken away from existing residents.
- Need to assess what is going on in the entirety of neighbourhoods before preparing policies to assess where some people are being disproportionately affected.
- Concern over the impact that the expansion of Cambourne will have on the ability of existing residents to reach destinations via public transport. There is also a need to assess and address the existing needs which aren't being met at the moment and won't be met by East West Rail and the new busway.
- **Turnout:** Around 5 people, with leaflets left at the venue.

Tuesday 6 January, 5pm to 7pm: Presentation and Q&A on Cambourne, Cambourne Hub, CB23 6GW

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Lack of local awareness of the Local Plan's consultation within the surrounding villages of the proposal for North Cambourne.
- Transport impacts and how/when the mitigation measures will be explored and resolved.
- Concerns about the relationship between the Local Plan and the Transport Strategy, in particular the delays to the publication of the Transport Strategy.

- Proximity of Cambourne North to the north villages and the potential impacts on designated heritage assets (particularly in Elsworth).
- Flooding impacts of the Cambourne North
- **Turnout:** 7 people attended the event.

Wednesday 7 January, 4:30pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at Main Hall, Trumpington Pavillion, CB2 9JT

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Resident wanted to know why Grange Farm had been included as a new site at this stage of the LP and had not been included at the First Proposals stage.
- **Turnout:** 3 people attended the event.

Wednesday 7 January, 4:30pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at East Barnwell Community Centre, Newmarket Rd, CB5 8RS

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Transport and connectivity; the consultation process and how the website works; specific site issues and why certain development was not going through; safety in the streets; the difference in understanding between dwellings and bedrooms.
- **Turnout:** 4 people attended the event.

Thursday 8 January, 4:30pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at The Hall, Campkin Road Community Centre, CB4 2ZH

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- None.
- **Turnout:** None.

Thursday 8 January, 4:30pm to 6pm: Presentation and Q&A on Cambridge East, Marleigh Community Centre, The Hangar Building, 2 Jubilee Square, CB5 8BX

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

Wider strategy

- Some concerns raised about delivery of growth and need for it, if people in Cambridge even want growth even though the Strategy has set out its the most sustainable option. In the same vein, is demand that high for life science this seems a bit woolly with AstraZeneca pulling out and what if we are left with empty buildings for commercial uses.

- Water supply questions
- Future development in the east of Cambridge including but not limited to Cambridge East
- Retail centres location and impact on trip generation – larger items require cars, smaller items do not – make sure there is a good spread of small and medium retail space to not impact on congestion.

Water Efficiency

- Water storage issues – especially in Summer is an issue
- Water butts for individual units
- SUDs – smaller scale – need for onsite water collection per unit
- Water stress concerns

Transport

- Concern about delivery / transport connection / congestion
- Need to reduce car trips
- Trip journeys and car parking space reduction needs to work alongside improved public transport. Some concerns about banning private vehicles and impact on road network – can it still be used for servicing buildings etc.

Delivery

- Marshall's - if they aren't moving – is it actually going to happen the delivery of the site.

Transport

- Location of North East Cambridge Station – does not seem sensible for residents in Fulbourn or Cherry Hinton, and does not seem a need for it where there are now going to be north and south access at main Cambridge station. It is a large site Cambridge East and it feels like the station is too high up.
- Concerns that re-location of the Park and Ride may impact on frequency of the service
- Access into city centre from Marleigh is good – but making orbital journeys around the city is much harder.
- Want to improve cycling routes over and under A14

GI in and around Cambridge East

- Greenways need to be improved / access to greenways and
- GI connection between sites

- Wicken Fen access and connectivity
- Connections from city out into nature need to be improved – locked in by A11 and A14 – living in Milton and the plans with NEC to improve connectivity to nature have now fallen away.
- **Turnout:** 4 people attended the event.

Friday 9 January, 9am to 12pm: Histon Baptist Church, Station Road, CB23, 9LQ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Recent/ current developments in Histon being delivered with inadequate parking spaces or contributions to wider facilities (eg. GP practices)
- Should consider introducing a policy to control height of developments near to windmills (such a policy has been introduced in Histon & Impington Neighbourhood Plan).
- Support for Cambridge Science Park North proposal. This would provide an urban country park/ recreational facilities for Histon & Impington and provide parish council with greater control over undeveloped land around the parish.
- Histon & Impington has a need for more recreational facilities in general. Land adjacent the exiting recreation ground would be ideal but is only likely to be available if CSP North goes ahead.
- **Turnout:** 2 people attended the event.

Friday 9 January, 12pm to 2pm: Drop-in session at Norbury Room, Melbourn Community Hub, SG8 6DZ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Specific concern around boundary of Cambourne North strategic enhancement area – sought an understanding of what the effect of the policy would be.
- Linked to the above, rationale of Elsworth defined development extent
- Lack of ambition and concern about approach of Plan towards large cultural venues / concert halls (e.g. Junction redevelopment, lack of any allocation for major concert hall)
- Support for approach to other cultural and leisure facilities (smaller venues) e.g. cinemas and bowling alleys
- Query on why Plan doesn't allocate more land around existing railway stations and reliance on planned infrastructure (with delivery risks) - objects to Grange Farm
- Query why specific allocations not made for C2 housing for older people

- Concern around CSET scheme and questioned why the scheme is progressing
- Support for more housing allocations in small villages to increase their sustainability and better cycling infrastructure between villages
- Plan should do more to require infrastructure to be delivered up front
- Question around how emergency services factored into infrastructure planning
- Need for A505 west of Royston to be upgraded to improve safety.
- **Turnout:** 20 people attended the event.

Monday 12 January, 5pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at Storey's Field Centre, Eddington, CB3 1AA

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Water scarcity, transport congestion, not enough car parking.
- **Turnout:** 3 people attended the event.

Wednesday 14 January, 1pm to 4pm: Drop-in session at the Marketing Suite, Cambourne, Business Park (located nearby South Cambs Hall), CB23 6DP

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Questioning the efficacy and efficiency of our planning system, how to plan new town. Using Northstowe as a case study of how not to do it.
- Is there any political or electoral follow up after the delivery of the local plan so that the developers deliver what is promised.
- The harsh divide between north and south Cambourne via the railway line. Is there any other possibilities to do go about it differently
- Improving the local character of Cambourne, the retail, town centre.
- Excitement about the east west rail – and how it can attract major investment in the area
- **Turnout:** 4 people attended the event.

**Wednesday 14 January, 7pm: Presentation and Q&A on Grange Farm,
Abington Village Institute, 66 High Street, CB21 6AE**

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Concerns for overall development of the area and impact on surrounding villages.
- Concern that there is lack of public transport, lack of infrastructure capacity to support the area.
- Concerns for loss of agricultural land, impact on nature, biodiversity, water and chalk streams, landscape and visual harm.
- Discussions in relation to Call for Sites / HELAA and how we have assessed sites. Comments raised that the site was previously rejected, inadequate evidence base to demonstrate benefits.
- Focus on completing the existing new settlements and at land at NEC, not at Grange Farm.
- **Turnout:** Over 150 people – the venue was full.

**Thursday 15 January, 5pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at Jubilee Pavillion,
Stapleford, CB22 5BQ**

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Conversations around the level of development proposed for Stapleford and Great Shelford – Mingle Lane allocation (now deleted), settlement policies referring to unlimited development, defined development extent boundary, and Green Belt.
- Conversation about there being no reference to rights of way, other than in the glossary. Rights of way are for leisure / horse riding rather than active travel routes. Comments to be submitted with suggested changes.
- Questions relating to the Local Nature Recovery Strategy and the designations shown in that and on the Local Plan Policies Map in relation to Gog Magog Downs and Wandlebury.
- Conversations to clarify Mingle Lane no longer proposed for allocation – local mailing has provided suggested response, and suggests email directly to Stephen. Asked for any responses to also be sent to local plan mailbox.
- Query about the route for CSETs, and why this is not shown on the Local Plan Policies Map.
- Discussions in relation to Call for Sites / HELAA and how we have assessed sites and issues relating to logging in to site submissions form.
- Conversation regarding progress on the Whittlesford Neighbourhood Plan.
- Query re model used for predicting sea level rise and discussions re water pipeline / reservoir.
- **Turnout:** 8 people.

Thursday 15 January, 5pm to 7pm: Presentation and Q&A on Cambridge Biomedical Campus, 1000 Discovery Drive, CB2 0AX

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Can we plan for less than the government housing targets?
- What would happen if the government, through the Cambridge Growth Company, push for more development than the Local Plan?
- Cost/affordability issues for housing and concern about Build to Rent and Co-Living
- We already don't have enough housing to cope with the existing number of employees in the area.
- Does the withdrawal of the HIF for NEC mean more homes have to go elsewhere?
- Do we only consider sites that have been put forward by developers/landowners?
- What are our affordable and accessible home thresholds?
- Stalled sites are an issue, do we know how many sites are stalled, how they could deliver quicker and could more be done to improve the capacity of the construction industry?
- Like the concept of the Cambourne Forest for health and well being. It would be good if it had community ownership
- Very impressed with the CBC SPD
- Lots of people have spoken about food growing spaces at CBC
- Hotels would be good but way finding is important
- Skills and training for construction is important, we need a centre on the campus to train people up
- Lots of anti-social issues that are pushed into local neighbourhoods. This needs addressing by CUH and CBC Ltd – ripple out effect
- Is the campus still being promoted by the Campus as Vision 2050?
- Is a masterplan being prepared?
- **Turnout:** 8 people attended the event.

Friday 16 January, 4:45pm to 6:45pm: Drop-in session at the Nightingale Pavillion Community Room, off Nightingale Avenue, CB1 8SG

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- A few questions about where exactly development is allocated south of the Biomedical campus how much development will there be? Are community / sports facilities in the new development? Questions about whether there would be sufficient supporting infrastructure in terms of water supply – new sources of water supply won't be available until the 2030s so will that prevent developments taking place until then? Will residents be forced to have limited water credits for their home personal use each day? Will there be traffic congestion?
- The south west area of the city is becoming very congested (on Queen Ediths Way) and would like a new road built for car users. Another resident raised concerns about pedestrians using Lime Kiln Hill which is steep and narrow road with cars and bikes traveling fast down it. They were also concerned about the former quarry chalk pits next to the nature reserve – some high 'cliffs' pose a danger for visitors.
- Advice was provided to the LPA to attend more existing local groups at their meetings and events (churches, community café) for the next stage of consultations for the LP.
- Poor connectivity for the 3 larger settlements in the LP proposals (Cambourne, Northstowe, Waterbeach).
- Support for music venues proposed in east Cambridge. He is concerned about viability of the venue
- Central government will push for the area to the north of the Cambridge Science Park to be put forward for development, despite it being in the green belt.
- Recommendation to add a college at the Marshalls airport allocation, and a secondary school in the Abbey area as this area lacks one.
- LPA should consider what different types of infrastructure require ministerial approval.
- **Turnout:** 11 people attended the event.

Friday 16 January, 11:15am to 1:30pm: Drop-in session at The Small Hall, Milton Community Centre, Coles Road, CB24 6BL

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Transport, North East Cambridge, availability of community halls and other infrastructure. Green Spaces, and the pressure on Milton Country Park and delivery of new green space. Green Belt development vs other options, and impact on the compactness of Cambridge. Building heights. Transport connections to Waterbeach and Ely, and investment in transport infrastructure. Lack of retail facilities in new developments.
- **Turnout:** 4 people attended the event.

Saturday 17 January, 9:30am to 12:30pm: Histon Farmers Fayre Market, Methodist Church, 22 High Street, CB24 9JD

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Slow build out by developers of applications
- Need for affordable housing – building too much student accommodation.
- Congestion and potholes
- Impact of Darwin Green and students travelling to - Impington over the roundabout with no clear cycle friendly route.
- **Turnout:** Handed out 50 leaflets.

Saturday 17 January, 11am to 1pm: All Saints Garden Market, Cambridge, CB2 1TQ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Only a few people stopped to talk to us, and the conversations were about what the Local Plan is, how we are considering sustainability particularly transport implications of new developments, and where they can see actual copies of the Local Plan / attend events.
- **Turnout:** Handed out 100 leaflets

Tuesday 20 January, 4:30pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at Gamlingay Eco Hub, Stocks Lane, SG19 3JR

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Discussion about growth in Cambourne – getting too big, and taking in the surrounding villages. Highlighted concern with the housing need – not convinced there is that much need.
- Discussion about sites of ecological value and protecting areas of importance in villages from development – highlighted the different open space / amenity designations. Need to protect the characteristics of villages. Suggested that we have reclassified villages.
- Highlighted that only designated County Wildlife Sites are shown on the Policies Map – there are other sites that meet the criteria that are not designated by the Wildlife Trust because unwilling landowner – we should be doing more to protect these sites, and make it clear that only designated sites are shown on the Policies Map.
- Discussed the Lordsbridge consultation areas, and query about whether wind turbines should be mentioned within the second area.
- Discussion re Green Infrastructure – can the brown blob (8, Western Gateway) be extended to cover the whole of the parish? Will help with consideration of green infrastructure when proposals like Tempsford station are considered.
- Highlighted that event not well publicised.
- **Turnout: 3**

Thursday 22 January, 4:30pm to 6pm: Drop-in session at Cherry Hinton Village Leisure Centre, Colville Rd, CB1 9EJ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Lengthy conversation on a number of issues beyond scope of the draft Local Plan- Draft MHCLG Design and Placemaking PPG draft consultation, impact of LGR, Cambridge Growth company and transparency of communication, Major Bristow's manifesto/light rail and concert hall for Cambridge, Neighbourhood plans within Cambridge and their value).
- Comment that the direction of the draft GCLP IDP reflects that of the 1974 regional growth plan, and that the IDP recommends significant infrastructure, GCSP confirmed that the councils are working on new study to address gaps in IDP for indoor/outdoor open space/sports provision and community facilities. Sports Study in progress now (delayed) but should be published to support the next IDP for Reg 19.
- Plan has a gap in facilities for womens'/girls' sports.

- Issues with access and accessibility of sports facilities in reality (low income, public transport connections given as examples).
- Policy I/SI Safeguarding important infrastructure- queried specific reference to Lord's Bridge Restricted Area and what the consultation area was?
- **Turnout:** 2 people attended the event.

Thursday 22 January, 5pm to 7pm: Drop-in session at The Wing, Brown's Field Community Centre, 31A Green End Rd, CB4 1RU

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- We covered the transport networks, roads, the new developments in NEC, housing.
- **Turnout:** 3 people attended the event.

Friday 23 January, 11:30am to 1pm: Lichfield Hall, Coleridge, CB1 3SJ

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Strategic planning in England
- Green Belt and effect on the spatial strategy (i.e. directing growth to new settlements rather than edge of Cambridge sites)
- Lordsbridge Consultation Area
- Cambridge Biomedical Campus allocation
- **Turnout:** 2 people attended the event.

Sunday 25 January, 10am to 12pm: Haslingfield Village Market, Village Hall, High Street, Haslingfield CB23 1JN

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Agree need for development (housing/jobs), concern matching level of infrastructure comes with it and at the same time.
- Pot-holes
- Suffolk boundary development (Forest 1) near Balsham - [Forest City 1 | Britain's Next Great City](#)
- **Turnout:** 60 people attended the event.

Tuesday 27 January, 2pm to 6pm: Drop-in session Cottenham Village Hall, Lambs Lane, CB24 8TA

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed)

- Smithy Fen Gypsy Traveller site, the lack of enforcement, and the impact of its inclusion as a policy area in the Draft Plan.
- Moor Drove Gypsy Traveller site, the lack of enforcement, and the fact that there isn't anything in the plan to help resolve the issues on the site.
- The key issue on both sites was the current use of individual plots by non-gypsy travellers. If enforcement took place and the plots were used by Gypsy Travellers there wouldn't be a need for a policy area in the plan.
- Concerns about the wording for the Policy Area and, in particular, reference to 'intensification'.
- Concerns over the potential implications for infrastructure and facilities provision, particularly transport infrastructure, as a result of Cottenham becoming a Minor Rural Centre
- **Turnout:** 25 people attended the event.

Wednesday 28 January, Presentation and Q&A on Grange Farm, Abington Village Institute, 66 High Street, CB21 6AE

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Concerns for rural character and importance of open countryside.
- Concern for overall development in this location, particularly 6,000 homes that would lead to impacts on surrounding villages and transport network including the already constrained roads at A11 and A1307.
- Concern around sustainability and HELAA scoring of the site and that NEC should be the preferred location.
- Worry for impacts on social infrastructure and that the site will not be appropriate location and would put pressure on existing infrastructure.
- Worry for landscape, character and heritage of the area.
- **Turnout:** Over 85 people attended.

Thursday 29 January, Exhibition at Form the Future exhibition - Hinxton Hall

Key discussion points from event records (issues discussed):

- Was asked to provide an update on the Local Plan and that current status of EWR.

- Discussion around the Affordable Housing policy and more specifically social rented homes.
- Discussed possible work with Cambridge Science Centre re Councils consultations engagement “real life” examples for research work. Researcher may contact us (gave out main LP email to contact us by).
- **Turnout:** 200 guests at the conference, over 30 leaflets handed out.

Image of event:



Greater Cambridge Shared Planning

Youth Engagement Service YES

Youth Engagement Report

Youth Engagement Service
to support the Greater Cambridge Local Plan Public Consultation



Issued: V3 on 15.05.2026



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Executive Summary

The multi-award-winning Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Service (YES) was commissioned by the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Policy Team to ensure that young people had a meaningful voice in shaping the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The youth engagement workshops were designed to give both children and young people the opportunity to have a genuine input into the draft planning policies, ensuring alignment with national planning policy requirements for inclusive engagement.

Across workshops involving students from Monkfield Park Primary School and Comberton Village College, participants contributed their ideas through interactive presentations, prioritisation exercises, and creative drawing activities. The engagement process was structured around the seven key themes of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan: Climate Change, Biodiversity and Green Spaces, Wellbeing and Social Inclusion, Great Places, Homes, Jobs, and Infrastructure. Students were first introduced to the themes through a facilitated discussion and visual demonstrations, including a simple Lego illustration of how different elements of a community fit together. They were then invited to select the theme that mattered most to them through a voting exercise and subsequently represent their ideas through drawings that illustrated how their chosen priority could be reflected in real places.

Analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data from the workshops identified several key themes. First, students demonstrated a strong concern for climate change and environmental protection, frequently highlighting renewable energy and the protection of nature as important priorities. Second, housing emerged as a major issue, with many students emphasising the importance of safe, affordable homes and the need to address homelessness. Third, students expressed a clear desire for accessible green spaces and vibrant places that support recreation, community interaction, and well-being, including parks, sports areas, and spaces for relaxation and connection with nature.

These findings highlight the importance of planning for communities that balance environmental sustainability, housing provision, and high-quality public spaces. The insights gathered through the youth engagement workshops provide valuable evidence of the priorities and aspirations of younger residents, reinforcing the need for development that supports healthy environments, inclusive communities, and resilient infrastructure. The recommendations and observations presented in this report aim to ensure that the perspectives of young people are considered as the Greater Cambridge Local Plan continues to develop, helping to shape places that respond to the needs and expectations of future generations.

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the youth engagement activities delivered by the multi-award-winning Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Youth Engagement Service (YES) in support of the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan. The workshops were organised to provide children and young people with an opportunity to learn about planning and to share their views on the key themes shaping the future growth and development of Greater Cambridge. The sessions were delivered in collaboration with the Local Plan Policy Team and formed part of the wider engagement process to ensure that a diverse range of voices contribute to the development of planning policies. The primary aim of the workshops was to introduce students to the themes of the Local Plan and to create an accessible platform for them to express their ideas and priorities.

Recognising that children and young people are often underrepresented in traditional planning consultations, the workshops aimed to ensure that their perspectives are captured and considered within the Local Plan process. The activities provided students with an opportunity to think critically about issues such as climate change, housing, nature, infrastructure, and community wellbeing, while also encouraging creativity and discussion about the future of their local area.

This report presents the outcomes of the engagement activities undertaken with students at Monkfield Park Primary School and Comberton Village College. It summarises the approach used during the sessions and provides an overview of the insights generated through both the voting and drawing exercises. The findings offer valuable qualitative and quantitative perspectives on how young people understand the themes of the Local Plan and what they would like to see in their communities. These insights contribute to the broader evidence base supporting the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan and highlight the importance of incorporating the views of younger generations in shaping sustainable and inclusive places for the future.

1.1 An overview of the Youth Engagement Initiative

This table provides a brief overview of the YES workshops:

Project	Greater Cambridge Local Plan Consultation
Partner(s)	GCSP Policy Team
Schools	Monkfield Park Primary School & Comberton Village College
Date of Youth Engagement Workshops:	Monkfield Park Primary School - 26 January 2026 Comberton Village College - 27 January 2026

2.0 About the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan

The draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan is a legal planning document that guides the use and development of land over time. It sets out planning policies that will shape growth and development in the Greater Cambridge region for the next 20 years. The Plan identifies the need for new homes, jobs, services, and infrastructure, and provides guidance on where development should take place and how it should be delivered. These policies are used when considering planning applications, alongside the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Previously, Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council prepared separate Local Plans which shared a common development strategy. The current approach brings the two authorities together to produce a joint Local Plan for Greater Cambridge, ensuring a consistent and coordinated approach to planning.

The draft Local Plan is being developed through extensive engagement with communities, organisations, and stakeholders, supported by a wide range of evidence. Its overall aim is to promote sustainable development, protect and enhance the natural and built environment, support healthy and vibrant communities, and foster a strong and innovative economy. Through its policies and proposals, the plan will help shape how Greater Cambridge grows and develops in the future.

To support the Local Plan public consultation, the Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Service (YES) was appointed to capture the perspectives of the local youth. The youth's input will be incorporated into the final version of the Local Plan, ensuring that the development reflects the needs of young people from the outset.

3.0 Relevant Planning Policies

Local and national planning policies emphasise the need for meaningful community involvement. Because children and young people will live with the effects of new developments for longer than older generations, and because public consultations often attract older adults with more available time, it is essential to actively engage groups that are typically harder to reach. Ensuring that children and young people are included helps guarantee that their perspectives genuinely shape the placemaking process.

3.1 Relevant National Planning Policies

The 'National Planning Policy Framework' (NPPF) (2024) sets out the central government's expectations for community engagement in the planning and design process, to ensure local communities have meaningful input into the design of future developments that will affect them.

Paragraph 131 of the NPPF states that *“Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to communities. Being clear about design expectations, and*

how these will be evaluated, is essential for achieving this. So too is effective engagement between applicants, communities, local planning authorities, and other interests throughout the process.”

Paragraph 132 states that *“Plans should, at the most appropriate level, set out a clear design vision and expectations, so that applicants have as much certainty as possible about what is likely to be acceptable. Design policies should be developed with local communities, so they reflect local aspirations and are grounded in an understanding and evaluation of each area’s defining characteristics. Neighbourhood planning groups can play a significant role in identifying the special qualities of each area and explaining how this should be reflected in development, both through their own plans and by engaging in the production of design policy, guidance and codes by local planning authorities and developers.”*

3.2 Relevant Local Planning Policies & Guidance

Paragraph 3.36 of the ‘Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement SPD’ (2024) states that: *“GCSP will meet the requirements of the Equality Act 2010, which aims to promote equality, eliminate discrimination and encourage good relations between different groups associated with age, disability, gender and gender reassignment, race, religion and other protected characteristics. It is recognised that some areas are under-represented young and older people, so it is important to include them in planning consultations. The Councils will work closely with relevant organisations that have experience in finding the best way to engage with these groups.”*

Paragraph 3.37 of the ‘Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement SPD’ (2024) states that: *“It is GCSP’s aim to explore how innovative forms of public engagement can be further developed and refined in future consultations. In 2022 South Cambridgeshire District Council established the ‘Young People Task & Finish Group’ to explore how to improve youth engagement in South Cambridgeshire. A report set out the opportunities to create or develop effective youth engagement along with recommendations relating to the State Community Involvement that GCSP will use to improve planning consultation with young people.*

Paragraph 4.14 of the ‘Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement SPD’ (2024) states that: *“There are many marginalized groups across Greater Cambridge that we aspire to engage with, including young people. Engagement with young people can ensure that the final design of developments considers the specific interests of children and young people who are often underrepresented in public consultations, particularly in relation to delivering play areas and public spaces that are child friendly and fit for purpose.”*

Paragraph 4.15 and 4.16 of the 'Greater Cambridge Statement of Community Involvement' SPD (2024) states that: *"GCSP provides an award-winning youth engagement service. It aims to address the long-standing issue of young people being underrepresented in decision-making about the built environment. The service aims to enhance planning outcomes by giving young people opportunities to be involved in major planning applications our work whilst increasing diversity and inclusion."*

3.3 The Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Service (YES) Social Value Statement

This Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Service (YES) published its Social Value Statement in 2024. It encourages collaboration between developers and the YES team on development proposals to maximise social value and impact. As a result, the YES team, in collaboration with developers and other stakeholders, ensures that development decisions are informed by young people who are especially underrepresented in society.

3.4 The Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Framework

The Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Design Workshops were designed based upon a framework developed by the Council's Youth Engagement Service (YES) - *"Framework for Evaluating the Effectiveness of Youth Engagement."* This established framework, designed by Dr. Bonnie Kwok, an award-winning youth engagement researcher and practitioner, considers the following four key areas, which aim to benefit all those who take part in the workshops:

- 1) Impact on the plan and decision-making process
- 2) Process
- 3) Educational and social value
- 4) Practical factors

The activities held in both schools on the Greater Cambridge Local Plan Consultation Youth Engagement Project was designed based on the established 'Greater Cambridge Youth Engagement Evaluation Framework' and its 'Social Value Statement' to help ensure that the views of the local children and young people are adequately considered as part of the planning and design process, and the students benefit from the exercise from an education point of view. The activities also align with the adopted 4C's: 'Community', 'Connectivity', 'Climate' and 'Character'. The 4Cs is a design framework set out in the 'Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth', which aims to promote sustainable and inclusive growth in the Greater Cambridge region. The main themes that were used to guide this engagement, as described in the Greater Cambridge Local Plan, include:

- Climate Change
- Biodiversity and Green Spaces
- Wellbeing and Social Inclusion

- Great Places
- Jobs
- Homes
- Infrastructure

4.0 The Youth Engagement Workshops Overview

The youth engagement initiative to support the Greater Cambridge Local Plan public consultation was led by the Youth Engagement Service (YES) team, with support from members of the policy team. The workshop took place on 26 January 2026 in Monkfield Park Primary School, and on 27 January 2026 in Comberton Village College. The sessions began with a welcome and the introduction of the facilitators, followed by a talk on the seven themes of the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan. Through the discussion, students were encouraged to think about the role of planning in addressing important issues such as climate change, housing, infrastructure, jobs, wellbeing, biodiversity, and the creation of great places. They also had the opportunity to watch a short Lego-based demonstration to help explain planning concepts in a simple, visual way.

This was followed by writing and drawing exercises in which students were asked to select a theme that matters most to them and explain why they chose it. Afterwards, they were also asked to produce a drawing based on their chosen themes, which also formed entries of a wider drawing competition organised by the Planning Policy team. The sessions were to reinforce key learning outcomes and provide students with the opportunity to articulate these themes into future development. The workshops were carefully designed to integrate experiential learning, creativity, and reflection, ensuring that young people's perspectives are meaningfully captured to inform the Local plan.

4.1 Details of Youth Engagement Workshops

The workshops with Monkfield Park Primary School and Comberton Village College were led by the Youth Engagement Service (YES) Lead Dr. Bonnie Kwok, and supported by Tom Davies, Maxine Ross and Lilian Boateng from the YES team. Also in attendance were partners from the Planning Policy team, including Alphonse Gibbs (Policy Planner) and Alejandra Pinnacho (Planning Intern), who were co-facilitators.

The format of the workshops is as follows:

- Welcome and purpose of the workshop
- Facilitators' introduction
- Greater Cambridge Local Plan's key themes and policy talk
- Voting and 'Let's Get Creative!' drawing session/competition
- Reflection
- Feedback

1) Welcome and Purpose of Workshop

The workshops began with an introduction by the facilitators, followed by a presentation outlining the session's purpose and objectives. The presentations provided an overview of the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan's purpose and key themes. The sessions also highlighted the importance of youth engagement in the development management and plan-making process and introduced the basic principles of good placemaking. Emphasis was placed on how these themes contribute to creating sustainable environments and supporting long-term development objectives. As part of the engagement activities, the young people also watched a short Lego-based video, illustrating how different elements of a community, such as homes, green spaces, roads, schools, and workplaces, fit together to form a well-planned place. By visualising development through the Lego video, the young people would be able to connect the themes, which would later support their thinking during the writing and drawing exercises.

2) Local Plan's Key Themes and Policy Talk

As part of the engagement activities, students were introduced to the 7 key themes of the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan through an interactive policy talk. The sessions were led by Alfie Gibbs at Monkfield Park Primary School and by Alejandra Pinacho at Comberton Village College. They explained to the students the themes' focus (see below) and how they relate to the future of communities across Greater Cambridge.

a) *Climate Change*

The facilitators explained to students that the council sets policies to reduce the impact of new developments on climate change and to help communities adapt to its effects. Development should be in areas that limit carbon emissions and be designed to high energy and water efficiency standards. Students were informed that buildings and infrastructure must adapt to current and future climate risks, such as flooding, and contribute to a resilient and sustainable environment. The goal is to support Greater Cambridge's transition to net zero carbon by 2050. Young people were encouraged to think about how their communities can reduce emissions, protect nature, and remain safe as the climate changes.

b) *Biodiversity and Green Spaces*

The facilitators explained to students that planning policies aim to protect wildlife and improve green spaces across Greater Cambridge. These policies focus on ensuring that development does not harm the natural environment but instead leaves it better than before. Students were informed that biodiversity includes plants, animals, insects, and the habitats that support them. The facilitator highlighted the importance of creating and connecting parks, forests, rivers, and other natural areas so that wildlife can thrive and people can enjoy nature. Emphasis was also placed on ensuring that

communities have access to high-quality green spaces for recreation, relaxation, and well-being. Students were encouraged to consider how development can support nature by planting trees, protecting habitats, and creating new green spaces.

c) *Wellbeing and Social Inclusion*

Students were educated about the planning policies that aim to support healthy, safe, and inclusive communities where people's everyday needs can be met locally. They were told that such policies encourage development that helps create places where everyone feels welcome and able to participate in community life. The facilitators highlighted the importance of ensuring that development benefits all members of the community, including people of different ages, abilities, and backgrounds. Emphasis was also placed on improving equal access to opportunities, services, and facilities so that everyone can lead healthier and happier lives.

d) *Great Places*

The facilitators explained that creating great places involves protecting local landscapes and historic buildings, which help give Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire their unique identity. They also emphasised that good planning should create beautiful, safe, and interesting places where people enjoy spending time. This includes spaces for living, working, visiting, and recreation. Students were encouraged to consider how buildings, public spaces, and landscapes can work together to create attractive, welcoming environments that reflect the distinctive character of local communities.

e) *Homes*

The facilitators explained to students that housing policies are designed to guide how new housing developments are planned and approved in Greater Cambridge, with the aim of ensuring that enough homes are built to meet the needs of current and future residents. They were told that this includes providing a range of housing types suitable for different people, families, and life stages. It was also highlighted that delivering affordable homes, so that more people can rent or buy within the community, is important. Emphasis was placed on creating neighbourhoods where housing is well planned and supported by nearby services and facilities.

f) *Jobs*

Policies regarding where and how places for work and businesses are developed in Greater Cambridge are key elements of development to support a strong and diverse local economy that provides a wide range of employment opportunities for people. The facilitators highlighted that Greater Cambridge is known globally for its education, research, and innovation, and that planning helps maintain and strengthen this

reputation. The overall aim is to support a dynamic economy that benefits local communities while encouraging innovation and opportunity.

g) Infrastructure

The facilitator explained to students that infrastructure refers to the essential systems and facilities that support everyday life in communities. Planning policies ensure that when new development takes place, the necessary infrastructure is provided at the right time to support it. Students were informed that this includes transport networks, water and energy systems, digital connectivity, and public services such as schools and healthcare facilities. The facilitator highlighted that good infrastructure helps communities function effectively and improves access to services and opportunities. Students were encouraged to think about ways to easily connect people and places in their communities.

3) Voting and Let's Get Creative Drawing Session

The discussion with the Planning Policy team facilitators on the themes provided an important foundation for the activities that followed. It helped students understand the purpose of each theme and how their ideas and drawings could contribute to shaping future planning policies.

Following the talk, students were given voting exercise sheets and were asked to review all seven themes and select the one they considered most important from their perspective. This activity lasted approximately 15 minutes. After completing the writing exercise, students participated in a creative task to visually represent their chosen theme. Drawing sheets were distributed, allowing students to produce individual illustrations that showed how their priorities could be reflected in physical spaces or environments. Students were informed that their drawings will also be entered into a wider Drawing Competition organised by the Planning Policy Team. This activity lasted around 20 minutes. At the end of the session, the outputs from both exercises were collected by the YES team for further review and analysis.

4) Reflection

After the voting and creative sessions, the facilitators asked the students to share their drawings and voting responses. Many highlighted climate change as a major concern, explaining that protecting the planet through renewable energy and reducing pollution is important for their future. Others focused on homes, emphasising that everyone should have a safe and warm place to live and that homelessness should be reduced. Some students spoke about the importance of green spaces and biodiversity, describing parks, trees, and wildlife areas that support both nature and people's wellbeing. Several students also highlighted great places, suggesting more playgrounds, sports areas, and fun spaces where communities can gather. Their

reflections showed an understanding of how themes such as homes, nature, and climate are interconnected in creating healthy, liveable communities.

5) Feedback

The workshops concluded on a positive and engaging note, with students enthusiastic throughout both the voting and drawing exercises. Many participants were eager to share their ideas and explain the meaning behind their drawings. The combination of discussion, voting, and creative expression helped sustain students' interest and participation. Teachers and facilitators observed that the activities were accessible and effective in helping students understand planning concepts; they thanked the team for involving their students in such an educational and engaging workshop. The team also thanked the teachers and students for their support throughout the session.

5.0 Data Analysis

Building on the key undermining themes of the draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan, the YES team analyses students' drawings to derive both quantitative and qualitative data, producing research results. The frequency with which elements are depicted in the drawings suggests which elements matter most to the students. The analyses for both Monkfield Park Primary School and Comberton Village College were conducted separately to gain a clearer understanding of what students in Cambourne and Comberton would want to see in their neighbourhoods and the surrounding parishes.

Monkfield Park Primary School

A total of 127 responses from the 4 classes in Years 5 and 6 were analysed to identify the most important themes emerging from the voting and the 'Let's Get Creative' drawing competition. The findings indicate a clear prioritisation of issues related to housing, environmental sustainability, and place quality. Housing emerged as the most significant concern, accounting for 38 responses (29.9%). This suggests that participants place strong emphasis on the provision, quality, and suitability of homes within their community. Closely following this, climate change was identified in 27 responses (21.3%), highlighting a high level of awareness and concern regarding environmental challenges and the need for sustainable development. The theme of creating 'great places' was also prominent, with 24 responses (18.9%). This reflects the importance participants attach to the overall quality, character, and liveability of their local environment. In comparison, jobs accounted for 16 responses (12.6%), indicating a moderate level of concern for employment opportunities and local economic conditions.

Less frequently identified themes included biodiversity and green spaces, and wellbeing and social inclusion, each with 8 responses (6.3%). While these areas are recognised, they were less commonly viewed as the primary priority. Infrastructure received the fewest responses (6, 4.7%), which may suggest that it is either a less

immediate concern or implicitly considered within other themes, such as housing and place quality.

The results demonstrate that over half of the responses relate to the built environment, particularly housing and the quality of places, while environmental considerations, especially climate change, also feature strongly. Social and economic themes are present but comparatively less dominant. These findings point to the importance of delivering housing alongside high-quality, sustainable, and liveable environments in future planning and development.

Theme	Frequency	Percentage
Climate Change	27	21.30%
Biodiversity and Green Spaces	8	6.30%
Wellbeing and Social Inclusion	8	6.30%
Great Places	24	18.90%
Jobs	16	12.60%
Homes	38	29.90%
Infrastructure	6	4.70%
Total	127	100%

Thematic Results from Voting and 'Let's Get Creative' Drawing Competition with Monkfield Park Primary School

Comberton Village College

A total of 32 responses were analysed to identify the most important themes from the voting and the 'Let's Get Creative' drawing competition. The results indicate that environmental issues and infrastructure are key priorities among participants. Climate change emerged as the most frequently identified theme, with 8 responses (25%). This highlights a strong level of concern among participants about environmental sustainability and the long-term impacts of climate change. Infrastructure was the second most prominent theme, accounting for 6 responses (18.8%), suggesting that participants recognise the importance of supporting development with adequate transport, services, and physical systems.

Wellbeing and social inclusion were mentioned in 5 responses (15.6%), indicating a notable level of interest in ensuring that communities are inclusive, supportive, and conducive to residents' overall quality of life. Biodiversity and green spaces received 4 responses (12.5%), reflecting recognition of their value and the need for ecological

protection. Three themes, great places, jobs, and homes, each received 3 responses (9.4%). This suggests that, while these areas remain relevant, they were less frequently prioritised as the most important issue than environmental and infrastructure-related concerns.

Overall, the findings suggest that participants place particular emphasis on environmental sustainability and supporting infrastructure, with climate change emerging as the most significant issue. Social well-being and ecological considerations also feature in the responses, while housing, employment, and place quality appear to be secondary priorities for this group.

Theme	Frequency	Percentage
Climate Change	8	25%
Biodiversity and Green Spaces	4	12.5%
Wellbeing and Social Inclusion	5	15.6%
Great Places	3	9.4%
Jobs	3	9.4%
Homes	3	9.4%
Infrastructure	6	18.8%
Total	32	100%

Thematic Results from Voting and 'Let's Get Creative' Drawing Competition with Comberton Village College

5.1 Thematic Analysis

a) Climate Change

Climate change emerged as one of the most prominent themes across both schools. Many children expressed concern that it is already damaging the planet and could threaten the future if not addressed. Several responses highlighted the risks of rising temperatures and the destruction of ecosystems and wildlife. Some children emphasised that if climate change is not tackled, "the world could be destroyed" or "become difficult for future generations to live in". The accompanying drawings often depicted contrasting scenarios: one showing a polluted or destroyed world caused by carbon emissions, and another showing a greener, healthier environment with reduced emissions. The children frequently proposed solutions centred on sustainability and renewable energy. Several children also highlighted the importance of climate action

as the foundation for all other themes, suggesting that if the planet becomes uninhabitable, other priorities such as housing and jobs would become meaningless.

Examples of ideas and solutions children proposed include:

- Introducing renewable energy sources such as solar panels, wind turbines, and geothermal systems
- Reducing pollution by using fewer fossil fuels and fewer cars
- Planting more trees and protecting forests to absorb carbon emissions
- Designing sustainable homes and infrastructure powered by renewable energy
- Protecting rivers, oceans, and wildlife habitats threatened by climate change.

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
Youth Engagement Service (YES)
Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan Consultation
Workshop with the Monkfield Park Primary School
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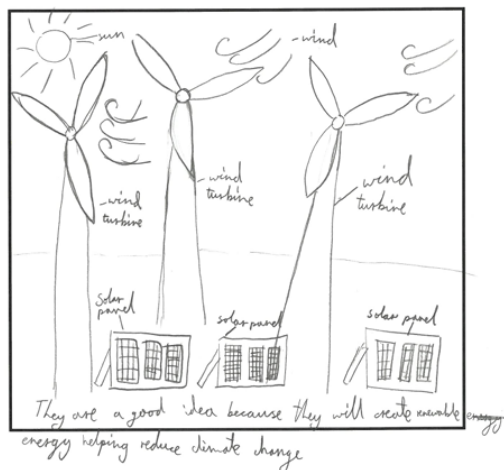
Year: 6 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs Homes



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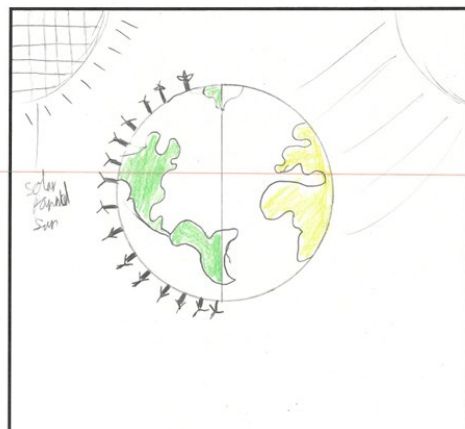
Year: 7 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs Homes



Example of drawings based on the Climate Change theme

b) Biodiversity and Green Spaces

The children strongly emphasised the importance of protecting nature and maintaining access to green spaces. Many responses highlighted nature's role in supporting animals, plants, and ecosystems, as well as benefiting human well-being. Drawings frequently depicted forests, rivers, wildlife habitats, birds, and flowers, suggesting that children associate biodiversity with vibrant natural environments. Some children also recognised a potential tension between housing development and environmental protection, suggesting that future development should balance the provision of homes with the preservation of green spaces.

Examples of improvements children would like to see include:

- More parks, forests, and nature reserves
- Green spaces with trees, flowers, and wildlife habitats
- Protected ecosystems where animals can live safely
- Outdoor spaces with rivers, ponds, and aquatic life
- Community spaces that allow people to connect with nature while protecting biodiversity.

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
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Year: 5

Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Jobs
		Homes



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Year: 8

Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Jobs
		Homes



Example of drawings based on the Biodiversity & Green Spaces theme

c) Wellbeing and Social Inclusion

Many responses emphasised the importance of creating communities where everyone feels safe, accepted, and supported. Children linked well-being to mental health, social connection, and opportunities for recreation and relaxation. Several drawings illustrated happy communities, peaceful environments, and inclusive spaces where people from different backgrounds come together. Others depicted people experiencing loneliness or distress in environments lacking supportive infrastructure. Some children also suggested that a strong sense of community and inclusion is essential to creating peaceful, cooperative societies.

Examples of what children would like to see include:

- Safe community spaces where everyone feels welcome
- Facilities supporting mental health and wellbeing

- Youth clubs and community centres where people can socialise
- Inclusive environments that support people with disabilities
- Public spaces that encourage friendship, cooperation, and community engagement.

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Year: 6

Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Jobs
	Homes	



Greater Cambridge Shared Planning
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Year: 9

Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Jobs
	Homes	



Example of drawings based on the Wellbeing & Social Inclusion theme

d) Great Places

Children frequently expressed a desire for vibrant and enjoyable environments with a variety of recreational and cultural activities. The concept of “great places” was often associated with spaces that encourage social interaction, history, exploration, and fun. Many drawings included parks, swimming pools, skateparks, museums, sports facilities, and cafés, suggesting that children want their communities to offer diverse opportunities for recreation and entertainment. Some children also expressed a desire for more activities within their vicinities, noting that many people currently travel to Cambridge for leisure and entertainment.

Examples of places children would like to see include:

- Skate parks and sports fields, including football pitches
- Swimming pools, water parks, and water-slide facilities
- Playgrounds and outdoor activity areas
- Museums, historic buildings, and cultural attractions
- Town centres with cafés, restaurants, and community gathering spaces.



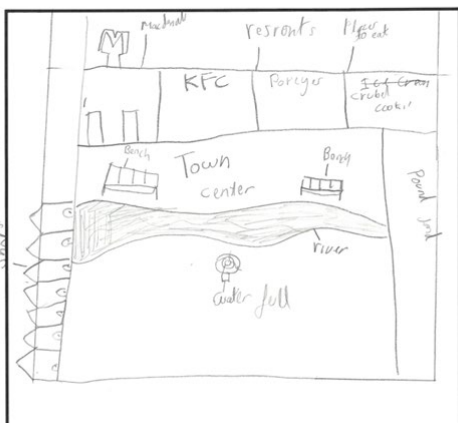
Year: 6 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	(Great places)	Jobs
		Homes



Year: 7 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	(Great places)	Jobs
		Homes



Example of drawings based on the Great Places theme

e) Jobs

Although not the most frequently prioritised theme, many children recognised the importance of employment in supporting stable and secure lives. Responses commonly linked jobs to the ability to earn money for essential needs such as housing, food, and daily expenses. Some children also expressed concerns about economic insecurity or future employment opportunities.

Examples of ideas related to jobs include:

- Providing diverse job opportunities in offices, restaurants, schools, and businesses
- Creating jobs through new businesses, construction, and community facilities
- Ensuring employment opportunities that allow people to afford housing and other necessities
- Supporting entrepreneurship and new types of work opportunities.



Year: 6

Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Homes



Year: 9

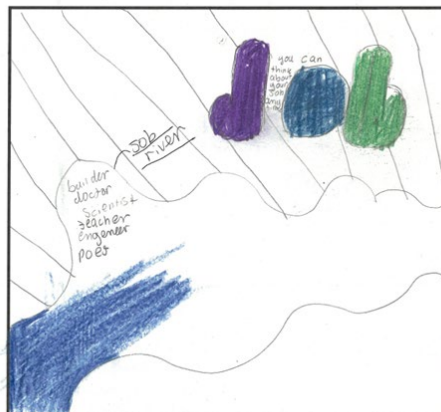
Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change	Biodiversity and green spaces	Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion	Great places	Homes



Example of drawings based on the Jobs theme

f) Homes

Housing emerged as one of the most prominent themes across the responses. Children consistently emphasised that homes are essential for safety, comfort, and well-being. Many responses highlighted the challenges of homelessness and the need to ensure everyone has a safe place to live. Some children also recognised that housing can be expensive and expressed concern that people may struggle to afford good-quality homes. Some drawings illustrated the contrast between overcrowded or deteriorating housing and well-designed, affordable homes supported by urban planning.

Examples of housing improvements children would like to see include:

- More homes to prevent homelessness
- Affordable housing so families can live comfortably
- Homes designed with gardens, green surroundings, and safe neighbourhoods
- Sustainable homes powered by renewable energy
- Housing that provides space for families, pets, and outdoor activities.



Year: 6 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs (Homes)



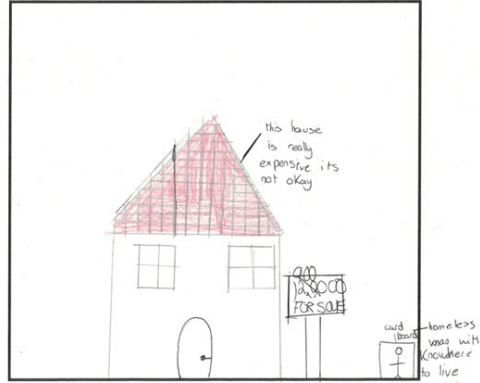
Year: 7 Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs (Homes)



Example of drawings based on the Homes theme

g) Infrastructure

Children also demonstrated a clear understanding of how infrastructure supports communities and enables daily life. Many responses described infrastructure as the system that connects and supports other themes, such as housing, jobs, and services. Several children highlighted traffic congestion and the need for better transport systems. Others emphasised the importance of public facilities, such as schools and community services. Some drawings depicted well-planned cities with organised transport routes, buildings, and green spaces, reflecting children's interest in organised, functional urban environments.

Examples of infrastructure improvements suggested by children include:

- Better transport systems to reduce traffic congestion
- Well-designed roads and pathways for pedestrians and cyclists
- Schools, public facilities, and community buildings
- Infrastructure that integrates green spaces and tree-lined streets
- Urban environments with balanced development, including homes, shops, and public services.



Year: 6

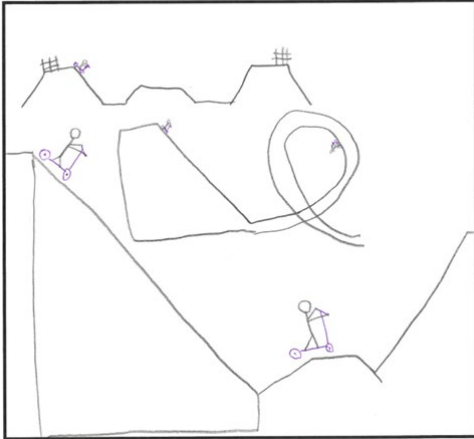
Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs Homes



Year: 9

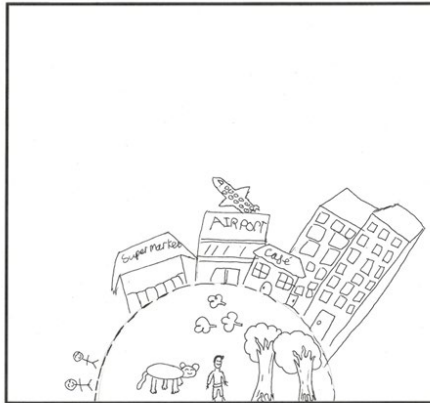
Gender: Boy/Girl

B. Drawing Competition

Let's get creative! - Based on your chosen priority in the last exercise, create a drawing that represents that priority.

Please circle your priority again:

Climate change Biodiversity and green spaces Infrastructure
Wellbeing & social inclusion Great places Jobs Homes



Example of drawings based on the Infrastructure theme

6.0 Recommendations

The Planning Policy team is asked to have regard to the following elements as the Local Plan process further develops:

1. Strengthening Climate-Responsive Planning

The emerging Local Plan may take a stronger stance, requiring future developments to incorporate robust climate mitigation and adaptation measures. This includes integrating renewable energy technologies such as solar panels and wind power, promoting energy-efficient building design, and expanding tree planting and green infrastructure to reduce emissions and enhance environmental resilience.

2. Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity and Green Spaces

The emerging Local Plan can be more explicit about protecting existing natural habitats while creating additional green spaces that support wildlife and biodiversity. This may include the provision of parks, community forests, tree-lined streets, and natural play areas, as well as the protection of rivers, ponds, and other ecological assets.

3. Providing Safe and Inclusive Community Spaces

Planning proposals should aim to create inclusive environments that promote wellbeing and social interaction. This could involve creating accessible public spaces,

community centres, youth clubs, and recreational areas where people of all ages and abilities feel safe, welcome, and connected.

4. Delivering Vibrant and Engaging Places

The emerging Local Plan can aim to support the creation of lively and attractive neighbourhood centres with a range of leisure and cultural opportunities. Facilities such as sports fields, skate parks, playgrounds, swimming pools, cafés, and community gathering spaces would help create places where residents can socialise, exercise, and spend time outdoors.

5. Supporting Local Employment Opportunities

Consideration should be given to creating opportunities for diverse employment within the area. This may include providing spaces for local businesses, offices, and retail activities, and community services, ensuring residents can access local jobs and support a thriving local economy.

6. Provision of Affordable and Sustainable Housing

The emerging Local Plan should ensure a sufficient supply of high-quality, affordable homes that meet the needs of current and future residents. Housing should be designed to provide safe, comfortable, and energy-efficient living environments, with access to green spaces and community facilities.

7. Planning Integrated and Sustainable Infrastructure

Infrastructure planning should support the effective functioning of communities by improving transport systems, public facilities, and connectivity. This includes designing safe walking and cycling routes, managing traffic congestion, and ensuring access to essential services, including schools, healthcare facilities, and public spaces.

8. Promoting Balanced and Sustainable Development

It is important to ensure that development achieves an appropriate balance among housing, infrastructure, employment, and environmental protection. Careful planning will be necessary to prevent the loss of green spaces while accommodating growth and maintaining high-quality living environments.

7.0 Conclusion

The youth engagement activities undertaken as part of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan consultation demonstrate the importance of involving children and young people in conversations about the future of their communities. As highlighted throughout this report, young people are rarely included in formal planning processes, despite being current and future users of the spaces being planned. The contributions gathered through the workshop activities were thoughtful, imaginative, and reflected a strong

awareness of environmental responsibility, community wellbeing, and the importance of safe and enjoyable places to live.

The sessions provided an interactive platform for students to learn about planning and the themes of the Local Plan while sharing their perspectives through writing and drawing exercises. Following an introduction to the seven themes climate change, biodiversity and green spaces, wellbeing and social inclusion, great places, homes, jobs, and infrastructure, students were encouraged to reflect on which issues mattered most to them. Their responses revealed a strong concern for climate change and environmental protection, as well as the importance of safe homes, accessible green spaces, and vibrant places where people can meet, play, and relax. Many students also recognised the connections among the themes, noting that infrastructure, jobs, housing, and environmental protection work together to create healthy and sustainable communities.

The outputs from the activities offer valuable insight into how younger residents perceive the challenges and opportunities facing Greater Cambridge. Their drawings and explanations frequently highlighted renewable energy, wildlife protection, recreational spaces, affordable housing, and community facilities. These perspectives reinforce the importance of planning for development that not only meets housing and economic needs but also prioritises environmental sustainability, inclusive communities, and high-quality public spaces. By considering the insights gathered from these engagement sessions, the Local Plan process can better reflect the aspirations of younger generations and support the creation of places that are resilient, inclusive, and environmentally responsible. Continued engagement with children and young people will be important as planning policies evolve, helping to ensure that Greater Cambridge's future development responds to the needs and ideas of all members of the community.

Disclaimer

The advice contained in this report is given without prejudice to any final decision about the Local Plan adoption process.

Appendix A

Photo of the Local Plan YES Workshop with Monkfield Park Primary School Headteacher Mrs. Annie Howell



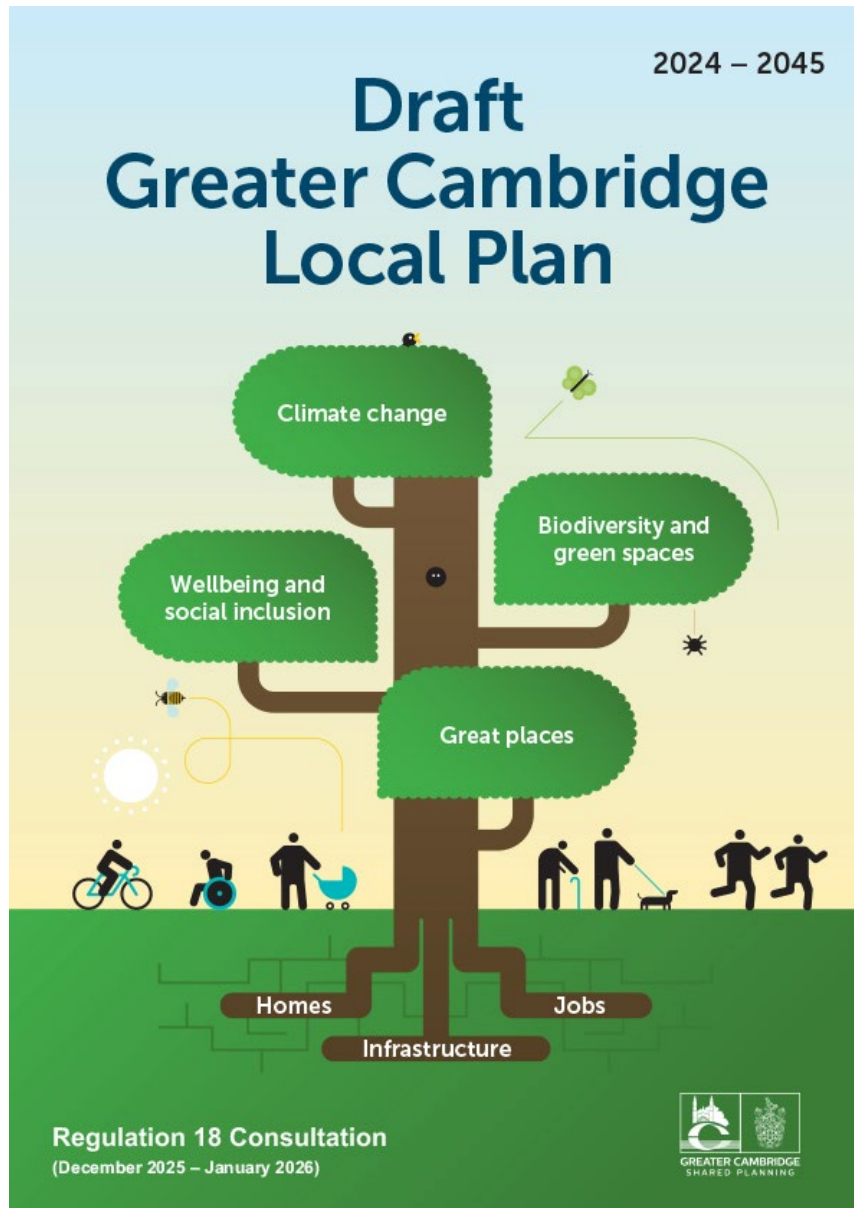
Appendix B

Photo of the Local Plan YES Workshop at Comberton Village College



Appendix C

Cover Page of the Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan





Joint Design Review

Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan

Cambridgeshire Quality Panel & Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel

Consultation December 2025 – January 2026

30th January 2026

Confidential

Consultations closed on 30th January 2026. This note from the Joint Panel Review serves as an *event record* and will be used alongside formal public comments. All comments captured on the day would be considered.

The [Cambridgeshire Quality Charter for Growth](#) sets out the core principles for the level of quality to be expected in new development across Cambridgeshire.

The review was conducted in three sessions. The panel jointly reviewed session 1: the Local Plan Vision and Development Strategy. In session 2: Cambridgeshire Quality Panel reviewed selected sites identified as New Settlements and at the Edge of Cambridge, whilst Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel reviewed selected sites identified within the Cambridge Urban Area and Rest of the Rural area. The panel then jointly reviewed the Development Management policies during Session 3. The comments are set out in accordance with the sessions held. The panel was chaired by Robin Nicholson.

Attendees

Panel Members:

Robin Nicholson – Chair CQP: Chaired the joint panel

Cambridgeshire Quality Panel (CQP)

Robin Nicholson – Chair CQP

David Birkbeck - Chief Executive Design for Homes – Character

Simon Carne - Architect/Urban Designer – Character

Oliver Smith - Director 5th Studio - Climate

Luke Engleback - Owner Studio Engleback – Landscape

John Dales - Director Urban Movement – Connectivity

Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel (GCDRP)

Eleanor Fawcett – Chair of GCDRP

Ian Johnson - Manager for Heritage and Compliance Bedford Borough Council

Ben Coleman - Urban Planner (transport), Associate at PJA - Connectivity

Nopi Exizidou - British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge - Climate

Vanessa Ross - Director at Arc Landscape Design and Planning Ltd - Landscape

Tahmina Begum - Support and Advice Worker, Camsight - Access

LPA Officers:

Terry De Sousa – Policy Team Leader GCSPS

Jonathon Dixon – Policy Manager, GCSPS

Trovine Montiero – Built Environment Team Lead, GCSPS

Tom Davies – Senior Urban Design Officer / Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel Manager, GCSPS

Anna Jeffery – Principal Urban Design Officer / Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel Manager, GCSPS

Maxine Ross - Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel Administrator, GCSPS

Declarations of Interest

Oliver Smith advised that his practice is now involved in some of the greenway and active projects around Cambridge.

The combined CQP/GCDRP Panel views

Summary

While recognising the rapidly developing planning environment, the upcoming Local Government Reorganisation, and consultation on establishing a Development Corporation in Greater Cambridge, the Joint Panel were generally very supportive of the Draft Plan and hugely impressed by the amount and quality of the work put into it and the extent of the public consultation. The Joint Panel felt that it establishes an ambitious and robust basis for the next generation of development and growth across Greater Cambridge.

In reviewing the Vision, members praised the quality of work and extensive consultation, while questioning how the impact and representativeness of this engagement are being assessed. Positioning the current process within the longer history of strategic planning in the area, and initiatives such as Cambridge Futures was suggested. They highlighted persistent challenges around the jobs–homes imbalance and called for a clearer, more explicit vision; showing how climate, infrastructure, community policy, connectivity, inequality, and great places themes interrelate. The Panel also encouraged a stronger articulation of the relationship between landscape and character, including varied geology, historic land uses, and “in-between” areas, and suggested bolder thinking on density, recognition of the universities’ contribution, and the affordability pressures shaped by rising incomes rather than falling housing costs.

Character - Landscape

The Panel emphasised that the landscape needs to be treated as a central organising element of the Plan. While significant work has gone into selecting allocations, members felt the Plan should more clearly explain how these sites relate to the wider landscape - particularly in terms of connectivity, movement, and future change.

They noted that the existing 2021 Landscape Character Assessment must be complemented by a forward-looking approach to managing landscape change over

the plan period. This includes considering how interventions such as wind turbines, transport infrastructure, and climate adaptation will shape future landscape character, looking at approaches to managing landscape change over the plan period.

Members also stressed the importance of understanding the landscape as a product of historic land management and its geology and soil types. The loss of trees, field boundaries, and landscape over the past 50 years was highlighted as a major challenge. The Plan should address how to restore landscape functionality, supporting water systems, cooling, and ecological resilience, especially in the driest part of the country.

The Panel encouraged stepping back from traditional landscape planning approaches and reconsidering the fundamentals. In this context, major tree planting programmes could help cool the wider landscape – aim for 30% canopy cover on bigger developments, for example, while drainage strategies need to consider not only the quantity of water but also its temperature. Evidence from largescale runoff studies in the USA suggests that buffer zones are needed to allow water to cool before entering sensitive ecological systems. In this context, major tree-planting programmes could help cool the wider landscape-scale runoff. It was recommended to review planning approaches and reconsidering the fundamentals.

Soil erosion / soil health was raised by members of the panel and could be more explicitly governed by the Plan.

Concerns were raised about relying too heavily on Biodiversity Net Gain metrics, which can oversimplify landscape functions. The Panel encouraged a broader, people-centred approach, recognising the value of shade, cooling, and water temperature regulation.

They also called for better recognition of Cambridge's varied and stressed geology, from fenland to upper clay lands, and for attention to "in-between" areas that lie outside major strategic projects.

Character – The impact of Planning

Several members encouraged the Plan to be bolder in articulating what planning is for. While the strategy is a strong start, they felt there is more to say about long-term vision, particularly given the rapid pace of change and the likelihood of further growth pressures arising from the NPPF.

There was support for the Local Authority taking a stronger role in setting early, overarching visions for major growth locations—developing, owning and guiding masterplans, especially where multiple landowners or developers were involved in a growth location and did not have an integrated masterplan in place. This would help align landowners, developers, and communities around a shared ambition and avoid piecemeal approaches. Members noted that clear visioning also helps bring residents on board by demonstrating how infrastructure needs will be met.

The Panel urged the team to celebrate Cambridge's substantial achievements, including housing delivery, design awards, and the city's national influence, which currently receive limited recognition in the document.

Members discussed the need for a clearer position on density. While “medium density” and midrise development are referenced, the Panel felt the Plan should set firmer foundations for how and where higher densities might be accommodated in the future, particularly in response to likely transport-led growth around railway stations.

They highlighted the importance of stating upfront what greater density enables (the “quid pro quo”), so that benefits can be built into land value and design expectations from the outset. This includes explaining where higher density may be suitable, the design quality required, and how it is required to support liveability, infrastructure delivery, and Great Places ambitions.

The Panel also noted persistent tensions between public perceptions of housing design (e.g., house sizes, parking, amenity space) and the high quality of recent

Cambridge developments as recognised through awards. Better use of evidence, such as comparative dwelling size data could help shift these perceptions.

Character – Heritage

The Panel supported the Plan's commitment to safeguarding local and distinctive heritage and felt the Great Places policies broadly respond well to this aim. They agreed that directing development towards brownfield locations make sense, and locations that generally reduce heritage impacts.

Members also reinforced the need to reference the role of the universities, not just the core University but also the colleges, given their central influence on Cambridge's economy, built form, and wider development patterns.

Generally, the panel thought the heritage element is very thorough and comprehensive.

Connectivity

The Panel noted that while the Plan aspires to be vision-led, the vision for transport and movement needs clearer articulation - particularly considering recent NPPF changes that strengthen the role of sustainable transport.

Members emphasised that development locations should be chosen because they are supported by sustainable transport infrastructure, rather than retrofitting transport solutions afterward.

They also highlighted the need for stronger integration between the Infrastructure and Great Places chapters. Earlier, more consistent language aligning these sections would help reinforce how movement, place-making, and infrastructure are intended to work together within the Plan.

Community

The Panel emphasised the need for the Plan to articulate how communities and infrastructure connect beyond individual site allocations, ensuring places function as part of a wider whole.

Members highlighted Cambridge's significant inequalities and stressed that the Local Plan should weave equity throughout: across housing, jobs, connectivity, and access to opportunities, so that growth benefits those who have not historically gained from the city's economic success.

They encouraged clear links to the evidence on the causes of the persistent inequality in Greater Cambridge, to demonstrate how responses to these causes have been meaningfully embedded within the Plan. They also encouraged a balanced approach to the opportunity of the high-end economic activity, which is bringing significant investment and economic growth, recognising that often it does not provide accessible entry-level employment, and therefore they supported policies which encourage a range of measures to address this issue.

Climate

The Panel welcomed the Plan's strong climate ambition, noting that many policies reflect long-standing CQP/GCDRP priorities now embedded within the Local Plan.

Members emphasised, however, that delivery will rely on adequate supporting infrastructure, particularly electricity, water, and transport, and that the climate policies need to be more clearly grounded in all the four Cs.

They highlighted the absence of an energy generation strategy, noting that although a county level Local Energy Plan is in progress, opportunities such as wind turbines are not yet addressed. The panel recommended setting out next steps to align with the Cambridgeshire Local Energy Plan and explore wind energy zones

It was also observed that the University does not currently take full responsibility for its local power generation.

Overall, the Panel felt the direction is positive but encouraged clearer links between climate ambition, infrastructure requirements, and energy generation to ensure the policies can be delivered effectively.

End Session 1.

Session 2: Site Allocations

Cambourne North

(See Appendix Figure 1)

Officer briefing

- Allocation includes existing Cambourne (Cambourne West, business park, High Street) plus a new strategic area in North Cambourne.
- Development north of the A42, previously resisted, is now enabled by the proposed EWR station and the Cambridge to Cambourne busway.
- Major challenge: overcoming the A428 barrier to create a coherent, connected place across existing and new Cambourne, with concerns around infrastructure delivery timing.
- Updated infrastructure work supports higher densities, including up to 70 dph around the station to build critical mass.
- A well-designed station is intended to anchor the town centre; full buildout would make Cambourne the third largest settlement in the plan area with strong rail links to major destinations.
- Economic analysis indicates potential for 6,000 new jobs, though constraints include space limitations, lack of a Cambridge postcode, and weak strategic road access.
- EWR could help Cambourne develop a more independent economic identity, though further growth requires institutional investment.
- Cambourne Forest concept provides a major new strategic green space, addressing pressure on existing open spaces while maintaining separation from nearby villages.
- The forest is envisioned as a mosaic of farmland, flood management and green infrastructure rather than continuous woodland, with potential links to national forest initiatives.

CQP Panel comments

Community

The panel broadly welcomed the ambition for North Cambourne but highlighted fundamental challenges around connectivity, landscape integration, settlement identity, and the long-term evolution of the place.

The panel encouraged a more visionary approach:

- Seeing the whole of Cambourne, including the existing centre as one place.
- Designing the station as a point of connection rather than division.
- Planning for a generous, multifunctional high-quality pedestrian and cycle bridge across the A428 to physically and symbolically stitch the settlement together.
- Using the station and bridge to create new public realm and high-quality movement routes.

The panel identified risks around:

- Ambiguity in the spatial framework and how different parties might interpret it.
- Lack of specificity regarding distances or spatial relationships.

There was also a suggestion that Cambourne existing and North Cambourne could be presented as a single, more coherent allocation in the Local Plan, reflecting their functional interdependence.

Concerns were raised about competition between the proposed station area centre and Cambourne's existing High Street. Some saw this as an opportunity to "go - again" and enhance existing Cambourne, while others warned of negative impacts resulting from over-provision of the area's centre and Cambourne's existing High Street.

Questions were raised about:

- What kind of community this will be during the day?
- Whether it can support employment uses that create independent vitality?

- How existing Cambourne might need retrofitting as part of a more holistic strategy?

The panel emphasised that villages in the area strongly value their identities, suggesting the need for engagement to understand how new development can enhance their quality of life by meeting their requirements locally, rather than erode local character.

Several members stressed the importance of the development journey, not just the end state. Long delivery timescales mean that interim phases will shape residents' lives for many years. The plan should therefore:

- Be clearer about phasing expectations and triggers.
- Avoid creating fragmented or disconnected conditions during early stages.
- Acknowledge the ongoing evolution of existing Cambourne and its relationship to the new northern extension.

Character – Landscape

The significant proposed green infrastructure, particularly the northern forest, was well-received as a key strength. However, concerns included:

- Ensuring meaningful ecological connectivity, rather than disconnected “dead end” woodland fingers.
- Avoiding narrow woodland buffers close to homes that could create biodiversity conflicts (e.g., with cats and dogs).
- Designing for 15–25minute walking circuits, recognising the importance of dog walking routes in everyday use.
- Better defining the type, function and management of the proposed forest, moving from the conceptual to the practical.
- Some questioned whether the site allocation should exclude the forest for clarity to protect it from development pressure at the edges.

Connectivity

A dominant theme was the poor connectivity of existing Cambourne, described as heavily bisected by infrastructure, creating sealed off areas and rigid boundaries.

The new railway station is a welcome asset but not sufficient on its own; how the wider development is structured around it will determine whether North Cambourne becomes integrated or remains disconnected.

Panel members stressed:

- The need to address east-west links and avoid the A428 acting as a permanent barrier.
- Learning from comparable station led places, such as Ebbsfleet and Beaulieu, to ensure the station supports walkable, vibrant neighbourhoods.
- A risk that reliance on road infrastructure could make car use the default unless walking/cycling routes and local destinations are built in from the outset.

Several contributors argued that the emerging allocation should also be considered at a more strategic/sub-regional scale and the approach to North Cambourne must be understood in relation to:

- Papworth and the surrounding villages.
- Bourn Airfield.
- The transformative potential of East West Rail and C2C.

Climate

Think of it as a single allocation and consider the transition from a car-based community to a more integrated one

Site Allocations - Grange Farm

(See Appendix Figure 2)

Officer briefing

- Located in an area of strong employment growth near Babraham and the Genome Campus; intended to provide homes that reduce commuting need.
- Positioned outside the Green Belt and close to the proposed Cambridge Southeast Travel Hub, with potential for a direct busway link to the Biomedical Campus.

- Delivery depends on coordinated work with the County Council to secure a dedicated connection between the site and the travel hub.
- Proposes around 6,000 new homes plus small-scale employment space, supported by substantial open space along the site edges.
- The eastern boundary follows the historic Roman Road (SSSI), requiring careful treatment due to landscape and ecological sensitivity.
- Further work needed to refine boundaries, clarify green space functions, and respond to wider landscape impacts.
- Presents an opportunity to align housing growth with nearby employment clusters and emerging transport links.
- Ongoing technical work and public engagement will shape refinements, particularly regarding landscape, ecology, and green-space roles.

CQP Panel comments

Character – Landscape

The panel encouraged a more integrated landscape-led approach for Grange Farm, noting that the opportunity is not to place landscape around a new settlement but to create a place where landscape and built form are fully interwoven. Examples were cited of village landscape models where green infrastructure permeates the whole site rather than appearing as peripheral buffers. Concerns were raised that the current form feels insufficiently rooted in local character.

Members highlighted the importance of avoiding an overengineered approach to water management. Rather than relying heavily on underground infrastructure, the site should incorporate visible blue green systems that support cooling, biodiversity, and climate resilience. A waterwise design approach, including references to “sponge city” principles, was seen as particularly relevant to reducing embodied carbon and improving everyday environmental performance.

There was a view that the developable area may need to be adjusted to allow more meaningful green space within the layout, and that the current configuration may not yet be appropriate for this context. Some questioned whether Grange Farm sits more

logically within the rural section of the Plan, given its landscape character and relationship to the surrounding area.

Connectivity

The panel raised significant concerns about transport and connectivity at Grange Farm, noting that, in its current form, the site is poorly positioned to support active travel. Existing routes between key destinations are weak, and from a transport perspective it was observed that development here would not ordinarily be recommended. A development of this scale will need to “change the game,” particularly given the number of businesses and proposed clusters of businesses and other destinations (e.g. Duxford IWM) already emerging around the site and the need for reliable, high quality busway connections to rail stations e.g. at Whittlesford, to underpin sustainable movement.

Panel Members emphasised the importance of strengthening the strategic context within the allocation, with a clearer articulation of the site’s role within the wider place to place connections and the quality of links that will be required to make it function. Infrastructure delivery was identified as a critical challenge, with the Plan seen as an opportunity to set out the coordinated, timely and phased interventions necessary to unlock the site. It was recognised that no individual developer can deliver this level of infrastructure alone; a joint, cross agency approach will be essential to securing the movement, employment, and servicing networks needed for successful long-term growth.

Community

The panel suggested that adequate consideration be given to the number of homes required to create a self-sustaining community to deliver timely community infrastructure, considering the difficulty of getting new settlements off the ground and creating comprehensive places.

Climate

The Panel was relieved to learn that the neo-classical John Simpson scheme with huge amounts of hard surfacing has been dropped.

A water-led, surface level approach is encouraged to support climate resilience and reduce embodied carbon.

References:

The Panel recommended reviewing the forthcoming Homes England Reports on Creating Centres and Parking Typologies when they are published later in the year.

Site Allocations – Biomedical Campus

(See Appendix Figure 3)

Officer briefing

- Reallocation proposes further expansion of the Biomedical Campus, justified by its nationally significant life sciences role combining clinical care, research and academia.
- Supports continued growth in healthcare facilities, keyworker housing, R&D space, and higher education uses, reinforcing its position as a world leading cluster.
- Despite being a 24hour environment, the Campus currently lacks activation outside working hours and suffers from siloed, disconnected spaces.
- Long-term evolution will require coordinated, phased development, including opportunities for meanwhile uses during interim stages.
- Transport challenges persist, including trip budgets, peak hour pressures, and reliance on offsite facilities, underscoring the need for better internal and external connectivity.
- The overarching ambition is to create a more integrated, connected campus that functions cohesively within its wider urban context.

CQP Panel comments

Connectivity

The panel noted that the Biomedical Campus lacks a coherent masterplan, resulting in weak structure, fragmented movement networks, and a place that is difficult to understand and navigate. Despite reasonable cycling provision, the area does not function effectively, and the absence of a legible walking network was seen as a fundamental barrier to creating a successful, connected place. Members observed that development to date has been shaped by opportunism rather than coordinated planning, with social infrastructure often displaced by more commercially attractive uses.

Transport integration was highlighted as a critical weakness, with poor connections between different transport modes and cycleways described as inadequate. A coherent street and movement framework is essential if the Campus is to operate as a functional district. Concerns were also raised about recent housing schemes coming forward in isolation, with limited provision for key worker homes and no clear centre to anchor the area or link it more effectively to the hospital.

While the draft allocation includes references to a high street and mobility hub, the panel felt the policy needs to be more specific and urgent in setting out what must be delivered. At this stage, these are no longer aspirations but essential components of creating a coherent, integrated, and genuinely world-class place.

It was observed that references to CSET are currently absent from this part of the Plan, despite its critical role in making the allocation viable. The panel suggested that each site allocation would benefit from a clear list of infrastructure requirements to improve consistency and transparency. More broadly, there was a call to strengthen the strategic context, ensuring the Local Plan articulates how individual sites relate to the wider area and to one another, rather than reading as isolated developments.

Community

The panel noted several cross-cutting issues that apply across the allocation. Members highlighted the need for far greater coordination of movement networks, with concerns that the current approach lacks a clear structure for primary routes, transition points, and future connections. Accessibility challenges were also raised, with comments that the site remains difficult to navigate for all users.

Climate

Energy infrastructure emerged as another essential consideration, with a view that the site will require substantial onsite generation to support long term resilience and reduce dependence on external networks.

Character – Landscape

Managing landscape character on the Biomedical Campus presents challenges, especially given the fast paced and reactive nature of clinical care environments. The panel stressed the need for clearer policy wording and defined triggers, such as when an LVIA should be required, to avoid ambiguity in delivery expectations.

Concerns were raised about the scale and placement of substantial Phase 4 buildings, with a call for the allocation to be explicit about how large structures meet the sensitive landscape edge. Members questioned whether the abrupt interface between tall buildings and diminishing landscape should be more confidently addressed rather than softened.

The panel highlighted the need to consider light, shade, and microclimate impacts arising from clusters of taller buildings, noting that these effects may not be fully reflected in the current BNG work. The need for large canopy trees was identified as providing far greater benefit than smaller species.

The panel welcomed the policy's ambition for *world-class* buildings and spaces but noted that the Campus still feels like an emerging place rather than a fully realised environment. Terms such as "*carefully landscaped edge*" were considered too open

to interpretation, and members stressed the need for clearer, more directive language to avoid inconsistent outcomes.

A stronger blue green infrastructure vision was encouraged, with the panel emphasising that landscape should operate at multiple scales across the site. This includes setting prescriptive minimum standards, such as woodland belts of at least 20 metres, and combining different landscape elements so they are mutually supportive. Establishing a critical mass of interconnected green infrastructure was seen as essential for long term ecological resilience and to create a landscape framework capable of supporting future phases of development.

Site Allocations – Cambridge East

(See Appendix Figure 4)

Officer briefing

- Opportunity to integrate Springstead Village and Marleigh into a single, strategic site allocation.
- Area forms part of a key Green Belt corridor; important countryside transition into Cambridge should be retained and strengthened.
- Potential relocation of the Newmarket Road Park & Ride, with options currently being explored by the GCP.
- Opportunity for a dedicated busway route to run through the site, improving sustainable transport connections.
- Scope for one larger, centrally located district centre serving the wider allocation.
- Capacity to deliver a 15-minute walkable neighbourhood supported by local services and facilities.
- East West Rail has confirmed it is exploring the potential for a new station within this area, enhancing long-term connectivity.

CQP Panel Comments

Community

The panel highlighted the excellent quality of Springstead Village including a positive example of how two adjoining houses were combined to provide an early temporary community space.

Connectivity

The panel noted the importance of understanding what is planned to the north-west of the site and emphasised the need for stronger connections in that direction, particularly to the river and Cambridge North. Without consideration of these links, the site would remain significantly constrained.

Character

The panel highlighted the opportunity to balance natural wildness with recreation, drawing on examples such as Trumpington Meadows to illustrate the potential for varied landscape spaces. LNCH was commended for its strong community engagement and spatial permeability, with a view that benefits for Teversham should be clearly articulated.

Members noted that Green Belt corridors can remain accessible while retaining a rural character and encouraged clarity on the site's identity - whether as a rural-urban transition or a 'welcome to Cambridge' arrival. They also suggested exploring a gateway experience from the railway rather than the road network.

Overall, the approach was viewed as logical and well-considered, with support for continued progress. The potential East West Rail station was seen as a promising opportunity, alongside the importance of wider connections and how the Green Belt corridor links and functions.

Site Allocations – Cambridge Junction and Clifton Road

(See Appendix Figure 5)

Officer summary

Cambridge Junction and Clifton Road.

- For the first time, the area will be allocated rather than covered solely by policy areas.
- Two allocations are proposed, even though it is one area, to keep policies more legible.
- Noted that the area should be considered comprehensively as one framework plan.
- The Council aspires to redevelop the Junction, increasing the cultural offer to enhance what's there and explore what else could create a livelier area.
- Explore how to increase employment uses and leisure uses.
- 'Competitive socialising' to remain, but reimagined.
- Adopt an all-day approach to activity and uses.
- Northern parcel at Clifton Road Industrial Estate performs well; aim not to lose those uses. Consider opportunities for intensification alongside other uses.
- East West Rail is proposing a station entrance on the west side; working closely with them to understand how it could function.
- Explore how the area can become an integrated part of the city.
- Consider the relationship to the CB1 development on the other side of the station and how this area could be brought up to a similar standard, including thinking about density, mix of uses, and potential for residential.
- Opportunity to introduce open green space.
- Royal Mail site is not currently proposing to relocate; 24-hour daily movements are a constraint.
- The Chisholm Trail presents opportunities for connections and extensions.
- From a strategic point of view, there is a need to juggle the wider needs of the city.
- Employment evidence highlights that the city has lost a lot of its industrial spaces, so there is a strong need to protect the site.
- The area also accommodates leisure uses, so the challenge is finding the best use of the site without losing functions the city still needs.
- Desire to see more homes in the area; however, landowners have indicated it is more financially viable to provide non-residential uses.
- The plan sets out a higher level of housing than landowners are currently aspiring to deliver.

GCDRP Panel comments

Character

There is a strong view that the site should be taken forward as a single allocation rather than two. The policy messages relate to the distribution of uses across the whole area and dividing the site risks creating unnecessary fragmentation. The area is not so large that it requires separate allocations, and a single designation would support a clearer, more coherent framework for change.

At present, what is described in both the text and the diagram is not substantially different from the existing situation. Much of the narrative focuses on retaining the current mix of uses, and the diagrams show a similar layout to the existing, with the only notable change being the addition of 300 homes. This does not convincingly articulate a transformational vision which would justify the comprehensive redevelopment recommended. The site today is introverted and generally unsuccessful from an urban design perspective, however the business and uses appear to be thriving with little vacancy, therefore the policy should articulate a far stronger rationale for why this is a site allocation, and how development proposals should address this, and articulate the objectives and meaningful improvements sought.

Given its exceptional accessibility, the site offers significant opportunities to intensify and diversify uses. There is clear potential for a greater residential component, balanced with the need to retain key non-residential and industrial activities. However, car-based uses in such a sustainable location seem counterintuitive, and consideration should be given to relocating them to areas more suited to vehicle-dependent activities. The Junction, bowling alley and cinema provide destination uses, but the plan could better articulate what the wider spectrum of everyday community uses should be, particularly spaces for young people.

The policy should say more about the surrounding streets. Considerable effort has been made on adjacent schemes to secure active frontages along Hills Road and Cherry Hinton Road, yet this site turns its back on these important edges. Cherry Hinton Road is identified as a local centre, and there is a strong opportunity for new

development to face it, support it, and generate knock-on benefits for adjacent businesses. This should be a key driver of the strategy.

Movement through and within the site also needs clearer resolution. In particular, the Royal Mail operation introduces complexity, and the diagram does not yet show how competing movement networks: pedestrian, cycle, service, public transport, are to be reconciled. There is also a broader strategic question: if the Royal Mail use were removed and additional rail connections introduced, parts of the site might begin to function more like an extension of CB1. That could deliver benefits but also risks losing important activities that serve the city.

The area should not be seen as an industrial place, even though some industrial uses which serve local communities are important to retain. Proposals for significant change must demonstrate how what replaces the current environment will be clearly better. This may include exploring whether other allocations could accommodate relocated uses if that supports a more coherent vision here.

Due to the complexity of detailed work required to develop comprehensive masterplan/s for the overall site, for the purposes of this Local Plan it is recommended that the site allocation proposals diagram is removed, and the focus in the text is on articulating the objectives instead of describing proposals. The council is encouraged by the panel to take a pro-active role in developing more detailed guidance and a high-level masterplan/spatial principles for this combined site allocation to explore potentially conflicting objectives/uses further and enable the disparate landowners to successfully deliver a comprehensive approach to regeneration here. This would potentially form a follow-on piece of work, in collaboration with key landowners if appropriate.

Community

The Junction area, while relatively new, does not feel particularly successful today, and there is an opportunity to improve it. The policy could be more explicit about aiming for a world-class cultural hub and high-quality public open space, a place for the people of Cambridge. The concept of a green link is strong, and there is real potential for a well-used green space at the heart of the development.

This is undoubtedly a challenging site, with many interdependencies, including the railway and Royal Mail operations, but it offers one of the most significant opportunities for central Cambridge. The policy should communicate this ambition more assertively and set out a clearer approach to the place this could become.

Climate

Some panel members noted that the long-term trajectory of the area suggests that many of the existing industrial uses will eventually need to relocate, given that their business activities are rooted in car-dependent patterns that are no longer appropriate for such a central, highly accessible location.

It is important to distinguish between the existing uses within the industrial units such as garages which are purely vehicle based, and others such as DIY trade counters, food and leisure businesses which provide everyday services and are less suitable for relocation as this could create unsustainable travel patterns, forcing residents and businesses to drive farther to access essential functions.

Connectivity

It was clarified that the Post Office is likely to remain in place for now. The new station entrance is still being developed, with the active travel hub considered essential; this should not become a secondary or back-of-house entrance to Cambridge. There is an opportunity to consider what additional facilities a new entrance could provide, ensuring it complements rather than duplicates what exists on the opposite side of the station. An unpaid pedestrian link through the site is critical. Given the massive impact that a new station entrance within the site would have on movement patterns and the overall masterplanning approach including the approach to the Post Office Depot, the panel recommended an approach which avoids establishing firm proposals until the status of the station entrance is known. This could potentially be achieved by developing alternative approaches with/without the station entrance to understand its impact.

Given the high number of school children moving through the area, the plan should articulate a clear movement hierarchy that opens the site and supports safe, direct navigation. The level difference to Hills Road is an important challenge, and there is an opportunity to open the site up and make it feel more connected to the

surrounding streetscape. Reorienting buildings and shared spaces could significantly improve wayfinding, as the current layout is difficult to navigate independently and safely.

Universal design principles should underpin the approach to ensure the site is genuinely easy to use for all. While some existing uses are essential and should remain, there is scope to “stack” and co-locate some functions more efficiently. There is some precedent for this in London, where commercial uses have been successfully layered and integrated within mixed environments. Every city needs some degree of back-of-house activity, but the policy should ensure this is handled in a way that supports, rather than compromises, the overall ambition for the area.

Site Allocations – Slate Hall Farm

(See Appendix Figure 6)

Officer briefing

- Identified need to accommodate industrial uses within the area.
- Strategic road corridor includes several sites coming forward through the Local Plan.
- Two sites are allocated, with this one considered the strongest due to its proximity advantages and ability to incorporate green infrastructure.
- A more open approach is proposed for the southern end of the site.
- Allocation focused on meeting local needs.
- Site promoter is likely seeking larger units than those envisaged by policy.

GCDRP Panel Comments

Character

The emphasis on a landscape-led masterplan is excellent and should be strongly supported.

This could include thinking about campus-style environments with communal parking, with greater ambition on sustainability. This approach ought to be embedded across all comparable allocations. Given the multi-phased nature of the development, it is important that the masterplan is intended to guide and be

implemented throughout the duration of the scheme. The policy should also give clearer guidance on building heights, massing and orientation, noting that B2/B8 uses will require large, bulky buildings.

Biodiversity Net Gain offers a valuable mechanism to secure this approach and can serve as a strong hook for delivering a coherent landscape structure. Attention should be given to the south-west edge of the site, where the relationship between built form and the road will be critical; more of the infrastructure may need to address the road directly rather than relying on a landscape buffer, enabling more of a landscape buffer to the surrounding fields/open spaces.

A policy requirement for a design code would reinforce this and help ensure consistency across different phases. Care must also be taken with building placement: if large buildings are positioned too close together, the opportunity to provide meaningful green infrastructure is lost, undermining both the landscape-led intent and overall site quality.

The value of the current diagram should be reconsidered, as its ambiguity risks misinterpretation. The Panel suggest it is removed; diagrams should illustrate context, constraints and opportunities rather than imply fixed layouts.

Connectivity

Where clusters of sites sit in proximity, a simple cluster key plan would be valuable to illustrate relationships and strengthen cross-references between policies.

Ensuring strong transport links is essential to making the site genuinely accessible, supported by a clear approach to how parking is organised - particularly on multi-tenant sites where shared-space rules are needed to maintain clarity, safety, and a coherent sense of place.

The policy should also be clear about the specific outcomes sought from active travel improvements. There are opportunities to connect into Northstowe, which already benefits from good cycle links, although public transport connections remain more limited.

Strong, legible connections to surrounding residential areas are essential, supported by clearer expectations of what “good growth” and high-quality industrial design should look like for this type of development.

End Session 2.

Session 3 – Development Management Policies

Joint Panel Comments

Climate Change

Officer summary

- A major theme emerging strongly through consultation responses.
- Includes a catch-all policy outlining the overall expectations for climate-related design and performance.
- Cooling of buildings and net-zero requirements will be particularly interesting considering the new NPPF.
- The updated NPPF still enables the authority to push ambitious water-efficiency standards.
- Recent building regulations have improved standards but still fall short of what is needed in the Cambridge context.
- Strong best-practice policies included on flood risk and drainage.
- Background work on renewables provides useful guidance on scale and location opportunities.
- Circular economy principles are being advanced, including a presumption in favour of retaining and reusing existing buildings.
- Emphasis on making the best use of resources throughout the development lifecycle.
- Heat Map work provides an important evidence base for future energy planning.

Joint Panel's comments

The panel questioned whether the policies fully support a robust climate response and genuinely enable future-proofed design. They reflected on how effectively the plan promotes low-carbon construction, long-term adaptability, and the balance between design quality and viability. While they welcomed the ambition to exceed national standards, they felt there was still room to strengthen the narrative around climate emergency, particularly given both councils' 2019 declarations.

They suggested the Local Plan might go further than the 2050 net-zero target, as current science indicates the need for earlier action.

In response, officers clarified that net-zero operational standards would apply from adoption of the plan, supported by extensive carbon-budget work underpinning the spatial strategy, which steers toward the lowest-carbon development pattern. Council climate strategies also already aim to deliver net-zero earlier than 2050.

The panel noted that while the policies focus strongly on new development, they give limited attention to the existing and heritage building stock, where performance gaps remain significant. They felt the plan could more explicitly address embodied carbon, particularly opportunities to require material reuse where demolition occurs.

They also observed some inconsistency in references to heating and net-zero standards, encouraging clearer signposting to future-proof benchmarks such as the Net Zero Carbon Building Standard.

On deconstruction and circularity, they believed the plan could be more ambitious about material recovery and reuse. They also raised questions about developer responsibilities around grey-water systems and suggested the inclusion of strong practical examples to illustrate expectations.

The panel highlighted gaps in renewable-energy infrastructure planning, including the absence of references to wind power, and suggested raising ambitions for solar installations, for example, requiring solar car-ports above certain thresholds, following international precedents.

They noted potential competition between rooftop renewables and green roofs, urging a clear prioritisation framework.

The panel praised the strength of the climate-related policies but expressed concern about the practical challenges of delivery, both in relation to the constraints of the NPPF and the tendency for some housebuilders to exploit loopholes in the system.

They highlighted the persistent performance gap in achieving UK Net Zero, noting that post-occupancy monitoring often lags by 12 months, which makes enforcement difficult. From their perspective, net zero must be treated as an absolute requirement rather than an aspirational target, and strong standards will only be effective if accompanied by mechanisms that secure compliance.

They also observed that public opinion on renewables is often underestimated, citing local examples, such as Grantchester, where communities have supported wind turbines over PVs. This suggested that the plan could be more assertive about renewable-energy measures.

The panel stressed the importance of ensuring the long-term sustainability of historic buildings. Even where these buildings cannot fully meet retrofit standards, they noted that viable ongoing use is critical to preserving their value and avoiding deterioration over time.

The panel noted that the policies say little about transport, despite it being one of the largest contributors to carbon emissions. They felt the plan should include stronger, clearer messaging on decarbonising transport. They also highlighted the importance of ensuring that SuDS strategies respond directly to the character of the landscape and encouraged a more ambitious approach to carbon sequestration by linking landscape, water, and soil, recognising that hydrated soils store significantly more carbon.

They observed instances of siloed thinking across the themes and recommended a more integrated approach. On sustainable transport, the panel cautioned against over-reliance on electric vehicles, stressing that EVs should not inadvertently promote higher levels of private car use.

They also emphasised the role of large industrial or “big shed” sites, noting these sites should be selected for their connectivity to the national grid so they can function as energy generators.

Finally, they pointed out that the local authority has a responsibility to manage storage and logistics for circular-economy materials, following emerging examples such as the GLA's approach.

Biodiversity and Green Spaces

Officer briefing

- Clear GI standards are set out, though implementation of the Natural England toolkit remains challenging and ongoing.
- The plan supports a full range of Green Infrastructure, from pocket parks to wider urban-greening initiatives.
- Policies address the need to balance different uses along river corridors.
- Approaches to protecting open space have been aligned across the two previous plans.
- Open-space provision is strengthened to ensure consistency and clarity.

Joint Panel comments

The panel welcomed the ambition of the policies but emphasised that long-term management, maintenance and stewardship remain significant gaps. They felt that while the document is strong, it pays too little attention to how open spaces, biodiversity features and soils will be managed over time, noting that BNG cannot be separated from maintenance and should be linked more explicitly with open-space obligations.

Soil emerged as a major concern: current policies do not clearly address how soil should be protected, managed, or retained, despite its crucial roles in supporting planting, sustaining biodiversity, regulating hydrology and storing carbon. The panel highlighted that urban soils are often damaged yet hold substantial potential for carbon sequestration and suggested requiring soil-management strategies and exploring approaches such as mineralisation techniques used elsewhere (ref Newcastle University experiments) and the incorporation of biochar. Wet soils allow carbon sequestration.

They also noted significant overlap between SuDS and GI policies and called for stronger cross-referencing and more consistent language.

The tree-canopy policy was praised, though the panel observed tensions between canopy expansion and BNG metrics on constrained urban sites. They suggested that a broader Environmental Net Gain approach could resolve some of these conflicts.

While supportive of the direction of biodiversity and open-space policies, they felt the links between them need to be stated more clearly, including recognition of the role of non-native species and the importance of urban gardens.

The panel also encouraged more innovative thinking in relation to health and urban design, noting the benefits of diverse planting for urban microbiomes, and called for stronger integration of rain gardens and water-sensitive design in streets in support of probiotic urbanism.

Overall, they advised that policies would be stronger and more integrated rather than treated in silos, with each project required to prepare a holistic strategy combining SuDS, BNG and GI. They concluded by noting the challenge of defining policy around “protecting” versus “providing and enhancing” urban spaces, which require different levels of prescription.

Wellbeing and Social Inclusion

Officer briefing

- New developments should provide access to the full range of services and opportunities residents need.
- Health principles are embedded throughout new development to support wellbeing.
- Standards for provision are based on population needs.
- Policies address opportunities for meanwhile uses, particularly on larger strategic sites with long build-out times.

- Guidance is included on improving the quality and functionality of employment and business areas across the region.
- Policies set out how to protect health and general wellbeing, including addressing pollution.
- Consideration is given to how pubs can be protected as important community assets.

Joint Panel comments

The panel raised concerns about how accessibility issues are being picked up in the development process, noting that examples at Eddington and Darwin Green show a misalignment between approved designs and the lived experience of accessibility.

They highlighted features such as level surfaces that lack visual contrast and tapered steps that can create challenges, questioning where in the policy framework such issues should be addressed and how expectations can be more clearly defined.

They felt that while Health Impact Assessments touch on accessibility, this area needs stronger emphasis, particularly in relation to public spaces and non-residential buildings. The panel encouraged further consideration of how accessibility can be more deeply embedded in Great Places policies and suggested that this could also provide an opportunity to reflect wider equity and equality objectives.

Finally, they queried whether the Local Plan could more explicitly reference relevant design guidance to ensure that accessibility standards are consistently applied and understood across projects.

Great Places

Officer briefing

- Overarching design policy setting expectations for high-quality development.
- Framework for how high-quality development should be created and assessed.
- Housing-density policy based on clear criteria.

- Future work identified to explore areas of Cambridge where densification may be appropriate, as referenced in the draft plan.
- Tall buildings and skyline policy, building on existing Cambridge guidance.
- Policies on landscape and the public realm.
- Protection of landscape character.
- Stand-alone historic environment policy.
- Stand-alone archaeology policy.
- Policy on shopfronts.

Joint Panel comments

The panel found the heritage and design policies to be comprehensive and robust, noting that the requirement for Heritage Impact Assessments is particularly valuable for development-management purposes. They welcomed the future-proofed approach of the heritage policy, which avoids relying on terms such as “substantial” or “less than substantial harm” that may shift in future versions of the NPPF. Instead, the policy is anchored in the enduring principle that any harm must be clearly justified and assessed in line with national tests. The panel also noted the tacit but appropriate reference to statutory duties by requiring the preservation of significance and careful consideration of setting, with detailed matters varying depending on the type of proposal.

For non-designated heritage assets, the panel felt the policy could be strengthened. They recommended setting out explicit assessment criteria within the plan, rather than solely in supporting text, and clarify how many criteria must be met for an asset to qualify. Including these criteria as an appendix would, in their view, improve transparency for applicants and lead to more robust decisions at appeal, particularly given past cases where inspectors rejected asset status where evidence was limited to a Historic Environment Record (HER) entry.

The conservation policy was considered sensible and aligned with national policy direction. Regarding archaeology, the panel suggested additional guidance on when pre-determination evaluation should be required on major applications. This is a frequent point of contention between LPAs and developers, and clearer direction

could help avoid situations where decisions must be made without sufficient archaeological understanding. They also agreed that the shopfronts policy provides good protection for historic shopfronts while ensuring high-quality design for new proposals.

Turning to the wider design and placemaking elements, the panel highlighted that the skyline policy sets no minimum or maximum heights. They noted that while existing patterns will often guide appropriate scale, there are cases where breaking local norms can be justified by exceptional design quality. In these instances, the panel recommended guidance on the criteria to demonstrate this e.g. successful review from DRP, applications for tall elements must be detailed and not in outline. Where higher density developments are encouraged, the policy should strengthen the requirements to support this e.g. specific walking/cycling distances from public transport and local amenities/centres, and the requirement for a masterplan. The panel is supportive of the additional work which the council is undertaking on accommodating higher densities and would be happy to review this in due course.

They also urged stronger wording on landscape and public realm, including ensuring sufficient below-ground space for trees and fully coordinated service layouts. They recommended requiring Landscape and Visual Impact Assessments directly within policy and strengthening the integration of blue-green infrastructure and SuDS.

The panel felt that the document under-represents streets and should frame them as a foundational component of “great places,” with clearer emphasis on climate-resilient streetscapes and active travel. On density, they encouraged more explicit links between higher density and public-transport accessibility, as well as stronger expectations for site access and movement. They also advised that higher-density and tall-building proposals should be required to produce masterplans, and that schemes above certain height thresholds may merit mandatory consideration by the Design Review Panel. For such proposals, they suggested requiring detailed rather than outline applications to ensure design quality is secured upfront.

Finally, the panel welcomed the inclusion of a pedestrian-led movement hierarchy within the Great Places policies and encouraged more consistent terminology and wider embedding of this approach throughout The Plan. The panel suggested that this section should also reference the importance of schemes being subject to Design Review Panel scrutiny, and that Post Occupancy Evaluation should be undertaken on completed schemes.

Jobs

Officer briefing

- Sets out what types of jobs should be in which areas.
- Includes an affordable-workspace policy to support a diverse economy.
- Highlights the example of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus and the need for employment sites to engage more fully with surrounding communities.
- Identifies a growing need for additional hotel accommodation.
- Notes concern about the impact of Airbnb on the local housing market.
- Considers the University's significant work on student-accommodation needs.

Joint Panel comments

The panel suggested that this section could go further by incorporating design guidance specific to employment developments, ensuring clearer expectations for quality and functionality.

They noted that the affordable-workspace policy allows significant flexibility through off-site provision and emphasised the need for strong delivery mechanisms within the Council to secure meaningful outcomes. They also felt that auxiliary uses within employment parks should be actively encouraged rather than merely supported, and that policies could say more about the wider benefits employers are expected to bring, including whether applicants should provide statements on training or skills development.

The panel raised the question of whether policies should address data centres more explicitly, building on work already referenced in the energy masterplanning. They also highlighted the need for design guidance tailored to employment schemes, particularly life-science buildings, noting concerns about long-term demand, adaptability, and modularity.

Finally, the panel queried whether the plan sufficiently discourages car-based employment parks. They recognised the value of the trip-budget model in addressing this but felt the underlying message may not yet be coming through strongly in policy.

Homes

Officer briefing

- Significant need identified for increasing the supply of affordable housing.
- Policies include space-standards requirements and expectations for private outdoor space such as backyards.
- Co-living policy set out, with further clarification work ongoing.
- Additional work is planned to strengthen policy on HMOs.
- Approach to student accommodation is considered broadly balanced.
- Traveller sites: strategic sites should meet the needs of all communities, which may include providing allocated space for Travellers.

Joint Panel comments

The panel expressed strong reservations about co-living, questioning its long-term relevance and noting that schemes delivered to date have performed poorly. They felt Cambridge should either resist co-living altogether or set standards so demanding, such as prohibiting single-aspect units, that only genuinely high-quality proposals could progress.

They also raised concerns about developments being fixed to outdated regulations at outline stage and emphasised the need for mechanisms to ensure reserved-matters schemes reflect evolving best practice.

They encouraged greater emphasis on HAPPI principles, Extra-Care and Later-Living housing, stressing that these should occupy the best locations within new developments.

The panel also supported promoting emerging approaches such as commonhold.

They highlighted the importance of cross-ventilation given increasing overheating risks, citing Great Kneighton as a positive example, and reflected on whether inspectors would support more prescriptive ventilation requirements.

They noted recent shifts in national policy language, moving from “context” to “liveability”, and encouraged policies that reflect successful local exemplars and require generous communal green space.

Further recommendations included strengthening affordable-housing wording to make tenure-blindness a clear first principle, supporting inset and semi-inset balconies, and discouraging full-height glazing in bedrooms.

The Panel supported the idea of family homes being on the ground floor of larger blocks.

The panel also noted a lack of reference to home working and discussed the difficulty of distinguishing dedicated workspaces from additional bedrooms in policy terms.

They welcomed the idea of requiring 5% of homes on larger sites for custom and self-build and explored whether links could be made to affordability, ensuring this is not limited to higher-income groups.

They also encouraged clearer support for community-led housing, potentially within the Great Places section, noting that such schemes may require more tailored criteria and policies which align with the requirements of these schemes e.g. approach to communal spaces, which are otherwise not appropriately reflected in the policies for other housing models.

On student housing, the panel suggested policies should ensure that new college accommodation releases general housing back to the wider market, drawing on Oxford's model. They also recommended that expectations for architectural quality be sharpened, including removing superfluous wording to align better with the NPPF, and queried whether design-criteria thresholds should trigger mandatory review by the DRP/CQP.

Infrastructure

Officer summary

- Sought a clearer policy on travel hubs, including whether these sites are being used to their full potential.
- Further work is required on parking standards, ensuring they are aligned with emerging density studies.
- Energy-infrastructure master planning should be addressed upfront to support coordinated delivery.
- Policies include provisions for ensuring good digital access.
- Construction-management considerations may also provide opportunities to address soil-related issues highlighted earlier.

Joint Panel comments

The panel felt that the wording around active travel and car use could be clearer and more consistent, with a stronger and more explicit hierarchy that prioritises walking, cycling and public transport.

They suggested referencing the emerging transport strategy, which could provide helpful context, and called for greater specificity on acceptable walking and cycling distances.

While they considered the travel-hub policy to be strong, they questioned what “travel hub” means in the Cambridge context and whether the policy should instead focus on park-and-ride as the core principle. They saw potential for a more strategic network of mobility hubs across site allocations, including mixed-use park-and-ride sites, and encouraged clearer support for shared mobility, noting that smaller parcels often dismiss car-club provision in isolation.

Parking policies for cars and cycles were described as confusing, and the panel advised further work to align standards with emerging density studies and the transport strategy.

They felt EV requirements may now be largely addressed through building regulations and questioned whether the Local Plan needed to duplicate them.

The panel also noted the absence of a high-quality integrated transport system and stressed the importance of establishing a clear vision, observing that past delivery has been treated as an engineering exercise rather than a public realm led process.

Additional points included the potential need for policy on drones, opportunities for construction management plans to support whole life carbon reduction (reference to PAS 2080), and the value of emerging national guidance on “streets as places” in the draft PPG, which could strengthen the plan’s approach to street design.

Summary – Eleanor Fawcett, Chair

- The panel emphasised that the detailed feedback provided was only possible because the draft document is of exceptionally high quality, reflecting Cambridge’s strong track record in design and planning.

- They identified four key themes. First, both panels encouraged the team to be more confident in being prescriptive on issues that truly matter, using the area's ability to attract investment to secure the best outcomes.
- Second, in a shifting governance context, it is more important than ever to set out with clarity what must happen, being explicit about when to reject proposals, defining landscape functionality, raising expectations for employment sites, and clearly identifying the infrastructure required to unlock new settlements, including water bus/cycle corridors, water and sewage.
- Third, on density and height, there is a need to articulate the specific benefits that justify greater scale in particular locations, including what "good" looks like in those cases.
- Fourth, for site allocations, the steer is to focus on clear objectives and constraints rather than indicative layouts, which risk being under-developed. Some sites, such as the Biomedical Campus, require more specificity, while others, like the Junction site, should be approached with care and held back until the specific opportunity is clearer and more detailed thinking is possible.
- Finally, despite the reduced appetite for AAPs and SPDs, the panel stressed the continued importance of the LPA leading further work to develop detailed objectives and spatial principles/masterplans for complex or strategic sites, especially where multiple landowners/stakeholders require support to secure an integrated approach.

Summary – Robin Nicholson, Chair

- The panel recommends strengthening the site allocations by providing clearer context, including relationships beyond site boundaries and cross-border connections.
- Landscape should be integrated holistically moving away from disconnected green elements toward fully coordinated landscape-led thinking.
- They commended the strong prioritisation of climate within the policies and encouraged an exemplar approach for key schemes to demonstrate best practice. The panel also advised taking a more proactive master planning role to shape outcomes effectively.

- Successes from previous projects and award-winning work should be celebrated to reinforce what “good” looks like. The plan should also include ways to measure the impact of consultation to understand how effectively feedback is being incorporated.
- Finally, while acknowledging current uncertainties, the panel emphasised that this is an excellent programme with significant potential; the team should move forward confidently and articulate a clear, ambitious vision for the future.

End Session 3.

Appendix A – Site allocation diagrams

Figure 1: Spatial Framework for Policy S/CBN: Cambourne North and Policy S/CB: Cambourne

Figure 2: Spatial Framework of Policy S/GF: Land Adjacent to A11 and A1307 at Grange Farm

Figure 3: Spatial Framework for Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)

Figure 4: Spatial Framework for S/CE: Cambridge East

Figure 5: Spatial Framework for S/C/CJ: Cambridge Junction and Cambridge Leisure, Hills Road and Clifton Road Area

Figure 6: Spatial Framework for Policy S/SHF: Land north of A1307, Bar Hill (Slate Hall Farm)

Figure 7: Illustrative map showing locations proposed for New housing Development from 2024 to 2045

Figure 1: Spatial Framework for Policy S/CBN: Cambourne North and Policy S/CB: Cambourne

FIG 37 SA_CB Cambourne North and Cambourne

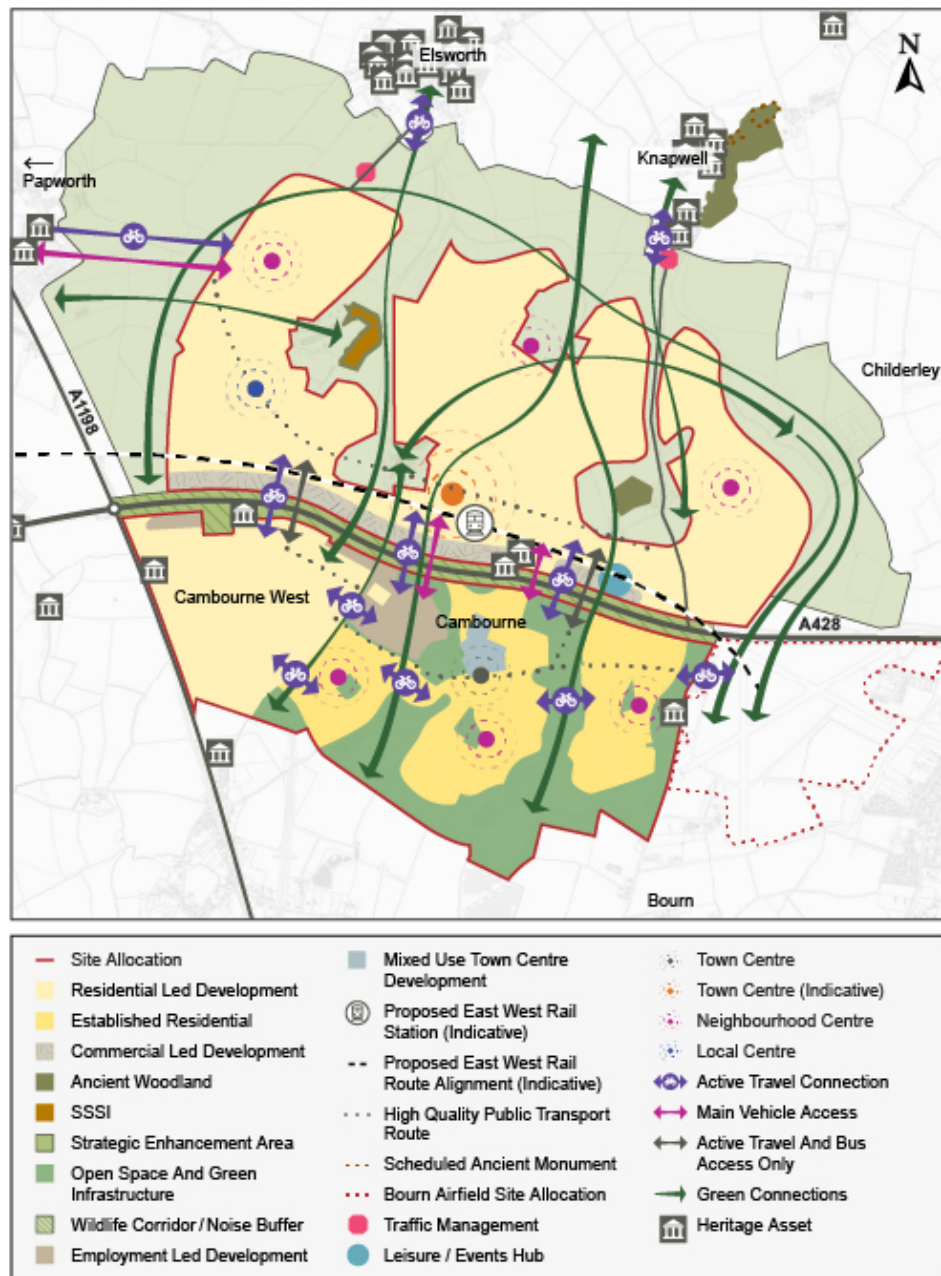


Figure 2: Spatial Framework of Policy S/GF: Land Adjacent to A11 and A1307 at Grange Farm

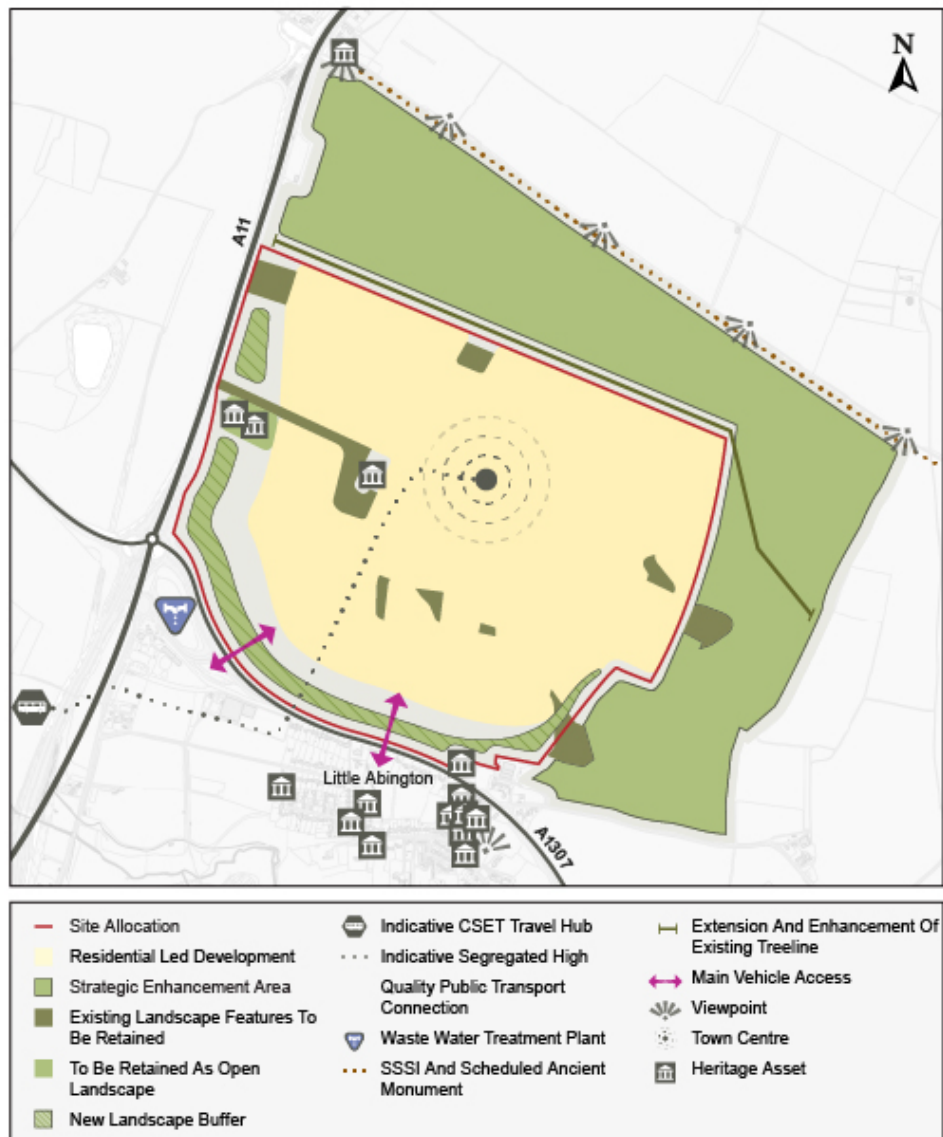


Figure 3: Spatial Framework for Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's Hospital)

FIG 31 SA_CBC Cambridge Biomedical Campus

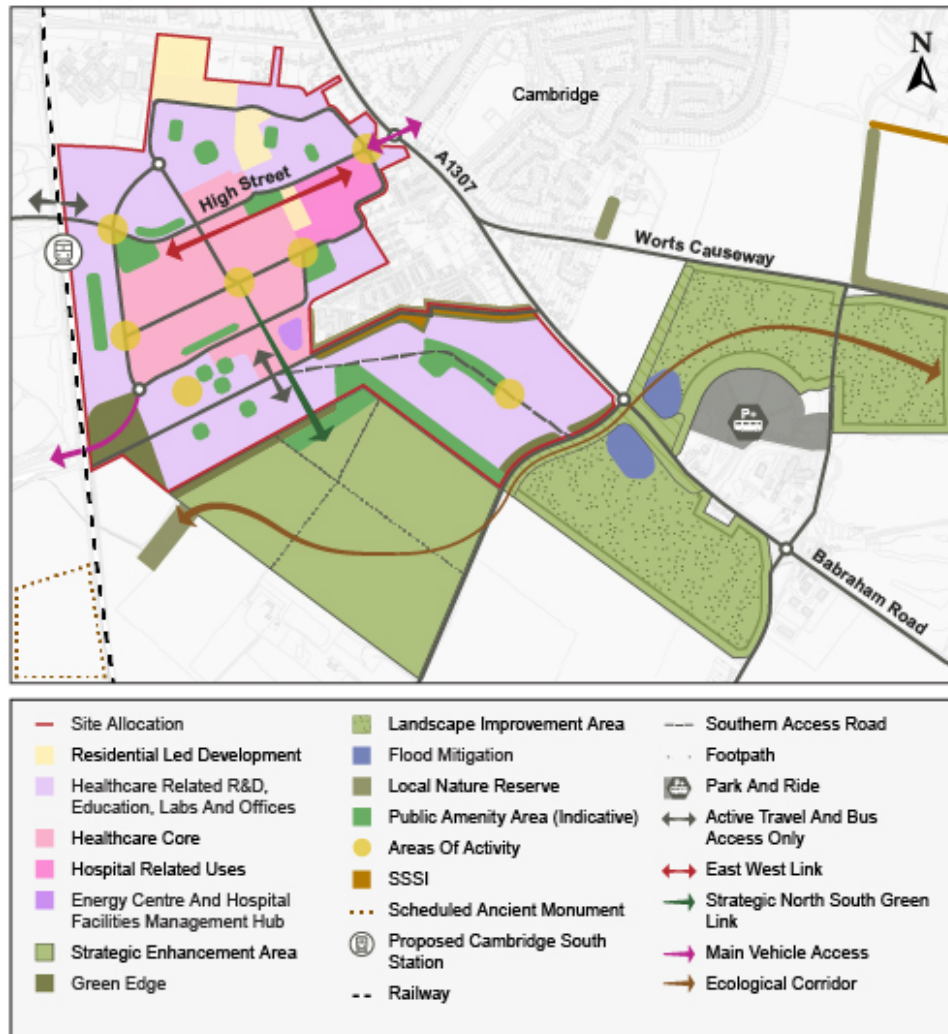


Figure 4: Spatial Framework for S/CE: Cambridge East

FIG 29 SA_CE Cambridge East

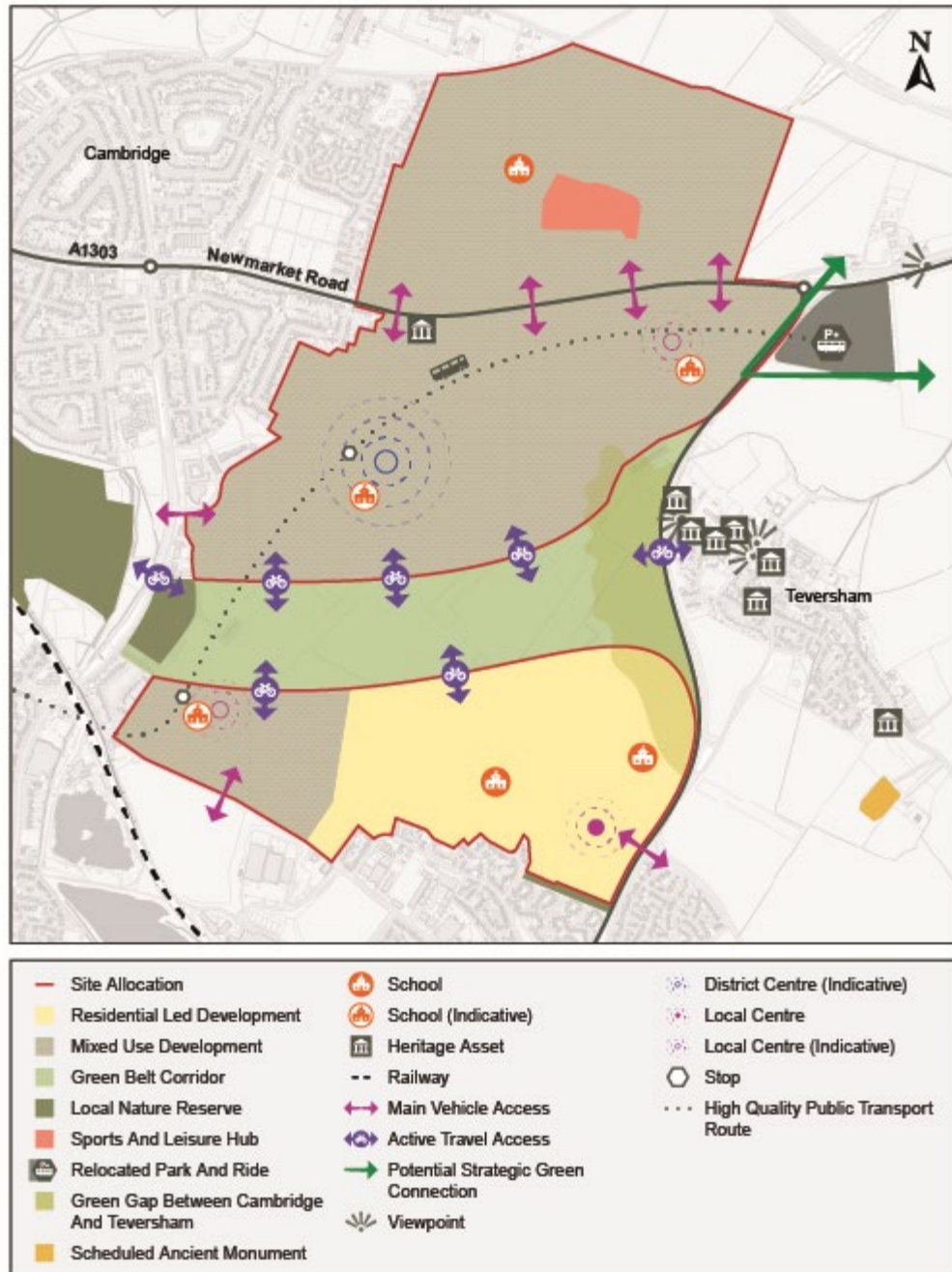


Figure 5: Spatial Framework for S/C/CJ: Cambridge Junction and Cambridge Leisure, Hills Road and Clifton Road Area

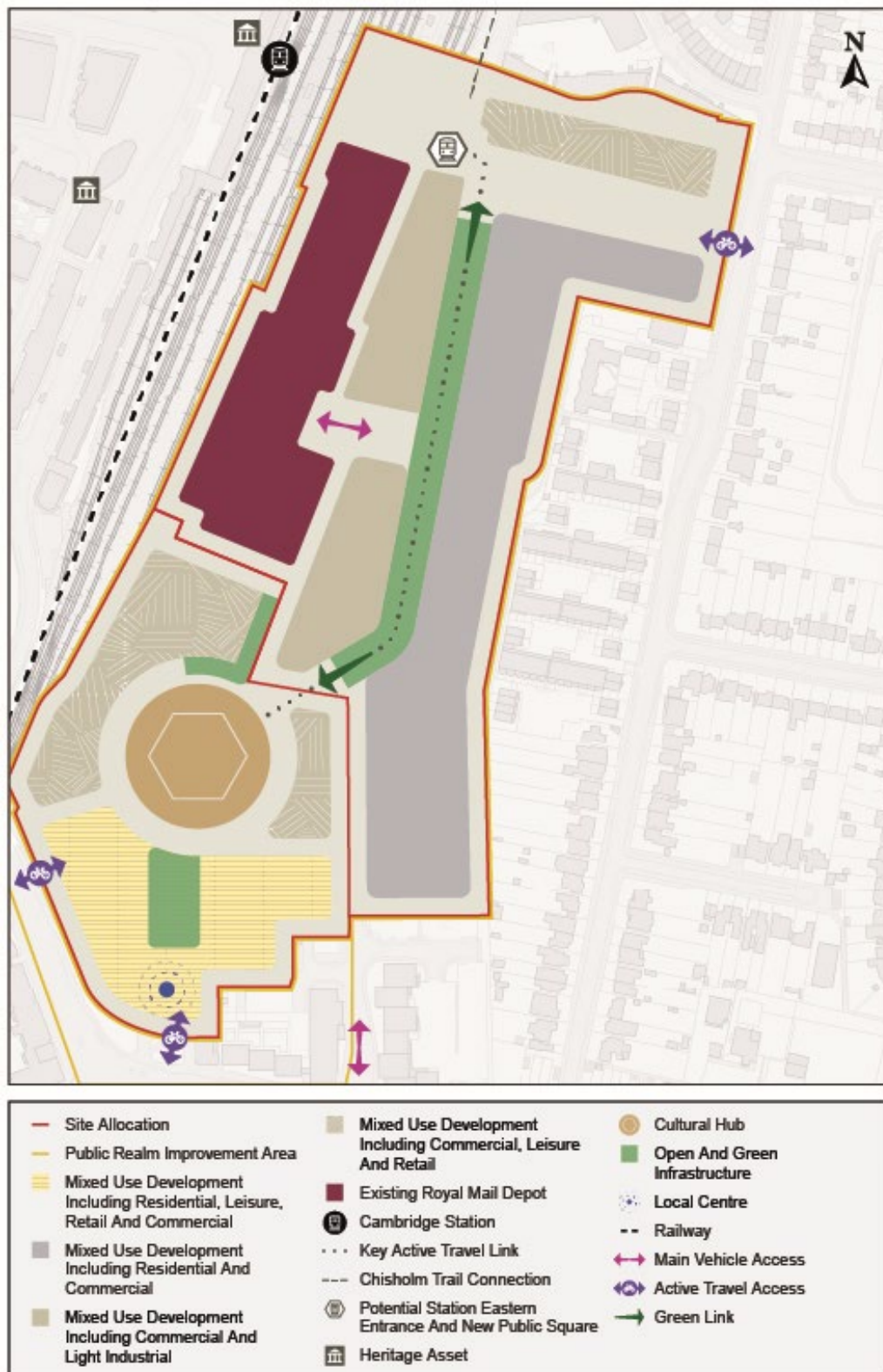


Figure 6: Spatial Framework for Policy S/SHF: Land north of A1307, Bar Hill (Slate Hall Farm)

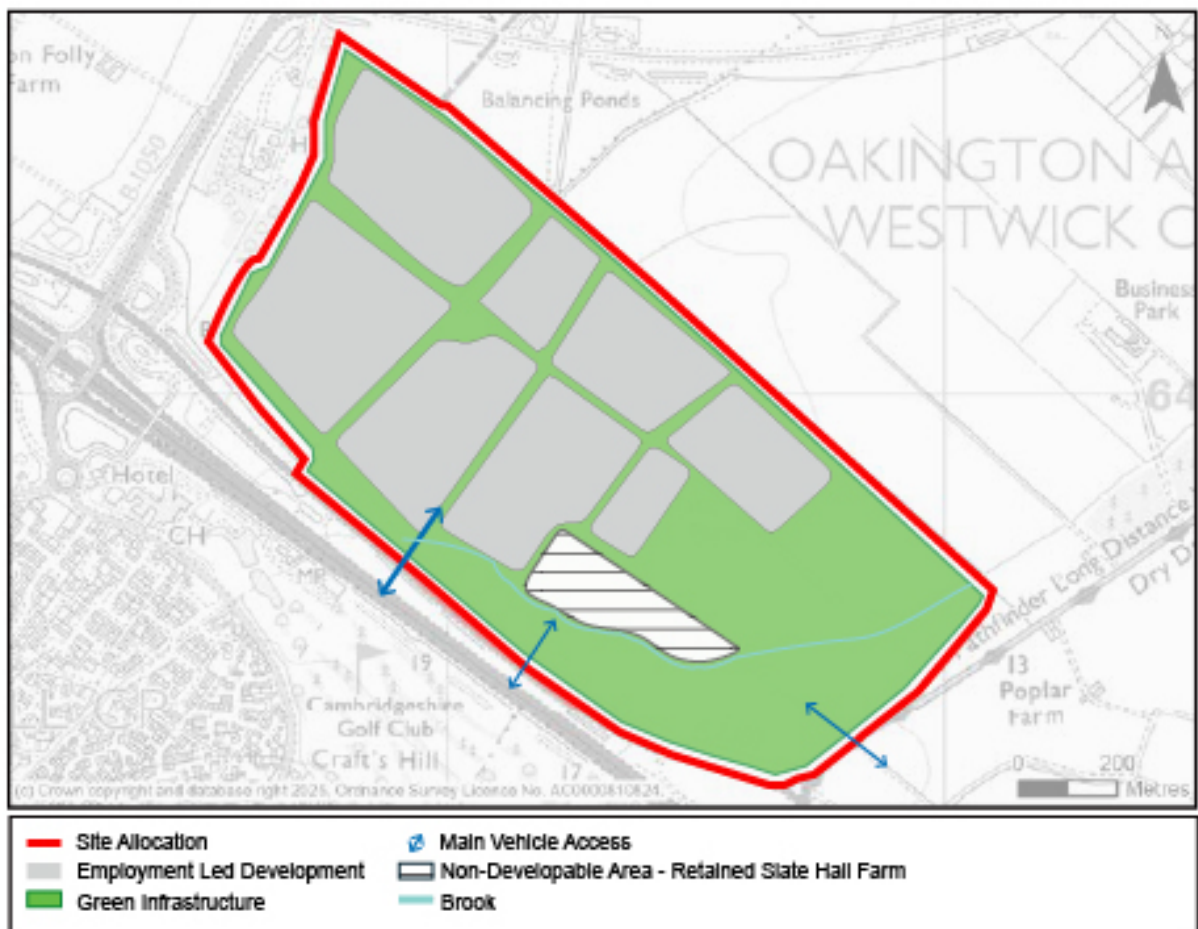


Figure 7: Illustrative map showing locations proposed for New housing Development from 2024 to 2045

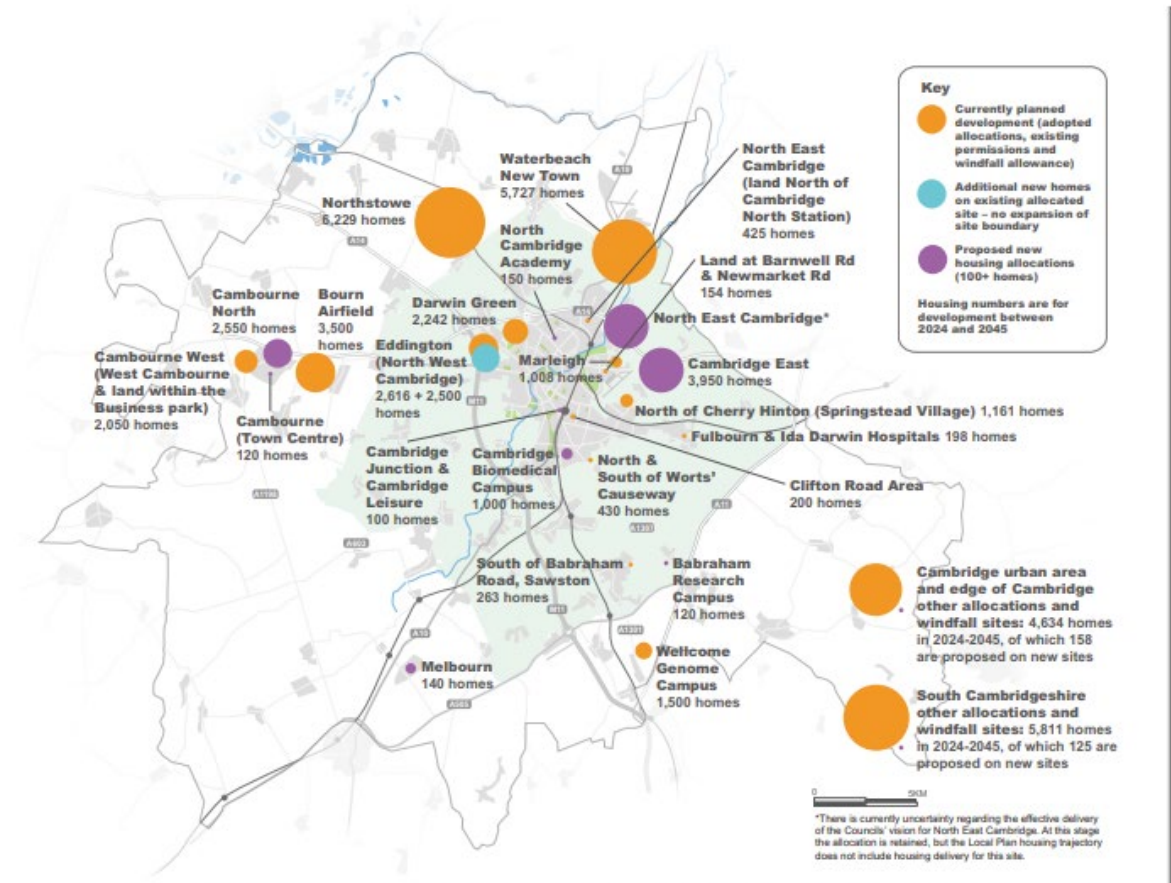


Figure 9: Illustrative map showing locations of proposed new housing development from 2024 to 2045



Joint Design Review Cambridgeshire Quality Panel & Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel

Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan
Consultation Dec 2025 – Jan 2026

Meeting Agenda
Meeting Rm 1, First Floor, Mandela House
Friday 30 January 2026

Panel Members:

Robin Nicholson: Chair Cambridgeshire Quality Panel: Chair of the Session

Members of the Greater Cambridge Design Review Panel

Eleanor Fawcett – Chair GCDRP

Ian Johnson – Manager for Heritage and Compliance\Bedford Borough Council - Conservation

Ben Coleman – Urban Planner (transport), Associate at PJA - Connectivity

Nopi Exizidou – British Antarctic Survey, Cambridge - Climate

Vanessa Ross – Director at Arc Landscape Design and Planning Ltd - Landscape

Tahmina Begum – Support and Advice Worker, Camsight - Access

Members of the Cambridgeshire Quality Panel

Simon Carne, Architect/Urban Designer – Character

Oliver Smith, Director 5th Studio - Climate

Luke Engleback, Owner Studio Engleback – Landscape

John Dales, Director Urban Movement – Connectivity

David Birkbeck, Chief Executive Design for Homes – Character

LPA Officers from Greater Cambridge Shared Planning:

Lizzie Wood – Policy Team Leader

Jonathan Dixon - Policy Manager

Terry De Souza – Policy Team Leader

Trovine Monteiro – Built Environment Team Leader

Anna Jeffery – Principal Urban Designer / Design Review Panel Manager

Tom Davies – Senior Urban Designer / Design Review Panel Manager

Maxine Ross – DRP/Support Officer

Timetable*

9.30 – Arrival and Tea

Session 1: Local Plan Vision & Development Strategy

[Summary of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#)

[About the Plan | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#)

[Development strategy | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#)

10.00 - 10.30: Briefing on Local Plan, Development and Spatial Strategy: Presentation by Policy + Questions

10.30 - 11.30: Panel Discussion (Joint) and Chairs Summary

11.30 – 12.00: Tea Break

Session 2: Site Allocations: Key Sites

[Site allocations | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#)

New Settlements Sites

- Cambourne North
- Land Adjacent to A11 and A1307 at Grange Farm

Edge of Cambridge Sites

- Cambridge Biomedical Campus
- Cambridge East

Cambridge Urban Area

- Cambridge Junction and Cambridge Leisure and
- Clifton Road Area

Rest of the Rural Area

- Land north of A1307, Bar Hill (Slate Hall Farm)

12.00 – 12.30: Briefing on Site Allocations: Presentation by Policy Officers + Questions

12.30 – 13.30: Panel's Discussion and Summary on New Settlements and Edge of Cambridge Sites – Led by
CQP Chair

13.30 – 14.00: Panel's Discussion and Summary on other sites on Cambridge Urban Area and Rest of the
Rural Area - Led by GCDRP Chair

14.00 – 14.30: Lunch Break

Session 3 Development Management Policies:

[Draft Greater Cambridge Local Plan for consultation | Greater Cambridge Shared Planning](#)

- [Climate change](#)
- [Biodiversity and green spaces](#)
- [Wellbeing and social inclusion](#)
- [Great places](#)
- [Jobs](#)
- [Homes](#)

- [Infrastructure](#)

14.30 – 15.00: Briefing on the intention of the key Climate, Biodiversity, Wellbeing & inclusion, Great Places,
Jobs, Homes and Infrastructure. + Questions (Presentation by Planning officers)

15.00 – 16.30: Panels Discussions (Joint) and Chairs Summary

** Please note that the timings allocated for the meeting are for guidance only and are subject to change.*