Appendix 2: Report on workshops held in summer 2019

A1: Workshop Structure

The workshops were generally structured as follows:

Welcome and introductions:

The workshop began with Lead Cabinet Member for Planning, Councillor Tumi Hawkins and Executive Councillor for Planning Policy & Open Spaces, Cllr. Katie Thornburrow, who after welcoming the attendees, explained that one role for the new joint Local Plan will be to help meet Greater Cambridge's aim to respond to climate change and manage the transition to net zero carbon.

Both Cllr. Hawkins and Thornburrow stated that the workshops were an exciting starting point to collaboratively explore how to achieve a balanced Local Plan while also addressing various competing issues that affect Greater Cambridge. These Local Plan challenges and opportunities are not just limited to housing, jobs, infrastructure and climate change, but also recreation, the rise of digital infrastructure, health and wellbeing needs and deepening inequality. In other words, the Local Plan affects the lives of everybody who lives, works and plays in the area so is an important document which needs wide input from across our communities.

With this in mind, Cllr Hawkins and Cllr Thornburrow encouraged attendees to freely discuss and debate all aspects of the Local Plan and put forward their ideas. Following this, the workshop agenda was introduced, highlighting the importance of a collaborative high-level approach at this early stage.

Key Issues for Greater Cambridge over the next 20 years:

Using presentation slides, attendees were invited to consider what the future of Greater Cambridge could look like in 20-30 years and how we could respond to the challenges and opportunities these present. Information provided included a map showing the current development strategy and future planned growth. Information was then provided on the policy context the next plan will need to take account of. This included changes at the national planning policy level, but also activities taking place at the regional level. Some broad spatial choices for future growth were then presented.

The final slide highlighted that the role of the plan was to deliver homes, jobs and infrastructure, but there would be overarching themes regarding how the plan could go about this. The slides accompanying this presentation can be found in Appendix 4.

Attendees were then invited to discuss these key challenges and opportunities within three separate break-out sessions, facilitated by a member of the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Team. The first two break-out discussions explored the following topics:

1. **Key issues: challenges and opportunities:**

   Attendees were encouraged to discuss and write on post-it-notes a few words that described key issues for Greater Cambridge over the next 20 years and place these notes onto a group flipchart divided into 'challenges' and opportunity' columns.

   This was followed by a 10-minute feedback session where each facilitator summarised the key points arising from the table discussion and opened up conversation with the rest of the workshop.

2. **What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?):**

   Groups were challenged to explore potential solutions to the challenges and opportunities identified in first discussion exercise. Thoughts and ideas were captured on the group's flipchart.

   As before, a summary was fed back to the whole workshop in a 10-minute session by the table facilitator which was opened up for discussion to capture wider thoughts on each topic.

3. **Reflections of the previous Local Plan Process:**

   In the final table discussion, groups were given the opportunity to provide honest feedback on the previous Local plan process. Responses were recorded on the table flipchart.

   Again, a summary of the discussion was given to the room by the table facilitator and a brief discussion was had on what could be improved for the forthcoming Local Plan process. A summary is provided in Chapter 4.

How will the Local Plan process engage with the key issues?

The workshops closed with a brief presentation about the Local Plan content and process. Attendees were reminded that although the Plan period will likely extend to 2040, the effect of the choices the plan makes will extend far beyond this date. Attendees were thanked for putting forward their thoughts and suggestions as they were valuable information to begin fully exploring the key issues and options facing Greater Cambridge.

Engagement was recognised as being key to delivering the new Local Plan, with Members, Residents Associations, Parish Councils, Neighbouring authorities, Businesses, Landowners, Agents, Landowners, Statutory consultees, workers,

Service Providers, Residents and Infrastructure providers all playing an active role in collaborative plan-making.

It was acknowledged that as digital technology develops, so does the ability to engage with harder to reach groups, providing the opportunity to reach people more digitally via social media and in having a strong web presence. It was noted that the more people that are involved in the plan-making process, the more likely we are to create a place that benefits us all.

Finally, attendees were shown the Local Plan timeline included in the adopted Local Development Scheme. The presentation slides are at Appendix 4.

Before leaving attendees were invited to complete workshop feedback forms. These are summarised in Appendix 5.

A2: Summary of Discussions

Attendees were encouraged to put forward and discuss current and future challenges and opportunities, as well as consider how the Local Plan could meet these needs. The comments have been summarised into key themes discussed in more detail below drawing from the summary of comments at .

Housing

In identifying the challenges and opportunities of the Greater Cambridge area, attendees focussed on issues of affordability and the relationship with employment opportunities and housing quality. If people cannot afford to live in the area, they argued, workers would be forced into settling outside of the region, or resist living here altogether, and this would have significant impacts on the wider community. Individuals would commute more, inequality would widen as people are forced into cheaper, low quality, often inaccessible housing and developers would have a preference for smaller homes marketed for those able to afford living in the region, i.e. professionals and students rather than families or lifetime homes.

Attendees felt there was the opportunity for the Local Plan to address these issues. Ideas were put forward for different housing types and tenures, for example, keyworker homes, co-housing developments (like at Marmalade Lane), self-build opportunities and lifetime homes. Equally the dispersal of affordable homes was key, with some demand being expressed for developers to have less control over where affordable homes were sited. There were also many comments calling for the Local Plan to acknowledge the rise in home working and shared working spaces and the need to provide homes that allow for this, i.e. calling for homes to be flexible and more accessible with good digital infrastructure.

Jobs / Employment

A high proportion of comments were related to jobs in the Greater Cambridge area, with over 100 comments in the challenges and opportunities section alone. A key

question centred around whether to encourage more innovation, including in the biomedical and technology sectors or dilute them to allow for a more inclusive employment offer to emerge which may help to rebalance inequality and affordability issues. However, there was also a feeling that the Local Plan should not ‘kill the golden goose’ that makes Greater Cambridge such an economic success, and therefore we should plan to build on this success. Another common comment was that increasing jobs in the area would result in significant challenges regarding infrastructure capacity. Additionally, there was also a challenge over whether the Local Plan could respond to the challenge to the High Street and the rise in online shopping, and how the Local Plan could manage the rise in demand for distribution and delivery options that accompanied this.

Some considered that the Local Plan should adopt a flexible approach and enable multiple use of spaces which enable small enterprises to flourish alongside larger corporations and allow repurposing of buildings and spaces to facilitate a more vibrant High Street. Homeworking and shared space hubs could be encouraged for networking, as well as partnerships between education and businesses to ensure the local workforce have the skills that employers are looking for. The relationship between the location of new homes and new jobs was expressed as being important by many with regard to encouraging sustainable transport.

Environment and Infrastructure

In terms of the environment, there was a general discussion regarding how much sustainable development Greater Cambridge could realistically handle whilst protecting its unique and distinctive character, and the character of its settlements The biggest infrastructure challenge highlighted in the comments was transport, with over 100 comments raising issues including accessibility, cost and reliability as being important. Many considered that the Local Plan needed to enable better access to public and non-motorised methods of transport, for example, better connected and safe pedestrian, equestrian and cycle routes. Additionally, delivering widespread digital infrastructure was viewed by many as a Local Plan priority.

Protecting the character of the wider area while delivering innovative sustainable development is a clear opportunity for the Local Plan. Comments suggested a more controlled approach to developers delivering and funding public infrastructure was needed, alongside clear, concise and enforceable Supplementary Planning Documents. The Local Plan was also considered an opportunity to release brownfield land for development and review the appropriateness of the existing village hierarchies and boundaries. Innovative transport infrastructure was also highlighted, with the focus on being interconnected and green, as well as being cheap and efficient. It was recognised that a behavioural step-change may be needed, such as through a car-free City centre or a congestion charge, but again, this relied on an adequate public transport infrastructure becoming available.

Climate Change

With the declaration of a climate emergency in both Councils, there was extensive discussion about how to meet the target of being zero-carbon by 2050. The identified challenges were energy infrastructure in terms of capacity, availability, and storage, as well as how to manage the finite water sources in the region.

There was discussion that the Local Plan should aim high and attempt to deliver zero carbon ahead of the 2050 goal date. The mechanisms suggested included: new developments to be net zero, existing homes retrofitted to be net zero, funding more greentech and carbon-neutral infrastructure, such as electric cars, and further embracing renewable energy generation.

Biodiversity and Green Spaces

Many attendees commented that one of the things that make Greater Cambridge so special is its abundance of green spaces. However, attendees to the workshops recognised that growth impacts upon green spaces, and there were equal comments on both sides that the Green Belt should either be protected or reassessed. On the one hand, green spaces and the Green Belt maintains separation, gives health and wellbeing benefits and tackles pollution. However, on the other hand, green space provision, especially the Green Belt, prevents sustainable growth. Attendees also pointed out that densification, especially when incremental, also impacts upon biodiversity, creating both a challenge and an opportunity for the Local Plan to address.

It was put forward that the Local Plan could balance these arguments by providing more green spaces in new developments, connecting green corridors to create biodiverse ‘green lungs’ and increase woodlands for canopy cover and climate change mitigation. To allow for flexibility and growth, the Local Plan could relax or assign less green space protections and employ metrics to measure carbon and biodiversity aims and review these regularly, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework. Flexibility could also be given to unused agricultural land to make it a site for occasional leisure use and some could be given over for community use, such as allotments, wildlife gardens and general recreation.

Wellbeing and Equality

Although wellbeing and equality are influenced by jobs, homes, infrastructure and green spaces, many comments from the workshop indicated that the Local Plan was an opportunity to improve wellbeing and equality for many of our residents.

Attendees suggested that one of the biggest challenges for the Local Plan was to encourage and maintain growth and success while ensuring that all residents benefit from this prosperity. Many people recognised that due to the region’s reputation as a world-class innovation and technology centre, high levels of wealth in Greater Cambridge were contrasted with areas of deprivation. Access to healthcare, cheap or free leisure, cultural opportunities, meeting the needs of an ageing population,

educational attainment and providing for employment choices were discussed as Local Plan opportunities.

Other Issues

Some pointed out that it may be difficult to produce a joint Local Plan that meets the needs of both an urban city centre and a rural region. However, many attendees discussed the opportunity for the Local Plan to have degrees of flexibility so that sustainable growth could be delivered responsively. Many comments also asked if the Local Plan could be easier to read and understand with clear wording, so avoiding ambiguity. The Local Plan would benefit from being properly funded and resourced, which could result in more public engagement.

Despite many challenges ahead, there was a clear enthusiasm for the next Local Plan. Attendees claimed it could be a 'beacon of change' and urged the planning team to 'think big' and look beyond 2040 where possible.

Reflections on previous Local Plan Process

Engagement

- Most people not aware of Local Plan, process, limitations or benefits, i.e. co-housing, growth. Need to educate and promote to people (12)
- Role of everyone to reach out to whole community using a robust strategy. Consult directly within schools, supermarkets, medical centres, libraries, community centres, parish councils – not just the 'usual' people (15)
- Get people involved from the early stage and allow them to informally comment in good time. Implement their responses - not just lip service (8)
- Very long – difficult to communicate about this. Need to bear this in mind when communicating this time around. Danger of burnout (7)
- Engage through apps, social media, online, local television, radio, magazines (6)
- Need more workshops and fewer exhibitions. Provide timetables and consultation process more freely (5)

Content and Evidence

- Need a visual local plan. User friendly, clear. Short and simple. Include a summary. Not too technical (7)
- 5-year supply created lack of confidence, did not meet needs for old / young demographics, was included too late (7)
- More flexibility: housing land supply, Call for Sites (5)
- Need more biodiversity, zero carbon and climate change policies, i.e. drought protection (5)
- Protect Green Belt, landscape and village / City identity and boundaries. Some were overruled by inspector (5)
- Engagement needs to start early and continue through examination once plan is fixed. Did not happen last time (4)
- More transparency, especially through examination (3)

- Actually listen to people and take on board input. E.g. Parish Councils and Residents associations were ignored/overruled last time (3)

Process

- Too long, created disenfranchisement. Need to limit time taken to get through examination
- Be more collaborative (3)
- Mistake to have joint examination. SCDC / CC have different local needs (2)
- Cost of plan process (2)

A3: Record of Joint Members' Local Plan Workshops

4 July 2019:
2:00pm – 4:00pm
Council Chamber, South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, CB23 6EA
And:
6:00pm – 8:00pm
Council Chamber, Guildhall, Market Square, Cambridge, CB2 3QJ

4 September 2019:
5:45pm – 8:00pm
Members Room next to Committee Rooms, Guildhall, Market Square, Cambridge, CB2 3QJ

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Tumi Hawkins, South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) and Cllr Katie Thornburrow, Cambridge City Council (CCC)
Presentation Chair: Stephen Kelly
How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Philip Bylo
Conclusions and next steps: Stephen Kelly; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC
Facilitators: Jon Dixon, David Roberts; Stuart Morris; Bruce Waller; Stephen Kelly; Nancy Kimberley Paul Frainer & Philip Bylo.
Scribe: Marie Roseaman

Attendance

Cllr John Batchelor (Linton)
Cllr Anna Bradnam (Milton & Waterbeach)
Cllr Claire Daunton (Fen Ditton & Fulbourn)
Cllr Brian Milnes (Sawston)
Cllr Katie Thornburrow (Trumpington)
Cllr Eileen Wilson (Cottenham)
Cllr Martin Cahn (Histon and Impington)
Cllr Peter Fane (Shelford)
Cllr Tumi Hawkins (Caldecote)
Cllr Peter Lord (Trumpington)
Cllr Carla McQueen (East Chesterton)
Cllr Hazel Smith (Milton)
Cllr Jose Hales (Melbourn)
Cllr Shrobona Bhattacharya (Cambourne)

Cllr Alex Collis (Kings Hedges)
Cllr Lewis Herbert (Coleridge)
Cllr Katie Porrer (Market)
Cllr Tim Bick (Market)
Cllr Nick Sample (Shelford)
Cllr Cheney Payne (Castle)
Cllr Sophie Barnett (Romsey)
Cllr Mike Davey (Petersfield)
Cllr Josh Matthews (Newnham)
Cllr Mike Sargeant (West Chesterton)
Cllr Sarah Cheung (Longstanton)
Cllr Graham Cone (Fen Ditton & Fulbourn)
Cllr Richard Robertson (Petersfield)
Cllr Haf Davies (Abbey)
Cllr Pippa Heylings (Histon & Impington)
Cllr Judith Rippeth (Milton & Waterbeach)
Cllr John Williams (Fen Ditton & Fulbourn)
Cllr Nigel Cathcart (Bassingbourn)
Cllr Douglas De Lacy (Girton)
Cllr Bill Handley (Over and Willingham)
Cllr Phillipa Hart (Meldreth)
Cllr Nick Wright (Caxton & Papworth)
Cllr Peter Topping (Whittlesford)
Cllr Grenville Chamberlain (Hardwick)
Cllr Van de Weyer (Barrington)
Cllr Claire Delderfield (Sawston)
Cllr Rod Cantrill (Newnham)
Cllr Neil Gough (Cottenham)
Cllr Kelley Green (Petersfield)
Cllr Dave Baigent (Romsey)
Cllr Colin McGerty (Queen Edith’s)
Cllr Grace Hadley (Coleridge)
Cllr Greg Chadwick (Castle)
Cllr Steven Hunt (Histon and Impington)
Cllr Geoff Harvey (Balsham)
Cllr Peter McDonald (Duxford)
Cllr John Williams (Fen Ditton & Fulbourn)
Cllr Heather Williams (The Mordens)
Cllr Alex Malyon (Longstanton)
Cllr Dave Baigent (Romsey)
Cllr Martin Smart (Kings Hedges)
Mike Hill Interim Chief Executive of South Cambridgeshire District Council
South Cambridgeshire District Council Housing Officer

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Housing

Challenges

Wellbeing and Equality (4)

- Ensuring young residents can afford to continue living here
- Housing security
- Addressing housing inequality
- Lifetime homes

Jobs and Employment (6)

- Enabling people to live close to where they work / services (3)
- How to ensure affordable housing for keyworkers / low income workers / young professionals (2)
- Home/work units

Environment including Infrastructure (4)

- Resisting clone housing estates and retaining local character (2)
- Delivering good housing and mix of tenure (types of building)
- What will visitor accommodation look like in 20 years' time?

Transport (3)

- Housing which also lessens need to own a car (2)
- Homes near to good / cheap transport facilities to workers

Climate Change (1)

- House comfort in climate change

Total comments: 18

Opportunities

Wellbeing and Equality (6)

- Allow for truly affordable housing (3)
- Promotion of co-housing / lifetime homes where old and young can live together (2)
- 20% of the housing delivery to be Council housing

Jobs and Employment (4)

- Integrate employment sites and new homes (2)
- Include more homes tethered to jobs
- Allow for rise in working from home trends

Environment including Infrastructure (2)

- Raise quality of housing
- Think beyond delivering just a housing estate

Climate Change (1)

- Sustainable zero carbon homes

Total comments: 13

Wellbeing and Equality

Challenges

Wellbeing and Equality (11)

- Delivering sustainable growth while improving quality of life (2)
- Proper funding of education
- Delivering primary healthcare
- Maintaining diverse communities and cultural activity
- An aging population
- Isolation
- Addressing inequalities effectively
- Changing composition of family unit
- Integration with existing community
- Spreading benefits of economic growth

Environment including Infrastructure (2)

- Maintaining vitality in small villages
- Digital connectivity

Transport (2)

- Improving accessibility (2)

Other Spatial Issues (2)

- The planning system has not caught up with the way demography and society has changed
- Getting it right – communication vs coordination (between different bodies and with local communities

Total comments: 17

Opportunities

Wellbeing and Equality (14)

- Educational Opportunities: (4):

    - More pre-school provision that creates aspiration from an early age
    - Link people to skills needed in wider area
    - More 6th form provision
    - Introduce a 'Duke of Cambridge' award programme in this region, similar to 'Duke of Edinburgh' for young people
- Designing places for elderly / young people (2)
- Ensure everyone benefits from growth and success
- Provision for the Gypsy / Traveller community
- Health and Wellbeing
- Safe areas for all to live a healthy lifestyle
- Reduce healthcare costs by improving environment and sense of wellbeing
- Create / foster real communities not just developers promoting this
- Spaces for Art
- Integration with existing community

Jobs and Employment (3)

- Encourage local food supply
- Exciting and innovative shared spaces e.g. Piazzas that can be used for outside (arts, plays, markets etc.)
- Spreading economic growth

Environment including Infrastructure (4)

- Broadband infrastructure (2)
- Opportunity for building cultural centres – outside of the city
- Allow for modern technology to connect people on a local basis

Total comments: 21

Jobs and Employment

Challenges

- Do we try to deliver a thriving local high street or accept rising trend of online shopping? (3)
- Managing employment change (2)
- How to manage vehicular deliveries to homes (2)
- Need to agree on how we want employment to look across Greater Cambridge – Concentrated / distributed etc.
- How to accommodate growth of health and science sector
- What will retail look like in 20 years?
- Explaining to the existing population the benefits of economic growth
- How to manage economic growth which does not end in infrastructure gridlock
- Need to acknowledge that we need to keep employers happy to ensure they stay in area (and provide lower paid employees)
- Appears that large companies can bypass local planning system

Total comments: 14

Opportunities

- Flexible employment space for growth – from small, medium to large and including click and collect opportunities (4)
- Digital infrastructure that supports remote working in co-shared community and shared spaces by reducing commuting (4)
- Partnership between big employees and communities and schools to promote employment Opportunities
- Making sure that local people have the skills that employers need
- Out of town (Cambridge) shopping centre in South Cambs?
- Reduce retail space – make space for gatherings / music / picnics
- Space for small businesses to grow beyond the spare bedroom / shared space activities
- Enable growth of health and science sector
- Opportunity for job creation in housing, planning and building professions
- Jobs should be planned near houses
- Maintain link between university & businesses
- Maintain & promote economic growth

Total comments: 18

Environment and Infrastructure

Challenges

- Keep Greater Cambridge's unique and distinctive character (while protecting the boundaries between city / village) (6)
- More innovative ways of achieving higher densities sustainably while extending urban areas (3)
- Not destroying smaller villages / Cambridge's famous reputation as successful academic / innovation city (2)
- Local build and natural diversity
- Attractiveness
- Viability
- Land supply
- Infrastructure
- Facilities
- Keeping up with technological advances

Total comments: 18

Opportunities

- Capturing and reinforcing the distinctive characteristics of villages and city centre while promoting sustainable growth (3)
- More promotion of the USP of Cambridge
- Modern, sustainable distinct design that uses innovative building materials in future development of building and green spaces
- Developers to deliver infrastructure
- Raise the density in new developments
- Opportunity to review village hierarchies
- Opportunity for enhancing and developing use of technology in built environment
- More effective land value management

Total comments: 10

Transport

Challenges

- Putting high quality active public travel options at the heart of communities (4)
- Accommodating future travel options and uncertainty in Greater Cambridge (Autonomous vehicles; Metro; East/West rail; rise of electric cars). (2)
- How to discourage transport options that have little or no impact on air quality (mass rapid transport vs. personal transport) (2)
- Congestion (2)

Total comments: 10

Opportunities

- Provide facilities that do not need travel (5)
- Provide radical green public / sustainable interconnected transport network that connects home to work, leisure and facilities (3)
- Encourage communities to promote walking and cycling (2)
- Eliminate private vehicles to reduce fossil fuel use (2)
- Make available charging points for electric vehicles and cycles which will accelerate electric vehicle uptake on and off-road (2)
- Address cycling issues: current shared pedestrian/cycle routes are unsafe. Electric cycles and sport cycling speeds excessive
- Enact the ‘last mile’ principle in commuting
- Keeping cars on the outside of development

Total comments: 17

Climate Change

Challenges

Climate Change: (12)

- Delivering the 2050 zero carbon target (5)
- Providing land for carbon offsetting and environment banking / carbon offsetting (2)
- Air quality
- Sea level rising
- Flood risk – changing share of flood zones
- Reduce air pollution
- Climate change

Energy: (6)

- How to provide sufficient energy infrastructure (security, capacity, storage constraints) (5)
- Replacing fossil fuels as a source of energy

Water (7)

- Water supply including potable water provision (4)
- Drainage
- Addressing the water issue. We will need to do it eventually!
- Biodiversity

Total comments: 25

Opportunities

Climate change:

- Carbon neutrality (or better)

Energy: (2)

- Clean, green hi-tech data servers vs carbon-heavy ‘streaming’
- Sustainability / energy efficiency to fuel costs in existing housing

Biodiversity: (2)

- Going green in a practical way
- Delivering more biodiversity in every new development

Total comments: 5

Biodiversity and Green Spaces

Challenges

Biodiversity (5)

- Identifying offsite land for biodiversity / carbon offset and its relationship with space standards and how it impacts quality of life (2)
- Restoring biodiversity
- Protecting biodiversity
- Leading (not lagging) on climate action.

Green Spaces: (9)

- How to increase density while increasing greenspace / natural capital needs (3)
- Encouraging access to the outdoors (2)
- Green natural capital provision accounting for transport
- Management of green spaces
- Growth vs green space
- Tree cover growth

Total comments: 14

Opportunities

Biodiversity: (2)

- Going green in a practical way
- Delivering more biodiversity in every new development

Green Spaces: (10)

- The reform of land from agriculture to amenity use (2)
- Prioritising local food sources (2)
- More local green spaces, vistas, views, cherished places, not necessarily covered by protections (2)
- More access to Green Infrastructure (2)
- Identify land for large scale tree planting
- Enable off-grid / zero carbon communities

Total comments: 12

Other **Spatial** Issues

Challenges

- Funding (2)
- Ability to set a high goal for sustainable growth in buildings, transportation
- How to mitigate Government interference
- Impacts from Brexit

- Planner resource
- Better public engagement How to get people to accept growth

Total comments: 7

Opportunities

- Using Brexit to allow changes in land uses

Total comments: 1

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing

- Accommodation for key workers
- Marmalade Lane type housing could be replicated (co-housing development)
- Building adaptations for older people into housing from the start
- Lifetime housing

Wellbeing and Equality

- More facilities for older children; alcohol free social spaces, recreation, ball games allowed, prepare spaces for ball games. (3)
- Reduce inequality, but how? Look at the evidence for how other Local Authorities have tackled equality in other areas (2)
- Full time sustainable food officer – education on how to grow own food. Community officers to support education for food growth? (2)
- Multi – generational living (lifetime homes / flexible living units)
- Understanding what levers are available to influence and shape positive behaviours
- Reinforce culture
- Virtual community acknowledgement
- Village hub / networking

Jobs and Employment

- Community office/co-working space/better Wi-Fi/broadband to enable remote working. Smarter distribution between breakout centres and hubs (2)
- Upskilling local people to get jobs in the local economy
- Incentivise businesses to move to certain locations (not just planning)
- Recognise and provide for home working in villages
- More farmers markets

Environment and Infrastructure

- Reconsider Opportunities: for increasing density
- Appreciate diversity between villages and have a subjective approach
- High density orientation: 8 storeys guideline (City) 3/4 storeys in villages (flats)
- Defining priorities that land must achieve to gain permission
- Ensuring all development has good access
- Max permeability of new developments

Transport

- Circular routes around Cambridge
- Excellent public transport and cycling and walking connections (2)
- Encourage reduction in use of the car – subsidise buses, reduce car spaces, mass pedestrianisation (3)
- Rapid transit with parking or stops – See European examples
- Electric car provision
- Good, public transport orientated developments

Climate Change

- Local food opportunities: Have a farming section in the local plan (3)
- Establish renewable energy mechanisms (2)
- Consider moving all cladding
- Reduce water usage
- Flood resilient homes: Raise infrastructure to protect homes?
- Stop plastic bags in superstores / Plastic packaging
- Co-operative energy
- Re-use of water / grey water
- Local energy generation
- Centralised heating system
- No gas boilers in new developments
- Require carbon offsetting for existing housing

Biodiversity and Green Spaces

- Don’t build in the Fens – cost of monitoring drainage and sea level rise
- Afforestation
- Establish metrics for measuring success on carbon / biodiversity aims
- Define purpose of Green Belt
- Public open spaces
- Community woodland / commercial woodland
- Greenways connecting villages
- Build green spaces into development from the start - allotments should not come last

Other Spatial Issues

- Acting together [Cambridge City and South Cambs planning depts] - Use language such as “us and our” not “you and your” (2)
- Allow more localised thinking
- Engagement:
  - Local Members have a key role to play:
    - Mail drops
    - Gather Parishes to say their ideas
    - Need to stress the key time to input
  - Neighbourhood Plans and Village Design Guides
  - Have a specific officer to support and focus
  - Profile is not diverse - we need to engage different groups
  - Neighbourhood Plans not intended for change
- Data-driven decision making: Individual datasets i.e. per village to identify subjective issues
- Simplification in publications avoid limiting conversation. Clear communication – articulating a vision for why the change will help & what it will look like
- Attend Primary schools (fetes/fairs)
- Engage with difficult conversation
- How we communicate – better reach, hard to reach groups, competitions
- Policies – reduce number of executive summaries in digits format

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan Process:

Engagement:

- People don’t know about it
- More workshops – fewer exhibitions
- Reach whole community
- Consult with schools, supermarkets, medical centres, libraries, community centres – not just the ‘usual’ people (2)
- Routes to help young people feel involved – go to them
- Education on what local plan is and how it affects them
- Communications – taking residents along on each stage
- Avoid feeling of being ‘done to’
- Available as an app as well as online – accessible to everyone
- Need to be more open and provide information during examination
- Co-housing. Tell people about it!
- Direct district Council engagement with parishes
- Facebook engagement with greater / general population
- Capture the views of young people
- All information on a parish should be presented to residents in draft form (Info may late be dispersed around the Local Plan)

- Parish based Local Plan groups would be useful in addition to parish councils
- Community Wattsapp groups (256 residents can fit into one group)
- Community workshops along the same lines as this event
- Communicate through Members
- School newsletters to age 18 (A Levels)
- Parish magazine engagement
- Local TV, radio for publicising Local Plan
    - Consultations:
        - Call for Sites Consultation
            - Provide more information
            - Timetable
            - How sites are tested

Content / Evidence:

- Check robustness of data at each stage of Plan preparation
- Understand housing land supply / delivery test issues
    - Be more flexible in accommodating these

Process:

- Locus of decision-making was very unclear
- Myth-busting / positivity approach
- Members need much more training in the Local Plan process than I had. Everyone seemed to be talking in incomprehensible acronyms
- Lack of joined up thinking between authorities
- Consult using questions that help root the local plan in real situations/real life

Statutory Consultees, Interest Groups and Service Providers Local Plan Workshop

16 July 2019
10.30am-12.45pm
Council Chamber, South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, CB23 6EA

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC

Presentation Chair: Paul Frainer

How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Philip Bylo

Conclusions and next steps: Paul Frainer, Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC

Facilitators: Jon Dixon, David Roberts; Stuart Morris; Nancy Kimberley, Caroline Hunt & Philip Bylo.

Scribe: Marie Roseaman

Attendance

Cambridge University
IWM Duxford
Carbon Neutral Cambridge
Cambridgeshire Fire and Rescue Service
Conservators of the River Cam
Forestry Commission England
British Horse Society
Cambridge and District Citizens Advice
Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority
Greater Cambridge Partnership
Cambridge Area Bus Users
The Wildlife Trust
Cambridgeshire County Council
North Cambridge Academy
Camcycle
Cambridge Sustainable Food
Cambridge Area Bus Users x2 delegates
Swavesey & District Bridleways Association x2 delegates
Cambridge County Council x4 delegates
National Trust
Cambridge Past, Present and Future
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE)
Cambridge Commons
Cambridge Water
Environmental Agency
Natural England
Stagecoach East
Openreach x2 delegates

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Challenges:

Housing

- Affordability (2)
- Overcrowding
- Housing and Jobs and growth need to be co-located

Total comments: 4

Wellbeing and Equality

- Reducing obesity and improving health and wellbeing: Providing Opportunities: for sport & physical activity, manging biodiversity impacts (3)
- Ageing population (2)
- Health: Changing models of NHS long term planning (2)
- Provision of spaces for market gardens. Resilience in local food system (2)
- Supporting new & existing communities and infrastructure impacts of growth (2)
- Access to healthy and sustainable food
- Community buy-in to the growth agenda
- Funding new sites for education infrastructure
- Reducing inequality
- Impact of London overspill

Total comments: 16

Jobs and Employment

- Rate/rent/rebate for sustainable businesses
- Future of farming

Total comments: 2

Environment and Infrastructure

- Renewable & fabric first inclusion/approach to new builds (domestic and commercial)
- Is the level of growth appropriate?
- Engineering of buildings. E.g. sprinkles, density of population, build-up of construction material
- Building quality – lack of understanding on five requirements
- Fast growth, new developments appearing without evaluating the impact on the area/settlements already there
- Funding major infrastructures
- Privacy of developers
- Regional context; how does GC respond to regional drivers
- ‘Don’t Kill the Golden Goose’ keeping what makes Cambridge special

Total comments: 9

Transport

- Mass sustainability transport (congestion can be a barrier sustainable to growth and general movement) (5)
- Increased vehicle movements (albeit on many newly engineered roads)
- Improving Opportunities: for walking and cycling
- Transport connectivity – reconnecting settlement / villages / towns which have become isolated
- Long term implications of transport provision

Total comments: 9

Climate Change

Green Infrastructure (1)

- How does policy for 'Doubling Local Nature' endorsed by Nat Cons & Combined Council tally with Arc/Express

Climate Change (9)

- All new buildings/housing to be carbon zero earlier that 2050 (2)
- Environmental degradation from the ox-cam arc including express way
- Loss of countryside and greenfield
- Green/blue infrastructure
- Transmitting climate pledges into action
- Choosing between drastic carbon aims or growth agenda
- Good design in housing, transport
- Net zero carbon vs lifestyle habits

Energy (3)

- Availability of energy infrastructure in the local area, including green infrastructure (2)
- Electrification – Grid capacity. Transport, Housing, Renewable Generation, Electric Vehicles, No Gas

Water (6)

- Water supply – finite resources in South East (2)
- Water supply and electricity for new developments
- Availability of sewerage & sewerage treatment infrastructure
- Pressures from Environment Agency to reduce abstractions for water supply
- Future – proof for better use of utilities in new homes (i.e. allow for water recycling in future, if no new)

Total comments: 19

Other spatial issues

- Governance between councils and other organisations

Total comments: 1

Opportunities:

Housing

- Deliver 1 million homes

Total comments: 1

Wellbeing and Equality

- Community food growing spaces for all new housing development
- Opportunities: for better communities – How to build real communities (addressing transience) (2)

Total comments: 2

Jobs and Employment

- Massive expansion/development of clean tech sector
- New, skilled workforce
- Growth benefitting only R&D level jobs (high skill)
- Flexible work life patterns – designing homes to be multi-functional

Total comments: 4

Environment and Infrastructure

- Opportunities: for integration of urban and rural areas whilst protecting both, creating holistic developments that attract people to live and work (5)
- Work Closely with central government on growth agenda
- Implications of wider site development
- To provide digital, Broadband & Mobile infrastructure
- New building technologies

Total comments: 9

Transport

- Cycling and e-bikes (2)
- Better transport
- Creating more walking and cycling offers

Total comments: 4

Climate Change

Green Infrastructure (5)

- Cambridge Green New Deal
- Building locally & naturally.
- Tree cover – not enough. How to find land for this?
- Integrating green infrastructure in planning new plan
- Using the environmental to prevent ill health

Climate Change (3)

- Utilising the river as a green corridor when looking to offset environmental impact of population growth
- New developments must offset environmental impact @ net zero
- Issues of over-heating – land / house / natural.

Water (5)

- High quality and effective SUD's, water re-use (2)
- Water stressed region, river & stream dying, not enough water, sewage big issue
- Development scale water re-use/recycling schemes (i.e. Eddington)
- Compulsory features such as domestic sprinklers

Biodiversity (2)

- Biodiversity Net Grain vs Growth ambition. Where is the compromise?
- Doubling nature/nature recovery

Total comments: 15

Other spatial issues

- Citizens assembly for the local plan
- Issue and options Paper – How to make the best use of space available
- Governance

Total comments: 3

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing:

- Less dispersed, denser living
- This Local Plan is so quick after previous adoption. We are yet to understand impacts of housing mix
- Jobs/Location not same as houses
- More housing developments like Eddington. (Higher density development – don't be afraid of this.)
- Tackle affordability – provide land for self-build in every site & role of local authorities as landowners

Wellbeing and Equality:

- Some communities felt not listened to in both City & SCDC
- Welcome the idea of garden communities – mixed generations / housing / density
- Design of communities – key issue
- Well-being of residents – what is successful – feedback e.g. Marmalade Lane
- Rural areas – less travel. Still need facilities – doctors etc.
- Address - to provide more communities benefits (communicate the challenges)
- Supporting local/rural communities.
- Need integrated new urban & rural developments with houses, jobs, retail & services.

Jobs and Employment:

- Some doubts about basic evidence about jobs and homes needed to satisfy economic needs.
- Support small businesses
- More employment in villages – small workshops
- Challenge the viability argument in valuable areas
- Local jobs also important to balance high tech
- Viability – don't compromise & get lower provision

Environment including infrastructure:

- balance taller buildings with green spaces
- Strategy – question dispersed pattern of development more
- Location of developments require more thought.
- Better spatial approach
- Sustainable construction pattern.
- Enable more mixed land uses

Transport:

- Excellent & affordable public transport
- Joined up transport – e.g. cycle, parking, bus stops
- Travel hubs featured more in Local Plan

Climate Change:

- Net zero carbon – Require developers to provide exemplar developments.
- Water – capacity of natural environment
- Biodiversity; protect, link and expand existing sites
- Protect the natural environment – importance of natural spaces for the health and well-being as well as managed spaces
- Green lungs – Green Infrastructure led spatial patterns

Other Spatial Issues:

- Engagement:
- Better engagement with local communities
- Not enough effort made to explain policy choices
- Better methods needed for engagement, such as Citizens Advice
- How to encourage our younger residents to get involved
- Joined up assumptions/at different levels of governments – CPCA/County District

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan process

Engagement:

- More workshops please
- Get together a group of related interest groups – so can input into policies from the start
- Involve public more at early stage,
- Use clearer, and less jargon in policy wording
- Wider consultation – lots of people don't even know what a local plan is so tell them
- Outreach – Need a robust communications strategy to reach hard to reach groups
- Include a greater proportion of community and keep them engaged (need to bring the Local Plan to life
- Streaming ads – Facebook, YouTube?
- Examination: advice/training per community groups to know how to represent
- Consultees provide opportunity to comment informally on early draft policies
- Innovative engagement with hard to reach groups
- Need to communicate associated implications of growth sites
- Allow time for experts to input to the process

- Ensure Cambridge and Peterborough Combined Authority input as new key producing relevant strategies

Content / Evidence:

- Not enough inclusion of biodiversity net gain
- Objectively Assessed Need for housing / standard methodology was OK
- Housing need / shelter? Important issues that need attention in this Local Plan
- Rural developments/allocations need to have alongside them the necessary range of infrastructure
- Climate changing - increased drought risk to already dry land
- Irrigated agriculture – appropriate crops in dry region
- Urban sprawl and SW run-off taking rainfall away from the rivers/groundwater
- New developments to have water consumption lower
- Need to include more up to date evidence on the three strands

Process:

- Process took too long. Will there be similar problems with a combined plan?
- Disenfranchisement due to length taken in creating and examining the plan
- Collaborative approach to sports
- Provision should be made for equestrians at the outset
- Transport authority should be informed at an early stage in intensifying growth sites – need an integrated process
- Set clear policy targets e.g. % sustainable transport & developments
- Contributions should be on an area basis – not individual sites
- Put the right policy requirements in the Local Plan and don't leave important requirements to an SPD – how to make sure it has right DM process
- Consistency throughout Local Plan

Landowners, Developers and Agents Local Plan Workshop

17 July 2019:
10:30am - 1:00pm
Council Chamber, South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, CB23 6EA

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Tumi Hawkins, South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) and Cllr Katie Thornburrow, Cambridge City Council (CCC)
Presentation Chair: Paul Frainer

How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Philip Bylo
Conclusions and next steps: Paul Frainer, Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC
Facilitators: Jon Dixon, David Roberts; Stuart Morris; Nancy Kimberley; Caroline Hunt & Philip Bylo.
Scribe: Marie Roseaman

Attendance:

Infinity Architects
Barton Willmore x2 delegates
Hallam Land Management Ltd.
Grosvenor
Deloitte x2 delegates
Scott Properties
Sherwood Architects
Strutt and Parker
Quod x2 delegates
Axis Land Partnerships
Bidwells
Cheffins
Pelham Structures
Turley
Barker Storey Matthews
Bloomhall
Axis Land Partnerships
Carter Jonas x2 delegates
Endurance Estates
Rapleys
Orchestra Land
Brown and Co.
Kings Gate Management Company (Cambridge) Ltd.
Sphere 25
Savills
Bryant Land and Property
Lichfields
Orchestra Land
Gladman
Eclipse Planning Services
Planning and Architecture
CHS Group
Taylor Wimpey East Anglia
University of Cambridge

Durman Stearn (Civil Engineering Limited)
Pegasus Planning
Heydon Grange x2 delegates
Heydon Grange
Landowner at Papworth Everard/A1198
Countryside
Developers x2

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Housing

Challenges

- Addressing the housing crisis: Providing a choice of houses, not just for tech sector but for home working etc while at the same time supporting innovation reputation (4)
- Increase housing supply in time to meet needs and housing delivery dates (5)
- Housing tenure models – are attitude to rentals changing? (2)
- Affordability compared to commuting costs / time (4)
- Too much reliance on new settlements.
- Question delivery dates and 5-year Land supply.
- A more balanced distribution – less reliance on large new settlements

Total comments: 18

Opportunities

- Meeting changing housing tenure models and housing market supply better (3)
- Being creative on housing types on sites such as custom and self-build and give preference to promoters doing this (2)
- Focus housing near employment and vice versa
- Recognising housing models beyond housing standards can deliver high quality
- Building houses in a way that they consume less energy, make efficient use of energy and use renewable energy

Total comments: 8

Wellbeing and Equality

Challenges

- Ageing population; how do we plan for this?
- Urban centres diversification away from retail to social interaction centre
- Population growth

- Delivering the growth needed but which impacts positively on transport, environment, design, wellbeing and the needs of the community
- Keeping residential amenity

Total comments: 5

Opportunities

- Delivering the growth needed but which impacts positively on transport, environment, design, wellbeing and the needs of the community (2)
- Grow small villages as they already have the start of a settlement
- Urban centres: diversification away from retail to social interaction centre
  Well-designed new neighbourhoods

Total comments: 4

Jobs and Employment

Challenges

- Meeting need for skills / trades / workforce
- Land value/Development cost
- Supplying the rural economy
- Flexible labour market.
- Travel to work
- Future of manufacturing and distribution
- Equitable and flexible employment offer
- Difficulties recruiting and retaining staff due to high cost of living
- Employment: need sites for business relocations from Cambridge (and NE Cambridge for example). Small scale, affordable – B1/B2. NOT just large-scale Science Parks.
- High land value – provides Opportunities: in Cambridge
  Cambridge economic success is spatially concentrated on the City – does not readily disperse

Total comments: 10

Opportunities

- Promote flexible R&D employment space – especially zero carbon industry and reinforce tech development (2)
- Land value: set out realistic expectations. Plan meeting stage to ensure that landowners have realistic expectation of value if allocated (2)
- Embrace technology in job growth: Home working/flexible hours
- Marshall relocation – lots of potential on land but may lose major employer
- Re-purposing town centres to return to a thriving economy

- Use the plan to support national and regional objectives for Cambridgeshire to be an ‘engine’ for growth – post Brexit
- Supporting innovation with a flexibility in policy
- Unique knowledge economy with huge potential

Total comments: 10

Employment and Infrastructure

Challenges

- Deliverable and realistic timescales, managing growth successfully, ie: delays in discharging planning conditions. No encouragement for pre-apps given huge delays, Committee referrals, streamlined planning process (5)
- Balanced spatial approach needed. Need planned undispersed village growth as well as urban growth – more deliverable, village vitality. For example, overcoming small village nimbyism, but keeping villages as villages (4)
- Making more sustainable development
- Increase planning resources
- Problem of success – how do we keep it up?
- Macro growth vs micro impacts
- Infrastructure, especially making timely decisions on preferred options so not to impact on delivery
- Off-site infrastructure
  - cost/options.
- Resilience testing, flexibility testing -robustness clarity / certainty

Total comments: 16

Opportunities

- “Improve” Greater Cambs
- Looser boundaries
- Deliver better digital networks
- Attractive environment
- Drafting succinct planning policies which are positively worded yet enable flexibility and options in the delivery of appropriate development
- Willingness and ability to embrace technology and new approaches to living / working / moving

Total comments: 6

Transport

Challenges

- Delivering sufficient transport infrastructure to achieve sustainability objectives as technology improves (4)
- Transport too expensive and unreliable (3)
- Congestion. Leads to difficulties in recruiting; impacts on air quality. We need better links (2)
- Rural transport with Greater Cambridge. Support rural communities
- Green belt transport
- Connecting homes and jobs

Total comments: 12

Opportunities

- Last mile infrastructure - coordinate delivery
- Aligning transport and growth
- Changing transport technologies
- Rural transport with Greater Cambridge. Support rural communities
- Have more distribution hubs
- Transport development into eco-friendly modes of movement
- Cycle culture
  Connectivity – between Oxford and London needs improvement

Total comments: 7

Climate Change

Challenges

Green Infrastructure (8)

- Green belt does it need a review? (7)
- Getting greener infrastructure into design from outset, not as bolt on

Climate Change (3)

- Implementation of net gain. How will this be achieved?
- Costs of net zero Carbon Dioxide
- Balancing carbon agenda with heritage concerns

Energy (3)

- More coordinated district energy scheme
- Electricity grid – electric cars

- Utilities infrastructure capacity

Total comments: 14

Opportunities

Green Infrastructure (3)

- Releasing green belt on the edge of settlements. It should not be sacrosanct, should be reassessed (3)

Climate Change (2)

- Encourage greater sustainability
- Using innovative technology in planning

Energy (2)

- Try to encourage car clubs/charging points. Brighton has over 200
- More coordinated district energy scheme

Biodiversity (3)

- Embed net biodiversity gain into all developments
- Enhance biodiversity
- Make greenbelt work for biodiversity. Net gain/Carbon dioxide

Total comments: 10

Other Spatial Issues

Challenges

- Joined up thinking – SCDC/CCC - resolving 'overall process' (2)
- Drafting succinct planning policies which are positively worded yet enable flexibility and options in the delivery of appropriate development (2)
- Competent personnel Council side
- Community opposition
- Big issues first
- National policy is too blunt
- Governance issues: GCP, CA, LPAs, CCC not joined up. Confusion and delays
- Heritage Assets – move away from focus on preserve to enhance

Total comments: 10

Opportunities

- Longer planning horizon. Don't just plan for the minimum Local Plan period (2)
- 'Giving the LPA a chance by being properly funded and resourced' (2)

- Establish new set up (Greater Cambridge)
- Regain confidence of developers/promoters/Agents
- “Correct” process and speculative successful applications
- Planning Services resourcing and experience.
- Working partnership between Local Authority and the development market to be established. Meeting regularly during plan process

Total comments: 9

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing:

- Support custom build, housing models and self-build, plus different affordable models
- Provide target numbers for housing in more sustainable villages
- Densification in housing: Height/mansion blocks. More accessibility
- Wider scope for affordable housing provision – not just through market housing

Wellbeing and Equality:

- Higher level of engagement with communities throughout the process (2)
- Schools provision: needs to look further ahead – positively plan – early investment and timely provision
  - community use of schools
  - need to identify land early and get money early
- Grow small villages – Community led housing
- LAs to take greater role in influencing national policy to capture key local objectives

Jobs and Employment:

- CAM-OX corridor essential for Cambridge
- Employment – qualitative and location more important than quantitative.
- Give serious consideration to private sector business needs and recommendations from Cambridge Ahead and CPIER
- Land value capture/CIL/will affect land availability

Environment including Infrastructure:

- Allocate specific sites / Over allocate sites to improve delivery/including more smaller sites in the villages (2)
- Implement Design Codes
- Better digital infrastructure
- Reserved sites should be prioritised over allocations
- Growth in new settlements; urban but also villages
- Settlement boundaries: be more flexible to allow determining inspectors to acknowledge sustainability

- Cambridge fringes are the best locations for sustainable development

Transport:

- Think strategically with transport infrastructure
- Improve public transport and consider new transport technology
- Also consider transport in light of Ox-Cam corridor
- Transport from Park & Ride – city centre – key area to improve
- Incentives for getting out of cars, e.g. free Park & Ride buses
- Need Green Belt review around transport nodes
- East – West rail transport hubs – but what will the needs be in 15 – 20 years' time?
- Developers contribute to major new transport infrastructure

Climate Change:

- Energy Company for Greater Cambridge – robust and affordable – boosting solar PV including energy storage
- Greentech
- Carbon neutral – cost burden, viability
- Redistribute GB – off set carbon – areas for trees and net gain for biodiversity
- Get infrastructure providers on-board in Local Plan process to understand how impacts on development strategy and costs, e.g. water, power, including new technologies. Potential role for Cambridge Peterborough Combined Authority? Local infrastructure forum? Role for connecting Cambridgeshire.
- Local energy generation on strategic sites
- Categorise Greenbelt status
- Opportunities: to fund low carbon infrastructure
- Roll back Green Belt – or redistribute to allow development closer to Cambridge

Other Spatial Issues:

- Engagement: engage with wider cross-section of community (include young people) and how to meet their needs (not just those who shout loudest) (4)
  -more digital
  -commitment from members and Parish Councils to be community leaders and not just blockers – education required
  - building a community conversation (does not work up commuter dormitories?)
  -connect into primary schools (key part of community) and engage with their needs
- Neighbourhood plans: look at wider area? – i.e. masterplan for villages?
  - be more positive. What do they want from development?
  - delivery of homes?
- Local Plan
  - more core strategy and CDF type approach = more flexible and supported by more detailed evidence
- Greater role for Neighbourhood plans
- Local Plan should provide more certainty

- Planning decisions more policy led and not political. Committee members need to endorse officers' recommendations more
- Dedicated team to implement the plan
- Plan should cover 50 years
- Longer term strategy with policies reviewed regularly to deliver the strategy
- Flexible policies
- Empowerment of Planning Officers
- Buy in from the public
- More informed members
- Members to trust Officers
- Raise profile of Planning within the Council (s)
- Increased resources in Planning Department
- Early infrastructure funding and delivery
- Dedicated steering groups set up as soon as site draft allocations – Parish Councillor, Developer, LPA
- More joined up and effective governance (GCP/CA/LPAs, etc)
- Encourage more Neighbourhood Plans
- Simplified planning zones (or similar – Bicester ex)
- Longer term planning – 2050/60
- Shame that we do not have regional plans
- Consider annual review of specific policies to help keep up with fast changing world and national policy/guidance
- Focus on local policies needed – rely on national policy where appropriate to help achieve streamlined plan

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan process:

Engagement:

- Local plan engagement – needs to continue through examination once plan is fixed
- Difficult to communicate why Plan took so long. Need a better strategy this time around (2)
- Be positive about the good things
- Consultation with all areas/groups listening to people
- Understanding of strategic process? Getting to key local organisations
- Refusal to listen to local knowledge in allocations – agents need to be prioritised

Evidence / Content:

- Documents – visual local plan. User friendly with clarity, summary/technical, not too heavy / technical. Perhaps include a concise summary? (4)
- Evidence – focus by priorities discussed not just generic

- Need to state what a Local Plan is and what's in an SPD? To give more flexibility in going forward
- 5-year supply created a lack of confidence
- Are we checking we are making the most of permissions – are we monitoring all conditions? Are some key assets being lost? What does that mean for local plan?
- Influence developers to create a playing pitch strategy / indoors sport
- Flexible plan needed
- Overall objectives – happy/healthy communities
- Conversation in Local Plan about realities of economic growth (international nature of tech sector reinforces economy but also limits opportunity for low income groups) (3)
- Retrofit of existing homes – can we fund this through developer contributions
- Not enough land for housing
- Need more thorough evidence
- Protect our green belt & village identity
- Need new plan that meets anticipated needs of area & stick to it
- More landscape strategy
- Undermined by 5-year supply issues. Standard method should help (2)
- Transport evidence: Not integrated, too late (2)
- Challenges through delay and examination as most policies were focussed on delivering the minimum (2)
- Did not meet housing needs to older/younger people
- Numbers driven – too focused on targets
- Inconsistencies between City and SCDC evidence documents, e.g. green belt study update
- Greater range of sites would be good
- Late integration, e.g. housing trajectory
- Infrastructure reliance on large sites
- Need to look further ahead
- Lack of consideration of walking trail in previous Local Plan
- More certain policies – do not want to be able to read in different ways
- Shorter and simpler – fewer options which conflict less with other policies in the Plan
- Too wordy, especially Cambridge City Local Plan
- Need more opportunity Areas in Cambridge
- Consider carefully any DPD/SPDs after Local Plan as they slow down delivery
- Proportionate/timing of evidence

Process:

- Objections to development thrown out by inspector who has little local knowledge
- Mistake to have joint examination. SCDC / CC have different local needs (2)
- Should East Cambs have been linked through the Cambridge/SCDC examination?

- Rank sites according to suitability, so you can add sites if needed
- High cost of plan process (2)
- Sensible development commencement needed
- Development search – had not genuinely followed a sequential approach
- Need enough clarity in Local Plan policies for land value purposes, but not too much detail

Cambridge Residents' Associations and South Cambridgeshire Parish Councils Local Plan Workshop

17 July 2019:
6:30pm – 9:00pm
Shelford Rugby Club, The Davey Field, Great Shelford, Cambridge, CB22 5JJ

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Tumi Hawkins, South Cambridgeshire District Council (SCDC) and Cllr Katie Thornburrow, Cambridge City Council (CCC)
Presentation Chair: Caroline Hunt
How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Philip Bylo
Conclusions and next steps: Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC
Facilitators: Jon Dixon, David Roberts; Stuart Morris; Caroline Hunt; Hana Loftus, Philip Bylo & Marie Roseaman
Scribe: Marie Roseaman

Attendance:

Gt Abingdon PC
Abingdon Piggots PC
Hills Rd Area RA x2 delegates
Queen Edith's RA
Cambridge PPF
Haslingfield PC
Duxford PC
Linton PC
Fowlmere PC
North Newnam RA
Whittlesford PC
Balsham PC x2 delegates
Cottenham PC
Swavesey PC

Grantchester RA
Trumpington RA
Barton Parish Council x2 delegates
Lt Gransden PC
Teversham PC
Milton PC
Cambourne Town Council
Cambridge Commons
Caldecote Parish Council
Willlingham PC
Sawston PC x2 delegates
Hardwick PC x2 delegates
Foxton PC
Weston Coville PC
Hinxton PC
Little Abington PC x2 delegates
Histon Rd RA
Little Shelford PC
Hurst Park Estate RA
Pampisford PC
Harston PC

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Housing

Challenges

- Lack of real affordable housing (5)
- Better housing – bigger inside, gardens, less density (2)
- National policy (remove Right to Buy)
- Is there a limit to the rate of increase of housing?
- More village housing
- Age of village housing
- Lack of trust regarding unwanted housing development
- Social housing

Total comments: 13

Opportunities

- Design: Build more houses with gardens, more bungalows, retirement villages (3)
- Better housing standards that are zero carbon
- Making new housing developments look less like student flat boxes

Total comments: 5

Wellbeing and Equality

Challenges

- Distribution of population profiles: Lack of children in some villages = school pressures (2)
- Sustainability for future – needs to be suitable for aging population (2)
- Better village health: Schools & health provision lag behind
- Individual local communities should be preserved; some villages would struggle to maintain a local community with continued rate of development

Total comments: 6

Opportunities

- More Opportunities: for smaller families not just executive / professionals / students (2)
- Maintain and strengthen communities
- Planning for an ageing population
- Villages are not appealing for young people (prefer city Life)

Total comments: 5

Jobs and Employment

Challenges

- University/colleges too strong influence
- Is there a limit to the rate of increase of employment?
- non-tech employment needs consideration
- Boost local tech employment

Total comments: 4

Opportunities

- Enable people to live close to where they work by establishing digital infrastructure and village hub space

Total comments: 1

Employment including Infrastructure

Challenges

- Imbalance about where growth is loaded at present – do we need to restrain rate of growth? (3)
- No infrastructure for current growth (2)
- Feels like we are just London overspill
- Need to maintain identify & character
- Developers do not deliver on their promise's example: NIAB vs Trumpington Meadows. Can we do better?
- Cambridge should remain a low-density city, even at North East Cambridge
- Keep the rural areas rural
- Encouraging group villages to thrive
- Stopping villages becoming car parks for the City

Total comments: 12

Opportunities

- Village and City character and design – needs understanding and respecting (2)
- Re-asses village envelopes (settlement areas)

Total comments: 3

Transport

Challenges

- High cost of public transport (2)
- Rural transport to Cambridge: unreliable and too dispersed (2)
- People living in areas of cheaper housing leads to wider congestion
- Develop junction 9 on the M11 to relieve pressure on the A505
- Delivering effective public transport

Total comments: 7

Opportunities

- Public transport improvements:
- Rail: Build or re-open railway stations and relocate some to do better – Whittlesford or a new South Cambridge Station for example. Electrify railway lines (to Peterborough) (5)
- Embrace transport technology: better sustainable transport links, hubs, use the UBER type model for personal mobility (5)
- Better cycle, bus and train routes to link housing & employment (2)

- Develop restricted road system to link up the various research establishments to provide public transport
- Behavioural changes needed to boost public transport and cycling. Get them by offering high quality speedy and reliable cycle routes

Total comments: 14

Climate Change

Challenges

Green Infrastructure (9)

- Green belt: Retain or release, is it worth reassessing? It should be preserved to maintain village separation (5)
- Not enough green spaces (4)

Climate Change (5)

- The need to be carbon neutral by 2050 (5)

Water (4)

- Sewerage – infrastructure is ageing (2)
- Whole region water stressed. River Cam lowest flow since 1949
- Water companies' growth may not be appropriate to water availability

Total comments: 18

Opportunities

Green Infrastructure (7)

- Provide more / prevent loss of green spaces in the city (4)
- Establish and reinforce green linkages
- Biodiversity
- Greenbelt review?

Climate Change (2)

- Sustainability & Carbon Neutral – Greater Cambridge & City
- Need to retrofit existing housing stock with low carbon tools

Total comments: 9

Other Spatial Issues

Challenges

- Speedier process needed – two Local Plans may delay events

- Simpler local plan could speed things up
- Avoid repeating NPPF/NPPG
- Do not use out of date evidence
- Central government figures/targets need to be considered

Total comments: 5

Opportunities

- Governance: Competing between Cambridge City & South Cambridgeshire; Need for more Duty to Cooperate with neighbouring District and County Councils (3)
- Need for close & co-ordinating working by members as well as officers

Total comments: 4

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing:

- Affordable housing that STAYS affordable
- Accommodation for older people – assisted time, phased, community environment

Wellbeing and Equality:

- Schools/Infrastructure – provide allowing for further growth
- Land value capture – to be used to gain community benefits
- Making new settlements better such as with cultural provision
- Northstowe: Deliver more infrastructure – employment / facilities / park

Jobs and Employment:

- Location of growth – satellite employment locations to lessen pressure on Cambridge
- New settlements to have mixed retail? With retail on the ground floor and housing above
- Economic growth – is it a good thing?
- Country needs Cambridge as a key growth location

Environment including Infrastructure):

- “Taking the steam out of City Centre” How?
- Peripheral corridor – 7/8 miles from centre

- Waterbeach – opportunity for balanced development
- Danger of falling victim to own success?
- 2040 natural limits to growth + 100,000 population
- Work hard on infrastructure first approach
- Feels like a concrete jungle, need outside space/storage

Transport:

- Routes between towns – direct & from villages
- Get people out of cars – clear the roads
- Congestion charge – push people to Park & Ride
- Funds towards sustainable transport
- Needs to be accompanied by excellent public transport
- Could we create too much congestion?
- Not too much parking
- Transport – joined up systems

Climate Change:

- Parkland to the North of A14
- Tree planting at significant scale – air quality, even around existing development, plant semi-mature trees
- Higher water efficiency – grey water, standard as standard

Other Spatial Issues:

- View the Local Plan in terms of 4 functions – students, tourism, hi-tech employment, regional centre
- Unify responsible bodies

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan process:

Engagement:

- Lack of communication during examination
- Transparency
- Raise profile to general public
- More engagement – Parish Councils not listened to Residents Association don't allow them to be over-ruled
- More workshop dates fixed as soon as possible – create a timetable
- Engagement wasn't early enough last time round – this is better
- Is consultation lip service?
- Need a Citizens Assembly

Content / Evidence:

- Village boundaries not changed without consultation – RA's & PC's ignored and over-ruled by policy inspectors
- Is there any Local Plan "strength" to stop development?
- Stop reactive approach to transport
- Is the Local Plan Call for sites led?
- Neighbourhood plan vs Local plan?
- How long to plan for? 2040/2050, Mayor looking for 2050
- Connections to new growth areas
- After development delivery of infrastructure "teeth"
- Local plan took too long last time
- Pleased to see City and SCDC planners working together
- Need to listen and act on technical requirements - don't bury your head in the sand

Process:

- Inspection issue resulted from a poor plan
- Consultation should not be a talking shop – must have impact
- Big picture approach is important
- Planning Team reluctant to make changes to draft plan

Internal Officers Local Plan Workshop

22 July 2019
10.00am-12.30pm
Council Chamber, South Cambridgeshire Hall, Cambourne Business Park, Cambourne, CB23 6EA

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC
Presentation Chair: Caroline Hunt
How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Philip Bylo
Conclusions and next steps: Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC; Cllr Katie Thornburrow, CCC
Facilitators: Jon Dixon, David Roberts; Stuart Morris; Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo
Scribe: Marie Roseaman

Attendance: South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council Employees

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Housing

Challenges:

- Housing that meets the needs of employment and workforce respectively (2)

Total comments: 2

Opportunities:

- Affordable housing: what other products could be offered?
- New flexible models of accommodation co-housing/sharing

Total comments: 2

Wellbeing and Equality

Challenges:

- Supporting health – older people/others (2)
- What will be in the heart of our communities?
- Enabling new types of living e.g. older people living options.

Total comments: 4

Opportunities:

- Community / resident led development important /encouraged (3)
- Resident buy in – sharing the vision
- Inequality issues – whole place issues benefit everyone
- Retaining the attractions of the area
- Social interactions important to reinforce / maintain

Total comments: 7

Jobs and Employment

Challenges:

- Flexible plan that does not stifle technological innovation
- Delivering more jobs outside the City?
- Disconnect between some employment sites in south of District and housing to the north
- What is the future of retail?
- Maintaining / growing existing

Total comments: 5

Opportunities:

- Existing employment areas in city hinterland
- Jobs with the rising trends in remote working & IT connectivity
- Marshalls – relocation issue, mitigating job losses?
- Hub in City, peripheral office locations needed. What do businesses want?
- Job and homes matching employment requirements

Total comments: 5

Environment including Infrastructure

Challenges**:**

- Uncertain pace of change: How will the Council manage and fund provision of infrastructure, including digital infrastructure? (3)
- Maintaining identity
- Role of villages in terms of wider technology character
- Public services to support growth
- Resident buy in – sharing the vision
- Vision for size of Cambridge – what kind of spatial strategy do we undertake?
- Are we learning lessons from previous developments?

Total comments: 9

Opportunities:

- A holistic vision and strategy for size of region
- Retaining identity of City / Village spaces

Total comments: 2

Transport

Challenges:

- Need excellent public transport in terms of service and cost (which are currently lacking), including buses. Look to London for solutions (4)
- How to manage car free in the city
- Imagining future mobility
- Primacy of driving into the city from South Cambs area

Total comments: 7

Opportunities:

- District/National policy to promote sustainable transport/travel and integrating it into new development, i.e. car parking issues (3)
- Electric vehicles / autonomous vehicles /other technology impact on style of economy/jobs. How do we enable these and the benefits they bring? (2)
- Congestion charging (need better public transport)
- Bring / limit densification and their impacts
- Public transport – new routes, extension of times and travel

Total comments: 8

Climate Change

Challenges:

- Changing attitudes re. environmental behaviours (4)
- Grid capacity (3)
- Densification: incremental, lots of Green Biodiversity loss (3)
- NPPF measurable biodiversity net gain: 10% - 20% - 25%? (2)
- Doubling nature vision
- Low carbon construction
- Impacts from development infrastructure (how can this be measured / addressed?)

Total comments: 15

Opportunities:

- Biodiversity loss; NPPF measurable biodiversity net gain 10% - 20% - 25% (2)
- Zero carbon homes and commercial buildings opportunity (2)
- Meeting the Doubling Nature vision (2)
- Climate change – zero emissions. Diesel phase out. Electric infrastructure issues.

Total comments: 7

Other spatial issues

Challenges:

- Wealthier areas should incur developer contributions
- Becoming a beacon for change at SCDC
- Just building to targets – we can achieve more than this

Total comments: 3

Opportunities:

- Local Plan to be beacon for change for SCDC
- Use evidence-based approach
- Level of ambition needs to be confirmed

Total comments: 3

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing

- Older peoples housing – centralised and accessible
- HMO – good provisions needed (5-year tenancy option)
- Housing choice to enable movement important.
- How we think about relationship between jobs and homes

Wellbeing and Equality

- Sustainability communities/health issues key
- Hubs for community/health centres
- Seasonal food/local provision
- Live nearer work
- Local Plan to take communities with it as it drives forward
- Work with communities – bottom up, neighbourhood plan? New ways of enabling difficult discussion
- Health objectives at care of plan

Jobs and Employment

- New patterns of working – different working week? Home working space
- Economic capacity? Transport capacity? Rural area capacity?
- Future of employment – do we understand our area?
- Flexible working space
- Live/Work units?
- Scope to work in villages using shared space facilities

Environment including Infrastructure

- High density living would help
- Requiring high quality sustainability measures/design in buildings and can we make sure people use them

Transport

- Sustainable travel – behaviour change, cycle footpath provision, Electric Vehicle provision
- 30 minutes cycle ride to key areas
- Reduce car dependency? Targets.
- Cycle routes – safe & attractive
- Autonomous transport issues
- Local bus services/private services would be good
- How to spend business rates – public buses?

Climate Change

- Clear vision – agreed with all e.g. net zero carbon to then set the planning framework
- Net zero carbon ambitions stated by councils are helpful starting point
- Zero carbon – ambitions targets for buildings. Can we include lifestyles?
- Call for green infrastructure
- How to approach green belt? Understand biodiversity/landscape benefits
- Co-ordinating green infrastructure into overall development strategy, from strategic to local scale -supporting healthy lifestyle – absolutely key in hand with development
- Metric for green canopy over green roofs etc?
- How to net zero carbon?
- Farming/Solar/Wind farms for electronic provision
- Tree planting/offsetting/zero carbon delivery
- Green belt? Challenge the concept? Good quality design in this area. No bio/landscape value here in GB. Parkland/recreation better in GB areas

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan process

Engagement

- New political context. Need to manage member expectations
- Communications – role of everyone in the council to support the local plan and instigate discussion with contacts / all areas / groups
- Engagement needs to continue through process and examination once plan is fixed (2)
- Need to convey to local organisations understanding of strategic process and benefits / constraints of economic growth (2)
- Benchmarking Local Plan Document at each stage of the process
- Parish Councils and Residents Association not listened to. Don’t allow them to be over-ruled

- Engagement wasn't early enough last time round – this is better
- Scepticism that hostility/opposition is ignored
- Is consultation lip service
- Citizens assembly
- Consider the organisations power structures around the plan
- Lack of honesty/transparency

Content / Evidence

- Need a visual local plan. User friendly, clear. Include a summary. Not too technical (2)
- Evidence – Need more thorough evidence based. Focus by priorities discussed not just generic (2)
- Need for clarity & eligibility but conciseness
- Need to explain difference between what is in LP & what is in SPD?
- More flexibility (2)
- Government policy for economic growth needs reconciling with international competition for economic growth (2)
- Protect our green belt & village identity. More landscape strategy (2)
- How challenging should we be?
- What other mechanisms/structures do we need to ensure ongoing maintenance/management of funds/land/facilities

Process

- Very long – difficult to communicate about this. Need to bear this in mind when communicating this time around. Danger of burnout (4)
- Team worked very hard – back into challenging programme. Need proper resource. Focus on priorities. Acknowledging or addressing limited resource (4)
- Get as much buy-in from stakeholders before the plan is fixed
- Learn from what caused the length of examination. Was mainly the strategy.
- Make sure you learn lessons – different at different locations.
- Leadership of low carbon/future, project management process
- Managing expectations for members
- Need new plan meets anticipated needs of area & stick to it
- Objections to development thrown out by inspector who has little local knowledge
- Big picture is important
- Issue of 4-year election cycle
- Pleased to see City and SCDC planners working together

Businesses Local Plan Workshop

5 September 2019:

8:30am – 10:30am
Innovation Centre, British Antarctic Society, Madingley Road, Cambridge

Personnel:

Welcome and Introductions: Cllr Bridget Smith SCDC; Cllr Tumi Hawkins SCDC
Presentation Chair: Stephen Kelly
How the Local Plan process will engage with this? Caroline Hunt
Conclusions and next steps: Caroline Hunt, Philip Bylo; Cllr Tumi Hawkins, SCDC
Facilitators: Paul Frainer, Ryan Howsham, Jon Dixon, Philip Bylo
Scribes: Johanna Davies, Vicky Christley

Attendance

Amrani Education Ltd
Cambridge University Press
Gonville & Caius College
Espi Ltd
Ridgeons
Cambridge Ahead
Move to Cambridge
Marshall Group Properties x2
Forbes Training Ltd
Domino Ltd
Encore Property Management
Athene Communications
Your Space Serviced Apartments
YMCA
Asset & Support Management
Paragon Land & Estates
Millers Group
TTP Group Plc
FSB
Haindaniels Grocery
Babraham Institute
PPD Global
NFU
Data Connect

Group Task 1: Key Issues: Challenges and Opportunities:

Housing

Challenges

- Affordability. Means people migrate to cheaper areas without facilities (3)
- London magnet effect inflating housing

Total comments: 4

Opportunities

- Availability / providing affordable/mid-range/high end homes (2)
- Converting retail to residential e.g. Grafton Centre, central City locations (2)
- Homes/Jobs balance

Total comments: 5

Wellbeing and Equality

Challenges

- Group tourism – nowhere to stay so therefore don't spend as much as possible in the area (2)
- Lack of community

Total comments: 3

Opportunities

- Improved healthcare in new communities (and existing)
- Improve schools as people will locate where there are good schools

Total comments: 2

Jobs and Employment

Challenges

- Employment Sites Vs Labour – work currently concentrated in South & West, people need to travel (3)
- Availability / affordability of economic opportunities. Development other than housing. Start-ups need premises too! (2)
- How do we meet economic demands, e.g.do we focus on specialist or generalist businesses? Need to determine what makes Cambridge so competitive. (2)
- Affordable land / availability - other services important for locals. Cost of operating in centre of City is driving out some businesses (2)
- Power of Universities – influence they have (2)
- DNA of Oxford & Cambridgeshire / London effect – Dilute it? Or Keep it? (2)

- How to negotiate changes in retail habits
- Construction disruption for long period is negative for businesses (e.g. A14)
- Cost of living effect on disposable income
- Economic success strangled by lack of transport
- Attracting staff to the area due to transport/housing costs

Total comments: 18

Opportunities

- Need more inclusiveness to ensure existing population are skilled / trained or attracting blue collar employers (2)
- Lots of employment opportunities, e.g. Cambridge / Oxford ARC. Need to build on this
- There is huge international interest in the innovation coming out of Cambridge which can be capitalised on
- Jobs – closer to work/linked to salary
- Deliver more of what makes Cambridge a special place (culture, green/open spaces)
- Business rates need evolution
- Growing workforce availability
- Providing food for the nation
- Enabling space for lower value-added businesses
- Employment areas take staff from a wide area
- Development will generate retail opportunities. We need the local economy to benefit from this opportunity
- Can we tackle inflation caused by purchase /investment by foreign investors ‘buy to leave’

Total comments: 13

Environment including Infrastructure

Challenges

- Better digital infrastructure needed. Virtual meetings require excellent internet (3)
- Environment; enhancing it but remembering national significance
- Are we building without infrastructure? Demand is so high on infrastructure service levels reduce

Total comments: 5

Opportunities

- Release land in the right places: Utilise assets; brown field sites of all sizes (2)

- Infrastructure before development and ensure infrastructure keeps pace with the needs of business (2)
- Density – ambitious, tall buildings at same time as green space. Embrace infilling (2)
- Balance areas for development with areas for food production

Total comments: 7

Transport

Challenges

- Long commutes: Cross City transport challenging / no transport around fringe of City. Assumption that traffic is inbound to City only. Needs to be affordable and efficient (8)
- Challenge of congestion / rush hour traffic (2)
- Transport allowing all users/movements of all types (e.g. ageing population) (2)
- Consider East-West rail impact on transport network demand etc
- No matter what, is it realistic to think people will be able to live near work any time soon – and are we planning accordingly?
- Traffic infrastructure doesn't match traffic 'demographics'
- How can we pull the complexity of transport into Local Plan – education example of bussing people in from other counties
- Zero emission cars or a carless society
- Electric charging point infrastructure
- How to get relatively low paid workers into the City? (transport/cost of housing)
- Local movement of freight
- Long term disruption from road improvement – key issues for businesses
- Planning assumptions about low levels of car use are unrealistic

Total comments: 22

Opportunities

- Improve transport corridors & transport hubs: Park & Rides & Buses; Park & Cycle; Rail links to Oxford & other cities and Cambridge South. Commuting is inevitable (8)
- East West rail, GCP Schemes to better transport offer
- Invest in high quality public transport (carrot)and congestion charge (stick)
- Align growth with transport opportunities
- Opportunities to use transport technology
- Enable distribution hubs

Total comments: 13

Climate Change

Challenges

- Green Spaces are important
- Sustainability of businesses & capacity to be more self-sufficient. Renewables, embedded renewals, integrated sector

Total comments: 2

Opportunities

- Best use of renewable energy to offset running costs
- Management of public open spaces for appearance/health/wellbeing

Total comments: 2

Other Spatial Issues

Challenges

- Need for aligned governance (2)
- Lack of planning capacity (officers)
- Lack of planning consistency
- Complex, opaque & lengthy planning process
- Businesses being stuck by lack of system responsiveness. Ebbs & flows of planning prevent long-term planning
- Look to joined up plans e.g. Bedfordshire

Total comments: 7

Group Task 2: What do we need to do to respond to these issues? (How radical do we need to be?)

Housing

- Use levers. We have to be firmer with developers on affordable housing and have more control over development – too much allowance on developers to choose. I.e. Affordable housing should be shared equally. We need innovative ways of delivering affordable homes e.g. build to rent, self-build etc, need a blend of options (4)

Jobs and Employment

- Businesses will come and fill the space, so do not resist development. Space availability in the past has been good e.g. science park (2)
- Better relationships with agencies e.g. HA, Rail to deliver infrastructure
- Think 2050 and Cambridge as the next big employment area
- New economic centres away from Cambridge centre – incentivise move to Cambourne etc
- Cambridge needs conference centre facilities
- Debate around emphasising new economic centres vs realising that people/businesses won't move, and dealing with that
- Need to determine what type of growth? Not all is desirable

Transport

- Busways and public transport – connectivity through centre is important with stops that make sense location wise. Needs to be practical, sustainable, effective and cheap (6)
- More secure cycling to support infrastructure. Get bikes on guided bus for multi-modal integration or get bike hire. Improve cycle lanes, routes, better movement around, separate cycles & cars for better uptake – plan space (4)
- Motorways junctions need investment
- Railway infrastructure e.g. ease of rail travel between South of City & Cam North and connections at Fulbourn, Six Mile Bottom (2)
- More focus on walking/sustainable modes to school – better routes/more schools/adjusting school start times
- Introducing a shared transport initiative
- Electric scooters – legal restrictions. However, are electric vehicles effective? (2)
- Less road closures to stop traffic
- More spaces to leave cars & use bikes

Environment including Infrastructure

- Re-use of space needed, i.e. smoother Change of Use process, re-look at planning change of use 'flexibility' (2)
- Commitment to Infrastructure up front is key
- Solar – integrated into infrastructure / new developments
- Green buildings & sustainable businesses
- Repurposing buildings & retro fitting
- Regeneration of existing assets
- Subsidies for re-use of existing site Brownfield/Better use of assets
- Shared workspaces at villages (reduced need to travel)

Climate Change

- Supply chain businesses providing cleantech
- Opportunity for renewables

Other

- Orientation to growth – positive approach
- Use behavioural insights to understand consequences of last Local Plan

Group Task 3: Reflections on previous Local Plan Process:

- This question was not asked at this workshop.

Presentation slides from workshops

The following slides were used in all workshops to present the key issues for discussion



1



2



3



4

The future of our place



5

Plan-led

"The planning system should be genuinely plan-led. Succinct and up-to-date plans should provide a positive vision for the future of each area; a framework for addressing housing needs and other economic, social and environmental priorities; and a platform for local people to shape their surroundings".

Paragraph 15, NPPF



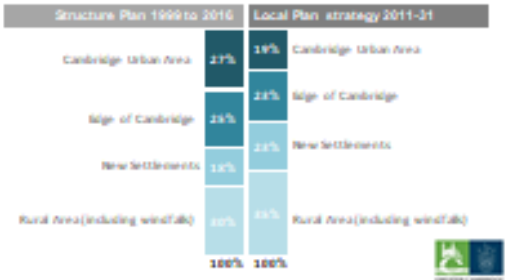
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Current development strategy



7

Current and previous development strategy proportions



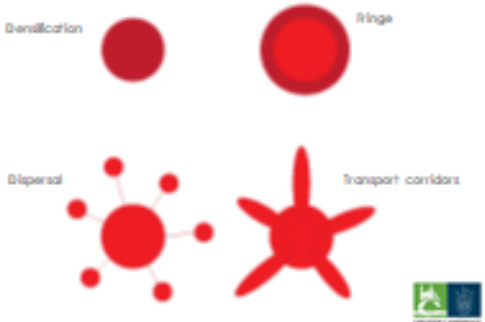
8

Plan-making context



9

Spatial Choices



10

Planning for the Future – The Issues



11

Key issues: challenges and opportunities

Plenary:

Write on post-its a few words that describe key issues for Greater Cambridge over the next 20 years. Stick up your challenges and opportunities on the relevant flip chart.

20 mins

Summary and discussion of key points arising

10 mins

12

What do we need to do to respond to these issues?

(How radical do we need to be?)

Group exercise:

In groups, discuss potential solutions to the challenges and opportunities identified (to be captured on flip charts).

20 mins

Plenary: each group to feedback on key issues arising

10 mins

13

Reflections on the Local Plan process

14

Reflections on previous LP process

Group exercise:

Within the groups to which you've been allocated, discuss key issues under broad categories of content/process; good/bad (to be captured on flip charts).

10 mins

Plenary: each group to feedback on key issues arising

5 mins

15

How will the Local Plan process engage with the key issues?

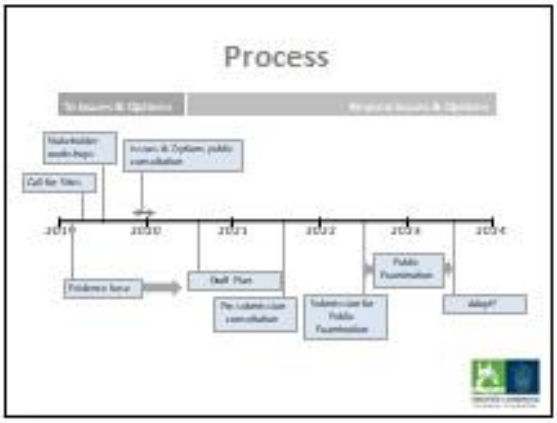
16


Greater Cambridge Local Plan
Joint Local Plan
2040...

17


Engagement

18


Process

19


Conclusion

20

Feedback summary

At the end of each workshop, attendees were invited to anonymously fill in a feedback form. A summary of the feedback comments is given below.

Question 1: Rate how useful you found today's workshop (0 = not useful at all; 5 = very useful)

Number of people who scored the workshop 1: 0
Number of people who scored the workshop 2: 2
Number of people who scored the workshop 3: 18
Number of people who scored the workshop 4: 43
Number of people who scored the workshop 5: 45

Question 2: What was the most useful part of the workshop?

Attendees cited the following:

- Being engaged early in the Local Plan process and having their views listened to and recorded;
- An opportunity to learn more about the Local Plan process and timeline and actively participate in early engagement with each other, Planning Officers and Members;
- The space to have an open forum with a wide range of people and discuss key challenges and opportunities the Local Plan could address;
- Putting forward what is important and hearing a diverse range of ideas and views from both people in their interest group and different sectors;
- Having an early input into the Issues and Options process and feeling genuinely involved in influencing the outcome.

Question 3: What aspects of the workshop were less useful?

The feedback forms indicated the following:

- The workshop table discussions and the facilitator feedback were too short: This limited the ability to fully discuss some topics and it felt rushed;
- Some of the attendees would have appreciated a brief outline of what a Local Plan was; what it could achieve and how it would be implemented. Some of the content assumed people understood the planning process;
- Some felt that the workshop was too high level and could have benefitted from a tighter focus on specific matters affecting Greater Cambridge;
- Some comments proposed that having the group task questions beforehand would have enabled people to be more prepared with their answer.

Question 4: What issues would you like to explore further next?

Attendees stated that they would like to explore:

Engagement:

- Holding regular workshops and being actively involved in the whole Local Plan process;
- Having more detailed and longer workshops that focus on specific themes;
- Advice on how to engage with local communities / businesses / developers / Agents / Parish Councils / Residents Associations etc. and understand how their views will be considered

Other specific issues attendees would like to discuss further include:

- The Local Plan process; How the spatial strategy is going to be developed;
- Specific workshops on homes; jobs; zero-carbon target by 2050; Biodiversity and green infrastructure; design; infrastructure (including how transport impacts on the area; Wellbeing and Equality and implementation.
- The Call for Sites process and how sites are selected;
- Expectations of stakeholders and how to balance these;
- Hear more about the council's priorities and how the joint Local Plan will co-create policies;
- Evidence base: What evidence base is needed, why it is needed and how it will influence the Local Plan
- How review mechanisms are chosen and implemented.

Keeping Cambridge Special workshop

28 September 2019:
9:00am – 13:00pm
Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge CB3 0WA

Attendance – Please note that due to data protection rules, attendees' names cannot be included in this list. Therefore, only those with organisations stated are given below. This list was provided to Greater Cambridge Shared Planning by Cambridge Past Present and Future.

Chair of Harston Parish Council
HRARA
Sohnius & Perry Limited x2 delegates
Fowlmere Parish Council
Foxton Parish Council
Stapleford Parish Council x4 delegates
Linton Parish Council
Cambridge Past Present and Future (CPPF) x8 delegates
Smarter Cambridge Transport
Cam Rollers
Cambridge City Councillor
The Whittlesford Society x2 delegates
Journalist
Borough Architects
Milton Road Residents' Association
North Newnham Residents' Association
Retiree from Oxford University
Natural Cambridgeshire and Cambridge Conservation Forum x2 delegates
Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) Cambridge and Peterborough x4 delegates
Hardwick Parish Council
MPC x3 delegates
Montreal Square Residents' Association x4 delegates
Resident x2
MA Page Consultancy Services
Hanover and Princess Courts Residents' Association / Elected tenant rep on City HSC
RAON
North Cambridge Community Partnership x2 delegates
Landmark International School

Studio 24 Architects
Vecta Consulting Limited
CPPF Planning Committee
Bidwells
Cottenham Parish Council
Cambridge County Council
Bango
Conservatives
Fulbourn Forum for Community Action
Cam Valley Forum
CoFarm Foundation
BCR Infinity Architects x2 delegates
AKT II
Cambridge City Councillors x2

Greater Cambridge Shared Planning attendance:

Stephen Kelly: Joint Director for Planning and Economic Development
Paul Frainer: Assistant Director for Strategy and Economy
Sharon Brown: Non-Executive Director of Planning
Philip Bylo: Planning Policy Manager

Agenda:

Keeping Cambridge Special

The new local plan for Cambridge and South Cambs: Come and make early input

Saturday 28 September 2019, 09:00 – 13:00

Centre for Mathematical Sciences, Cambridge CB3 0WA

Free event, donations appreciated

09:00 Registration and coffee
9:30 Introduction:

- Cllr Lewis Herbert (Cambridge City Council)
- Cllr Pippa Heylings (South Cambs DC)

9:40 Though-provoking presentations:

- Spatial Implications of zero carbon – Dr Elisabete Silva (University of Cambridge)
- Implications for biodiversity – Dame Fiona Reynolds (Emmanuel College)
- What Housing will we need? – Stephen Hills (Cambridge Housing Society)

10:30 Coffee
11:00 Give us your views

- What might a zero-carbon future mean for how the city will relate to its green hinterland?

- How can the Local Plan help us to achieve the target to double the amount of species rich habitats by 2050?

- How can the Local Plan better provide for the housing needs of key workers and older people?

11.45 Report back and discussion: Cllr Pippa Heylings
12:50 Conclusions: Cllr Lewis Herbert

Question 1: What might a zero-carbon future mean for how the city will relate to its green hinterland?

The biggest topic for attendees in considering a zero-carbon future was around development and growth. Some questioned whether growth was always a good thing and whether a joint local plan could realistically meet the development needs of contrasting rural and urban areas. Some suggested a policy preference that allowed for the retrofitting of existing housing and infrastructure with zero carbon technology. Many preferred a Local Plan that retained the separation between the city and the surrounding rural villages. Growth should focus on limiting travel associated with it and should only be allowed when supported by solid evidence that it is needed. This should help prevent undesirable growth and support an approach towards zero carbon.

Attendees highlighted the need for efficient, cheap and reliable public transport from the rural hinterland into the City centre as being key for a zero-carbon future. The Local Plan should also be flexible enough to allow for the development of future sustainable transport technology and limit congestion by using higher parking prices and better transportation links, such as a comprehensive, safe and segregated cycle and walking routes.

Green spaces, and the Green Belt in particular, were popular issues of discussion. Some called for the Green Belt to be released for development, probably incrementally, to allow for exceptional zero-carbon only development, while some stated that Green Belt should still be preserved for nature, recreation and biodiversity. There was some suggestion for more urban greenspaces to allow for local food production and rewilding and some asking for brownfield land to be released before building on open spaces.

Climate change was also discussed. It was felt that an evidence-based approach to mitigation was needed and more tree planting, redistribution of energy supply and local food production could be reasonable remedies for climate change.

Question 2: How can the Local Plan help us to achieve the target to double the amount of species rich habitats by 2050?

Establishing the city as a nucleus with an enhanced network of interconnected open green corridors and woodland areas would be a good approach to adopt, as well as a specific green infrastructure policy that shows preference for habitat-rich provision. Some comments indicated that diverse habitats could be achieved in part by building upon some non-species rich green spaces such as some farmland. Similarly, small-scale community greenspace schemes, such as shared spaces, gardens, composting, birdboxes, trees, hedges and allotments were important areas that could improve species-rich habitats.

It was mentioned that rigorous studies by experts should be conducted to provide a full picture of existing habitats and effective mitigation and encouragement schemes to determine best-practice metrics and a suitable approach. Biodiversity targets should be exceeded, and attention should also be given to how to get landowners and farmers to contribute to species rich habitats. Developer contributions could fund species and habitat creation via the Section 106 and Community Infrastructure Levy mechanisms and a priority hierarchy should be established.

Question 3: How can the Local Plan better provide for the housing needs of key workers and older people?

The greatest focus of discussion was on how to ensure development created mixed communities where older people, families and keyworkers could live in the same area together, rather than separate areas specifically for high earners and temporary students, for example. However, it was noted that the Local Plan cannot affect tenure directly and it was suggested that perhaps another approach could be adopted, such as market intervention to rebalance affordability via developer subsidies and contributions.

It was also recognised that there was a need for adaptability of accommodation to meet needs of a range of residents. Older people, for example, should be able to downsize easily while families should have a wide array of options to stay in an area. There was the opinion that developers currently prefer to concentrate on small dwellings marketed for profit and often use viability when deciding on housing types and levels of affordable housing. Attendees thought that there may be capacity to have a planning mechanism that has a presumption in favour of lifelong standards, so that development would be steered towards bungalows, lifetime homes and co-housing for example. This would allow for an intergenerational housing mix and a local community that resists isolation. However, there was also a recognition that the Local Plan is limited in its influence regarding populations and that defining terms such as ‘local’ or ‘keyworker’ can be difficult.

Access to facilities was also a common theme of discussion to try and reduce commuting levels into the city, and to plan for jobs close to homes. This would

perhaps influence the need to travel outside of the local area. Again, there was commonality of thought that all policies concerning groups such as older people, keyworkers and those on low incomes should be longer term, and have a thorough evidence base to support the needs of these groups and how they should be addressed in the Local Plan.

Workshop Notes:

Question 1: What might a zero-carbon future mean for how the city will relate to its green hinterland?

Transport

- Governance. How much influence does local planning have on transport?
- Need to provide for electrification – affordability of electric cars likely to encourage more use
- Need realistic consideration of connectivity between the City and South Cambridgeshire

Public Transport

- Make Public Transport in and within the city: attractive, affordable, reliable, easy to use, safe, quicker (12)
- Consider Metro / park and ride connections within Greater Cambridge (2)
- How do we encourage the required modal shift? - Need evidence to determine how people will benefit from improvements (2)
- How much power has the Local Plan to improve the rural and city bus network (2)
- Major national plans – CAM sustainable transport plans and East West rail will have a big impact on spatial planning

Private / Commercial vehicle use

- Carrot vs stick approach to congestion
- A car free / coach free city? Road space is taken up by cars
- Reduce need to park all day. The issue is with tourists and commuters
- Nil parking provision for new building and raised parking pricing – matched with carrot of better public transport

Cycleways

- Need to create more cycle paths, segregated from roads, bus lanes and pedestrians with better links (4)
- Need to address current safety issues with cycling; which are influenced by levels of parking available and future safety in the rise of electronic bikes (3)
- Need to encourage active travel – implement a cycling hierarchy
- Excellent cycleway opportunity is next to the guided busway network.

Responding to Climate Change

- Carbon impact of data servers – how can we mitigate? Or capture heat and reuse e.g. server heating in buildings (3)
- Need comprehensive data on 'Cambustion':
    - Where are the most Co2 emissions
    - Effect of cremations
    - Carbon mapping of vehicles, emissions movements
    - Food production, supply and distribution – carbon impacts on local provision (2)
- Be more ambitious than the previous plans
- Water is a big issue – we are losing water and need urgent mitigation (2)
- Fund tree planting
- Corporate Social Responsibility – could be used to fund schemes
- Reduce energy consumption – not just sharing it around. Co-location of schools, GP's shopping etc.
- Cost of embedded carbon in redevelopment – cost of pulling down and up.
- How rapid will the withdrawal be from fossil fuel infrastructure? i.e. petrol stations
- Energy hubs creation needed

Green Spaces

- Should we make Cambridge concentric with nucleus or wedges / corridors? (3)
- Enable more market gardening, "Keep the peat" (2)
- Green areas within development, such as roof gardens (2)
- Better / improved access to existing green spaces
- Re-wilding of areas
- Re-use and re-purposing to create open spaces from brownfield, e.g. Marshalls Airport
- Mustn't forget the green inner land and using existing spaces within the city
- LP should encourage landowners to set aside land through policy and enforce this through policy.
- Do not have balconies as substitutes for gardens. Balconies should not face the street but be over courtyards

Green Belt:

- Preserve and reinforce Green Belt for nature. Green Belt release maybe not the solution (3)
- Are we stuck with the Green Belt? Can we plan to release some / review it? (2)
- Need to decide whether development will be concentrated in the city or outside the Green Belt?
- Can we identify sites for brownfield development before we look at Green Belt?
- Planned release of the Green Belt to enable people to work where they live

Employment / Jobs

- Persuade jobs and employment to be located where they are needed (nearer homes), rather than wait for employment to ‘arrive’. It is wrong to build houses to meet jobs that do not exist yet (6)
- Need policy to defend and encourage industrial strategy / employment. Inside or outside the city (3)
- Impact of farming and agriculture needs of the future. Small farming development to be less than 20ha (2)
- Need to plan for future rise of home / mobile working
- Management of growing Tourism industry important

Development and Growth

- Less or no growth, retain satellite villages. Is growth a good thing? Should we concentrate on quality over quantity? Retrofit existing stock is key. We need engineering solutions rather than more development (11)
- What level of growth are we talking about – we need the facts. The Growth Agenda is not scrutinised properly (2)
- Need to decide whether we build around “new towns” or corridors to new towns or on fringe, or create transition towns (2)
- Should we work backwards rather than start where we are and clarify what we cannot have so our vision is realistic (2)
- Need to mitigate carbon emissions from existing buildings / development as they embody carbon. Incentivise clean development villages – tax benefits? (2)
- Our infrastructure is not performing adequately. Need to make more intelligent use of land (2)
- Compact city should be kept
- Decentralisation to cut travel down and no need to come into Cambridge. For example, self-sufficiency in Northstowe
- Considering both Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire districts together creates too large an area for planning policy to manage effectively
- Bigger vision: Cambridge City or Cambridge Region?
- Making attractive developments is important
- Need to make clear what developer responsibilities are
- Consider who is making the money out of growth. The University is making money out of it

Housing

- Affordable housing. Why is it an add-on, it is not just a percentage but is important? (3)
- Housing materials - mapping where gas boilers are? Private rental sector often has poorer environmental performance (2)

- Sustainable homes: Can local authorities enforce a higher standard of building (2)
- Why are housing targets so modest?
- Funding structure should be challenged
- Housing retrofit – large amount of housing not properly insulated. There should be no difference in Council tax to implement

Wellbeing and equality

- Access to local facilities (2)
- Making space for people – reversing the hierarchy and putting people first (2)
- Increase vibrancy of city centres

Other Spatial Issues:

- Does the current Local Plan have effective existing studies and reviews? The way we evaluate evidence may need review (2)
- There is a danger that the length of the Local Plan may not align with the economic cycle
- How can we introduce mechanisms to enforce policies to lessen the amount and cost of legal challenges?
- The deterioration of infrastructure currently is an important issue
- Danger the plan will be too city centre focussed
- Can we consider adding land swap concepts to the Local Plan?
- Colleges play a key role. Is this good or bad?
- Will need funding may not come from central government
- How far is the hinterland? Need more information of this
- Need solutions from the ground up
- How do you make land set aside add up?
- Better governance needed in the joint planning authority

Question 2: How can the Local Plan help us to achieve the target to double the amount of species rich habitats by 2050?

Green spaces:

- More urban agriculture: Issue that private gardens cannot be used to grow / garden by tenants. There is also no availability for Allotments. Gardens and small-scale community schemes are important. Need more local-level improvements (8)
- Establish nucleus and green corridors with nature reserves and a network of open spaces – to walk out from city to enjoy (6)
- Where are the new green spaces going to be – i.e. the new Wandlebury? Do we disperse or concentrate green spaces? A ‘Call for Green Sites’ a good idea (5)
- Towns and villages are a green oasis at present

- Need to make sure size and type of spaces are suitable for biodiversity in City and on fringes
- Need to keep environment and green infrastructure open - resist enclosing open space
- Cambridge needs to double the number of parks through new planned development
- 'Manicured' public areas – maybe needs reviewing and limiting
- Greenways, footways and cycleways need implementing to allow better movement and limit car dependency
- Green space cannot be an afterthought to growth

Planning Policy and implementation

- Define metric and ensure enforceability and accountability for biodiversity valuation. Are existing studies fit for purpose – CPIER, ARC – do they include biodiversity as fundamental concepts? What are the big things we are doing that are large and significant? Need more open studies (4)
- We need a much more detailed plan backed by clear, enforceable policy – the principle of improved species is not enough (3)
- High density policies are land sparing so more space for nature (or food growing) (3)
- Long term vision would be beneficial and not just by 2050
- Partnership with Botanic Garden and employ ecologists to give guidance? (2)
- Concern about "greenwash" – developers not effectively mitigating a new development – how do we check for superficiality? (2)
- Cambridge Ahead too powerful (2)
- Joined up thinking between City, County and South Cambridgeshire councils is required
- Importance alongside Green Infrastructure strategy of looking at joined up governance. Projects not happening because of lack of joint land ownership.
- How should we fund farming subsidies going forward?

Development

- Understanding existing natural assets – Where are the deficits? Phenology Centres to monitor climate change and challenge to get landowners / farmers on board (4)
- Need to impose obligations on developers for biodiversity and green spaces (3)
    - Land requirement for nature as part of development equation?
    - Design of new developments – nature surrounds nature as a starting point
    - CIL and S106 could help fund (2)
    - Green Streets could be developed
- Levels of growth questionable. There is no environmental capacity for this CPIER growth. How can we stop growth? (3)

- Developer contributions to deliver more habitats. Need to determine priority in what gets funding (2)
- We need to carbon offset better- especially during construction
- Cynicism – is net gain a get out clause for developers?
- Growth yes, but balance with biodiversity measures, e.g. conditions
- Where are the deficits – how can we encourage landowners to get on board?
- Local Plan should also focus on affordable use of land.

Biodiversity

- Look after what we have already and enhance further. University land, villages, can be used to establish biodiversity. Wicken Fen can offset biodiversity but not forever. Consider birdboxes (5)
- Concern that environmental mitigation schemes do not address species diversity. Need more mitigative policies with active interventions to increase biodiversity, such as linear paths (4)
- Composting and interconnected spaces are both key to rich habitats, i.e. good soil and country parks. Need to encourage right species for climate change (4)
- Measurement of biodiversity key to finding out if it is increasing or decreasing – need genuine net gain in biodiversity. 5% biodiversity gains too low, should be higher (4)
- Identify and review exemplar studies (Kingfishers Bridge; Trumpington Meadows; Darwin Green) and understand the metrics needed to implement good practice: (2)
- Making sure focus on diversity of species in new and existing sites, onsite and offsite (2)
- Idea of connectivity and wildlife corridors – hedges important for biodiversity (2)
- Where land ownership is a barrier, species rich places do not exist (2)
- Should allocate land for biodiversity – corridors and networks
- Look for strategic approach to green space and connectivity in the spatial strategy. Refresh green infrastructure plan for this.
- Planning policy should be flexible to change with ongoing needs

Green Belt

- Enrich existing spaces in the Green Belt to increase biodiversity by active interventions to increase biodiversity, and improved access
- Can Green Belt land be released?

Forests and water:

- Incentivisation needed for afforestation and community forests. Plant more trees generally. Local Plan needs expertise from Ecologists to advise them on suitable trees. Some trees planted are not suitable (4)
- Could site a new forest in Trumpington

- National Forest company as an example to implement this?
- How is afforestation paid for? – Are there commercial opportunities?
- Cambridge internationally renowned for boulder clay woods (Chalk down lands)
- Increase wetlands: restore wetlands
- Lot of discussion about water capacity and environmental capacity generally – needs to be balanced going forwards
- Water levels: difficult issue as CPIER levels of growth will put water levels at dangerous levels
- Water is fundamental (aquifer problems); 120,000 litres a year?
- Water issue is already an issue. Opportunities for nature as well as threats
- Landscape resilience: Woodland; grassland; wetlands

Health and Wellbeing

- Development in hinterland has created land with little public access around them. These sorts of spaces affect opportunities for leisure and wellbeing (3).
- Especially affects skills gap, poverty and poor housing – we need to plan for more housing and open spaces
- Strengthen importance of nature to people; Health benefits and cost savings of doing or not doing (physical and mental) (2)
- Need quiet places as well as space for activities
- Concentrate on access to nature standards or amenity space

Question 3: How can the Local Plan better provide for the housing needs of key workers and older people?

- Population: Needs to be more balanced, different options needed to create a sense of a real mixed community, not simply a keyworker / older people's island vs higher earner / student districts. For example, Cambridge Station is bought and let by overseas and often is left empty, Eddington only for academic-related people. Working classes ignored (18)
- Affordability for families including suitability and security of private and council housing available. Current "affordability" not affordable! Policy tends to be tenure blind. Can this be changed? Should the Local Plan intervene in the market and stop housing being at the mercy of developers? Tighten up affordable housing requirement: How do we make sure all developments contribute – reduce threshold or seek financial contributions? CIL, S106 and subsidies for developers may help. Marshalls site will be full of buy-to-let (18)
- Local Plan needs to be able to adapt to changing needs of residents, i.e. older people living, dementia care, children - options for downsizing, lifetime homes as a standard. Actively resist isolation / need to move elsewhere. Can we control types of housing to match needs? Introduce socially acceptable form

of Air BnB to help young people rent rooms from the old; Policies could allow more conversions; allow more bungalows; stop developers from resisting (15)

- Homes must be near to jobs, transport and facilities. Build above schools and / or public services to allow keyworkers to live close to work. Eddington is a good example of key worker provision for the university. Extend to Addenbrookes? (7)
- Social support: Old-young scheme, generational mix, co-housing like Coin Street and Marmalade Lane. Active role for council to acquire property and recycle homes. However, danger of pampering older people at expense of keyworkers and families (6)
- Discourage housing for investment and areas that attract those commuting out. Can we realistically restrict a percentage for local occupancy? How do we define a 'local'? What are the limits of what the Local Plan can do? (6)
- Needs careful consideration and technology to unpick analysis and statistics of needs vs desires. How do we determine real demand? CPIER report (in particular, its concerns about levels of growth) good place to start. However, CPIER did not go under public consultation so locals do not get a say (4)
- Include a definition of what a key worker is (not just public sector staff) and why they need to be prioritised (e.g. hospital staff - they often work shifts so need to be close to their work) (4)
- Growth: Expansion of villages and densification could help but needs control. Is it sustainable? How can we make development attractive to current residents? (4)
- Local Plan has failed. Has allowed huge investment in job creation but not enough on housing. Need to separate planning from marketing. Need to compare how much social housing was actually delivered versus what was planned and how much letting is happening (4)
- Design: How will the Local Plan enable cost effective technology advances, i.e. low carbon housing? (3)
- Housing that addresses inequality, concentrate on those below £30k – can the lowest paid live in the city? (3)
- Local Plan to focus on integration, inclusion and cohesion (2)
- Local Plan targets not being upheld. Learn from its mistakes (2)
- Stop developers refusing to build by claiming viability issues (2)
- Lifelong standards in housing – delivered by a sustainable housing design guide and policy, and a presumption in favour of new forms of housing (2)
- Is there an ability for Local Authorities to borrow money / compulsory purchase to address keyworkers and older people's needs? (2)
- Enhance the assets we already have – Cambridge Quality Charter – don't throw baby out with the bathwater, but recognise its limitations (2)
- Need a long term strategy rather than short-term solutions. Policy must be crystal clear (2)
- Introduce a type of land value to help fund social homes
- Bring back council homes. It was wrong that land and money was sold off.
- Private market can help to finance social housing needs

- Options heavily constrained by government policy – what can we achieve locally?
- Mutual sector – work with them to see how they can address social housing needs
- Plea to put not just GDP as a measure of success but also wellbeing as a measure of success