

Appendix 1:

Adopted Local Plan Policies relevant to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus SPD

This Appendix sets out the relevant planning policies within the Cambridge Local Plan (2018) and South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) that should be read alongside the SPD when determining planning applications for CBC. They are listed along with a summary of the policies content.

Cambridge Local Plan (2018) policies

Policy 1: The presumption in favour of sustainable development

The Council when considering development proposals take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The NPPF states that the purpose of planning is to help achieve sustainable development. For Cambridge, sustainable means supporting and enhancing an efficient, compact city form that is attractive, highly accessible and meets its needs now and in the future. Development in the region needs to manage new growth and also enhance economic success, quality of life and place, and contribute to the well-being of many diverse communities in Cambridge.

Policy 2: Spatial strategy for the location of employment development

To support Cambridge's economy, the Local Plan aims to increase the provision of employment opportunities across the region, with particular emphasis on growing the Cambridge Cluster of knowledge-based industries and institutions in the city. Proposals that help reinforce the existing high technology and research clusters of Cambridge will be supported. In Policy 2 of the Local Plan identifies six key locations that new employment land would be allocated to in order to support the growth of the Cambridge Cluster. One of these sites is the Cambridge Biomedical Campus (including Addenbrooke's).

Policy 3: Spatial strategy for the location of residential development

The overall development strategy set out in the Local Plan has focused the majority of new development in and around the urban area of Cambridge, creating strong, sustainable, cohesive and inclusive mixed-use communities. The Council have looked to make the most effective use of previously developed land and increase access to services and facilities locally. The Local Plan between 2011 and 2031 needs to provide 14,000 additional homes to meet the objectively assessed need for homes identified in the update to strategic housing market assessment (SHMA) for the Cambridge housing Market area.

Policy 4: The Cambridge Green Belt

The Cambridge Green Belt as indicated in [Cambridge City Councils Policy Map 2018](#), has been implemented to preserve the unique setting and special character of the city. The Green Belt is a key component in providing active and passive sport and recreation in the city and provides biodiversity value. Across Cambridge the impact of the Green Belt has contributed to the relationship between high quality of life, place and economic success. Therefore, the Local Plan sets out that new development in the Green Belt will only be approved if it is in line with Green Belt policy in the NPPF.

Policy 5: Sustainable transport and infrastructure

This policy states that development proposals must be consistent with and contribute to the implementation of transport strategies and priorities set out in the Cambridge Local Transport Plan (LTP) and the Transport Strategy for Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire (TSCSC). Cambridge City Council and developers are working together to achieve the objectives and implement the Cambridge specific proposals in the LTP and the TSCSC with particular emphasis on securing modal shift and the greater use of more sustainable forms of transport. Working with partners to support the implementation of transport schemes to improve linkages across the region is something the Council has looked to achieve through adopting this policy. By increasing transport schemes in the region this will in turn increase the use of sustainable transport modes and will improve the accessibility to employment and service from all areas of the city.

Policy 6: Hierarchy of centres and retail capacity

Policy 6 sets out the Hierarchy of Centres which categorises areas of the city based on the size and range of services and facilities as shown on the Policies Map. New development that provides retail should contribute positively to the vitality and viability of the centre. Any retail developments proposed outside the identified centres must be subject to a retail impact assessment, where the proposed gross floorspace is greater than 2,500 square meters. Alternatively, a retail assessment may also be required below this threshold where a proposal could have cumulative impact or an impact on the role or health of nearby centres within the catchment of the proposal. New centres are planned in the urban extensions in the south and north west of the city, and once these have been developed, they be considered as part of the hierarchy.

Policy 8: Setting of the city

Policy 8 states that development on the urban edge including sites within and abutting green infrastructure and the Cambridge Green Belt, open spaces and the River Cam corridor will only be supported if it meets a select criteria listed in the Plan. Proposals where the primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity, particularly proposals for landscape-scale enhancement across the local authority boundaries will be supported. Moreover, the Council also supports proposals which deliver the strategic infrastructure network and priorities set out in Cambridge green infrastructure network and priorities set out in the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy.

Policy 10: The City Centre

The Local Plan has identified Cambridge City Centre as a primary focus for developments. The Council aims for development in the City Centre to improve the capacity and quality of the public realm. Cambridge City Centre is a thriving regional centre and an international tourist destination. In addition, it also accommodates the needs of individuals who live, work and study in the city through various retail and service provisions. The Council aspire to continue to increase and retain the capacity and improvement of the public realm of the City Centre and set out a specific criteria on what new development or redevelopment should implement to achieve this.

Policy 14: Areas of major change and opportunity area – general principles

Policy 14 sets out how development within the Areas of Major Change (AOMC) and Opportunity Areas should be of the highest quality design and incorporate the principles of sustainable design and Construction. The policy sets out clear criteria regarding how development at sites within AOMCs and the Opportunity Areas shall be granted permission. The council continues to ensure that the AOMC's and Opportunity Areas are developed in the most appropriate way, taking into account the sustainability, mixed-use and design objectives set elsewhere in the plan.

Policy 28: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction, and water use

Policy 28 states that development should seek opportunities to integrate the principles of sustainable design and construction into the design of proposals. For promoters of major development, including redevelopment of existing floor space the City Council require them to prepare a Sustainability Statement as part of the Design and Access Strategy of their Design and Access Statement submitted with their planning application. In the submitted Sustainability statement issues including adaptation to climate change, carbon reduction, water management, site waste management and use of materials will be considered. Policy 28 also requires all new developments to meet minimum standards of sustainable construction, carbon reduction and water efficiency unless it can be demonstrated that listed standards are not technically or economically viable. The required standards are listed in the Cambridge Local Plan (2018).

Policy 29: Renewable and low carbon energy generation

The Local Plan sets out clear aims to increase the proportion of energy generated from renewable and low carbon sources to help Cambridge meet national targets for carbon reduction and meet its vision of a low carbon city. Policy 29 states that development proposals involving the provision of renewable or low carbon energy generation will be supported subject to acceptability of their wider impacts.

Policy 31: Integrated water management and the water cycle

The Surface Water Management Plan and Strategic Flood Risk Assessment for Cambridge have found there is little or no capacity in the rivers and watercourses locally to receive surface water run-off from Cambridge. This is an issue that the council have looked to address through the implementation of Policy 29 to ensure that surface water is adequately managed so that flood risk is not increased elsewhere. To gain approval, planning proposals must conform with the listed criteria in Policy 29 which ultimately seeks to minimise the risk of surface water.

Policy 33: Contaminated Land

Contaminated land not only poses significant health risks to future occupiers, but also threatens water resources and the wider natural environment. Policy 33 acknowledges these risks and sets out the requirements for developers to quantify and to mitigate these risks ahead of new development.

Policy 34: Light pollution control

To ensure that development proposals are carefully designed to minimise the risk of light pollution, Policy 34 sets out clear criteria for developers when new external lighting or changes to existing lighting are proposed.

Policy 35: Protection of human health and quality of life from noise and vibration

The impact of noise can have a significant impact upon environmental quality, health and quality of life including amenities. Due to the urban nature of Cambridge, noise level varies across the city depending on its location to business, commercial and industrial areas. Policy 35 sets out clear criteria for developers to ensure that development will only be permitted where future user of the development is not exposed internally or externally to unacceptable levels of noise pollution/disturbance from existing or planned use.

Policy 36: Air quality, odour and dust

The primary impacts on air quality in Cambridge are from road transport, and domestic, commercial and industrial heating sources. Policy 36 sets out criteria for development proposals that looks to reduce these apparent impacts through ensuring that applications demonstrate that development will be monitored and mitigated by the developer.

Policy 37: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone and Air Safeguarding Zones

Policy 37 of the Local Plan sets out the conditions for development in Cambridge's Airport Public Safety Zone and Air Safeguarding Zones. Air Safeguarding zones are implemented to restrict the amount of development to ensure safety for the public and aircrafts when flying in the vicinity of Cambridge Airport.

Policy 40: Development and expansion of business space

Policy 40 encourages development in the form of new offices, research and development and research facilities to come forward at selected locations in the city. One of which is the Cambridge Biomedical Campus where research development facilities will be supported. Development at these selected locations will help grow the Cambridge Cluster, by ensuring that there is sufficient employment land in the right locations.

Policy 41: Protection of business space

The Employment Land Review (2012) noted a significant loss of industrial floorspace in Cambridge. High residential land values and a scarcity of developed land in Cambridge has meant that there is a continued pressure on employment floorspace from other uses. Policy 41 seeks to protect land in employment use (B use class) and sui generis research institutions, to ensure that sufficient supply remains to meet the demand. Criteria is set out in the policy for development inside and outside of protected industrial sites.

Policy 42: Connecting new developments to digital infrastructure

Policy 42 states that it is integral for new developments to make provision for high-capacity broadband. This provision of high-quality broadband to new homes and offices in Cambridge can avoid future disruption and harm to the street scene and also ensure that new development is fully integrated into modern communications technology.

Policy 43: University development

The University of Cambridge is a vital driver of the Cambridge economy and is the main reason for so many high technology and knowledge-based employers locating the city. Cambridge City Council acknowledge the importance of academic development and commercial research development in sustaining this growth in the economy, therefore the council have set policy to ensure university development continues to enhance faculty and research facilities. The Local Plan sets out clear criteria for university development inside and outside the City Centre. Development or redevelopment of faculty, research and administrative sites for the University of Cambridge and Anglia Ruskin University will be supported when it meets the principles set out in the policies criteria and other related planning policies. One of the allocations made outside of the City Centres is the development of medical teaching and research facilities and related university research institutes at Cambridge Biomedical Campus.

Policy 55: Responding to context

Ensuring that the context of any proposal is considered early on as part of the design processes is essential. A development that responds positively to its context is one that will either enhance areas of existing high quality or will seek to introduce distinctiveness to areas of weaker character. Having an understanding of and appropriate response to the context will ensure that the special character of Cambridge is protected and enhanced. Policy 55 provides a clear criteria for development stating that it will be supported where it is demonstrated that it responds positively to its context and has drawn inspiration from key characteristics from its surrounding to help create distinctive and high-quality places.

Policy 56: creating successful places

The Local Plan outlines how successful places will create environments that are inclusive and accessible by balancing the needs of all users through high quality design. Policy 56 sets criteria for development proposals to ensure that development is designed to be attractive, high quality, accessible, inclusive and safe. Proposals that adhere to this policy criteria will be supported.

Policy 57: Designing new buildings

High quality building design is linked to context, in terms of appropriateness, and to place making in terms of how the proposed development will be sited. The Local Plan states the importance of proposed development being considered in terms of site location, height, scale, form and proportions, along with materials and detailing. The policy supports development proposals for new buildings can demonstrate have a positive impact on their setting. Criteria is listed which identifies what needs to be demonstrated in order for a proposal to gain approval and conform with this policy.

Policy 58: Altering and extending existing buildings

Both residential and non-residential buildings often need to be adapted over time to meet the changing needs of occupiers. It is therefore vital that any alteration or extension to a building is carefully designed to avoid it destroying the character or integrity of the existing building or negatively impact neighbouring properties. Policy 58 sets out criteria for development proposals to gain permission to alter and extend buildings to ensure that development does not have adverse impacts.

Policy 59: Designing landscape and the public realm

Policy 59 sets out the importance of designing and integrating development into its surrounding landscape. Buildings and the spaces around them should be thought of holistically with the landscape and public realm being as important as the building itself. This policy ensures that development enhances the function, character and amenity value of spaces and boundaries surrounding development. Criteria is listed in the policy to ensure that external spaces, landscape, public realm and boundary treatments are an integral parts of new development proposals.

Policy 60: Tall buildings and the skyline in Cambridge

Policy 60 sets out the importance of maintaining and enhancing the overall character and qualities of its skyline as the city continues to and develop in the future. Proposals for new tall buildings will need to demonstrate how they have taken account of the prevailing context and more distant views to enhance the skyline. Any proposal for a structure that breaks the existing skyline or is significantly taller than the surrounding built form must conform to criteria set out in Policy 60.

Policy 61: Conservation and enhancement of Cambridge's historic environment

Cambridge's historic and natural environment defines the character and setting of the city and has a significant contribution to the quality-of-life residents in the city have. The Local Plan sets out that growth in the city through development will preserve and enhance the historic and natural environment surrounding the city's historic core. Policy 61 sets out clear criteria to ensure that proposal will conserve and enhance Cambridge's historic core.

Policy 62: Local Heritage Assets

Policy 62 of the Local Plan seeks the retention of local heritage assets, including buildings, structures, features and gardens of local interests as detailed in the Councils Local List. A proposal will be permitted where it can demonstrate that they retain the significance, appearance, character or setting of a local heritage asset.

Policy 68: Open space and recreation provision through new development

Policy 68 sets out that all residential development proposals should contribute to the provision of open space and recreation site/facilities on-site. The integration of open space into proposed development should be considered in the early stages of the design process. On-site provision of open space in new major developments will be considered the norm, therefore new development major sites must meet obligations to provide open space on-site.

Policy 69: Protection of sites of biodiversity and geo diversity importance

The Local Plan aims to continue to minimise the impacts of development on biodiversity and geodiversity in the city. Policy 69 ensures that development will only be supported when it can adequately demonstrate that the proposal will not have an adverse effect on biodiversity and where required suitable mitigation measures have been applied. The criteria set out in this policy also requires developers to demonstrate where possible measures to enhance the nature conservation value of the site affected through habitat creation, linkage and management.

Policy 70: Protection of priority species and habitats

Policy 70 states that the aim of any proposal should be to leave any protected species in situ. If this is not possible then the species population may be transferred to an alternative location, as long as it can be demonstrated that there will be no harm to the population being moved or to the species and habitats of the receptor site. A management plan must also be provided to show how this will be achieved in the long term.

Policy 73: Community, sports and leisure facilities

Policy 73 sets out criteria to ensure that developments of new or existing community, sports and leisure facilities improve the range, quality and access to facilities both within Cambridge and where appropriate, in the sub-region of the city. Proposals for new facilities or the replacement of existing facilities are supported where there is a local need. This must be demonstrated through a local need assessment.

Policy 75: Healthcare facilities

Cambridge City Council continue to work with relevant health organisation to provide high quality and convenient local health service in all parts of Cambridge, with particular emphasis on development occurring in areas of growth. Policy 75 sets out criteria for development proposals that are enhancing or introducing new healthcare facilities.

Policy 77: Development and expansion of visitor accommodation

Cambridge has continued to see a growing demand for visitor accommodation particularly in city centre and the outskirts of the city. Policy 77 identifies areas where visitor accommodation will be supported as part of mixed-use schemes. Cambridge Biomedical Campus is one of the areas listed in the policy. The policy also states that new visitor accommodation should be located on frontages of main roads or in areas of mixed-used with good public transport accessibility.

Policy 80: Supporting sustainable access to development

Policy 80 aims to ensure that any major development in that is proposed in the city has access to a high quality and efficient transport network. The council have continued to work with partners including the Cambridgeshire County Council as the highways authority to ensure that new developments promote good access to high quality, sustainable modes of transport.

Policy 81: Mitigating the transport impact of development

New development often brings with it a need for new transport and more pressure on existing transport networks. The additional strain on the transport network as a result of new development has to be appropriately assessed by the Council and Cambridgeshire County Council as the highways authority and mitigated. Development will be permitted where it does not have an unacceptable transport impact.

Policy 82: Parking management

Policy 82 outlines the need for planning proposals to conform with parking standards as set out in Appendix L of the Local Plan (2018) to gain approval. The Council have continued to promote lower levels of private car parking especially in non-residential development in favour of more sustainable transport modes such as walking, wheeling, cycling and public transport. This has been particularly important in the city centres as the transport strategy has been to increase access to the city without increasing overall parking levels.

Policy 85: Infrastructure delivery, planning obligations and the Community Infrastructure Levy

Policy 85 states that permissions will only be granted if it can demonstrate that there is, or will be, sufficient infrastructure capacity to support and meet all the requirements arising from the new development. Where existing infrastructure will be placed under strain due to the impact of new development, the council require developers in their proposals to improve existing infrastructure or make additional provisions so that an appropriate level of infrastructure is maintained.

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan (2018) policies

Policy S/3: Presumption in favour of Sustainable Development

When considering development, South Cambridgeshire District council take a positive approach that reflects the presumption in favour of sustainable development contained in the National Planning Policy Framework. The council continue to work proactively with applicants to find solutions to ensure that proposals accord with the Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plans and thereby can be approved.

Policy S/4: Cambridge Green Belt

Policy S/4 of the Local Plan sets out the boundaries of the Green Belt in South Cambridgeshire and are defined on the Policies Map. The fundamental aim of the green belt policy has been to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open to ensure that the special character of the historic town is preserved. New development in the Green Belt will only be approved in accordance with Green Belt policy in the National Planning Policy Framework.

Policy CC/1: Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, 2012) requires that local planning authorities adopt proactive strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate changes. South Cambridgeshire District Council set out in policy CC/1 that in order for planning permission to be granted permission they must demonstrate and embed the principles of climate change mitigation and adaptation into the development. When applicants submit a proposal, they must submit a Sustainability Statement to demonstrate how these principles have been embedded into the development proposal.

Policy CC/3: Renewable and Low Carbon Energy in New Development

South Cambridgeshire District Council set out in policy CC/3 the requirement for new dwellings and new non-residential buildings of 1,000m² or more to reduce carbon emissions by a minimum of 10% through the use of on-site renewable energy and low carbon technologies. The choice of which renewable or low carbon energy technology to use to deliver compliance with the policy rests with the applicant and should respond to specific characteristics of the development proposed.

Policy CC/4: Water Efficiency

The Cambridge Water Company is in an area of water stress as designated by the Environmental Agency. Cambridge Water Companies Resource's management Plan shows that beyond 2035, without additional resources or greater efficiency, the need for water to serve development will be greater than currently available supply. Therefore, South Cambridgeshire District Council have set higher water efficiency standards than the National Building Regulations to ensure that a great supply of water can be saved to serve development. The requirements for proposals to achieve water efficiency are set out in Policy CC/4.

Policy CC/6: Construction Methods

The construction of new developments can adversely affect the amenity of surrounding occupiers and the local environment through the generation of construction waste and spoil. Policy CC/6 sets out the requirements for applicants to ensure that the effects of construction are managed effectively. Applicants are required to submit a Construction Environmental Management Plan or a similar document to set out the management measure that builder will adopt to manage the effects of construction on the environment and surrounding communities.

Policy CC/7: Water Quality

South Cambridgeshire District Council set out in Policy CC/7 clear criteria to ensure that any development that is proposed does not result in a deterioration of water quality and instead takes that opportunity to support the achievement of the Water Framework Directive Standards.

Policy HQ/1: Design Principles

South Cambridgeshire District Council set out in Policy HQ/1 a set criteria for new developments to ensure that they achieve a high quality design and make a positive contribution to the local and wider context. The Council want development proposals to be of an appropriate scale, design and material for its location and conform with the design principles set out in the policy criteria. Proposals must reflect the design criteria appropriate to the scale and nature of the development.

Policy HQ/2: Public Art and New Development

The provision of quality visual arts and crafts as a part of new development is encouraged by South Cambridgeshire District Council to enhance the quality of development proposals. Policy HQ/2 states that residential developments comprising of 10 or more dwellings and other developments where the floor area to be built is 1,000m² gross or more, including office, manufacturing, warehousing and retail development will be encouraged to integrate public art into the design of development. Where development is unable to achieve an appropriate scheme on the site the Council encourage developers to make a financial contribution to support public art initiatives.

Policy NH/4: Biodiversity

National legislation and planning guidance place a duty on local authorities to consider biodiversity through their local plans. South Cambridgeshire District Council are committed to protecting and enhancing biodiversity and work with partners to ensure that a proactive approach to the protection and management of biodiversity identified in national and local strategies and plans such as the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy and Biodiversity Action Plan is being taken. Policy NH/4 sets out clear criteria for development proposals to ensure that they maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity.

Policy NH/6: Green Infrastructure

In 2011 a partnership of local organisations, including the South Cambridgeshire District Council, produced the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy which provides an overarching green infrastructure strategy and network for Cambridgeshire. The level of growth that is planned in South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge will put pressure on existing green infrastructure and will require investment to develop this network. Policy NH/6 sets out criteria to ensure that all new developments contribute to the enhancement of green infrastructure.

Policy E/2: Cambridge Biomedical Campus Extension

Policy E/2 states that an extension to the Cambridge Biomedical Campus will be supported on land shown on the Policies Map for biomedical and biotechnology research and development within class B1(b) and related higher education and sui-generis medical research institutes. South Cambridgeshire District Council will continue to support the development of the Cambridge Biomedical Campus provided it conforms with criteria listed in policy E/2.

Policy E/9: Promotion of Clusters

The NPPF (2012) requires local planning authorities to plan positively for the location, promotion and expansion of clusters or networks of knowledge driven, creative or high technology industries. Policy E/9 seeks to ensure that major sites continue to deliver land and buildings suitable for future development of the high-tech clusters. The policy outlines sectors that form the employment clusters in the region and state that development proposals that are in suitable locations that form part of these employment cluster will be supported.

Policy E/10: Shared Social Spaces in Employment Areas

Policy E/10 supports the development of complimentary facilities in order to help develop the social milieu of free-standing business parks which are not close to existing comparable village facilities. The policy sets out criteria to ensure that development proposals are appropriately scaled to the employment areas.

Policy SC/4: Meeting Community Needs

The sites allocated in the Local Plan identify where new communities will be developed over the plan period. Depending on the scale of development some sites may be required to allocate a wider range of services and facilities or improve existing provisions to support the formation of successful communities. Policy SC/4 sets out the criteria for development proposals to ensure that the provision of services and facilities meet the level of need generated by development.

Policy SC/6: Indoor Community Facilities

South Cambridgeshire District Council continually aim to ensure that all residents have access to indoor community facilities which are appropriate and suitable for their needs. Policy SC/6 states that if developments of a sufficient scale generate the need for new on-site facilities, then they will be required to do so, unless it can be demonstrated that there would be advantages in the delivery off-site facilities at a more accessible location or the delivery of a larger and better facility.

Policy SC/9: Lighting Proposals

The NPPF (2012) paragraph 125 states that by encouraging good design, planning policies and decisions should limit the impact of light pollution from artificial light on local amenity, intrinsically dark landscapes and nature conservation. To ensure that the impacts of external lighting are limited Policy SC/9 sets out clear criteria for development proposals.

Policy SC/10: Noise Pollution

Policy SC/10 sets out clear criteria for development proposals to ensure that their impact on noise within the district does not give rise to significant adverse impacts on health and quality of life. The council aim to ensure that development is appropriate and compatible for its location, ensuring that noise sensitive developments are located away from existing sources of noise, in locations where noise will not have an unacceptable impact on surrounding land uses or the environment.

Policy SC/11: Contaminated Land

Where development is proposed on contaminated land or land suspected of being impacted by contaminants the Council will require developers to include an assessment of the extent of contamination and any possible risks. Proposals will only be permitted where land is, or can be made, suitable for the proposed use.

Policy SC/12: Air Quality

The requirement set out in paragraph 124 of the NPPF (2012) for planning policies to sustain compliance with and contribute towards EU limit values or national objectives for pollutants. Local authorities are required to take into account the presence of Air Quality Management areas and the cumulative impacts on air quality from individual sites in local areas. In Policy SC/12 the council require new developments in Air Quality Management Areas to be consistent with the local Air Quality Action Plan. Development proposals are also required to conform with other criteria to ensure that they do not deliver unacceptable impact on air quality.

Policy TI/2: Planning for Sustainable Travel

The NPPF (2012) requires that plans and decisions ensure that developments that generate significant movement are located where the need to travel will be minimised and the use of sustainable transport modes are maximised. In assessing where the development proposal is likely to give rise to a material increase in travel demand, the South Cambridgeshire District Council consider the existing use of the buildings/site, existing transport conditions and likely transport generation from the development proposal. Policy TI/2 sets out the requirement for new development proposals ensuring that proposals will only gain permission where they have been designed to promote sustainable travel.

Policy TI/3: Parking Provision

The car parking standards set out in Policy TI/3 are indicative and should be used by developers as part of a design-led approach whereby car parking provisions are tailored to reflect the specific development in terms of its location. The provision of cycle parking is also set out in Policy TI/3 and requires developers to conform with minimum standards.

Policy TI/6: Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone

Policy TI/6 states that there is a general presumption against new development or changes of use within the Cambridge Airport Public Safety Zone except for change of use which could not reasonably be expected to increase the numbers of people living, working or congregating on the land. Applications for development within Cambridge's Air Safeguarding Zones will be the subject of consultation with the operator of the airport and the Ministry of Defence.

Policy TI/8: Infrastructure and New Developments

Policy T1/8 states that planning permission will only be granted for proposals that have made suitable arrangements for the improvement or provision of infrastructure necessary to make the scheme acceptable in planning terms. The nature, scale and phasing of any planning obligations or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) to secure developer contributions will be related to the form of the development and its potential impacts on the surrounding area. When development creates additional demand for physical infrastructure and social facilities, planning obligations are required to in accordance with government guidance to ensure that developers contribute to making necessary improvements and provide new facilities.

Policy TI/10: Broadband

South Cambridgeshire District Council continue to aim to improve broadband coverage in rural areas to support local enterprise and give more people the flexibility to work from home, saves transport costs and reducing congestion. Policy TI/10 states that new development (residential, employment and commercial) are expected to contribute towards the provision of infrastructure suitable to enable the delivery of high-speed broadband services across the district.

How to find out more

You can find out more about the Cambridge Biomedical Campus
Supplementary Planning Document at:

 www.greatercambridgeplanning.org