



Draft Greater Cambridge  
Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning  
Document

Sustainability Appraisal Screening Report

November 2024

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1. The Greater Cambridge Shared Planning Service has drafted the Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) to support the application of planning policies contained within both the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018), which aim to deliver placemaking that promotes healthy and inclusive living. The draft SPD will be made available for public consultation between 28 November 2024 to 24 January 2025.
- 1.2. This draft SPD clarifies the varying types of a Health Impact Assessment that can be used to assess development projects, when a formal HIA is required, and the process of carrying out a HIA for new development in the Greater Cambridge Shared Planning area (the combined area of South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council).
- 1.3. This draft SPD is a material consideration in the decision-making process for planning applications. It supports the implementation of the following policies:

## **Cambridge Local Plan (2018):**

### Section Two: The Spatial Strategy

- Policy 1: The Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development
- Policy 5: Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

### Section Four: Responding to Climate Change and Managing Resources

- Policy 28: Carbon Reduction, Community Energy Networks, Sustainable Design and Construction, and Water Use
- Policy 32: Flood Risk
- Policy 33: Contaminated Land
- Policy 34: Light Pollution Control
- Policy 35: Protection of Human Health and Quality of Life from Noise and Vibration
- Policy 36: Air Quality, Odour and Dust
- Policy 38: Hazardous Installations

### Section Five: Supporting the Cambridge Economy

- Policy 40: Development and Expansion of Business Space
- Policy 41: Protection of Business Space
- Policy 42: Connecting New Developments to Digital Infrastructure
- Policy 44: Specialist Colleges and Language Schools

### Section Six: Maintaining a Balanced Supply of Housing

- Policy 45: Affordable Housing and Dwelling Mix
- Policy 47: Specialist Housing
- Policy 49: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers
- Policy 50: Residential Space Standards
- Policy 51: Accessible Homes

### Section Seven: Protecting and Enhancing the Character of Cambridge

- Policy 56: Creating Successful Places
- Policy 57: Designing New Buildings
- Policy 59: Designing Landscape and the Public Realm
- Policy 65: Visual Pollution
- Policy 67: Protection of Open Space
- Policy 68: Open Space and Recreation Provision through New Development

### Section Eight: Services and Local Facilities

- Policy 72: Development And Change of Use in District, Local and Neighbourhood Centres
- Policy 73: Community, Sports and Leisure Facilities
- Policy 74: Education Facilities
- Policy 75: Healthcare Facilities

### Section Nine: Providing the Infrastructure to Support Development

- Policy 80: Supporting Sustainable Access to Development
- Policy 81: Mitigating the Transport Impacts of Development
- Policy 82: Parking Management
- Policy 84: Telecommunications
- Policy 85: Infrastructure delivery, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy

## **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018):**

### Chapter 2: Spatial Strategy

- Policy S/3: Presumption in Favour of Sustainable Development

### Chapter 4: Climate Change

- Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change
- Policy CC/6: Construction Methods
- Policy CC/9: Managing Flood Risk

## Chapter 5: Climate Change

- Policy HQ/1: Design Principles

## Chapter 7: Delivering High Quality Homes

- Policy H/9: Housing Mix
- Policy H/10: Affordable Housing
- Policy H/12: Residential Space Standards
- Policy H/18: Working at Home
- Policy H/20: Provision for Gypsies and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople.
- Policy H/21: Gypsy and Traveller Provision at New Communities

## Chapter 8: Building a Strong and Competitive Economy

- Policy E/10: Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas
- Policy E/12: New Employment Development in Villages
- Policy E/13: New Employment Development on the Edge of Villages
- Policy E/22: Applications for New Retail Development

## Chapter 9: Promoting Successful Communities

- Policy SC/2: Health Impact Assessment
- Policy SC/3: Protection of Village Services and Facilities
- Policy SC/4: Meeting Community Needs
- Policy SC/5: Community Healthcare Provision
- Policy SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities
- Policy SC/7: Outdoor Play Space, Informal Open Space and New Developments
- Policy SC/8: Protection of Existing Recreation Areas, Allotments and Community Orchards
- Policy SC/9: Lighting Proposals
- Policy SC/10: Noise Pollution
- Policy SC/11: Contaminated Land
- Policy SC/12: Air Quality
- Policy SC/13: Hazardous Installations
- Policy SC/14: Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions

## Chapter 10: Promoting and Delivering Sustainable Transport and Infrastructure

- Policy TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel
- Policy TI/3: Parking Provision
- Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Development.
- Policy TI/9: Education Facilities
- Policy TI/10: Broadband

- 1.4. The draft Health Impact Assessment SPD has been developed with input from Officers from across both South Cambridgeshire District Council and Cambridge City Council. Further detail on this input will be included within the Statement of Consultation, which will be published alongside the adopted version of the SPD.
- 1.5. Sustainability Appraisals (SA) are a mechanism for considering and communicating the likely effects of a plan, and alternatives, in terms of sustainability issues, with a view to avoiding and mitigating adverse effects and maximising the positives. The purpose of SA is to ensure that the potential sustainability effects of a plan are addressed through an assessment of the sustainability impacts of objectives, actions, policies, allocations and their alternatives at an early stage in plan preparation. It is a requirement that the SA is undertaken in line with the procedures prescribed by the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004, which were prepared in order to transpose into national law the requirements of the [EU Strategic Environment Assessment \(SEA\) Directive](#).
- 1.6. The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 required that all Local Development Documents, including development plan documents (now local plans) and SPDs be subject to SA prior to publication. Alterations to Section 19(5) of the 2004 Act under the Planning Act 2008 removed the requirements for local planning authorities to produce an SA for SPDs. The rationale behind this is that SPDs do not provide any new policies or site allocations but provide supplementary guidance relating to policies set out in overarching local plans that will have been subject to an SA incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive.
- 1.7. However, an SPD may occasionally be found likely to give rise to significant effects which have not been formally assessed in the context of a higher-level planning document. Therefore, local planning authorities need to screen their SPDs to ensure that the legal requirements for SA are met where there are impacts that have not been covered in the appraisal of the parent plan or where an assessment is required by the SEA Directive.
- 1.8. Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council do not consider that an SA/SEA is likely to be required for the purpose of the draft Health Impact Assessment SPD for the reasons outlined in this report, which sets out the assessment on which the Councils' screening opinion is based.

## 2. Strategic Environmental Assessment

- 2.1. Firstly, the screening process must ascertain whether the draft Greater Cambridge Health Impact Assessment SPD gives rise to significant environmental effects, using the criteria set out in Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004.
- 2.2. Paragraph 10 of the SEA Directive only requires SEA for plans which ‘determine the use of small areas at a local level’ or which are ‘minor modifications’ to plans, when these are determined to be likely to cause significant environmental effects. Therefore, the criteria for determining the likely significance of effects as listed in Annex II of the SEA Directive and Schedule 1 of the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004 have been reviewed to determine whether the exception applies to the Health Impact Assessment SPD.
- 2.3. The table below sets out the findings of this assessment, which clearly demonstrate that the draft SPD does not require an SEA, beyond that already undertaken for the draft SPD’s parent policy and site allocation contained within the appraisal of the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018.

**Table 1:** Screening in relation to Schedule 1 Criteria of the Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive

1. The characteristics of Health Impact Assessment SPD having regard to:	
(1a) The degree to which the plan or programme sets a framework for projects and other activities, either with regard to the location, nature, size and operating conditions or by allocating resources.	The draft Health Impact Assessment SPD will not set a new framework for projects and will not allocate resources. It offers guidance to supplement the policies within the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018).
(1b) The degree to which the plan or programme influences other plans and programmes including those in a hierarchy	The draft HIA SPD sits at the bottom of the plan hierarchy and as such is influenced by plans higher up the hierarchy (e.g. the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018), for which it provides additional guidance.

(1c) The relevance of the plan or programme for the integration of environmental considerations in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development.	The HIA SPD encourages the delivery of sustainable development as a critical means of mitigating against negative health impacts for all members of a community.
(1d) Environmental problems relevant to the plan or programme; and	There are no environmental problems relevant to the SPD. The policies within the adopted Local Plans that the SPD supplement are not expected to have any significant negative effects on the environment.
(1e) The relevance of the plan or programme for the implementation of Community legislation on the environment (for example, plans and programmes linked to waste management or water protection).	The Health Impact Assessment process for which this draft SPD provides guidance contains a requirement for developers to demonstrate that proposed developments have been assessed to mitigate a number of negative environmental effects, including whether the proposal includes suitable means for the storage and collection of waste.
<b>2. Characteristics of the effects and of the area likely to be affected, having regards, in particular to:</b>	
(2a) The probability, duration, frequency and reversibility of the effects.	The appraisal of the parent policies for which the draft HIA SPD provides guidance, mostly found that the policies would have positive effects on the sustainability objectives.
(2b) The cumulative nature of the effects.	The appraisal of the parent policies for which the draft HIA SPD provides guidance, did not consider that there would be any significant cumulative effects.
(2c) The trans-boundary nature of the effects.	The draft HIA SPD is focussed on providing guidance for development proposals within administrative boundary of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire.
(2d) The risks to human health or the environment (for example, due to accidents)	The draft SPD provides guidance on identifying how negative health impacts can be mitigated or prevented, how health benefits can be maximised, and



	how health impacts can be monitored in the long-term.
(2e) The magnitude and spatial extent of the effects (geographical area and size of population likely to be affected);	The draft SPD will be applied to all relevant planning applications within the administrative boundary of Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire. According to the Office for National Statistics, as of 2021, the area had a combined population of over 305,900 persons.
(2f) The value and vulnerability of the area likely to be affected due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Special natural characteristics or cultural heritage</li> <li>(ii) Exceeded environmental quality standards or limit values; or</li> <li>(iii) Intensive land-use</li> </ul>	Policies within the Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans seek to protect the cultural heritage of the area and ensure that new development does not lead to an exceedance of environmental quality standards or limit values. Guidance in the draft HIA SPD seeks to supplement these policies.
(2g) The effects on areas or landscapes which have a recognised national, Community or protection status.	There are a range of internationally designated sites in Cambridgeshire including RAMSAR sites, Special Areas Conservation and Special Protection Areas, as well as national and local designations including Sites of Special Scientific Interest, County Wildlife Sites and Local Nature Reserves. These are protected, conserved and enhanced by adopted planning policies. These plans have been subject to the Habitat Regulations Assessment screening process. Relevant sites are protected, conserved and enhanced by adopted planning policies. The draft HIA SPD is unlikely to have an impact on these areas.

### 3. Sustainability Appraisal

- 3.1. [Government guidance](#) suggests that where an authority has made a determination that a plan is unlikely to have any significant environmental effect, and is therefore exempt from the SEA Directive, it must consider whether there are likely to be any significant economic or social effects. As such, the second stage in the screening process considers whether the draft Health Impact Assessment SPD gives rise to significant economic or social effects. If these have been formally assessed in the context of higher level policies or allocations in local plans, then it is unlikely that significant social and economic effects will arise as a result of the draft Health Impact Assessment SPD.
- 3.2. The parent policies of relevance to this draft SPD are contained in the Cambridge Local Plan 2018 and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018, which were appraised during their preparation and the [appraisal results](#) reported on. The SA's assessed the parent policies and site allocations against a range of social, economic and environmental 'sustainability objectives' using a range of indicators to consider the contribution they made towards the achievement of various sustainability objectives.
- 3.3. The main findings of the assessment for the **Cambridge Local Plan** were as follows:
- Overall the plan would lead to significant positive effects in terms of the SA objectives: to reduce transport emissions by encouraging cycling and promoting infrastructure for zero emissions vehicles; reduce carbon emissions from all aspects of new developments and ensure development meets the highest standards in low carbon design; account for the whole life carbon cost of new development and transport infrastructure; and ensure greater deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy technologies.
  - Policy 28 considers opportunities for development to integrate the principles of sustainable design and construction, with the supporting text noting that climate adaptation can include the use of include green roofs and enhanced tree canopies. Such emphasis may help to support biodiversity as a co-benefit of adaptation.
  - Requirements related to water efficiency contained within Policy 28 would have positive to significant positive effects in ensuring that new development plays a role in responding to the water stress faced by the city and wider region.

- Protection against the adverse effects of poor air quality is likely to be provided by Policy 36 which looks to prevent adverse effects on air quality in AQMAs, and the creation of a new one; plus the prevention of adverse effects on human health as a result of development within AQMAs. As a result, this policy may lead to significant positive effects.
- Policy 33 is likely to result in positive effects for community and wellbeing as it focuses on ensuring that contaminated land does not result in adverse health impacts.
- The protection of designated areas is the focus of Policy 69, which sets out criteria for the protection of sites of local nature conservation importance. Such protection should result in positive effects. Policy 71 is likely to have positive effects noting that development proposals should preserve, protect and enhance existing trees and hedges that have amenity value.
- No potential negative effects were found as a result of any of the policies for which further guidance is provided in the draft Greater Cambridge Sustainable Design and Construction SPD.

3.4. For the **South Cambridgeshire Local Plan**, the main findings of the SA are summarised in Table 2 below:

**Table 2:** Potential effects of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan policies for which the Health Impact Assessment SPD provides guidance.

SA objective	Potential effect
<b>Land / soil</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on soil through requiring careful management of materials on site (including soil).</li> <li>• Minor beneficial effect (Policy SC/12) as the policy provides for the use of contaminated land where this can be appropriately remediated for the proposed use, thereby enabling the use of previously developed land and contribute to reducing the need for the use of undeveloped land.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on minimising waste production through requirements (in supporting text) to reduce waste and increase recycling.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on waste through requiring construction sites to reduce waste produced and maximise re-use / recycling.</li> </ul>

**Pollution**

- Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on improving air quality through requirements (in supporting text) to reduce car use and encourage use of alternative modes.
- Minor beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on water quality through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications regarding water use conservation. The most significant differentiation of higher levels of the code is higher standards for water use so the standards suggested will be particularly positive given the fact that South Cambridgeshire is an area of serious water stress.
- Uncertain impact (Policy CC/5) on improving air quality. Options could include very low NOx boilers but this is not mentioned in the supporting text.
- Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on pollution through requiring constructors to avoid noise, smells and dust. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.
- Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on enhancing the quality of the water environment, if ecological enhancements and protection of designated sites include protection / improvements to the water environment.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light pollution impacts as the policy aims to reduce light spill and glare. The supporting text also refers to intrinsically dark landscapes which should also mean upward light transmission also falls to be controlled by this policy.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on reducing noise pollution in the District.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on reducing the levels of land pollution, through ensuring that contaminated land issues are dealt with as part of any development.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on reducing air pollution and increasing air quality through requirements for development not to worsen air quality in declared Air Quality Management Areas (AQMA), or generate the need for declaration of a new AQMA.

	<p>Additionally, the policy allows for refusal of proposals which would lead to unacceptable standards of air quality if developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on air pollution through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air</li> </ul>
<b>Protected Sites</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on habitats and species through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider water use conservation measures, which will indirectly benefit habitats through contributing to reductions in potential water stress throughout and beyond the plan area in hydrologically linked catchments.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on protected sites. The policies set out protection for protected sites and also priority habitats many of which are protected sites.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light pollution impacts, as the supporting text supports the consideration of nature conservation which would include impacts on protected species which can be negatively affected by light pollution such as many species of bats.</li> <li>• Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) through consideration of air quality, as poor air quality can impact sensitive habitats on protected sites. Impacts are likely to be minor and indirect, but the policy contributes to cumulative reductions in emissions to air.</li> </ul>
<b>Habitats</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on habitats and species through requirements (in supporting text) to create a better linked habitat network. Beneficial impact (Policy CC/2) on habitats and species through ensuring low carbon energy generation does not have unacceptable impacts on natural assets.</li> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on habitats and species through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider water use conservation measures, which will indirectly benefit habitats through contributing to reductions in potential water stress throughout and beyond the plan area in hydrologically linked catchments.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on habitats and species as the policies set out protection for protected sites</li> </ul>

	<p>and priority habitats and species. The reference to BAP targets in Policy NH/3 is particularly positive.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on characteristic species, which may be adversely affected by light pollution, such as song birds, by the policy intent to prevent and reduce light pollution impacts, as the supporting text supports the consideration of nature conservation.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on reducing air pollution which will benefit habitats or species which are sensitive to air pollution impacts.</li> </ul>
<b>Green spaces</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on access to green spaces as the policies will encourage protection / creation of habitats and networks.</li> </ul>
<b>Landscape</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on landscape as large numbers of solar panels could affect local landscape and townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on landscape through ensuring that spoil management takes into account landscape character.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on landscape. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects protected sites and habitats, it is more likely to respect landscape character as well.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on preventing and reducing light pollution impacts as the policy aims to reduce light spill and glare. The supporting text also refers to intrinsically dark landscapes which should also mean upward light transmission (sky glow) also falls to be controlled by this policy. Sensitive lighting can ensure that the character and townscapes, particularly historic ones is maintained.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on the tranquillity element of the experience of landscape through the policy's reduction of noise pollution, especially in the countryside and rural areas, but there can also be benefits to townscapes.</li> </ul>
<b>Heritage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on heritage as large numbers of solar panels could affect townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on heritage. This will be an indirect effect. If development respects protected sites, habitats and species it is more likely to respect landscape character and heritage as well.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on heritage through protection of heritage assets when considering climate change mitigation or adaptation measures.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on the amenity value of historic features since sensitive lighting can ensure that the character of historic area (Conservation Areas, the settings of Listed Buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments) is maintained, without excessive modern lighting infrastructure</li> <li>• Minor and indirect potential beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on heritage assets through reducing air pollution, high levels of which can cause damage to the historic fabric of buildings.</li> </ul>
<b>Places</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uncertain impact (Policy CC/3) on places as large numbers of solar panels could affect townscape character and this is not recognised in the policy.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4) on places. This will be an indirect effect. If the policy encourages creation of habitats and networks this may lead to higher standard design that people want to live and work in.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on quality of places because in some circumstances good quality lightings schemes can enhance the amenity of the built environment by highlighting buildings and open spaces of character.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on places through reducing noise pollution which will contribute to the amenity of places.</li> </ul>
<b>Climate Mitigation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on climate change through requiring that development embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• Potential for significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/3) on climate change through requiring new development to meet targets to reduce emissions through the generation of low carbon energy.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/5) on climate change through promotion of sustainable options including renewable technologies, energy efficient white goods and improved u-value windows.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on climate mitigation through encouraging the installation of measures where they would safeguard heritage significance.</li> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on climate change mitigation, since the measures taken to reduce light pollution can result in increased energy efficiency overall because unnecessary lighting is avoided.</li> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on climate change mitigation through the measures required to be taken to reduce local air pollution, such as preparation of a Travel Plan for larger developments which would be likely to include more sustainable travel options, thereby assisting with reduction of greenhouse gases.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Climate Adaptation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on climate change adaptation through requiring that development embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy CC/4) on water use and climate change adaptation through the promotion of CfSH Level 4 and BREEAM certifications which consider reducing water use conservation. The most significant differentiation of higher levels of the code is higher standards for water use so the standards suggested will be particularly positive given the fact that South Cambridgeshire is an area of serious water stress.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/5) on water use through promotion of sustainable options including rainwater harvesting, water efficient white goods and fittings.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4 and NH/5) on climate adaptation. Ensuring that natural habitats are maintained and enhanced will help to reduce the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• Significant beneficial impact (Policy NH/15) on climate adaptation through encouraging the installation of measures where they would safeguard heritage significance.</li> </ul>



**Health**

- Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on health and well-being through requirements (in supporting text) to create a better linked habitat network and the promotion of cycling and walking.
- Neutral impact on health (Policy CC/4).
- Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on health and well-being through requiring constructors to avoid noise, smells, dust and other impacts on neighbours. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.
- Beneficial impact (Policy NH/4, NH/6 and NH/7) on health and wellbeing. Research has shown that being surrounded by nature (such as that of a green infrastructure network and ancient woodlands) is good for people's health and well-being.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on health and well being where light pollution is reduced, especially in residential areas where light trespass into dwellings can cause sleep disturbance, and these potential negative impacts are recognised in the policy's supporting text.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on health through reducing noise pollution which can be a nuisance and have adverse health implications.
- Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on health through ensuring that remediation of contaminated land is appropriate for the proposed use, this will lead to the protection of human health.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on health through reducing air pollution and ensuring no local rises in air pollution thereby helping to avoid its adverse health implications. Minor and indirect beneficial impacts on health could arise through the mitigation measures required of developments such as the provision or promotion of other forms of transport such as walking and cycling through the Travel Plans required for larger developments.
- Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on health and amenity through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air.

<b>Crime</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on reducing crime and fear of crime.</li> </ul> <p>through well designed lighting schemes, reducing light pollution requires lighting to be better directed to the task which can often improve the impression of safety of an area, or the impression of security for sites where PIR lighting is well directed.</p>
<b>Open Space</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on the quality of public open spaces, through sensitive and adequate lighting provision.</li> <li>• Minor beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on the quality of public open spaces, through ensuring that additional development does not have noise impacts on these open spaces, thereby maintaining their amenity value.</li> </ul>
<b>Housing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents because this policy seeks to ensure that light trespass into residential properties is reduced or mitigated within lighting schemes.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/11) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through reducing noise pollution, and therefore nuisance.</li> </ul> <p>Beneficial impact (Policy SC/12) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through ensuring that housing developments only occur on land which can undergo suitable remediation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health of residents through reducing local air pollution.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/15) on provision of decent homes, which do not impact adversely on the health or amenity of residents through reducing odour and other fugitive emissions to air.</li> </ul>
<b>Investment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/3) on investment through facilitating investment in low carbon technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Travel</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/1) on sustainable travel through requirements (in supporting text) to promote sustainable forms of travel.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indirect beneficial impact (Policy SC/13) on climate change mitigation through the measures required to be taken to reduce local air pollution, such as preparation of a Travel Plan for larger developments which would be likely to include the provision of more sustainable travel options. The policy supporting text also promotes the co-location of uses which could help reduce the need to travel, or journey distances.</li> </ul>
<b>Transport Infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy CC/6) on the transport network through encouraging the safe and responsible routing of construction traffic. This impact is temporary during the construction phase.</li> <li>• Beneficial impact (Policy SC/10) on making transport infrastructure safer for all users of the transport network through requirements to ensure that there is no dazzling or distraction to road users including cyclists, equestrians and pedestrians, and requirements for road and footway lighting to meet the County Council's adopted standards.</li> </ul>

3.5. Where the assessment noted the potential for uncertain effects, suggested changes were proposed to the Local Plan as set out in [Appendix 5 of the Sustainability Appraisal](#).

## 4. Conclusion

- 4.1. The draft Health Impact Assessment Supplementary Planning Document provides guidance on the implementation of policies contained within the adopted 2018 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans. As such, the parent policies for which the SPD provides guidance have been subject to SA as part of the Local Plans' processes. The conclusion of this screening process is that as the draft Health Impact Assessment SPD does not make any changes to these parent policies, it will not give rise to significant environmental effects.
- 4.2. The draft Health Impact Assessment SPD does not give rise to significant social and economic effects beyond those already identified as part of the appraisal of the parent policies and site allocation contained within the adopted 2018 Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans. As such it is not considered necessary to undertake a separate SA for this draft SPD.