

A meeting of the **CABINET** will be held in the **CIVIC SUITE (LANCASTER/STIRLING ROOMS), PATHFINDER HOUSE, ST MARY'S STREET, HUNTINGDON, PE29 3TN** on **TUESDAY, 18 APRIL 2023** at **7:00 PM** and you are requested to attend for the transaction of the following business:-

## **AGENDA**

### **APOLOGIES**

**1. MINUTES** (Pages 5 - 12)

To approve as a correct record the Minutes of the meeting held on 21st March 2023.

**Contact Officer: H Peacey - (01480) 388007**

**2. MEMBERS' INTERESTS**

To receive from Members declarations as to disclosable pecuniary, other registerable and non-registerable interests in relation to any Agenda item. See Notes below.

**Contact Officer: Democratic Services - (01480) 388169**

**3. LOCAL PLAN ISSUES ENGAGEMENT PAPERS** (Pages 13 - 160)

To receive a report setting out the purpose and content of the Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper, the Local Plan Issues Summary Paper and the Local Plan Issues Easy Read Paper.

Executive Councillor: T Sanderson.

**Contact Officer: C Bond - (01480) 387104**

**4. THE STUKELEYS NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN EXAMINATION OUTCOME AND PROGRESSION TO REFERENDUM** (Pages 161 - 272)

To seek agreement to act upon the Examiner's report into The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan leading to a referendum on whether or not it should be brought into force as part of the statutory development plan.

Executive Councillor: T Sanderson.

**Contact Officer: F Schulz - (01480) 388432**

**5. COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE LEVY SPEND ALLOCATION** (Pages 273 - 300)

To invite the Cabinet to consider recommendations relating to infrastructure projects seeking funding in whole or in part from an amount of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) monies received to date.

Executive Councillor: T Sanderson.

**Contact Officer: C Burton - (01480) 388724**

**6. ADOPTION OF THE SAFEGUARDING CHILDREN, YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS AT RISK OF HARM POLICY** (Pages 301 - 324)

To receive a report seeking approval of the updated Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy.

Executive Councillor: M Hassall.

**Contact Officer: (01480) 388269**

4 day of April 2023

***Oliver Morley***

Head of Paid Service

**Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other Registerable and Non-Registerable Interests.**

Further information on [Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and other Registerable and Non-Registerable Interests is available in the Council's Constitution](#)

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**Please contact Habbiba Peacey, Democratic Services Officer, Tel No: (01480) 388007 / e-mail: [Habbiba.Peacey@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:Habbiba.Peacey@huntingdonshire.gov.uk) if you have a general query on any Agenda Item, wish to tender your apologies for absence from the meeting, or would like information on any decision taken by the Cabinet.**

Specific enquiries with regard to items on the Agenda should be directed towards the Contact Officer.

Members of the public are welcome to attend this meeting as observers except during consideration of confidential or exempt items of business.

Agenda and enclosures can be viewed on the [District Council's website](#).

### **Emergency Procedure**

In the event of the fire alarm being sounded and on the instruction of the Meeting Administrator, all attendees are requested to vacate the building via the closest emergency exit.

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## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

MINUTES of the meeting of the CABINET held in the CIVIC SUITE (LANCASTER/STIRLING ROOMS), PATHFINDER HOUSE, ST MARY'S STREET, HUNTINGDON, PE29 3TN on Tuesday, 21 March 2023

PRESENT: Councillor S J Conboy – Chair.

Councillors S W Ferguson, M A Hassall, B A Mickelburgh, B M Pitt, T D Sanderson and S Wakeford.

APOLOGIES: Apologies for absence from the meeting were submitted on behalf of Councillors L Davenport-Ray and S L Taylor.

### 80 MINUTES

The Minutes of the meeting held on 7th February 2023 were approved as a correct record and signed by the Chair.

### 81 MEMBERS' INTERESTS

Councillor B M Pitt declared an other registerable interest under Minute Nos 22/90 and 22/92 by virtue of his membership of St Neots Town Council. He abstained from voting on both items.

### 82 LOCAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEME MARCH 2023

With the aid of a report prepared by the Chief Planning Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) the Cabinet were acquainted with the purpose and content of the proposed replacement Local Development Scheme (LDS) relating to the preparation of the Local Plan update.

By way of background, the Executive Councillor for Planning reminded the Cabinet of their previous decision on 24th January 2023 to support the preparation of an updated Local Plan. The Local Development Scheme detailed the components of the current development plan and summarised the plan-making process, providing an indicative timetable for preparing the Local Plan Update. He then went on to report that the primary purpose of the Scheme was to make local communities and stakeholders aware of the phases of engagement opportunities as well as illustrating the range of evidence base and supporting documents required together with the resources and risks involved.

Having had their attention drawn to the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth), in particular the comments relating to the level of engagement to be undertaken with the District's Town and Parish Councils, it was

RESOLVED

that the contents of the Local Development Scheme March 2023 be approved and brought into immediate effect following the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period.

### **83 DRAFT SETTLEMENT HIERARCHY METHODOLOGY 2023**

A report by the Chief Planning Officer was submitted (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) setting out the purpose and content of the draft Settlement Hierarchy Methodology 2023 and seeking approval of its content for publication for public engagement for a period of six weeks following the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period.

In introducing the report, the Executive Councillor for Planning reported that when developing Local Plans, the Council must adhere to Government legislation and policy such as the National Planning Policy Framework and National Planning Practice Guidance. Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 established a settlement hierarchy for development, supported by additional policies to identify what type of development is acceptable and where. This report seeks to reassess settlements and aid the establishment of a settlement hierarchy for the next Local Plan whilst being mindful of not only growth, but social, environmental and economic benefits for the District and local communities. He then went on to report that a public consultation be undertaken for six weeks starting shortly after the Cabinet meeting and relevant call-in period. In his concluding remarks, attention was drawn to the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth) which were received, noted and welcomed by the Cabinet.

Matters that were discussed included the methodology used to categorise the hierarchy, where it was acknowledged that the Council would be adapting its approach to better reflect the patterns of growth within the District, for example, by working with local GP surgeries and other appropriate partners to better project growth projections in locality areas. In acknowledging the key role stakeholders played in contributing towards the settlement hierarchy methodology, the Cabinet

#### **RESOLVED**

- (a) to approve the contents of the draft Settlement Hierarchy Methodology 2023; and
- (b) to agree that the draft Settlement Hierarchy Methodology 2023 be published for public consultation for a period of six weeks.

### **84 CALL FOR SITES**

Consideration was given to a report by the Chief Planning Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) seeking approval of the content of the Call for Sites form for public engagement opportunities for a period of ten weeks following the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period.

It was reported by the Executive Councillor for Planning that the commencement of a Call for Sites engagement period was being proposed to support the final stage of preparation of the Local Plan update. The form would provide

landowners, developers, agents, individuals and other interested parties an opportunity to suggest sites for a wide variety of uses and to indicate when they might be available. It was acknowledged that the Call for Sites engagement was interconnected with the Land Availability Assessment Methodology (Item No. 22/85 refers) and that together, both documents would form a key part of the evidence needed to prepare the next Huntingdonshire Local Plan. In his concluding remarks, the Executive Councillor for Planning drew the Cabinet's attention to the proposed 10 week engagement period for the Call for Sites process and the views of the Overview and Panel (Performance & Growth) where comments had been made in respect of flood mitigation measures, resource management and communities that were already in the middle of developing their own Neighbourhood Plans.

The Chief Planning Officer reported that any sites proposed would be subject to an assessment, which included a sustainability appraisal by Officers, full details of which would be submitted to the Cabinet in due course. Members were reminded that rural communities also had an opportunity to put forward exception sites too as part of this process. It was further confirmed that flood risk assessments would also be included as part of the assessment process and that partners such as the Environment Agency, Anglian Water and Cambridge Water would all be invited to participate and contribute in the Local Plan development process.

Whilst the use of the Call for Sites Form would be encouraged, if there were individuals requiring support or assistance in completing the form, alternative methods of acquiring the information would be accepted and dealt with on a case by case basis. Furthermore, the Executive Councillor for Planning commented that the Call for Sites process also provided an opportunity for smaller developers to submit their proposals. Whereupon, it was

#### RESOLVED

- (a) that the structure of the Call for Sites engagement be approved; and
- (b) that the Call for Sites engagement period commence after the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period lasting for a period of ten weeks.

#### **85 DRAFT LAND AVAILABILITY ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

With the aid of a report by the Chief Planning Officer (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) the Cabinet were presented with the content of the Land Availability Assessment (LAA) Methodology and its approval for public engagement for a period of six week's following the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period.

Following a brief introduction by the Executive Councillor for Planning who reported that the Land Availability Assessment set out a clear methodology by which to assess potential development sites and provide a consistent way in which to assess their suitability, availability, achievability, deliverability and potential capacity and in receiving and noting the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth), in particular the comments which had been made in respect of windfall sites, it was

RESOLVED

- (a) to approve the contents of the draft Land Availability Assessment Methodology; and
- (b) to agree that the draft Land Availability Assessment Methodology be published for public engagement for a period of six weeks following the Cabinet's meeting and the call-in period.

**86 LOCAL PLANS ADVISORY GROUP (LPAG) TERMS OF REFERENCE**

A report by the Chief Planning Officer was submitted (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) seeking approval of the Terms of Reference for the Local Plans Advisory Group (formerly known as Development Plans Policy Advisory Group).

In light of the work being undertaken to prepare an update on the Huntingdonshire Local Plan, it was now timely to review the Advisory Group's name, terms of reference and membership.

In doing so, the Chair reported upon a proposed membership change at paragraph 1.4 of the report suggesting the removal of Councillor C H Tevlin from the Advisory Group and replacing her with Councillor L Davenport-Ray. Whereupon, it was

RESOLVED

- (a) that the Cabinet agree the revised Terms of Reference for the Local Plans Advisory Group as outlined within the report now submitted; and
- (b) that Councillors E R Butler, S Corney, L Davenport-Ray, D B Dew, C Gleadow, J Neish and T D Sanderson be appointed to serve on the Local Plans Advisory Group for the remainder of the Municipal Year.

**87 HUNTINGDONSHIRE PLACE STRATEGY**

Consideration was given to a report by the Interim Managing Director (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) seeking endorsement of the shared Place Strategy for Huntingdonshire, known as Huntingdonshire Futures for approval by the Council.

The Chair, as Executive Councillor for Place reported upon the work undertaken to date to develop the Strategy which would be owned by Huntingdonshire and its stakeholders and communities. The document would be a living and working one, driving forward the ambitions for Huntingdonshire over the next 20 to 30 years working in conjunction with partners. The Strategy sought to influence, engage and empower Huntingdonshire.

The Cabinet then received a detailed account of the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth), noting the comments which had been made in respect of engaging with the agricultural farming community, the



implications of active travel in rural areas and the wider impact upon the Council's Climate Strategy.

In welcoming the Strategy and in noting the next steps would be to engage with partners to identify the actions they would undertake in Huntingdonshire to achieve the objectives of the Strategy, the Cabinet placed on record their thanks to Officers, residents, communities and businesses who took part in the many consultation events held to help inform the Place Strategy. Whereupon, the Cabinet

#### RESOLVED

- (a) to note the extensive engagement and work with partners, stakeholders and residents across Huntingdonshire to develop the shared Place Strategy known as Huntingdonshire Futures;
- (b) to endorse and commit to the outcomes and ambitions set out in Huntingdonshire Futures; and
- (c) to recommend to Council the adoption of Huntingdonshire Futures.

#### **88 CORPORATE PLAN 2023-2028**

The Cabinet gave consideration to a report by the Business Intelligence and Performance Manager (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) updating Members on the development of a new Corporate Plan for 2023-2028 and to present proposed priorities, outcomes, actions and operational performance indicators to Council for approval.

Having been informed by the Chair, as Executive Councillor for Place of the background to the work undertaken, the Cabinet noted the three key priorities for the Corporate Plan as follows:

- Improving quality of life for local people;
- Creating a better Huntingdonshire for future generations; and
- Delivering good quality, high value for money services with good control and compliance with statutory obligations.

Attention was then drawn to the table outlined in Section 4 of the report outlining the measures of success for each priority which would be achieved through working smarter across internal and external systems within Huntingdonshire, which included working closely with Huntingdonshire's partner organisations.

Having commended Officers for their energy and enthusiasm in turning ideas into ambitious realities and in acknowledging the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth), the Cabinet

#### RESOLVED

to recommend to Council the endorsement of the Corporate Plan for 2023-2028 (as attached at Appendix A of the report now submitted).

## 89 UK SHARED PROSPERITY FUND UPDATE

With the aid of a report by the Regeneration and Housing Delivery Manager (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) the Cabinet received an update on the programme of activity funded through the new UK Shared Prosperity Fund in Huntingdonshire.

By way of background, the Executive Councillor for Jobs, Economy & Housing drew attention to the update provided in Appendix 1 of the report and the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth). In noting that a decision was currently awaited from the Government on the rural fund, it was

RESOLVED

to note the progress made in developing a new programme of UK Shared Prosperity Fund activity to support the delivery of the best outcomes for our residents, businesses and place.

## 90 MARKET TOWNS PROGRAMME - SPRING UPDATE

*See Minute No. 22/81 – Members' Interests.*

A report by the Regeneration and Housing Delivery Manager was submitted (a copy of which is appended in the Minute Book) providing an update on activity across the strands of the Market Towns Programme.

The Executive Councillor for Jobs, Economy & Housing provided some background to the recommendations proposed within the report and took the opportunity to remind the Cabinet of the history to the Wayfinding (Digital Information System) project, drawing particular attention to paragraph 2.37 of the report.

Having had their attention drawn to the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth) and in thanking the Executive Councillor for Jobs, Economy & Housing for the newsletter which had been produced to highlight, promote and support the work of the Market Towns Programme, it was

RESOLVED

- (a) to note progress on the Market Towns Programme (MTP) over the last quarter;
- (b) to delegate authority to the Corporate Director (Place) or the Managing Director in consultation with the Section 151 Officer, Executive Councillor for Jobs, Economy & Housing and Executive Councillor for Finance and Resources to enter contractual arrangements, as necessary, to facilitate the completion of the St Neots Market Square renewal project; and
- (c) to delegate authority to the Corporate Director (Place) or the Managing Director in consultation with the Executive Councillor for Jobs, Economy & Housing to approve initiation of the Wayfinding (Digital Information System) project, or alternatively return the funding allocation to

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority as per the requirements of the Accelerated Projects Funding Agreement.

*(Councillor B M Pitt abstained from voting on this item).*

**91 EXCLUSION OF PRESS AND PUBLIC**

RESOLVED

that the public be excluded from the meeting because the business to be transacted contains exempt information relating to the financial or business affairs of any particular person (including the authority holding that information).

**92 ST NEOTS MARKET TOWN PROGRAMME (OLD FALCON INN & MARKET SQUARE)**

*See Minute No. 22/81 – Members' Interests.*

The Cabinet gave consideration to an exempt report (a copy of which is appended in the annex to the Minute Book) which provided an update on the St Neots Market Town Programme (Old Falcon Inn & Market Square).

Having received an update from the Executive Councillor for Jobs, Housing and Economy who responded to a number of questions raised and in noting the views of the Overview and Scrutiny Panel (Performance & Growth), the Cabinet

RESOLVED

to endorse the recommendations contained within the exempt report now submitted.

*(Councillor B M Pitt abstained from voting on this item).*

Chair

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**Public**  
**Key Decision - Yes**

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Title/Subject Matter:** Local Plan Issues Engagement Papers  
**Meeting/Date:** Cabinet – 18 April 2023  
**Executive Portfolio:** Executive Councillor for Planning  
**Report by:** Chief Planning Officer  
**Ward(s) affected:** All Wards

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### **Executive Summary:**

This report presents the proposed Issues Engagement Paper for the Local Plan update as part of the continuing engagement opportunities on the initial phase of this project started in January 2023. The Issues Engagement Paper is a discursive document highlighting issues faced by Huntingdonshire and posing a series of questions to elicit opinions and priorities from local residents, communities, businesses and organisations to ensure that the future Local Plan represents and responds to the aspirations, needs and concerns of our local communities.

The engagement approach is explained which will cover a wide range of techniques with Planning and Communications colleagues collaborating to try to maximise the extent of awareness raising of the engagement opportunities. Engagement will cover include social media messaging, online documents and surveys and some face to face and remote meetings. A quick read version of the Issues Engagement Paper will provide engagement opportunities for young adults and those who might otherwise not engage.

Eight theme based chapters are summarised in the report. Each of these sets out issues that have been identified through the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report and Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy. Explanation of each issue is followed by questions intended to stimulate opinions and identify priorities to inform preparation of the Further Issues and Options engagement opportunities anticipated next year.

The eight theme based chapters are summarised below.

- Chapter 2 - Creating a vision and objectives
- Chapter 3 - Responding to the climate crisis
- Chapter 4 - Enhancing the natural environment
- Chapter 5 - Supporting our places
- Chapter 6 - Meeting housing needs for all
- Chapter 7 - Promoting a prosperous local economy

- Chapter 8 - Developing high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure
- Chapter 9 - Distributing new growth

**Recommendation(s):**

The Cabinet is

**RECOMMENDED**

- to approve the contents of the Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper, the Local Plan Issues Paper Summary and the Local Plan Issues Consultation - Easy Read documents; and
- to agree that the Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023, the Local Plan Issues Paper Summary and the Local Plan Issues Consultation - Easy Read documents can be published for public consultation for ten weeks after this meeting and its call-in period.

## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 This report sets out the purpose and content of the Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper (Appendix 1), the Local Plan Issues Summary Paper (Appendix 2) and the Local Plan Issues Easy Read Paper (Appendix 3). It asks that Cabinet approve the contents of these and agree that they can be published for public engagement for ten weeks after this meeting and its call-in period.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The processes for preparing a Local Plan are set out in the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#). They encourage extensive early participation through opportunities such as this Issues Engagement Paper. At least four major stages of public engagement are anticipated during preparation of the Local Plan update. these Issues Engagement Papers are the final part of the initial engagement and survey stage for 2023.
- 2.2 The Issues Engagement phase is a fundamental step in starting to prepare a new Local Plan for Huntingdonshire. It seeks to find out what local residents, communities, businesses and organisations think the priorities are for improving the district for future generations, meeting the needs for new homes and jobs, and how to reduce the impacts of the climate crisis and ecological emergency on the local area.
- 2.3 The papers look only at issues that will need to be thought about when preparing the next Local Plan. They are intended to be discursive papers to provoke thought, comment and opinions. They are shaped by exploration of the issues faced by the district as identified primarily through the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. They also reflect issues and engagement responses that have been identified through preparation of the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy. While they seek to bring forward discussion on a wide range of issues, they are not intended to prejudge the outcomes of any of them. The Issues engagement papers do not set out any form of draft policies or options.
- 2.4 All the responses made will be thoroughly considered and will be used to shape the next, more detailed phase of engagement. This will include further issues raised during this round of engagement and options for the approaches that might be taken in the future developing the Local Plan's approaches to guiding development. The Local Development Scheme (March 2023) anticipates that engagement will be held on further issues and options next year.

## **3. ENGAGEMENT APPROACH**

- 3.1 Planning Policy are working with the Communications Team to produce an engagement plan for the Issues Engagement Paper. This will include social media, articles in the Hunts Post local newspaper, direct communications with town and parish councils and posters for town and parishes to display to encourage engagement. Direct engagement events

will be arranged with Town and Parish Councils and duty to cooperate partners. These are in addition to direct communications through the planning policy engagement portal.

- 3.2 Engagement efforts for the Local Plan consultation stages will be designed to enable and empower local people to share their opinions and inform future policy options, in a manner that is accessible. Our engagement ideal is to be innovative in the way that engagement can take place, but simple in how it is accessed and promoted.
- 3.3 Social media posts will be focussed on highlighting single topics or questions or directing people to certain chapters of the issues paper based on their area of interest. This will also be undertaken for special interest groups for example the 'Promoting a Prosperous Local Economy' issue will be specifically highlighted when contacting businesses through our colleagues in Economic Development.
- 3.4 The Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023 (Appendix 1) covers many topics in depth. This is designed to gain a greater understanding of issues for those that are specialists in their field, including local residents who are passionate about specific topic areas for example climate change, or have time to focus on specific topic areas. It is not anticipated that people will comment on each chapter or issue within the Paper. The engagement portal is set up such that people can easily navigate to issues of particular interest and can answer as many or as few questions as they choose to.
- 3.5 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) outlines that Local Plan documents should be shaped by "early, proportionate and effective engagement between plan makers and communities, local organisations, businesses, infrastructure providers and operators and statutory consultees. Our top priority is ensuring that local people, businesses and communities are well represented and have every opportunity to provide feedback during the engagement processes of the plan's creation.
- 3.6 It is important that the Local Plan's engagement processes are representative, inclusive, and effective. The completed Local Plan update will define how Huntingdonshire will look, and how people and businesses will live and operate within it for future years. As a document that will have widespread impact across the district our engagement objectives reflect a commitment to ensuring residents' voices are central to production and are able to be heard in an accessible manner.
- 3.7 To maximise accessibility for people to engage with the Local Plan Issues two shorter versions have been prepared in addition to the main Issues Engagement Paper. These will be used to try to gather opinions and input from people who might not ordinarily engage in the Local Plan making process.
- 3.8 Included as Appendix 2 is a Local Plan Issues Summary Paper. This highlights the key topics that we are seeking opinions on and poses one or two open questions on each. It contains a link to a survey form where



answers can be submitted and a link to the main Issues Engagement Paper if people wish to see particular topics in more detail.

- 3.9 Included as Appendix 3 is an Easy Read version of the Issues Paper. This introduces the main topics in a very short form. It is hoped that this will help us to engage with some seldom heard people, for instance those with learning difficulties or for whom reading English is challenging. This also contains links to a short survey with most questions just requiring a box to be ticked. Social media messaging will be used to share this along with targeted emails to known representative groups with requests to share the information more widely.

#### **4. ISSUES ENGAGEMENT PAPERS 2023**

- 4.1 The Issues Engagement Paper and the two shortened versions include an introduction setting out the engagement processes and context for preparing the Local Plan update. They then contain eight theme based chapters/ pages which aim to focus responses on different topic areas. The two shortened versions of the Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper each address a single Issue on a single page to aid clarity.

- 4.2 It should be noted that there are some topics, particularly health, which cut across many aspects and so are reflected in particular issues throughout. Examples of this are air pollution in relation to respiratory health, housing standards in relation to addressing the implications of both extreme cold and overheating and the protection and provision of green infrastructure to support people's physical and mental health and well-being.

- 4.3 The eight theme based chapters/ pages are summarised below.

- Chapter 2 - Creating a vision and objectives
- Chapter 3 - Responding to the climate crisis
- Chapter 4 - Enhancing the natural environment
- Chapter 5 - Supporting our places
- Chapter 6 - Meeting housing needs for all
- Chapter 7 - Promoting a prosperous local economy
- Chapter 8 - Developing high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure
- Chapter 9 - Distributing new growth

- 4.4 Chapter 2 (Page 12 of Appendix 1) enables people to shape the fundamental nature of the Local Plan by asking what the overarching vision and objectives should be for the Local Plan and the future growth of the district.

- 4.5 Chapter 3 (Page 13 to 27 of Appendix 1) specifically addresses issues in relation to the climate crisis. The chapter tackles issues such as carbon emissions and targets, carbon sequestration and offsetting, renewable and low carbon energy, energy efficiency and retrofitting, flooding, water supplies and water pollution and waste and recycling

- 4.6 Chapter 4 (Page 28 to 36 of Appendix 1) looks at issues relating to enhancing the natural environment. In particular, this seeks opinions on the importance of Huntingdonshire's landscapes, the natural environment and nature conservation designations, green infrastructure and how the Council can work towards biodiversity net gain and address air quality.
- 4.7 Chapter 5 (Page 37 to 52 of Appendix 1) looks at how the Local Plan could support our places. It provides a portrait of the district's market towns, villages, and the countryside asking people specific questions on what the priorities should be and what the issues are that could be addressed through a new Local Plan. Some additional questions are included that are place specific, for example, St Neots' relationship with Bedford and the opportunities this may present. Additional focus is also placed on the district's historic environment.
- 4.8 Chapter 6 (Page 53 to 65 of Appendix 1) addresses meeting housing need for all across our communities. The starting point for understanding how many homes are required to meet future growth begins with the Government's standard method calculation. Further information is provided on how this approach works and asks whether the district should look to provide more than the number of new homes arising from the standard method. The type and tenure of housing to be provided through a new Local Plan must also be considered and therefore specific issues have been identified relating to size, potential new requirements such as home working space and affordable housing typologies, accessible and adaptable homes, community led housing and self and custom build homes. Finally homes for specific groups are also addressed including for older people, service personnel, Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Show People and Boat Dwellers.
- 4.9 Chapter 7 (Page 66 to 81 of Appendix 1) focuses on what the Local Plan could do to promote a prosperous local economy. The chapter looks at how the district could work towards a greener economy and how it could support and diversify the local economy. Key sector requirements are also focussed on due to Huntingdonshire's access to strategic road networks and its rural nature including logistics and distribution, the rural economy and agriculture and tourism. Addressing the issue of retail and how town centres could be adapted to retain important leisure and service hubs within the district is also raised along with the role of tourism.
- 4.10 Chapter 8 (Page 82 to 97 of Appendix 1), 'Developing high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure' looks at the infrastructure that is important to our local communities, what services could help to support healthy vibrant communities and how these could be included in new development. Topics include place-making and building design, open spaces, travel, public transport and active travel, parking, community facilities and services and utilities and digital infrastructure.
- 4.11 Chapter 9 (Page 98 to 100 of Appendix 1) is the last of the theme based issues chapters and looks at the issue of how growth could be distributed across the district. A strategy for how and where development should be located has not been established. Allowing the public to input ideas at this

early stage of plan-making will enable public opinion to feed into the development of a strategy, raise issues up-front and feed into future ideas and evidence to test the most appropriate way for the district to grow. The section therefore asks what growth scenarios should be considered for example: dispersed development, allocation of smaller sites across, all or the majority of settlements, continuing a similar development strategy approach to that set out in current Local Plan etc. It also asks people to consider what may constrain growth in different areas of the district and what mitigation or development requirements should the Plan prioritise, for instance, remediating flooding. This will enable the Council to prioritise specific development requirements if viability shows that not all measures can be implemented to help development to go ahead.

- 4.12 The final chapter 'Next steps' (Page 101 of Appendix 1) asks the public if there are any issues that we may have missed, or additional issues that people think that the Council should be considering. It also sets out how responses received through the engagement period will be used to help shape the next phase of preparation of the Local Plan update. This will lead to the next engagement opportunity which will cover further issues for people to express opinions on and raise any concerns about; it will also set out options for potential policies or policy topics to enable people to continue to shape the contents of the Local Plan update.
- 4.13 To assist with understanding the terms used in the Issues Engagement Paper there is also a glossary provided.

## **5. COMMENTS OF OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY**

- 5.1 The comments of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Panel will be circulated ahead of the Cabinet's meeting.

## **6. TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION & WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN**

- 6.1 Subject to approval, public engagement on the Issues Engagement Papers 2023 is proposed to run for ten weeks after this meeting and its call-in period.
- 6.2 At the close of the engagement period, the comments made will be assessed and used to shape the next stage of plan-making. The comments made will be summarised in the Council's Statement of Consultation and will help to inform the direction and priorities for the new Local Plan.

## **7. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES**

- 7.1 The production of the Issues Engagement Papers aligns with the objective 'improving housing provision' as set out in the Corporate Plan 2022/23, a key action of which is:

“Commence an update of the Local Plan. This should ensure that local planning policies include a focus on sustainability of new developments, achieving the right mix of housing sizes, types and tenures to meet the needs of residents, the quality of the built environment, creating healthy spaces and communities, public transport and digital connectivity.”

- 7.2 It also aligns with the objective ‘strengthening our communities’ through the key action of:

“Support community planning by providing advice to Towns and Parish Councils seeking to develop or update Neighbourhood Plans”.

- 7.3 The Issues Engagement Papers will ask residents, workers, organisations, businesses and others who have an interest in the district to identify what issues are important to them and how they think these should be addressed in the Local Plan. Categories and questions in the Issues Engagement Papers 2023 also address the corporate objectives of:

- Tackling climate change and caring for the environment
- Enhancing employment opportunities and supporting businesses
- Supporting our residents needs
- Improving housing provision
- Strengthening our communities

- 7.4 Consultation on the Issues Engagement Papers 2023 also adheres to the Corporate Plan’s central approach to develop ‘an enduring dialogue with residents, meaningfully engaging with them in the widest possible aspects of our work and listening and responding to concerns in shaping policies and priorities’. The consultation will allow people and organisations to feed into the early stage of Local Plan preparation and contribute towards a future strategy for the district.

## **8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 To be effective Local Plans need to be kept up to date. As set out in Regulation 10a of The Town and Country Planning (Local Planning) (England) Regulations 2012 plans should be reviewed to assess whether they need updating. Approval was received from Cabinet on 24<sup>th</sup> January 2023:

‘To agree to the commencement of work to compile an updated local evidence base to inform and support preparation of the full update to the adopted Local Plan, working with partners and consultants as necessary’

- 8.2 The processes for preparing a Local Plan are set out in the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#). They encourage extensive early participation through opportunities such as this Issues Engagement Papers.

## **9. EQUALITIES IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

- 9.1 To promote widespread accessibility of the engagement documents for the Local Plan Issues three versions have been prepared. This includes an Easy Read version to promote engagement with some seldom heard groups. The Local Plan update will be accompanied by an equalities impact assessment to ensure compliance with the Equality Act 2010.

## **10. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 10.1 The resource implications of preparing the Local Plan update are set out in the Local Development Scheme approved at the meeting of Cabinet on 21<sup>st</sup> March 2023. This emphasises that the process of preparing a Local Plan requires significant financial resources complemented by substantial time and staffing resources.

## **11. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE IMPLICATIONS**

- 11.1 The Local Plan update provides the opportunity to make significant changes to the Council's response to the climate crisis and ecological emergency. The Issues Engagement Paper is the first stage in identifying the priorities of local residents, businesses and organisations towards these in terms of how planning can help to shape our approaches and require changes to how development impacts on both the built and natural environments. This is not only reflected in the standalone chapters of 'Responding to the climate crisis' and 'Protecting and enhancing the natural environment' but is woven throughout the document in issues such as 'the green economy' and 'water efficiency standards'.

## **12. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS**

- 12.1 The Issues Engagement Paper is considered beneficial in enabling the new Local Plan to meet many of the Council's Corporate Plan objectives. In particular it meets the required key action under 'improving housing provision' of 'commencing an update of the local plan'.
- 12.2 Engagement on the draft Issues Engagement Paper also adheres to the Corporate Plan's central approach to develop 'an enduring dialogue with residents, meaningfully engaging with them in the widest possible aspects of our work and listening and responding to concerns in shaping policies and priorities.'
- 12.3 The engagement opportunities facilitated by the Issues Engagement Paper will allow people and organisations to contribute to the first stage of Local Plan preparation. The discursive nature of this paper and the questions posed is intended to ensure that the future Local Plan represents and responds to the aspirations, needs and concerns of our local communities.

### **13. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED**

Appendix 1 – Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

Appendix 2 – Local Plan Issues Summary Paper

Appendix 3 – Local Plan Issues Consultation – Easy Read

### **14. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

- [HDC Cabinet - Tuesday, 24th January 2023](#)
- [HDC Cabinet - Tuesday 21st March 2023](#)
- [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)
- [National Planning Practice Guidance](#)

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## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

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## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

### Document Information

**Title:** Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper

**Status:** Consultation paper to find out what local residents, communities, businesses and organisations think the priorities are for improving the district for future generations and how to reduce the impacts of the climate emergency on the local area. Responses will inform Huntingdonshire District Council's Local Plan Review.

**Date of approval for consultation:** Overview and Scrutiny (Performance and Growth) Panel, 5 April 2023. Cabinet, 18 April 2023.

**Document availability:** The Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper can be found on the Council's [consultation portal](#). Copies can be downloaded from the portal and responses to the consultation may be entered directly into the portal. A hard copy can be viewed at Customer Services Reception, Huntingdonshire District Council, Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon. This office is open from 8:45 to 17:00 Mondays to Thursdays and 8:45 to 16:30 on Fridays.

**Please note:** This document may be available in alternative formats on request.

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# Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

## 1 Introduction

### Purpose of consultation

- 1.1** This Issues Engagement Paper is a fundamental step in starting to prepare a new Local Plan for Huntingdonshire. It seeks to find out what local residents, communities, businesses and organisations think the priorities are for improving the district for future generations and how to reduce the impacts of the climate crisis and ecological emergency on the local area.
- 1.2** This paper looks only at issues that will need to be thought about when preparing the next Local Plan; it does not set out any form of draft policies or options for them yet. All the responses made will be thoroughly considered and will be used to shape the next, more detailed phase of engagement on further issues and options for the approaches that might be taken in the future, developing the Local Plan's approaches to guiding development.
- 1.3** It is intended to be a discursive paper to provoke thought, comment and opinions. It is shaped by exploration of the issues faced by the district as identified through the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. While it seeks to bring forward discussion on a wide range of issues, it is not intended to prejudge the outcomes of any of them. It is anticipated that further issues are likely to be identified through responses to this paper and it is proposed that further engagement will be held on these in the future.

### How to engage in the consultation

- 1.4** This Issues Paper seeks your honest opinions. A number of questions are asked throughout this document, these can be found in the yellow boxes. You can choose to respond to all the questions or just those of particular interest to you.

- 1.5** It would be helpful if you could complete the questions using our online [Consultation Portal](#). A one-off registration process is needed to start this and instructions on how to register can be found in the Frequently Asked Questions section at the front of the [Consultation Portal](#). It is possible to save draft versions of your responses and finish and submit them later if you choose to. By visiting the [Consultation Portal](#) you can give permission for us to keep you up-to-date with later stages of the Local Plan and we can assess your comments more efficiently.
- 1.6** If you would prefer to submit your response in writing please ensure you make it clear which question(s) you are answering. Your responses must include your name and email or full postal address otherwise they cannot be registered. You can send responses by email to [local.plan@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:local.plan@huntingdonshire.gov.uk), or by post to:
- Planning Policy, Pathfinder House, St Mary's Street, Huntingdon, PE29 3TN
- 1.7** Please note all responses will be published on our [Consultation Portal](#). This will include your name and organisation (if any) but will not include any contact details. You can change the frequency with which you receive emails, or opt out altogether, if you wish to on our [Consultation Portal](#).

**Please be sure to respond between XXXdate and YYYdate (10 weeks).**

- 1.8** A Call for Sites is also still open until **June 2023**, this is aimed at landowners, developers and planning agents, other organisations and interest groups who are invited to submit suitable sites which are available in the short to medium term for development, or to identify land of particular value e.g. biodiversity enhancement. You can submit a site using by completing the Call for Sites form **here and are** strongly encouraged to submit details of

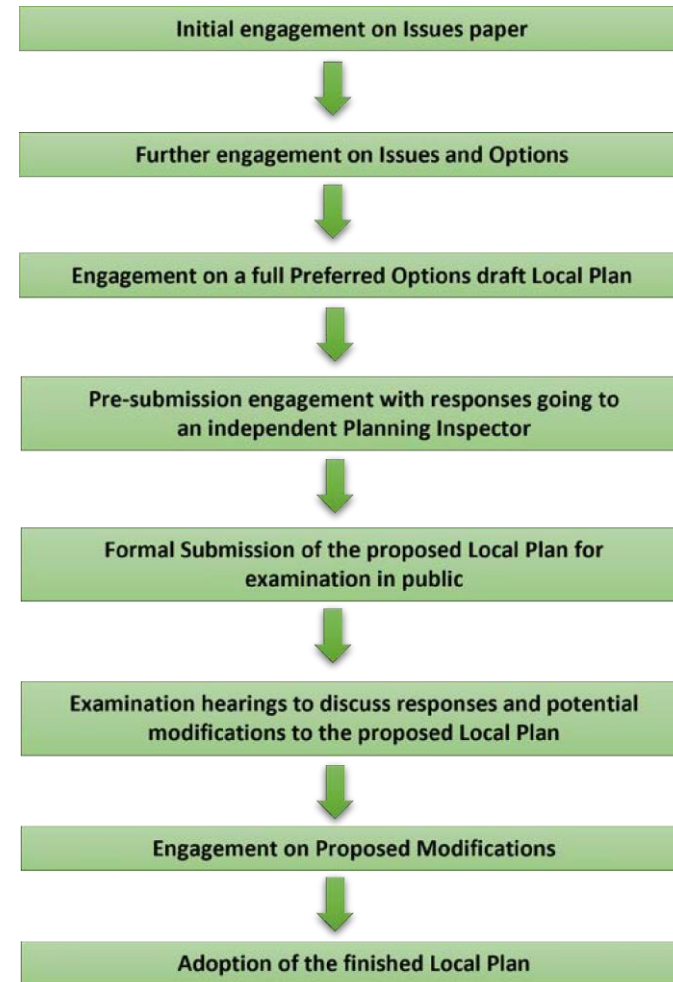
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your site at this stage of the new Local Plan's preparation to assist with preparation of the most sustainable development strategy for the coming years.

## Preparing a local plan

- 1.9 A Local Plan is the key document that guides new development within the district. The government requires all local councils to prepare a Local Plan to give a long term strategy which sets out a vision for their area supported by planning policies and proposals to help deliver that. It is shaped by understanding the development needs of the area and their social, environmental and economic context. A Local Plan shows what sort of development is acceptable where, to ensure the identified needs for housing, businesses, infrastructure and open spaces are met. It also contains policies to safeguard the environment, to enable climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to promote high quality design that supports and creates attractive places that work well for the communities that use them.
- 1.10 Community engagement is a crucial element of Local Plan preparation. The Local Plan update will be shaped by the views of local communities, individuals, businesses, infrastructure providers and interested organisations along with landowners and developers.
- 1.11 The processes for preparing a Local Plan are set out in the [Town and Country Planning \(Local Planning\) \(England\) Regulations 2012](#). They encourage extensive early participation through opportunities such as this Issues Engagement Paper. At least four major stages of public engagement are anticipated during its preparation with political scrutiny of it throughout by locally elected District Councillors. Timings may be influenced through the need for extra research and evidence on particular issues, or changes to the planning system through the Levelling up and Regeneration Bill. Once the Council believes that a sustainable and deliverable plan has been prepared it will be submitted for examination by an independent Planning Inspector.

## Anticipated preparation stages for the Local Plan



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**1.12** The Local Plan is supported by many other documents which provide technical evidence or inform its preparation. Currently, three of these are already prepared:

- The **Local Development Scheme** sets out the scope of the Local Plan update, the proposed programme for production of the Local Plan and identifies a range of potential risks and mitigation approaches that may be taken if needed. It will be monitored annually and kept up to date to reflect any changes to the anticipated timetable.
- The **Statement of Community Involvement** explains how the Council will engage with local residents, communities, businesses and interested organisations on planning matters; it is expected to be updated at least every five years.
- The **Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report** identifies a range of international, national and local plans and programmes that may influence the Local Plan along with any targets they set that the Local Plan should help achieve such as the reduction of carbon emissions. It provides baseline information about Huntingdonshire which is explored in more detail in this Engagement Paper and has also been used to inform the development of sustainability objectives against which to test the Local Plan.

**1.13** A series of other supporting documents will be produced as preparation of the Local Plan progresses:

- **Sustainability Appraisal** will assess the likely economic, social and environmental effects of the Local Plan through objectives developed in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. It will help judge the relative advantages of different options and alternative approaches at each stage of plan production to assist in deciding which will deliver the best outcomes for the district. The requirement to produce a Sustainability Appraisal is set in European legislation, transposed into UK law. It may be subject to change through the government's proposed planning reforms which suggests its replacement by a simpler assessment approach.

- **Habitats Regulations Assessment** (also known as Appropriate Assessment) considers the impacts of the Local Plan on European designated nature conservation sites including Ramsar sites, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas. Huntingdonshire benefits from a good number of these with some designations overlapping. Consideration must also be paid to sites in neighbouring areas which may be affected for instance by downstream impacts on the water environment.
- The **Statement of Consultation** provides a record of how consultation has been carried out on the Local Plan and how it has evolved as a result of the responses received. This is an iterative document which is supplemented at each stage with new analysis of responses received and changes made to the draft Local Plan.
- **Equalities Impact Assessment** is a process required by the Equalities Act 2010 to assist with eliminating unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and foster good relations amongst all members of the community whether they share a protected characteristic or not. It aims to demonstrate the Council's compliance with the Public Sector Equalities Duty.

**1.14** Up to date evidence is essential to support preparation of a Local Plan. It is required to be able to establish and justify the future needs for housing, employment, commercial and community uses, transport and travel requirements and the potential environmental impacts of possible developments and policies. Evidence is also needed to demonstrate the importance of constraints such as flood risk, heritage and places of high nature conservation value. Some are required by national guidance, others are specific to particular local challenges; it could include nationally available data, technical reports or locally produced studies. Timing of these documents may vary, with some being needed later to test the deliverability of proposed policies, helping the Local Plan positively plan for the future. The full range of evidence documents cannot be predetermined as it will also need to be responsive to issues that arise during preparation of the Local Plan. A small number of relevant documents have already been published or are in progress including:

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- Huntingdonshire Futures (2023)
- Huntingdonshire Climate Strategy (2023)
- Ready to Recover: Economic Growth Plan 2020-2025
- Huntingdonshire Economic Growth Plan 2020-2025
- St Neots Masterplan (2019)
- Huntingdon, St Ives and Ramsey Masterplans (2023)
- Housing Needs of Specific Groups (2021)
- Huntingdonshire Housing Strategy 2020-2025
- Transport Strategy: Huntingdonshire, by Cambridgeshire County Council, in progress
- Active Travel Strategy, by Cambridgeshire County council, in progress
- Local Transport and Connectivity Plan, by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, in progress
- A141 and St Ives Transport Study, by Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, in progress
- Leisure Built Facilities Strategy, in progress
- Outdoor Sports Facilities strategy, in progress
- Landscape and Townscape Supplementary Planning Document (2022)

### 1.15 The following evidence documents are already anticipated:

- Integrated Water Cycle Studies and Strategic Flood Risk Assessments
- Town Centres and Retail Needs Assessment
- Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat Dwellers Accommodation Needs Assessment
- Land Availability Assessment(s), including housing, employment and open space uses
- Infrastructure Delivery Plan
- Local Plan Viability Assessment
- Transport Baseline and Assessment

### National context

- 1.16** The national context for local plans is set in formal legislation which can be explored in detail on the national [Planning Portal](#). The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (NPPF) sets out the government's planning policies for England and how they are expected to be applied. Detailed guidance supporting the NPPF is provided in an online format only as the [National Planning Practice Guidance](#). The NPPF refers to the development plan as a collective name covering all locally prepared spatial plans; for Huntingdonshire this includes the local plan, neighbourhood plans and minerals and waste local plans.

#### Primacy of the Development Plan

- Section 38(6) of The Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 states that applications for planning permission should be determined in accordance with the development plan unless material considerations indicate otherwise.
- The National Planning Policy Framework must be taken into account in preparing the development plan, and is a material consideration in planning decisions. Planning policies and decisions must also reflect relevant international obligations and statutory requirements. (NPPF, paragraph 2)

- 1.17** A particular aspect of the NPPF, illustrated in the box below, has significant implications for decision-making on planning applications for development proposals which include new housing and can strongly affect local communities.

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### Five Year Housing Land Supply

Local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide a minimum of five years' worth of housing against their housing requirement set out in adopted strategic policies, or against their local housing need where the strategic policies are more than five years old. ... (NPPF, paragraph 74)

For decision-taking this means:

- c) approving development proposals that accord with an up-to-date development plan without delay; or
- d) where there are no relevant development plan policies, or the policies which are most important for determining the application are out-of-date, granting permission unless:
  - i. the application of policies in this Framework that protect areas or assets of particular importance provides a clear reason for refusing the development proposed; or
  - ii. any adverse impacts of doing so would significantly and demonstrably outweigh the benefits, when assessed against the policies in this Framework taken as a whole. (NPPF, paragraph 11)

- 1.18** Lack of a five year housing land supply to meet the above requirement and consequent application of the presumption in favour of sustainable development set out in NPPF paragraph 11 d is commonly known as 'engaging the tilted balance'. This means that the threshold is raised significantly higher for demonstrating that a proposed housing scheme will cause sufficient harm compared to its benefits to justify refusing a planning application.
- 1.19** Beyond planning specific legislation and policies, the government has published a series of strategies that will also influence the preparation of the new Local Plan, many refer to the role and importance of the planning

system in promoting sustainable development and combatting climate change. The landmark [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener](#) (BEIS, 2021) sets out how the UK will deliver on its commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and outlines measures to transition to a green and sustainable future. [A Green Future: Our 25 Year Plan to Improve the Environment](#) sets out a long term approach to protecting and enhancing the UK's natural landscapes and habitats. The [Environment Act 2021](#) aims to improve air and water quality, tackle waste, improve biodiversity and make other environmental improvements and facilitates new regulations and processes for setting long term improvement targets. [Mission Zero Independent Review of Net Zero](#) (BEIS and DESNZ, January 2023) includes a recommendation to reform the planning system at local and national level to place net zero at its heart.

- 1.20** Planning is expected to change in response to reforms proposed in the [Levelling Up and Regeneration Bill](#) introduced to Parliament in May 2022. The Bill places significant emphasis on enhancing design and promoting digital access to planning information; it also suggests the introduction of national development management policies covering issues which apply in most areas to avoid the need to include them in Local Plans. A consultation on a [revised NPPF](#) commenced on 22 December 2022 and closed on 2 March 2023 seeking views on proposed changes to the NPPF.
- 1.21** The Bill has a long way to go through the legislative process yet and its future shape cannot be predetermined. However, in May 2022 Housing Minister Stuart Andrew advised local planning authorities to 'carry on because that work is valuable work anyway'; therefore, work and public engagement carried out towards preparation of this new Local Plan will be used and adapted should the legal processes change before it is completed.

### Regional context

- 1.22** The Oxford-Cambridge Arc (the Arc) comprises Oxfordshire, Bedfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Cambridgeshire. The area is home to approximately 3.7 million residents and supports over 2 million jobs.



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In 2021 the government consulted on a [draft Spatial Framework](#) for the Arc to 2050 which looked to shape local planning and investment decisions under four 'pillars': the environment; the economy; connectivity and infrastructure; and place-making. Following the creation of the 'Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities' (DLUHC) in September 2021, the priorities for the the Ox-Cam Arc shifted.

**1.23** In December 2021 Huntingdonshire District Council adopted the [Shared regional principles for protecting, restoring and enhancing the environment in the Oxford-Cambridge Arc](#) to target net-zero carbon at a district level by 2040. These are:

- to protect, enhance and restore existing nature areas (green spaces) and create new ones (where it is viable to do so)
- to pursue the ambitions of 'A Green Future: Our 25-year Plan to Improve the Environment' and that new development should be designed with a view to minimising and mitigating the effects of climate change
- to ensure existing and new communities see real benefits in their well-being from living in Huntingdonshire
- to use natural resources wisely.

**1.24** January 2023 saw the Secretary of State Michael Gove confirm support for the establishment of an Oxford to Cambridge Pan Regional Partnership to replace the Arc. The Partnership's initial programme is to: develop a set of propositions to attract international investment and profile the region on a global stage; and to continue the work underway to embed shared Environment Principles. The Council will continue to engage with the the Partnership and track its progress to understand how this will shape future priorities for the district.

### Cambridgeshire context

**1.25** In March 2017 the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA) was established as a Mayoral Combined Authority covering the whole of the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough area which includes Huntingdonshire. The CPCA is the Local Transport Authority for the area and in this capacity has a strong role to play in promoting the delivery of transport infrastructure to meet the needs of existing and future residents and businesses. Coordinated through the [Local Transport and Connectivity Plan](#) the CPCA is involved in promoting road and rail improvements, high quality bus networks and active travel opportunities along with promoting digital connectivity to reduce the need for physical travel and enhance access options for many residents. The CPCA play a major role in shaping transport infrastructure and service provision and in promoting enhancements to active travel opportunities. As of February 2023 work is ongoing on preparation of a [Bus Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough](#).

**1.26** The CPCA also contribute to delivery of planning permissions through provision of substantial funding towards construction of affordable housing. A key goal is to drive economic growth across the area by helping to overcome barriers to growth, provision of support to businesses and investment in improving skills amongst local people that align with the needs of local businesses.

**1.27** Cambridgeshire County Council is responsible for preparing the [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan](#). The County Council also hold responsibility for local highway planning and maintenance, cycleways, footpaths and public rights of way. They play a key role in considering the accessibility of potential sites that may be identified for development through the new Local Plan and in considering the suitability of proposed transport and travel related improvements put forward as part of planning applications. The County Council is also responsible for a wide range of social and environmental services which feed into successful communities such as education, libraries and heritage. The

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County Council play a strong part in promoting active travel infrastructure and initiatives to encourage walking, cycling, scooting and other non-motorised forms of travel. Both their [Active Travel Strategy](#) and their [Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan](#) are intended to help deliver sustainable travel options to support existing communities and new developments within Huntingdonshire.

### Local context

**1.28** The District Council administers much of the planning system affecting Huntingdonshire's built and natural environments. The Council is responsible for preparing Local Plans, determining planning applications and carrying out enforcement against unauthorised development. Town and Parish Councils can also influence planning decisions by choosing to prepare Neighbourhood Plans. Within Huntingdonshire planning is guided by a suite of documents known collectively as the development plan. As at February 2023 this comprises:

- [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#)
- [Buckden Neighbourhood Development Plan 2020-2036](#)
- [Bury Village Neighbourhood Plan 2019-2036](#)
- [Godmanchester Neighbourhood Plan 2017-2036](#)
- [Grafham and Ellington Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2036](#)
- [Houghton and Wyton Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2036](#)
- [Huntingdon Neighbourhood Plan 2018-2026](#)
- [St Neots Neighbourhood Plan 2014-2029](#)
- [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Plan 2036](#)

**1.29** The Development Plan is accompanied by an [interactive policies map](#).

**1.30** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) was adopted on 15th May 2019 . As set out above, the national context has changed since then and national guidelines require reviewing it every five years. Existing Neighbourhood Plans remain valid in shaping decision making on planning applications. Updates may be advantageous once the updated Local Plan is adopted

should there be any conflict in strategic policy approaches as the most recently adopted plan takes precedence in decision making. In terms of scope the new Local Plan will cover the whole of Huntingdonshire.

### Corporate Plan

**1.31** Our current Corporate Plan sets out the Council's objectives and key actions and performance measures for the period 2023 to 2026. The Corporate Plan identifies objectives relating to:

- Improving quality of life for local people
- Creating a better Huntingdonshire for future generations
- Delivering good quality, high value for money services with good control and compliance with statutory obligations

**1.32** The Local Plan will assist in the delivery of these objectives.

### Huntingdonshire Futures

**1.33** [Huntingdonshire Futures](#) is a collaborative Place Strategy which sets out a shared vision for the future of Huntingdonshire in 2050 and a clear way forward to achieve it. It aims to map out plans for our place, people, economy, and the environment which improve the lives of all of our residents, communities, and businesses. It will guide future strategy and policy developments and investment decisions made by the Council and partners. It was approved in **XXX 2023**.

**1.34** The table below highlights the key challenges and opportunities that were identified through the engagement. Not all elements relate to planning, but many of the messages heard from local communities, organisations, businesses and residents are relevant to preparation of this Local Plan too.

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

Table 1 Challenges and opportunities identified through Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy

Theme	Challenges	Opportunities
People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unequal access to social infrastructure, education and employment opportunities between areas</li> <li>• Isolation and loneliness affecting certain groups particularly in more rural areas</li> <li>• Not enough for young people to do</li> <li>• Lack of investment in voluntary sector and decreasing trends in volunteering activity</li> <li>• Poor collaboration between the public sector, businesses, educators, and residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The district is a great place to live that supports quality of life, although there is scope for improvements</li> <li>• Diverse and vibrant people, communities and places</li> <li>• Active and engaged community with many local groups and partnerships</li> <li>• Active and engaged community with many local groups and partnerships</li> <li>• Improvements to social and physical activity through enhanced provision and accessibility to open spaces, leisure and sport facilities and community allotments</li> <li>• Involve people, particularly young people, and stakeholder groups in decision making</li> </ul>
Place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No distinct identify for Huntingdonshire</li> <li>• High car dependency, bus services do not meet needs, particularly in rural areas and pedestrian and cycle networks are not always in place or joined up</li> <li>• Rural areas feel left behind</li> <li>• Growth of new housing is not matched by sufficient new and/ or improved infrastructure</li> <li>• House prices are rising and there is a lack of affordable housing, particularly for young people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Picturesque market towns and villages with varied townscape character</li> <li>• Rich heritage assets and historic buildings, with high concentrations in the centres of market towns</li> <li>• Accessibility and changing workplace culture including the rise in working from home make Huntingdonshire a more attractive place to live</li> <li>• Rich and varied natural landscapes and green spaces including the Ouse Valley and Great Fen</li> <li>• Market towns with a distinctive and varied offer that can co-support each other</li> </ul>
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The decline of the high street, particularly retail, leisure and evening economy in the market towns</li> <li>• Talent and knowledge drain to Cambridge, Peterborough and Bedfordshire, which attract skilled workforce through greater variety and higher paid jobs</li> <li>• Changing demographics including shrinking of the working age population and an increasingly ageing population</li> <li>• Rising building costs and land values putting pressure on the provision of employment land and space</li> <li>• Need for the right training opportunities to match the job market demand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong local economy especially with respect to manufacturing</li> <li>• Great variety of employers and sectors offering diverse employment opportunities</li> <li>• Thriving entrepreneurial networks for Small to Medium Enterprises, start-ups and Community Organisations</li> <li>• Good transport links connecting outside of the district to wider hubs including Cambridge, Peterborough, London and Birmingham</li> <li>• Scope to expand opportunities for young people through training and links to networks</li> </ul>
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lot of talk about climate change but no action</li> <li>• New housing developments planned and delivered not ambitious enough in their environmental performance - including locations in flood risk areas, lack of renewable energy generation or electric vehicle charging</li> <li>• Environmentally friendly behaviours can be too expensive and there is a lack of investment and support</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ambitious projects to restore landscapes and improve biodiversity underway</li> <li>• Education and training for residents and businesses could support behaviour change</li> <li>• Good opportunities for renewable energy generation including solar and wind due to climate and topography</li> <li>• Green and open spaces offer great leisure opportunities and support a high quality of life</li> </ul>

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

Theme	Challenges	Opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huntingdonshire experiences the effects of climate change including flooding and heat waves</li> <li>Increasing demand for water from population growth and agriculture sector, coupled with water scarcity especially in the dry months of summer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flat land has potential to support cycling as a mode of transport and driver of tourism</li> </ul>

### Huntingdonshire Climate Strategy

**1.35** The Climate Strategy identifies a pathway for decarbonisation of the Council's own activities but more importantly in the context of updating the Local Plan, it also sets out the Council's ambition for district-wide climate action through its role as a positive example in taking action to address its own emissions, as an enabler to support action within our communities and as an encourager to ensure the efforts of those who live, work and visit the district help to reduce Huntingdonshire's carbon emissions. The Climate Strategy is supported by an action plan. Six priority themes are represented in the Climate Strategy as illustrated below.



### Masterplans for Huntingdon, St Ives and Ramsey

**1.36** Three [masterplans](#) are being developed for Huntingdon, Ramsey and St Ives. These masterplans will focus on the development of a pipeline of projects to enable the Council and stakeholders to pursue funding opportunities, including a range of government opportunities, as they emerge over the coming years, including (but not limited to) the levelling up agenda.

The masterplans will also seek to identify opportunities for regeneration, place shaping, connecting communities and suggestions on a broad range of town centre enhancements. The longer-term ambition is to stimulate public and private sector investment, bringing forward future opportunities for jobs and skills.

**1.37** The initial draft documents were developed with early engagement from the relevant town councils, ward members, local stakeholders and residents. During the autumn of 2022, there was a period of public engagement to capture feedback to further inform the masterplan documents. Completion of the masterplans is expected in 2023.

### St Neots Future High Street Fund

**1.38** The Council has secured funding from the Government's Future High Streets Fund for St Neots. £12.8 million is anticipated to be invested in the town centre. The investment will deliver six projects, transforming the market town for the benefit of local people, businesses, and visitors. The projects of the [St Neots Future High Streets Fund](#) include redevelopment of the Priory Quarter to provide a high-quality event and cultural space; the regeneration of the Old Falcon Inn to bring it back into productive use and protect its heritage status; and a new waterfront route, including a riverside promenade to create a new attraction in the town centre.

**1.39** The Investment in St Neots programme has been informed by previous community and stakeholder engagement including the work to support the [St Neots Masterplan for Growth](#).

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### Potential plan period

- 1.40** A key element of preparing a Local Plan update is deciding how long it should run for.
- 1.41** The current Local Plan has a plan period of 2011 to 2036. It is proposed to use 2021 as the base date for this Local Plan as this will coincide with the Census 2021 which forms a robust source of evidence on many aspects of population, housing, health and employment. Local plans typically take between five to seven years to prepare and reach adoption due to the extensive engagement and public examination processes involved although the government hopes to shorten this through possible changes to the preparation system. The Local Plan is required to have a minimum period of 15 years still to run once it is completed. Based on these expectations, the earliest possible end date for the Local Plan would likely be 2043 with some further allowance being sensible to allow for any unexpected delays. The current Local Plan has a 25 year plan period which aligned with the national designation of the enterprise zone at Alconbury Weald for 25 years which is the largest site allocation in the current Local Plan and will continue delivering through the next Local Plan. The same approach could be taken, again effectively rolling the Local Plan forward by 10 years.
- 1.42** The Climate Change Act (2008, as amended 2019) commits the UK government by law to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050. In December 2021 Huntingdonshire District Council adopted the more aspirational target of reaching net zero by 2040. An alternative plan period would be to run to 2050 to coincide with the national net zero target.
- 1.43** Experience gained from examination of the current Local Plan indicated that a cautious approach should be taken to anticipated delivery rates on any significant extensions to existing towns with the independent Planning Inspector extending the anticipated delivery period for Alconbury Weald and wintringham park in St Neots beyond the end of the plan period reflecting concerns over the scale of development, the numbers of

housebuilders delivering new homes at any one time and the ability of the market to absorb large numbers of new homes in close proximity. As indicated in the NPPF the vision for any future similar scale development would need to extend for at least 30 years, however, this does necessitate the whole Local Plan being extended to this duration.

### Question 1

#### Plan period

Do you think the end date for the Local Plan should be:

- a. 2043 - the shortest time likely to be possible and still retain 15 years lifespan after adoption
- b. 2046 - retaining 15 years lifespan after adoption and allowing for some flexibility to response to national changes in the planning system
- c. 2050 - aligning the Local Plan update with the national target date for achieving net zero
- d. another date - please suggest what it should be and why you think it would be the most appropriate

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### 2 Creating a vision and objectives

- 2.1** The Local Plan's vision statement is a key element of a Local Plan. Its role is to set a clear direction for the Local Plan to provide a framework on which all the policies and proposals are built such that collectively they will help to deliver the vision for Huntingdonshire. The vision should provide guidance on priorities for the district and how change will be managed. The Local Plan's vision should reflect the the [Corporate Plan](#) and [Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy](#) and other key strategies, as the Local Plan is a delivery mechanism for their land use elements. A series of objectives will support the vision to add detail to what the aspirations are for the district.
- 2.2** The Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy sets out a shared vision for the future of district for the next 30 years and has been co-developed with partners, organisations and Huntingdonshire residents. It articulates Huntingdonshire's aspirations and ambitions, and maps out plans for place, people, economy, and the environment. The vision includes five pathways representing the following aims:
- Pride in Place,
  - Inclusive Economy,
  - Health Embedded,
  - Environmental Innovation, and
  - Travel Transformed
- 2.3** A Local Plan is always a balancing act of differing priorities. It needs to establish what is particularly special about the area that needs to be preserved, whilst ensuring that sufficient growth is facilitated to meet needs. It needs to respond to the challenges of the climate crisis and ecological emergency, whilst providing solutions that can successfully integrate into the local environment. It needs to support the local economy and promote thriving communities whilst ensuring that what makes Huntingdonshire special is retained.

- 2.4** Once we understand the specific planning related issues and needs being faced by Huntingdonshire we can establish a vision and objectives and begin to prepare detailed policies and identify sites for development that will help address them. It is important that the vision is realistic, achievable and distinctive to Huntingdonshire. The vision will need to reflect the fact that changes will inevitably happen. The crucial role of the vision is to shape how that change happens, to prioritise what those changes are and, together with the objectives, manage that change to achieve the best outcomes for Huntingdonshire.

#### Question 2

##### Huntingdonshire Local Plan's vision

How can the Local Plan's vision complement and add land use specific details to the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy's vision and aims? What should be its key priorities?

#### Question 3

##### Huntingdonshire Local Plan's objectives

What objectives would help deliver your priorities for the Local Plan's vision?

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### 3 Responding to the climate crisis

- 3.1** Climate change and responding to the climate crisis is one of the greatest challenges facing our society and is now a much bigger priority than ever before. The UK government has committed to the target of being net zero carbon by the year 2050 compared to the 1990 baseline.
- 3.2** The planning system and local plans have a key role to play in delivering meaningful action on climate change. National policy is clear that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change. Section 182 of the Planning Act (2008) places a legal duty on local planning authorities to ensure that their development plan documents include policies designed to make sure that the development and use of land in the local planning authority's area contributes to the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change. Provisions in the Planning and Energy Act (2008) also enable local planning authorities to set requirements for carbon reduction and renewable energy provision.
- 3.3** The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority (CPCA) established the [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Commission on Climate](#) to conduct a review of the ways that climate change is impacting on the region's local economy and communities. The Commission published their report [Fairness, nature and communities: addressing climate change in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough](#) in October 2021. It notes that greenhouse gas emissions in the CPCA region are high with emissions almost 25% higher per person than the UK average, excluding the emissions from peat (calculating the amount of emissions from peat is uncertain). It identifies that the region is at high risk from the changing climate, some risks are particularly acute such as flooding, high summer temperatures, water shortages, and damage to the natural carbon stores in the deep peat of the Fens.

- 3.4** The report notes that local government powers in transport and planning, amongst others, will be critical in driving transformation. The report makes a number of recommendations of relevance to the built environment, some of these are aspirational targets and some fall within the scope of planning, including:

- Calling on central government to provide increased powers for local authorities to require higher standards in planning, building and transport
- New developments must be considered within a spatial strategy that prioritises sustainable development, low emissions and low risks from climate change
- Adopting a net zero carbon standard for new homes by 2023 and designed for a changing climate, with adoption of a similar standard for non-domestic buildings
- All existing buildings achieve high energy efficiency standards, and be heated from low-carbon sources
- Development of new build guidance to address embodied emissions with targets strengthening over time
- Performance should be actively monitored and standards full enforced, with performance measurements reflecting real-world energy use

- 3.5** This chapter focuses on a range of issues that explore the impact of climate change within Huntingdonshire and how the updated local plan can act to mitigate and adapt to climate change. The issues explored are Huntingdonshire's carbon emissions and targets; carbon sequestration and offsetting; renewable and low carbon energy; energy efficiency and retrofitting; flooding, water supplies and water pollution; and finally waste and recycling.

#### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

- 3.6** Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted that respondents wished to see strong action regarding climate change and to see house building that is more

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environmentally conscious and minimises environmental impacts through measures such as net zero building, renewable energy and generation, and reducing water and energy usage. Concerns were also put forward regarding the cost of making environmental improvements to properties and how 'future proof' new homes are to a changing climate.

### Issue: Carbon emissions and targets

- 3.7** Greenhouse gas emissions are the largest single driver of climate change. 2011-2020 was the warmest decade recorded, with global average temperature reaching 1.1°C above pre-industrial levels in 2019. Anthropogenic global warming is presently increasing at a rate of 0.2°C per decade. The primary aim of the Paris Agreement on climate change is to keep the increase in the global temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.
- 3.8** Strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases would limit climate change. Some benefits such as improved air quality would be seen in the short term. However, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) [Working Group I report, Climate Change 2021: the Physical Science Basis](#) notes that it would take 20-30 years to see global temperatures stabilise. The report finds that unless there are immediate, rapid and large-scale reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, limiting warming to close to 1.5°C or even 2°C will be beyond reach making the targets of the Paris Agreement unachievable.
- 3.9** The UK government has, through amending the Climate Change Act 2008 in 2019, set a legally binding target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 100% of 1990 levels (net zero) by 2050.
- 3.10** The planning system and local plans have a key role to play in delivering meaningful action on climate change. National policy is clear that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change and transitioning to a low carbon future. Mitigation includes actions which seek to reduce and prevent the emission of carbon and other

greenhouse gases working towards international, national and locally set net zero carbon targets. Climate change has significant health implications too, particularly from air pollution and overheating which can pose a risk to life for some members of the community. Just as important is the adaption to the already changing climate and to the climate that may be experienced in the future arising from the impact of past emissions such that the built environment is climate resilient to the extreme weather events such as flooding and overheating problems arising from changes in climate. These aspects are explored in greater depth in the 'renewable and low carbon energy', 'energy efficiency and retrofitting', 'flooding, water supplies and water pollution', 'waste and recycling' and 'building design' issues later in this paper.

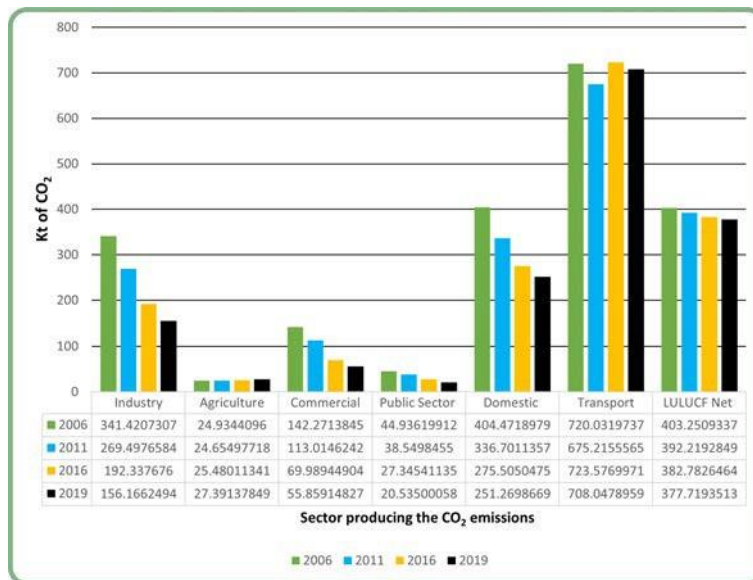
- 3.11** Every local authority will have different challenges and opportunities for reducing carbon emissions from new development. Key elements which can be influenced at the local authority level include using planning powers to influence the design of future buildings and local transport infrastructure; enforcement of building regulations to ensure policies setting out more ambitious targets are delivered in new buildings when built; and managing risks such as flooding, and protecting the natural environment, wildlife and heritage.
- 3.12** In shaping policy, a robust understanding and evaluation of current and future emissions is needed at the local and national level. The [BEIS annual statistics](#) on territorial carbon dioxide emissions by local authority show CO<sub>2</sub> emissions annually since 2005 by sector (the figures exclude aviation, shipping and military transport for which there is no obvious basis for allocation to local areas). Huntingdonshire's emissions has declined from 2,100 Kt in 2005 to 1,597 Kt in 2019, this represents a reduction of almost 25%.
- 3.13** Figure 3.1 provides a breakdown on how much carbon is emitted from each sector across Huntingdonshire for selected years between 2006 and 2019. It shows that CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are reducing across industrial, commercial, domestic and public sectors but shows that transport comprises a particularly



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high proportion of the district's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 44% of the 2019 total and has not significantly reduced since 2006. This is heavily influenced by the presence of major strategic transport routes running through the district such as the A1, A14 and East Coast mainline railway and also the largely rural nature of the district meaning a greater reliance on private car usage.

**Figure 3.1 Carbon dioxide emissions by category**



Travel' expects new developments to contribute to an enhanced transport network that supports an increasing proportion of journeys being undertaken by sustainable travel modes. Additionally, 'LP12 Design Implementation' seeks high standards of design including sustainable design and construction methods; and 'LP35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy' sets out the Council's approach to reducing reliance on fossil fuels and transitioning to a cleaner energy infrastructure network powering Huntingdonshire's homes, businesses and infrastructure.

**3.15** In December 2021, HDC adopted the aspiration of a net carbon zero Huntingdonshire by 2040 complemented by a series of environmental principles based on those agreed by authorities across the Ox-Cam Arc:

- to target net-zero carbon at a district level by 2040
- to protect, enhance and restore existing nature areas (green spaces) and create new ones (where it is viable to do so)
- to pursue the ambitions of 'A Green Future: Our 25-year Plan to Improve the Environment' and that new development should be designed with a view to minimising and mitigating the effects of climate change
- to ensure existing and new communities see real benefits in their well-being from living in Huntingdonshire
- to use natural resources wisely.

**3.16** To support this, work began on a [Climate Strategy](#) which was adopted by the [Council in February 2023](#). The Strategy and its accompanying Action Plan set out how the Council will respond to the climate crisis and ecological emergency by:

- Achieving net zero carbon for the Council's own operations by 2040
- Designing Council policies that enable reduction of emissions and provide positive examples for businesses and residents
- Demonstrating that we consider environmental impact in all policymaking and our stewardship of council assets and resources

**3.14** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 contains a range of policies aimed at helping to reduce carbon emissions which the new local plan can build upon. Its strategy for development focuses 75% of the objectively assessed need to spatial planning areas focused on Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and to a lesser extent Ramsey, due to their more comprehensive range of services and facilities and access to public and sustainable travel modes. This is particularly important for Huntingdonshire due to the level of emissions that are from transport. Policy 'LP16 Sustainable

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- Influencing our updated Local Plan to reflect the priorities outlined in our Climate Strategy
- Maximising the opportunities to work with others collaboratively to address environmental issues

**3.17** The updated Local Plan will be informed by the Climate Strategy and other relevant documents as set out in the Sustainability Appraisal Scoping Report. Taking into account national and international aspirations, the updated Local Plan must provide a framework in which development transitions to being low-carbon and eventually net zero. How this may be achieved is explored throughout this Issues Engagement Paper.

### Question 4

#### Net zero carbon future

What are the key challenges for the updated Local Plan in terms of delivering growth while also working towards the District Council's net zero carbon ambition by 2040?

### Question 5

#### Reducing carbon emissions

How can the updated Local Plan provide a positive strategy in facilitating a low carbon and eventually a net zero carbon future?

### Issue: Carbon sequestration and offsetting

**3.18** As highlighted in previous sections, strong and sustained reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and other greenhouse gases are needed to limit climate change with the ambition of becoming net zero. Net zero means cutting greenhouse gas emissions to as close to zero as possible, with the remaining emissions being balanced by offsetting or sequestration measures.

**3.19** As well as offsetting new emissions, capturing carbon by removing and storing carbon that is already within the atmosphere should also be undertaken, this is carbon sequestration. Land based carbon sequestration occurs across the natural environment storing a significant amount of carbon into 'carbon sinks', such as forests, grasslands, soils, oceans and other bodies of water. This shows how we can work with the natural environment to tackle the climate crisis. There are also technological ways of removing carbon from the atmosphere with technologies being developed to do this at scale.

**3.20** Carbon sequestration can also be a way of offsetting carbon emissions arising from development if emissions are unavoidable such as by planting trees and incorporating environmental measures that can store carbon. Other ways could be funding renewable energy schemes or financial contributions to carbon reduction funds which could be on or off site. While net zero or low carbon development is the overall aim for development, current building regulations and technologies mean that this may not be achievable in the short term for all developments. Offsetting should only be considered once all other means of reducing carbon emissions in new development have been explored and should not distract from the fundamental goal of reducing carbon emissions. It is considered that offsetting is a short term solution as technologies and processes are developed so that they truly have net zero greenhouse gas emissions.

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- 3.21 Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 does not have any policies that directly relate to carbon sequestration and offsetting but policies 'LP3 Green Infrastructure', 'LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity' and 'LP31 Trees, Woodland, Hedges and Hedgerows' recognise the importance of trees, woodlands, hedgerows, and areas of green infrastructure in storing carbon alongside their ecological, recreational and conservation value.
- 3.22 Huntingdonshire has a rich, diverse natural environment. While vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, these environments also provide great potential to build upon the carbon that they already help to store through their natural processes. Natural England have published the research paper [Carbon Storage and Sequestration by Habitat \(April 2021\)](#) which reviews the scientific evidence base relating to carbon storage and sequestration by semi-natural habitats.
- 3.23 The review found that peatland habitats hold the largest carbon stores of all habitats. There is extensive peatland within the north east of Huntingdonshire providing rich agricultural land. The Great Fen, a strategic habitat restoration project of national significance, is important in restoring peatland locally and managing this resource going forward including preventing the loss of carbon from peat by rewetting it.
- 3.24 Woodlands are also reliable carbon sinks with benefits for biodiversity and other ecosystem services. Hedgerows, orchards and other trees outside woodlands can also sequester and store carbon as well as provide other benefits within an agricultural and biodiversity context. Huntingdonshire has several woodlands, areas of ancient woodland and many mature trees across the district. Planting more trees and increasing canopy cover is important to increase resilience going forward and as part of urban cooling within new developments. However, simply planting more trees is not the sole answer to capturing carbon as trees need to be in the right places, be an appropriate species for their area and also take time to establish themselves. The conservation and enhancement of existing areas of established and mature trees, hedgerows and woodland is therefore vital.

- 3.25 Actions need to be taken to conserve areas of mature and ancient woodland, conserve and restore peatland and increase tree coverage to support and maximise these processes into the future. Development needs to ensure that it will not detrimentally harm these environments and where possible provide an environmental gain. Not doing so may result in the destruction and degradation of natural habitats leading to lower carbon sequestration rates and potentially increased carbon emissions through release of the carbon stored within these natural assets.
- 3.26 Local Plans can support existing carbon stores and provide additional offsetting measures through having policies and site allocations that support the provision of green infrastructure, landscaping, habitat creation or restoration, new woodland and tree planting.

### Question 6

#### Carbon sequestration

How can the Local Plan help maintain existing carbon sinks and create new opportunities to store additional carbon within the natural environment?

### Question 7

#### Carbon offsetting

Should the Local Plan make provisions for carbon offsetting where a development can demonstrate that carbon emissions cannot be reduced any further?

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### Issue: Renewable and low carbon energy

- 3.27** The NPPF is clear that the planning system should support the transition to a low carbon future responding to climate change including supporting increasing renewable and low carbon energy generation. Decentralised energy is defined in the NPPF as being 'local renewable and local low carbon energy sources.' Renewable and low carbon energy is defined as including 'energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).'
- 3.28** The NPPF requires local plans provide a positive strategy for the supply of renewable and low carbon energy maximising their potential within development whilst also ensuring that adverse impacts are addressed satisfactorily. Whilst this is hugely important, planning for new development that has less energy demands in the first place by raising energy efficiency standards is also key (see the issue 'energy efficiency and retrofitting').
- 3.29** A dramatic acceleration in transitioning to clean, sustainable energy such as renewable and low carbon sources of energy is needed in order to reach local, national and global climate and sustainable energy goals. Data from the [Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy \(BEIS\) for 2020](#) details electricity consumption levels for Huntingdonshire of 324.3 gigawatt hours (GWh) for all domestic use and 486.6 GWh for non-domestic use. [Equivalent BEIS data for gas consumption in 2020](#) details gas consumption levels at 877.5 GWh for all domestic use and 235.1 GWh for non-domestic use.
- 3.30** Renewable energy generation within Huntingdonshire is provided through wind power, photovoltaic panels (solar power) and a small amount of biomass power generation but there is potential for more across Huntingdonshire particularly as the costs for renewables are reducing as technology improves and becomes increasingly available.
- 3.31** Policy 'LP35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy' of the HLP2036 sets out the Council's approach to development proposals for renewable and low carbon energy generation. The policy identifies that the Council's [Wind Energy Development in Huntingdonshire SPD \(2014\)](#) , [Wind Turbine Developments: A Guidance Note for Applicants and Agents](#) and the [Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#) should be used to inform assessment of potential impacts on the surrounding landscape of wind energy proposals and for other renewable or low carbon energy proposals respectively.
- 3.32** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 has prevented further erection of wind turbines within the area of the Great Fen and its visual and landscape setting to protect this valuable nature conservation site.
- 3.33** The district has several solar farms, the largest being situated at Little Staughton Airfield/ Top Farm covering 149 ha and capable of generating 40 megawatt (MW) of power. Two solar farms at Abbotsley and Abbots Ripton are each capable of generating 25 MW of power. Nine smaller solar farms can collectively generate 53 MW of power one of which was granted permission in December 2021 for an extension to provide an additional 20 MW of power. Compared to wind turbines, solar farms require extensive areas of land, however, this brings with it some scope for complementary agricultural uses such as grazing land for animals as well as biodiversity rich areas where wildflowers can grow.
- 3.34** As well as solar farms, across the district Huntingdonshire there are numerous small scale photovoltaic installations on existing buildings. These do not always require planning permission or prior approval so quantifying the energy they provide is difficult.

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Solar farm at Grafham Water



Wind farm near Tick Fen



development of one or perhaps two larger buildings, usually blocks of flats; district heating includes distributing large-scale sources of heat over a large area and connecting multiple buildings in a heat network. There is also the potential that networks can be connected to one another forming increasingly more cost effective sources of low carbon energy.

### Question 9

#### Heat networks

How can the Local Plan support more community and/ or district heating networks across the district to provide a more sustainable heating solution?

### Question 8

#### Renewable energy

How can opportunities for renewable forms of energy generation such as wind and solar power be promoted across the district balancing any impacts on the local landscape and communities?

- 3.35 Not all parts of the district have access to mains gas with some locations relying on individual oil tanks, particularly in more rural areas. In such circumstances alternative heating systems may offer a more sustainable solution which could be at a community scale.
- 3.36 A heat network is a distribution system of insulated pipes that takes heat from a central source and delivers it to a number of domestic or non-domestic buildings. It offers a low carbon energy solution that reduces carbon emissions from heating properties and can save money on energy bills. Community heating is about supplying heat to a relatively small

- 3.37 Within new developments, it is increasingly common to find sources of decentralised energy systems powering homes and businesses as well as community/ district heating. Renewable and low carbon technologies is undoubtedly a growth sector with increasingly more new developments integrating such technologies.
- 3.38 The Local Plan update must plan for sustainable development and this includes renewable and low carbon energy generation as well as other design principles that create net zero carbon places. However, these design principles need to be realistic and deliverable and subject to a viability assessment. It is not the role of viability assessments to compromise sustainable development but they should be used to ensure that policies are achievable, and that the total cumulative cost of all relevant policies will not undermine deliverability of the plan. Further design considerations on planning for a changing climate are set out in the 'Building Design' issue later in this paper.

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### Question 10

#### Renewable and low carbon energy in new developments

How can the Local Plan help to integrate renewable and low carbon energy within new developments?

#### Issue: Energy efficiency and retrofitting

- 3.39** Increasingly, buildings are moving towards being heated by energy that is sourced from clean, renewable sources, have heating (and cooling) systems comprised of low and zero carbon technologies, rather than traditional forms of heating such as boilers burning gas or oil. It is also imperative to decrease the amount of energy that is needed in the first place. Increasing energy efficiency is important not only from an environmental perspective within the climate change agenda, it is also important socially and economically in reducing fuel poverty and the implications this can have on people's health and well-being.
- 3.40** In the UK, energy efficiency of new buildings is fundamentally shaped by [Building Control Regulations and approved documents](#).
- 3.41** Planning and the built environment plays a significant part in contributing to a net zero carbon future. To assist in this goal, the Future Building Standards are expected to start from 2025 and will produce highly efficient new non-domestic buildings which use low-carbon heat and have the best fabric standards possible, reducing carbon emissions by 75-80% for an average home, compared to current requirements. This represents a fabric first approach of reducing heating and energy demand to a very low level. By building future buildings to this standard, the Government anticipates that no further energy efficiency retrofit work will be necessary to enable these buildings to become zero-carbon.

- 3.42** In the interim until this standard is introduced, uplifts to Part L (Conservation of fuel and power) and F (Ventilation) of the Building Regulations and the introduction of Part O (Overheating) and Part S (Infrastructure for charging electric vehicles) were introduced on 15 June 2022. These uplifts will see a 30% cut on emissions from new homes, as well as a 27% cut on new buildings including offices and shops and are a step towards new development being net zero carbon as well as improved ventilation requirements to address overheating in buildings. In addition, from 2025 new build properties will no longer be powered by gas or oil fired boilers and heating systems. While a step in the right direction, more may need to be done to ensure that new buildings are truly net zero either through higher energy efficiency standards or the incorporation of renewables and offsetting measures.
- 3.43** The time it will take for truly low carbon and eventually net zero carbon new builds to be built at scale, compared with the urgency of the climate crisis highlights the potential need to set higher local standards for energy efficiency and low carbon development. The updated local plan has a role to play in this.
- 3.44** The Planning and Energy Act 2008 provides that local authorities may include in their local plans reasonable requirements for development in their area to comply with energy efficiency standards that exceed the energy requirements of Building Regulations, this could include aspiring to Passive standard. The Written Ministerial Statement of 25 March 2015 sought to remove this power, however, in the Government's response to the Future Buildings Standards consultation in January 2021, it was confirmed that local planning authorities will retain powers in the immediate term to set local energy efficiency standards for new homes but does not express whether there is a limit to this. Any policies setting energy standards should not duplicate existing Building Regulation standards and need to be based on robust and credible evidence including demonstrating their viability in the local development market.

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- 3.45** The [Huntingdonshire Design Guide \(2017\)](#) provides design guidance and supports the implementation of HLP2036's policy 'LP12 Design Implementation' which sets out the Council's approach to achieving high standards of development and includes energy and water efficiency.
- 3.46** Higher building standards are available such as the Passivhaus standards which demonstrate extremely high levels of energy efficiency but can be difficult to achieve, expensive to get certified and go well beyond current building regulation standards. The core focus of Passivhaus is to dramatically reduce the requirement for space heating and cooling, whilst also creating excellent indoor comfort levels. This is primarily achieved by adopting a fabric first approach to the design by specifying high levels of insulation to the thermal envelope with exceptional levels of airtightness and the use of whole house mechanical ventilation.
- 3.47** To include policies that require buildings to be built to higher standards than are set nationally at the time permission is granted or they are built, it will be necessary to provide evidence of the need to go above and beyond national standards in Huntingdonshire. Higher standards are likely to involve higher costs which would need to be balanced against other priorities such as providing more affordable housing or more land for biodiversity net gain.

### Question 11

#### Energy efficiency targets

With the Future Buildings Standard expected to be in place from 2025 and with the newly uplifted Building Regulations, should the new Local Plan look to set higher standards than these?

- 3.48** While the Local Plan can have policies regarding new builds and their energy efficiency that surpass standards set within Building Regulations (subject to appropriate evidence), the issue of retrofitting the existing building

stock to make them more energy efficient can also be explored. However, it should be acknowledged that the influence that the local plan can have on existing properties is limited because its policies apply only when a planning application is made.

- 3.49** Retrofitting involves making alterations to properties to make them more energy efficient, focusing on the fabric of the house first and reducing energy bills. It can also include making changes to buildings to make them more resistance and resilient to flood events and overheating. The construction, age and energy performance of the current housing stock presents a challenge in effective retrofitting to make these homes low carbon with additional measures such as solar panels providing offsetting opportunities to make homes carbon neutral and further lowering household bills. While this may be largely outside of the direct influence of planning as some alterations would not necessarily need planning permission, the updated local plan can still play a role by ensuring that where planning permission is required, proposals are consistent with the Council's approach towards energy, design and heritage matters.

### Question 12

#### Retrofitting the housing stock

How can the Local Plan support the retrofitting of existing homes and non-residential buildings so that they are more energy efficient?

- 3.50** Buildings need to be energy efficient to not just limit their impact on the environment but so that they are cheaper to run for people. Households are considered to be in fuel poverty if their dwellings equates to an energy efficiency rating of band D to G and a disposable income after housing costs and energy needs of less than 60% below the national median. The [BEIS publish fuel poverty 2020 dataset](#) shows that within Huntingdonshire fuel poverty affects 10.95% of households overall. With

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price rises since April 2022, the number of households now classed as being in fuel poverty will likely have increased. Not being able to afford to properly heat homes can leave people living in cold and damp conditions which can lead to health issues such as respiratory, heart and circulatory diseases and mental health problems putting increased pressure on local health services.

### Question 13

#### Fuel poverty

How can the Local Plan help to make homes more affordable to heat to support a healthy population?

### Issue: Flooding, water supplies and water pollution

- 3.51** Huntingdonshire has a number of water courses within its administrative area including the Rivers Great Ouse and Nene. In addition, there are several brooks and other water courses as well as numerous lakes, many made from old gravel workings and the Grafham Water reservoir. Some areas of Huntingdonshire located in the Fens area are below sea level. The impacts of climate change are expected to exacerbate flooding events, limit access to water supplies, and affect water quality.
- 3.52** Huntingdonshire sits within the driest region in the country, it receives less than 700mm of rain a year but experiences a relatively even distribution of this<sup>(1)</sup>. Huntingdonshire District Council considers it important that any further areas that are at above average risk of flooding or water related

issues are identified and addressed through the Local Plan. The impact of region-wide abstraction, water supply and cumulative growth across the catchment will also have a marked impact on the district.

- 3.53** Sources of flood risk include that from rivers and the sea, directly from rainfall on the ground, surface and rising groundwater, overwhelmed sewers and drainage systems, and from reservoirs, canals and lakes and other artificial sources.
- 3.54** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) addresses the issues of flood risk, waste water management and surface water in relation to new development proposals<sup>(2)</sup>. This includes directing development away from areas at high risk of flooding, requiring mitigation to alleviate or improve potential flood risk and to ensure that wastewater capacity e.g. sewerage networks are not put under undue pressure. The Plan also has to ensure that there is capacity within the network to treat wastewater arising from new developments and has implemented measures such as Sustainable Drainage Systems to manage surface water. These help to reduce the causes and impacts of flooding, removing pollutants from urban run-off and combining water management with green space providing amenity, recreational and biodiversity benefits.
- 3.55** The Council produced a number of pieces of evidence to inform the requirements for new developments and allocations including a [Strategic Flood Risk Assessment \(SFRA\) and a Water Cycle Study \(WCS\)](#) which assessed the current situation and measures that could be employed. Policies were also informed by the [Cambridgeshire Flood and Water Supplementary Planning Document](#) which sets out approaches to flood and water management. Current work is underway to develop Integrated Water Management Studies which will include an SFRA and WCS.

<sup>1</sup> Met Office - [description of regional climates in the UK](#)

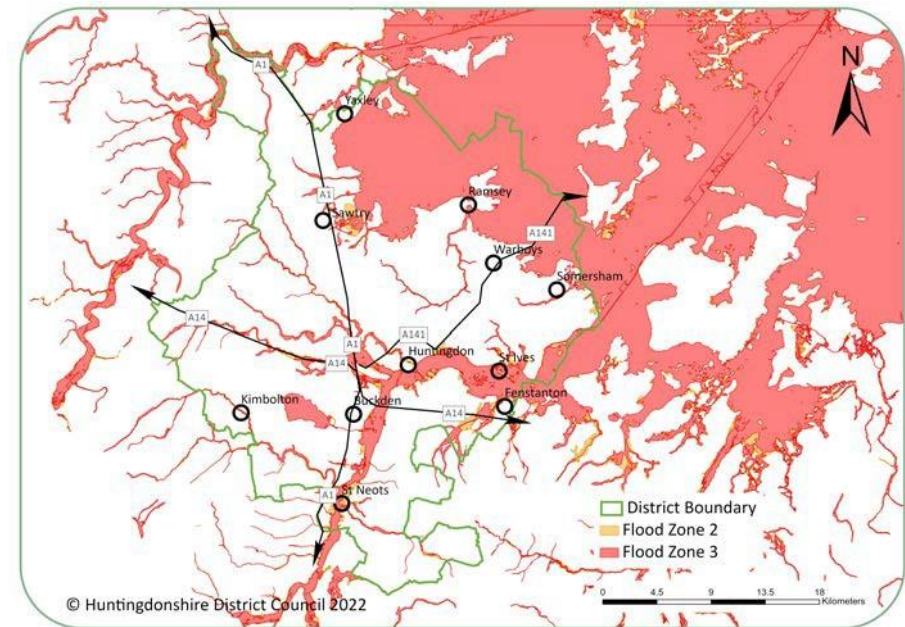
<sup>2</sup> Local Plan policies LP5, 6 and 15.



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**3.56** Historically, the district has experienced a number of surface water / drainage related flood events; causes range from insufficient storm and combined drainage capacity to poor surface water management<sup>(3)</sup>. Current identified areas that experience issues relating to flooding in the district include, but are not limited to, St Neots, Alconbury, Wyton, Ramsey and Godmanchester. Some of the flood related issues are connected to infrastructure capacity, whilst others may be due to the settlement's proximity to the River Great Ouse, surface and groundwater flooding, or residual risk.

**Map 3.1 Flood Zones**



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### Question 14

#### Local flood risk - resilience and resistance

How can the Local Plan support increased resilience and resistance to flood risk in your local area?

- 3.57** The majority of fluvial flood events are associated with the River Great Ouse and its tributaries, whilst in Ramsey fluvial flood risk results from High Lode which flows northwards through the town.
- 3.58** Tidal flood risk can also cause a potential risk within the district. Although the tidal limit of the River Great Ouse is at Brownshill, just upstream of Earith, the river as far upstream as St Ives can still be affected by the tide ([Future Fens Flood Risk Management Baseline Report 2020](#)).
- 3.59** The impacts of climate change will see increases in extreme weather events, leading to increased rainfall, rainfall intensity and sea level rises and drought all of which will intensify the impact of all sources of flooding in the district.

Source: [Huntingdonshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2017](#)

**3.60** Increased flooding due to climate change will influence where development can be sustainably located. Inappropriate development could put future economies, people, ecological systems and biodiversity at risk. Likewise, inappropriately located development can impact on existing developments, infrastructure, public safety and agricultural productivity creating social and economic impacts across the district. New developments can in some cases increase runoff into streams due to increased hard surfacing moving flood waters further afield taking urban pollutants with them.

3 [Huntingdonshire Strategic Flood Risk Assessment 2017](#)

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- 3.61** In some instances opportunities to reinvigorate or regenerate an area of previously developed land could prove difficult if that area is at a higher risk of flooding. Examples of sites located in such areas include the former car showroom on London Road, St Ives which now has permission for 49 homes (18/02726/FUL) and Tyrell's Marina in Godmanchester (16/00906/FUL). One particular successful now completed development was Hemingford Lodge (formerly Lyndhurst), London Road, St Ives (0502756FUL). The site was located in Flood Zone 3a and redeveloped to provide 12 flats. The innovative redevelopment used a barrel shaped undercroft solution to allow floodwater to flow away decreasing the risk of flooding.

### Question 15

#### Flooding and the location of new development

What approach should the Local Plan' take to the location of development in relation to areas at risk of flooding?

- 3.62** Due to existing flood related issues in the district and requirements in the NPPG<sup>(4)</sup> the Local Plan, when assessing flood risk must ensure that "Measures to avoid, control, manage and mitigate flood risk should also not increase flood risk elsewhere". This could be achieved by using green infrastructure, safeguarding land for flood risk management or by requiring mitigation measures such as sustainable drainage systems. These measures would have to be balanced with other infrastructure requirements to ensure that the Local Plan can demonstrate its requirement to deliver more homes, and that land for economic growth in sustainable locations can still be provided as required by national planning policy.

### Question 16

#### Flooding risk management

What measures could the Local Plan employ to reduce the overall level of flood risk in the area and beyond whilst still providing opportunities for growth?

- 3.63** Water supply and management in Huntingdonshire is undertaken by Anglian Water (water and sewerage undertaker) and Cambridge Water (water undertaker). Water supply in the Anglian Water region comes from surface water supplies such as rivers and reservoirs or ground water sources such as wells, boreholes and springs. [The Draft Regional Water Resources Plan for Eastern England November 2022](#) identifies that the Environment Agency has classified the whole of Eastern England as being 'in serious water stress'. Taking into account population growth and climate change and the need to restore and protect the environment, current predictions estimate that by 2050 there will be a water deficit of 598 Ml/d (Megalitres per day) in the Eastern Region, which equates to around 33% of baseline supply in 2025. In addition the Plan highlighted that "average household consumption is currently 142 litres per person per day (l/p/d), having risen to a peak of 151 l/p/d during Covid-19" which re-distributed populations (from towns and cities to rural areas) and instigated more working from home (page 23).
- 3.64** Water Resources East also notes the importance of local water resources to the farming community. Farming relies on local water resources that lie beneath their farm or are stored on or flow past their farm. "Hotter, drier spring and summer growing seasons mean more water will be needed to irrigate crops in the warming climate." (Page 74). More than 60% of England's abstraction licences for irrigation are located in the Eastern region. Power generation also requires a lot of water. Power plants

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across the region are major users of river water in the region, particularly from the River Trent and River Great Ouse", (page 78). It is incorrect to assume that renewable energy production will not impact on water abstraction or usage. Decreased flows and reduced ground and surface water mean less water to abstract for essential services such as food production and power generation.

- 3.65** The Local Plan will need to look at what can be incorporated into new development, residential, business and the natural environment to ensure undue pressure is not put on the existing water supply, creating more water efficient developments. It will also need to ensure that new locations identified for growth do not put unnecessary strain on water supply.

**Question 17****Water supply**

What measures could be implemented to ensure efficient water supply is maintained across the district?

- 3.66** Huntingdonshire's [Stage 2: Detailed Water Cycle Study, \(December 2014\)](#) identified at the time that a number of wastewater treatment works were at or nearing capacity, these sites included Huntingdon, Oldhurst, Ramsey, Somersham and St Neots. Initiatives such as the Oxford to Cambridge Pan Regional Partnership and growth in nearby authorities could also place increasing strain on wastewater treatment works, water quality and flooding from all sources which will need to be considered by Huntingdonshire District Council, private water companies and public and private organisations. The Local Plan will have to ensure that the location of new growth does not adversely affect water resources or water resources management infrastructure.

**Question 18****Waste water**

What could the Local Plan to ensure that waste water capacity is maintained across the district?

- 3.67** To protect drinking water supply from pollution, the Environment Agency defines a number of Source Protection Zones (SPZ), these zones include areas where the level of risk of contamination is high. This can be exacerbated by certain situations such as storing pollutants like petrol underground or from soakaways from septic tanks. Any development within a SPZ should demonstrate that it will not cause contamination to ensure that water is safe for human consumption. Source Protection Zones in Huntingdonshire are located in the east of Huntingdon, south of St Ives to Fenstanton and are also located in Little Paxton and to the south and east of Waresley/ Great Gransden<sup>(5)</sup>.
- 3.68** Huntingdonshire sits within the Anglian River Basement District; *Classification Data* from the [Environment Agency](#) (Updated on 14 September 2021) shows the environmental condition or "status" of water bodies in the Anglian River Basement District. 634 water bodies are identified within this District which comprise 526 rivers, canals and surface water transfers, 46 lakes, 13 coastal, 18 estuarine and 31 groundwater. Surface and ground waters are also assessed by ecological and chemical status.
- 3.69** Impacts of climate change and growth could increase pressure on water bodies for example through increased surface water run-off. This may impact on the future ecological status of these water bodies in terms of chemical pollutants, reduced ecological status and the loss of important plants and wildlife. Nutrient pollution is becoming a major environmental

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risk which has led Natural England to advocate for [nutrient neutrality](#) in new developments, meaning that they should not increase the risk of nutrient pollution. Due to the nature of water, new development in one district can cause pollution much further away. In 2022, an increasing number of local planning authorities were notified by Natural England that development in certain identified areas could not proceed if they increase nutrient levels.

### Question 19

#### Water pollution

How can the Local Plan ensure new developments do not increase water pollutants and what measures could be employed?

#### Issue: Waste and recycling

- 3.70** In responding to the challenge of climate change, the NPPF is clear that planning should encourage the reuse of existing resources. Reducing the amount of waste created and recycling materials where possible can reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill, minimising their environmental impact and prolonging their lifespans. It also reduces the need to use finite natural resources and can help to lower greenhouse gas emissions. Reusing, repairing and recycling are key aspects of a circular economy whereby waste and the consumption of finite resources are reduced to support a more sustainable way of living. This approach can be implemented by promoting the use of sustainable building materials including those made from waste products.
- 3.71** In England, the waste hierarchy is enshrined in law through the Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011. The way waste is managed in the UK is continually evolving and is set out in the [National Waste Management Plan for England](#) and [National Planning Policy for Waste](#). The waste

hierarchy, gives priority to preventing the creation of waste in the first place, followed by preparing waste for reuse; to recycling, and then recovery. Disposal, such as landfill, is regarded as the worst option.

- 3.72** Huntingdonshire performs very well in regards to recycling. In order to maintain this performance and further reduce the amount of material that goes to landfill, new buildings need to be designed to help residents and users to reduce waste generation and recycle a higher proportion of their waste. This includes provision of convenient space for storage of recyclable materials awaiting collection, usually in wheeled bins. Growth will place additional demand on existing waste and recycling services. Planning obligations can be negotiated for new developments to ensure there is adequate provision for such services to meet the needs it will create.
- 3.73** Policy 'LP14 Amenity' of Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 requires proposals to provide 'adequate and accessible waste storage...' with the supporting text of the policy referencing Building Regulations [Approved Document H](#) (section 6) which sets out requirements for waste storage as well as the [RECAP Waste Management Design Guide SPD](#) adopted by Cambridgeshire County Council and the [Waste Collection Policies](#) produced by the Council. Equally the [Huntingdonshire Design Guide \(2017\)](#) provides detailed design guidance on how waste storage can be integrated into good quality sustainable design and construction. Policy 'LP12 Design Implementation' includes a section on sustainable design and construction methods with criterion m. requiring proposals to successfully demonstrate the integration of the functional needs of the development including refuse and recycling... so that their dominance is minimised.
- 3.74** Cambridgeshire County Council is the waste disposal authority and deals directly with writing waste policies and determining waste planning applications. It produces a minerals and waste local plan which is used to determine waste planning applications. This also forms part of

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Huntingdonshire's development plan and the policies contained within it are used, where they are relevant, in the determination of planning applications in Huntingdonshire.

**3.75** The [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan \(2021\)](#) supports the production and supply of recycled/secondary aggregates, which can then be reused, for example in new roads within developments. Recycled aggregates are those resulting from the processing of inorganic materials previously used in construction and demolition. Secondary aggregates are those from industrial wastes such as glass, railway ballast, fine ceramic waste, and scrap tyres; and industrial and minerals by-products. Utilising secondary and recycled aggregates represents a potentially major source of materials for construction, helping to conserve primary materials and minimising waste. This supports a circular economy approach whereby the maximum value is achieved from materials. This also reduces the embodied carbon of development whereby carbon emissions arising from the sourcing of materials, transportation of materials and the materials themselves are reduced.

**3.76** As part of the waste hierarchy, energy can be created from waste in the form of biomass (anaerobic digestion). This is an effective way to treat separately collected food waste to produce energy and valuable bio-fertiliser. This ensures that food waste is diverted from landfill and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Biomass installations are a small contributor to Huntingdonshire's renewable energy sources with power installations primarily being at educational, agricultural and industrial sites. The opportunities for biomass as part of the renewable energy options for Huntingdonshire are explored in greater depth in the issue 'renewable and low carbon energy' where the existing policy 'LP35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy' is also explained.

**3.77** While much of waste planning is addressed in other plans, Huntingdonshire in its Local Plan still has a part to play in regards to promoting and delivering the waste hierarchy, for example:

- planning well-designed places that conserve natural resources and maximise the reuse and recycling of materials and waste
- integrating local waste management opportunities in proposed new development
- where relevant, considering the likely impact of proposed, non-waste related development on existing waste management sites and on sites and areas allocated for waste management
- promoting sound management of waste from any proposed development, such as encouraging on-site management of waste or including a planning condition to require a developer to set out how waste arising from the development is to be dealt with
- including a requirement for a planning condition promoting sustainable design of any proposed development through the use of recycled products, recovery of on-site material and the provision of facilities for the storage and regular collection of waste

### Question 20

#### Waste management and circular economy approach

How can the Local Plan maximise opportunities to integrate recycled materials into the construction of new developments and minimise waste?

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### 4 Protecting and enhancing the natural environment

- 4.1** The natural environment is an irreplaceable resource that shapes the character and identity of places. The [25 Year Environment Plan](#) sets out the government's aspirations of improving the UK's air and water quality; protecting threatened plants, trees and wildlife species; and the goals to do this while working with specialists, local communities and businesses. Since then, the [Environment Act \(2021\)](#) set a mandatory biodiversity net gain of 10% calculated using a national methodology the most recent of which is [Biodiversity Metric 3.1](#) published by Natural England in April 2022.
- 4.2** Additionally, the NPPF is clear that plans should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and that strategic policies should provide for the conservation and enhancement of landscapes and biodiversity. The location of nature conservation sites and the presence of priority species which need to be conserved will influence the locations of site allocations and the policies within the updated local plan.
- 4.3** Huntingdonshire has numerous nature conservation designations, including several of international or national importance and areas of strategic green infrastructure which shape Huntingdonshire's landscape and urban areas. Together they form a rich nature network. These contribute significantly to the attractiveness of Huntingdonshire by enhancing the quality of life enjoyed by residents and helping the local economy by attracting visitors and businesses.
- 4.4** The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 contains policies on green infrastructure, the countryside, biodiversity and geodiversity, and trees, woodland, hedges and hedgerows. Other detailed planning guidance is available in the [Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#) and [Design Guide \(2017\)](#).

- 4.5** This chapter includes the following issues: Huntingdonshire's landscapes, the natural environment and nature conservation designations; green infrastructure; biodiversity net gain; and air quality.

#### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

- 4.6** Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted that the district benefits from good amounts of accessible greenspace. These were valued by local communities but concerns were frequently raised about them being at risk. When asked about the best aspects of living in the district the countryside, access to green places, the rivers and wildlife featured strongly.

#### Issue: Huntingdonshire's landscapes

- 4.7** Conserving and enhancing the natural environment across the district means that Huntingdonshire's diverse, high quality and locally distinctive landscapes can be enjoyed by existing and future residents. They can also continue to provide habitats for a diverse range of wildlife; support the local economy, agricultural and tourism sectors; and frame urban areas and set the character of rural settlements. Landscapes have been shaped by natural processes over a long period of time but also by human activity such as by agriculture and development.
- 4.8** The NPPF is clear that plans should recognise the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and that strategic policies should provide for the conservation and enhancement of landscapes.
- 4.9** Huntingdonshire is a largely rural district with the countryside occupying a large area of the district, the strategy for development within the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 sought to limit development within the countryside with exceptions outlined in policy 'LP10 The Countryside'.
- 4.10** Huntingdonshire includes a significant proportion of high quality agricultural land, and a large number of nature conservation designations of international and national importance as well as locally protected sites of biodiversity

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value. Across the district are areas of green space and green infrastructure within urban areas that support extensive ecological networks. There are also water bodies such as Grafham Water, and former gravel extraction pits such as Paxton Pits and Hinchbrook Park lakes which support biodiversity and opportunities for recreation and leisure. Nature conservation designations and green infrastructure are explored in greater depth in subsequent sections.

**4.11** Many locally and nationally important habitats and species are found in the district including meadows, hedgerows, ponds, grazing marsh, woodland, orchards, parkland, fen, wetlands, reedbeds and lakes. Many of these habitats comprise important features in the landscape strongly influencing its character. Huntingdonshire's [Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#) details the context, key characteristics and pressures facing each landscape character area and identifies a total of 9 landscape character areas that can be broadly divided into the following categories:

- **low-lying fens** - distinctive for its low-lying, flat, regular open character arising from its man-made network of drainage channels and waterways. The Fens extend north and east into surrounding districts. It is predominantly used for arable agriculture on its dark peaty soil, as such there is sparse woodland cover.
- **undulating claylands** - includes several of Huntingdonshire's largest settlements and major transport corridors namely the A1/A14. It has an undulating landform, established hedgerows and woodlands including the extensive ancient woodlands located between Aversley Wood and Wennington Woods.
- **upland areas (the Wolds)** - have a strong topography of ridges bisected by pronounced valleys. The ridges are generally used for arable farming. The area has been significantly influenced by medieval development with many scheduled monuments present and distinctive historic villages and ecclesiastical architecture.
- **main river valleys** - these consist of the River Great Ouse and the River Nene. The Great Ouse Valley has seen large scale gravel extraction which has since been flooded to create habitats for wildlife,

nature reserves and fisheries. The flood-plain meadows play an essential role for flood storage and flow attenuation as well as being of high ecological value. In the Nene Valley, the local availability of limestone has had a strong influence on the vernacular architecture of the area.

**4.12** Huntingdonshire's landscape and its distinctive qualities are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, insensitive new development and land management practices. These can fragment landscapes, undermine their key characteristics and cause visual intrusion. The expansive, flat wetlands of the Fens are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change degrading fertile peat soils and its landscape character due to increased variability in water levels and higher temperatures affecting the peat.

**The low-lying landscape of the Fens**



**The undulating Claylands, photo is of Wistow Wood**



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The upland areas known as the  
Wolds



The main river valleys, photo is of  
the River Great Ouse



### Question 21

#### Landscape character

How can the Local Plan conserve Huntingdonshire's landscape character?

### Question 22

#### Relationship with the Great Ouse Valley

What more can be done to connect Huntingdon, St Neots and St Ives with the landscape of the Great Ouse Valley?

### Question 23

#### Relationship with the Great Fen

What more can be done to connect Ramsey with the landscape of the Great Fen?

### Issue: The natural environment and nature conservation designations

- 4.13 The government's [25 year Environment Plan \(2018\)](#) seeks to achieve a growing and resilient network of land, water and sea that is richer in plants and wildlife. It seeks to do this nationally by:
- restoring 75% of our one million hectares of terrestrial and freshwater protected sites to favourable condition, securing their wildlife value for the long term
  - creating or restoring 500,000 hectares of wildlife-rich habitat outside the protected site network, focusing on priority habitats as part of a wider set of land management changes providing extensive benefits
  - taking action to recover threatened, iconic or economically important species of animals, plants and fungi, and where possible to prevent human induced extinction or loss of known threatened species in England and the Overseas Territories
  - increasing woodland in England in line with our aspiration of 12% cover by 2060: this would involve planting 180,000 hectares by the end of 2042
- 4.14 Nature conservation sites are designated at an international, national or local level depending on their biological or geological value. Internationally important nature sites include Special Areas of Conservation (SACs),



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Special Protection Areas (SPAs), and Ramsar sites. Nationally important sites include Sites of Special Scientific Importance (SSSIs) and National Nature Reserves (NNRs) which benefit from statutory protection. Locally designated sites such as County Wildlife Sites (CWSs) and Local Geological Sites (LGSs) are not statutorily defined but provide important habitats to sustain a wealth of biodiversity and geodiversity. Details on biodiversity net gain is covered in a subsequent issue section.

- 4.15** Huntingdonshire's natural environment is varied and contains many sites that are of biodiversity importance, including those designated at international level (Ramsar, SAC and SPA) recognising their strategic contribution to biodiversity. These are the Ouse Washes, Portholme and Woodwalton Fen. There are 26 nationally designated SSSIs, by area 62.9% of SSSIs in Huntingdonshire were judged to be in favourable condition in 2020/21, with a further 32.5% of their area being in an unfavourable but recovering state. Huntingdonshire also benefits from having 135 County wildlife Sites of local nature conservation, biological or geological interest. These cover 2,348.7 ha of the district along with 133.9 kms of linear sites which are waterways where the county wildlife site comprises the river and adjacent semi-natural habitat.
- 4.16** In Huntingdonshire there are in the region of 45 Ancient Semi Natural Woodland (ASNW) sites and 25 Plantation on Ancient Woodland (PAWS) sites, totalling approximately 1500ha of woodland. None are currently known to be under threat. They host a complex network of habitats and as such are rich in biodiversity.
- 4.17** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan 2036 policy 'LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity' sets out the Council's approach to development proposals in relation to biodiversity and geodiversity including identified sites. Policy 'LP31 Trees, Woodland, Hedges and Hedgerows' sets out the Council's approach to protecting existing trees, woodlands, hedges and hedgerows, particularly those of visual, historic or nature conservation value, from the impacts of development and to halt the loss of trees in Huntingdonshire.
- 4.18** The Council's approach to tree protection, care, planting and risk management is set out in the Council's [Tree Strategy for Huntingdonshire 2020-2025](#). It contains a 10 year action plan which shapes the Council's tree related management and projects. The strategy embeds the [10 values of The Woodland Trust's Tree Charter](#) (which aims to promote the creation and promotion of greener landscapes and the benefits of trees for the future) into our tree management policies.
- 4.19** The natural environment, nature conservation sites and areas of ancient woodland are vulnerable to new development and land management practices which can fragment habitats and migration routes for wildlife which can impact their lifecycles. The location of nature conservation sites will impact where new development allocations can be located. Additionally, visitor pressures to these sites can on one hand support their conservation and fund management and enhancement projects but can also adversely harm their carefully balanced ecosystems through physical damage, littering and pollution.
- 4.20** Light pollution can have adverse impacts on wildlife by interrupting natural rhythms including migration, reproduction and feeding patterns and the quality of life of residents by disrupting sleep and for some increasing levels of anxiety. It can also harm people's enjoyment of the countryside. In 2015, the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE) commissioned a [national interactive map of England's light pollution](#). Huntingdonshire is the 92nd darkest authority area of the 326 within England recorded on the dataset. The rural parts of the district are the darkest with some small concentrations of increased levels of light within villages. Generally, darker skies are also observed where there are nature reserves and nature conservation designations.
- 4.21** Climate change also poses significant risks to the delicate balance of the biodiversity and habitats located within these ecosystems. For example, some species of trees such as beech are more sensitive to drought. The increase in severity or frequency of drought may lead to a change in woodland structure and composition. Also, changes in temperatures and

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rainfall levels can impact the lifecycles and availability of insects for birds and bats to feed on. Increased carbon in the atmosphere can also alter the composition of leaves and plants which may harm their conservation and the reason for designating some nature conservation sites.

### Question 24

#### Natural environment

How can the Local Plan help to conserve and enhance Huntingdonshire's natural environment?

### Question 25

#### Nature conservation network

Should the Local Plan identify opportunities for the restoration or creation of new habitat areas in association with planned development to enhance the network of nature conservation sites across the district?

### Issue: Green infrastructure

**4.22** Green infrastructure is a key land use which serves to balance built development. The NPPF defines green infrastructure as being 'a network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity'.

**4.23** Green infrastructure supports a range of functions, including recreation and wildlife as well as landscape enhancement. Green infrastructure is essential to enhancing biodiversity by creating and reinforcing habitats and helping to protect against habitat fragmentation. It aids mitigation and adaptation to climate change and provides multiple benefits for human health.

The coronavirus pandemic has highlighted the importance of access to green infrastructure for people's physical and mental health as well as a place for social activity and local tourism.

**4.24** The [Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy \(2011\)](#) established a series of strategic green infrastructure areas three of which cover land substantial areas of land within Huntingdonshire: the River Nene, Huntingdonshire Fens and Woods and the Great Ouse. In addition, the Cambridge and surrounding areas strategic green infrastructure area includes the West Cambridgeshire Hundreds a small portion of which falls within the south-eastern part of Huntingdonshire. The Strategy has been supplemented by designation of priority landscape scale nature recovery areas of which four relate closely to Huntingdonshire: the Nene Valley, Great Fen, Great Ouse Valley (this includes Hinchingbrooke Country Park, Grafham Water, Paxton Pits and Ouse Washes) and West Cambridgeshire Hundreds.

**4.25** Policy 'LP3 Green Infrastructure' of HLP2036 designated four Green Infrastructure Priority Areas (GIPAs) and sets out the strategic approach for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of biodiversity and green infrastructure. The policy is supported by policy 'LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity'. The GIPA's are the Great Fen, Great Ouse Valley, Nene Valley and Grafham Water.

**4.26** The [Great Fen](#) is a strategic habitat restoration project of national significance. As well as the environmental benefits of the project from its work to restore habitats and the peatland landscape which is important to capture and lock in carbon, it is promoting the eco-tourism sector within the district. Another key aim of the project is to celebrate and preserve the fenland heritage through education and outreach programmes.

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- 4.27 Additionally, policy HU8 of the Local Plan allocates 27.5ha of land adjacent to Hinchingsbrooke Country Park for green infrastructure. This extension to Hinchingsbrooke Country Park is an important part of the overall strategy to provide strategic green infrastructure alongside development. The allocation will also help to guard against adverse impacts such as increased visitor pressure on designated nature sites arising from development.
  
- 4.28 The benefits of being able to easily access and use areas of strategic scale green infrastructure and localised areas of green space are well known providing important social benefits to human health and wellbeing as well as opportunities for habitat and biodiversity conservation and enhancement. [Huntingdonshire's Healthy Open Spaces Strategy \(2020\)](#) identified that our communities benefit from a wealth of greenspaces. Across Huntingdonshire there is an average of 87 m<sup>2</sup> of green space per person which is significantly higher than the average across the East of England of 42.75 m<sup>2</sup>. Survey results from the Healthy Open Spaces Strategy indicated that 68% of Huntingdonshire's residents visit a greenspace at least once a fortnight compared to the UK average of 57%.
  
- 4.29 Additionally, in Huntingdonshire, three open spaces are managed to the Green Flag Award by HDC - Hinchingsbrooke Country Park in Huntingdon, Paxton Pits Nature Reserve in Little Paxton and Priory Park in St Neots, covering an approximately 167ha. The Green Flag Award is the benchmark international standard for publicly accessible parks and green spaces in the United Kingdom. In addition, Grafham Water, which is managed by Anglian Water, holds a Green Flag. In 2022, the St Neots Riverside Miniature Railway were awarded a Green Flag Community Award and the QEII playing fields in Little Paxton were also awarded Green Flag status.

**Hinchingsbrooke Country Park,**



**River Nene under Wansford bridge**



- 4.30 Depending on individual circumstances, planning conditions, obligations, or the Community Infrastructure Levy may all be potential mechanisms for securing and funding green infrastructure. Green infrastructure will require sustainable management and maintenance if it is to provide benefits and services in the long term. Not planning for green infrastructure within new developments and not enhancing existing provision of green space can lead to the degradation of green infrastructure making them less enjoyable to visit and undermine the habitats they provide for wildlife as well as the role they play in addressing climate change.

**Question 26**

**Green infrastructure**

How do you think the Local Plan can enhance Huntingdonshire's green infrastructure?

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### Issue: Biodiversity net gain

**4.31** There has been a significant decline in biodiversity for the last hundred years, with damaging implications for future wildlife and humanity. Local authorities in England and Wales have a duty under section 40 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 to have regard to the purpose of conserving biodiversity. Local plans and planning decisions have the potential to affect biodiversity or geodiversity outside as well as inside relevant designated areas. Therefore, they need to consider the potential impacts of development on protected and priority species, and the scope to avoid or mitigate any impacts when considering site allocations or planning applications.

**4.32** The National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) states that net gain in planning '*describes an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand. Net gain is an umbrella term for both biodiversity net gain and wider environmental net gain.*' Biodiversity net gain has been made mandatory by the [Environment Act 2021](#). The Act sets out the following key components to mandatory biodiversity net gain:

- Minimum 10% gain required calculated using Biodiversity Metric (the most recent is [Biodiversity Metric 3.1](#) published by Natural England in April 2022) and approval of a net gain plan
- Habitat secured for at least 30 years via obligations/ conservation covenant
- Habitat can be delivered on-site, off-site or via statutory biodiversity credits
- There will be a national register for net gain delivery sites
- The mitigation hierarchy still applies of avoidance, mitigation and compensation for biodiversity loss
- Will also apply to Nationally Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs)
- Does not apply to marine development
- Does not change existing legal environmental and wildlife protections

**4.33** Linked with the topics of the natural environment, landscape, nature conservation designations and green infrastructure, the Local Plan will need to consider how biodiversity across the district can be protected and enhanced. Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 has policy 'LP30 Biodiversity and Geodiversity' which aims to prevent harm to protected habitats and species, and sites of geological importance, from direct impacts such as land take, and from indirect impacts such as recreational impacts, changes to a watercourse or air pollution and the potential combination of such impacts.

**4.34** Enhancing biodiversity has become a bigger focus area at the national level, as demonstrated in the now mandatory minimum of 10% biodiversity net gain for all new developments via the Environment Act 2021. Locally, in 2019 [Natural Cambridgeshire](#) set an ambition of doubling nature across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough by 2050. This includes land managed for nature. Within this, it aims to create living landscapes, promote good practice for local food and farming, create better places to live, create sustainable jobs, healthy communities and promote heritage, culture and leisure. Natural Cambridgeshire suggest seeking a 20% biodiversity net gain target.

**4.35** As explored in the section 'Nature conservation designations', Huntingdonshire has many internationally and nationally designated sites and locally identified sites of habitat and biodiversity value. Together with the green infrastructure found across the district they form an ecological network rich in biodiversity and protected species. These are however facing pressures from climate change, human activity and development. Therefore, the updated local plan must positively balance the need for further development to meet needs while ensuring that the integrity of biodiversity is not compromised but instead can flourish alongside new development.

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**Speckled wood butterfly at Monks Wood**



**Woodland with bluebells at Grafham Water**



so setting a target substantially higher than what is mandatory may lead to schemes not providing additional infrastructure and affordable housing in order to meet the biodiversity requirement.

### Question 27

#### Biodiversity net gain

What do you think is the minimum level of biodiversity net gain that the new Local Plan should set?

### Question 28

#### Biodiversity within developments

How can the Local Plan help to increase biodiversity in new developments?

### Issue: Air quality

**4.38** Air quality impacts human health, quality of life, the natural environment and built environment in the short and long term. Pollution can arise from a wide variety of activities and sources, a key source are the emissions from the transport network and industrial activity.

**4.39** Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs) can be designated where air pollutant concentrations exceed / are likely to exceed the relevant air quality objectives and are declared for specific pollutants and objectives. A Clean Air Zone (CAZ) defines an area where targeted action is taken to improve air quality. A CAZ is intended to form a proactive response to a clearly

**4.36** To increase biodiversity within new developments specific measures would need to be implemented. These can range from retaining and maximising existing natural features, increasing hedge and shrub planting, increasing tree coverage, incorporating ponds and other wetland features where appropriate and incorporating rewilding. Instead of using hard boundary features such as fences and walls, designing in boundary features such as hedges that form connecting corridors for wildlife rather than barriers could be undertaken, but where walls and fences are needed it is useful to include small holes at ground level so animals such as hedgehogs, reptiles and amphibians can move around a housing development along wildlife corridors. Other measures that can be incorporated into the design of buildings could include bee blocks, bird feeders, insect hotels and bat boxes. These solutions may not be appropriate for all sites and types of developments but offer a selection of some of the measures that can be incorporated into developments to increase biodiversity.

**4.37** It must however be noted that some measures to increase biodiversity within new developments can add to the cost of development which may impact on a scheme's viability. Measures need to be realistic and deliverable

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defined air quality problem, with actions being focused on reducing air pollution from transport. Local authorities can designate a CAZ in an area of poor air quality which may or may not have an AQMA designation.

- 4.40** The [25 Year Environment Plan](#) sets targets to improve air quality nationally and the [Environment Act 2021](#) establishes a legally binding duty on government to bring forward at least two new air quality targets in secondary legislation by 31 October 2022, this currently delayed. This duty sits within the environmental targets framework outlined in the Environment Act (Part 1).
- 4.41** Air quality across Huntingdonshire is considered to be good, there are however, four AQMAs across the district in Huntingdon, St Neots, Brampton and along the A14 from Hemingford to Fenstanton - identified where the annual mean level of nitrogen dioxide has exceeded 40µg/m<sup>3</sup> (or 40 micrograms per one cubic metre of air). These were designated in 2005 and 2006. The main air quality issues within Huntingdonshire primarily relate to NO<sub>2</sub> (nitrogen dioxide) from vehicle emissions, mostly originating from the strategic road network along the A14 and to a lesser extent the A1. Local traffic and congestion within the market towns also contributes to some elevated levels locally, compared to the rest of the district. The AQMA designations reflect these areas where elevated air pollutants are found.
- 4.42** [HDC's air quality monitoring reports](#) shows that the AQMA objectives have been complied with over the last several years so the Council propose to revoke St Neots, Brampton, and the A14 Hemingford to Fenstanton AQMA's. The Huntingdon AQMA will also be reviewed as its objectives are being met, however due to travel restrictions arising from the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 and 2021, it has not yet been possible to fully assess what the impact the re-routing of the A14 has had on air pollution.
- 4.43** Policy 'LP36 Air Pollution' of Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 sets out the Council's approach in relation to how development proposals affect and are affected by air quality. It requires that a proposal be accompanied by an Air Quality Assessment where: it is for large scale major development

(development over 200 homes or 2ha of non-residential use); it would potentially conflict with an Air Quality Action Plan; any part of the site is located within 50m of an AQMA or a CAZ; a significant proportion of the traffic generated would go through an AQMA or a CAZ; or any part of the site is located within 100m of a monitoring site where the annual mean level of nitrogen dioxide exceeds 35µg/m<sup>3</sup>.

- 4.44** Policy 'LP16 Sustainable Travel' also expects new developments to contribute to an enhanced transport network that supports an increasing proportion of journeys being undertaken by sustainable travel modes. Policy 'LP17 Parking Provision and Vehicle Movement' supports charging plug-in and other low and ultra-low emissions vehicles. These policies contribute towards a modal shift away towards a more sustainable way of travelling contributing towards bettering air quality. The strategy for development also directs the majority of growth to spatial planning areas that provide the greatest variety and quantity of services, employment and transportation options thus reducing the need to use private cars and maximising sustainable transport and minimising the impact on the highways network.
- 4.45** In Huntingdonshire, while air pollution levels are within local targets, new developments may lead to increased levels of air pollutants particularly development in areas where AQMAs are already in place. The updated local plan can direct development of new homes, employment, schools, services and facilities to areas where active travel modes and public transport are already provided for or can be integrated as part of the development. Also within developments, adequate mitigation needs to be in place so that air pollutant levels do not rise, this can include:
- green infrastructure, in particular trees, where this can create a barrier or maintain separation between sources of pollution and receptors;
  - electric vehicles charging points including rapid charging points;
  - controlling dust and emissions from construction, operation and demolition; and
  - traffic measures and a travel plan that supports sustainable transport modes of transport.

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### Question 29

#### Air quality

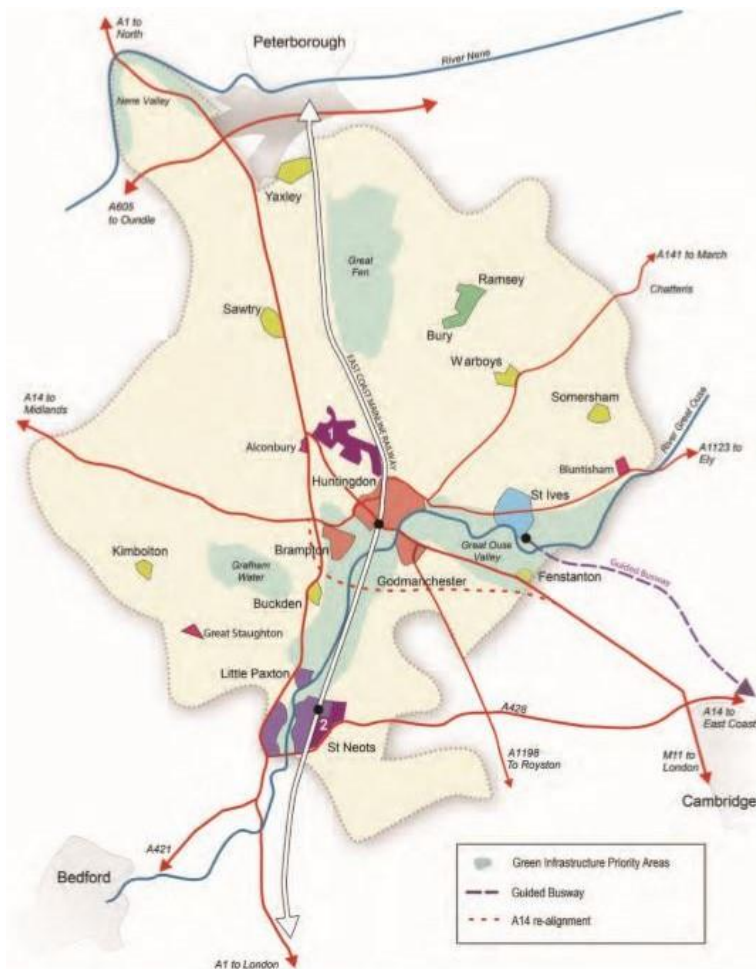
How can the updated local plan assist in reducing air pollutants and keep pollutants within acceptable levels?

## 5 Supporting our places

- 5.1** Huntingdonshire has a wealth of history and a variety of places making it a sought after place to live, work and enjoy leisure time. This section provides an overview of Huntingdonshire looking at the district's market towns, villages and countryside, identifying the specific issues facing each area and the amount of growth experienced since 2011. The issues for each settlements are locally specific with more general investigation of issues such as housing, the economy and environment covered in other chapters contained within this engagement paper. The historic environment is also included within this section as the vast majority of the district's settlements have historic assets that have shaped their development and local character.
- 5.2** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 pursued a strategy of focusing development in the larger, more sustainable settlements and carefully limiting growth within small villages and the countryside. The vast majority of the Local Plan's growth was focused within the larger settlements and their immediate environs defined as spatial planning areas. These were Huntingdon which also included Brampton, Godmanchester and Alconbury Weald; St Neots which also included Little Paxton; St Ives; and Ramsey which also included Bury. Lower levels of growth were targeted at seven key service centres which were Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley. No allocations were made in the remaining settlements which were classified as small settlements due to their more limited levels of sustainability and lower access to services and facilities. The growth strategy did however set out a role for a limited amount of sustainable development in contributing to the social and economic sustainability of these settlements and in supporting a thriving rural economy.
- 5.3** Figure 5.1 shows the Key Diagram used in the Local Plan to 2036 illustrating in a broad-brush way the key elements of its strategy. It identifies the settlements of the spatial planning areas and key service centres and the two strategic expansion locations of Alconbury Weald and St Neots East.

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Figure 5.1 Key Diagram from the Local Plan to 2036



5.4 As part of the update of the Local Plan and to explore using a revised set of criteria to assess the sustainability of the district's many towns and villages, a proposed **Settlement Hierarchy Methodology** for judging the sustainability of settlements throughout the district has been consulted on. Application of the finalised methodology to all towns and villages in the district will provide assessments to help shape the future development strategy for Huntingdonshire.

### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

5.5 Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted the limited recognition of Huntingdonshire as a cohesive place by residents. Overall, people's sense of place and community lay with the particular town or village that they lived or worked in or had another specific connection to. People were keen to balance ambition with retaining what makes the area special indicating a desire to reinforce the sense of local identity of individual places and the district as a whole. Feedback from residents of villages stressed the need for a clear strategy to support thriving rural communities with adequate local services.

### Issue: Huntingdonshire's market towns

5.6 The market towns of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey offer people the greatest local access to services and facilities within Huntingdonshire and fulfil a significant role as service, employment and transport hubs for their surrounding areas. Each settlement has its own distinctive character and identity which helps to promote a local sense of place. There are often functional, economic and social links between groups of settlements with smaller settlements benefiting from their proximity to larger ones through greater sustainability than they would otherwise have if they were more isolated, equally, the range of services in the towns are also supported by people who live in the settlements that surround them.

5.7 A brief portrait of each sets out their locational context and key aspects, their relationship with surrounding settlements and the issues facing each area.



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- 5.8** The landscape and townscape character of each of these settlements has been assessed in more detail within [Huntingdonshire's Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#).

### Huntingdon

- 5.9** Huntingdon is located centrally within the district and is also its administrative centre. It is well connected to the strategic road network and the east coast mainline railway. The A141 currently forms a boundary to the town wrapping around it to the north. Huntingdon is a major housing and employment centre and has a good level of provision of community facilities to support local residents and businesses. Brampton, Godmanchester and Alconbury Weald complete the Huntingdon spatial planning area which benefits from a larger supporting population than just the town itself and in turn the residents of Brampton, Godmanchester and Alconbury Weald in particular benefit from the wide range of services and facilities available in Huntingdon.

- 5.10** The Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area has had some 3,013 housing completions since 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2022. Most were in Huntingdon with 808 net completions. The area around the town centre has changed significantly over the last 15 years. Some 713 new homes have been built on Alconbury Weald, this is alongside major new infrastructure, new school, community shop, and approximately 90,000 sqm of business and warehousing units within the Alconbury Weald Enterprise Zone. 809 completions have been in Brampton, mostly from the mixed-use redevelopment of former RAF Brampton. There have been 683 completions in Godmanchester predominantly arising from development at Romans Edge.

- 5.11** Huntingdon's town centre is focused within the confines of the 1970s ring road. Much of the historic core based on the Market Hill and High Street remains largely intact. It has a relatively strong retail sector and is a key shopping centre for the district with a town centre and the Stukeley Road and Huntingdon Retail Parks located outside of the town centres. Parts

of the town centre have undergone redevelopment and regeneration, for example the new Chequers Court retail centre, although there are remaining opportunities for enhancement still such as St Benedict's Court.

**Huntingdon High Street**



**Chequers Court retail units**



- 5.12** Work is underway by the Council to enhance the market towns of Huntingdon, Ramsey and St Ives. Studies have been commissioned which will result in a 'masterplan' for each town outlining interventions to enhance their vitality and viability. This follows on from previous work on the ['Prospectus for Growth'](#). Baseline reports were completed in 2021 which identified that footfall in Huntingdon is strongly concentrated between 8am and 5pm with most visits lasting 1-2 hours. Also the night-time economy only accounts for around 10% - 12% of total quarterly expenditure, seemingly limited in comparison to the size of the town. Huntingdon has a good leisure offering with the Commemoration Hall in the town centre, One Leisure and cinema located across the town. It is recognised that the majority of the existing office accommodation in Huntingdon is located to the north of the town centre, off the A141, in out of town business parks. There is currently a lack of office accommodation within the town centre.

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- 5.13** During the autumn of 2022, there was a period of engagement to capture feedback which help develop the [masterplans](#) for each market town. For Huntingdon, projects focused on providing additional residential accommodation in the town centre, providing business workspace, enhancements to the facilities at the Cromwell Museum, redevelopment of the former 99p store facing onto the Market Square, public realm improvements and enhancements to pedestrian accessibility and permeability.
- 5.14** Huntingdon is located on the northern valley slopes of the River Great Ouse with the eastern edge of the town having a strong historic association with the river. It is accessible from the A14, which passes around the southern perimeter of the town. The now completed improvement works to the A14 have altered the layout of the town's road network considerably including a bypass, the Views Common and Pathfinder link roads, railway station layout improvements and the removal of the old A14 viaduct. This work has eased congestion on the ring road, improving the tranquillity and lowering pollution levels around the town centre. It has also opened up the landscape to the south of the town and linking it visually with its Great Ouse Valley setting.
- 5.15** The A141 around the north of Huntingdon connects westwards to the A14 and A1 at Brampton Hut junction and eastwards to Warboys, Chatteris and onto Wisbech serving as a major route into the Fens. Congestion levels can be high particularly at peak times with road safety issues and lack of safe cycling and walking routes impeding take up of active travel options. The CPCA are working on a strategic transport project to deliver an improvement scheme around the north of Huntingdon to reduce congestion and delays on the A141, the project also seeks improvements to the St Ives transport network. Following engagement and assessment of options, three packages of improvement works have been compiled by the CPCA for further assessment. This work would be expected to last 24 months, further details can be found on the CPCA's [A141 project page](#).

- 5.16** The town has several established employment areas with a concentration of businesses along St Peter's Road either side of the railway line, along Stukeley Road and Ermine Road either side of the A141. The road network forms a major physical boundary to these sites as well as adjoining residential areas. Continuing the vitality of these employment areas is a priority as many people who work here live within accessible walking and cycling distances nearby. Many units, particularly along St Peter's Road are undergoing modernisation and redevelopment revitalising these areas and making units adaptable to changing business needs. However expansion of businesses in this area also highlights some issues around the physical constraints of employment areas with few plots available for very large units. This may result in businesses looking to relocate out of the established employment areas to where more land is available to expand which can undermine the vitality of the area by increasing vacancy rates. The relocation of businesses can also pose a problem for residents who live nearby especially if the businesses relocates to locations with less accessibility particularly by sustainable travel modes.

**Tower Close, St Peter's Road**



**Hinchingbrooke Business Park unit**



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### Question 30

#### Issues for Huntingdon and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald, Brampton or Godmanchester, what do you like most about the settlement(s)?

### Question 31

#### Priorities for Huntingdon and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to Huntingdon, Alconbury Weald, Brampton or Godmanchester, what are the issues of greatest concern or priority?

the current spatial planning area due to its close relationship with the town. It lies approximately 1km north of St Neots and has retained its own separate identity due to open river floodplains acting as a landscape gap.

**5.19** St Neots straddles the River Great Ouse. The valley narrows as it passes through the historic heart of the town where it provides the setting to a number of historic buildings along the eastern river bank. Within the town a single crossing of the river at Town Bridge connects the two urban areas and provides a gateway into the historic core of the town. Adjoining this is Riverside Park, some 29 hectares of land used for recreation and leisure. This riverside location however brings with it increased risk of flooding. As a result of climate change, there is increased levels of rainfall which can oversaturate the ground and overwhelm rivers and infrastructure leading to flooding events.

**5.20** The town centre has a rich history but its historical layout and proximity to the river mean that in places the town centre is challenging to navigate and the traffic on the busy High Street can reduce the quality of people's experiences. Although the town is growing, there has been a reduction in footfall in the town centre resulting in a weakened retail and leisure sector where businesses are unable to take full advantage of the town's growth and location. To improve the town centre, the Council has secured funding from the Government's [Future High Streets Fund](#). £12.8 million is anticipated to be invested in the town centre to transform it for the benefit of local people, businesses, and visitors. Construction on projects is expected to commence in 2023, completing by 2025.

### St Neots

**5.17** St Neots is, in population terms, the largest settlement in the district. The smaller and previously independent settlements of Eaton Socon, Eaton Ford and Eynesbury to the south and west have been assimilated into the urban fabric of St Neots.

**5.18** It is located to the south of the district adjoining Bedfordshire. The town is well placed in terms of connections to the strategic transport network as it has direct access on to the A1, is connected to Cambridge via the A428, and has a railway station with services to Peterborough, Stevenage and London via the east coast mainline railway. This location means attracting retail, leisure and employment development to St Neots is challenging due to competition from Bedford and Cambridge. Little Paxton is also part of

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**St Neots Riverside Park**



**St Neots market square**



located to the east of the railway line which completed its final homes in 2018. South of Loves Farm is Wintringham Park, an urban extension of 2,800 homes, construction is underway with a new school built and now some 131 dwellings completed. The proximity of housing in this location next to the railway station is particularly ideal for commuters who work in Stevenage and London risking parts of St Neots becoming a dormitory town.

**Station Square in Loves Farm**



**Loves Farm shops**



**5.21** As well as the town centre, St Neots has several other employment locations in the south of the town and in the east along Cromwell Road. Extensions and alterations have been made to units over time, some major redevelopments have taken place to upgrade buildings and provide units that meet current business needs and units that are more energy efficient. The future of these industrial estates is a key issue with consideration on how they are rejuvenated going forward to be fit for modern employment uses. Additionally, like the industrial estates within Huntingdon, the location of employment sites is heavy constrained by the road network and by adjoining residential development, leaving limited opportunities for further major development and pressure that parts of the estates be redeveloped for housing. This may lead to a rise in businesses relocating to where larger units can be accommodated either on the edge of the town, elsewhere in Huntingdonshire or in neighbouring authority areas.

**5.22** The St Neots Spatial Planning Area has had 1,881 net housing completions between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2022. The majority of this (1,432) have been in St Neots with 449 in Little Paxton. These completions in Little Paxton were from the redevelopment of the riverside mill in the first half of this ten year period and now the development at Riversfield for 199 dwellings. The vast majority of St Neots' completions were on Loves Farm

**5.23** The proposed East-West Rail is a major rail infrastructure project which aspires to provide a train service from Oxford to Cambridge via Milton Keynes and Bedford. In 2021, a [public consultation](#) on five route alignments within the preferred route option area was undertaken with the feedback from this consultation being reviewed by the East West Rail Company. The options included a new station in the area near Tempsford or south of St Neots, which could connect East West Rail with the East Coast Main Line. This strategic infrastructure project not only will provide the potential for faster and easier connections between places, it has the potential to boost housing and economic growth along its corridor where new homes and businesses could be located. For Huntingdonshire, this could mean development within the district's own boundaries as well as in neighbouring authorities.

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- 5.24** While there is still uncertainty on whether the project will go ahead at all and if so what the exact location will be of a new station and the alignment of the railway line. If the railway line does go ahead there is potential for pressure for cumulative development along the corridor including for land around St Neots and immediately south within Bedfordshire. This could give rise to several issues, ranging from the impact of new communities on the character and identity of the town; the risk of coalescence forming large urban landscapes; the impact on flooding within the town as well as further downstream; the environmental impacts of major development including on the Great Ouse Valley and on air pollution. Pressure may be placed on existing services and facilities and there may be increased competition for employment and retail land. The potential railway route could however also bring an increased choice of homes and enhanced access to more diverse employment, education, shopping and leisure opportunities.
- 5.25** Upgrades to the A428 between the Black Cat roundabout on the A1 and the Caxton Gibbet roundabout at the junction of the A428 with the A1198 were approved in August 2022 although a legal challenge has since been lodged. This is a focal point for traffic congestion regularly affecting people travelling between St Neots and Cambridge. Proposed improvements include provision of a 10 mile stretch of dual carriageway, a three tier junction at the Black Cat roundabout to allow traffic to flow freely on the A1 and new junctions at Caxton Gibbet and at Cambridge Road St Neots to connect the proposed route to the existing A428. Intended works also include new bridges over the River Great Ouse and East Coast mainline railway and improved routes for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders that connect with existing public rights of way.

### Question 32

#### Relationship with Bedford and Cambridge

How can the Local Plan support St Neots in developing a complementary relationship with Bedford and Cambridge

### Question 33

#### Issues for St Neots and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to St Neots or Little Paxton, what do you like most about the settlement(s)?

### Question 34

#### Priorities for St Neots and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to St Neots or Little Paxton, what are the issues of greatest concern or priority?

### St Ives

- 5.26** St Ives is located towards the east of the district. It is a historic market town situated on the northern bank of the River Great Ouse. There are good visual and physical links between the historic centre and the river, which provides a distinctive and high quality setting to the town. It is well connected

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to the strategic transport network with connections to the A1307/A14 and Cambridge via the A1096 and to Huntingdon via the A1123 (Houghton Road), which cuts straight through the settlement providing a secondary node at the junction with Ramsey Road. Marley Road, the B1040 Somersham Road and the A1096 create clearly defined edges to the north, east and south east of the town although some development such as Compass Point and Morrisons has occurred to the east of the road.

**5.27** The St Ives Spatial Planning Area has had 846 housing completions since 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2022 consisting of major new developments, change of uses and several redevelopments. The majority of these completions have been on the former Jewsons site along London Road (within Hemingford Grey parish) and completions on the western edge of the town north and south of the A1123 including the Garner Drive and The Spires developments. The latter is part of a wider site allocation (SI1 St Ives West) in the current local plan which includes the redevelopment of Houghton Grange that has already started. Non-residential development has consisted of the Abbey Retail Park by the junction of the A1123 and A1096 providing several fast food outlets and drive thrus, several major developments consisting of new industrial workshops within the Somersham Road Industrial Estate, and several change of uses within the town centre.

**5.28** The CPCA are working on a strategic transport solution seeking to address the congestion on the A141 and the St Ives highway network, particularly the A1096 and its junction with the A1123 and B1040. Congestion levels can be high particularly at peak times with road safety issues and lack of safe cycling and walking routes impeding take up of active travel options. Options for potential improvements were published for consultation in 2021. Overall, respondents most favoured a combination of a full offline bypass with no connections from A141 to A1123 and local junction improvement package. Following engagement and assessment of options, three packages of improvement works have been compiled by the CPCA for further assessment. This work is expected to last about two years, further details can be found on the CPCA's [A141 project page](#).

**5.29** The Great Ouse Valley dominates the southern side of the town with its wide flat floodplain, traditional water meadows, woodlands, willow trees and the lakes occupying former gravel pits all coupled with the River Great Ouse itself providing the landscape setting to the historic part of the town. The Ouse Valley Way long distance footpath runs alongside or close to the river providing opportunities for people to interact with the wider landscape and connects St Ives with neighbouring villages and communities, namely Houghton & Wyton, the Hemingfords and Huntingdon. This walk includes the historic Houghton Mill, a key local tourist attraction. To the north, the landscape is more undulating typified by large fields and mature vegetation.

**River Great Ouse from St Ives bridge**



**5.30** The historic core of the town developed around the bridge over the River Great Ouse, and along the northern bank of the river. It is a picturesque town with the Quayside looking over the River Great Ouse. As such it is a popular destination for tourists and visitors with a well-used guided busway to Cambridge. There are a number of small independent hotel and bed & breakfast operators within St Ives and the town has developed an extensive base of small specialist independent shops. Examples are located in Crown Street, Merrylands, The Broadway and The Waits.

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

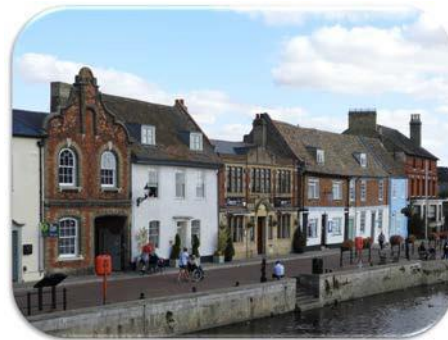
**5.31** Work is underway by the Council to enhance the market towns of Huntingdon, Ramsey and St Ives, studies have been commissioned which will result in a 'masterplan' for the towns outlining interventions to enhance their vitality and viability. This follows on from previous work on the '[Prospectus for Growth](#)'. Baseline reports were completed in 2021, they identified that footfall in St Ives is primarily concentrated between 8am and 5pm but the evening economy accounted for 20% of daily spend in 2020 Q3. They also noted that retail spend relies significantly on attracting residents from other towns and visitors to the area. It appears that St Ives' evening economy managed to bounce back relatively well from Covid restrictions.

**5.32** During the autumn of 2022, there was a period of engagement to capture feedback which help develop the [masterplans](#) for each market town. For St Ives, projects focused on providing public realm improvements along the riverside and in the centre of the town, conversion of the former Barclays building for managed workspace/café, a new incubator hub, new apartments with live/work units, and a new market, works space and learning centre.

St Ives town centre



St Ives Quayside



**5.33** The town has grown asymmetrically to the north of the river with much late 20th century development to the north of the town centre some distance from the town centre. The extensive floodplain to the south has been retained as open land. The location of future development will be heavily dependent on the risk of flooding. As a result of climate change, there are likely to be increased challenges from flood risk in determining where future development may be located.

**5.34** Employment opportunities are focussed within the eastern part of the town. Other employment areas consist of workshops and warehousing units in more industrial areas such as the Somersham Road and Marley Road Industrial Estates are located on the eastern and northern edges of the town respectively. Also on this eastern edge is the Abbey Retail Park by the junction of the A1123 and A1096 providing several fast food outlets and drive thrus. The majority of existing office accommodation in St Ives is located north-east of the town centre in out-of-town business parks such as Compass Point Business Park. There is currently a lack of office accommodation within the town centre, with the majority of the existing office accommodation within the town being provided in older buildings.

**5.35** The accessibility of these employment opportunities can be challenging particularly with limited cycle and walkways along Marley Road meaning longer and less direct routes on foot or bicycle can be required adding to the journey time and encouraging car usage which contributes towards congestion on the road network.

### Question 35

#### Relationship with Cambridge

How can the Local Plan support St Ives in developing a complementary relationship with Cambridge?

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### Question 36

#### Issues for St Ives and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to St Ives, what do you like most about the settlement?

### Question 37

#### Priorities for St Ives and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to St Ives, what are the issues of greatest concern or priority?

### Ramsey

**5.36** Ramsey is located on the edge of the fenland landscape and is connected by water to the wider Fens area to the north and west. The Fens extends north and east into surrounding districts. The original settlement focused around Ramsey Abbey and has extended over time southwards now forming a continuous townscape with much of the village of Bury (a separate parish), although part of Bury around Holy Cross church remains separate. The buildings of former RAF Upwood largely fall within Bury parish and form part of the continuous form of development from Ramsey. However, Ramsey town and Bury village have retained distinct characters and to a great extent varying identities but there are strong functional, economic and social links between them. The town is a source of employment, services and facilities not only for Ramsey and Bury residents but also for a vast hinterland which includes Ramsey St Mary's, Ramsey Forty Foot, Ramsey Heights, Wistow and Upwood.

**5.37** The Ramsey Spatial Planning Area has had 485 housing completions between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2022. 338 of these have been within Ramsey and 147 in Bury. Major developments to have taken place include the redevelopment of the former clinic at RAF Upwood in Bury and extension from Field Road and major schemes around High Lode and Stocking Fen in the north of the town. As well residential, the most notable non-residential completions include a new Tesco superstore and development within the Established Employment Area Upwood Air Park.

**Cades Close, redevelopment off Great Whyte, Ramsey**



**New homes on the former RAF Upwood clinic site, Bury**



**5.38** Transport connections from Ramsey to the surrounding area primarily include narrow local roads, with the B1040 providing the 7kms connection between the town centre and the A141 connecting to Huntingdon and then on to the A1 providing strategic connections to the north and south. In comparison to the other market towns in Huntingdonshire, Ramsey has limited public transport and active transport routes and consequently there is a greater reliance on private vehicles. There is limited pedestrian / cycle priority space, no national cycle routes or informal cycle routes connecting Ramsey to the wider area. Ramsey is connected to the Fens system of watercourses, however there is limited opportunity to moor, with the nearest marina approximately 1km away at Bill Fen. Creating more



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opportunities for walking and cycling routes as well as public transport options could improve opportunities for sustainable travel and employment options.

- 5.39** There is limited access to ultra-fast broadband and 4G mobile connections for residents and businesses which constrain some activities, including working from home opportunities. Improvements could reduce the need to travel outside of Ramsey leading to several co-benefits whereby more people living in Ramsey and working from home would spend more time within the town with greater opportunities to support local shops and businesses.
- 5.40** Work is underway by the Council to enhance the market towns of Huntingdon, Ramsey and St Ives, studies have been commissioned which will result in a 'masterplan' for the towns outlining interventions to enhance their vitality and viability. This follows on from previous work on the ['Prospectus for Growth'](#). Baseline reports were completed in 2021, they identified that Ramsey's night-time economy is very small, and that approximately 70% of spend in the town centre comes from people residing within 10km of it. This was highlighted by the low level of change between spend profiles throughout the day during the COVID-19 lockdown periods. People typically spend a short time in the town centre, with around 72% of visits being under 1 hour in length. A higher portion of visits to Ramsey are for shopping for essentials and running errands (72% combined) compared to other towns in Huntingdonshire. The report also found that there is limited office space within Ramsey. The high levels of out-commuting from Ramsey to neighbouring larger towns and Peterborough again indicate the importance of connecting the town to other employment sites.
- 5.41** During the autumn of 2022, there was a period of engagement to capture feedback which help develop the [masterplans](#) for each market town. For Ramsey, projects focused on providing cycle and digital connections, public

realm improvements to Great Whyte, enhancements of pedestrian permeability and accessibility, new business/work space and learning centre, new residential units and moorings.

- 5.42** The town has a reasonable recreation and leisure offer, with the north eastern edges of Ramsey containing largely recreational uses, a leisure centre, cemetery and Ramsey Rural Museum which give the area a relatively open, green character forming an effective transition from the town to the surrounding countryside. Public rights of way extend out of this area into the Fenland landscape. Further round to the east the edge of Ramsey running down to the eastern edge of Bury is dominated by the open green landscape formed by Ramsey golf course which includes a two mile waterway trail. To the north is the Great Fen, a strategic habitat restoration project of national significance. This is promoting the eco-tourism sector within the district and may boost the local economy around Ramsey. Another key aim of the project is to celebrate and preserve the fenland heritage through education and outreach programmes.
- 5.43** Ramsey is heavily influenced by the surrounding landscape and its agricultural links with the peaty soils being a rare and nationally important environment for food production and within the climate change agenda. Parts of Ramsey are at a considerable risk of flooding, although the town is located within a managed system with several drainage boards.
- 5.44** The wider landscape provides Ramsey with a strong sense of place but is is vulnerable to change. Given its flat nature long distance views can be gained across the landscape from the edge of the town in many places, field boundary hedges and trees and agricultural buildings being the most common vertical features. There are several renewable energy installations around Ramsey, to the north are wind turbines that can be seen from many angles and to the west is the Biggin Lane solar farm. The impacts of climate change may be particularly severe due to increased variability in water levels and higher temperatures affecting the peat including its depletion exposing the underlying clay which is far less fertile and gives rise to the need for different agricultural practices.

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Ramsey historic centre Jubilee clock



Expansive views across the Fens



### Question 38

#### Ramsey's relationship with nearby urban areas

How can the Local Plan support Ramsey in developing a positive relationship with Huntingdon and Peterborough?

### Question 39

#### Issues for Ramsey and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to Ramsey or Bury, what do you like most about the settlement(s)?

### Question 40

#### Priorities for Ramsey and surrounding areas

If you live, work or have any other connections to Ramsey or Bury, what are the issues of greatest concern or priority?

### Issue: Huntingdonshire's villages

- 5.45** Much of Huntingdonshire's character is provided by its extensive rural area, numerous dispersed settlements which are attractive places to live, work and visit, and its high quality historic and natural environment. The level of services and facilities available in villages varies significantly with the largest supporting a primary school, shops and public hall but the smallest having no service provision at all.
- 5.46** Huntingdonshire's villages have all grown and developed in differing ways based on natural and human influences over many centuries. Significant variations in character exist within the settlements themselves, reflecting their differing evolution and contributing to each village and hamlet's unique sense of place, although many may share similar characteristics and developmental patterns.
- 5.47** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 identified seven villages as key service centres, these offer a range of services and facilities to meet the daily needs of their residents. These are Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley. Allocations were made in these villages for some 1,655 new homes across these villages to contribute to their social and economic sustainability and help support a thriving rural economy around them.

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**5.48** There have been 1,407 completions in key service centres in the 11 year period between 2011 and 2022. This represents a 11% increase in the dwelling stock when compared to the 2011 census (12,590). At the time of writing, not all site allocations had acquired planning approval, others are under construction and some have completed which explains in part the variations in net completions across these villages when compared to the percentage change from the 2011 dwelling stock level. Additionally, allocations of housing in key service centres was not uniform but instead varied based on the sustainability of each settlement and the suitability of sites put forward for development. Some have also had additional sites receive planning approval that were not allocated.

**Kimbolton High Street**



**Yaxley's Broadway shopping centre**



**5.49** Settlements not categorised as either being within a spatial planning area or key service centre were identified as small settlements. No site allocations were made within these. Instead, policies allow for some growth to facilitate appropriate opportunities for villages to grow organically and to support a living, working countryside capable of adapting to changing needs. Policies that support this are 'LP19 Rural Economy', 'LP22 Local Services and Community Facilities', 'LP23 Tourism and Recreation', 'LP28 Rural Exceptions Housing', 'LP33 Rural Buildings' and 'LP38 Water Related Development'.

**5.50** Some organic growth in small settlements helps to create a more balanced and diverse local population; enabling young people to stay in the communities they grew up in; and providing opportunities for older people seeking to move into more accessible housing within the community. It can also help sustain the available services and facilities by maintaining population numbers helping to address the particular challenge of declining rural populations relating to falling household sizes.

**5.51** The variety of settlements across the district means that what may be a sustainable level of development in one settlement may be unsustainable in another. Therefore, the acceptable amount of development in these settlements is a balanced judgement between the sustainability of the individual settlement overall considering the level of service and infrastructure provision available, the locational relationship of the proposed development site with local services, and the impact of the proposed amount of development on the character of the immediate locality and of the settlement as a whole.

**5.52** There have been 909 completions in small settlements in the 11 year period between 2011 and 2022. This represents a 5% increase in the dwelling stock when compared to the 2011 census (17,800). Some of the smallest of Huntingdonshire's settlements have had no completions since 2011. Almost three quarters of these completions have been on minor scale proposals of up to 10 dwellings, these range from edge of settlement developments, infill developments, change of uses and conversions.

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Dutton Gardens, Great Gransden



Howgate Grove, Colne



- 5.53** You may find the following issues of particular interest: 'Issue: Huntingdonshire's landscapes', 'Issue: The natural environment and nature conservation designations', 'Issue: Enhancing tourism', 'Issue: Public transport and active travel infrastructure', and 'Issue: Community facilities and services'.

### Question 41

#### Issues for Huntingdonshire's Villages

If you live, work or have other connections to one or more of Huntingdonshire's villages please name it/them and say what you like most about it/them.

### Question 42

#### Priorities for Huntingdonshire's villages

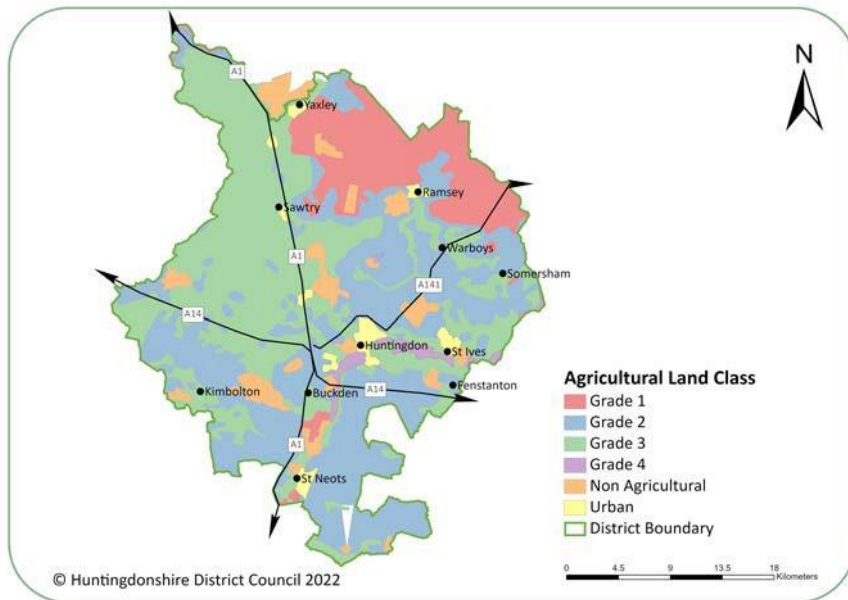
If you live, work or have other connections to one or more of Huntingdonshire's villages please name it/them and say what are the issues of greatest concern or priority.

#### Issue: The countryside

- 5.54** Huntingdonshire is an extensive rural district, the countryside occupies a large area and includes substantial areas of high quality agricultural land and important wildlife habitats.
- 5.55** The countryside is strongly shaped by the agricultural heritage of the district. Large swathes comprise high quality agricultural land predominantly used for arable crops. The north east of Huntingdonshire is heavily influenced by the fen landscape forming a strong contrast to the west which is dominated by gently rolling claylands with more wooded areas with Grafham Water and the Kym valley adding to the landscape character. The valley of the River Great Ouse dominates the landscape of the central and eastern parts of the district being an attractive landscape with a particular sense of enclosure and tranquillity providing many opportunities for quiet recreational use. Detailed assessments of the landscape character of the district can be found in [Huntingdonshire's Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#).
- 5.56** Map 5.1 shows the distribution of agricultural land grades across the district. Grade 1 land is the best and most versatile agricultural land which predominates in the north east of the district where fenland peat is found. Much of the western and southern parts of the district comprises grade 2 agricultural land which is also highly productive; the only exceptions to this are mainly found along the Great Ouse Valley and a belt of grade 3 land broadly running east from Woodwalton to Warboys and on to Somersham.

The majority of the north west of Huntingdonshire comprises grade 3 agricultural land within which elements of grade 3a land are still classified as best and most versatile and so forming valuable productive agricultural land.

**Map 5.1 Agricultural Land Class across Huntingdonshire**



communities to achieve local development aspirations, with protecting the character of existing settlements and recognising the character and beauty of the surrounding countryside.

**5.58** Huntingdonshire's countryside plays an important role within Huntingdonshire's modest tourism sector. Due to the abundance of wildlife sites, strategic green infrastructure areas and variety of landscapes found across the district, Huntingdonshire's tourism sector is primarily nature and conservation based with opportunities to enjoy the wildlife and undertake leisure pursuits such as walking, cycling and water based activities alongside the district's historic built environment.

**5.59** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 identifies that there are specific opportunities for sustainable development in the countryside. Policy 'LP10 The Countryside' requires that development avoid the loss of the best and most versatile agricultural land and demonstrate and avoid use of grade one agricultural land, recognise the intrinsic character of the countryside and not adversely affect the use and enjoyment of the countryside by others. The policy works alongside policies 'LP19 Rural Economy', 'LP22 Local Services and Community Facilities', 'LP23 Tourism and Recreation', 'LP28 Rural Exceptions Housing', 'LP33 Rural Buildings' and 'LP38 Water Related Development'. These set out the specific opportunities whereby development in countryside locations may be supported to support a thriving economy while protecting the character of existing settlements and recognising the intrinsic character of the surrounding countryside.

**5.60** You may find the following issues of particular interest: 'Issue: Huntingdonshire's landscapes', 'Issue: The natural environment and nature conservation designations', 'Issue: Rural economy and agriculture', 'Issue: Enhancing tourism', 'Issue: Public transport and active travel infrastructure', and 'Issue: Utilities and digital infrastructure'.

**5.57** Huntingdonshire is well located in relation to the strategic transport network with road, rail and bus connections. However, connectivity amongst the large rural areas of the district is limited as is ultra-fast broadband, which incentivise private car usage and may discourage people living or working in more rural areas. Therefore, a balance needs to be struck between supporting a thriving rural economy and providing opportunities for

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### Question 43

#### Issues for Huntingdonshire's Countryside

If you live, work or have other connections to Huntingdonshire's countryside please name whereabouts and say what you like most about it.

### Question 44

#### Priorities for Huntingdonshire's Countryside

If you live, work or have other connections to Huntingdonshire's countryside please name whereabouts and say what are the issues of greatest concern or priority.

### Issue: Historic environment

**5.61** The historic environment is an important part of understanding the history of people and places. It contributes towards people's quality of life, the enjoyment of visitors to an area and to the local economy. Heritage also plays an important part in understanding an area's character and a starting point in creating good quality design that reflects local character. It is an irreplaceable resource facing pressures such as the impacts of development, changing uses of historic buildings and climate change. The Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Area) Act 1990 is the key legal framework for the historic environment.

**5.62** The NPPF defines heritage assets as being 'a building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).' They can have historical, architectural, archaeological and cultural interest and value that have a degree of significance to existing and future generations. Significance derives from a heritage asset's presence and its setting.

**5.63** Huntingdonshire has a rich history and this is reflected in the large number of heritage assets found within the district. At the time of writing there were 2,216 listed buildings, 5 registered parks and gardens, 61 conservation areas and 84 scheduled monuments. There are also many non-designated heritage assets across the district and the potential for as yet undiscovered archaeology.

**5.64** National policy and guidance says that plans should set out a positive strategy for the conservation and enjoyment of the historic environment. In developing a strategy, specific opportunities for the conservation and enhancement of heritage assets, including their settings should be identified. This could include, the delivery of development that will make a positive contribution to, or better reveal the significance of, the heritage asset, or reflect and enhance local character and distinctiveness with particular regard given to the prevailing styles of design and use of materials in a local area. Specific policies such as design and site allocations can be developed to deliver this strategy.

**5.65** The [Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036](#) includes a 'Heritage Strategy' (pages 119-120). It is complemented by policy 'LP34 Heritage Assets and their Setting'. The purpose of this policy is to ensure that development proposals protect and conserve the district's heritage assets and where possible enhance them and their settings.

**5.66** The historic environment plays an important role in placemaking. Policy 'LP11 Design Context' sets out the mechanisms for achieving high standards of design. It requires that the guidance within the [Landscape and Townscape](#)

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[SPD \(2022\)](#) , [Design Guide \(2017\)](#) and where appropriate [Conservation Area Documents](#) be used to ensure that proposals relate positively to their context. These documents provide further details and assessment on how the historic environment has shaped the character of settlements and how development should take inspiration from this to help conserve heritage assets and their settings. Additionally, criteria a. and b. of policy 'LP12 Design Implementation' requires proposals to respond to their context.

**5.67** All of Huntingdonshire's market towns and many villages have a conservation area designation reflecting their historic value, many buildings within them are listed and used as cafes, shops, restaurants and community uses to support the local economy as well as people's homes. The abundance of historic buildings and structures found across the district, as well as villages that have retained their historic form and historic landscapes, monuments and registered parks and gardens play a significant part in Huntingdonshire's small tourism sector. The use of heritage assets to support a vibrant local economy can contribute towards their conservation and enjoyment by the public.

**5.68** From time to time, works to heritage assets are necessary to conserve their significance and where possible enhance them. However, development to heritage assets may also harm their significance and result in assets being put at risk. This is also the case for assets that are left to decay or are left derelict. Over time, this can lead to an erosion of the historical, architectural and cultural value of not just individual structures but the nearby historic environments such as other listed buildings or a conservation areas.

**5.69** Overarchingly, the climate emergency poses significant risks to the historic environment, including but not limited to:

- The preservation of archaeology in situ may become more challenging due to extremes in temperature and wetting and drying. Wetland sites that preserve organic material in anaerobic (oxygen free) environments such as peatland are particularly vulnerable.
- Flooding and storm events may cause physical damage to heritage assets such as buildings and bridges.

- Water damage to historic buildings arising from flooding events.
- Temperature changes may encourage fungal and plant growth and insect infestation in historic building materials which may lead to structural problems and health issues for occupants.
- Soil shrinkage may lead to building subsidence.

**5.70** Retrofitting and energy efficiency measures, while responding to climate change concerns, may harm the significance of heritage assets. However, works may be needed for the health benefits of occupiers of the buildings or to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the property.

### Question 45

#### Priorities for Huntingdonshire's Historic Environment

What do you think the priorities should be for protecting Huntingdonshire's historic environment?

### Question 46

#### Other Historic environment issues

Are there any other issues that should be raised in regards to the historic environment that the Local Plan could seek to address?

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### 6 Meeting the housing needs of all

- 6.1** Having a safe, secure and affordable home is a basic necessity that provides shelter and supports a person's health, well-being and independence. Collectively, homes that meet people's needs help to build thriving sustainable communities where residents can experience a high quality of life.
- 6.2** A key role of the Local Plan is to provide a strategy for meeting Huntingdonshire's housing needs in terms of the quantity, size, type and tenure of new homes. It will aim to ensure that the housing needs of all types of households are provided for. Housing is often seen as the crux of a Local Plan as proposals for new housing growth can have direct impacts on existing communities. However, housing is just one element of many that go towards making up sustainable communities and assisting people in having a high quality of life.
- 6.3** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 allocated sufficient housing land to fully meet the identified need for an additional 20,100 new homes between 2011 and 2036. In total 8,571 new homes were built in Huntingdonshire in the 11 years between 1 April 2011 and 31 March 2022. This included two major new developments. Alconbury Weald to the north west of Huntingdon was allocated for 5,000 new homes alongside the 150 ha enterprise zone; by the end of March 2022 713 homes were completed. To the east of St Neots 3,820 new homes were allocated across the second phase of Loves Farm and Wintringham Park; by the end of March 2022 131 homes were completed on Wintringham Park with Loves Farm phase 2 yet to start. The Local Plan to 2036 has a total of 50 allocated sites for new homes; by 31 March 2022 well over half of these had started being built. The next Local Plan will see the continuation of sites already started and review the development prospects of those allocated which have not yet started.

- 6.4** This chapter focuses on the details of the number and nature of new homes needed in the district for all members of our communities. Issues relating to where the new homes should be built are covered in chapter 9 'Distributing new growth'. Housing is a key topic of government interest which is reflected in the level of guidelines provided.

#### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

- 6.5** Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted concerns over the need for new homes to be supported by new infrastructure, facilities and support services to help generate communities. Whilst some resistance to more homes being built was expressed others appreciated the need for more homes. Concerns were also put forward about the types of homes being built and the desirability of the sizes and cost of new homes being shaped by local needs and preferences.

#### Issue: The need for new homes

- 6.6** The need for new homes has many roots. The simplest is when population growth occurs from births exceeding deaths. However, there are many other factors giving rise to the need for new homes. With increasing average lifespans, established households retain the need for properties longer. Average household size is declining so more properties will be needed simply to accommodate the same number of people in future. New households can form either from breakdown of existing joint households or establishment of a separate household for the first time. People may seek to move to be close to family, take up a new job or change their lifestyle. The lack of sufficient suitable housing can lead to high prices, affordability challenges, overcrowding, increased levels of homelessness, and reduced labour mobility and availability resulting in difficulties in staff recruitment for businesses.
- 6.7** The government is committed to significantly increasing the supply of new homes with the ambition to be delivering 300,000 new homes a year throughout England on average by the mid-2020s across all tenures.



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### Housing under construction at Wintringham Park St Neots



annually and will be fixed at a point when the Local Plan is nearing completion. The box below shows the calculation based on the most up-to-date figures available at the time of writing. This would represent an uplift of 18% over the target growth rate in the current Local Plan.

#### Huntingdonshire's Standard Method Housing Calculation

Number of households in 2022 = 78,758

Number of households projected in 2032 = 85,791

Total projected household growth = 7,033

Annual projected growth = 703.3

Local median workplace based affordability ratio = 9.62

Adjustment factor =  $\left(\frac{9.62-4}{4}\right) \times 0.25 + 1 = 1.351$

Standard method outcome =  $703.3 \times 1.351 = \mathbf{950 \text{ new homes needed per year}}$

- 6.8 Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 has an annual housing target of 804 new homes per year, based on an overall target of 20,100 new homes across its 25 year lifespan. By 31st March 2022 8,517 new homes had been completed in the 11 years from 2011, the equivalent of 774 per year. 1,261 new homes were under construction and planning permission had been granted for 10,633 more which had not yet been started.
- 6.9 The starting point for the number of homes required must be informed by the Government's ['standard method'](#) This is a nationally set formula which identifies the minimum number of homes that the Local Plan will be expected to plan for. It is calculated using national household projections and makes allowance for any historic under-supply. It also aims to address housing affordability by applying an adjustment factor based on local median workplace based affordability ratios which are updated in March each year.<sup>(6)</sup>
- 6.10 In addition, local authorities who cannot accommodate their own needs due to fundamental constraints, can ask that some of their housing need be accommodated in other nearby areas. The housing number is updated

- 6.11 The number of people who live in each household is changing which contributes to generating the need for additional homes. The Office for National Statistics [household projections](#) indicate that in 2018 the average household in Huntingdonshire contained 2.36 people. This is predicted to drop to 2.25 people in 2033 and 2.20 people in 2043. As a result, approximately 4,150 additional homes will be required in Huntingdonshire simply to meet the needs of the existing population by 2043 without allowing for any population growth.

6 Local Plans would have to demonstrate exceptional circumstances to apply an alternative approach to calculating a local housing need figure [NPPF](#), paragraph 61

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- 6.12** It will be expected that the Local Authority should test the minimum homes figure taking into account other factors such as: planned employment growth; changes in demographic behaviour; strategic infrastructure improvements; need for affordable homes; and need from neighbouring authorities. Without assessing these additional factors that influence housing need in the district the Local Plan may not provide sufficient housing for workers, businesses, future residents and first time buyers. This could have numerous social, environmental and economic impacts such as increased commuting leading to higher pollution levels and repercussions for climate change, increased house prices and lack of available labour for existing and growing businesses. There is also the risk that despite best efforts on behalf of the Council and intentions of the landowner of a site that circumstances change and sites which are allocated for development are not brought forward in the end.
- 6.13** 'Issue: Housing tenures' considers the need for affordable homes in more detail. The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups \(2021\)](#) indicates in table 33 that there is a current unfulfilled need for affordable homes from some 1,230 households. The Housing Register contained around 2,600 households in July 2022. Some of these households will be seeking to access affordable housing for the first time, others will already be living in affordable homes but need alternative properties better suited to their current needs and building new homes meeting their needs would free up existing properties for other people. Based on policies in Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 all sites of 10 or more new homes are expected to provide 40% of those properties as affordable homes. If a similar proportion were taken forward in the next Local Plan it would mean that for every additional 100 homes allocated above the baseline standard method number up to an extra 40 affordable homes could be built.

### Question 47

#### Number of additional homes to be sought

What factors do you think could justify increasing the housing target above the standard method figure for Huntingdonshire?

### Issue: Delivery of new homes

- 6.14** As of April 2022, Huntingdonshire had around 80,020 homes with just over 70% of these being owner occupied, 14% being privately rented and just under 13% being social rented. As already highlighted, the household size in Huntingdonshire is expected to drop. The decrease in household size means that more homes are needed to accommodate the same number of people.
- 6.15** The Local Plan provides the opportunity to promote the delivery of new homes. New homes are needed though not just to provide sufficient numbers of homes for the expected numbers of residents. The Local Plan is also an opportunity to set out proactive policies to shape the nature, tenure, accessibility and environmental standards of these new homes.
- 6.16** It is important to have realistic expectations about what can be achieved through the planning system and to decide on priorities to ensure that new development is actually delivered and is sustainable to live in for the longer term. Construction of high quality

#### New homes at Wagstaffe Close Ramsey completed in 2019



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new developments with the necessary services and infrastructure to meet the needs of future residents may be desirable. The financial viability of any development and its accompanying infrastructure is influenced by many factors such as the cost of construction, the value of the land, the space and environmental standards to which the homes are built, the amount of open space included, the scale and nature of infrastructure provision, the proportion of affordable homes included and finally the sale value of the completed development.

- 6.17** The Local Plan will be supported by a viability assessment which will test all the proposed policy requirements to help set them at a level that is viable for development to go ahead. A balance will need to be found as typically, higher expectations come at higher costs.

### Question 48

#### Delivery of new homes

What aspects should the Local Plan prioritise in the delivery of new homes?

### Issue: Housing mix

- 6.18** National policy encourages Local Plans to plan positively for a mix of housing to meet the current and expected future needs of the area. Supporting the delivery of a wide range of housing sizes and types in new developments is important as it helps to create balanced, inclusive and vibrant communities. Some of the key aspects of housing mix are set out as separate issues below.

- 6.19** Housing mix covers a broad spectrum of size, tenure and specialist housing. This has been split into two issues: this section and the following one which covers all aspects relating to the tenure of homes. The housing mix needed for Huntingdonshire has been assessed through the [Housing Needs of Specific Groups \(2021\)](#).

### Housing Size

- 6.20** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 offers support for development proposals which provide a mix of housing sizes, types and tenures that respond to local evidence of needs. The policy only guides development at a district-wide scale and does not put forward individual mix preferences for specific sites. Completions of new homes between 2011 and 2022 delivered 12% 1 bedroom homes, 27% 2 bedroom homes, 31% 3 bedroom homes and 30% 4 bedroom homes.

- 6.21** The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) advises that in applying the mix to individual development sites any policies should be sufficiently flexible to take into account the nature of the site, the character of the area, the existing mix and turnover of properties in the local area and any up-to-date evidence of need. In terms of size, this has identified that the greatest need for market housing is for 3 bedroom properties (40-50%) followed by equal proportions of properties with 2 or 4+ bedrooms with least need for 1 bedroom properties.

- 6.22** The mix of housing sizes and types in any scheme is proposed by the prospective developer; the Council's Housing Strategy team advise on the mix of affordable housing most appropriate for the scheme. Each development site is different and depending on its characteristics, size and location may lend itself to a different mix of new homes.

- 6.23** Since 2019 there has been an upturn in the number of people working from home with potential implications for people's aspirations for the size of home they would like to live in. The [Office for National Statistics](#) recognises that the ability to work from home varies significantly by employment sector and levels of internet connectivity. They also indicate that [business](#)

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[attitudes](#) towards home working are changing with around a quarter of businesses considering operating at least some portion of remote working as a permanent business model moving forwards.

### Question 49

#### Size of new homes

How should the Local Plan look to influence the mix of housing sizes within new developments?

### Question 50

#### Flexible living space

Should the Local Plan promote at least some homes offering flexible living space to allow for increased home working? If so, what proportion of homes should this be?

#### Specialist and older people's accommodation

**6.24** The provision of a choice of attractive housing options targeted at older households is one element of delivering a good housing mix. Availability of such homes may enable some older people to downsize from properties that no longer meet their needs or are too expensive to run and help people move into suitable homes that can improve their quality of life. Whilst many people will stay in their long-term homes with support services visiting, others may find their needs are better met through moving to purpose designed retirement or extra care housing or through residential or nursing home accommodation.

**6.25** Specialist and older people's accommodation can take a wide variety of forms although most fall into one of three broad categories:

- retirement living or sheltered housing (housing with support) which is typically housing with some support to live independently and may include some limited communal facilities
- extra care housing (housing with care) which allows for independent living but with 24 hour access to support services and staff and often extensive communal facilities and access to some meals
- residential care home and nursing homes which provide individual care bedspaces supported by a high level of care to meet health and daily living needs

**6.26** Different forms of provision may be linked within a single site, such as a retirement village, to allow people to remain in the same location as their care needs increase due to declining mobility or worsening health conditions. Mainstream housing meeting accessible and adaptable homes standards is covered as a separate issue within the 'Issue: Housing standards' section.

**6.27** The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) shows that almost 90% of Huntingdonshire households aged 65 and over technically under occupy their homes; so a side-effect of providing additional purpose built properties suitable for downsizing could be greater numbers of larger properties coming back into the market and a reduction in the amount of land needed for new family homes. However, locational and quality aspects of new accommodation are likely to strongly influence people's decisions to move out of their larger long-term homes.

**6.28** The number of older people living in Huntingdonshire is [forecast](#) to increase significantly with 15% of residents being aged 75 and over by 2042. Demand for specialist housing is typically influenced by health as well as age. The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) indicates that around 14% of all new homes built should be specialist older people's housing with the greatest demand being for housing with support. Demand for spaces in

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residential care and nursing homes is also expected to increase with a need estimated for around 1,800 additional bedspaces between 2020 and 2040.

### Question 51

#### Specialist and older people's accommodation

Which types of specialist or older people's housing are most needed here?  
Are there particular locations, or types of location, where they should be built?

#### Service personnel

- 6.29** Among the other specific groups identified in national guidance as people whose accommodation needs a Local Plan should look to specifically address are service personnel. Huntingdonshire has strong connections to the armed forces with active bases at RAF Alconbury, RAF Molesworth and RAF Wyton. The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups \(2021\)](#) identified demand for 1 and 2 bedroom rental accommodation for military service personnel, located in close proximity to active bases.
- 6.30** Many former bases have been decommissioned and redeveloped. The strong presence of the armed forces in the district means that many former service personnel and their families have settled here. Our [Custom and Self Build register](#) has a local connections test to track local demand for self-build and custom housebuilding. In line with national guidance one criteria of the Local Connections Test is whether an individual is or has been in the service of the regular armed forces of the Crown.

### Question 52

#### Service personnel

How should the Local Plan help to meet the housing needs of former or current service personnel?

#### Issue: Housing tenures

- 6.31** Most homes in Huntingdonshire are owner occupied but substantial numbers are rented either within the private market or as social or affordable housing. There is also a growing number of shared ownership homes giving people a route into lower cost home ownership. Housing affordability is a challenge for many households in Huntingdonshire. According to the Office for National Statistics for the year ending September 2021 the median house price in Huntingdonshire was £295,000 which was 9.65 times the median gross earnings of £30,577. The average price of a house in the lower quartile of the market was £225,500 which was 9.21 times the median gross lower quartile earnings of £24,496.
- 6.32** The government define affordable homes as those for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers) and which complies with a series of detailed criteria. Affordable housing is mostly delivered by housebuilders

#### Housing at Lesley Way, Brampton



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as a requirement of their planning permission for market housing. Sometimes schemes are built just to provide affordable housing, usually by a Registered Provider (Housing Association).

- 6.33** Providing a range of housing tenures gives people choices over whether to buy or rent a home or to choose a shared ownership or home available at discounted market prices with specific conditions attached to use and re-sale. In June 2021 the government introduced First Homes as a new form of affordable housing that differs from traditional options as it is only available to first time buyers aged under 40 and who meet a range of criteria relating to income and previous housing tenures. They expect that 25% of all new affordable homes provided should be First Homes to support people into home ownership. Purpose built 'build to rent' schemes offering tenancies of three years or more are also starting to add diversity to the housing tenures available elsewhere in the country.

### Affordable housing

- 6.34** Local evidence was prepared in 2020 across the Cambridge sub-region housing market area which includes Huntingdonshire and presents district level and comparative data and analysis. The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) suggests that in Huntingdonshire it is reasonable for households to spend 30% of their income on housing costs although it acknowledges that many may spend a higher proportion than this. Based on March 2020 prices the evidence suggests that households required a gross income of at least £26,100 to rent privately in Huntingdonshire and £41,200 to buy a property. The study suggested that there is a net annual need for 404 new affordable homes in Huntingdonshire between 2020 and 2040. This equates to 42.5% of the 950 minimum new homes needed per year suggested by the government's standard methodology.
- 6.35** In terms of size, the greatest need is for 2 bedroom properties overall followed by 3 bedroom properties amongst affordable housing to buy and 1 bedroom properties amongst affordable housing to rent.

- 6.36** Land values vary across the district and according to individual site circumstances, particularly where land has been previously developed and clearance costs may be higher than on a greenfield site. It may also be necessary to balance priorities between affordable housing provision and other factors such as enhanced building standards, provision of space for community and other lower value uses, and infrastructure provision.

### Question 53

#### Affordable homes

What proportion of new homes should meet the government's definition of affordable housing? Should this be the same throughout Huntingdonshire or vary according to local circumstances?

### First Homes

- 6.37** Government policy introduced in 2021 means that the Local Plan will need to include properties through the [First Homes](#) scheme as the preferred form of discounted market tenure. At least 25% of all affordable housing units delivered by developers as part of their planning obligations on sites of 10 or more homes should be this tenure.
- 6.38** The government has set basic eligibility criteria for First Homes which in summary are: a purchaser should be a first time buyer, purchasers should have a combined annual household income not exceeding £80,000 and purchasers should have a mortgage or home purchase plan to fund at least 50% of the discounted purchase price. The government have also specified that the minimum discount should be 30% off the market price of an equivalent home. Additional eligibility criteria can be applied locally through the Local Plan if desired. For instance, these might set a lower maximum income threshold like £65,000 or a higher minimum discount from the market price of an equivalent home.

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### Question 54

#### First Homes

Should the Local Plan include additional eligibility criteria for First Homes schemes in Huntingdonshire?

#### Build to Rent housing

- 6.39** Increasing numbers of people face the prospect of not being eligible for affordable housing yet also unable to buy their own home so their housing needs have to be met in the private rental market. Institutional build to rent investment has predominantly been focused in larger urban areas so far but is expanding.
- 6.40** Build to rent homes are purpose built units usually offering tenancy agreements of three years or more which provide greater security to residents than the six month tenancies which are common in the private rental market. They are typically held in single ownership and professionally managed. Built to rent units may form part of a larger multi-tenure development. Build to rent units could play a part in diversifying Huntingdonshire's housing supply and help to meet the need for high quality, well-managed and secure private rented housing.

### Question 55

#### Built to Rent housing

Should the Local Plan allocate sites or parts of larger sites specifically for built to rent housing?

#### Community led housing

- 6.41** Community led housing provides another opportunity to diversify the housing supply and enable communities to create housing solutions to local issues. There are several types of community led housing with the most common being new build options of co-housing, community land trusts and community self-build and refurbishment as a self-help scheme. More details on the nature of projects can be found at [Community Led Homes](#). The housing is built or brought back into use by local people with open community participation throughout the process, local decisions on how the housing is managed and benefits are legally protected in perpetuity.
- 6.42** An example locally is The Green in Great Staughton which has been brought forward by the Great Staughton Community Land Trust with development of the site by Chorus Homes and home builders Aspen Homes. It is providing 12 affordable homes for people with a local connection consisting of a mixture of one to three bedroomed flats, houses and bungalows. Another example is in Cambridge with the co-housing scheme at [Marmalade Lane](#) which has created a sustainable neighbourhood of 42 award-winning homes with extensive community facilities and a sociable shared garden and car-free lane.

#### CLT housing in Great Staughton



### Question 56

#### Community led housing

Should the Local Plan support Community led housing schemes? Where would such schemes be most beneficial?

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### Self and Custom Build housing

- 6.43** Self and custom build housing is formally defined within the [Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015](#) (as amended by the [Housing and Planning Act 2016](#)). In simple terms it is a home built to the plans or specifications decided by the intended occupier either directly themselves or commissioned from a builder. Despite perceptions of 'Grand Designs' style homes, self and custom build homes vary significantly in size and style with the greatest local demand being for detached houses and bungalows of high environmental standards. Self and custom build may be undertaken on individual sites or as part of a group project involving a cluster of homes where potential residents may work collaboratively.
- 6.44** Since 2015 the Council has kept a register of people looking for land to build their own new home. A new register is started at the end of October each year. Once the annual register has closed the Council has three years in which to grant permission for an equivalent number of plots of land, which are suitable for self-build and custom housebuilding, as there were new registrations that year. There is no requirement for subsidy or direct provision of these plots.
- 6.45** Page 247 of the [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) indicates that an average of 54 registrations are made in Huntingdonshire each year and that permissions granted have been broadly equivalent. The National Custom and Self-Build Association suggest that registers typically underestimate demand. Nationally self and custom build accounts for 7-10% of new private homes built with completions in Huntingdonshire being within this range.
- 6.46** The [Letwin Review](#) considered greater choice could be brought into the housing market. Both this national study and the local one suggest encouraging inclusion of some plots for self and custom build within larger developments to enhance the supply. Developers however have previously expressed concerns about the practicality and viability of including self and custom build plots within larger developments.

### Question 57

#### Self and Custom Build housing

Should the Local Plan ask for some plots in all site allocations to be made available for self and custom builders?

### Rural Exceptions housing

- 6.47** People in village communities can face significant housing challenges having an impact on social and economic wellbeing, productivity and infrastructure. Young people who have grown up in the countryside are often unable to buy or rent a home there if they wish to stay local. Older residents can face difficulties too, with a shortage of accessible or specialist supported housing making it hard to downsize to suitable homes that meet their evolving needs. The declining average household size in Huntingdonshire is of concern in rural communities in particular. It is expected to lead to a reduced population living within the existing housing stock by 2043 resulting in less people to support any existing services and facilities. The [Office for National Statistics housing projections](#) estimate that average household size in Huntingdonshire will decline from 2.36 people in 2018 to 2.20 people by 2043.
- 6.48** One way of helping to meet the need for affordable homes for local people is through the construction of housing on a rural exceptions site. This is land where housing would not normally be given planning permission but can be given it where the community benefits outweigh any detrimental impacts of the site. The NPPF defines rural exception sites as 'Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection.'



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**6.49** Rural exceptions housing is not limited to villages within Huntingdonshire but is particularly valuable in places where no or little affordable housing will be built as part of larger housing schemes. The sites are typically on the edge of a village. To incentivise landowners to sell land for rural exceptions housing scheme and to boost the viability of their provision the current Local Plan allows for up to 40% of the net site area to be used for market housing or self and custom build housing projects. This was in response to the low level of schemes coming forward.

### Question 58

#### Rural Exceptions housing

How and where should the Local Plan encourage provision of new homes through rural exceptions schemes?

#### Issue: Housing standards

- 6.50** The physical construction standards to which new homes must adhere are set through nationally approved [Building Regulations](#) supported by a series of approved documents.
- 6.51** Substantial revisions were published in June 2022 primarily addressing conservation of fuel and power, ventilation, overheating and infrastructure for charging electric vehicles. Further revisions are scheduled to be brought in in 2025 through the [Future Homes Standard](#) relating to reducing the carbon emissions of new homes. These are addressed through 'Issue: Energy efficiency and retrofitting'.

**6.52** However, in 2015 the government introduced a series of [Optional Technical Standards](#) for floorspace, accessibility and water efficiency of new homes. These can be included in a Local Plan subject to provision of sufficient local evidence of the need to do so and viability assessment of their implications to demonstrate that the extra costs involved in constructing homes to the higher standards would be viable in the local area.

#### Space Standards

- 6.53** The amount of space within homes has a significant impact on the residents' quality of life. A [Study by the University of Cambridge](#) in 2014<sup>(7)</sup> concluded that newly built homes in the UK were the smallest in Europe at an average of 76 m<sup>2</sup> compared to 87.7 m<sup>2</sup> in Ireland, 109.2 m<sup>2</sup> in Germany and the largest being 137 m<sup>2</sup> in Denmark. The study indicated that lack of space can impact health, childhood development and social relationships.
- 6.54** The challenges of living in homes with a lower amount of space per person were highlighted in the lockdowns imposed during Covid 19 pandemic with impacts on people's ability to work, participate in education and on mental health. In contrast, additional space per person can support separation of different household activities, along flexibility for working and studying at home and increase capacity for social activities. However, more space in homes comes at a cost as more land may be required and building costs are higher impacting on the viability of developing a site.
- 6.55** The national minimum space standard deals with internal space within new dwellings including those created as a change of use through the prior approval mechanism. It sets out requirements for the minimum gross internal floor area of new dwellings depending on the number of people the home is designed to accommodate as well as floor areas and dimensions for key parts of the home, notably bedrooms, storage and floor to ceiling height. This was not included in Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036. By way of example, a one bedroom flat designed for two people would be expected

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to have a gross internal floorspace of at least 50 m<sup>2</sup>; a three bedroom two storey house designed for five people would be at least 93 m<sup>2</sup>; and a five bedroom three storey house for eight people would be at least 134 m<sup>2</sup>.

and included in a policy in the next Local Plan. The [Housing Needs of Specific Groups](#) indicates that around 10% of all new market homes and 25% of all new affordable homes need to be suitable for wheelchair users.

### Question 59

#### Space Standards

Should the Local Plan require all new homes to meet the nationally described space standard?

### Question 60

#### Accessibility and Adaptability Standards

How can the Local Plan support the provision of some new homes at wheelchair accessible or adaptable standards?

#### Accessibility and Adaptability Standards

- 6.56** Two levels of higher standards were allowed for through the Optional technical Standards and implemented through Building Regulations. These were M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable homes' and M4(3) (a) 'wheelchair adaptable homes' and (b) 'wheelchair accessible homes'. Justified by evidence on local need, particularly reflecting the ageing population, Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 contains policy 'LP25 Housing Mix' which requires all new homes to be built to the 'accessible and adaptable' standards and a proportion of homes in developments of 50 or more homes to be built to 'wheelchair adaptable/ accessible' standards depending on tenure.
- 6.57** In September 2020 the government launched a consultation on raising accessibility standards throughout England. Their [response](#) to the comments received was published in July 2022 and states their intention to implement a requirement for all new homes to be built to M4(2) 'accessible and adaptable' standards unless clear evidence is given on a plot by plot basis that it is impractical and unachievable. This will be delivered through an update to Building Regulations. However, if wheelchair adaptable and accessible housing is to be required this still has to be locally evidenced

#### Water Efficiency Standards

- 6.58** In July 2021 DEFRA accepted the Environment Agency's report which defined the whole of eastern England as being in [serious water stress](#) which means that household demand for water is a high proportion of the effective rainfall available to meet that demand. Locally this covered both Anglian Water and Cambridge Water. The [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Independent Commission on Climate](#) report in 2021 acknowledged that among the higher risks from climate change for Cambridgeshire are those to water supply and treatment including risks to public water supplies from drought and low river flow. Preparatory work in 2022 for Water Resources East [Regional Plan](#) indicates that the majority of demand is for potable water with 15% of water used in the region for agriculture, industry and energy.
- 6.59** In [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) the optional lower water standard allowed for through [Approved Document G](#) was adopted to ensure that new residential developments were designed to support use of a maximum of 110 litres of water per person per day. DEFRA are working through the Future Homes Hub to create a roadmap to greater water efficiency in new developments following [a call for evidence on water efficiency](#) which closed in September 2022. To achieve significantly lower water usage than

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this way require changes to fittings, such as diverting water from basins to toilet cisterns, coupled with behaviour changes among residents. It is possible that greater water efficiency measures may be mandated before the Local Plan is completed but there is no certainty over this.

### Question 61

#### Water Efficiency Standards

Could the Local Plan justify introducing more ambitious water efficiency targets (below 110 litres/per/day) for new homes? If so, what is the lowest level of water usage new homes should be designed to support?

previous 5 years to meet calculated needs. A criteria based policy is included to consider the merits of any sites that are put forward which seeks to balance provision of new pitches and plots in sustainable locations that meet the needs of potential residents and respect their potential impacts on the countryside and nearby settled communities.

- 6.62** An updated study on accommodation needs for Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople will be prepared by specialist consultants to help inform both the current nature of provision and the level and type of needs for future provision.
- 6.63** Providing permanent sites for good quality pitches and plots for gypsies, travellers and travelling showpeople can help improve opportunities for access to health care and education to support people in meeting these basic needs. The House of Commons report Tackling inequalities faced by Gypsy, Roma and Traveller Communities (2019) recognised that children from Gypsy or Roma backgrounds or from a Traveller or Irish heritage background had the lowest attainment of all ethnic groups throughout their school years. The report also acknowledged that health outcomes are significantly worse with an average life expectancy of 10-12 years less than members of the settled community.
- 6.64** Planned site provision can also help reduce the number of unauthorised sites and encampments which can be a source of conflict between the travelling and settled communities. It will aid in resisting future speculative planning applications which may be in less sustainable locations and in taking effective enforcement action against unauthorised sites.

### Issue: Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople and Boat-dwellers accommodation

- 6.60** Planning Policy for Traveller Sites was issued by the government in March 2012. It states that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites sufficient to provide five years' worth of sites against locally set targets, and identify a supply of specific, developable sites or broad locations for growth for years six to ten and, where possible, for years 11-15. These should address the likely permanent and transit site accommodation needs of people in the area. Needs of boat-dwellers are required to be considered to satisfy Huntingdonshire's duties under the Equality Act 2010.

#### Gypsy, Traveller and Travelling Showpeople

- 6.61** The Local Plan to 2036 through policy 'LP27 Gypsies, Travellers and Travelling Showpeople' sets out how the Council is positively seeking to meet the objectively assessed needs of Gypsy and Travellers and Travelling Showpeople. It does not allocate any sites for gypsy and traveller pitches or travelling showpeople plots as sufficient plots had been granted in the

### Question 62

How should the Council meet future needs for pitches for gypsies and traveller and plots for travelling showpeople to live on?

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### Boat dwellers and residential moorings

- 6.65** It is acknowledged that living on boats is a lifestyle choice for some residents and contributes to increasing the diversity of residential accommodation within the district. Marinas across the district include ones in Huntingdon, Buckden, Wyton, St Ives, Earith and Fenstanton. The number of berths, either residential or for leisure uses, is subject to frequent change. It is, however, considered reasonable to assume that residential use of boats represents a very small proportion of the total residential accommodation available in Huntingdonshire.
- 6.66** It is very difficult to gauge the proportion of existing moorings that may be suitable for conversion to residential use. Even more difficult is the assessment of suitable locations for new residential moorings. Policy 'LP38 Water Related Development' of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 provides the approach to residential moorings for boat dwellers. The Local Plan does not allocate any sites for new moorings. The proposed updated study on accommodation needs is intended to be expanded to include the needs of boat dwellers for future residential moorings to provide quantified evidence on the level and nature of local demand.

#### Question 63

##### Boat dwellers and residential moorings

How should the Council meet future needs for residential moorings for boat dwellers?

## 7 Promoting a prosperous local economy

- 7.1** Local Plans must help create conditions where businesses can invest, expand and adapt. Huntingdonshire has a number of locational advantages with two railway stations (St Neots and Huntingdon), access to the Guided Busway and direct strategic road links via the A14, A1, A428 and is close to the A421. These provide strategic business and commuting links across the Cambridge - Oxford - Milton Keynes area, to London, and north towards Peterborough, the Midlands and beyond.
- 7.2** In Huntingdonshire there are approximately 88,000 employees in Huntingdonshire (2021), the fourth highest in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough after Peterborough (128,000), Cambridge City Council (118,000), and South Cambridgeshire District Council (98,000)<sup>(8)</sup>. The number of jobs in Huntingdonshire grew by 2.2% between 2020 and 2021, but have not yet recovered to the peak of 90,000 in 2019.
- 7.3** Approximately 7,845 enterprises are present within the district, 89.93% of which are classed as Micro organisations (employ 0-9 workers), 8.29% are Small (10 to 49), with 1.47% Medium (50 to 249 employees) and 0.38% Large (employing over 250) (Source: [Inter Departmental Business Register 2022 \(ONS\)](#)<sup>(9)</sup>) Business types range from more urban based public sector organisations such as health care and advanced manufacturing to rural enterprises associated with agriculture. The effects of Covid and Brexit appear to have impacted on the number of enterprises in Huntingdonshire which declined by approximately 3.7% between 2020 and 2022.
- 7.4** Changes to working practices such as increased working from home and challenges resulting from inflation and cost of living increases demonstrate a need to provide flexible opportunities, not just for businesses,

8 Source: [ONS jobs density](#) Total jobs includes employees, self-employed, government-supported trainees and HM Forces

9 An 'enterprise' can be thought of as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces. It is defined as the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) that has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group.

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but employees also. Thought must be given to the needs of the rural and the urban communities in the district, their growth needs and potential opportunities for business and skills investment in the district to enable economic certainty and opportunity for residents and workers of the district.

- 7.5** This chapter addresses the specific issues in relation to 'Issue: A green economy', 'Issue: Supporting and diversifying the local economy', 'Issue: Logistics and distribution', 'Issue: Rural economy and agriculture', 'Issue: Retail and adapting our town centres' and 'Issue: Enhancing tourism'.
- 7.6** Issues related to the location and distribution of growth, including employment land allocations are addressed in 9 'Distributing new growth'.

### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

- 7.7** Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted concerns regarding a lack of support for local businesses and the limitations that infrastructure e.g. lack of rail provision, place on attracting business and economic growth. People noted that thriving high streets are important to residents and the local economy (particularly retail), the lack of a night-time and cultural economy and access to it was also raised, as was the impact of online retail. People noted seeing an increasing divide based on socio-economic factors. It was also felt that health and technology innovations in Cambridge were a missed opportunity for the district to create more jobs in this sector and to provide better opportunities for young people.

### Issue: A green economy

- 7.8** The Government published its [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, October 2021](#) with an aim to "level up our country with new green jobs, end our contribution to climate change, and reverse the decline of our natural environment, leading the world to a greener, more sustainable future." (page 39).

- 7.9** The strategy focuses on two key aspects. Firstly it looks to reduce emissions through fuel usage, transport, greenhouse gas removal and heating in buildings. Secondly, the strategy looks to support the transition across the economy through addressing innovation, green investment, green jobs and skills and empowering businesses to make green choices.<sup>(10)</sup>

- 7.10** Some of these approaches will need addressing at a national level, however there may be ways that the Local Plan can enable or facilitate a local transition to a greener economy. This section looks at what the local plan can do to facilitate a green economy; issues regarding transport and logistics and distribution are addressed in the sections 'Issue: Travel and transport' and 'Issue: Logistics and distribution'.

- 7.11** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) requires non-residential uses such as businesses, entertainment venues, schools, community buildings. to meet [Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method](#) (BREEAM) standards 'Good' as a minimum (policy LP 12 Design Implementation). The BREEAM standards set out criteria for management, health and wellbeing, energy, transport, water, resources, resilience, land use and ecology, and pollution. The Local Plan also sets out how the district can contribute to the UK's energy infrastructure and efforts to achieve reductions in contributing factors to climate change through LP 35 Renewable and Low Carbon Energy. Employment related development in accessible sustainable locations are addressed through its Development Strategy.

- 7.12** Huntingdonshire District Council adopted a [Climate Strategy](#) on 22 February 2023. The Strategy sets out the priorities to achieve the commitment of a net zero carbon Council by 2040. It will seek to be a positive example through its own actions and to be an enabler, supporting action within communities and across our partners to deliver climate action across Huntingdonshire.

10 Note: this is not a comprehensive list.

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- 7.13** Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority will also be investing in a new Green Skills FE centre in Peterborough and new Construction Skills centres in Huntingdon and Wisbech<sup>(11)</sup>.
- 7.14** As part of the development of the Local Plan the Council should investigate the approaches and avenues that can be employed to assist Huntingdonshire's transition towards a green economy. The Government's [Net Zero Strategy: Build Back Greener, October 2021](#) identifies an number of areas of focus.
- 7.15** A greener economy could present itself in a variety of forms:
- Businesses that are working towards net zero by focussing on more environmentally friendly buildings and operations, reducing waste and emissions.
  - Businesses that produce or facilitate green products, renewable energy, environmental technologies etc.
  - More sustainable transport networks or solutions for workers, supply chains and the distribution of goods and services.
  - Increasing skills and jobs to facilitate green industry growth.
- 7.16** There are a number of factors that could influence how this could be achieved such as the demand and supply for different types of premises, the adaptability of premises, economic and financial circumstances and how this effects the opportunity to 'go green'.
- 7.17** The Local Plan can influence the district in a number of ways, it can allocate sites for development, set requirements for new developments and buildings and establish what type of development is considered acceptable or unacceptable.
- 7.18** Some businesses within the district such as [CHARPAK LTD](#) are at the forefront of the principles of the circular economy<sup>(12)</sup>, the packaging firm creates bespoke packaging containing up to 90% recycled material, reducing plastic waste and reusing existing materials.
- 7.19** Businesses across the UK have gone from [a high degree of business confidence \(Q3 2021/22\)](#) to battling a new set of challenges triggered by the war in Ukraine and the impacts of Brexit, supply chain difficulties, rising costs on raw materials and utilities. Many sectors are facing challenges with staff retention and the availability of skills set within an environment where inflation is outpacing wage increases. Sustainable / greening businesses is on the "to-do" list but as a task it has been placed much further down the list.
- 7.20** Further, the size of business may inhibit the ability of some businesses to respond to 'greening' as a result of limited resources and capabilities, this may be especially so for small or micro businesses. Only 62% of manufacturers identified that their workforce is equipped with the skills they need to manufacture goods and products in a more sustainable way ([MAKE UK](#)); a key consideration for the Huntingdonshire considering manufacturing is the largest sector in the district in terms of GVA and number of employees.
- 7.21** The ability of businesses to adapt to meet net zero targets will therefore depend on their size and the sector. N Power's [Business Blueprint to Net Zero](#) identifies that almost 50% of businesses are concerned about the potential additional cost needed to transition to net zero and that funding is required to assist with this. This means that creating site allocations for 'green businesses', dedicated net zero business zones or providing a more flexible permissive system for planning approval to facilitate a green economy, may be difficult to achieve through policy alone. The North West has extensive funding to facilitate a [net zero industrial cluster](#), however, focus across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough is currently centred on

<sup>11</sup> Source: [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Local Economic Recovery Strategy \(LERS\)](#)

<sup>12</sup> Circular Economy - an economic model or production cycle focussed on tackling issues such as climate change and waste which minimises resource input, waste and emissions etc.

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smaller opportunities such as emission reduction and energy efficiency through funding initiatives as part of the Growth Hub's [Sustainability and net zero for businesses](#).

### Question 64

#### A green economy

What approaches can the Local Plan take to enable a greener economy?

#### Issue: Supporting and diversifying the local economy

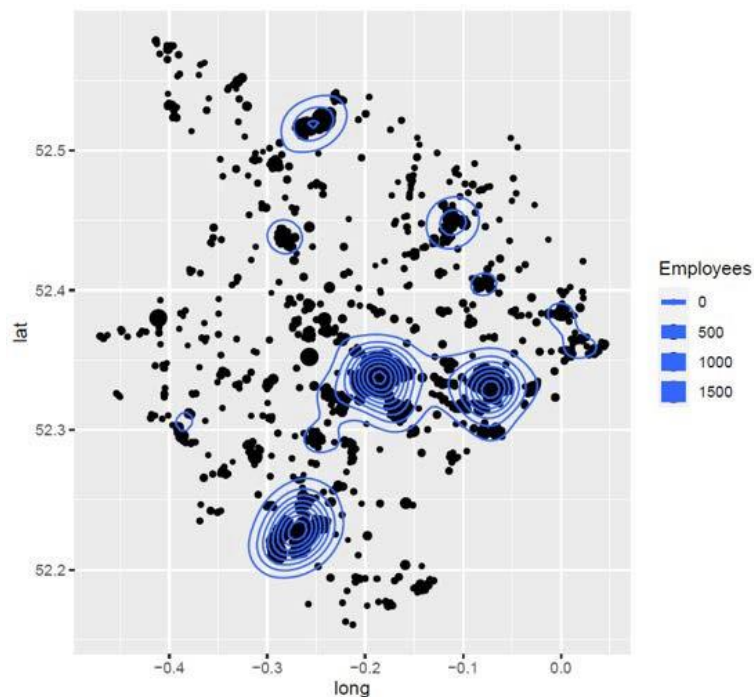
- 7.22** Planning policies that guide new economic growth and investment in Huntingdonshire need to ensure that it can support a strong and prosperous economy, linking skills with businesses. Council's should not just focus on investment, but also what can be done to increase productivity, opportunities to entice new opportunities for development and support existing local businesses. Strengths, weaknesses and new opportunities need to be identified to provide employment opportunities and income creation for local residents and workers.
- 7.23** In Huntingdonshire, 80.3% of the working age population (16 to 64 years) were in employment <sup>(13)</sup>, this compares to % in the 78.4% Eastern Region and 75.5% for Great Britain. The long-term impacts of the pandemic on certain industries such as hospitality are yet to be fully understood and we will need to respond to the changing landscape in terms of working practices, increased working from home, addressing supply chain issues, the impacts of Brexit and inflationary rises. Opportunities also exist to capitalise on Huntingdonshire's position with regard to the strategic transport network.

**7.24** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) makes provision for approximately 14,400 additional jobs for the period 2011-2036. In addition, the Strategy for Development (policy LP 2) focusses the majority of employment growth in Spatial Planning Areas and a limited amount of growth to Key Service Centres. The Local Plan sets out preferred locations for employment growth through site allocations, and settlement specific policies (policies LP7 to 9). Huntingdonshire's [Employment Land Study](#) (2014) provided an evidence base for the Local Plan.

**7.25** Specific policies are in place to protect employment uses in Established Employment Areas (LP 18) and provide opportunities for expansion. Alconbury Enterprise Zone, based at the Strategic Expansion Location at Alconbury Weald also allows for a substantial amount of employment opportunity including at least 290,000m<sup>2</sup> of business floorspace (class 'B') on 150 hectares of land.

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**Figure 7.1 Kernel density estimations of all enterprises, scaled to number of employees**



Source: FAME (2021) and IDBR (2020) data

**7.26** Research by the Council's Economic Development team identifies that the business density is higher in the district's market towns of St Neots, Huntingdon and St Ives. Clear business clustering can also be seen around Ramsey, Sawtry and Yaxley. Employment sites can be vulnerable to

pressure from alternative higher value uses such as housing and retail which if not protected can lead to an adverse impact on the ability of businesses to establish, expand or relocate. Such a trend was seen during the transition to Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036, which resulted in the amendment to the boundaries of St Peter's Road Industrial Area as a result of an increase in retail in locations such as Tower Field Leisure Park.

**7.27** Anecdotal evidence shows that some businesses in the district are reporting a lack of land availability to support expansion and growth of existing clusters at the scale required. This is making competition fierce and driving pricing up, although this is not unique to Huntingdonshire it can be considered a disadvantage. In April to June 2022 research from GrowthWorks<sup>(14)(15)</sup> showed that 50 business in Huntingdonshire said that they need bigger premises.

### Question 65

#### The local economy

How can the Local Plan support local employment locations and industrial estates to help provide local jobs?

**7.28** Since May 2013 [Permitted Development Rights](#) have allowed (subject to certain conditions and limitations) the conversion office buildings into residential units. This right was extended to additional uses on 1 August 2021 whereby uses such as offices, companies that are involved in industrial processes and research and development products and processes were amalgamated into a new use class ([Class E - Commercial, Business and Service](#)). These conversions do not require additional infrastructure

14 Growth Works Management Review to 31 May 2022

15 [Growth Works](#) is a transformational business growth service that has been set up to support the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Combined Authority in delivering jobs and business growth to the region.



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provision such as green spaces and reduce the availability of office accommodation in sustainable locations meaning that new office development may need to be located further away from town centres, services and facilities.

complimentary services such as growing the advanced manufacturing sector. This may need to be linked with skills enhancement and sustainably located employment areas.

**7.29** Between 2012 and 2021, the loss of office space in Huntingdonshire to residential redevelopment totalled 26,024.7 m<sup>2</sup> (floorspace) over 6.05 hectares (land area), of this, 15,264.4m<sup>2</sup> or 2.28 hectares were in the town centres of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey (Cambridgeshire County Council, Business Completions, 2021). In total, over the same time period there has been an overall net loss of office space totalling 1,069 m<sup>2</sup> or 7.03 ha.<sup>(16)</sup>

**Table 2 Huntingdonshire Industry**

Industry Type	Number of Companies (Alive)	Total Employment	Total Turnover (£,000)
Primary	155	694	164,707
Information technology and telecoms	551	3,051	489,403
Life science and healthcare	66	1,459	182,380
Manufacturing	474	13,449	3,538,709
Wholesale and retail distribution	596	5,524	2,104,718
Construction and utilities	792	9,643	2,288,909
Transport and travel	275	1,348	177,192
Property and finance	709	1,986	256,750
Knowledge intensive services	168	864	96,903
Other business services	1,076	7,427	704,118
Other services	737	4,305	321,583
Education, arts, charities, social care	206	3,837	171,094

Source: Cambridge Cluster Insights Resource for Researchers from [Cambridge Ahead](#) 2020-21

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### Question 66

#### Challenges

What challenges to business and employment growth should the Local Plan try to address and how?

**7.30** The 'Cambridge Cluster Insights Resource for Researchers' produced by [Cambridge Ahead](#) shows that Huntingdonshire is home to a small amount of Life Science and Knowledge Intensive companies. However, the Manufacturing sector is the largest contributor to the local economy generating £3,538.7m to the economy and employing over 13,000 people. Wholesale Retail and Distribution and Construction and Utilities also provide a major contribution to the district. Opportunities also exist to provide greater linkages to the Cambridge - Oxford - Milton Keynes innovation corridor by establishing small hi-tech or biotech clusters, or

16 Source: Cambridgeshire County Council Business Completions

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**7.31** In the wider area start up hubs provide low cost opportunities for new business/sector development. Nationally, coworking buildings are being created to provide meeting spaces and interaction with other businesses where infrastructure and services can be shared; allowing for cost savings, social interaction and flexible working. This is a key aim of St Ives' [Prospectus for Growth](#) which wants to build on the growth of existing co-working space (such as The Desk Club) in the town creating an innovation quarter, which could also benefit from its sustainable transport links to Cambridge.

Large (employing over 250) (Source: [Inter Departmental Business Register](#) 2022 (ONS)). The percentage of businesses by size is generally reflective of County, Regional and English distribution <sup>(17)</sup>.

**7.33** Interestingly some of the Micro organisations operate within the creative, digital and biotech industries. This could be as a result of the 'Cambridge effect', however more research would be required to understand if this is the case. SME organisations demonstrate the district's links with manufacturing and advanced manufacturing which is a high priority sector for the district (see the [Economic Growth Strategy for Huntingdonshire District 2020-2025](#)), whilst the influence of public sector organisations such as Hinchingbrooke Hospital can be seen in the Large organisation category.

### Question 67

#### Protecting and supporting the economy

Are there certain sectors that the Local Plan should focus on encouraging, protecting or supporting and how?

### Question 68

#### Future business needs

How can the Local Plan help facilitate the future needs of businesses?

**7.32** Approximately 7,845 enterprises are present within the district, 89.93% of which are classed as Micro organisations (employ 0-9 workers), 8.29% are Small (10 to 49), with 1.47% Medium (50 to 249 employees) and 0.38%

**Table 3 Industries by Size of Business**

Micro 0-9 employees	SME 10-249 employees	Large 250+ employees
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creative and digital industries</li> <li>• Building, plumbing, electrician</li> <li>• Computer consultancy</li> <li>• Biotech</li> <li>• Hairdressing &amp; beauty therapy</li> <li>• Accounting &amp; auditing services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management consultancy</li> <li>• Plastics manufacturing</li> <li>• Paper manufacturer</li> <li>• Composites</li> <li>• Metal fabrication</li> <li>• Hospitality</li> <li>• Primary education</li> <li>• Freight transport</li> <li>• Retail</li> <li>• Financial management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meat processing &amp; preserving</li> <li>• Food manufacturing</li> <li>• Hospital &amp; other human health activities</li> <li>• Utilities (Water collection, treatment &amp; supply)</li> <li>• Manufacture of electrical equipment</li> <li>• Secondary education</li> </ul>

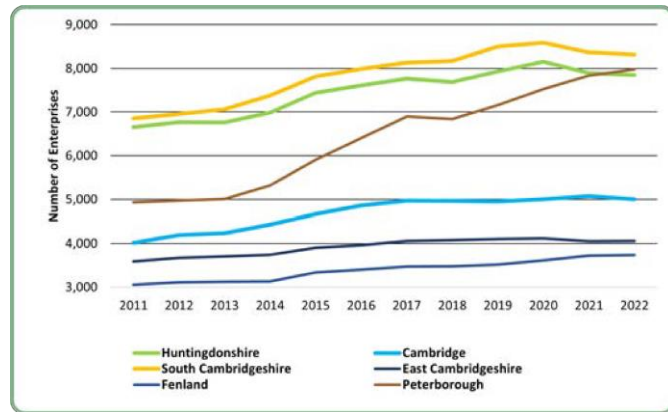
Source: ONS Inter Departmental Business Register (2021).

<sup>17</sup> An 'enterprise' can be thought of as the overall business, made up of all the individual sites or workplaces. It is defined as the smallest combination of legal units (generally based on VAT and/or PAYE records) that has a certain degree of autonomy within an enterprise group.

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**7.34** The number of enterprises in Huntingdonshire declined by approximately 3.7% between 2020 and 2022. Only South Cambridgeshire is seeing a similar pattern of decline at 3.14% between 2020 and 2022. Across the rest of the County most districts are in recovery.

**Figure 7.2 Number of enterprises by year**



**7.35** The impact of the pandemic meant many businesses reverted to a more flexible way of working including working from home or a hybrid system, which reduces floorspace and thus rental and maintenance costs. The percentage of usual residents aged 16 years and over in employment who were working mainly at or from home in Huntingdonshire in 2021 was 34.9%; the figure for England was 31.5% and percentages ranged across the country from 10.6% to 67.3% (Census 2021). However the continuation of this trend wholly or in part is currently unknown. In response to the impact that this has had on young people, women and older people in particular combined with the longer term loss of roles in the service sector due to

further automation and retail decline", the CPCA will be investing in a new Green Skills FE centre in Peterborough and new Construction Skills centres in Huntingdon and Wisbech<sup>(18)</sup>.

**7.36** Some Local Plans encourage 'Meanwhile Uses' which means that vacant or underutilised premises or sites can be occupied by a different use on a temporary basis to reinvigorate or sustain the vitality and viability of an area, whilst an appropriate use is found. This allows flexibility in economically challenging times but also ensures that appropriate uses can return to sustainable locations when the economy picks up.

### Question 69

#### Responding to change

How can the Local Plan help to support a flexible local economy and local businesses?

### Issue: Logistics and distribution

**7.37** The Office of National Statistics reported in April 2022 that "The number of business premises used for transport, logistics and warehousing in the UK has almost doubled in the last decade". Premises for such uses are reported to be concentrated in the Midlands. These premises are now also concentrated in parts of the East of England, Yorkshire and The Humber that were not previously associated with the industry<sup>(19)</sup>. This rise is said to have accelerated in the past two years following EU exit and as a result of the pandemic and online shopping. It is currently unknown whether this trend will continue.

<sup>18</sup> Source: [Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Local Economic Recovery Strategy \(LERS\)](#)

<sup>19</sup> [The rise of the UK warehouse and the "golden logistics triangle"](#).

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- 7.38** Recent announcements by the Department for Transport in June 2022<sup>(20)</sup> announced that "Millions of people across the UK will be encouraged to kickstart a rewarding career in logistics, with the government unveiling a multimillion-pound new plan to bolster the supply chain and create a more resilient and greener haulage sector." In addition the Government proposed a call for evidence to help understand the needs of the sectors and its relationship with the planning system.
- 7.39** Huntingdonshire District Council's 'Huntingdonshire: Industry clusters' (November 2018) report categorised logistics and ecommerce as including the following industries<sup>(21)</sup>: Retail sale via mail order houses or via Internet, Freight rail transport, Freight transport by road, Inland freight water transport, Warehousing and storage, Cargo handling, Other postal and courier activities, Renting and leasing of trucks. It identified the logistics and ecommerce sector as one of the districts strengths, this was primarily reflected through hauliers located in proximity to the A1 (page 23).
- 7.40** Parking provision for the logistics and distribution sector is covered in 'Issue: Parking provision'
- 7.41** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) currently has no specific provision for large warehouse or distribution sites. However, opportunities do exist to allow for additional land for such uses through the policy LP 18 Established Employment Areas whereby "A proposal for business development (class 'B') will be supported on land within an Established Employment Area or on land immediately adjoining and capable of being integrated with an Established Employment Area" (page 81). These policies have allowed for the creation of 39,449m<sup>2</sup> (floorspace - net) of B8 uses (Storage or Distribution - This class includes open air storage) on 21.4 hectares of land (net)<sup>(22)</sup>. In addition as of 31 March 2021, 59,693 m<sup>2</sup> of Storage and Distribution uses on 19.81 hectares of land had permission, 7,787m<sup>2</sup> of which was already under construction<sup>(23)</sup>. These appear to be smaller sites, supporting the productivity of agricultural businesses and established industrial areas.<sup>(24)</sup>
- 7.42** Huntingdonshire's [Employment Land Study](#) (2014) provided an evidence base for the Local Plan. The study assessed the employment and economic environment within Huntingdonshire, as well as analysing employment land and premises demand, supply and need across the district. More recently Huntingdonshire District Council's 'Huntingdonshire: Industry clusters' (November 2018) was produced to explore the opportunities for Huntingdonshire to improve its economic position and understand challenges the district faces around productivity, job creation and living standards.
- 7.43** Both the [Ready to Recover" Economic Growth Strategy For Huntingdonshire District 2020-2025](#) and [Economic Growth Plan 2020-2025](#) note that Huntingdonshire's location and transport links make the district an attractive base for the Logistics and Distribution sector. Recent upgrades to the A14 and planned upgrades to the A428/A421 also provide additional opportunity, as does the prospect of a potential [East-West Railway](#)<sup>(25)</sup> which would provide east west connections from Milton Keynes to Cambridge adding to the already strong north south rail links already established in the district.
- 7.44** However, there are a number of issues that the Local Plan must consider in terms of provision of land for logistics and distribution. Firstly, many logistics and distribution centres rely predominantly on automation, meaning large areas of land would be released for development but result in very few jobs being created. The [Economic Growth Plan 2020-2025](#) also notes

20 [Boost for freight as government unveils major new plan to bolster supply chain](#) - 15 June 2022

21 Based on Standard Industrial Classification definitions.

22 Between 2011 and 2021

23 All figures are net.

24 Source: Cambridgeshire County Council - Business completions and commitments.

25 It should be noted that connections from Bedford to Cambridge have not been officially confirmed at the time of writing.

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that whilst there is a "clear agglomeration of logistics and distribution centres in Peterborough and we must be mindful of how we utilise commercial land across the district to ensure we help our residents secure higher skilled jobs which are sustainable as opposed to lower skilled jobs which will be vulnerable to technological advances" (page 24).

- 7.45** Secondly, in December 2021 Huntingdonshire District Council adopted the aspiration of a net carbon zero Huntingdonshire by 2040 complemented by a series of environmental principles based on those agreed by authorities across the Ox-Cam corridor. This included, but is not limited to, working to the target of net-zero carbon at a district level by 2040, that new development should be designed with a view to minimising and mitigating the effects of climate change and that new communities see real benefits in their well-being from living in Huntingdonshire.
- 7.46** This means that the Council needs to understand the climate change impact as a result of increased emissions, thinking about first and last mile distribution options, or potential development guidelines as such as the creation of disruptive frameworks. For example, creating policies that improve economic incentives for investment and the adoption of new business models to respond to rapid changes in technology and market influences. An example could be allocating a strategic site of interest to the distribution and logistics sector with a major anchor business which provides carbon neutral or hi-technology business operations that in turn draw in associated supply chain businesses that can then benefit from, and adopt, similar innovative solutions in their operations.

### Question 70

#### Logistics and distribution

How should the Local Plan address logistics and distribution? What issues need to be considered?

#### Issue: Rural economy and agriculture

- 7.47** Research by the Council's Economic Development team identifies that business density is higher in the district's market towns of St Neots, Huntingdon and St Ives. This is illustrated on the map provided in 'Issue: Supporting and diversifying the local economy'. However, the map also shows a distinct number of businesses in the rural areas.
- 7.48** DEFRA official statistics (March 2022) <sup>(26)</sup> identify that rural areas contribute £261bn to the economy and that 11.7 million people (21% of England's population) live in rural areas. It is important to note that whilst rural economies are associated with agriculture, 85% of rural businesses are unrelated to agriculture. DEFRA identifies that 'education, health and social work', 'wholesale and retail plus the repair of motor vehicles' and 'manufacturing' provide 41% of rural employment<sup>(27)</sup>. Tourism is also an important contributing factor which becomes more significant when understanding employment opportunities in rural areas. The importance of small businesses should also not be underestimated.
- 7.49** Many of these industries will be located in small settlements, some of which is addressed in the section 'Issue: Supporting and diversifying the local economy' likewise issues relating to tourism will be addressed in 'Issue:

26 [Rural Economic Bulletin for England, March 2022](#)

27 Employment categories based on [Standard Industrial Classifications](#).

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Enhancing tourism'. This section will predominantly address the topic of agriculture and rural economy in the sense of economic opportunities located in the countryside.

- 7.50** To promote a vibrant rural economy within the countryside policy LP 19 Rural Economy was introduced in [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) to support businesses with a genuine need to be located in the countryside, to assist farms to maintain their viability and to set out the approach to proposals for other businesses in the countryside. This is balanced with other priorities such as the protection of the best and most versatile land<sup>(28)</sup>, landscape impact (LP 10 The Countryside) and the sustainable location of appropriate uses concentrating development in locations which provide, or have the potential to provide, the most comprehensive range of services and facilities (LP 2 Strategy for Development). A further policy LP 33 Rural Buildings sets out the approach to proposals for the reuse or replacement of buildings in the countryside that fall outside of the 'Prior Approval/ Notification' process.
- 7.51** Huntingdonshire is a largely rural district, and includes substantial areas of high quality agricultural land, a breakdown of the Grades and locations of agricultural land can be found in 'Issue: The countryside'. Agriculture is a significant part of Huntingdonshire's economy and contributes significantly to UK food production. Across the region farmers "produced crops and livestock worth £3.4 billion in 2019, across 1.4 million hectares of land"<sup>(29)</sup>. Local agricultural production, processing and sales helps to reduce food miles and maintains the working character of the countryside supporting jobs and reducing carbon emissions. Huntingdonshire has a total farmed area of 74,896 hectares, with a workforce of 1,308 <sup>(30)</sup>.
- 7.52** In 2022 there were 480 local units in the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector across Huntingdonshire, this is a decrease from 525 in 2015 (-8.6%)<sup>(31)</sup>. Within Cambridgeshire, Fenland and Cambridge saw a higher loss of 18.2% and 14.3% respectively. Across the Eastern region and England the decline in the sector was 8.1% and 4.7% respectively.
- 7.53** Most farms in Huntingdonshire focus on cereal and general cropping production with limited amounts of livestock. In 2021 Cereal crops accounted for just over half (52.8%) of all farmed land within Huntingdonshire with other arable crops comprising the second most extensive farmland. Fruit and vegetable growing demonstrated a marked increase in Huntingdonshire between 2010 and 2016 although it fell across Cambridgeshire overall. The numbers of livestock kept were more volatile in this period. Sheep and poultry numbers both decreased slightly in Huntingdonshire but the proportion of them compared to livestock across the whole of Cambridgeshire decreased significantly due to increases in the numbers kept in Fenland and Peterborough <sup>(32)</sup> .
- 7.54** The Campaign to Protect Rural England published [Building on our Food Security](#) (July 2022). The report addressed the loss of the 'best and most versatile agricultural land (BMV)<sup>(33)</sup>. The research suggests that in the East of England 3,232 hectares of BMV (predominantly Grade 2) land has been 'lost' to development<sup>(34)</sup> since 2010; this is the greatest absolute loss within a single region. Nationally in the past 12 years over 14,000 hectares of BMV have been 'lost' to development equating to 287,864 houses and equivalent to the "productive loss of around 250,000 tonnes of vegetables and enough to provide nearly two million people with their 5-a-day for an entire year." (Page 5). The report notes that the increasing amounts of BMV

28 Best and most versatile agricultural land: Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

29 [National Farmers Union](#)

30 [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#), 2021 DEFRA

31 UK Business Counts - local units by industry and employment size band, 2022 ([NOMIS](#))

32 DEFRA: [Structure of the agricultural industry in England and the UK at June](#) (2021) . Figures include commercial scale production only

33 Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the [Agricultural Land Classification](#).

34 This includes residential, business, renewables etc.

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land subject to development is "likely resulting from continued pressure on local planning authorities to find land within their districts to meet their nationally imposed housing targets"(Page 22).

**7.55** Agriculture is facing a variety of challenges; drought and flooding as a result of climate change impede productivity, farmers also face increasing environmental targets, labour shortages, and increasing costs relating to inflation, transportation and international competition. Diversification can be an important way to ensure the long term viability for agricultural business and operators enabling job retention. Additional income can ensure survival and enhance the wider rural economy. Farm diversification schemes could include farm shops, cafes and restaurants, holiday or tourism destination creation and creative retreats etc. It most likely will involve changing the use of land and/ or re-using (or redeveloping) existing buildings so that they can be used to generate additional incomes.

**7.56** In addition, to provide homes for Farm workers, owners may wish to provide additional on-site housing. In some cases [Permitted Development Rights](#) (subject to certain conditions and limitations) allow for the conversion of agricultural buildings to other uses such as residential accommodation that could provide a supplementary financial boost to businesses. However the over-delivery of residential units in the countryside could also see the creation of less sustainable communities which lack appropriate infrastructure to serve new residents.

### Question 71

#### Agricultural uses

How can the Local Plan address the needs of the agricultural sector?

**7.57** There are also other businesses that may have a genuine need to be located in the countryside where either a rural location is essential to the successful operation of the business or the business is dependent upon natural resources only available in limited locations.

**7.58** The Local Plan must also address how the expansion of businesses located in the countryside could be achieved in a sustainable way and what new business uses should be considered acceptable in a countryside location, taking into account that digital infrastructure is less reliable in such locations ( see also 'Issue: Utilities and digital infrastructure').

### Question 72

#### Other acceptable uses

What uses would be considered acceptable in a countryside location?

**7.59** The challenge in Huntingdonshire will be to ensure that a balance is struck which benefits all. This means balancing supporting a rural economy and providing opportunities for communities to achieve local development aspirations, with protecting the character of existing settlements and recognising the character and beauty of the surrounding countryside, minimising the impact on important aspects of the natural environment. Additionally, the impacts on local road networks, congestion and increased emissions will need to be considered to ensure a climate friendly approach, as will the environmental principles of the Environmental Act 2021 which allows the Government to set targets for issues such as air and water quality, biodiversity, and waste reduction. The size and scale of development will also be an important factor.

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### Question 73

#### Balance and requirements

A balance needs to be struck between the benefits of countryside development and the impact this may have. What requirements or restrictions would help to ensure developments are sustainable.

#### Issue: Retail and adapting our town centres

- 7.60** Huntingdonshire sits within a largely rural district, key retail, services and facilities are predominantly based around the four market towns of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey, acting as service centres for nearby settlements. Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 also identified seven further settlements that were considered to offer a healthy concentration of services and facilities that could provide services to other nearby communities, these included: Buckden, Fenstanton, Kimbolton, Sawtry, Somersham, Warboys and Yaxley.
- 7.61** Retail Sales in Great Britain for May 2022 <sup>(35)</sup> paint a stark picture. Although retail sales have recovered slightly by 2.6% from February 2020 levels (during the pandemic), in the three months to May 2022, sales volumes fell by 1.3% when compared with the previous three months; continuing a downward trend which commenced in 2021. The fall in retail sales was mostly attributed to food store sales, which fell by 1.6%. The Office of National Statistics attributes this to the impact of rising food prices and the cost of living. Even online sales fell in May 2022 to 26.6% from 27.1% in April, however this figure is still higher than pre pandemic sales levels

of 19.7% (recorded in February 2020). These trends have placed the high street, both nationally and locally under pressure. Initial data from December shows that this trend is continuing.

- 7.62** In July 2021 the government introduced the policy paper '[Build Back Better High Streets](#)' with the intention of creating "vibrant high streets where communities are at the heart of place-making; where a mix of commercial and residential uses complement each other; and where businesses large and small feel welcome." This led to the introduction of initiatives such as the [Future High Streets Fund](#), changes to the [Use Class Order](#) and [Permitted Development Rights](#).
- 7.63** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) contains policies to maintain town centres of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey as centres for local communities, providing retail, entertainment, office, leisure and cultural facilities (LP 21 Town Centre Vitality and Viability). It establishes the preferred location for such uses to be within defined areas such as Primary Shopping Frontages<sup>(36)</sup>, Primary Shopping Areas<sup>(37)</sup> and Town Centres<sup>(38)</sup>. The aim of the policy is to maintain the vitality and viability of Town Centres, by providing 'active frontages' to encourage footfall e.g. properties with large windows and doors at ground floor level which face onto the street to encourage interest and engagement. Markets are also considered important to the vitality of town centres.
- 7.64** The presence of out of town retail also has a part to play by providing for access to more specialised retail such as hardware and DIY stores, warehouse retailing, garden centres, furniture stores etc. where a larger store footprint is required and car use to transport goods is more essential due to the nature of the items purchased. The most notable retail parks are located in Huntingdon, St Neots and St Ives.

35 Office of National Statistics: [Retail Sales for Great Britain May 2022](#)

36 Main thoroughfares for town centres where footfall is highest.

37 Main concentrated retail areas.

38 The wider centralised town centre area.



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- 7.65** In smaller settlements policy LP 22 Local Services and Community Facilities supports planning proposals for local services and community facilities in the built up area to enhance the offer for local residents and to prevent the loss of such facilities wherever possible.
- 7.66** Assessment of the retail and leisure market in Huntingdonshire, its performance and future needs were conducted through the [Huntingdonshire Retail and Commercial Leisure Needs Assessment \(February 2017\)](#). This informed the current Local Plan.
- 7.67** Further work is underway to enhance the market towns in Huntingdonshire. The Council has secured funding from the Government's Future High Streets Fund for St Neots. £12.8 million is anticipated to be invested in the town centre. The investment will transform the market town for the benefit of local people, businesses, and visitors. The [St Neots Future High Streets Fund](#) will also deliver six projects, including the redevelopment of the Priory Quarter to provide a high-quality event and cultural space; the regeneration of the Old Falcon Inn to bring it back into productive use and protect its heritage status; and a new waterfront route, including a riverside promenade to create a new attraction in the town centre.
- 7.68** Work to develop interventions to improve the town centres of Huntingdon, St Ives and Ramsey is also underway. Studies have been commissioned by the Council which will result in a 'masterplan' for each town outlining interventions to enhance their vitality and viability. The final masterplans are expected to be published in 2023. Opportunities exist in the masterplans to regenerate underused or tired areas within or adjacent to town centres such as the bus station quarters in St Ives and Huntingdon.
- 7.69** The Local Plan could help to enable some of the final identified schemes once confirmed. However, this would require significant evidence to justify their inclusion and ensure that they are balanced enough to provide other

priorities for the district such as affordable housing, climate change measures, biodiversity net gain etc. The Local Plan would have to also ensure that the requirements of the schemes and other Local Plan obligations can be delivered and are financially viable. Those schemes that meet this criteria could be enabled through specific planning policies that could set criteria for appropriate uses on the sites, key infrastructure or even design considerations that should be included in the redevelopment of the land.

### Question 74

#### Regeneration in town centres and high streets

Are there any sites that could benefit from guided policies to enable the regeneration and reinvigoration of the districts market towns or high streets? What should they focus on?

- 7.70** On the 1 September 2020 the Government amalgamated a number of use classes into one single use class ([Class E](#)), this meant that retail uses such as cafes, restaurants, shops were combined with uses such as offices, research and development of products or processes and industrial processes. In addition, the Government introduced new [Permitted Development Rights](#) on 1 August 2021 <sup>(39)</sup> allowing the conversion of "almost all shops, cafés, restaurants, gyms, nurseries and day centres into homes without having to apply for full planning permission" <sup>(40)</sup>. Research undertaken in July 2021 for the Town and Country Planning Association<sup>(41)</sup> found that 80.3% of shops and other commercial buildings (on average) could be lost to residential conversion. In Huntingdonshire this was estimated at 75%. These changes limit current Local Plans' abilities

39 Meaning that certain types of work or changes of use can be undertaken without needing to apply for planning permission (subject to certain conditions and limitations)

40 [Our Fragile High Streets – Death by Permitted Development Rights?](#)

41 [Our Fragile High Streets – Death by Permitted Development Rights?](#)

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to respond to local conditions and protect the vitality and viability of our high streets and neighbourhood and town centres limiting employment and leisure opportunities.

- 7.71** The general decline of the retail sector coupled with the affects of austerity and cost of living increases has lead to a lack of retail offer and services within smaller settlements. This leads to an increase in emissions as people travel further to reach shops and a separation of disadvantaged groups and rural settlements from access to retail, services and local employment opportunities, decreasing the quality of life of all involved.
- 7.72** The Royal Society for Public Health's study [Health on the High Street 2019 - Running on Empty](#) (page 25) noted that clusters of empty shops not only affect the feel of the high street, but give the perceived impression of antisocial behaviour and lack of safety. This creates a negative social impact upon high streets and local centres. This can be seen on high streets in smaller settlements, such as Kimbolton where many retail units are now residential properties and the market town of Ramsey which has seen an increase in residential uses focused on areas around Great Whyte . It is therefore important to ensure that settlements retain or develop healthy high streets to ensure sustainable development and reduce inequalities and the impact on the environment.
- 7.73** Mechanisms such as Article 4 directions could be introduced separate to the Local Plan. These can remove permitted development rights in specific areas, allowing Local Planning policies to be used to assess the suitability of the proposal, however this does not restrict changes of use within the same use class e.g. Class E and are limited in their scope through [NPPF](#) paragraph 53.
- 7.74** Footfall in three of the district's market towns - St Ives, St Neots and Huntingdon - were monitored by the Council in 2021; of the 3 towns monitored, footfall in Huntingdon appears to be the most volatile. For the

entire year of 2021, all three of the market towns appear to have outperformed the Market Town Index<sup>(42)</sup>. Evidence suggests that planned events such as Christmas lights switch-ons and family fun days provide increased footfall and interest in the town centres.

### Question 75

#### Successful town centres and high streets

How do we ensure successful town centres or high streets?

### Question 76

#### Retail and town centre uses

What types of uses do you consider would add to the vitality and viability of local centres and town centres? How should they evolve? What could be avoided?

### Issue: Enhancing tourism

- 7.75** The NPPF identifies *Main Town Centre Uses* as including, but not limited to: retail, leisure, entertainment, sport and recreation uses such as cinemas, arts, culture and tourism including theatres, museums, galleries and concert halls, hotels and conference facilities. The four market towns of Huntingdon,

<sup>42</sup> The Market Towns Index records week-on week footfall performance from available Market Town footfall counts conducted by [Springboard](#) (where capacity exists to record such information).

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St Ives, Ramsey and St Neots act as strategic hubs for the district providing leisure and tourism facilities such as accommodation, museums and access to the River Great Ouse.

related uses are appropriately located, do not cause undue harm, can enhance ecological, landscape and heritage significance in the area, are of an appropriate size and that adequate services can be provided.

- 7.76** The District benefits from its rural location. The River Great Ouse is a main feature of the district; a 26 mile section of the Ouse Valley Way runs through Huntingdonshire, winding its way from St Neots to Earith providing opportunities for walking, boating, angling and other water sports. Numerous lakes provide canoeing opportunities along with fishing, walking and wildlife viewing. There are several marinas across the district at destinations such Buckden, Huntingdon and Hartford which provide a range of fixed and floating moorings to suit the majority of craft types found on inland waterways.
- 7.77** A number of leisure and tourism opportunities also exist outside the market towns including Grafham Water and historic sites such as Houghton Mill, Elton Hall, Huntingdon Race course (Brampton), Buckden Towers, The manor at Hemingford Grey and Kimbolton Castle which not only provide leisure opportunities, but also specific business and employment opportunities.
- 7.78** The Great Fen is also a strategic habitat restoration project of national significance. As well as the environmental benefits that the project provides through its work restoring habitats and the peatland landscape, it is promoting the eco-tourism sector within the district. Another key aim of the project is to celebrate and preserve the fenland heritage through education and outreach programmes.
- 7.79** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 permits tourism uses in appropriate locations within built up areas and in addition in areas well related to the built up area in Key Service Centres and Small Settlements. The key policies are LP 7 to 9, LP 23 Tourism and Recreation, LP 16 Sustainable Travel and LP 38 Water Related Development. The policies ensure that tourism
- 7.80** Work to develop interventions to improve the town centres of Huntingdon, St Ives and Ramsey is also underway. Studies have been commissioned by the Council which will result in a 'masterplan' for each area outlining interventions to enhance the vitality and viability of the town centres (see 'Issue: Retail and adapting our town centres'). In addition, the [St Neots Future High Street Fund](#) is £12.8 million investment in St Neots town centre. The fund will deliver six projects, including redevelopment of the Priory Quarter to provide a high-quality event and cultural space; the regeneration of the Old Falcon Inn to bring it back into productive use and protect its heritage status; and a new Waterfront Route, including a riverside promenade to create a new attraction in the town centre.
- 7.81** The [Great Britain Tourism Survey](#) (GBTS)<sup>(43)</sup> estimates that on average, between 2017 and 2019, 1.38 million trips were taken each year to Cambridgeshire, of which 198,000 were to Huntingdonshire. This equated to 3.75 million nights per year to Cambridgeshire and 560,000 nights per year to Huntingdonshire at an annual value to the economy of £210 million and £28 million respectively. <sup>(44)</sup> Within Cambridgeshire, Cambridge and Peterborough outperform Huntingdonshire when comparing the number of trips and annual value. Most trips within Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire were to visit family and friends followed by holidays and then business trips.
- 7.82** In 2019, UK trends show that nature contributed £12 billion to the tourism and leisure industry and that outdoor-related activities rose from £1.2 billion to £1.5 billion between 2011 and 2016. In addition outdoor-related activities in urban settings accounted for over 60% of all nature-based spending in 2019 within Great Britain 30% of which involved walking, running and cycling. However, the majority of spend, activities and outdoor leisure

43 A national consumer survey

44 [Great Britain Tourism Survey 2019](#) Annual Report: Table 2.8 - Local Authority Destination and purpose.

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activities took place in an urban setting. Between 2011 and 2019 adventure and water sports spending also increased from £1.5 billion to £1.8 billion (45)

**7.83** In Huntingdonshire it is also apparent that leisure and tourism opportunities can be boosted locally through local markets, outdoor events and local festivals such as [Ramsey Carnival](#), [St Neots Bands in the Park](#) series and Dragon Boat Festival and events at venues such as the [St Ives Corn Exchange](#) and leisure opportunities such as visits to the cinema or Hinchingsbrooke Country Park in Huntingdon. Due to the nature of tourism in Huntingdonshire, there may be accessibility restrictions to consider that may hamper the enjoyment of countryside or water related tourism to those with limited mobility. For example, much of the Ouse Valley way is not suitable for those with limited mobility due to the presence of obstacles such as stiles. The Local Plan could investigate whether opportunities exist for enhancing or facilitating tourism and leisure opportunities that might contribute to the economic and social well-being of the district whilst also allowing them to "grow and diversify in a way that can respond to rapid changes in the...leisure industries" (paragraph 86, NPPF).

**7.84** The location of visitor accommodation in Huntingdonshire should also be carefully considered. The preferred location for visitor accommodation is more sustainable when located in town centres as opposed to out of town locations - thus reducing the impact on emissions by providing genuine public transport options for visitors and employees. However, countryside locations for campsites and leisure moorings also need to be addressed ensuring that they provide leisure and recreation opportunities whilst limiting the detrimental impact they may have on our local heritage, countryside, navigation and environment.

### Question 77

#### Tourism opportunities and accommodation

What tourism opportunities should the Local Plan look to promote or enhance and how?

### Question 78

#### Tourism locations

Should any restrictions be placed on the type and location of tourism?

### Question 79

#### Tourist accommodation

What should be the Local Plan's approach to tourist accommodation?

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### 8 Developing high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure

**8.1** The Local Plan has a key role to play in the development of sustainable communities and placemaking. Placemaking is not just about ensuring the design of new buildings are of a high standard, or that they fit within the context of a local area such as a village, it extends much further. Placemaking and the development of sustainable communities must take into account how spaces are used by businesses and residents, how people travel around them or through them and what facilities are required for the community for example public/open spaces, sports and health facilities.

**8.2** A lack of infrastructure in new developments can mean that people have to travel further for health facilities and recreational space increasing our reliance on the car, our impact on the climate and the health of our population. Likewise a lack of community and village facilities may force more of our residents to lead a more isolated existence impacting on mental and physical health.

**8.3** Local Plan policies help outline the requirement to secure local infrastructure, facilities and services to enable sustainable development. [Infrastructure Delivery Plans](#) set out clearly a prioritised list of infrastructure needs that would be required from new growth proposed through a local plan. Huntingdonshire District Council needs to evidence and ensure that any infrastructure requirements are balanced with the requirement to provide new housing and employment growth. It must ensure that the financial implications of additional infrastructure requirements do not make the delivery of new developments financially unviable. This infrastructure can be secured through a number of different means including, but not limited to:

- By asking that new items such as open space are designed into new developments through masterplans

- By applying '[conditions](#)' to planning applications that require the direct delivery of infrastructure such as footpaths, improved connections, crossing points within a development.
- By creating a [planning obligation](#) (also known as Section 106 agreements) which is attached to the delivery of the development. This is a legal agreement made with the developer and local planning authority to provide financial or other contributions for site related infrastructure.
- By requiring [Community Infrastructure Levy](#) payments based on the size and type of development which can be used to fund infrastructure that the council, local community and neighbourhoods need
- By entering into a [Unilateral Undertaking](#) - these can be useful for smaller sites with minimal obligations in terms of time, cost and resourcing to both the developer and the Council. Examples of unilateral undertakings include financial contributions towards wheeled bin provision.

**8.4** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 developed a series of policies focussed on facilitating high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure. Policies were developed to address issues such as infrastructure delivery, design and placemaking, amenity, sustainable travel and transport, local services and community facilities, and protection of open spaces.

**8.5** This chapter focuses on a range of issues that used in combination can help to deliver high quality sustainable communities with supporting infrastructure encompassing the subject areas of building design, open space in new development, travel and transport, public transport and active travel infrastructure, parking provision, community facilities and services, and utilities and digital infrastructure.

**8.6** Although building design is addressed in this chapter, specific issues such as housing density, housing standards such as accessibility requirements, sizes of homes and elderly persons housing needs have been covered in more detail in the chapter 6 'Meeting the housing needs of all'. Measures

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to address housing in relation to the impacts of climate change and flooding and water related issues are covered in 3 'Responding to the climate crisis'. Likewise services such as local shops have been addressed in 7 'Promoting a prosperous local economy'.

### Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

**8.7** Feedback from engagement on the Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy highlighted that infrastructure provision, or more often the lack of it, was seen as a barrier to attracting economic growth and impeding Huntingdonshire's success. Public transport was seen as key to people getting around the district, reducing rural isolation and contributing to net zero aspirations. An integrated approach to footpaths, cycle paths and rights of way was also advocated with routes separated from roads to make cycling and walking more attractive options.

### Issue: Design of buildings and places

**8.8** The NPPF is clear that creating high quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Building design is an aspect of this with other aspects relating to context, identity, movement around places, public and open spaces, land uses, and green infrastructure. In 2021, MHCLG (now DLUHC) published the [National Design Guide](#) and [National Model Design Code](#) which illustrate how well-designed places that are beautiful, healthy, greener, enduring and successful can be achieved in practice and form part of the Government's collection of planning practice guidance.

**8.9** Settlement character is hugely influenced by the design of buildings. This character is continually evolving with the types, variety, materials, construction methods and age of buildings playing an important role. Development proposals need to respond to their context. Building design is a key way in which developments can be sustainably integrated into towns and villages as part of wider placemaking principles. It is also

particularly important in shaping how development can be climate resilient to adapt to already changing climatic and weather events creating more resilient communities and economies.

### High quality design

**8.10** Local Plans are a powerful tool to help ensure that good high quality design is achieved. The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 has several design policies that strive to create and shape high quality places and building design, these are policies 'LP11 Design Context', 'LP12 Design Implementation', 'LP13 Placemaking' and 'LP14 Amenity'. These policies require development proposals to utilise the [Huntingdonshire Design Guide \(2017\)](#) as well as [conservation area character statements](#) and the [Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape SPD \(2022\)](#) to shape proposals.

**8.11** Well designed buildings are not only important for their aesthetic value and the contribution they make to the street scene and character of the area but they also provide important functions such as being a place to live, work, socialise and meet day to day needs. Good high quality building design need to <sup>(46)</sup> :

- be safe and accessible for everyone
- meet the operational functions of the building's function and be affordable to run,
- be adaptable to meet changing needs,
- conserve local heritage and reflect local character,
- be built to a low carbon or net zero carbon standard including through their construction
- be future proofed by being adaptable to climatic changes such as overheating and flooding responding to the pressures of the area

46 Many of these are covered in greater detail in other issues within this paper

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- be energy efficient and as close to net zero carbon as possible with sequestration and offsetting measures in place
- incorporate biodiversity measures

**8.12** As well as being of high quality design, new development needs to respond to their context and contribute towards strengthening a settlement's identity and character. Development should seek to make somewhere special and distinctive taking cues from their context in doing so. These concepts help to reinforce a sense of place and strengthen the sense of identity of settlements. This is also important for developments that will create new communities such as new settlements or very large urban extensions. Having a clear direction on how a sense of place and identity will be achieved and woven into the site's development is critical in their long term success and in creating vibrant communities.

### Question 80

#### High quality building design

What factors could the Local Plan consider to guide building design and ensure that it is not just high quality and reflective of local character but is also climate resilient and fit for the future?

### Question 81

#### Settlement character and distinctiveness of places

How can the Local Plan strengthen the sense of identity of places?

### Carbon impact of buildings

- 8.13** Part of developing sustainable buildings is knowing the whole life carbon impact of buildings. This means taking a longer term view of their carbon requirements both in their construction and operationally.
- 8.14** Embodied carbon is the total greenhouse gas emissions (or carbon emissions) generated to construct a building or any other structure. Embodied carbon emissions can arise from the extraction, manufacture, processing, transportation and assembly of elements. Operational carbon arises from the carbon emitted through the use of the building over its entire life, including its end of life demolition and disposal. The less carbon used within all of these aspects reduces the overall whole-life carbon of a building. The sections 'waste and recycling issue' provides additional information on the circular economy approach and the 'energy efficiency and retrofitting issue' section also highlights the importance of reducing the energy demand of buildings.
- 8.15** Making the most of existing buildings by supporting the reuse of buildings or bringing buildings back into use is also important as carbon has already been expended in their construction. This can benefit conservation areas by maintaining the character of an area or street scene. It should be noted however, meeting future changes in building regulations, planning requirements and the needs of the proposed use and future users may in carbon terms be very expensive and emit more overall carbon than through demolition and rebuilding. To determine whether this is the case, an assessment of the whole life carbon of the existing building and the proposed building(s) could be provided to support proposals.
- 8.16** Whole Life Carbon (WLC) Assessments are an assessment of the embodied and operational carbon of a building. Currently, there is no national policy requirement to undertake WLC assessments, nor is it currently within building regulations. However, there are calls for this to change so the national position may change in the coming years. Increasing numbers of local authorities are requiring developments to provide WLC assessments through their local plan policies.

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**8.17** The new local plan could require that such an assessment is undertaken to assist in reducing carbon emissions and to make informed decision making on the carbon impact of new buildings. The [Environmental Audit Committee's \(EAC\) report, Building to net zero: costing carbon in construction](#), examined the cost of undertaking an WLC assessment. It found that requiring a WLC assessment may be too onerous for small scale development. Taking this into account, the new local plan could require a Whole Life Carbon assessment for major development schemes and for proposals where demolition over retrofit is sought.

### Question 82

#### Whole life carbon assessments

How should the Local Plan address the carbon impact of buildings?

#### Modern Methods of Construction

**8.18** There is growing emphasis on how buildings are designed and constructed with new ways of constructing buildings, known as Modern Methods of Construction (MMC). MMC refers to a wide range of construction techniques, encompassing any onsite and offsite techniques that provide alternatives to 'traditional' building methods. It ranges from whole homes being constructed from factory-built volumetric modules and panels and frames, through to the use of innovative techniques for laying concrete blockwork onsite and improvements to site management and productivity. MMC can be used alongside traditional building methods. An example scheme within Huntingdonshire is California Meadows in Huntingdon where 56 affordable units are being built involving timber-framed panels manufactured in factory conditions before being transported to the site and craned into place.

**8.19** Modules and panels can create less wastage of materials and minimise disruption to local communities by shortening the construction time on site. Studies also show that the resultant carbon emissions are significantly less. An academic study on high-rise and a mid-rise modular scheme in London by Cambridge University and Edinburgh Napier University found that two tower blocks constructed from volumetric modules produced between 41-45% less carbon in their materials and construction. However it must be acknowledged that not all MMC projects will utilise volumetric modules or be of such a large scale. Further research into the carbon reduction of varying scheme types and sizes is being undertaken by [Homes England](#).

**8.20** There are challenges to delivering MMC units, such as transporting modules and panels to a site could have emissions impacts, be challenging on small rural roads, and craning modules onto site in built up areas could be difficult. Whether MMC methods is cheaper than traditional construction methods will be dependent on viability testing. The Local Plan in its policies could offer support for MMC or seek where it is possible that schemes incorporate some on or off site MMC techniques.

**8.21** There is also a perception that modular homes will result in 'anywhere' housing with limited variety in designs. This is not necessarily the case and design can still be very high quality and varied so that schemes reflect local character. In these cases, it may be that instead of volumetric units, MMC techniques such as panels or process changes in how sites are managed can be undertaken.

### Question 83

#### Modern Methods of Construction

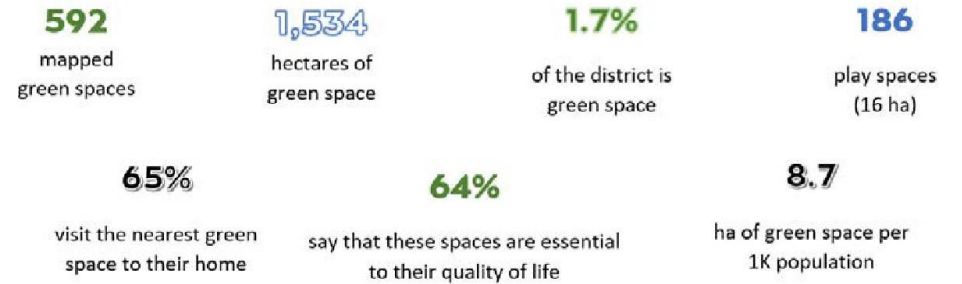
Should the Local Plan support MMC within design policies and seek MMC within site allocations?



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### Issue: Open space in new development

- 8.22 Open and green spaces in new development benefit the community by creating a sense of identity, belonging and happiness, whilst also providing both physical and mental benefits, opportunities for social interaction and reducing stress across all age groups<sup>(47)</sup> The Fields in Trust [Revaluing Parks and Greenspaces \(2019\)](#) also notes that parks and greenspaces are estimated to save the NHS around £111 million per year by reducing the number of visits to GP through thier health benefits. Green open spaces can also contribute to increasing biodiversity and establish ecological networks across settlements helping to provide climate change benefits, and connecting people to the environment and creating sustainable communities.
- 8.23 [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) introduced planning policies that require developers to provide or financially contribute to the provision of open spaces, guide the design of new developments and also protect against the loss of open space, outdoor recreation facilities, allotments and areas of garden land that provide amenity value<sup>(48)</sup>.
- 8.24 The [Huntingdonshire Design Guide SPD](#) provides guidance on the design and layout of public and open spaces and the [Developer Contributions SPD](#) provides more detailed information on the requirements for new developments including the quantity of required for parks and gardens, natural and semi-natural green space, children’s play space, allotments and community gardens etc. More recently the Council has produced a [Healthy Open Spaces Strategy](#) to ensure that Huntingdonshire's open spaces continue to be used and valued by communities and to explore how they can support wider positive change.



- 8.25 Covid lockdowns brought to the forefront the importance of accessible green space to residents. Huntingdonshire District Council's 2020 [Healthy Open Spaces Strategy](#) surveyed residents in the district asking why they visit green space (residents were able to choose more than one option): 40% said it was to experience nature, 46% to access children’s play provision, 37% to stay fit and healthy, 53% use green space to go for a walk and 38% to relax.
- 8.26 The design of green spaces in new development should also be carefully considered to maximise the number of memebhrs of our communities who can bebefit from them. For example, older people when surveyed stressed the need for additional facilities such as car parks, toilets and cafes which promote accessibility and support longer visits. Facilities such as these may need to be considered for larger green spaces, such as those located in major developments.
- 8.27 It is important to note that sample site visits also identified a noticeable gap in provision for people with disabilities and additional needs. "Community engagement has highlighted requests for a changing place, disability play provision and improve pathway networks. Targeted engagement and partnership working needs to be undertaken to address this shortfall and

47 RTPI Research Paper: [Settlement Patterns, Urban Form & Sustainability](#) - An Evidence Review (May 2018)

48 Policies LP 4 Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery, LP 11 Design Context, LP 12 Design Implementation, LP 13 Placemaking, LP 32 Protection of Open Space

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look for innovative and inclusive approaches that ensure everyone can enjoy Huntingdonshire's parks, open spaces and play areas" [Healthy Open Spaces Strategy](#) 2020.

### Question 84

#### Open space standards and types

What do open spaces in new developments currently lack, are there additional standards or types of open space that the Local Plan should consider?

- 8.28** Open spaces are not reserved for residential developments, they can also benefit workers and businesses in the district. Likewise open spaces take many forms, for example town squares, community orchards and allotments, natural green spaces to promote biodiversity, children's play spaces, Multi-Use Games Areas<sup>(49)</sup> and trim trails (outdoor gym equipment). These can all contribute to improving people's health and well-being.
- 8.29** The provision of open spaces in new developments needs to be balanced with the need for other infrastructure requirements such as community and health facilities and affordable housing to name but a few. Depending on the size and requirements of developments this means that open space provision and size can sometimes vary across new developments.

### Question 85

#### Open spaces in new developments

Should the approach to open space provision in new developments be different depending on the type of development proposed?

### Issue: Travel and transport

- 8.30** Motorised transport for many is the only means of travelling to work or accessing key services, leisure and recreational opportunities. Inefficient transport networks can lead to congestion, increasing emissions and making access to education and employment more difficult. New transport infrastructure can open up opportunities for business links and residential growth in sustainable locations.
- 8.31** In July 2021 the Government published [Decarbonising transport: a better, greener Britain](#), the Plan sets out commitments and the actions needed to 'decarbonise the entire transport system in the UK'. The strategic priorities focus on accelerating modal shift to public and active transport; decarbonising road transport; decarbonising how we get our goods; reframing the UK as a hub for green transport technology and innovation; creating place-based solutions to emissions reduction and reducing carbon in a global economy.
- 8.32** Transport is managed by a variety of organisations, locally, Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority, (CPCA) and Cambridgeshire County Council are responsible for delivering transport infrastructure, large scale strategic road projects such as the A14 upgrade are dealt with by National Highways. The CPCA is responsible for delivering a Local Transport Plan

49 MUGA: facilities design to allow a number of different sports to be played due to the features of the flooring used and the different line markings on the surface.

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for the area, it can address existing transport challenges and set policies and strategies to ensure that planned large-scale development can take place in the county in a sustainable way.

- 8.33** Huntingdonshire has very good connections to the national and regional strategic road network including the A14, A1 and A1(M), A428, A141, A1123, A1096, A1198 and A605. In terms of rail travel, the district is bisected by the East Coast mainline railway and is served by railway stations at Huntingdon and St Neots providing services south to London St Pancras International and onwards to the south coast and north to Peterborough where onward connections run north to Edinburgh.
- 8.34** Huntingdonshire is also home to some active airfields such as [Conington](#) and Little Staughton, and navigable waterways provide leisure travel routes around the district with several marinas facilitating long and short stays along with boat servicing and maintenance. The River Great Ouse provides a major route through St Neots, Huntingdon and St Ives and the River Nene provides routes around the northern edge of the district. The [Middle Level Navigations](#) offer a network of Fenland leisure routes.
- 8.35** This section addresses motorised forms of transport and travel in the district, public transport and active travel are addressed in the section 'Issue: Public transport and active travel infrastructure'
- 8.36** Transport infrastructure is a major influence on the ability to deliver the development strategy within Huntingdonshire. Upgrades to transport infrastructure can influence where sites may be allocated and where development may be more sustainable. [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) policy LP 16 Sustainable Travel asks that developments ensure that any potential impacts on the strategic road network have been addressed; and that there are no severe residual cumulative impacts.

- 8.37** A number of documents helped shaped the development of this approach including reference to wider strategic documents and policies such as the [Cambridgeshire County Council](#) Local Transport Plan and Long Term Transport Strategy and Investment Plan, and Market Towns Transport Strategies (now undertaken by [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority](#)) and the [Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study 2017](#). Work is currently underway to develop a new [Local Transport and Connectivity Plan](#).
- 8.38** Improvements to the A14 resulted in the opening of a new carriageway section in May 2020 and the previous route was reclassified as the A1307. The Pathfinder Link Road now connects the eastern section of A1307 into Huntingdon ring road and the junction of Edison Bell Way near the railway station reducing congestion.
- 8.39** Further transport projects are also underway. A [Development Consent Order](#)<sup>(50)</sup> to upgrade the A428 between the Black Cat Roundabout on the A1 and the Caxton Gibbet on the A428 was granted by the Secretary of State for Transport in August 2022. The proposal will upgrade the A428 route between the Black Cat roundabout on the A1 and the Caxton Gibbet roundabout at the junction of the A428 with an aim to reduce congestion between Milton Keynes to Cambridge
- 8.40** The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority is also moving forward on scheme to reduce congestion and delays on the A141; a main route from the Fens and a crucial transport link for the Huntingdon and St Ives area. An Outline Business Case is being developed for the scheme. The CPCA's [Option Assessment Report A141 and St Ives Transport Study July 2020](#) also showed that four of the seven junctions in the A141 study area were approaching capacity or operating over capacity during at least one peak period prior to the opening of the Huntingdon Southern bypass (page 30).

50 A type of planning application for major infrastructure projects.

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- 8.41** East West Rail is a major project which aims to deliver rail connections and improvements between Milton Keynes, Oxford, Bedford and Cambridge by creating new railway infrastructure between Bedford and Cambridge and a station to the South of St Neots. This could help to more efficiently join up Huntingdonshire with the wider knowledge economy increasing economic productivity, complementary business opportunities and increase access to jobs and employees.

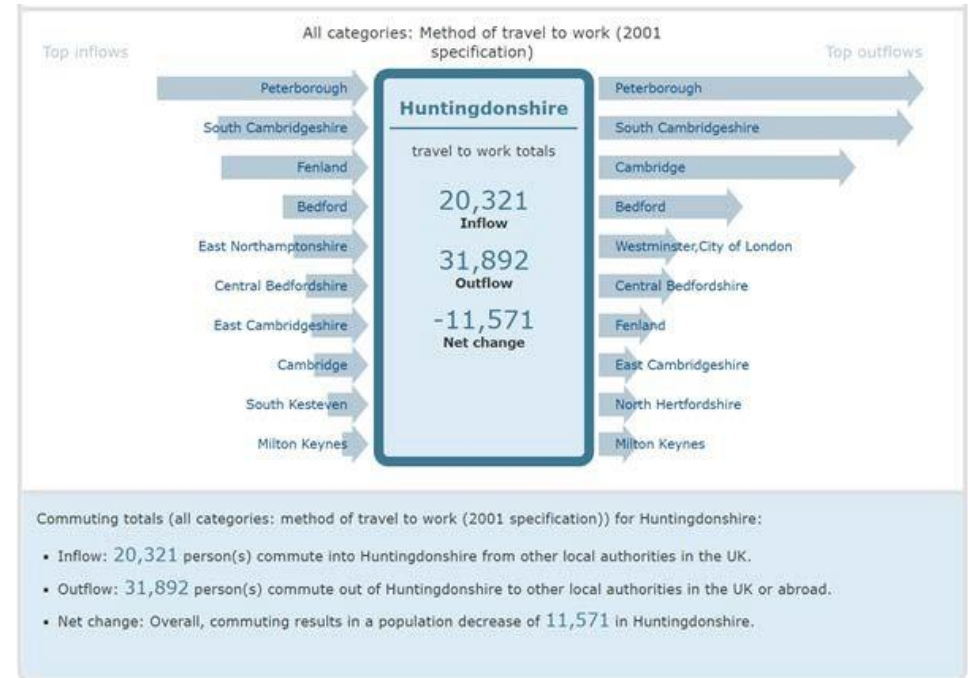
### Question 86

#### Strategic transport improvements

What benefits and opportunities will there be for Huntingdonshire and its residents following further strategic transport improvements?

- 8.42** The number of people living and working in Huntingdonshire was 40,861 as at the Census 2011 ([WU01UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by sex](#)). The 2011 Census shows a commuting outflow from the district of 31,892 workers, with 20,321 workers commuting in to the district. The main mode of travel is by car/van (17,527 inflow, 24,967 outflow).
- 8.43** The main destination for out-commuting for work purposes for Huntingdonshire residents was Peterborough (6,026 workers), however 3,843 Peterborough workers travel into Huntingdonshire for work purposes.
- 8.44** The main destination for those aged 16 to 34 is Peterborough closely followed by South Cambridgeshire, this is reversed in the 35 to 74 age group where South Cambridgeshire is the main destination for work.

**Figure 8.1 Commuting Flow - Census 2011**



Source: ONS, Census WU01UK - Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work

See more visualisations by Nomis

Source: NOMIS, [2011 Census](#): Location of usual residence and place of work by method of travel to work

Due to the time of data collection for the 2021 Census, with reduced commuting due to the pandemic, further work will be required to understand new shifts in travel to work habits.

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- 8.45** The Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) produces annual statistics on territorial carbon dioxide emissions by local authority.<sup>(51)</sup> Huntingdonshire's share of these emissions has declined from 2100 Kt in 2005 to 1597 Kt in 2019. Transport comprises a particularly high proportion of the district's CO<sub>2</sub> emissions at 44% of the 2019 total reflecting the presence of the A1, A14 and East Coast mainline railways running through the district. The BEIS also publish data reflecting emissions which are within the scope of influence of local authorities which excludes very large industrial sites, railways, motorways and land use. When these figures are reviewed the emissions from transport in 2019 fell from 708 Kt to 544 Kt reflecting the high volume of long distance road and rail transport which traverses Huntingdonshire.
- 8.46** Many authorities are now starting to focus on reducing emissions by investigating options such as first and last mile journeys to transport hubs and linking of transport / hubs to business sites. A good example of collaborative work undertaken to influence commuting flow by car or van can be seen through the relocation of Cambridgeshire County Council to the New Shire Hall at Alconbury Weald. As a result, two new shuttle bus services were created to help staff from the County Council and other Alconbury businesses travel to Huntingdon Bus Station and a new express service to Cambridge.

### Question 87

#### Transport and travel

What are the main issues that the Local Plan should investigate to improve transport and travel in the district, reduce travel-related carbon emissions, increase people's quality of life and support businesses?

### Issue: Public transport and active travel infrastructure

- 8.47** Climate change is now at the forefront of the world and government agenda. The NPPF encourages Local Authorities to reduce emissions through promoting a move towards public instead of private transport and through limiting the need to travel and offering a genuine choice of transport modes (paragraph 105). For those on low incomes and people with disabilities or mobility problems public transport provides a means for social interaction, access to leisure and essential services, such as retail and health.
- 8.48** Providing active travel opportunities is also at the forefront of the Government agenda leading to the establishment of [Active Travel England](#) designed to "deliver priorities for a healthy, safe and carbon-neutral transport system"<sup>(52)</sup>.
- 8.49** Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036 introduced a planning policy on Sustainable Travel (Policy [LP 16](#)). The policy asked that new development contribute to maximising sustainable travel modes and that public rights of way and non-motorised user routes for example, pedestrian, cycling and equestrian routes within a development are protected or enhanced. The Local Plan's strategy for development also seeks to direct development to areas where sustainable travel modes and public transport are well provided for and design and parking policies address issues cycle parking and shower facilities for non-residential buildings.
- 8.50** A number of documents helped shaped the development of this approach including reference to wider strategic documents and policies such as the [Cambridgeshire County Council](#) Local Transport Plan and Long Term Transport Strategy and Investment Plan, and Market Towns Transport Strategies (now undertaken by [Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority](#)). Work is currently underway to develop a new [Local Transport](#)

51 The figures exclude aviation, shipping and military transport for which there is no obvious basis for allocation to local areas.

52 [Written statement to Parliament New executive agency Active Travel England launches](#), 24 January 2022

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[and Connectivity Plan](#). The [National Model Design Code](#) and The [National Design Guide](#) also provides guidance on the network of streets, active travel, and public transport.

- 8.51** Huntingdonshire is served by two railway stations located in Huntingdon and St Neots as part of the East Coast Mainline Railway. Huntingdon: A Prospectus for Growth published by the District Council in 2020 recognises the importance of the proposal to add a railway station at Alconbury Weald and join it to the national rail network and acknowledges the challenges of doing so. [East West Rail](#) also proposes a new rail route from Bedford to Cambridge. A preferred broad route was identified in 2021 including suggestions for a new railway station south of St Neots. This could increase economic and leisure opportunities for businesses, workers and residents in Huntingdonshire. The delivery of these schemes are currently uncertain.
- 8.52** The provision of a new link and location of stations will be the ultimate responsibility of East West Rail and outside the control of Huntingdonshire District Council, the Local Plan could harness the potential of rail travel in a variety of ways including, but not limited to increasing residential or business density around stations, linking new communities to stations or establishing new developments near to new stations.

### Question 88

#### Rail travel

How can the Local Plan enable residents, businesses and workers to take advantage of the opportunities provided by current and future rail travel in or close to the district?

- 8.53** The Cambridgeshire Guided Busway runs within the district linking Cambridge to St Ives and Huntingdon with supplementary connections to Peterborough and several villages. The continuing service from St Ives to Huntingdon leaves the guided busway resulting in a less direct journey with extended travel times.
- 8.54** Bus services in the district to rural areas are less frequent or lack provision completely. It must not be forgotten however that Huntingdonshire is a largely rural district and that cuts and reductions in public transport over the years may have resulted in limited public transport options for many settlements, as stated in [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) "even in the market towns public transport outside of weekday business hours can be limited. Therefore reliance on private cars as the main mode of travel is likely to continue." (paragraph 5.53).
- 8.55** The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority commenced an on-demand bus service trial - TING (now [Vectare](#)) to provide additional service to the less well connected area of West Huntingdonshire; the permanency of this provision is yet to be confirmed. Local Plans can ensure increased sustainability of the district in a variety of ways such as making sure that new developments are located near to public transport, thus increasing the potential usage of public transport and the potential for the retention of these services, or by asking that new development provides opportunities for people to use public transport for example, by securing agreements to facilitate new bus stops or designing a development so that there is a short pedestrian path to the nearest bus stop.

### Question 89

#### Public transport

How can the Local Plan facilitate and encourage the provision of and access to public transport?

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- 8.56** Active travel comes in many forms including cycling, walking and horse riding. The active travel routes such as footpaths, cycleways, bridleways and public rights of ways provide connectivity to allow people to access work, leisure, sport and recreational opportunities, school, access to services and healthcare and shopping. Such routes may be used for both leisure and practical purposes but whatever the nature of the use active travel in all forms can offer health benefits for the people involved and environmental benefits from a lack of greenhouse gas emissions. It must not be forgotten that active travel routes are also used by those with disabilities and limited mobility so designs need to facilitate use by a wide range of users. Improvements in technology have also seen the introduction of electric bikes and scooters helping some users to travel further than they might otherwise have done.
- 8.57** Huntingdonshire District Council must consider how all forms of active travel can be incorporated into new developments and create safe routes for all users. Cambridgeshire County Council's [Local Cycling and Walking Infrastructure Plan](#), identifies cycling and walking infrastructure improvements for future investment in the short, medium and long term and makes the case for future funding for walking and cycling infrastructure, which could help to provide additional evidence when developing local planning policies and strategies for growth.

### Question 90

#### Active travel infrastructure

What can the Local Plan do to help promote and provide active travel in new developments?

### Issue: Parking provision

- 8.58** Local Plans must take into account the need for parking provision and vehicle movement (motorised and non-motorised) in the formulation of policies to guide development. This should be balanced, creating a strategy that responds to local conditions, access to public transport and the requirements of emerging technologies in response to climate change e.g. the uptake in electric vehicles. The [National Model Design Code](#) and The [National Design Guide](#) provides guidance on how to address parking, servicing and utilities infrastructure for all users.
- 8.59** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) contains policy LP 17 Parking Provision and Vehicle Movement, the aims of which are to ensure that new developments provide space for vehicle movements including for service (e.g. refuse lorries) and emergency vehicles. It also sets out minimum parking requirements for people with disabilities, cycle parking facilities and directs development proposals to the [Huntingdonshire Design Guide SPD](#) to establish locally specific parking provision for motorised vehicles for residential and non residential developments. As part of the Local Plan preparation the Council also commissioned a series of [Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Studies](#) to understand the local context with regard to transport, travel, movement and car ownership.
- 8.60** The [Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study - Baseline Report](#) highlights that the district experiences high levels of car ownership due to its rural nature and limited access to public transport in small and rural communities. Huntingdon has the lowest level of car ownership and of the four market towns, Ramsey has the highest level of car ownership. Across the district car ownership levels were 1.5 cars per household<sup>(53)</sup>. It is also noted that 80% of commuting trips were made by car<sup>(54)</sup>.

53 Average Cars per Household Huntingdon: 1.2, St Neots: 1.3, St Ives: 1.3, Ramsey 1.4, Huntingdonshire: 1.5 (Source: Census 2011) page 5.

54 [Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study - Baseline Report](#), page 58

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- 8.61** It is important to note that some historic settlements and developments in Huntingdonshire do not provide off street parking, in some cases this can cause conflict with other users such as cyclists and pedestrians and congestion. Lack of public transport to work and leisure opportunities also increases the need for private vehicles. The design of parking whether for residential or non-residential e.g. business, retailers, tourism destinations and holiday accommodation should also be considered in the design of successful developments, as should the increase in electric vehicles such as cars, e-scooters and e-bikes, and increases in people cycling to work. The [National Model Design Code](#) and The [National Design Guide](#) and NPPF (paragraph 107 e) also asks that electric vehicle spaces and charging points be considered, including, placement location and design.

### Question 91

#### Parking provision

What are the key priorities that should be addressed when considering parking provision in residential and non-residential developments e.g. business, retailers, leisure destinations and tourist accommodation?

- 8.62** The logistics and distribution sector is also changing as a result of the impacts of Brexit, with more companies looking for locations to expand into this industry. The National Planning Policy Framework requires that Local Plans should address provision for heavy goods vehicles, such as overnight lorry parking facilities and the parking requirements for new or expanded distribution centres ([NPPF](#), paragraph 109).

### Question 92

#### Heavy goods vehicle parking

Is there is an issue with overnight lorry parking in your area and where? What approach should the Local Plan take to heavy goods vehicle parking?

### Issue: Community facilities and services

- 8.63** The NPPF highlights that social and cultural well-being should be taken into account to help achieve the principles of sustainable development and that prosperous and rural economies should enable the retention and development of "accessible local services and community facilities, such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship" (Paragraph 84 d). Community services and facilities also include schools, GP surgeries/health providers, village halls, pavilions, libraries and public houses and are valued assets which support sustainable communities.
- 8.64** Open spaces is addressed in 'Issue: Open space in new development', retail and shopping facilities are covered in 'Issue: Retail and adapting our town centres'. You can also comment on locally specific issues can be made also in the section 5 'Supporting our places'.
- 8.65** [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) includes policy LP4 Contributing to infrastructure which sets (out alongside the [Developer Contributions SPD](#)) what developers are required to provide in new developments regarding community facilities. In addition, the Local Plan seeks to protect the loss of community facilities and make provision for new community facilities through policy LP 22 Local Services and Community Facilities. The Council commissioned an [Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Sports and Leisure Facilities Strategy](#) to inform what community and sports facilities would be



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required as a result of planned growth. A Playing Pitch Strategy and Leisure Built Facility Strategy is nearing completion which to inform future need in the district.

- 8.66** Community Centres, village halls, other halls - such as church/faith halls or Scout huts and libraries - are vital meeting places. They provide indoor space for a variety of purposes, such as access to learning, parish meetings, sports activities, community support groups as well as other social events throughout the year. Community facility provision is changing, moving towards the co-location of multiple services or self-help provision which is becoming more common e.g. health clinics, parent and toddler groups, sports / function hall facilities and computer facilities whereby people can 'self-help'<sup>(55)</sup>. The Local Plan will have to consider what format of community facility can be achieved, balance this with other infrastructure requirements in new developments and what can be viably achieved whilst still delivering new homes and jobs.
- 8.67** Public Houses are also considered community facilities providing a 'hub' where people can gather and share ideas and trades, meet new people and socialise. The benefits of public houses and their retention are also supported through paragraph 84d of the NPPF. Since 2012 the Campaign for Real Ale (CAMRA) [What Pub? webpage](#) reported that 29 pubs across 14 parishes had closed in the district (data as of April 2022) . As of April 2022 CAMRA also reported that there were 155 pubs in the district.
- 8.68** A lack of access to healthcare services such as hospitals and doctors surgeries can "lead rural patients to experience poorer health outcomes than those living in urban areas. [In addition] Healthcare facilities which serve rural and dispersed populations can struggle to attract GP trainees, and face challenges in providing healthcare over a wide geographical area"<sup>(56)</sup>. This highlights the importance of access to health services, the

further residents have to travel to access these facilities, the greater the risk that residents will experience poorer health outcomes leading to health inequality across the district. In contrast the location of health services in rural locations may not be cost efficient or sustainable for providers, meaning a balance needs to be made between viable provision and access to services, this is especially pertinent to Huntingdonshire, which is a predominantly rural district.

- 8.69** The NHS actively promotes the [benefits of sport and exercise](#) lowering the risk of long-term (chronic) conditions and improving mental health. The [Ordnance Survey National Greenspace Map](#) recorded 19 Bowling Greens, 10 Golf Courses, 36 'Other Sports Facilities, 88 Playing fields and 17 Tennis Courts across the district. (April 2022). The One Leisure centres in Huntingdon, Ramsey, St Ives and St Neots provide a larger range of indoor and outdoor sports and leisure activities. Huntingdonshire also has 12 swimming pools<sup>(57)</sup>. The balance of large scale sports provision with adequate access to rural sports facilities will be investigated further through updated evidence in the form of a Playing Pitch and a Built Leisure Facilities Strategy. The Local Plan will have to consider what types of sports facilities are needed in the district, balancing this with other infrastructure requirements in new developments and what can be viably achieved whilst still delivering new homes and jobs.
- 8.70** As of March 2022, there were [33 Assets of Community Value](#) including facilities such as public houses, sports and open spaces, community halls and local shops and post offices. This represents important community assets that local communities wish to retain in their settlement and provides the opportunity for community groups to register their interest as a potential bidder if the asset comes up for sale, delaying a sale on the open market and providing the opportunity for community purchase to maintain the asset.

55 'Source: [My Community](#)

56 page 38, [The RTPI Research Paper: Settlement Patterns, Urban Form & Sustainability - An Evidence Review \(May 2018\)](#)

57 5 in Huntingdon and 1 in each of Buckden, Godmanchester, Kimbolton, Ramsey, Sawtry, St Ives and St Neots, some require club membership or belong to schools others are provided through Huntingdonshire's One Leisure centres

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### Question 93

#### Protecting and enhancing community services and facilities

How can the Local Plan help protect or enhance new community facilities in your area or the district?

### Question 94

#### Community services and facilities and healthy sustainable new communities

What community facilities are important to provide healthy and sustainable new communities in your area and for the district?

### Issue: Utilities and digital infrastructure

**8.71** To ensure any new growth in Huntingdonshire meets the principles of sustainable development, the Council will have to ensure that it can be supported by the appropriate utilities and digital infrastructure. Much of this infrastructure such as telecommunication and information technology networks, energy (gas, electricity, renewable etc.), water supply, water management (sewerage and drainage) is provided by private companies. When developing the new Local Plan and identifying locations for growth the Council must ensure that adequate infrastructure is in place to support the growth or existing and new communities.

**8.72** The local plan can ask for contributions (physical and financial) towards infrastructure, it can also identify specific requirements for infrastructure in new development. The Council has to work with other local authorities and infrastructure providers to assess the availability and capacity of infrastructure and if it can meet the demands of growth.

**8.73** Specific issues related to the generation water supply and management is addressed in 'Issue: Energy efficiency and retrofitting', as is energy and heat generation in new homes and businesses. This chapter addresses any remaining infrastructure requirements and digital infrastructure.

**8.74** To identify if adequate infrastructure was in place or in the pipeline the Council commissioned an [Infrastructure Delivery Plan and Schedule](#) which looked at infrastructure such as water, wastewater, electricity and gas. The Plan and schedule established a baseline of provision, determined infrastructure needed across the district to support planned growth; estimated cost, funding sources and delivery timings including which organisations are responsible for delivering the infrastructure. This enabled the Council to develop policies such as [LP 4 Contributing to Infrastructure Delivery](#) which alongside a [Developer Contributions SPD](#) set out what infrastructure is required from new developments. This was then tested to ensure the approach was viable and deliverable.

**8.75** During the development of the new Local Plan the council will have to ensure that appropriate utilities such as telecommunication and information technology networks, energy (gas, electricity, renewable etc.), water supply, water management (sewerage and drainage) can be provided at the right time to support new development and that the solutions chosen are viable enough to still enable development. This will involve an understanding of the utility providers, timing and cost of infrastructure and a knowledge of current and future capacity. Increasingly on the agenda are also opportunities to provide utilities infrastructure that can work towards net carbon/zero carbon targets to tackle climate change including opportunities to promote [heat networks](#) and renewable energy generation.

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**8.76** The Council will have a number of decisions to make in consultation with its residents, workers and business concerning the location and size of new planned growth. Growth take many forms for example it could be located close to or within areas which have existing utilities infrastructure, or be situated as a stand-alone new development. In some cases existing infrastructure may have enough capacity to support growth, however in other cases capacity may need to be increased at existing facilities or new facilities provided.

connections to mobile and broadband infrastructure, maximising opportunities for productivity, efficiency and increased access to markets. Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority produced '[Connecting Cambridgeshire Delivering a Digital Connectivity Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough 2018 -2022](#) (2018)' which aims to capitalise on these benefits by providing more reliable infrastructure across the county.

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### Question 95

#### Utilities challenges

What are the the biggest challenges facing the provision of utilities infrastructure in Huntingdonshire? What could the Local Plan do to overcome them?

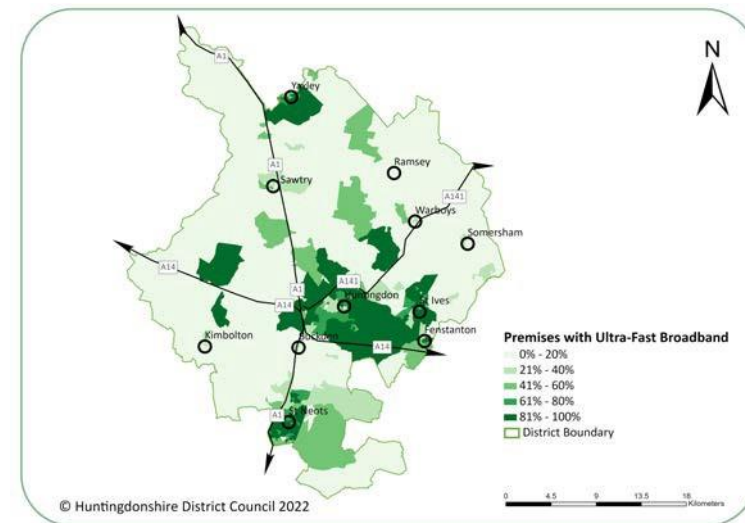
**8.78** The most recent data from Ofcom (2019) demonstrates that the rollout of Ultra-Fast broadband connections is mostly centred around the more urban areas in the district. Whilst Ultra-Fast broadband is not readily available in rural areas, some rollout has occurred.

### Question 96

#### Utilities infrastructure

Are there other types of utilities infrastructure including renewables that the Local Plan should take into consideration in developing policies to guide development and when considering locations for growth?

**Map 8.1 Percentage of properties with Ultra-Fast Broadband**



**8.77** As a rural district fast, reliable mobile and internet connections allow those in isolated locations to access online services, such as banking and retail, enables home working and social interaction especially for those where mobility may be a barrier. Economic success across the district also relies on employers and commercial operations having high quality

Source: Ofcom: [Connected Nations update: Spring 2019](#) - Fixed Local and Unitary Authority Data

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### Question 97

#### Broadband connectivity

How should greater provision for effective digital connections be planned for and provided as part of new development, what should the plan focus on?

- 8.79 Mobile phone coverage can be patchy and limited in rural locations. The Government is working towards delivering 4G indoor coverage, however a short survey conducted amongst a sample of businesses identified a negative financial impact of between £100 to £250 per month to those who experience poor mobile signals<sup>(58)</sup>.
- 8.80 Ofcom's [Connected Nations update: Spring 2019](#) shows that indoor 4G coverage with an adequate choice of providers has not yet been fully implemented across the whole of Huntingdonshire, limiting the cost options available to residents. The percentage of geographic area in Huntingdonshire that can receive a 4G signal (indoor) from all operators is 68.92% , 21.24% from 3 operators, 8.82% from 2 operators and 0.99% from 1 operator.

### Question 98

#### Mobile connectivity

How should greater provision for effective mobile connections be planned for and provided as part of new development, what should the plan focus on?

## 9 Distributing new growth

- 9.1 The Local Plan is not just concerned with delivering housing. The [National Planning Policy Framework](#) (paragraph 20) requires that Local Plans must set out "an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for" housing, employment, retail, leisure, other commercial development, infrastructure, community facilities and the natural and built environment, whilst addressing climate change.
- 9.2 The Local Plan should ensure that new growth follows the principles of sustainable development "At a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" ([NPPF](#), paragraph 7). This not only means placing locations for growth where employment, services and facilities are easily accessible, but also helping to support more rural communities by enabling growth to provide additional services and facilities to support growing populations.
- 9.3 In addition the Local Plan will have to allocate varying sizes of sites and at least 10% of the final agreed housing requirement should be on sites no larger than one hectare ([NPPF](#), paragraph 69). Policies will also have to guide where all types of development can reasonably be located for any planning applications that are submitted which are not set out as allocated sites<sup>(59)</sup>, this is called windfall development.
- 9.4 [Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036](#) concentrates development in locations which provide, or have the potential to provide, the most comprehensive range of services and facilities. Substantial new development is focused in two strategic expansion locations - Alconbury Weald and St Neots East, which are of a scale that can create successful, functioning new communities. Approximately three quarters of the objectively assessed

58 [Department for Culture Media and Sport: Mobile Infrastructure Projects Impacts and Benefits Report \(July 2017\)](#), Pages 11 and 10

59 Allocated sites are sites that are identified in the Local Plan as suitable for specific types of development.

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need for housing<sup>(60)</sup> and the majority of employment and retail growth is expected to be focused in the spatial planning areas of Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives and Ramsey and approximately a quarter of the objectively assessed need for housing, together with a limited amount of employment growth, is expected to be permitted on sites dispersed across key service centres and small settlements to support the vitality of these communities and provide flexibility and diversity in the housing and employment supply.

- Expansion on the edge of existing urban areas.
- Densification of existing urban areas.
- Creation of 'satellite settlements' around existing urban areas.
- Expansion of existing sustainable settlements such as market towns.
- Proportionate growth/expansion of existing settlements, such as villages to allow for growing communities.
- Development in areas in proximity to public transport corridors or road networks.
- Dispersed development for example, allocation of smaller sites across all or the majority of settlements.
- Continuing a development strategy approach set out in current Local Plans.
- Focussing development in settlements with the highest level of sustainability for example access to services and employment.
- Regeneration of existing sites.

**9.5** The Huntingdonshire Settlement Hierarchy Methodology 2023 sets out the Council's proposed methodology for the assessment of the sustainability of settlements within Huntingdonshire to aid in the establishment of a settlement hierarchy for the next Local Plan. The document details the Council's justification for the assessment criteria, the results of which will form part of evidence base for the Local Plan. The Council invited the public in March 2023 to comment on the methodology which will ultimately guide the Council in determining the distribution and location of growth across the district.

**9.6** Once agreed the methodology will be used to assess the sustainability of settlements contributing towards the assessment of where new growth should go. This could be in areas which have sufficient services, employment, infrastructure to support residents and businesses, or to areas where additional growth could help contribute to the provision of additional services to make a settlement more sustainable e.g. additional housing of a size that can provide additional community facilities, primary school, health care facilities etc.

**9.7** Local Plans apply a variety of approaches to distributing growth (housing, employment, green infrastructure etc) across their respective local authority areas. These can include a combination of the following and will be tested to ensure they meet the principles of sustainable development:

- Creating new settlements usually located around important infrastructure such as rail and road networks.

**9.8** The Council must carefully assess different approaches to growth, understanding the sustainability impacts including the environmental, social and environmental and climate change considerations. Enough land needs to be identified to meet the growth in the population and economy looking ahead a minimum of 15 years and any large scale developments such as new settlements or significant extensions to existing villages will have to set a vision that looks ahead at least 30 years (paragraph 22, [NPPF](#)). In addition the Local Plan will have to allocate varying sizes of sites and at least 10% of the final agreed housing requirement should be on sites no larger than one hectare ([NPPF](#), paragraph 69). This means that a careful balance of large and small sites will need to be assessed and identified.

**9.9** The strategy for development may also have to take into account the needs of the local population, for example providing sites to allow for those who grew up in small settlements can stay in their community if they wish to do so, but also return to where they grew up if they need to return to live closer to relatives and provide support.

60 A method previously used by planning authorities to assess how much housing is required over a set period to accommodate the growth in population in an area.

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### Question 99

#### Distribution of new growth

Do you think that all reasonable development scenarios have been identified? If not what alternatives should also be considered?

### Question 100

#### Growth scenarios

What development scenarios do you think are suitable for Huntingdonshire and what should be avoided and why?

### Issue: What factors should we take into account?

**9.10** Once a strategy for development is established the Council will look broadly at the most appropriate locations for growth. A number of studies to understand constraints to development will be produced on topics such as:

- Flooding
- Water resources and management
- Infrastructure
- Transport impacts
- Employment needs
- Identification of areas of green infrastructure, landscape, biodiversity and heritage value

**9.11** The Local Plan must carefully balance the need for growth with the impacts that growth may have on existing infrastructure, the natural environment, climate change. It must also recognise that sustainable development means consideration of economic, social and environmental objectives (paragraph 8, [NPPF](#)). For example Huntingdonshire's Local Plan to 2036, did not allocate Wyton airfield for redevelopment due to the impact that this would have on traffic and congestion in the vicinity; this approach was informed by the [Huntingdonshire Strategic Transport Study - Development Scenario Comparative Assessment \(May 2017\)](#).

**9.12** This highlights the importance of identifying and carefully assessing the constraints that may affect the size and location of growth and the factors that must be considered to enable sustainable development whilst also meeting the needs of a growing population and economy.

### Question 101

#### Development constraints

Do you think all reasonable constraints have been identified? What other constraints should be considered when looking at broad locations for growth?

**9.13** When identifying new specific sites for development, whether it be housing, employment, mixed uses, green infrastructure etc, the Council must be sure that the sites identified are suitable for development. The first stage of this process was to issue a 'call for sites', which is where the Council asked the public, businesses, developers and landowners to submit sites that they believe are suitable for development or allocation for a specific purpose. The Council will judge the sites against a list of criteria to give a consistent assessment of their potential.

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- 9.14** The Government currently assesses the delivery of homes via two tests, [the Five Year Housing Land Supply and Housing Delivery Test](#) . The first seeks to ensure there is adequate housing likely to be delivered in the next five years and the second looks at whether housing targets have been met over the previous three years. If the Local Authority fails to meet these tests, policies in the Local Plan that guide sustainable development and address local issues cannot be fully applied; instead planning applications for new development are assessed using the NPPF.
- 9.15** Some communities or settlements in Huntingdonshire have experienced this in the past and voiced their concern that the development proposed is inappropriate or lacks sufficient infrastructure or services to benefit the new community, evidence of this can be found through the [comments received on planning applications](#).
- 9.16** This means that the Council must firstly ensure it can provide enough sites for development (the minimum housing target is set through the Government's [Standard Method calculation](#) , employment is determined through local plan evidence documents produced by or on behalf of the Council) and that the sites can be delivered in a timely manner.
- 9.17** Therefore, in order to ensure there are sufficient sites to meet these targets the Council has to carefully consider the suitability of all sites put forward by residents, landowners, businesses and developers and decide whether they are suitable for development, or if they can be made suitable for development through the provision of additional infrastructure or mitigation measures that are achievable.
- 9.18** Once sites are chosen the Local Plan will set criteria for development which may include requirements for a certain number of homes, employment floorspace, provision of infrastructure such as sports and community facilities, or natural green space and what infrastructure such a primary schools is needed to support that development.
- 9.19** A number of strategies for development have been developed over the years including, but not limited to, the garden cities and villages, eco towns, healthy new towns and 20 minute neighbourhoods, co-working facilities, new climate friendly business clusters. All are focussed on providing sustainable development which meet economic, social and environmental objectives. The approach taken through the Local Plan will need to consider what constitutes a good development e.g. active travel routes, zero carbon homes, accessible employment and public transport. This requires a viability assessment which demonstrates what can be realistically achieved, providing a balance between the growth required, achieving sustainable development, addressing climate change and ensuring that the land is available for development at the right time.

### Question 102

#### Priorities for new developments

What priorities should be considered when allocating new development?

### Question 103

#### Development concepts

What development concepts would enable the creation of sustainable communities appropriate for Huntingdonshire?

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### 10 Next steps

- 10.1** Thank you for providing feedback on the issues that are important to you, our local community and the district. All responses will be published on our [Consultation Portal](#). This will include your name and organisation (if any) but will not include any contact details. You can change the frequency with which you receive emails, or opt out altogether, if you wish to on our Consultation Portal. Please ensure that you respond by **XXXXX**. Your comments will also be summarised in our Statement of Consultation which will be published on our [webpages](#).
- 10.2** If you think that we have missed something or there is a further issue you would like to raise please answer the question below.

#### Question 104

##### Is there anything we have missed?

Please let us know if there is an issue important to you that we have missed that we should consider when preparing the Local Plan.

- 10.3** This Issues Engagement Paper is the first stage in starting to shape the policies in the our future Local Plan update. Following this engagement, all the comments received will be read thoroughly and different opinions on issues considered and balanced against each other and the evidence and technical studies which we will continue to gather. All these together, along with responses received to other engagement opportunities such as our Call for Sites, will shape preparation of the next engagement opportunities on the Local Plan update which will be the 'Further Issues and Options'. This will tell you what we have found out and present you with any more

issues that have not been identified in this paper but need to be considered along with options on potential policy topics for consideration that could be included in the Local Plan.

- 10.4** Updates on the progress of the Local Plan will be published on the Council's [webpages](#). Alternatively, registering on our [Consultation Portal](#) will ensure that you are informed of future Local Plan related consultations. Once registered you will be notified by email at each stage of engagement and be able to use the system to make comments on the documents published.



## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

### 11 Glossary

#### Accessibility

The ability of people to move around an area and reach places and facilities, including older and disabled people, those with young children and those carrying luggage or shopping.

#### Affordable housing

Affordable housing: housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following definitions:

a) Affordable housing for rent: meets all of the following conditions: (a) the rent is set in accordance with the Government's rent policy for Social Rent or Affordable Rent, or is at least 20% below local market rents (including service charges where applicable); (b) the landlord is a registered provider, except where it is included as part of a Build to Rent scheme (in which case the landlord need not be a registered provider); and (c) it includes provisions to remain at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for the subsidy to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision. For Build to Rent schemes affordable housing for rent is expected to be the normal form of affordable housing provision (and, in this context, is known as Affordable Private Rent).

b) Starter homes: is as specified in Sections 2 and 3 of the Housing and Planning Act 2016 and any secondary legislation made under these sections. The definition of a starter home should reflect the meaning set out in statute and any such secondary legislation at the time of plan-preparation or decision-making. Where secondary legislation has the effect of limiting a household's eligibility to purchase a starter home to those with a particular maximum level of household income, those restrictions should be used.

c) Discounted market sales housing: is that sold at a discount of at least 20% below local market value. Eligibility is determined with regard to local incomes and local house prices. Provisions should be in place to ensure housing remains at a discount for future eligible households.

d) Other affordable routes to home ownership: is housing provided for sale that provides a route to ownership for those who could not achieve home ownership through the market. It includes shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). Where public grant funding is provided, there should be provisions for the homes to remain

at an affordable price for future eligible households, or for any receipts to be recycled for alternative affordable housing provision, or refunded to Government or the relevant authority specified in the funding agreement.

#### Air Quality Management Areas (AQMAs)

Areas designated by local authorities because they are not likely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines.

#### Amenity

A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

#### Ancient or veteran tree

Tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.

#### Ancient woodland

An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).

#### Archaeological interest

There will be archaeological interest in a heritage asset if it holds, or potentially holds, evidence of past human activity worthy of expert investigation at some point.

#### Architecture

The style in which a building is designed and constructed particularly with reference to specific time period or place.

#### Best and most versatile agricultural land

Land in grades 1, 2 and 3a of the Agricultural Land Classification.

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

### **Biodiversity**

All aspects of biological diversity.

### **Brownfield**

See Previously Developed Land (PDL).

### **Carbon offsetting**

Carbon offsetting is a reduction or removal of emissions of carbon dioxide or other greenhouse gases made in order to compensate for emissions made elsewhere.

### **Carbon sequestration**

This is process of storing carbon. Land based carbon sequestration occurs across the natural environment storing a significant amount of carbon into 'carbon sinks', such as forests, grasslands, soils, oceans and other bodies of water.

### **Circular economy**

A circular economy is a model of production and consumption, which involves reusing, repairing, refurbishing and recycling existing materials and products for as long as possible.

### **Climate change adaptation**

Adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or anticipated impacts of climate change, to mitigate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

### **Climate change mitigation**

Action to reduce the impact of human activity on the climate system, primarily through reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Community infrastructure**

Facilities available for use by the community that provide for the health, welfare, social, educational, leisure, recreational and cultural needs of the community. Examples include village halls, doctors' surgeries, pubs, churches, museums, libraries and children's play areas. It may also include areas of informal open space and sports facilities.

### **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

### **Conservation (for heritage)**

The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

### **Conservation Area**

An area "of special architectural or historic interest, the character or appearance of which it is desirable to preserve or enhance"

### **Decentralised energy**

Local renewable and local low carbon energy sources.

### **Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC)**

The Department for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities, formerly the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government, is the UK Government department for housing, communities, local government in England and the levelling up policy.

### **Density**

The amount of development on a given piece of land.

### **Design code**

A set of illustrated design requirements that provide specific, detailed parameters for the physical development of a site or area. The graphic and written components of the code should build upon a design vision, such as a masterplan or other design and development framework for a site or area.

### **Design Guide**

A document providing guidance on how development can be carried out in accordance with good design practice, often produced by a local authority.

### **Development Plan**

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

Is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and includes adopted local plans, neighbourhood plans that have been made and published spatial development strategies, together with any regional strategy policies that remain in force. Neighbourhood plans that have been approved at referendum are also part of the development plan, unless the local planning authority decides that the neighbourhood plan should not be made.

### **Economic development**

Development, including those within the B Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

### **Embodied Carbon**

Embodied carbon is the total greenhouse gas emissions (or carbon emissions) generated to construct a building or any other structure. The embodied carbon emissions can arise from the extraction, manufacture, processing, transportation and assembly of elements.

### **Environmental Impact Assessment**

A procedure to be followed for certain types of project to ensure that decisions are made in full knowledge of any likely significant effects on the environment.

### **European site**

This includes candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation and Special Protection Areas, and is defined in regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010.

### **Examination**

Independent inquiry into the soundness of a draft development plan document, chaired by an Inspector appointed by the Secretary of State.

### **Geodiversity**

The range of rocks, minerals, fossils, soils and landforms.

### **Green corridor**

Uninterrupted network of natural features within an urban area that acts as a linkage for wildlife, and potentially for people.

### **Green infrastructure**

The network of green spaces such as parks, playing fields, allotments and cemeteries; these may have public access or be private spaces. Traditionally including water features such as rivers and lakes these are increasingly referred to as blue infrastructure.

### **Green space**

Publicly accessible spaces, including local parks, sports grounds, cemeteries, school grounds, allotments, commons and historic parks and gardens.

### **Gypsy and Traveller Needs Assessment (GTNA)**

This assesses the need for Gypsy and Traveller pitches in any local authority area.

### **Habitat site**

Any site which would be included within the definition at regulation 8 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 for the purpose of those regulations, including candidate Special Areas of Conservation, Sites of Community Importance, Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas and any relevant Marine Sites.

### **Housing and Economic Land Availability Assessment (HELAA)**

A study intended to assess overall potential for housing and employment development in an area, including the identification of specific housing and employment sites with development potential over a 15 year time span. See also SHLAA.

### **Heritage assets**

A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. It includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

### **Historic environment**

All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

### **Infrastructure**

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

A collective term for services such as roads, electricity, sewerage, water, education and health facilities.

### **International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity**

All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites), national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

### **Land use**

The broad functions land is used for such as industrial, residential or commercial.

### **Landmarks**

Significant buildings or physical features usually including churches, memorials, squares and individual buildings of particular architectural or historic importance.

### **Landscape**

The character and appearance of land including its shape, form, natural features, biodiversity and colours and the way these components are combined.

### **Landscape Character Assessment**

An assessment to identify different landscape areas which have a distinct character based on a recognisable pattern of elements, including combinations of geology, landform, soils, vegetation, land use and human settlement.

### **Local housing need**

The number of homes identified as being needed through the application of the standard method set out in national planning guidance (or, in the context of preparing strategic policies only, this may be calculated using a justified alternative approach as provided for in paragraph 61 of this Framework).

### **Local Nature Partnership**

A body, designated by the Secretary of State for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, established for the purpose of protecting and improving the natural environment in an area and the benefits derived from it.

### **Local planning authority**

The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to local planning authority include the district council, London borough council, county council, Broads Authority, National Park Authority, the Mayor of London and a development corporation, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities.

### **Local plan**

A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.

### **Mitigation measures**

These are measures requested/ carried out in order to limit the damage by a particular development/ activity.

### **Neighbourhood plans**

A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

### **Nodes**

Distinct points within the structure of a settlement usually forming a junction or crossing point for paths, roads and/ or rivers or places of particular physical importance.

### **Obtrusive light**

Light pollution that includes the brightening of the night sky (sky glow), uncomfortably bright light (glare) and light spilled beyond the area being lit (light intrusion).

### **Older people**

People over or approaching retirement age, including the active, newly-retired through to the very frail elderly; and whose housing needs can encompass accessible, adaptable general needs housing through to the full range of retirement and specialised housing for those with support or care needs.

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

### Open space

All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

### Operational carbon

Operational carbon arises from the carbon emitted through the use of the building over its entire life, including its end of life demolition and disposal.

### People with disabilities

People have a disability if they have a physical or mental impairment, and that impairment has a substantial and long-term adverse effect on their ability to carry out normal day-to-day activities. These persons include, but are not limited to, people with ambulatory difficulties, blindness, learning difficulties, autism and mental health needs.

### Pollution

Anything that affects the quality of land, air, water or soils, which might lead to an adverse impact on human health, the natural environment or general amenity. Pollution can arise from a range of emissions, including smoke, fumes, gases, dust, steam, odour, noise and light.

### Previously developed land (PDL)

Land which is or was occupied by a permanent structure, including the curtilage of the developed land (although it should not be assumed that the whole of the curtilage should be developed) and any associated fixed surface infrastructure. This excludes: land that is or was last occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land that has been developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill, where provision for restoration has been made through development management procedures; land in built-up areas such as residential gardens, parks, recreation grounds and allotments; and land that was previously developed but where the remains of the permanent structure or fixed surface structure have blended into the landscape.

### Primary routes

The main roads and railway lines running through and around the town or village.

### Public rights of way

The network of footpaths on which access on foot is legally protected and bridleways to which access on foot, cycle and horseback is legally protected.

### Priority habitats

Species and Habitats of Principal Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

### Ramsar sites

Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

### Registered Park and Garden

A site included on the Register of Historic Parks and Gardens in England.

### Registered Social Landlords

These are independent housing organisations registered with the Housing Corporation under the Housing Act 1996. Most are housing associations, but there are also trusts, co-operatives and companies.

### Renewable and low carbon energy

Includes energy for heating and cooling as well as generating electricity. Renewable energy covers those energy flows that occur naturally and repeatedly in the environment – from the wind, the fall of water, the movement of the oceans, from the sun and also from biomass and deep geothermal heat. Low carbon technologies are those that can help reduce emissions (compared to conventional use of fossil fuels).

### Rural exception sites

Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. A proportion of market homes may be allowed on the site at the local planning authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding.

### Scheduled Monument

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

A scheduled monument means any monument which is for the time being included in the schedule [compiled and maintained by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport].

### Secondary routes

The network of minor roads, streets and lanes running through and around the town or village.

### Setting of a heritage asset

The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

### Spatial planning

Spatial planning goes beyond traditional land use planning. It brings together and integrates policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function. This will include policies which can impact on land use, for example, by influencing the demands on or needs for development, but which are not capable of being delivered solely or mainly through the granting of planning permission and may be delivered through other means.

### Special Areas of Conservation

Areas defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites.

### Special Protection Areas

Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

### Site of Special Scientific Interest

Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

### Strategic Environmental Assessment

A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment

### Strategic Green Space

These are areas of green space that serve a wider population than just the district, for example Paxton Pits and the Great Fen.

### Strategic Housing Land Availability Assessment (SHLAA)

A study intended to assess overall potential for housing development in an area, including the identification of specific housing sites with development potential over a 15 year time span. See also HELAA.

### Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA)

A study intended to review the existing housing market in an area, consider the nature of future need for market and affordable housing and to inform policy development.

### Submission

Point at which a draft Development Plan is sent to the Secretary of State for examination.

### Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs)

Documents which add further detail to the policies in the development plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

### Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This is at the heart of the National Planning Policy Framework.

### Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS)

## Local Plan Issues Engagement Paper April 2023

These cover a range of approaches to surface water drainage management including source control measures such as rainwater recycling, infiltration devices to allow water to soak into the ground, vegetated features that hold and drain water downhill mimicking natural drainage patterns, filter drains and porous pavements to allow rainwater and run-off to infiltrate into permeable material below ground and provide storage if needed and basins and ponds to hold excess water after rain and allow controlled discharge that avoids flooding.

### **Sustainable transport modes**

Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

### **Town Centre**

Area defined on the local authority's policies map, including the primary shopping area and areas predominantly occupied by main town centre uses within or adjacent to the primary shopping area. References to town centres or centres apply to city centres, town centres, district centres and local centres but exclude small parades of shops of purely neighbourhood significance. Unless they are identified as centres in the development plan, existing out-of-centre developments, comprising or including main town centre uses, do not constitute town centres.

### **Transport assessment**

A comprehensive and systematic process that sets out transport issues relating to a proposed development. It identifies measures required to improve accessibility and safety for all modes of travel, particularly for alternatives to the car such as walking, cycling and public transport, and measures that will be needed deal with the anticipated transport impacts of the development.

### **Transport statement**

A simplified version of a transport assessment where it is agreed the transport issues arising from development proposals are limited and a full transport assessment is not required.

### **Tree Preservation Order (TPO)**

An order made and confirmed by a local planning authority to protect trees from lopping, topping or felling without prior written consent.

### **Use Classes Order**

Planning regulations outlining a schedule of uses to which a given premises or building can be put. Some changes of use require planning permission.

### **Vernacular**

The typical way in which buildings or structures are made in a particular place, making use of local styles, techniques and materials.

### **Vitality and viability**

In terms of retailing, vitality is the capacity of a centre to grow or to develop its level of commercial activity. Viability is the capacity of a centre to achieve the commercial success necessary to sustain the existence of the centre.

### **Whole-life carbon**

Whole Life-Cycle Carbon (WLC) emissions are the carbon emissions resulting from the materials, construction and the use of a building over its entire life, including its demolition and disposal. A WLC assessment provides a true picture of a building's carbon impact on the environment.

### **Wildlife corridor**

Areas of habitat connecting wildlife populations.

### **Zero carbon building**

A building with net carbon emissions of zero over a typical year.

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Huntingdonshire  
DISTRICT COUNCIL

# LOCAL PLAN

ISSUES PAPER SUMMARY  
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO  
YOU?

## FIRSTLY, WHAT IS A LOCAL PLAN?

A Local Plan is the key document that guides new development within the district and is a government requirement for all local councils.

It sets out local planning policies, and it is shaped by understanding the development needs of the area and their social, environmental, and economic context.

It also contains policies to safeguard the environment, adapt to and mitigate climate change, and to promote high quality design that supports and creates attractive places that work well for the communities that use them.

A Local Plan shows what sort of development is and is not acceptable. It ensures the identified needs for housing, businesses, infrastructure, and open spaces are met and identifies specific sites to meet these.

Community engagement is crucial to the Local Plan preparation. The Local Plan update will be shaped by the views of local communities, individuals, businesses, infrastructure providers and interested organisations along with landowners and developers.



## WHAT IS AN ISSUES PAPER?

The Issues Paper looks at issues that will need to be thought about when preparing the next Local Plan. It is one of the first stages of creating a new Local Plan, which means that no decisions have been made. It's important to find out what matters to local people first.

It is intended to provoke thought, comment, and opinions. It is shaped by exploring the issues faced by the district. It does not set out any form of draft policies or options. It will help to inform the direction and priorities for the new local Plan. While it seeks to bring forward discussion on a wide range of issues, it is not intended to prejudge the outcomes of any of them.

# KEY ISSUES & WHAT THEY MEAN FOR YOU

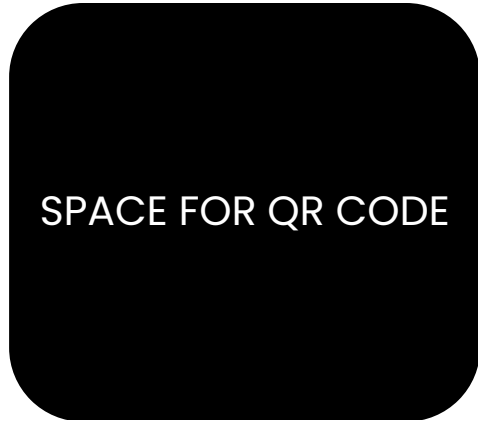
The Engagement Paper seeks opinions from local residents, communities, businesses and organisations on what our future planning priorities should be. It is structured around 8 themes.

So what is it that we would like from you?

Throughout this Issues Paper Summary Document you will come across a number of questions relating to the 8 themes below. We want to know what is important to you when it comes to preparing a new Local Plan.

Let us know what you think the priorities are, what the issues are locally and what your concerns might be.

Visit our website at XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX to fill out a short form to give us your feedback on the Local Plan Issues Paper.



Head online or scan the QR Code!



**A more detailed, full-length Issues Paper is also available on our website**

# CREATING A VISION AND OBJECTIVES

The vision statement is a key element of a Local Plan. Its role is to provide a framework for all policies and proposals in order to set a clear direction for the Local Plan that will help to deliver the vision for Huntingdonshire.

Our Place Strategy engagement with local communities, residents and stakeholders identified 5 key aspects of the vision for Huntingdonshire: **Pride in Place, Environmental Innovation, Inclusive Economy, Health Embedded, and Travel Transformed.**

**The Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy sets out a shared vision for the future of district for the next 30 years and has been co-developed with partners, organisations and Huntingdonshire residents. It articulates Huntingdonshire's aspirations and ambitions, and maps out plans for place, people, economy, and the environment.**

***We are asking people to shape the fundamental nature of the Local Plan by asking what the overarching vision and objectives should be for the Local Plan and the future growth of the district, in relation to the key issues that arise when thinking about future development.***



## DELIVERY MECHANISM

The Local Plan is a delivery mechanism for the vision and objectives through its policies and site allocations.



## BALANCING ACT

The Local Plan needs to create a balance between what needs to be preserved vs. Sufficient growth to meet needs.



## WHAT IS THE VISION?

What do you think the vision for the Local Plan should be?



## WHAT SHOULD OUR TARGET DATE BE?

When do you think the end date for the Local Plan should be?

# RESPONDING TO THE CLIMATE CRISIS

Climate change and responding to the climate crisis is one of the greatest challenges facing our society and is now a much bigger priority than ever before. Key issues are:

## **Carbon Emissions and Targets**

Greenhouse gas emissions are the largest single driver of climate change. National policy is clear that plans should take a proactive approach to mitigating and adapting to climate change and transitioning to a low carbon future.

## **Carbon Sequestration and Offsetting**

As well as offsetting new emissions, capturing carbon by removing and storing carbon that is already within the atmosphere should also be undertaken, this is carbon sequestration.

## **Renewable and Low Carbon Energy**

Renewable energy generation within Huntingdonshire is provided through wind power, solar power and a small amount of biomass power generation but there is potential for more across Huntingdonshire particularly as the cost for renewables are reducing as technology improves and becomes increasingly available.

## **Energy Efficiency and Retrofitting**

Planning and the built environment plays a significant part in contributing to a net zero carbon future. To assist in this goal, the Future Building Standards are expected to start from 2025 and will produce highly efficient new buildings which use low-carbon heat and have the best fabric standards possible, reducing carbon emissions by 75-80% for an average home, compared to current requirements.

## **Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback**

Respondents wished to see action regarding climate change and to see house building that was more environmentally conscious and minimised environmental impacts through measures such as net zero building, renewable energy and generation, and reducing water and energy usage.

## **Flooding, Water Supplies and Water Pollution**

Flooding is an important issue to many of our local communities. We also are within the driest region in the country. This means that we will be facing challenges not only relating to flooding and water supply, but also water management and pollution. The Local Plan will have to look at how our district can protect, adapt and become more resilient to these issues.

## **Waste and Recycling**

Reducing the amount of waste created and recycling materials where possible can reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill, minimising the environmental impact of landfills and prolonging their lifespan.

## ***How should the Local Plan respond to the Climate Crisis?***

# PROTECTING AND ENHANCING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The natural environment is an irreplaceable resource that shapes the character and identity of places. This section of the Issues Paper looks at issues relating to enhancing the natural environment. Seeking opinions on the importance of Huntingdonshire's landscapes, conservation, green infrastructure and how the Council can increase biodiversity net gain and address air quality. Key issues are:

## Huntingdonshire's Landscapes

Conserving and enhancing the natural environment across the district means that diverse and high-quality landscapes can be enjoyed now and in the future. They can continue to provide habitats for a diverse range of wildlife and support the local economy. Local plans should recognise the character and beauty of the countryside, and should provide for the conservation and enhancement of landscapes.

## The Natural Environment & Nature Conservation Designations

Nature conservation sites are designated at an international, national or local level depending on their biological or geological value. The natural environment, nature conservation sites and areas of ancient woodland are vulnerable to new development and land management practices which can fragment habitats and migration routes for wildlife which can impact their lifecycles.

***How could the Local Plan help to protect and enhance the natural environment?***

## Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

When asked about the best aspects of living in the district the countryside, access to green places, the rivers and wildlife featured strongly. These were valued by local communities, but concerns were frequently raised about them being at risk.

## Green Infrastructure

Green infrastructure supports a range of functions, including recreation and wildlife as well as landscape enhancement. Green infrastructure is essential to enhancing biodiversity by creating new habitats and helping to protect against habitat fragmentation.

## Biodiversity Net Gain

Net gain in planning describes an approach to development that leaves the natural environment in a measurably better state than it was beforehand.

## Air Quality

Air quality impacts human health, quality of life, the natural environment and built environment in the short and long term. Huntingdonshire is home to four Air Quality Management Areas.

# SUPPORTING OUR PLACES

This section of the Issues paper looks at how the Local Plan could support our places. It provides a portrait of the district's market towns, villages, and the countryside asking people specific questions on what the priorities should be and what the issues are that could be addressed through a new Local Plan.

Key issues are:

## Huntingdonshire's Market Towns

The market towns offer people the greatest local access to services and facilities within Huntingdonshire and fulfil a significant role as service, employment and transport centres for their surrounding areas.

## Huntingdon, St Neots, St Ives & Ramsey

Each of our market towns is unique, which means that they each pose very different questions when it comes to the Local Plan. In order to create an effective Local Plan we would like to know:

- What do local people like about the market towns?
- What is your greatest concern that is impacting your, or another, market town?
- What do you believe should be the priority for each market town?



## Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

Overall, people's sense of place and community lay with the particular town or village that they lived or worked in or had another specific connection to.

## Huntingdonshire's Villages

Across the district, Huntingdonshire has a variety of different-sized villages and settlements. These have all grown and developed in differing ways based on natural and human influences over many centuries meaning no village and settlement is the same.

## The Countryside

The countryside comprises of high quality agricultural land used for arable crops. The high quality agricultural land and important wildlife habitats need conserving.

## Historic Environment

Huntingdonshire has a rich history and this is reflected in the large number of heritage assets found within the district. At the time of writing there were 2,216 listed buildings, 5 registered parks and gardens, 61 conservation areas and 84 scheduled monuments.

***What issues and priorities are important to you and our places?***

# MEETING THE HOUSING NEEDS OF ALL

A key role of the Local Plan is to provide a strategy for meeting Huntingdonshire's housing needs in terms of the quantity, size, type and tenure of new homes. It will aim to ensure that the housing needs of all types of households are provided for. Housing is often seen as the crux of a Local Plan as proposals for new housing growth can have direct impacts on existing communities. However, housing is just one element of many that go towards making up sustainable communities and assisting people in having a high quality of life. Key issues are:

## Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

Concerns were over the need for new homes to be supported by new infrastructure, facilities and support services to help generate communities.

### The Need for New Homes

With increasing average lifespans, established households retain the need for properties longer. Average household size is declining so more properties will be needed simply to accommodate the same number of people. It is calculated that Huntingdonshire needs 950 new homes per year at current levels.

### Delivery of New Homes

The Local Plan is an opportunity to shape the nature, tenure, accessibility and environmental standards of these new homes.

***What housing issues do you think the Local Plan should seek to address?  
What is important to you?***

### Gypsy, Traveller, Travelling Showpeople & Boat-dwellers Accommodation

Planning Policy states that local planning authorities should identify and update annually a supply of specific deliverable sites. It is also acknowledged that living on boats contributes to increasing the diversity of residential accommodation within the district.

### Housing Mix

Housing mix covers a broad spectrum of size, tenure and specialist housing. Supporting the delivery of a wide range of housing sizes and types in new developments is important as it helps to create balanced, inclusive and vibrant communities.

### Housing Tenures

Providing a range of housing tenures gives people choices over whether to: buy or rent a home, choose a shared ownership or homes available at discounted market prices with specific conditions attached to use and re-sale. Building affordable housing is also important for the district.

### Housing Standards

The physical construction standards to which new homes must adhere are set through nationally approved Building Regulations supported by a series of approved documents. Sometimes higher standards can be sought locally.



# PROMOTING A PROSPEROUS LOCAL ECONOMY

Local Plans must help create conditions where businesses can invest, expand, and adapt. Huntingdonshire has several locational advantages providing strategic business and commuting links across the Cambridge - Oxford - Milton Keynes area, to London, and north towards Peterborough, the Midlands and beyond. We are aiming to promote the development of more, higher-quality jobs for people locally. Key issues are:

## **A Green Economy**

Only 62% of manufacturers identified that their workforce is equipped with the skills they need to manufacture goods and products in a more sustainable way.

## **Supporting and Diversifying the Local Economy**

Planning policies that guide new economic growth and investment in Huntingdonshire need to ensure that they can support a strong and prosperous economy, linking skills with businesses. Council's should not just focus on investment, but also what can be done to increase productivity, entice new opportunities for development and support existing local businesses.

## **Logistics & Distribution**

The Office of National Statistics reported in April 2022 that "The number of business premises used for transport, logistics and warehousing in the UK has almost doubled in the last decade". Our strategic transport connections mean there is growing interest in logistics development in the district.

## **Rural Economy & Agriculture**

Huntingdonshire is a largely rural district, however whilst rural economies are associated with agriculture, 85% of rural businesses are unrelated to agriculture.

## **Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback**

People noted that thriving high streets are important to residents and the local economy (particularly retail), the lack of a night-time and cultural economy and access to it was also raised, as was the impact of online retail. It was also felt that health and technology innovations in Cambridge were a missed opportunity for the district to create more jobs in this sector and to provide better opportunities for young people.

## **Retail & Adapting Our Town Centres**

The health of retail in our villages, towns and on our high streets is a vitally important issue to our communities. How can we make our town centres thriving, attractive places?

## **Enhancing Tourism**

Tourism is also an important contributing factor which becomes more significant when understanding employment opportunities in rural areas. The importance of small businesses should also not be underestimated.

***What do you think should be the key priorities and what current issues could the Local Plan look at addressing for our economy?***

# DEVELOPING HIGH QUALITY SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES WITH SUPPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE

This issue section looks at the infrastructure that is important to our local communities, what services could help to support healthy vibrant communities and how these could be included in new development. Topics include place-making and building design, open spaces, travel, public transport and active travel, parking, community facilities and services and utilities and digital infrastructure. Key issues are:

## Design of Buildings & Places

Development proposals need to respond to their context. Building design is a key way to match new buildings with how towns and villages currently look. Beautiful building design is also an important national planning priority.

## Open Space in New Development

Open and green spaces in new development benefit the community by creating a sense of identity, belonging and happiness, whilst also providing both physical and mental health benefits, opportunities for social interaction and reducing stress.

## Travel & Transport

Inefficient transport networks can lead to congestion making access to education and employment more difficult. Transport is one of the district's biggest polluters.

## Public Transport & Active Travel infrastructure

The Government encourages Local Authorities to reduce emissions through promoting a move towards public transport. However, rural areas in the district face a lack of substantial public transport.

## Huntingdonshire Futures Place Strategy Feedback

Infrastructure provision, or more often the lack of it, was seen as a barrier to attracting economic growth and impeding Huntingdonshire's success. Public transport was seen as key to people getting around the district, reducing rural isolation, and contributing to net zero aspirations.

## Parking Provision

Local Plans must take into account the need for parking provision and vehicle movement (motorised and non-motorised). Many of our rural residents rely on the car to travel for work and leisure.

## Community Facilities & Services

Social and cultural well-being should be taken into account to help achieve the principles of sustainable development and include accessible local services and community facilities.

## Utilities & Digital Infrastructure

The Council will have to ensure that sustainable development can be supported by the appropriate utilities and digital infrastructure. Rural areas are likely to experience good internet provision.

**What can the Local Plan do to promote sustainable communities with appropriate infrastructure?**

# DISTRIBUTING NEW GROWTH

Local Plans must set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and design quality of places, and make sufficient provision for housing, employment, retail, leisure, other commercial development, infrastructure, community facilities and the natural and built environment, whilst addressing climate change.

The Local Plan should ensure that new growth follows the principles of sustainable development. National planning guidance states that at a very high level, the objective of sustainable development can be summarised as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This not only means placing locations for growth where employment, services and facilities are easily accessible, but also helping to support more rural communities by enabling growth to protect services and facilities.

## **What factors should we take into account?**

Once a strategy for development is established the Council will look broadly at the most appropriate locations for growth. A number of studies to understand constraints to development will be produced on topics such as:

- Flooding
- Water resources and management
- Infrastructure
- Transport impacts
- Employment needs
- Identification of areas of green infrastructure, landscape, biodiversity and heritage value

***How do you think the Local Plan can help the district to grow in a sustainable way? Where should we look to focus growth and what should growth look like?***



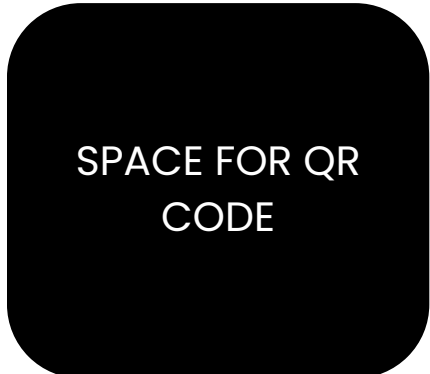
# NEXT STEPS

Thank you for providing feedback on the issues that are important to you, our local community and the district. Following this engagement, the comments received will be reviewed and used to feed into the next stage of local plan production. We will use your comments alongside additional evidence and studies to create our next engagement piece 'Further Issues and Options' which will tell you what we have found out and present you with options for consideration that could be included in the Local Plan.

**To provide feedback on the Local Plan Issues Paper, visit our website at the following link:  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX**

**Or scan the QR Code** 

**A more detailed, full-length Issues Engagement Paper is also available on our website. The paper includes more specific questions if you would like to respond in more depth on a specific topic.**





# **Local Plan Issues Consultation**

## **Easy read**

**April 2023**

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In this document some words are blue and underlined. These are links where you can find out more.



# Introduction



The Council is starting to write a new **Local Plan**. This will affect all of Huntingdonshire district.

A Local Plan is used to decide what can be built and where it can be built. It also helps to make planning decisions that support places that work well for the communities that use them.

This Issues consultation is the start of asking people about how Huntingdonshire should change.

# How to tell us what you think

This document shows some of the main issues that the new Local Plan will need to make decisions about.

We have 12 questions for you. Your answers will help make Huntingdonshire a good place to live in the future.

The list on the right shows how you can find the questions.

**You need to answer by 5 July 2023.**



Online at: [www.XXXXX](http://www.XXXXX)

**QR code here**

You can use this QR code to answer the survey on a mobile phone or tablet.



Planning Policy Team,  
Huntingdonshire District Council,  
Pathfinder House,  
St Marys Street,  
Huntingdon  
PE29 3TN



# Creating a vision and objectives



The Local Plan's vision leads the whole plan. It says what sort of place we would like Huntingdonshire to be in the future.

The objectives are more detailed targets that will show how we hope to make the vision become real. They help control how the vision is delivered.

Together the vision and the objectives will set out the priorities for all planning decisions in the district for many years.

# Tackling climate change



Climate change is one of our biggest problems.

Hot, dry summers may make some buildings uncomfortable. Wetter winters may make flooding more likely. New buildings need to be able to cope with these changes. We also need to support existing buildings to change.

Fuel bills are too high for many people. We could support people to make electricity from the sun and wind. These would not make air pollution which makes climate change worse.

# Enjoying nature and open space

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Our countryside has lots of places for people to enjoy nature like woods, public footpaths and riverside paths. The Local Plan can ask for new open space and play areas to be put in with new homes.

The countryside also provides places for wild birds, animals and plants to live.

Our towns and villages have countryside round them. We need to think about which places must be kept and if there are some where we can build new homes.

# New homes for all

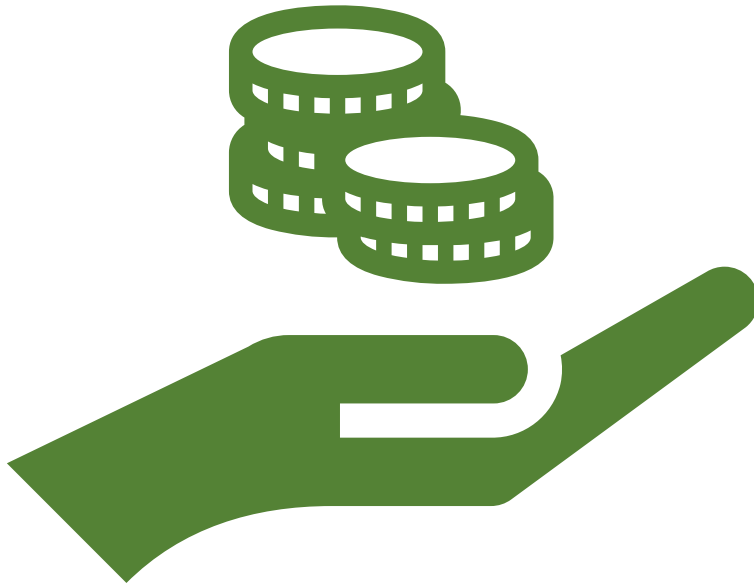


A very important issue for the Local Plan is deciding how many new homes need to be built every year. Homes can be houses, flats, caravans, houseboats or care homes.

We need to make sure that the new homes are right for local people. We can ask for some to be built as affordable homes. These are for rent or sale at lower prices than others.

The number of bedrooms and type of homes needed is important. The Local Plan can ask house-builders to build homes to meet the needs of local people.

# Supporting shops and jobs



We need to make sure there are places for businesses to grow and new ones to open. This will help people to get jobs near their homes.

High Street shops are changing. We need to think about how we can make town centres nice places for people to go to.

Tourism can help support jobs in villages and the countryside and bring in money to keep local businesses open.

# Providing services for communities

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New homes need to be supported by new services to help the people who will live in them.

The Local Plan can ask for some services to be provided with the new homes. These may be schools, open spaces and cycleways. Including spaces for utilities like water, electricity and broadband is also important.

There is often not enough money to provide everything, so the Local Plan needs to decide which are most important.

# Where to put new buildings



The government expects Local Plans to show where most new homes, businesses, shops and leisure buildings will be built.

New buildings should be in places where people can get to them easily. This can mean building new roads and footpaths or providing a new bus service.

Many things are important in deciding where to put new buildings. We would like to know what is most important to local people.

# How to find out more

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You can find out more about the Local Plan on [the Council's website](#).

Please answer our survey by 5 July 2023.

You can find it at: [www.XXXXX](#)

We can send you a paper copy of the survey if you need one. Please tell us your name and address by

Email to [local.plan@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:local.plan@huntingdonshire.gov.uk)

or Phone 01480 388424



**Public**  
**Key Decision - Yes**

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Title/Subject Matter:** The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan Examination Outcome and Progression to Referendum

**Meeting/Date:** Cabinet – 18th April 2023

**Executive Portfolio:** Executive Councillor for Planning

**Report by:** Chief Planning Officer

**Ward(s) affected:** The Stukeleys

---

### **Executive Summary:**

Following the examination of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan this report proposes acting upon the Examiner's report to accept the modifications proposed and progress to referendum on the 8 June 2023.

### **Recommendation(s):**

that Cabinet agree that the District Council should act upon the Examiner's report to accept the recommended modifications and progress the neighbourhood plan to referendum.

## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

- 1.1 The report seeks agreement to act upon the Examiner's report into The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan leading to a referendum on whether or not it should be brought into force as part of the statutory development plan. It also sets out a timetable for this process.

## **2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The Stukeleys Parish Council produced a submission version of their Neighbourhood Plan which was available for comment between 28 September 2022 to 10 November 2022.

- 2.2 Huntingdonshire District Council, in discussion with The Stukeleys Parish Council, appointed an independent examiner, David Hogger BA MSc MRTPI MCIHT, to review whether the submitted Neighbourhood Plan met the basic conditions as required by legislation. The Examiner's Report on The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan was received in December.

- 2.3 The Examiner sent their report to the local planning authority and The Stukeleys Parish Council. The Examiner is required to set out one of three options:

1. That the neighbourhood plan proceeds to referendum as submitted;
2. That the neighbourhood plan is modified by the local planning authority to meet the basic conditions and the modified version proceeds to referendum; or
3. That the neighbourhood plan does not proceed to referendum as it fails to meet the basic conditions and/ or legislative requirements and cannot be modified to do so.

- 2.4 The Examiner recommended that with appropriate modifications the neighbourhood plan would meet the basic conditions against which it is required to be tested and so should progress to referendum. These were discussed and agreed with representatives of The Stukeleys Parish Council.

- 2.5 The modified version of the Neighbourhood Plan, the Examiner's report and draft Decision Statement setting out the modifications considered by the Examiner as necessary to enable the submission neighbourhood plan to meet the required basic conditions are all included as Appendices to this report

- 2.6 Huntingdonshire District Council has limited options in how to respond to the examiner's recommendations:

- a) Act upon the Examiner's report and progress the neighbourhood plan to referendum, whether or not the Examiner recommends modifications are necessary to meet the basic conditions;
- b) Propose to take a decision substantially different from the Examiner's recommendation which is wholly or partly as a result of

- new evidence or a different view taken by the local planning authority about a particular fact; or
- c) Decide not to progress the neighbourhood plan in light of the Examiner's report - this is only permissible where '3.' above is the case.

2.7 Having regard to the options set out in paragraph 2.6:

- It is considered that the modifications will enable The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan to meet the basic conditions required; and
- There is no new evidence or a different view taken by the local planning authority about a particular fact to indicate that option 'b)' in paragraph 2.6 should be followed.

**3. WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN/TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

- 3.1 Following approval by Cabinet, preparations will be made for a referendum to be held on The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan in accordance with the Regulations.
- 3.2 In addition to considering whether the neighbourhood plan meets the basic conditions the Examiner is required to recommend on the area to be covered by the referendum. In this instance they recommended that the referendum area be the same as The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan area, approved by the District Council.
- 3.3 There is a statutory requirement through The Neighbourhood Planning (Referendums) Regulations 2012 (as amended) for 28 working days' notice to be given before the referendum is held. There is also a requirement that the referendum is held within 56 working days of the decision that the neighbourhood plan should proceed to referendum, unless there is an existing planned polling opportunity that the referendum could be combined with which the qualifying body (The Stukeleys Parish Council) have agreed. A potential date for the referendum has been discussed with Democratic Services. Holding the referendum on 8 June 2023 is proposed, which would meet both time requirements. This provisional date has been discussed with representatives of The Stukeleys Parish Council, and they have indicated that they support this date.
- 3.4 At the referendum residents will be able to vote on the question: 'Do you want Huntingdonshire District Council to use the Neighbourhood Plan for The Stukeleys to help it decide planning applications in the neighbourhood area?'
- 3.5 If a majority of votes cast by residents are 'yes', Full Council will be asked to 'make' the neighbourhood plan at its next available meeting, which, assuming that the referendum is held on 8 June 2023, would be on 19 July 2023. The plan will then become part of the statutory development plan for Huntingdonshire.

#### **4. COMMENTS OF OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY**

- 4.1 The comments of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Panel will be circulated ahead of the Cabinet's meeting.

#### **5. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES**

- 5.1 Progressing The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan through to referendum links to the Corporate Plan objective Strengthening our Communities to 'Enable communities to develop and maintain Neighbourhood Plans that reflect the needs and aspirations of those living there'.

#### **6. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 6.1 A Neighbourhood Plan must meet the basic conditions set out in paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended). The Examiner's report has confirmed that The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan, as proposed to be modified, meets all the basic conditions. Officers are satisfied that there are no conflicts with the basic conditions and legislative requirements.

#### **7. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 7.1 As in previous years an Extra Burdens Grant of £20,000 can be claimed following the referendum, intended to meet the costs of the referendum and other resources involved in supporting the production of the neighbourhood plan.

#### **8. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS**

- 8.1 The recommended decision is necessary to enable The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan to proceed to referendum.

#### **9. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED**

Appendix 1 – The Stukeley Neighbourhood Plan – Referendum Version  
Appendix 2 – The Examiners Report of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan  
Appendix 3 - The draft Decision Statement setting out the modifications considered by the Examiner as necessary to enable the submission neighbourhood plan to meet the required basic conditions.

#### **10. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

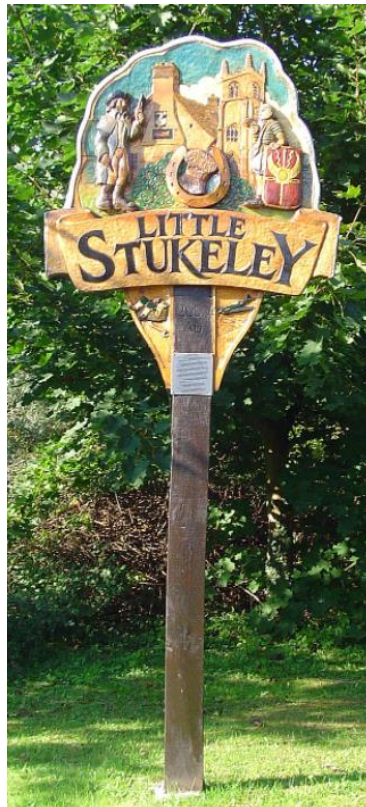
- [Town and Country Planning Act 1990 \(as amended\)](#)
- [Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004](#)
- [Localism Act 2011](#)
- [The Neighbourhood Planning \(Referendums\) Regulations 2012 \(as amended\)](#)
- [National Planning Practice Guidance \(Neighbourhood Planning\)](#)

## **CONTACT OFFICER**

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# The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036



## Referendum Version February 2023

Great Stukeley, Little Stukeley,  
Alconbury Weald, RAF Alconbury &  
Huntingdon Racecourse

# The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036

Referendum Version  
February 2023

The Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of The Stukeleys produced in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012

**Great Stukeley, Little Stukeley,  
Alconbury Weald, RAF Alconbury &  
Huntingdon Racecourse**



The Parish Council received professional planning support from NEIGHBOURHOOD-PLAN.CO.UK during the production of this Neighbourhood Plan.



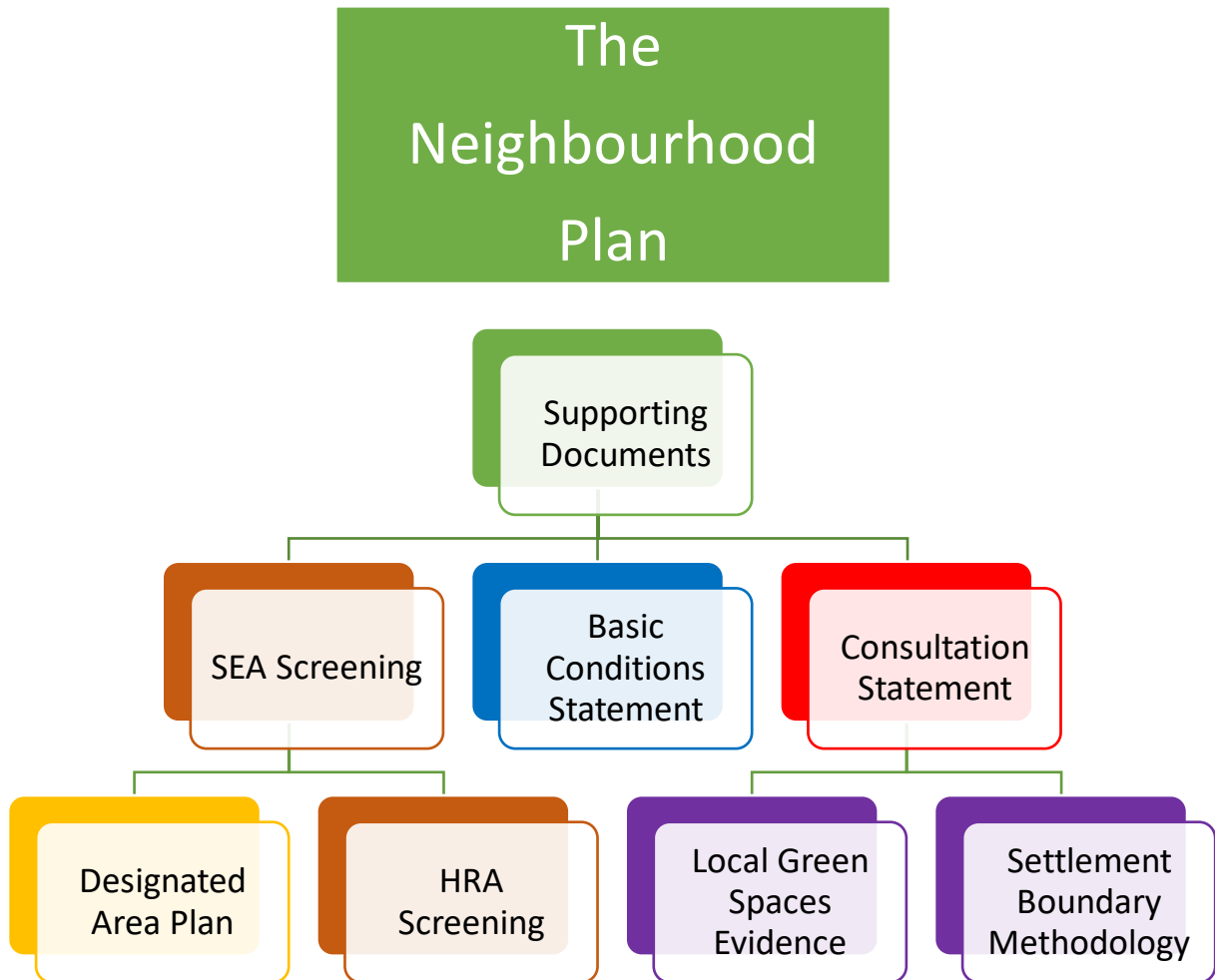
NEIGHBOURHOOD-PLAN.CO.UK

For any query relating to the Neighbourhood Plan contact:  
Emily Pacey  
Clerk to The Stukeleys Parish Council  
Email: [clerk@thestukeleys-pc.gov.uk](mailto:clerk@thestukeleys-pc.gov.uk)

<https://www.thestukeleys-pc.gov.uk/>



# The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036



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# Foreword

On behalf of The Stukeleys Parish Council, welcome to the Neighbourhood Plan for our Parish area. The Neighbourhood Plan sets out the vision, objectives and policies to ensure that Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley villages maintain their character, appearance and uniqueness over the period up to 2036; whilst helping to facilitate the growth and character of Alconbury Weald. The Parish is undergoing significant planned development pressure and the Neighbourhood Plan aims to ensure that the planned growth respects the important features that make The Stukeleys distinctive.

The Neighbourhood Plan seeks to protect and enhance the natural and built environment of the parish which forms the character of where we live.

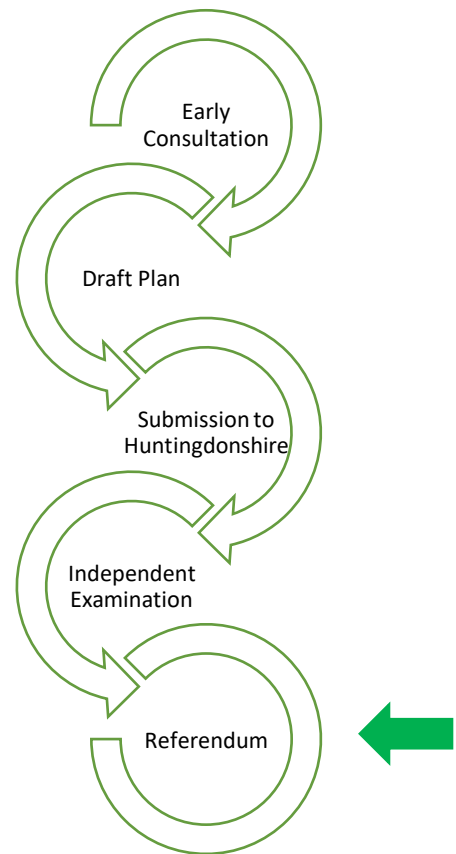
The Neighbourhood Plan has been drawn up by The Stukeleys Parish Council which is the designated body for the plan area and provided the funding and support to enable the plan to go ahead. The Neighbourhood Plan has gone through a number of stages including statutory public consultation and an Independent Examination. The process now includes a local referendum requiring a majority 'yes' vote of all those voting in the referendum for it to be accepted. In the event of a 'yes' vote, Huntingdonshire District Council will proceed to 'make' the Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of The Stukeleys.

The Neighbourhood Plan sets down a series of planning policies which will form part of Huntingdonshire's wider statutory development plan. The Neighbourhood Plan has to be in general conformity with the Huntingdonshire Local Plan.

It is intended that the policies will be reviewed periodically to monitor the cumulative effects of the policies and, if necessary, make changes to keep them up to date and relevant.

So, my personal thanks to all those who have driven the process so far and thank you for taking the time to consider the Neighbourhood Plan.

Councillor Shaun Burton  
Lead Member for the Neighbourhood Plan



# Introduction

## 1. Background

- 1.1 The Localism Act 2011 introduced a new type of Community Led Plan. Communities now have the right to produce a Neighbourhood Plan, setting out policies on the development and use of land. Developing a Neighbourhood Plan is a way for communities to play a greater role in determining the future of their area. A plan period of 2036 has been chosen to match the plan period of the emerging Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.
- 1.2 The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan forms part of the statutory Development Plan. This means that Huntingdonshire District Council will determine planning applications within the Parish in accordance with the development plan which includes this Neighbourhood Plan unless material planning considerations indicate otherwise (see [section 38\(6\)](#)<sup>1</sup> of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004).
- 1.3 This Neighbourhood Plan is a Community Led Plan. It has been prepared by the Parish Council with professional support. It has been informed by public participation and consultation firstly carried out informally in 2017 and 2019 with the local community. The formal Neighbourhood Plan preparation process involved two statutory periods of public consultation undertaken in 2022 as prescribed in [Regulations](#)<sup>2</sup>.
- 1.4 A Neighbourhood Plan is a planning document and is about the use and development of land. Neighbourhood planning gives communities more control over the future of their area by giving local people the chance to have their say on what happens where they live.
- 1.5 A neighbourhood plan can establish general planning policies for the development and use of land in a particular area. Plans can include local priorities, planning policies, proposals for improving an area or providing new facilities or infrastructure and allocation of key sites for development.
- 1.6 Neighbourhood planning is a tool to promote sustainable growth and will not be able to prevent development in an area. Neighbourhood plans can only include proposals for an equal (or greater) amount of growth than is set out in the local authority's development plan. They must also accord with national planning policy



## 2. Sustainability Appraisal (SA) and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA)

- 2.1 Every Neighbourhood Plan needs to consider the need for a Sustainability Appraisal (incorporating a Strategic Environmental Assessment) for the Neighbourhood Plan. SA is a mechanism for considering and communicating the impacts of an emerging plan, and potential alternatives in terms of key sustainability issues.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2004/5/section/38>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/637/contents/made>

- 2.2 The Parish Council considers that there will be no significant environmental effects arising from the Neighbourhood Plan. They have produced a SEA and HRA Screening Assessment for the Neighbourhood Plan which has demonstrated that a SEA is not required. Consequently, no SA incorporating an SEA has been undertaken for the Neighbourhood Plan.

### 3. National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

- 3.1 Throughout this Neighbourhood Plan reference is made to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)<sup>3</sup>. The NPPF sets out the government’s planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. It was first published on 27 March 2012, with the current Revised NPPF version being published in July 2021. It is also supplemented by Planning Practice Guidance.
- 3.2 The NPPF provides a framework to produce locally distinctive Neighbourhood Plans which reflect the needs and aspirations of the community.
- 3.3 The Neighbourhood Plan contributes towards the achievement of sustainable development. More detail on the ways in which this Plan addresses sustainable development is included within the Basic Conditions Statement that accompanies the Plan.

### 4. Planning Practice Guidance

- 4.1 [Planning Practice Guidance](#)<sup>4</sup> sets out the government’s advice on how to undertake neighbourhood planning within England. This is set out in detail within Section 41 of Planning Practice Guidance.

### 5. Structure of Neighbourhood Plan

- 5.1 The Neighbourhood Plan includes two themed sections: Sustainable Growth and Natural & Built Environment.



- 5.2 These are issues that are important to the community and within each section policies are included to guide the development and use of land. Each Policy contains an introduction and explanatory text followed by the Policy itself in coloured text. Following the themed sections, the Neighbourhood Plan contains an implementation and delivery section.

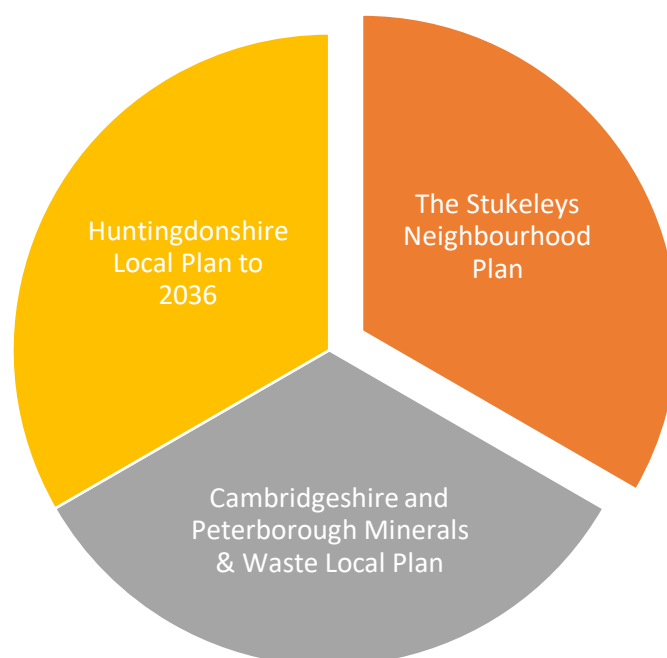
<sup>3</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/planning-practice-guidance>

# The Development Plan

## 6. Background

6.1 The 'Development Plan' for The Stukeleys is made up of 3 main components as follows:



6.2 All policies within the Neighbourhood Plan should be read in conjunction with the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036. When determining proposals for development, no policy will be applied in isolation and account will be taken of all relevant policies.

## 7. Relationship to Huntingdonshire Local Plan 2036

7.1 The Huntingdonshire [Local Plan to 2036](http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/3872/final-adopted-local-plan-to-2036.pdf)<sup>5</sup> was adopted in May 2019. Any reference in this Neighbourhood Plan to 'Local Plan' or 'Huntingdonshire Local Plan' means the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.

7.2 The purpose of the Local Plan is to set out:

- the strategy for development in the whole of Huntingdonshire;
- policies for managing development; and
- details of sites for development to meet the needs of Huntingdonshire.

## 8. Strategic policies for the purposes of neighbourhood planning

8.1 The system of neighbourhood planning allows Parish and Town Councils to produce neighbourhood plans to guide development at a local level. One of the requirements of such plans is that they should be in line with the 'strategic policies' of the adopted development plan for the local area.

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/3872/final-adopted-local-plan-to-2036.pdf>

8.2 Huntingdonshire District Council as the Local Planning Authority defines which policies are to be considered 'strategic' with regard to the production of a neighbourhood plan. They consider that some of the policies and all the allocations within the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 are to be considered 'strategic' for the purposes of neighbourhood planning. Details of which policies are deemed 'strategic' is set out in the introduction of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036<sup>6</sup>.

## 9. Surrounding Neighbourhood Plans

9.1 The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan was developed with consideration of whether there are any other Neighbourhood Plans being developed who share a boundary with The Stukeleys Parish. To the south-east of The Stukeleys is the Town of Huntingdon. The Huntingdon Neighbourhood Plan was 'made' on 9 October 2019. The Huntingdon Neighbourhood Plan is now part of the adopted Development Plan. The Huntingdon Neighbourhood Plan identifies the Ermine Business Park as an Established Employment Area. That employment area immediately abuts the parish boundary of The Stukeleys. Strategic extensions to the town of Huntingdon fall partly within the Parish of The Stukeleys.



9.2 The Parish of Brampton, to the south-west was designated as a Neighbourhood Area in March 2014. Brampton Parish Council have indicated that they will not be preparing a plan at present. Alconbury Weston Parish was designated as a Neighbourhood Area in August 2022. In October 2022 Alconbury Weston Parish Council published a timetable suggesting that they will develop their Neighbourhood Plan across 2023 and 2024. The other neighbouring Parishes are Alconbury to the west; Abbots Ripton to the north-east; and Kings Ripton to the east. None of these Parishes are working on Neighbourhood Plans.

## 10. Designation of The Stukeleys Parish as a Neighbourhood Planning Area

10.1 A formal [application](#)<sup>7</sup> was made by The Stukeleys Parish Council in April 2016 as a 'relevant body' under Section 61G of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) for the designation of a neighbourhood area in order to develop a neighbourhood plan. The area of the Neighbourhood Plan is based upon the parish boundary, which was seen as appropriate as this area is recognised as the distinct community of The Stukeleys. The request was that the Parish be recognised as a Neighbourhood Area for the purpose of producing a neighbourhood plan, in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012.

<sup>6</sup> See the yellow box between paragraphs 1.12 and 1.13 on Page 4 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036

<sup>7</sup> <https://huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/2194/stukeleys-neighbourhood-area-application.pdf>



10.2 Huntingdonshire District Council [designated](#)<sup>8</sup> the Parish of The Stukeleys as a neighbourhood area on 2 June 2016.

## 11. Consultation with the Local Community

11.1 Since the designation of The Stukeleys as a neighbourhood area, various elements of consultation have been undertaken regarding the future planning of the Parish. Details of the consultation undertaken to date are set out in the Consultation Statement that accompanies this Plan. Early informal public participation and consultation was undertaken in 2017 and 2019. The preparation process for a Neighbourhood Plan is prescribed in [Regulations](#)<sup>9</sup> and this involves two statutory periods of public consultation. Consultation on the draft plan was undertaken in May and June 2022; with further consultation on the submission plan in September to November 2022. The Independent Examiner considered the comments made on the submission plan and he published his report recommending that the Plan, once modified, proceeds to referendum.

# Other Planning Documents

12.1 In addition to the Development Plan there are also a number of other planning documents known as [Supplementary Planning Documents](#)<sup>10</sup> which cover the whole of Huntingdonshire. These include:

- Huntingdonshire Design Guide SPD (2017)
- Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD (2017)
- Wind Energy Development in Huntingdonshire SPD (2014)
- Developer Contributions SPD (2011) (with updated costs annually or successor documents)
- Huntingdonshire Landscape and Townscape SPD (2022)

12.2 Part of Little Stukeley is within the Little Stukeley Conservation Area. There is unfortunately no published Conservation Area Character Statement or appraisal for this Conservation Area A character appraisal where published has a purpose to identify and record those special qualities that make up the architectural and historic character.



# The Stukeleys

13.1 The Parish covers an area of 1,842 hectares. The Stukeleys is made up of two established villages, Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley. The latter contains three 'Ends' two of these Owl End and Church End are contiguous and form the majority of the village. The historic Stukeley Park is a traditional parkland that then physically separates the area known as Green End. This gives the Green End part of the overall village the feeling of being like a hamlet within the village. The Parish contains Huntingdon Racecourse as well as RAF

<sup>8</sup> <https://huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/3029/neighbourhood-planning-in-huntingdonshire.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/637/contents/made>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy-documents/>

## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

Alconbury. Part of Alconbury Airfield is being developed into the new community of Alconbury Weald.

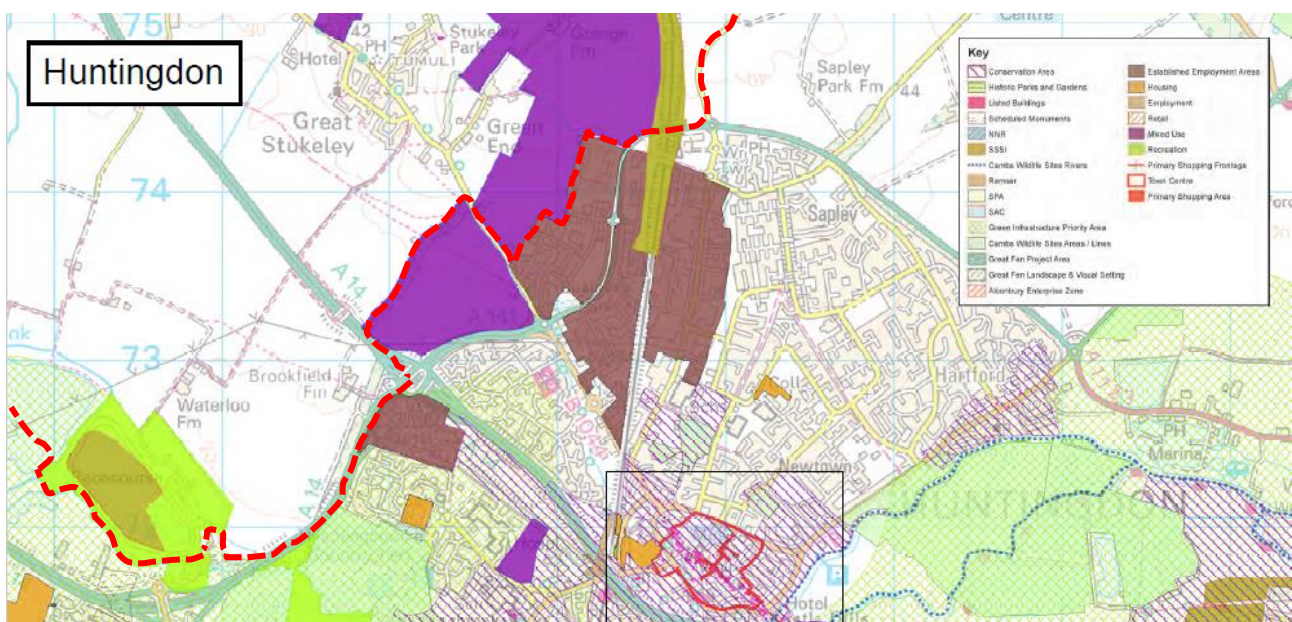
13.2 RAF Alconbury is a United States Air Force base which hosts the headquarters of the 501st Combat Support Wing and the 423rd Air Base Group, as well as the 423rd Civil Engineer Squadron, 423rd Security Forces Squadron, 423rd Communications Squadron, 423rd Medical Squadron, 423rd Force Support Squadron, and various base support functions. The airbase has fluctuated in the number of personnel over the years and its long-term future remains in flux. The airbase is an integral part of The Stukeleys, although it does operate in part as a distinct community within the overall community.



13.3 In March 2021 it was announced that the US Department of the Air Force had conducted a business case analysis and determined that it is not cost effective to consolidate support facilities at RAF Molesworth and return RAF Alconbury to the Ministry of Defence. With the Ministry of Defence's agreement, the Department of the Air Force has decided to retain RAF Alconbury and continue to use it as the primary location for Joint Intelligence Analysis Centre (JIAC) support. Accordingly, this will be likely to impact upon the delivery of SEL1.2 RAF Alconbury.

## Relationship to Huntingdon

14.1 The Parish of The Stukeleys includes not only the strategic allocations of Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.1 and SEL 1.2) but also part of the strategic extensions to the town of Huntingdon (HU 1 Ermine Street, Huntingdon). Huntingdon provides a number of higher order local services and facilities that are used by the residents of The Stukeleys. The relationship between The Stukeleys and Huntingdon is shown on Map 1 below.

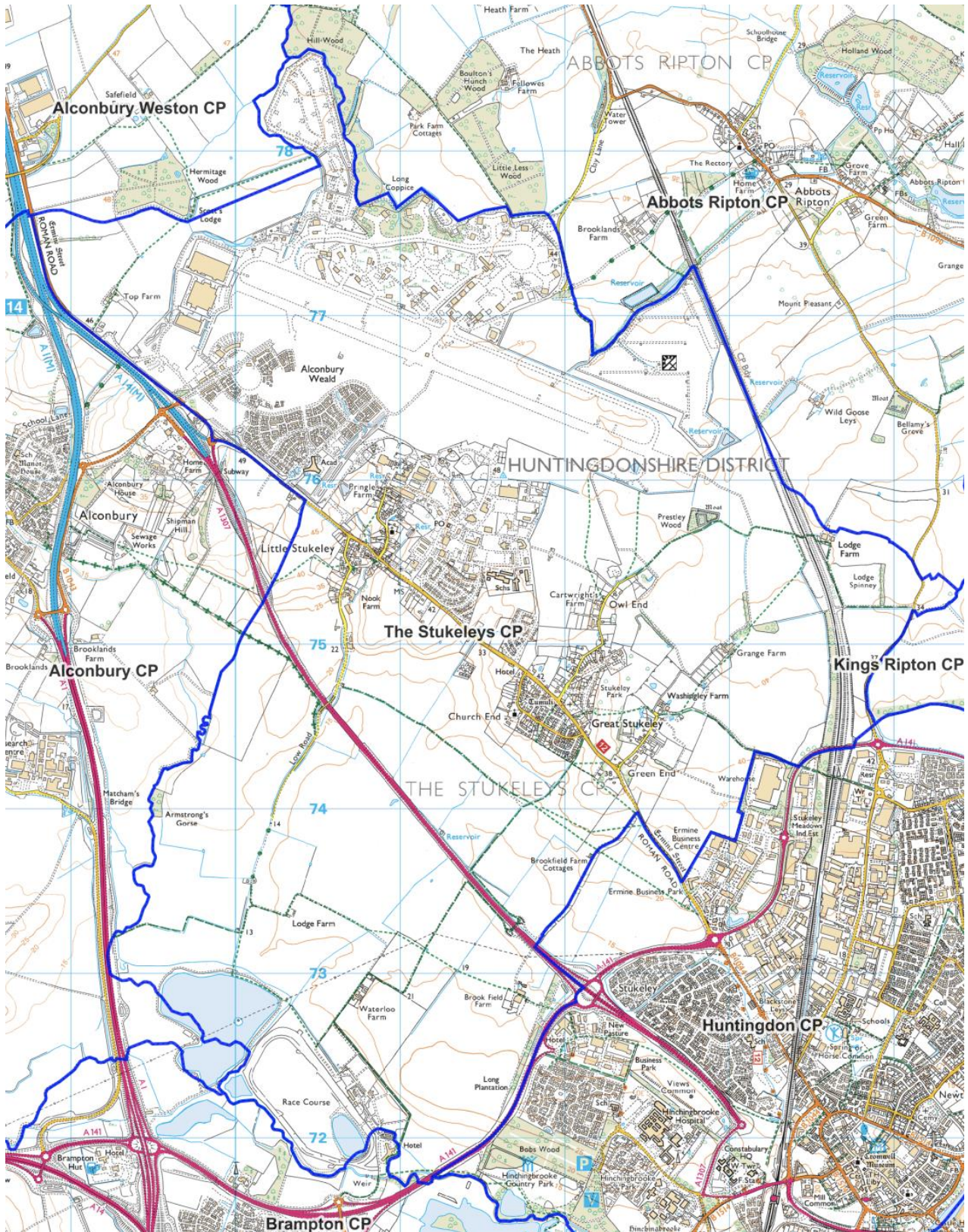


Map 1 - The Stukeleys and Huntingdon      The Stukeleys Parish Boundary

Extract from Huntingdonshire Local Plan © Ordnance Survey - OS Licence 100022322

# The Neighbourhood Plan Area

15.1 The plan below identifies the designated Neighbourhood Area:



Map 2 - The Stukeleys Designated Neighbourhood Plan Area © Crown Copyright

Parish Boundaries

# Vision

16.1 The following vision has been developed for the Neighbourhood Plan:

**To provide a planning framework and policies that will result in sustainable growth occurring at Alconbury Weald and to the northern edge of Huntingdon whilst protecting the distinctive character and identity of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley as villages.**

# Objectives

16.2 The following objectives have been set out for the Neighbourhood Plan:

## (A) Promote sustainable development

- Collaborate through the production of development plans and the determination of planning applications including pre-application engagement with Huntingdonshire District Council; any relevant master developer<sup>11</sup>; and developers of individual parcels to ensure that Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1) and RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) delivers sustainable strategic growth without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley
- Ensure that new development is of high-quality design, is built to a high sustainability standard and creates a distinctive new community at Alconbury Weald that includes open space and community facilities and strategic green infrastructure including a Country Park
- In collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council through the production of development plans and the determination of planning applications including pre-application engagement ensure that the urban extension of Huntingdon at Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) delivers sustainable strategic growth without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley

## (B) Conserve and enhance the natural environment of The Stukeleys

- Conserve and enhance the environment of the villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley; Alconbury Weald and the wider parish countryside including protecting Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument; local green spaces; protected settlement breaks; improved landscaping; access to open spaces; green corridors; biodiversity enhancement; and the encouragement of green infrastructure and initiatives

## (C) Protect and develop the community of The Stukeleys

- Protect and preserve important community assets including its local services and facilities by encouraging the retention and growth of community facilities

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<sup>11</sup> A master developer is usually responsible for delivering the overall comprehensive scheme through the provision of infrastructure and services & facilities, with other developers and housebuilders then being appointed to deliver individual parcels. The master developer for SEL 1.1 Alconbury Weald is currently Urban & Civic. There is no master developer at this point for SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury or HU1

## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

- Continue to improve the facilities on offer to support the local community, including through the strategic developments

### (D) Protect and enhance the built environment of The Stukeleys

- Enhance the character and appearance of the villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, together with the emerging Alconbury Weald; including enhancing the historic character arising from the heritage assets present and their settings such as the historic built form of the Little Stukeley Conservation Area
- Ensure that new development respects or enhances the distinctive character and appearance of the area in which it is sited
- Promote the comprehensive regeneration and redevelopment of RAF Alconbury without resulting in coalescence with Little Stukeley; and takes the opportunity to enhance the significance of the Little Stukeley Conservation Area through an improved setting to the historic village
- Promote opportunity sites which offer the potential to improve the northern gateway into Great Stukeley.

# Policy Delivery of Objectives

16.3 The following table demonstrates how the policies set out in the Neighbourhood Plan meet the objectives contained within the previous chapter. The policies that have been developed seek to address at least one of the objectives:

	Objective A	Objective B	Objective C	Objective D
<b>Sustainable Growth</b>				
Policy 1 - Definition of 'Built-up Area' (Settlement Boundary)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy 2 - Opportunity Sites for Enhancement		✓	✓	✓
Policy 3 - Strategic Development Delivery	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy 4 - Community Engagement	✓	✓	✓	✓
Policy 5 - Protection of Community Facilities	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Natural and Built Environment</b>				
Policy 6 - Local Green Space	✓	✓		
Policy 7 - Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald	✓	✓		✓
Policy 8 - Protected Settlement Breaks	✓	✓		✓



*The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

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# Sustainable Growth



# Sustainable Growth

## 17. Profile of The Stukeleys

17.1 The Stukeleys lies to the north of Huntingdon and is part of the Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area. The Parish contains the Alconbury Strategic Expansion Location which includes two strategic allocations at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1)<sup>12</sup> and RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2)<sup>13</sup>. Alconbury Weald covers much of the former Alconbury airfield and adjoining land at Grange Farm to the north of Huntingdon which largely wraps around the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley. RAF Alconbury continues to operate as a US Air Force base and encompasses the core of the built footprint of the airfield. Alconbury Weald<sup>14</sup> includes an Enterprise Zone and is intended to deliver the following:



(Extract from Urban & Civic [Website](#)<sup>15</sup>)

17.2 The plan area also contains in addition the eastern part of the urban extension to Huntingdon (HU 1)<sup>16</sup>, the part to the east of Ermine Street is located within The Stukeleys. The part of HU 1 to the west of Ermine Street is located within the neighbouring town of Huntingdon.

17.3 Three phases of the overall Alconbury Weald allocation have currently been approved or are pending determination, as follows:

<sup>12</sup> See strategic policy SEL 1.1 Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036

<sup>13</sup> See strategic policy SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036

<sup>14</sup> Alconbury Weald has an overall outline planning permission under 1201158OUT for (Up to 290,000 sqm of employment floor space, including data storage and a materials recovery demonstration centre and up to 5,000 dwellings, including sheltered/extra care accommodation; a mixed use hub and mixed use neighbourhood facilities, including retail, commercial, leisure, health, place of worship and community uses; non-residential institutions including primary schools, nurseries, a secondary school and land reserved for post 16 education provision; open spaces, woodlands and sports provision; retention of listed buildings; new vehicular access points from Ermine Street and the A141, with other new non-vehicular access points; associated infrastructure; reserve site for a railway station and ancillary uses; and associated demolition and groundworks), this was approved on the 1st October 2014.

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.alconbury-weald.co.uk/>

<sup>16</sup> Site HU 1 is 85ha of land at Ermine Street, Huntingdon which is allocated for mixed use development to comprise: approximately 1,440 homes; a potential realignment route for the A141 approximately 1,000m<sup>2</sup> of shop floorspace; food and drink retail; a primary school and other social and community facilities to meet needs arising from the development; and strategic green infrastructure



## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

- Key Phase 1 - includes an overall 1,956 homes within this phase. It also includes: the first primary school, cricket pitch, multi-use games area (MUGA) and play parks; the Pavilion Community Centre; the Café/Bistro; Gym and library in The Club; and over 1 million square feet of business space within the Enterprise Campus. A planning application has been submitted for the Education Campus, which will deliver the secondary school, sixth form and a special needs school.
- Key Phase 2 - this involves a new 150-acre Country Park focusing on enhancing the woodland and Ancient Monument of Prestley Wood. Alongside Key Phase 2 but not technically part of that key phase is a separate outline planning application on the Grange Farm area of the development. This includes land for 1,500 homes, a community centre and sports facilities. Permission for the provision of a primary school has been granted.
- Key Phase 3 - will include up to 2,168 homes; around 60 hectares (148 acres) of green space including parks, play spaces, allotments and orchards. Town-Centre Hub including two primary schools; health centre, dentist and pharmacy; community centre, faith space and library; sports facilities; heritage area; and employment space.



As Alconbury Weald is delivered, there are likely to be additional key phases beyond the currently identified Key Phases 1 - 3.

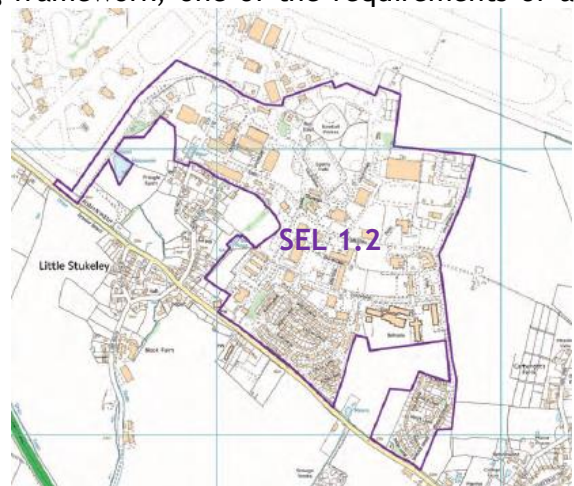
17.4 The Stukeleys contains two established villages, Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley. The latter contains three 'Ends', Church End and Owl End are contiguous and form the main part of the village; Green End is an area which is physically separate from the other two Ends due to the parkland of Stukeley Park. Little Stukeley is partly covered by the Little Stukeley Conservation Area. Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley contain a number of Listed Buildings and other heritage assets including two roman barrows which are Scheduled Monuments. Alconbury Airfield and the surrounding area are of considerable importance in terms of the historic environment.



17.5 The airfield represents a significant example of World War II and Cold War military heritage, with a number of surviving buildings, spaces and routes. Alconbury Weald contains a number of designated and non-designated heritage assets that need to be respected in the delivery of the strategic growth, including the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument.

18. Strategic Planning Framework

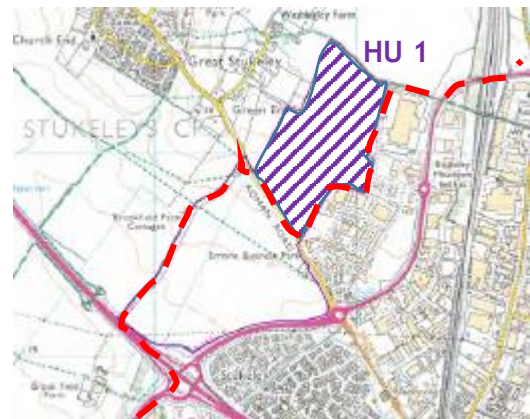
18.1 The adopted strategic policies for The Stukeleys are contained in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036. This forms the strategic planning framework; one of the requirements of a Neighbourhood Plan is that they should be in line with the 'strategic policies' of the adopted development plan for the local area. Paragraph 29 of the NPPF states: *“Neighbourhood plans should not promote less development than set out in the strategic policies for the area, or undermine those strategic policies.”*



18.2 In the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, The Stukeleys is part of the 'Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area' in Policy LP 2 - Strategy for Development.

18.3 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 proposes that the 'Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area' has the two strategic expansion locations of Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1) and RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) together with the eastern half of the mixed-use allocation at Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) in The Stukeleys.

18.4 Site HU 1<sup>17</sup> is a strategic extension of the town of Huntingdon, it is known locally as St Johns. The eastern part of site HU 1 within The Stukeleys is shown hatched on the extract from the Local Plan to the right. The plan area boundary is also shown on the plan to the right with a dashed red line.



18.5 The strategic allocations of Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.1 and SEL 1.2) and Ermine Street Huntingdon (HU 1) form part of the Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area<sup>18</sup>. However, Policy LP 7 - Spatial Planning Areas is clear that the Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area specifically excludes the villages of Great and Little Stukeley. The two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley are therefore classified as small settlements<sup>19</sup>.

18.6 The framework for development on unallocated sites in small settlements is therefore set out in Policy LP 9 - Small Settlements of the Local Plan. That supports development where it is appropriately located within a built-up area of a defined small settlement. It also allows for proposals on land well-related to the built-up area where this is allowed for through other policies in the Local Plan. An example could be rural exceptions housing as allowed for under Policy LP 28 of the Local Plan.

18.7 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 sets out a comprehensive definition of 'built-up area' in paragraphs 4.84; 4.85; and the table following paragraph 4.85. The two villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley as small settlements are locations where windfall development can be expected over the plan period. To assist with this the Neighbourhood

<sup>17</sup> As at March 2022, the outline planning application 20/00847/OUT (Outline planning application for the phased development of up to 648 dwellings with associated public open space, services and other ancillary infrastructure with all matters reserved except for the means of access) remains undetermined.

<sup>18</sup> See the yellow box below paragraph 4.87 on page 55 of the Local Plan which forms part of Policy LP 7 Spatial Planning Areas

<sup>19</sup> See the yellow box on page 60 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan which is part of Policy LP 9

## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

Plan defines the ‘built-up area’ for Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley through use of a settlement boundary.

- 18.8 The delivery of the Grange Farm southern part of Alconbury Weald and site HU 1 require land to be safeguarded to facilitate provision of a realigned A141. The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Combined Authority are undertaking the A141 Transport [Study](#)<sup>20</sup>. This is considering the options for improvement to the A141 which includes consideration of both online improvements to the existing road or realignment to a new route which could go through both strategic allocated sites.
- 18.9 Alconbury Weald contains numerous footpath and cycle routes which will develop further as the overall strategic site is delivered. Ermine Street forms part of the National Cycle Network 12, this is a route of 110 miles that runs in sections from Enfield Lock in north London to Spalding via Stevenage, St Neots and Peterborough. In The Stukeleys, the National Cycle Network 12<sup>21</sup> links the parish to the higher order services and facilities in Huntingdon.

### 19. Definition of ‘Built-up Area’ (Settlement Boundary)

19.1 The Stukeleys has planned strategic growth, however, there could be pressure for planning applications to come forward for residential development on greenfield sites which are not allocated. Such speculative development has the potential to undermine the strategic policies of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036. It also has the potential to affect the distinctive character and separate identity of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley as separate and distinct villages.

19.2 The Local Plan does not specify any specific housing requirement for the villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley which are both deemed as ‘small settlements’ in the Local Plan. There is an overall allowance for windfall development to come forward across the collective 73 small settlements in the Local Plan.

19.3 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 does not identify a settlement boundary for these villages; instead, it moves to use of a definition of ‘built-up area’. Policy LP 9 - Small Settlements, supports development where it is appropriately located within a built-up area of a small settlement. This is what is known as windfall development as it relates to housing coming forward on sites not specifically allocated for housing.



19.4 For Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley (including the Green End part of the village) a settlement boundary is proposed to be identified to define the ‘built-up area’ as referred to in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036. The settlement boundary of these settlements serves a specific purpose in that it is intended to direct the growth of the settlement and enable development to take place in a coherent manner, maintaining the structure and form of the existing settlement geography as the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 envisages. In addition, the boundary will protect the landscape setting of the villages.

19.5 Policy LP 9 - Small Settlements of the Local Plan does also support development where it is on land well-related to the built-up area where this is allowed for through other policies in the Local Plan. Paragraph 4.107 of the Local Plan sets out a definition of what is meant by

<sup>20</sup> <https://cambridgeshirepeterborough-ca.gov.uk/news/category/transport/roads/a141-huntingdon/>

<sup>21</sup> <https://www.sustrans.org.uk/find-a-route-on-the-national-cycle-network/route-12>

## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

Policy LP 9 as: “Proposals for development on land well-related to the built-up area will be considered subject to the provisions of policies LP 10 ‘The Countryside’, LP 19 ‘Rural Economy’, LP 22 ‘Local Services and Community Facilities’, LP 23 ‘Tourism and Recreation’, LP 28 ‘Rural Exceptions Housing’, LP 33 ‘Rural Buildings’ and LP 38 ‘Water Related Development’.”

19.6 No settlement boundary is being defined in this Plan for the strategic expansion locations SEL 1.1 (Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm now commonly referred to as Alconbury Weald), SEL 1.2 (RAF Alconbury) or HU1 (Ermine Street, Huntingdon) as the Huntingdonshire Local Plan already defines a clear boundary<sup>22</sup> for these allocations.



19.7 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 sets out a comprehensive definition of ‘built-up area’. Regard has been had to this definition in drawing the settlement boundary in this Neighbourhood Plan in order to define the ‘built-up area’. Details of the criteria used to define the settlement boundary in this Neighbourhood Plan is set out in the Settlement Boundary Methodology document. The methodology used is based on that used in the made Bury Neighbourhood Plan which Huntingdonshire District Council and the Independent Examiner concluded to be in general conformity with the Huntingdonshire Local Plan.

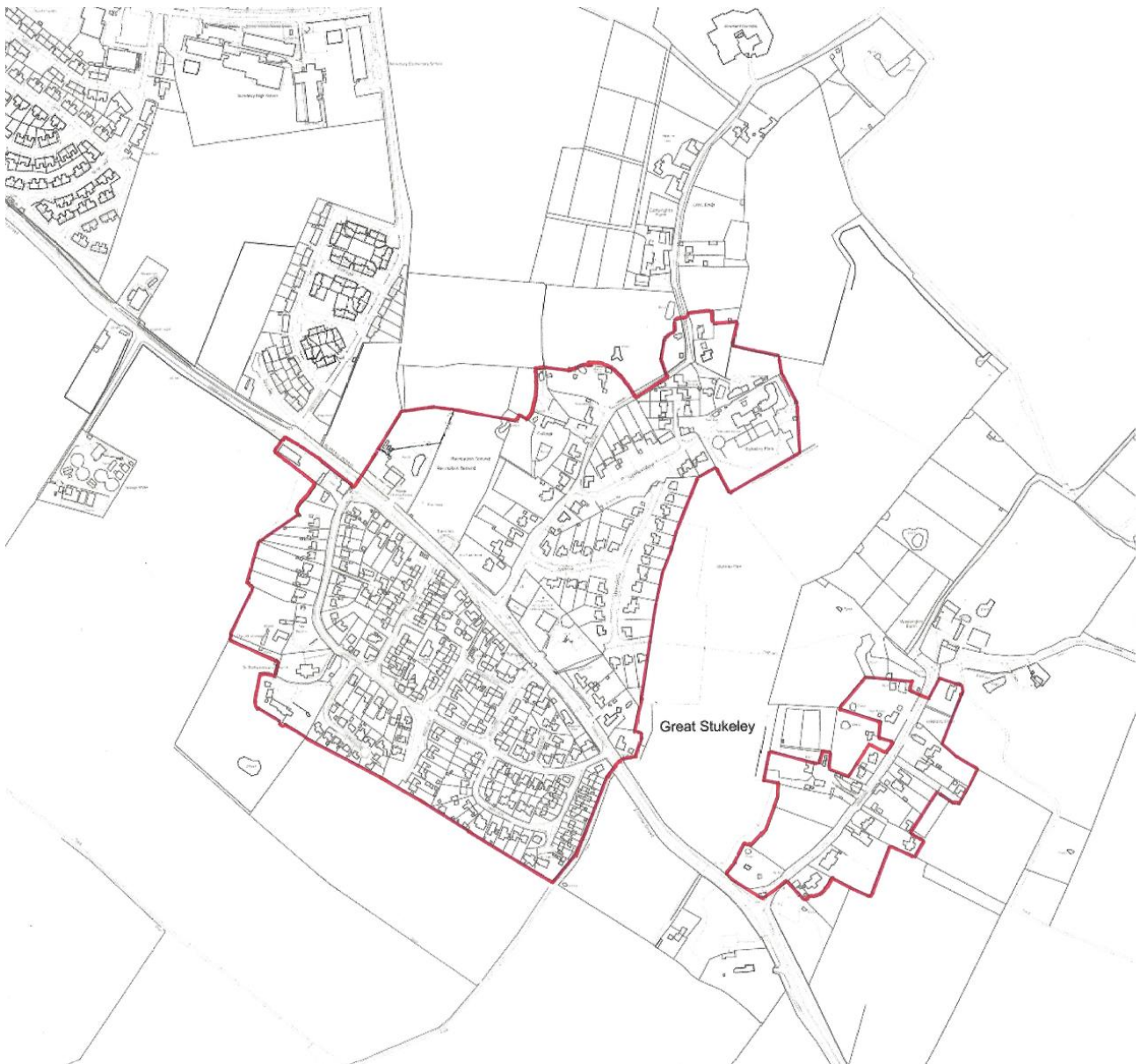
### Policy 1 - Definition of ‘Built-up Area’ (Settlement Boundary)

The settlement boundary of Great Stukeley is defined on the Map 3a; the settlement boundary of Little Stukeley is defined on the Map 3b. This defines the ‘built-up area’ for the villages. It serves the purpose of directing the growth of the settlement and protecting the countryside from encroachment.

Within the settlement boundary of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, proposals will be supported where development would not adversely affect the established character and appearance of the existing settlement; the undeveloped nature of the surrounding rural areas; and the landscape setting of the respective village. Planning applications will be expected to demonstrate how they have taken into account the existing built form, layout and structure of the surrounding area; the contribution of spaces between buildings; and the design and visual appearance of nearby buildings in the surrounding area.

Land outside or not well related to the settlement boundary should be determined in accordance with the relevant Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan policies.

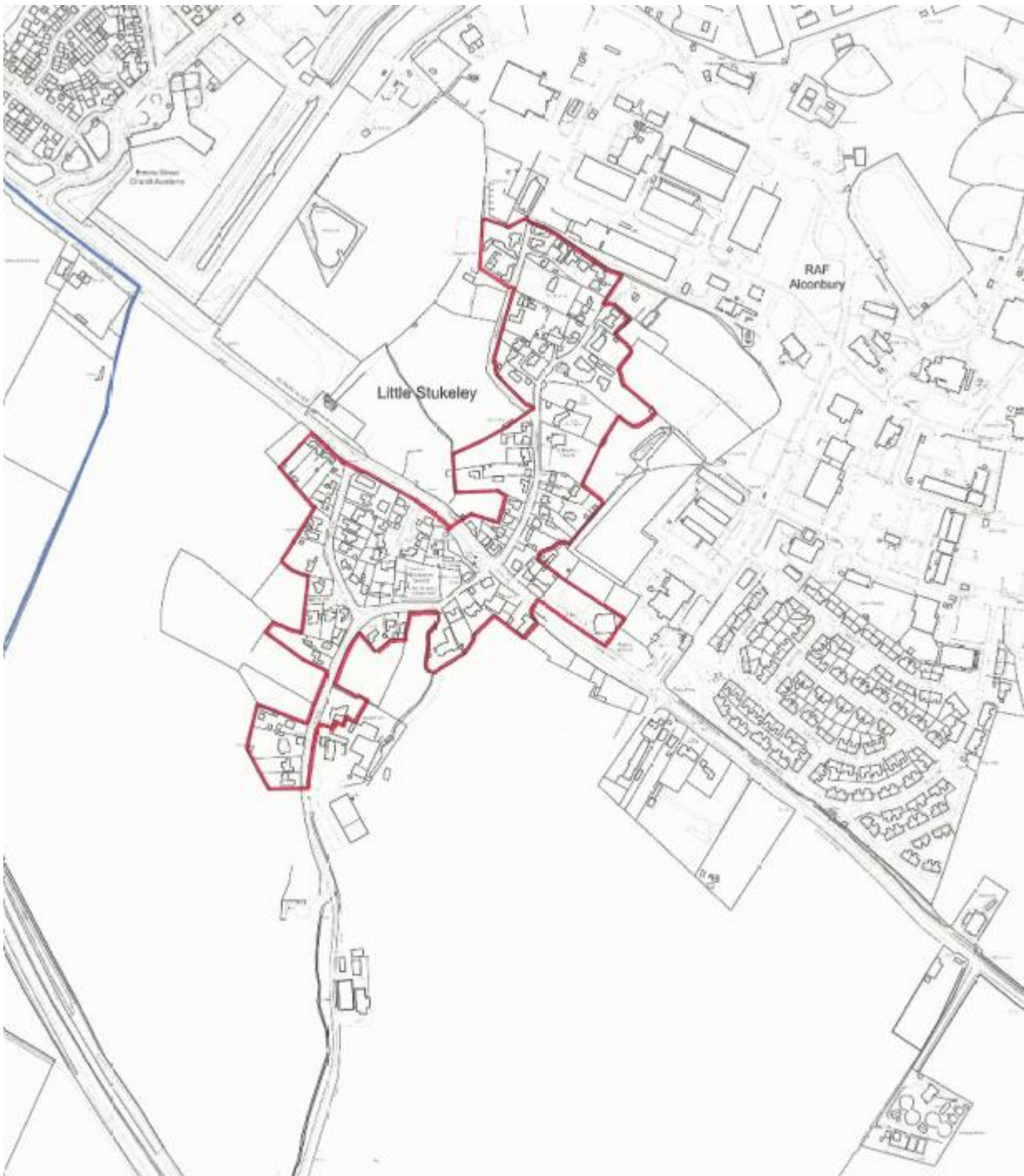
<sup>22</sup> These boundaries are illustrated on the plans on pages 137, 142 and 147 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan and on the Local Plan Policies Map. The interactive Policies Map can be viewed online at <https://maps.3cshareservices.org/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=48d2df7fa74c4e5fbe6db70293dfe677>



Map 3a - Settlement Boundary - Great Stukeley © Crown Copyright

 Settlement Boundary





Map 3b - Settlement Boundary - Little Stukeley © Crown Copyright

 Settlement Boundary

 Plan Area Boundary



## 20. Opportunity Sites for Enhancement

- 20.1 Great Stukeley has two sites which are under-utilised which form the northern gateway into the village and offer the potential for more beneficial use and enhancement. The Three Horseshoes site at Great Stukeley has a mixed history of being open and closed, it seems to have struggled to be a continuously thriving business. It occupies a large prominent site measuring 0.57ha which offers potential to be more beneficially used. Currently it is occupied by the pub and associated car parking; it also accommodates a pond and group of trees.
- 20.2 The site is currently under-utilised; the existing built footprint occupies only around seven percent of the site. Long-term investment would enhance the appearance of this prominent site. It is considered that given the size of the site it offers the potential to accommodate additional development alongside retention of the existing pub particularly if this can support the provision of the pub as a community facility. Alternatively, there is potential to comprehensively redevelop the entire site for mixed use where this can deliver alternative proposals that deliver environmental enhancement and biodiversity net gain for the benefit of the community. The Neighbourhood Plan is seeking a flexible policy approach to address the enhancement of the Three Horseshoes pub site.
- 20.3 The former Three Horseshoes farm site adjacent to The Stukeley Country Hotel contains a number of semi-derelict buildings, hardstanding and a large steel portal framed building. This is a prominent part of the northern gateway into Great Stukeley and currently detracts from the appearance of the streetscene. The site offers the potential for redevelopment to form a high-quality entrance to the village; and the location immediately abutting The Stukeley Country Hotel car park also offers the potential to add parking capacity for the Hotel which is located on a tightly constrained site.
- 20.4 Consultation has demonstrated a desire within the two villages for the opportunity for self-build or custom build housing<sup>23</sup>; the former Three Horseshoes farm site offers the potential to be delivered in the form of serviced plots for this type of proposal. Policy LP 25 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan supports the provision of self and custom built homes.

### Policy 2 - Opportunity Sites for Enhancement

#### Site A - The Three Horseshoes

Proposals for mixed-use development, including an element of residential development on the Three Horseshoes Site in Great Stukeley shown as A on Map 4 will be supported where they facilitate retention of the existing public house as an ongoing community facility and lead to enhancement of the overall site and quality of built form and enhance the biodiversity value of the existing pond.

Proposals for mixed-use development, including an element of residential development that result in the complete loss of the public house will only be supported where the mix of uses includes some form of replacement community facility. Such a proposal would need to demonstrate that the environmental enhancement; biodiversity gain; and replacement community facility cumulatively outweigh the loss of the public house.

As the site is already used informally for parking by users of the Great Stukeley Recreation Field, any proposal for development should ensure that some continued car parking is available for ongoing use in connection with the public use of the adjacent Great Stukeley Recreation Field.

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<sup>23</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/self-and-custom-build-action-plan/self-and-custom-build-action-plan> and <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/self-build-and-custom-housebuilding>

Site B - The Former Three Horseshoes Farm

Proposals for the redevelopment, including residential development on the former Three Horseshoes Farm Site in Great Stukeley shown as B on Map 4 will be supported where they can deliver a framework that addresses the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site that results in a significant environmental enhancement to the gateway into the village and includes landscaping that enhances the biodiversity value of the site.

Any proposal that would provide the opportunity for the delivery of serviced plots for self-build or custom housing for people with a green connection to Great Stukeley or Little Stukeley on this site would be particularly supported.

As the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel has limited car parking provision and the siting adjacent to the road junction makes on-street car parking difficult; any proposal for development that could deliver the opportunity to expand the existing car parking provision available for use in connection with the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel would be particularly supported.



Map 4 - Opportunity Sites for Enhancement © Crown Copyright

 Opportunity Sites

**21. Strategic Development Delivery and Community Engagement**

21.1 The Neighbourhood Plan area is due to undergo a significant level of change. The Neighbourhood Plan should support the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to deliver the strategic development envisaged. The Neighbourhood Plan wants to ensure that the strategic sites deliver new sustainable communities that meet the day to day needs of future and existing residents as part of a network of close but distinct settlements.





## *The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

- 21.2 The policy looks to build upon the Local Plan with locally distinctive elements important to the local community. In particular the Neighbourhood Plan wants to ensure that the strategic allocations deliver balanced and mixed communities that deliver appropriate strategic green infrastructure, such as the Country Park as part of Alconbury Weald.
- 21.3 RAF Alconbury remains an active United States Air Force base, the airbase has fluctuated in the number of personnel over the years and its long-term future remains in flux. Whether the RAF Alconbury strategic site will be delivered is unclear. Redevelopment of the RAF Alconbury airbase offers the potential to enhance the character and appearance of the Little Stukeley Conservation Area which is rather dominated by a poor relationship to large buildings on the airbase.
- 21.4 The local community also wishes to encourage developers to proactively engage in community engagement with the Parish Council and local residents in developing new sustainable communities which also benefit the existing host community. There is a limited range of applications for which compulsory pre-application community engagement is required.
- 21.5 Through the Neighbourhood Plan proactive community engagement is encouraged, this is considered to be in the best interests of both those proposing development and the local community that wants to help ensure that appropriate balanced growth and development is secured. Urban & Civic have a good track record of community engagement in relation to Alconbury Weald; as the strategic site develops further the Neighbourhood Plan wants to ensure that effective community engagement is maintained.

### Policy 3 - Strategic Development Delivery

The Stukeleys Parish Council in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and developers seek to develop an integrated overall network of communities across the Parish. This will include securing improvements to the sustainable transport linkages for walking and cycling between Alconbury Weald and the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to allow residents of the villages to better access the new services and facilities in Alconbury Weald.

In all proposals on the strategic development sites at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1), RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) or Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) opportunities for green corridors that provide biodiversity enhancement across the plan area both within the strategic development sites and in adjacent areas, such as in the protected settlement breaks will be supported.

#### Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1)

The Stukeleys Parish Council, in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council; the master developer<sup>24</sup>; and developers of individual parts, will seek to ensure that Alconbury Weald delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community which delivers the key aspirations to:

- Secure the proposed country park as part of the overall green infrastructure network, including how this will relate to the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley; including consideration as to how an ecological corridor through to Stukeley Park in Great Stukeley might be achievable;

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<sup>24</sup> A master developer is usually responsible for delivering the overall comprehensive scheme through the provision of infrastructure and services & facilities, with other developers and housebuilders then being appointed to deliver individual parcels. The master developer for SEL 1.1 Alconbury Weald is currently Urban & Civic. There is no master developer at this point for SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury or HU1

## *The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

- Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, including through the delivery of the country park to protect the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and
- Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area and the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument are suitably preserved and enhanced.

### RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2)

The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, the Ministry of Defence, any master developer or site promoter ensure that the redevelopment of RAF Alconbury delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community which delivers the key aspirations to:

- Maximise accessibility and linkages, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;
- Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to protect the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and
- Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area are suitably preserved and enhanced including through removal of the large-scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley.

### Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1)

The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council and the developer ensure that the eastern part of the urban extension of Huntingdon within the plan area delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community which delivers the key aspiration to:

- Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley to protect the existing character of the village of Great Stukeley as a distinct village and the rural character of the Green End part of Great Stukeley.

## **Policy 4 - Community Engagement**

Developers considering making proposals for major<sup>25</sup> development within The Stukeleys should contact the Parish Council at the earliest opportunity to discuss how pre-application community engagement can be undertaken. The Parish Council will work with developers to facilitate effective and proactive community engagement and to ensure that the requirements of this Neighbourhood Plan are taken into consideration.

Proposals for development which are accompanied by a statement of community involvement that details how the outcome of the pre-application community engagement has been taken into account in the scheme submitted will be particularly supported.

## **22. Community Facilities**

22.1 Community Facilities is a generic term used for community infrastructure, services and facilities. This includes village halls, church halls, community centres and multi-use facilities. These facilities typically provide opportunities for community uses such as events,

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<sup>25</sup> 'Major development' in terms of this policy means development of 10 or more dwellinghouses (or a site having an area of 0.5 hectares or more where dwelling numbers are not known); the provision of a building or buildings where the floor space to be created by the development is 1,000 square metres or more; or any development carried out on a site having an area of 1 hectare or more

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sports and activities. Community facilities can also provide space for arts or cultural activities, and serve wider purposes such as providing affordable space for events or small businesses to hire. There is a relatively limited provision of community and meeting space available for use in Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, the village hall in Great Stukeley provides a home for local organisations.

- 22.2 Other important community facilities in Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley include Garage Repairs; St. Bartholomew's Church; St. Martin's Church; Grace Fellowship Baptist Church; The Church of Jesus Christ and Latter Day Saints; Alconbury Independent Baptist Church; and the Stukeley Country Hotel.



- 22.3 Important areas of open space and green infrastructure include the allotments at Owl End; Great Stukeley Recreation Field; and Little Stukeley Recreation Area. Elsewhere in the Parish is Huntingdon Racecourse and Huntingdon Rugby Club. Open space can take many forms including parks, village greens, play areas, sports pitches, allotments, semi-natural areas and substantial private gardens. Many provide important recreational and sporting facilities or are important for biodiversity. The two villages of Great and Little Stukeley have limited areas of open space and green infrastructure. Alconbury Weald in contrast is being developed with integral green infrastructure.

- 22.4 Within RAF Alconbury there are a number of community facilities that serve the USAF personnel and their families. These allow the air base to operate as a community within a community. Although only for the use of the UASF personnel and their families, the air base is well served by community facilities and they are very valuable to their day-to-day needs and their wellbeing.

- 22.5 The emerging Phase 1 of Alconbury Weald includes a number of important community facilities such as the primary school, cricket pitch, multi-use games area (MUGA) and play parks; the Pavilion Community Centre; the Café/Bistro; Swynford Stores (convenience store); and Gym and library in The Club. A planning application has been submitted for the Education Campus, which will in due course deliver the secondary school, sixth form and a special needs school.

- 22.6 Later phases of Alconbury Weald will deliver further important community facilities as part of a balanced sustainable community. Future phases of Alconbury Weald will need to deliver green infrastructure including the Country Park; together with formal open space for sports facilities.



- 22.7 Policy LP 22 - Local Services and Community Facilities of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 looks to support new community facilities and to safeguard against their loss. The supporting text to Policy LP22 in paragraphs 6.47 to 6.49 on page 92 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 details the type of evidence necessary to demonstrate how it can be

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shown that community facilities might be considered to be poorly used or not viable<sup>26</sup>. This is equally relevant to the application of this Neighbourhood Plan policy.

22.8 Policy LP 32 - Protection of Open Space is also relevant as it looks to protect against the loss of open space, outdoor recreation facilities, allotments and areas of garden land that provide amenity value. The Stukeleys has a number of highly valuable community facilities within the respective communities which are vital to be retained in order to help protect the distinct identity of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley as villages which are separate to Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury.

22.9 Another mechanism to protect and keep valued buildings or land in use for the community is the Community Right to Bid Scheme. It gives local community groups the opportunity to nominate buildings or other land to be included on the Huntingdonshire Council's [list](#)<sup>27</sup> of Assets of Community Value. An asset should contribute to the community's social well-being or social interests. Once on the register, if an asset comes up for sale or lease, a community group has a period of time in which they can register their interest as a potential bidder, delaying a sale on the open market. Currently The Stukeleys has no recorded Assets of Community Value.

22.10 The planned growth will necessitate additional or enhanced provision of community facilities. Consequently, the Neighbourhood Plan sets out a framework to address the specific requirements of community facilities in The Stukeleys. Any new community facilities should be accessible to the community they are intended to serve.



22.11 Where as part of the overall delivery of Alconbury Weald it is proposed to relocate any existing community facility or provide a replacement community asset in a later phase it would need to be provided in a location with an equal or better level of accessibility for the community it is intended to serve to justify the loss of the original facility. Such criteria provide flexibility for an emerging community and would enable the expansion and improvement of community facilities, where land may not be currently available to facilitate expansion and improvement in their current location.

22.12 The Glade local centre has been approved in Alconbury Weald, this will include a Co-op convenience store and a nursery. Future community facilities such as this will also be protected under this policy. The main community facilities in the Parish are shown on Maps 5a to 5d below.

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<sup>26</sup> In particular paragraph 6.49 states: "Assessing the level of community support for a local service or facility is a matter of judgement, but could be informed by information such as evidence of the level of recent usage, as well as the number and nature of comments made on an application by members of the local community. For commercially run facilities such as local shops and pubs, the Council considers that a robust marketing exercise is the most transparent way of demonstrating that such facilities are no longer viable. This should be of sufficient duration to allow the local community time to consider making a bid to run or acquire premises of value through the Community Right to Bid. In seeking to justify the loss of local services or community facilities, applicants will also be required to consider whether existing premises or sites can be adapted to retain a viable community facility or service. Effective marketing will in most cases need to be for a continuous period of 12 months at a value reflecting its permitted use with details kept of any offers received and detailed reasoning for declining them. However, in particular circumstances it may be appropriate for alternative arrangements to establish if there is any realistic prospect of maintaining the service or facility."

<sup>27</sup> <https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/council-democracy/community-right-to-bid/>

## Policy 5 - Community Facilities

Development proposals that result in the improvement/enhancement of existing community facilities including the village hall or community centre; play areas; recreation/sports facilities; allotments; primary school; churches; or small-scale local retail facilities will be supported subject to their compliance with other development plan policies.

Development proposals that result in the provision of new community facilities both within and outside of but adjacent to the settlement boundary of Little Stukeley or Great Stukeley will be supported subject to their compliance with other development plan policies; provided the scale is commensurate with size of facility to meet the needs of the respective village. In particular proposals for new play areas; sports/recreation facilities; local small-scale retail provision; and local health provision will be supported.

Development proposals that result in the provision of new, improved or expanded community facilities within Alconbury Weald will be supported subject to their compliance with other development plan policies. Where planning permission is required, development proposals that result in the provision of new, improved or expanded community facilities within the RAF Alconbury air base will be supported subject to their compliance with other development plan policies.

Proposals that would result in the loss of the following community facilities will be resisted unless it can be shown<sup>28</sup> that they are poorly used, not viable or adequate replacement provision is made elsewhere in The Stukeleys which is an equivalent service or community facility located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and planned new community it is intended to serve:

### Great Stukeley

- The Stukeley Country Hotel in Great Stukeley
- Allotments in Great Stukeley
- Great Stukeley Recreation Field

### Little Stukeley

- Little Stukeley Recreation Area and Hall

### Alconbury Weald

- Ermine Street Church Academy Primary School and associated grounds in Alconbury Weald
- Cricket Pitch in Alconbury Weald
- Pavilion Community Centre in Alconbury Weald
- MUGA in Alconbury Weald
- Play Areas, Parks and Open Space in Alconbury Weald
- The Café/Bistro in Alconbury Weald
- Swynford Stores in Alconbury Weald
- Gym and library in The Club at Alconbury Weald

### Huntingdon Racecourse

- Rugby Club at Huntingdon Racecourse

## **23. Huntingdon Racecourse**

23.1 Policy HU 9 (Huntingdon Racecourse) in the Local Plan allocates 72ha of land at Huntingdon Racecourse for mixed use development to comprise: continued use of the site for the

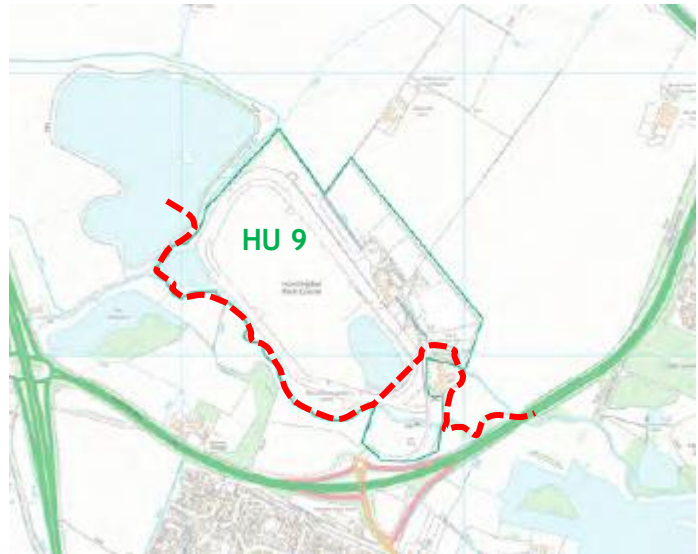
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<sup>28</sup> See paragraph 22.6 and footnote 28

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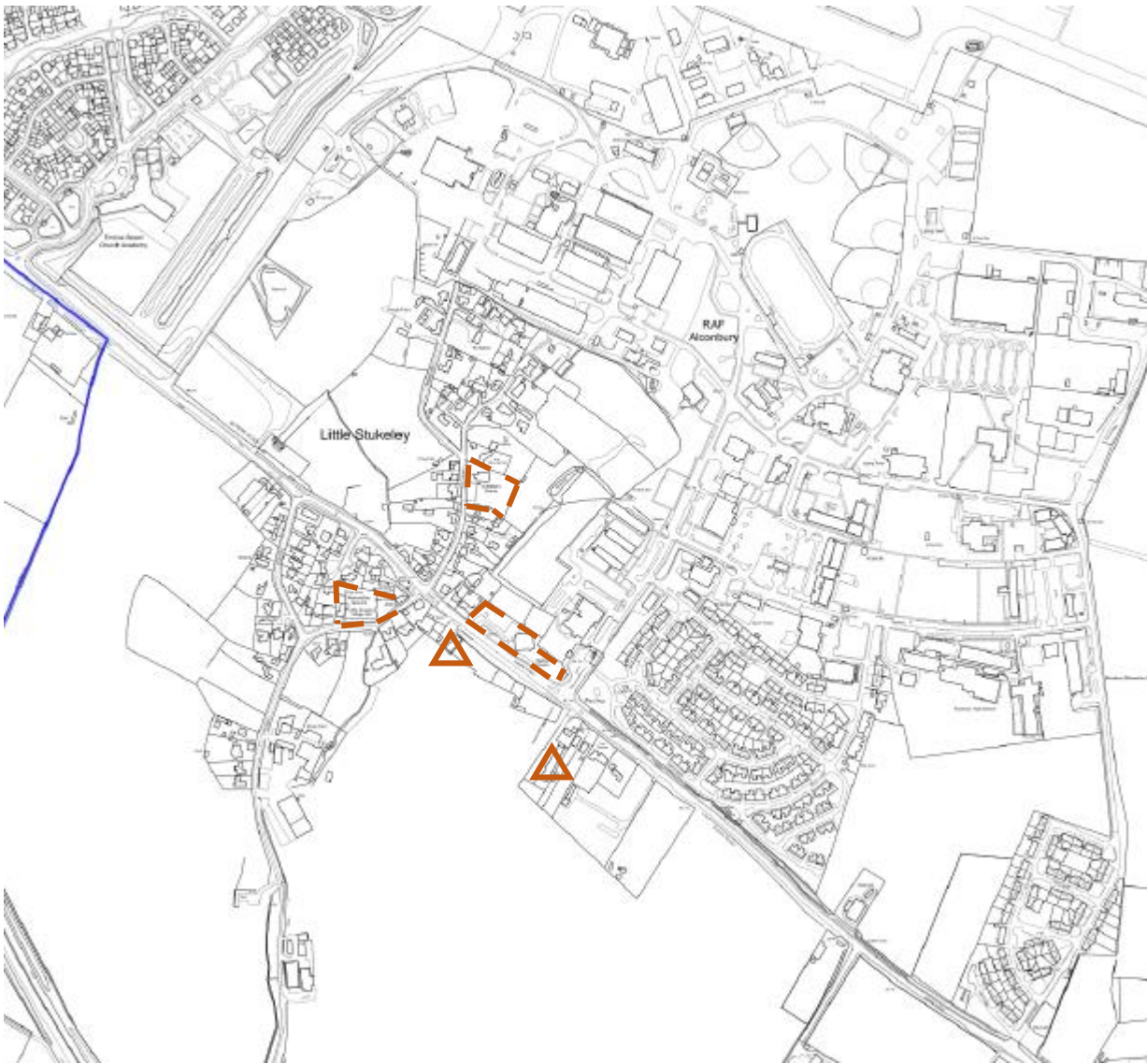
racecourse, equine support facilities and Huntingdon Rugby Football Club; and complementary conference and events facilities, outdoor recreational and leisure facilities.

23.2 Most but not all of the area within site HU 9 lies within the parish of The Stukeleys, the southern end including the access road, the stables and the Holiday Inn hotel is in the neighbouring parish of Brampton. The red dashed line shows the plan area boundary. Due to the Local Plan policy approach the Neighbourhood Plan does not set out any further policies for the development of facilities at the Racecourse. The Rugby Club site within the overall racecourse site is protected as a community facility under Policy 5 of this Neighbourhood Plan.



Map 5a - Main Community Facilities - Great Stukeley © Crown Copyright

  Main Community Facilities



Map 5b - Main Community Facilities - Little Stukeley © Crown Copyright

  Main Community Facilities       Plan Area Boundary



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Map 5c - Main Community Facilities - Alconbury Weald © Crown Copyright

 Main Community Facilities       Plan Area Boundary







Map 5d - Main Community Facilities - Huntingdon Rugby Club © Crown Copyright

 Main Community Facilities

 Plan Area Boundary



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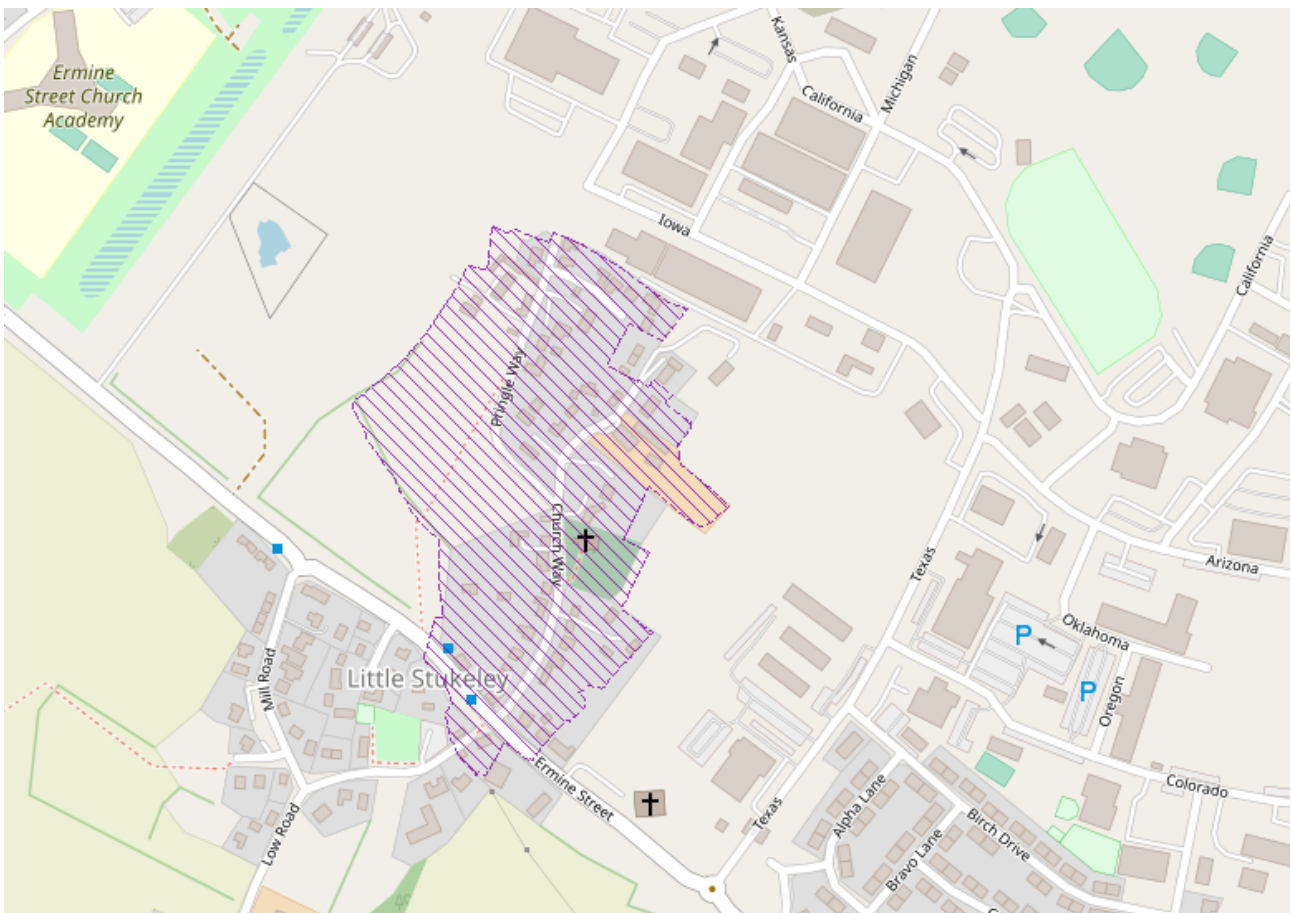
# Natural and Built Environment



## 24. Heritage Assets

24.1 Heritage assets are buildings, monuments, sites, landscapes and townscapes which have historic or architectural significance; collectively they help make the historic environment. The protection of individual heritage assets is important not only to safeguard the significance of the asset itself but also to protect the wider historic environment.

24.2 Part of Little Stukeley is covered by the Little Stukeley Conservation Area (CA), there is no published Conservation Area Appraisal for this CA. At present the RAF Alconbury airbase detracts from the character and appearance of the CA through the presence of large utilitarian style buildings and security fencing being located immediately adjacent to the CA. As identified under Policy 3 there is the opportunity through redevelopment proposals for RAF Alconbury to enhance the significance of the CA by ensuring that Little Stukeley as a distinct traditional historic village is recreated. Opportunities to enhance the character and appearance of the CA through removal of large-scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley through redevelopment should also be part of the delivery of the RAF strategic allocation.



Map 6 - Little Stukeley Conservation Area Boundary, Extract Taken from Huntingdonshire District Council [website](https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/)<sup>29</sup> © Huntingdonshire District Council

24.3 Areas of special architectural or historic interest are designated as Conservation Areas to help preserve and enhance them for future generations. Once designated, there are restrictions on the nature of works within Conservation Areas that can be carried out to properties and trees without permission from the local planning authority. Section 72 of the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 also requires that “*special attention shall be paid to the desirability of preserving or enhancing the character or appearance of that area*”. The effect of development proposals on the special character and

<sup>29</sup> <https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/conservation-areas/>

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significance of Conservation Areas should be given considerable weight when determining planning applications.

24.4 There are three Scheduled Monuments (SAMs) within the Plan Area as follows:

- Roman barrow 450m south-west of Stukeley Park
- Moated site in Prestley Wood, 800m north-east of Cartwright's Farm
- Roman barrow adjacent to Ermine Street, 290m east of St Bartholomew's Church

The Prestley Wood [Scheduled Monument](#)<sup>30</sup> lies within the Alconbury Weald strategic allocation and as identified in Policy 3, the Parish Council will look to ensure that proposals for Alconbury Weald suitably protect and enhance the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument and its setting. Historic England has indicated that they have no comment to make on the Neighbourhood Plan.

24.5 The Neighbourhood Plan area contains a number of Listed Buildings as follows:

### Grade 1

None

### Grade II\*

Church of St Martin, Little Stukeley  
Church of St Bartholomew, Great Stukeley  
Hardened Aircraft Shelters, Alconbury Weald  
The Avionics Building, Alconbury Weald



### Grade II

The Stukeleys Country Hotel, Great Stukeley  
Milestone at Junction of Green End and Ermine Street, Great Stukeley  
Milestone About 1/4 Mile South of Village, Little Stukeley  
23 Church Road, Great Stukeley  
2 Church Way, Little Stukeley  
9 Church Way, Little Stukeley  
11 Church Way, Little Stukeley  
Holme Lea, Green End, Great Stukeley  
Forge Cottage, Low Road, Little Stukeley  
Pinks Cottage, 20, Pringle Way, Little Stukeley  
The Old Rectory, Church Way, Little Stukeley  
Pringle Farmhouse, Pringle Way, Little Stukeley  
Camelot, Owl End, Great Stukeley  
15 Owl End, Great Stukeley  
Little Stukeley War Memorial  
Waterloo Farmhouse, Ermine Street, Great Stukeley  
The Swan and Salmon, 1 Low Road, Little Stukeley  
Great Stukeley War Memorial  
Watch Office and Operations Room at Alconbury Airfield, Alconbury Weald  
Milestone, Ermine Street, Alconbury Weald



## 25. Local Distinctiveness and Public Realm

25.1 All new development should respect the local character of the area, ensuring that the building height, size and choice of external materials complement the existing fabric and do not obscure important views into and out of the settlements in the Parish.

<sup>30</sup> <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1017843?section=official-list-entry>

- 25.2 A high quality public realm made up of well-designed streets, pavements and other publicly accessible areas, together with the boundary treatments to local properties and front gardens, make a positive contribution to how The Stukeleys looks. Within Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley, the public realm is seen by local people as being an important element of the overall urban design of the settlement. A high-quality public realm contributes to a high quality of life which can help to maintain healthy living, prevent anti-social behaviour and encourage high standards of property maintenance. The public realm of Alconbury Weald is an important element of its evolving character and will be key to the success of the new settlement over time.
- 25.3 As detailed in Policy 3 The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and developers seek to develop an integrated overall network of communities across the Parish. This will include securing improvements to the sustainable transport linkages for walking and cycling between Alconbury Weald and the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to allow residents of the villages to better access the new services and facilities in Alconbury Weald. Improved linkages to Huntingdon including site HU 1 at Ermine Street could also improve active travel from the existing settlements to the higher order services and facilities in Huntingdon. Footway and cycleway provision can heavily influence the appearance of the public realm; proposals should avoid over-engineered design but should instead contribute to a high quality public realm.

## 26. Natural Environment

26.1 Most of the Parish of The Stukeleys is rural, and contains substantial areas of farmland which contributes significantly to the character of the Parish and the setting of the villages of Little and Great Stukeley. A substantial land area was developed in 1938 for RAF Alconbury that changed the character of the Parish significantly.

26.2 There is a need to assess the likelihood of proposals or policies within a Neighbourhood Plan having a significant effect on the 'National Sites Network' consisting of areas designated as Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Areas (SPA's). Consideration of the internationally designated Ramsar sites is also necessary; many Ramsar sites are also SACs or SPAs. In the vicinity of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan area the 'National Sites Network' of interest are the Orton Pit SAC (Peterborough); Nene Washes SAC; Ouse Washes SAC/SPA; Portholme SAC (Huntingdon/Godmanchester); Upper Nene Valley SAC/Upper Nene Valley Ramsar (Rushden); and Fenland SAC/Woodwalton Fen Ramsar.



26.3 The closest to the Neighbourhood Plan area are Portholme SAC (Huntingdon/Godmanchester) lying approximately 2km to the south; and Fenland SAC/Woodwalton Fen Ramsar lying approximately 5km to the north-east.

26.4 SACs were previously classified in accordance with EC Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (the Habitats Directive). Article 3 of this Directive requires the establishment of a European network of important high-quality conservation sites that will make a significant contribution to conserving the 189 habitat types and 788 species identified in Annexes I and II of the Directive. These sites are now designated under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended).

- 26.5 SPAs were sites first classified in accordance with Article 4 of the EC Directive on the conservation of wild birds (79/409/EEC), more commonly known as the Birds Directive. They were classified for rare and vulnerable birds, listed in Annex I to the Birds Directive, and for regularly occurring migratory species. These SPA sites are now designated under the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, & c.) Regulations 2010 (as amended).
- 26.6 Ramsar Sites are designated under the International Convention on Wetlands of International Importance especially as Waterfowl Habitat (the Ramsar Convention, Iran 1971 and amended by the Paris Protocol 1992). Although Ramsar Sites are not protected in law by domestic UK legislation as a matter of policy government has decreed that unless otherwise specified procedures relating to SPAs and SACs will also apply to Ramsar Sites.
- 26.7 The Habitats Regulation Assessment screening identifies that the Neighbourhood Plan proposals would not individually or cumulatively result in any potential significant effects on any European designated site.

- 26.8 The Parish of The Stukeleys contains no National Nature Reserves (the nearest is at Monks Wood around 2km to the north). The Plan area contains two Sites of Special Scientific Interest: Brampton Racecourse SSSI and Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI. The Brampton Racecourse SSSI is recorded as being in favourable condition; whereas the Great Stukeley Railway Cutting SSSI is recorded as being in unfavourable - recovering condition. Natural England has confirmed that the proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan will not have significant adverse impacts on the SSSIs.



- 26.9 Policy 3 sets out how proposals on the strategic development sites at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1), RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) or Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) can provide opportunities for green corridors that provide biodiversity enhancement across the plan area both within the strategic development sites and in adjacent areas, such as in the protected settlement breaks. Areas of biodiversity enhancement offer the potential to complement the existing Sites of Special Scientific Interest.

## **27. Trees and Woodlands**

- 27.1 As much of the Parish of The Stukeleys contains substantial areas of farmland and RAF Alconbury there are actually few areas of trees and no large woodlands. There are no ancient woodlands within The Stukeleys, the parish has the fifth lowest amount of tree cover within Huntingdonshire at only 5% canopy cover<sup>31</sup>. The local landscape does have a character derived from having a high level of Huntingdon Elm within the tree stock present. Field hedgerow and tree planting is therefore important as part of the landscape character. There are some trees and small woods at Stukeley Park, around Grange Farm, along Great Stukeley Railway Cutting and Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument. The parkland trees at Stukeley Park reflects the historic character of this part of Great Stukeley.
- 27.2 Additional tree and woodland planting within Alconbury Weald, for example as part of the country park would help to improve ecological networks within the Parish. The strategic

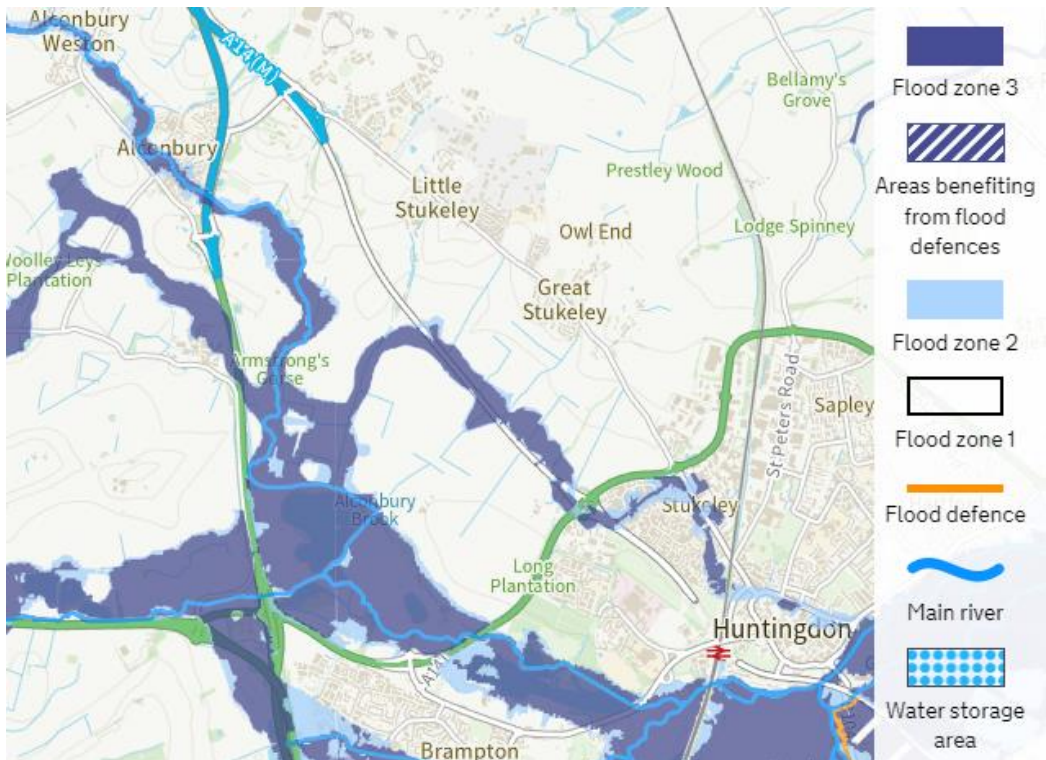
<sup>31</sup> Huntingdonshire District Council Tree Canopy Cover Assessment (Draft) July 2021

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development sites and the protected settlement breaks provide an opportunity to increase tree and hedgerow canopy cover across The Stukeleys and perform a dual purpose of enhancing the environment and contributing to biodiversity net gain.

### 28. Flood Risk and Drainage

28.1 Parts of the Parish is subject to fluvial (river) flood risk as shown on the map below. Inappropriate development in areas at risk of flooding should be avoided, by directing development away from areas at highest risk (whether existing or future). Where development is necessary in such areas the development should be made safe for its lifetime without increasing flood risk elsewhere<sup>32</sup>. Huntingdon Racecourse lies within Flood Zone 3 and is therefore at a risk of flooding greater than 1 in 100 years. Flood Zone 3 also extends along the A1307 corridor (the old A14 route).



Map 7a - Flood Zones 2 and 3 © Environment Agency

28.2 Surface water flooding potential affects parts of Great Stukeley, Little Stukeley, RAF Alconbury and Alconbury Weald as shown on the map. Surface water flooding is a matter to be taken into account in the planning application process<sup>33</sup>. The Neighbourhood Plan alongside the Local Plan and the NPPF strives to promote sustainable drainage techniques (SuDS).

28.3 SuDS are an approach to managing surface water run-off which seeks to mimic natural drainage systems and retain water on or near the site as opposed to traditional drainage approaches which involve piping water off site as quickly as possible. SuDS offer significant advantages over conventional piped drainage systems in reducing flood risk by attenuating the rate and quantity of surface water run-off from a site, promoting groundwater recharge,

<sup>32</sup> See NPPF paragraphs 159 onwards; policy LP 5 (Flood Risk) of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan; and the Cambridgeshire Flood and Water SPD (2017). Paragraph 160(b) of the NPPF aims for development to be safe for the lifetime without increasing flood risk and where possible reducing flood risk overall

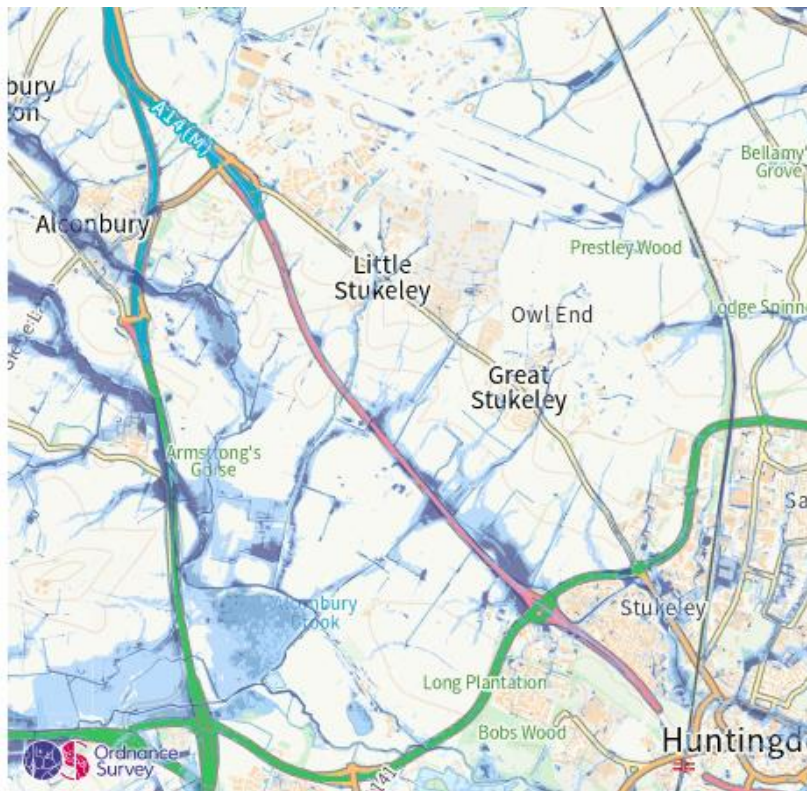
<sup>33</sup> Policy LP 15 (Surface Water) of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan



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and improving water quality, biodiversity and amenity. Alconbury Weald for example is including SuDS.

- 28.4 Opportunities for increasing biodiversity at opportunity sites and in the protected settlement breaks are discussed within the Neighbourhood Plan. There is a potential for increasing biodiversity through the use of SuDS features such as attenuation basins, ponds and swales in these circumstances.
- 28.5 The Environment Agency has indicated that the receiving Water Recycling Centre has limited capacity for increased foul drainage in the plan area. The Neighbourhood Plan does not propose development that would generate additional foul drainage and the Environment Agency has no concerns relating to the Neighbourhood Plan. Anglian Water and the promoters of the strategic expansion locations and sites in the Local Plan will need to address foul drainage capacity in order to facilitate their delivery.



Extent of flooding from surface water

● High ● Medium ● Low ○ Very low

Map 7b - Surface Water Flooding © Environment Agency

## 29. Local Green Space and Green Infrastructure

- 29.1 The two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley do not actually have much informal green space. The villages have the churchyards and the recreations areas which provide a more formal role. The two churchyards are protected by virtue of them being the setting of the Churches as Listed Buildings.
- 29.2 In 2012, the Government introduced a new designation of Local Green Space through the NPPF allowing local communities to put forward green areas of particular importance to them for protection. Once designated, planning permission will only be granted for the development of the sites in very special circumstances or if the development clearly enhances the Local Green Space for the purposes it was designated.

29.3 Local Green Space designation will not be appropriate for most green areas or open space. The designation should only be used where the green space meets the criteria set out in the NPPF. Namely that it is in reasonably close proximity to the community it serves; where the green area is demonstrably special to a local community and holds a particular local significance, for example because of its beauty, historic significance, recreational value (including as a playing field), tranquillity or richness of its wildlife; and where the green area concerned is local in character and is not an extensive tract of land. Green space within the Little Stukeley Conservation Area is protected by the conservation area designation, green space used for recreation use can also be protected under the Policy dealing with community facilities.

29.4 The sites listed in the policy have been assessed as according with the criteria for Local Green Space as set out in the NPPF. A tabular assessment of each of the designated Local Green Spaces against these criteria is set out below the maps following the policy. A brief written summary describing what makes each of the Local Green Spaces demonstrably special to the local community is set out in the following the respective map.



29.5 Alconbury Weald is a developing community which is being constructed around an integral green infrastructure network. Some of the green spaces in Alconbury Weald are multi-functional providing children's play areas for example alongside footpaths for recreation and swales and ponds for surface water drainage. As a developing community the green infrastructure network will continue to be added to, and the role and purpose of the existing green corridors may change for example through the further development of play facilities as the community continues to develop and evolve. The green infrastructure network in Alconbury Weald is addressed by Policy 7.

## Policy 6 - Local Green Space

The following sites are designated as Local Green Spaces and are identified on Maps 8a to 8b:

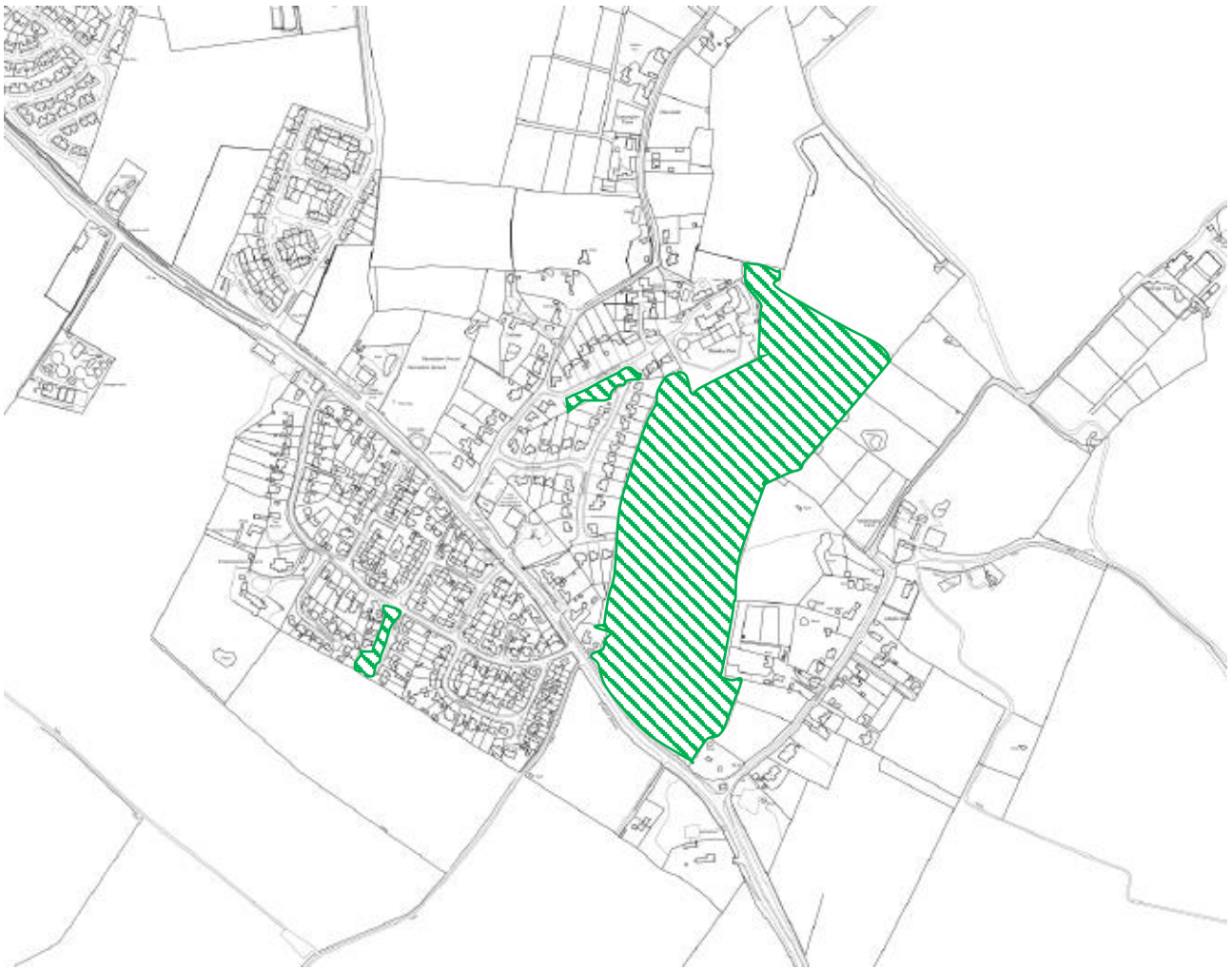
### Great Stukeley

- Stukeley Park
- Land at Chestnut Grove
- Land at West View

### Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury

- Land at The Boulevard, Alconbury Weald

The sites listed above and shown on the plan below are designated as areas of Local Green Space, which will be protected in a manner consistent with the protection of land within Green Belts.



Map 8a - Local Green Spaces - Great Stukeley © Crown Copyright

 Local Green Spaces

**Description of Local Green Space in Great Stukeley**

Site	Demonstrably Special Significance				
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness
Stukeley Park	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land at Chestnut Grove	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Land at West View	✓	x	✓	x	✓

Stukeley Park

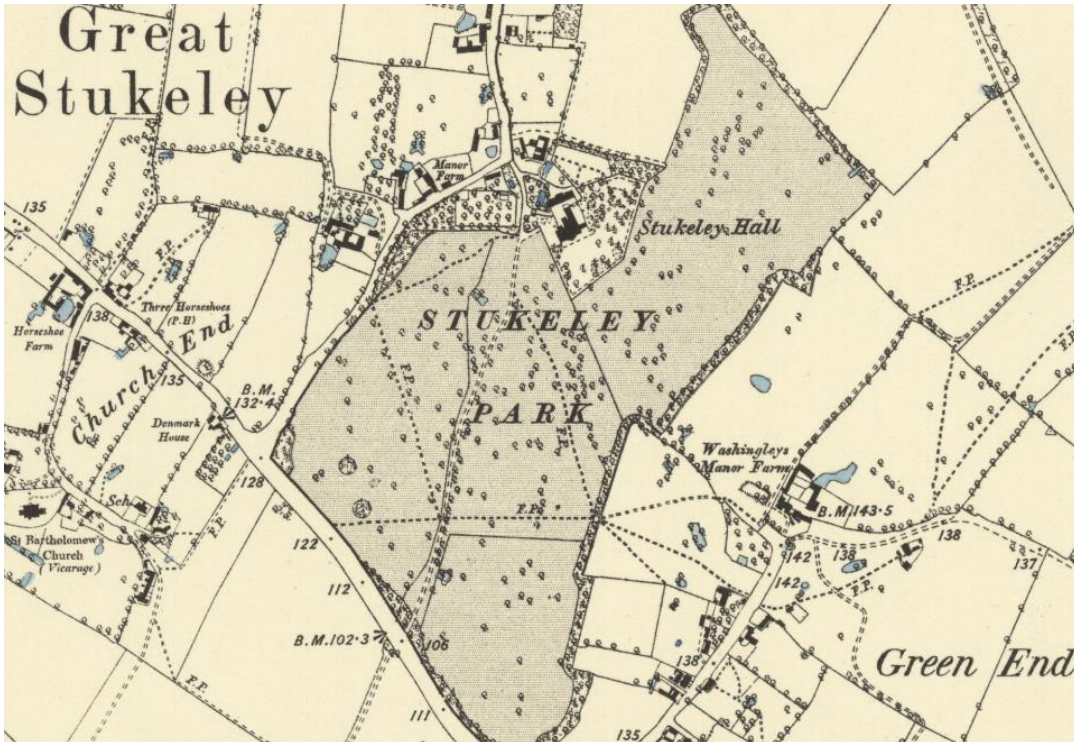
This is a traditional parkland landscape which forms an important green open heart between the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley. It is the Victorian parkland associated with Stukeley Hall; the existing hall is thought to have been built for James Torkington whose family held the estate for 300 years. During the last century it was occupied by various families and finally by Howard Coote, who bought it in 1904. The Hall is now converted into apartments.



## *The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

Dating back to 1887, Ordnance Survey maps show the parkland to the south of the Hall with peripheral planting and shrubberies around the Hall, by 1924 the parkland had been extended with further landscaping and tree planting. Today the park borders the Hall sitting between Owl End and Green End. The parkland has natural beauty and historical significance and the parkland trees offers important ecological habitat.

The parkland is crossed by a public footpath which links Owl End to Green End, this gives the opportunity for recreational value and tranquillity for local residents.



1887 OS Map

### Land at Chestnut Grove

This is part of the traditional parkland landscape around Stukeley Hall, today Chestnut Grove forms the avenue to the Hall. New detached houses have been built to the north side of this tree-lined access but the open space to the south retains part of the historic parkland character. This gives Chestnut Grove an open character that has beauty.

The open grassland and trees give the opportunity for recreational value and tranquillity for local residents. The parkland trees offer important ecological habitat. It provides the opportunity for informal recreation. It now has the visual appearance of a modern style village green and makes an important contribution to the character and appearance of the local area.

### Land at West View

The land at West View is an open area dominated by trees at its northern end that offer the potential for ecological habitat with grassland at the southern end that is available for recreational use. It is the main open space within the southern side of Great Stukeley village.

It provides the opportunity for informal recreation and has the visual appearance of a modern style village green. In this respect it makes an important contribution to the character and appearance of the local area. It is crossed by a public footpath that runs through the centre of the village, it is part of a natural circular walk on public footpaths around the southern side of the village.



Map 8b - Local Green Spaces - Alconbury Weald © Crown Copyright



Local Green Spaces



Plan Area Boundary

### Description of Local Green Space in Alconbury Weald

Site	Demonstrably Special Significance				
	Beauty	Historic Significance	Recreational Value	Tranquillity	Wildlife Richness
Land at The Boulevard	✓	✓	✓	x	x

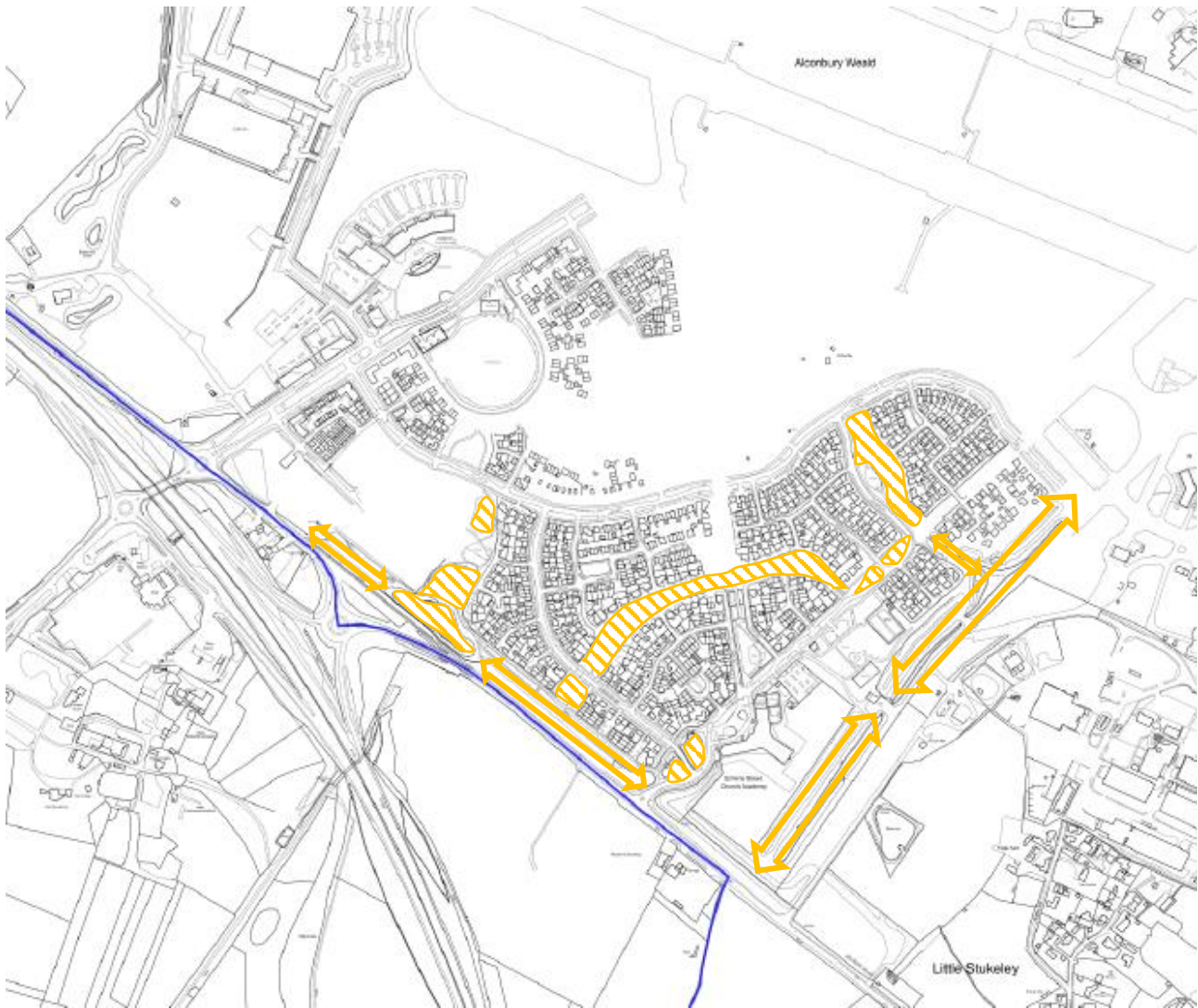
#### Land at The Boulevard, Alconbury Weald

This land lies adjacent to the Watch Office which is a Grade II listed building and forms an important part of its setting. The Watch Office was the first permanent control tower at the airbase, acting as a central operation building for the whole airfield. Originally built in 1940-1, the building has been extensively restored by Urban & Civic and is used as a community centre. The National Heritage list for England declared the Watch Office as the best-preserved example of a standard type built for bomber satellite stations during the Second World War.

It is part of the open core of Alconbury Weald alongside the cricket pitch on the opposite side of The Boulevard. It provides the opportunity for informal recreation and has the visual appearance

## The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)

of a modern style village green. In this respect it makes an important contribution to the character and appearance of the emerging new settlement.



Map 8c - Existing Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald © Crown Copyright

 /  Existing Green Infrastructure Network       Plan Area Boundary

### Policy 7 - Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald

Development proposals that result in the improvement/enhancement of the Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald or that result in the provision of additions or extensions to the Green Infrastructure Network as multi-functional green space in Alconbury Weald as the community develops, including through the provision of additional play facilities; recreational footpaths; biodiversity enhancement; or for drainage will be supported subject to their compliance with other development plan policies.

Proposals that would result in the loss of any part of the existing Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald will be resisted where it would undermine the connectivity of the Green Infrastructure Network or reduce the accessibility of Green Infrastructure to the community unless it can be shown that:

- it is in compliance with policy SEL 1.1 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, permitted schemes and masterplan; and

## *The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

- b) adequate replacement provision can be made elsewhere in Alconbury Weald which performs an equivalent role; and
- c) it is located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and planned new community it is intended to serve

### **30. Protected Settlement Breaks**

30.1 Parts of The Stukeleys parish immediately about the town of Huntingdon, indeed the urban extension site HU 1 at Ermine Street for Huntingdon is partly within The Stukeleys. This area is known locally as St Johns. This will bring the urban edge of Huntingdon to only 145m away from the closest parts of Great Stukeley along Green End. This identifies that a threat of coalescence between Huntingdon and Great Stukeley could arise if not appropriately planned. As such a protected settlement break between the Green End part of Great Stukeley and the planned urban edge of Huntingdon is therefore included in the Neighbourhood Plan. This is important to protect the rural hamlet style character of the Green End part of Great Stukeley and to protect the distinct identities of The Stukeleys as separate settlements.



- 30.2 As the protected settlement breaks primarily lie adjacent to the strategic development sites at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1), RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) or Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1); they can provide opportunities to form part of green corridors that provide biodiversity enhancement or areas of new tree planting. Such proposals for the protected settlement breaks will be supported in principle.
- 30.3 Great Stukeley derives its character from its three 'ends' Green End, Owl End and Church End. There is an existing gap between Green End and the Owl End and Church End parts of Great Stukeley which gives Green End a rural hamlet style character within the overall village which differentiates it from the main village core of Great Stukeley comprising Owl End and Church End. This gap includes Stukeley Park which is protected as a Local Green Space, the southern side of Ermine Street is proposed as a protected settlement break between the Green End part and the Owl and Church End parts of Great Stukeley.
- 30.4 The strategic expansion locations at RAF Alconbury and Alconbury Weald in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 places significant pressure for spatial and visual coalescence between RAF Alconbury and both Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley. The potential for coalescence between Alconbury Weald and Little Stukeley is also a factor. Retaining the distinctive village character of these two settlements is an important objective of the Neighbourhood Plan and is integral to the delivery of strategic growth without harming the existing character and community identity of the constituent settlements that make up The Stukeleys. The strategic growth is considered by local residents to be contributing to a loss of identity for Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley as distinct historic settlements.
- 30.5 The strategic allocation for RAF Alconbury includes the Spruce Drive housing area understood to be the officer housing which is physically and visually distinct from the main housing further to the north-west. The Spruce Drive housing area has the potential in any redevelopment of the RAF Alconbury site to become a new 'End' to Great Stukeley, slightly separate in a similar style to Green End. The majority of area between the Spruce Drive housing area and the main housing further to the north-west is not part of the strategic allocation; that area is considered appropriate to be a protected settlement break to maintain the distinctive character.

30.6 The masterplan for Alconbury Weald encompasses a country park to the east of the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley. This would prevent coalescence between these, therefore no protected settlement break in this area is considered necessary at this time. Policy 3 looks to secure provision of the country park separation.

## Policy 8 - Protected Settlement Breaks

The areas shown on Maps 9a and 9b are identified as protected settlement breaks. The protected settlement breaks have the following purposes:

- a) to prevent the coalescence of the planned development at Huntingdon, RAF Alconbury and Alconbury Weald with the existing settlements of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley;
- b) to maintain the distinctive identity of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley as separate village settlements and maintain their traditional built form character of the 'Ends'; and
- c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.

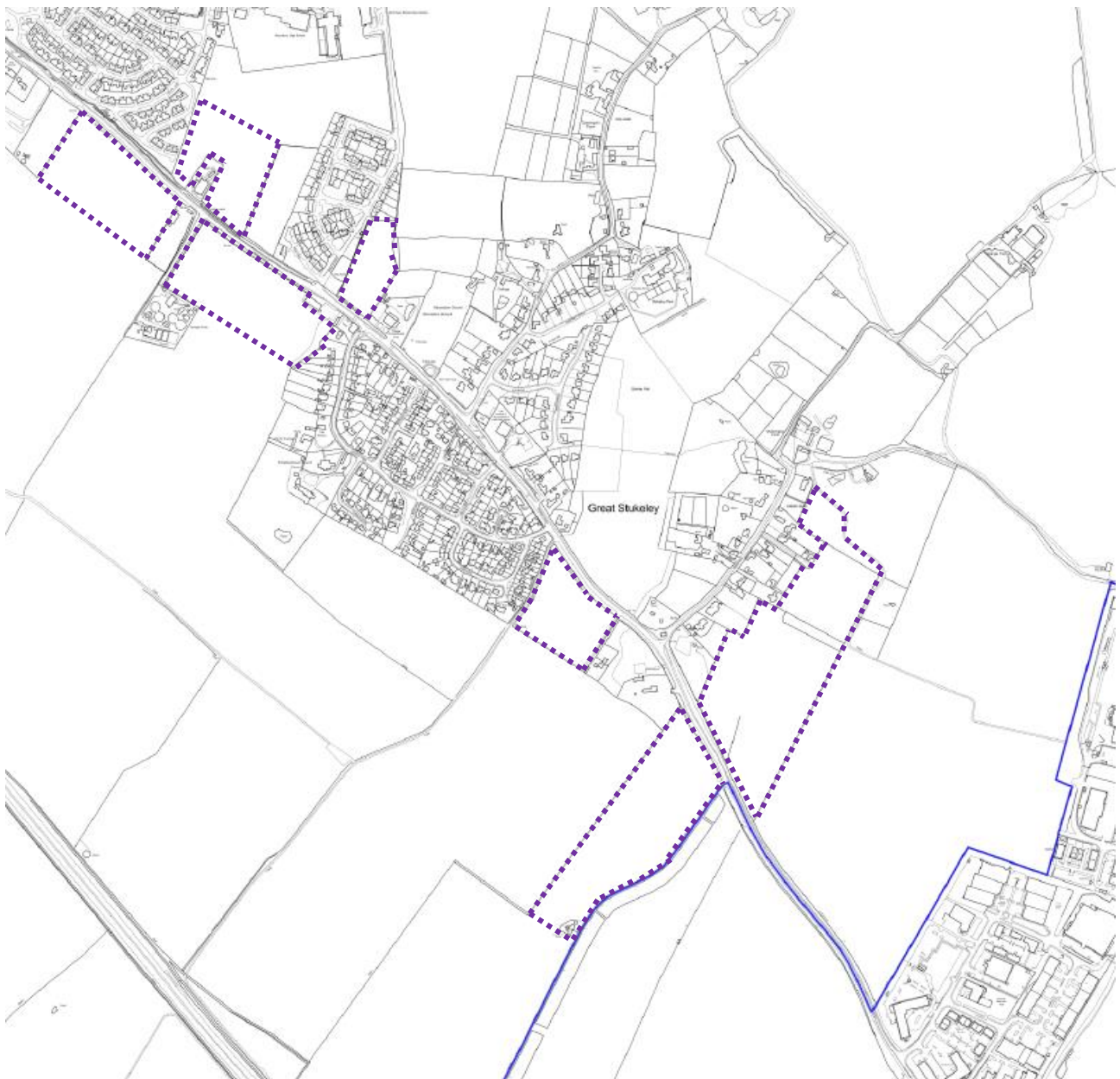
Protected settlement breaks are identified for their verdant and undeveloped nature that gives them openness. It is the freedom from built form that gives them their spatial openness.

Proposals for built development within the settlement breaks will not be supported where this would individually or cumulatively lead to a reduction in the openness between the settlements or harm the purposes set out above.

Proposals to use the protected settlement breaks for green infrastructure, biodiversity net gain or tree planting will be supported where this does not conflict with the purposes of being a protected settlement break.



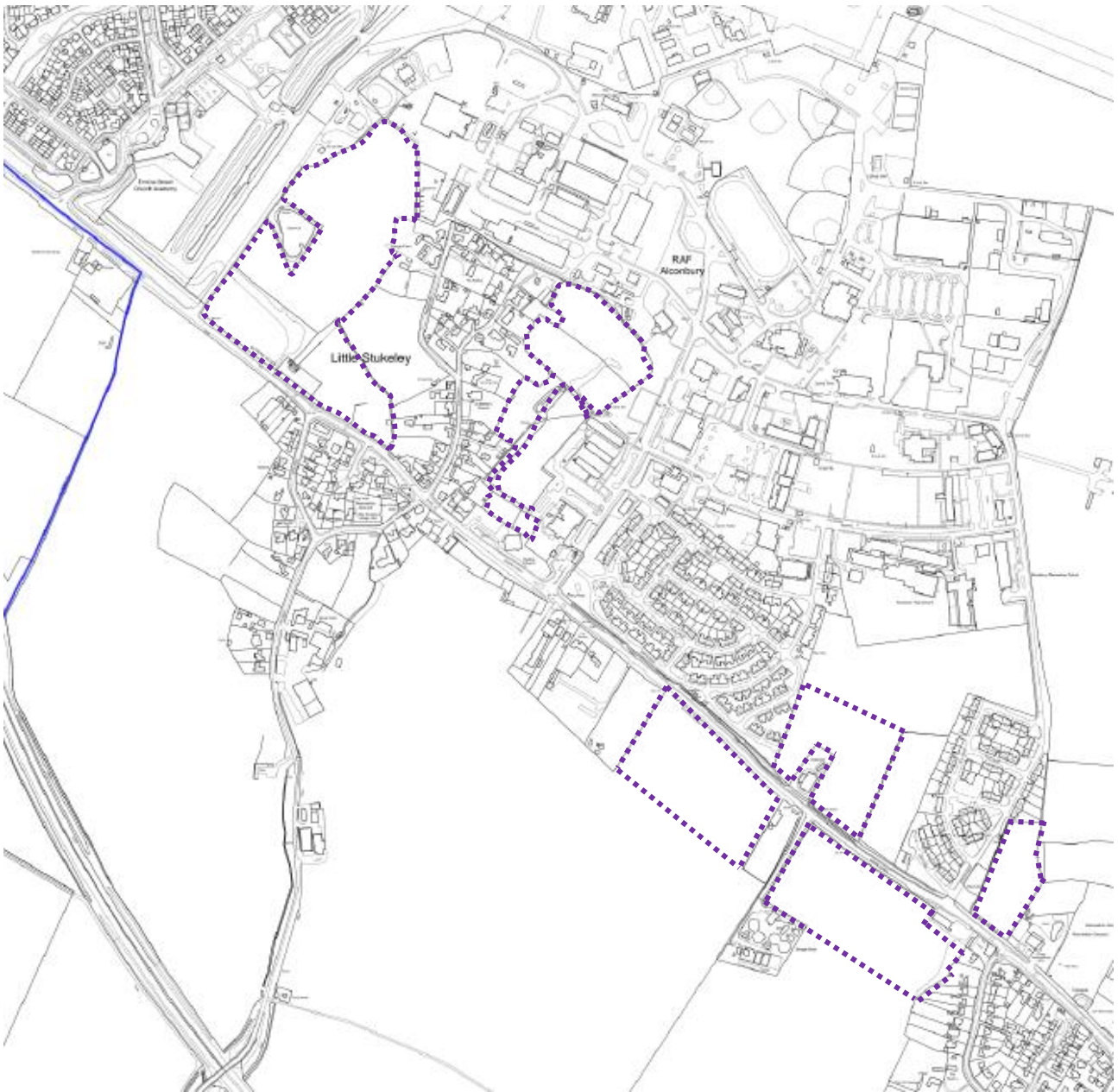




Map 9a - Protected Settlement Breaks © Crown Copyright

 Protected Settlement Breaks       Plan Area Boundary





Map 9b - Protected Settlement Breaks © Crown Copyright

 Protected Settlement Breaks       Plan Area Boundary



# Implementation and Delivery

- 31.1 The implementation and delivery section sets out what actions are required to turn this Neighbourhood Plan into reality on the ground.
- 31.2 The Parish Council needs the help of public and private partners to create a sustainable community and deliver the policies set out in this Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish Council will work with a number of partners, including the following, to implement the Plan:

## Delivery Partners

The Stukeleys Parish Council (PC)  
 Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC)  
 Cambridgeshire County Council (CCC)  
 Health Providers (HP)  
 Private Developers (PD)  
 Local Schools (LS)  
 Infrastructure Providers (IP)  
 Community Groups (CG)  
 Local Residents (LR)  
 Local Businesses (B)

31.3 New development creates a need to provide new infrastructure, facilities and services to successfully incorporate new development into the surrounding area to benefit existing, new and future residents. As provided for within national planning policy, appropriate financial contributions will be obtained from developers to combine with public funding to deliver the necessary facilities in infrastructure. The determination of planning applications also allows matters to be secured through planning conditions. The table below sets out the relevant implementation partners for the Neighbourhood Plan policies.



31.4 The Neighbourhood Plan provides a positive framework to ensure that development in The Stukeleys will bring positive benefits to the Parish.

Policy	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Sustainable Growth		
Policy 1 - Definition of 'Built-up Area' (Settlement Boundary)	PC, HDC, PD & LR	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 2 - Opportunity Sites for Enhancement	PC, HDC, PD, LR & B	Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 3 - Strategic Development Delivery	PD, HDC, CCC, PC, LR, CG, B, LS & IP	Pre-Application Consultation and Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 4 - Community Engagement	PD, HDC, CCC, PC, LR, CG, B & IP	Pre-Application Consultation and Determination of Planning Applications
Policy 5 - Protection of Community Facilities	PC, HDC, PD, HP, LR, LS & CG	Determination of Planning Applications

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Policy	Delivery Partners	Implementation Method
Natural and Built Environment		
Policy 6 - Local Green Space	PC, HDC, PD, LR, B & CG	Determination of Planning Applications & Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy or Community Initiatives
Policy 7 - Green Infrastructure Network in Alconbury Weald	PD, HDC, PC, LR & CG	Determination of Planning Applications & Planning Obligations and Community Infrastructure Levy or Community Initiatives
Policy 8 - Protected Settlement Breaks	PC, HDC, PD, LR, B & CG	Determination of Planning Applications or Community Initiatives

31.5 The Stukeleys Parish Council is committed to Localism and bringing greater locally informed influence over planning decisions and it will be the key organisation in the implementation, monitoring and review of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Council will build upon its excellent track record in engaging in planning decisions (reactively through being consulted and proactively through promoting the policies and proposals of this Plan), and by delivering projects and infrastructure for the local community. However, the Council recognises the need to involve a range of other organisations if the potential of this plan is to be realised.

31.6 In England, communities that draw up a Neighbourhood Plan and secure the consent of local people in a referendum, which is then legally 'Made', benefit from 25% of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) revenues arising from development that takes place in their area. However, this only applies to development permitted after the making of the NP and is not applied retrospectively. Up until that time the provision of eligibility for 15% of the CIL generated in the area applies, subject to a cap per annum as specified in CIL Regulations.



31.7 Some new development taking place in the Parish will be liable for CIL contributions. The money raised through CIL is used to fund district-wide and local infrastructure projects that benefit local communities as set out in Section 216 (2) of the Planning Act 2008. The element of CIL which is the district portion will be spent by Huntingdonshire District Council on district-wide infrastructure in line with the priorities that HDC has set. The neighbourhood proportion of the CIL monies goes to the Parish Council and will be spent on local infrastructure as required by law.

31.8 The neighbourhood proportion of the CIL will be focused on assisting the delivery of community infrastructure projects located in The Stukeleys Parish. In terms of priorities for spending the neighbourhood portion of CIL these will include consideration of:

- the creation of Pocket Parks;
- provision of play equipment;
- provision of a Multi-Use Games Area (MUGA);
- highway enhancements such as road safety improvements; and
- pavement or footway enhancements; and improvements to the sustainable transport linkages between Alconbury Weald and the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to allow residents of the villages to better access the new services and facilities in Alconbury Weald.

31.9 In addition, the Parish Council will seek to influence annual and other budget decisions by Huntingdonshire District Council and Cambridgeshire County Council on housing, open space and recreation, economic development, community facilities and transport, through respective plans and strategies. The Parish Council will also work with the appropriate agencies and organisations to develop funding bids aimed at achieving Neighbourhood Plan policies and objectives. This might include the Lottery, UK Government programmes and any partnership programmes.

## Monitoring and Review

32.1 Continual plan review is a fundamental element of the planning system. It is important to check that the plan is being implemented correctly, ensure that outcomes match objectives and to change the plan if they are not. This Neighbourhood Plan will be carefully monitored by the Parish Council and reviewed if it becomes apparent that the vision, goals and objectives of the Plan are not being met.

32.2 Monitoring is a shared responsibility of the Parish Council as the qualifying body; Huntingdonshire District Council as the Local Planning Authority; and users of the Neighbourhood Plan. The Parish Council will consider the effectiveness of the policies and proposals in the Neighbourhood Plan each time it makes representations on a planning application; alongside seeking views on the Neighbourhood Plan at each Annual Parish Meeting. The Parish Council will request Huntingdonshire District Council to raise with it any issues arising out of the development management process in determining individual planning applications. Users of the Neighbourhood Plan are encouraged to make comments on monitoring of the Neighbourhood Plan to the Parish Council at any point.



32.3 The Neighbourhood Plan has been prepared to guide development up to 2036. It is unlikely that the Neighbourhood Plan will remain current and entirely relevant for the entire plan period and may, in whole or in part, require some amendments before 2036.

32.4 There are a number of circumstances under which a partial review of the plan may be necessary, in accordance with best practice, The Stukeleys Parish Council and its partners will consider undertaking a partial review of the Neighbourhood Plan no later than 5 years following its finalisation. As Alconbury Weald evolves this may necessitate a need to review the Neighbourhood Plan as will the future use by the US Air Force of RAF Alconbury.



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# Glossary

33.1 The majority of the glossary is copied from the NPPF to ensure consistency<sup>34</sup>. The terms set out below are either included within the Neighbourhood Plan or are within parts of the NPPF or the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 that is referred to in the Neighbourhood Plan.

**Affordable housing \***: Housing for sale or rent, for those whose needs are not met by the market (including housing that provides a subsidised route to home ownership and/or is for essential local workers); and which complies with one or more of the following categories: affordable housing for rent; starter homes; discounted market sales housing; and other affordable routes to home ownership including shared ownership, relevant equity loans, other low cost homes for sale (at a price equivalent to at least 20% below local market value) and rent to buy (which includes a period of intermediate rent). *[Note a more detailed definition is included in the NPPF<sup>35</sup>]*

**Amenity \***: A positive element or elements that contribute to the overall character or enjoyment of an area. For example, open land, trees, historic buildings and the inter-relationship between them, or less tangible factors such as tranquillity.

**Ancient Woodland**: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).

**Conservation (for heritage policy)**: The process of maintaining and managing change to a heritage asset in a way that sustains and, where appropriate, enhances its significance.

**Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) \***: A levy allowing local authorities to raise funds from owners or developers of land undertaking new building projects in their area.

**Development plan**: Is defined in section 38 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, and includes adopted local plans, neighbourhood plans that have been made and published spatial development strategies, together with any regional strategy policies that remain in force. Neighbourhood plans that have been approved at referendum are also part of the development plan, unless the local planning authority decides that the neighbourhood plan should not be made.

**Economic development \***: Development, including those within the B and E Use Classes, public and community uses and main town centre uses (but excluding housing development).

**Green infrastructure**: A network of multi-functional green and blue spaces and other natural features, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental, economic, health and wellbeing benefits for nature, climate, local and wider communities and prosperity.

**Heritage asset**: A building, monument, site, place, area or landscape identified as having a degree of significance meriting consideration in planning decisions, because of its heritage interest. Heritage asset includes designated heritage assets and assets identified by the local planning authority (including local listing).

**Historic environment**: All aspects of the environment resulting from the interaction between people and places through time, including all surviving physical remains of past human activity, whether visible, buried or submerged, and landscaped and planted or managed flora.

**International, national and locally designated sites of importance for biodiversity**: All international sites (Special Areas of Conservation, Special Protection Areas, and Ramsar sites),

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<sup>34</sup> Those items in the glossary which do not match the NPPF or are not defined in the NPPF glossary are marked with an Asterix \*

<sup>35</sup> See Annex 2 on page 64 of the NPPF

## *The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (Referendum Version)*

national sites (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) and locally designated sites including Local Wildlife Sites.

**Living Conditions \***: The circumstances affecting the way in which people live, especially with regard to their well-being. Relevant factors include: internal space; access to external space; outlook; privacy; daylight; sunlight; overbearing impact; impact from pollution including noise.

**Local planning authority**: The public authority whose duty it is to carry out specific planning functions for a particular area. All references to local planning authority include the district council, London borough council, county council, Broads Authority, National Park Authority, the Mayor of London and a development corporation, to the extent appropriate to their responsibilities. *[The local planning authority for this area is Huntingdonshire District Council]*

**Local Plan**: A plan for the future development of a local area, drawn up by the local planning authority in consultation with the community. In law this is described as the development plan documents adopted under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004. A local plan can consist of either strategic or non-strategic policies, or a combination of the two.

**Neighbourhood plans**: A plan prepared by a parish council or neighbourhood forum for a designated neighbourhood area. In law this is described as a neighbourhood development plan in the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004.

**NPPF \***: National Planning Policy Framework, this forms the overall planning policy produced by the Government to inform the making of Development Plans including Neighbourhood Plans and decision making on planning applications.

**Open space**: All open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

**Policies Map \***: A document which illustrates on a base map all the policies and proposals contained in this Neighbourhood Plan or another document which forms part of the Development Plan.

**Planning condition**: A condition imposed on a grant of planning permission (in accordance with the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) or a condition included in a Local Development Order or Neighbourhood Development Order.

**Planning obligation**: A legally enforceable obligation entered into under section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 to mitigate the impacts of a development proposal.

**Planning Practice Guidance \***: this forms the overall national planning practice guidance and advice produced by the Government to inform the making of Development Plans including Neighbourhood Plans and decision making on planning applications.

**Ramsar sites**: Wetlands of international importance, designated under the 1971 Ramsar Convention.

**Rural exception sites**: Small sites used for affordable housing in perpetuity where sites would not normally be used for housing. Rural exception sites seek to address the needs of the local community by accommodating households who are either current residents or have an existing family or employment connection. A proportion of market homes may be allowed on the site at the local planning authority's discretion, for example where essential to enable the delivery of affordable units without grant funding. *[Also see Policy LP 28 of the Local Plan]*

**Scheduled Monument \***: Those monuments that are given legal protection by being scheduled by Historic England.



**Self-build and custom-build housing:** Housing built by an individual, a group of individuals, or persons working with or for them, to be occupied by that individual. Such housing can be either market or affordable housing. A legal definition, for the purpose of applying the Self-build and Custom Housebuilding Act 2015 (as amended), is contained in section 1(A1) and (A2) of that Act.

**Setting of a heritage asset:** The surroundings in which a heritage asset is experienced. Its extent is not fixed and may change as the asset and its surroundings evolve. Elements of a setting may make a positive or negative contribution to the significance of an asset, may affect the ability to appreciate that significance or may be neutral.

**Settlement Boundary \*:** The boundary drawn around various towns and villages to limit new development and define the 'built-up area' of the settlement. Outside of the settlement boundary is considered to be the countryside.

**Significance (for heritage policy):** The value of a heritage asset to this and future generations because of its heritage interest. The interest may be archaeological, architectural, artistic or historic. Significance derives not only from a heritage asset's physical presence, but also from its setting. For World Heritage Sites, the cultural value described within each site's Statement of Outstanding Universal Value forms part of its significance.

**Special Areas of Conservation (SAC):** Areas defined by regulation 3 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been given special protection as important conservation sites.

**Special Protection Areas (SPA):** Areas classified under regulation 15 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 which have been identified as being of international importance for the breeding, feeding, wintering or the migration of rare and vulnerable species of birds.

**Site of Special Scientific Interest:** Sites designated by Natural England under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981.

**Strategic Environmental Assessment:** A procedure (set out in the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations 2004) which requires the formal environmental assessment of certain plans and programmes which are likely to have significant effects on the environment.

**Supplementary planning documents:** Documents which add further detail to the policies in the Local Plan. They can be used to provide further guidance for development on specific sites, or on particular issues, such as design. Supplementary planning documents are capable of being a material consideration in planning decisions but are not part of the development plan.

**Sustainable transport modes:** Any efficient, safe and accessible means of transport with overall low impact on the environment, including walking and cycling, low and ultra-low emission vehicles, car sharing and public transport.

**Windfall sites:** Sites not specifically identified in the development plan.

# The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036

Referendum Version  
February 2023

The Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish of The Stukeleys produced in accordance with the Neighbourhood Planning Regulations 2012

**Great Stukeley, Little Stukeley,  
Alconbury Weald, RAF Alconbury &  
Huntingdon Racecourse**



<https://www.thestukeleys-pc.gov.uk/>

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## APPENDIX 2



# **Report on The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Development Plan 2022 - 2036**

**An Examination undertaken for Huntingdonshire District Council with the support of The Stukeleys Parish Council on the September 2022 submission version of the Plan.**

Independent Examiner: David Hogger BA MSc MRTPI MCIHT

Date of Report: 8 February 2023

Intelligent Plans and Examinations (IPE) Ltd, 3 Princes Street, Bath BA1 1HL  
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# APPENDIX 2

## Main Findings - Executive Summary

From my examination of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan (the Plan/TSNP) and its supporting documentation including the representations made, I have concluded that subject to the policy modifications set out in this report, the Plan meets the Basic Conditions.

I have also concluded that:

- The Plan has been prepared and submitted for examination by a qualifying body – The Stukeleys Parish Council;
- The Plan has been prepared for an area properly designated – as shown on Map 2 (page 13) of the document;
- The Plan specifies the period to which it is to take effect – 2022 to 2036; and
- The policies relate to the development and use of land for a designated neighbourhood area.

I recommend that the Plan, once modified, proceeds to referendum on the basis that it has met all the relevant legal requirements.

I have considered whether the referendum area should extend beyond the designated area to which the Plan relates and have concluded that it should not.

## 1. Introduction and Background

### The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036

- 1.1 The Parish of The Stukeleys, which lies to the north of Huntingdon, includes two main settlements – namely Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley. There is a range of housing types and ages in the Parish and although there has been significant recent development in the Huntingdon area, the Parish still retains a number of attractive characteristics – indeed Little Stukeley is designated as a Conservation Area. The Parish includes Huntingdon Racecourse and RAF Alconbury, part of which is being developed to form the new community of Alconbury Weald.
- 1.2 I saw on my visit, that the Parish currently enjoys only a small number of community facilities and services, for example a village hall and a number of churches. However, the TSNP (paragraphs 22.5 and 22.6) confirms that the 'new' settlement of Alconbury Weald will include a range of new facilities such as a convenience store, a primary school and a community centre.
- 1.3 The Consultation Statement records that work on The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan started in 2016, following designation. A steering group was formed, drop-in sessions were arranged in March and April 2017 and questionnaires were distributed. Although work on the TSNP

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stalled during the preparation and examination of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, progress resumed, with further consultation, in April 2019. However, there were further impediments to progress, including the Covid pandemic. Nevertheless, a new steering group was established in 2021 and a professional advisor was appointed, thus enabling work on the Neighbourhood Plan to progress.

### The Independent Examiner

- 1.4 As the Plan has now reached the examination stage, I have been appointed as the examiner of TSNP by Huntingdonshire District Council (HDC), with the agreement of The Stukeleys Parish Council (TSPC).
- 1.5 I am a chartered town planner and former government Planning Inspector, with extensive experience in the preparation, examination and implementation of development plans and other planning policy documents. I am an independent examiner, and do not have an interest in any of the land that may be affected by the draft Plan.

### The Scope of the Examination

- 1.6 As the independent examiner I am required to produce this report and recommend either:
- (a) that the neighbourhood plan is submitted to a referendum without changes; or
  - (b) that modifications are made and that the modified neighbourhood plan is submitted to a referendum; or
  - (c) that the neighbourhood plan does not proceed to a referendum on the basis that it does not meet the necessary legal requirements.
- 1.7 The scope of the examination is set out in Paragraph 8(1) of Schedule 4B to the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) ('the 1990 Act'). The examiner must consider:
- Whether the plan meets the Basic Conditions.
  - Whether the plan complies with provisions under s.38A and s.38B of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (as amended) ('the 2004 Act'). These are:
    - it has been prepared and submitted for examination by a qualifying body, for an area that has been properly designated by the local planning authority;
    - it sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land;
    - it specifies the period during which it has effect;

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- it does not include provisions and policies for “excluded development”; and
- it is the only neighbourhood plan for the area and does not relate to land outside the designated neighbourhood area.
- Whether the referendum boundary should be extended beyond the designated area, should the plan proceed to referendum.
- Such matters as prescribed in the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations 2012 (as amended) (‘the 2012 Regulations’).

1.8 I have considered only matters that fall within Paragraph 8(1) of Schedule 4B to the 1990 Act, with one exception. That is the requirement that the Plan is compatible with the Human Rights Convention.

### The Basic Conditions

1.9 The ‘Basic Conditions’ are set out in Paragraph 8(2) of Schedule 4B to the 1990 Act. In order to meet the Basic Conditions, the neighbourhood plan must:

- Have regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State;
- contribute to the achievement of sustainable development;
- be in general conformity with the strategic policies of the development plan for the area;
- be compatible with and not breach European Union (EU) obligations (under retained EU law)<sup>1</sup>; and
- meet prescribed conditions and comply with prescribed matters.

1.10 Regulation 32 of the 2012 Regulations prescribes a further Basic Condition for a neighbourhood plan. This requires that the making of the neighbourhood development plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (“the 2017 Regulations”).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The existing body of environmental regulation is retained in UK law.

<sup>2</sup> This revised Basic Condition came into force on 28 December 2018 through the Conservation of Habitats and Species and Planning (Various Amendments) (England and Wales) Regulations 2018.



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## 2. Approach to the Examination

### Planning Policy Context

- 2.1 The Development Plan for this part of Huntingdonshire, not including documents relating to minerals and waste development, consists of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.
- 2.2 The planning policy for England is set out principally in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). The Planning Practice Guidance (PPG) offers guidance on how this policy should be implemented. A revised NPPF was published on 20 July 2021. All references in this report are to the 2021 NPPF and its accompanying PPG.

### Submitted Documents

- 2.3 I have considered all policy, guidance and other reference documents I consider relevant to the examination, including those submitted which comprise:
- the draft of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan 2022-2036, September 2022;
  - the Plan (Map 2) on page 13 of the TSNP which identifies the area to which the proposed Neighbourhood Development Plan relates;
  - the Consultation Statement, September 2022;
  - the Basic Conditions Statement, September 2022;
  - the Settlement Boundary Methodology, September 2022;
  - the Local Green Spaces Evidence, September 2022;
  - the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Screening Request and the Habitats Regulation Assessment (HRA) Screening Request (both dated September 2022);
  - all the representations that have been made in accordance with the Regulation 16 consultation; and
  - the responses from both HDC and TSPC of 12 January 2023 to my Questions dated 12 December 2022.<sup>3</sup>

### Site Visit

- 2.4 I made an unaccompanied site visit to the Neighbourhood Plan Area on 20 December 2022 to familiarise myself with the locality, and visit relevant sites and areas referenced in the Plan and evidential documents.

### Written Representations with or without Public Hearing

- 2.5 This examination has been dealt with by written representations. I considered hearing sessions to be unnecessary as the consultation responses clearly articulated the objections to the Plan and presented

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<sup>3</sup> These documents can be viewed at:

<https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/planning/neighbourhood-planning/>

and at: <https://consult.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/kse/event/37107>

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arguments for and against the Plan's suitability to proceed to a referendum.

### Modifications

- 2.6 Where necessary, I have recommended modifications to the Plan (**PMs**) in this report in order that it meets the Basic Conditions and other legal requirements. For ease of reference, I have listed these modifications separately in the Appendix.

## 3. Procedural Compliance and Human Rights

### Qualifying Body and Neighbourhood Plan Area

- 3.1 TSNP has been prepared and submitted for examination by the Parish Council, which is the qualifying body for an area that was originally designated by HDC on 3 June 2016.
- 3.2 It is the only Neighbourhood Plan for the Parish and does not relate to land outside the designated Neighbourhood Plan Area.

### Plan Period

- 3.3 The Plan specifies clearly the period to which it is to take effect, which is from 2022 to 2036.

### Neighbourhood Plan Preparation and Consultation

- 3.4 The Consultation Statement clearly explains the processes and procedures that have been followed during the preparation of the TSNP. Since the start of the process in 2016, it is clear that considerable effort has been placed in seeking the views of residents and other interested parties. A wide range of issues have been raised and they have been appropriately considered by the Parish Council.
- 3.5 An appropriate range of consultation methods were used, including questionnaires, leaflets, the use of social media, an open day and public meetings. The Consultation Statement clearly demonstrates that significant effort has been placed on undertaking the consultations and assessing the responses that were submitted.
- 3.6 I am able to conclude that the opportunity to contribute towards the preparation of the Plan has been available to all interested parties at the relevant stages, including at both the Regulation 14 stage (8 May 2022 to 19 June 2022) and the Regulation 16 stage (28 September 2022 to 10 November 2022). I am satisfied that all the relevant requirements in the 2012 Regulations have been met. I also consider that, overall, the approach taken towards the preparation of the TSNP has been conducted in a fair, proportionate and inclusive manner. The relevant advice on plan

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making and community engagement (for example, PPG Reference ID: 61-030-20180913) has been heeded and I consider the legal requirements have been met.

### Development and Use of Land

3.7 The Plan sets out policies in relation to the development and use of land in accordance with s.38A of the 2004 Act.

### Excluded Development

3.8 The Plan does not include provisions and policies for 'excluded development'.

### Human Rights

3.9 I have seen no evidence that the Plan breaches Human Rights (within the meaning of the Human Rights Act 1998), and it is not a matter that has been raised by any of the respondents, including HDC.

## 4. Compliance with the Basic Conditions

### EU Obligations

4.1 The SEA Screening Request and the HRA Screening Request (both dated September 2022) conclude that neither an SEA nor an HRA is required. I have read the documents and the representations submitted from interested parties, including the District Council, the Environment Agency, Natural England, and Historic England. I note that there were no objections to the conclusions as set out in the two aforementioned documents and I saw no evidence that would lead me to doubt the findings of the two Screening Requests. Accordingly, following my assessment, I am satisfied that the relevant EU obligations (as retained in UK law) have been met.

### Main Issues

4.2 I have approached the assessment of compliance with the Basic Conditions of The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan as two main matters:

- General issues of compliance of the Plan, as a whole; and
- Specific issues of compliance of the Plan policies.

### General Issues of Compliance of the Plan

#### National Policy, Sustainable Development and the Development Plan

4.3 There are 2 main sections in the TSNP, relating to Sustainable Growth and the Natural and Built Environment. The Basic Conditions Statement

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(September 2022) seeks to explain how the TSNP has met the legal requirements; taken into account national policies; and not breached EU and sustainability obligations.

- 4.4 Subject to the detailed comments that I set out below, I conclude that the TSNP has had proper regard to national policy and guidance. I also conclude that, subject to the recommendations that I make:
- The TSNP is in general conformity with the strategic policies of the adopted Development Plan for the area, and that overall, the document provides an appropriate framework that will ensure that the Parish Council's vision for the area, as set out on page 14, will be achieved; and
  - That the policies as modified, are supported by appropriate evidence, are sufficiently clear and unambiguous and that they can be applied with confidence.<sup>4</sup>

### Specific Issues of Compliance of the Plan's Policies

#### [Introductory Paragraphs \(pages 7 to 12\)](#)

- 4.5 The Introduction (page 7) explains the purpose of the TINP and summarises the planning framework within which the document has been prepared. There is a brief introduction to The Stukeleys and a valuable paragraph (and plan) which summarises the relationship between the Parish and the town of Huntingdon. The Neighbourhood Plan Area is identified on Map 2 (page 13).

#### [Vision and Objectives \(page 14\)](#)

- 4.6 The vision supports sustainable growth whilst protecting the existing character of the Parish and would appear to be an appropriate reflection of the aspirations of local residents (as expressed through the consultation).
- 4.7 Four objectives are set out on pages 14 and 15 under the headings of 'Promote sustainable development'; 'Conserve and enhance the natural environment of The Stukeleys'; 'Protect and develop the community of The Stukeleys'; and 'Protect and enhance the built environment of The Stukeleys'. These objectives appear to closely reflect the aspirations of the local community and appropriately reflect national policy and the policies of the Development Plan. Paragraph 16.3 summarises how the policies relate to the identified objectives. The achievement of the objectives should ensure that the vision is realised.

#### [Sustainable Growth – Policies 1 to 5 \(page 17\)](#)

- 4.8 This section of the TSNP provides an explanation of the relationship between the Parish and proposed development to the north of Huntingdon

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<sup>4</sup> PPG Reference ID: 41-041-20140306.

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at Alconbury Weald and RAF Alconbury, as proposed in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 (policies SEL 1.1 and SEL 1.2). There is a clear explanation of the strategic planning framework for the area, which also includes the eastern half of the housing allocation at Ermine Street (policy HU 1).

- 4.9 Footnotes 12 and 13 (page 18) are extracts from the strategic policies. This repetition is not supported by HDC<sup>5</sup>, especially as relevant parts of the policies and text are excluded. To that end clarity is not achieved. I share the view of the District Council and consequently, I recommend that footnotes 12 and 13 are modified, primarily to remove repetition (**PM1**).
- 4.10 The District Council<sup>6</sup> suggests modifications to the first sentence of paragraph 17.3 (page 19) and to the second bullet point. I consider these are necessary in the interests of clarity and recommend them in **PM2**. Similarly, amendments are suggested with regard to paragraph 18.3<sup>7</sup> and paragraph 18.5<sup>8</sup>, which I agree are also necessary for clarity (**PM3** and **PM4**).
- 4.11 The wording used at the end of paragraph 19.3 is set out in the form of a policy, rather than supporting text and may give rise to confusion. I agree with the District Council<sup>9</sup> that this sentence should be deleted (**PM5**). HDC also suggest the inclusion of a new policy with regard to design and sustainability. However, the Parish Council confirms (in its answer to my question 21) that issues of design are adequately addressed in other documentation, including in Local Plan policies (for example, LP 11:Design Context, LP 12:Design Implementation and LP 13:Placemaking), and I accept that position.
- 4.12 Similarly I agree with HDC that paragraph 19.6 lacks clarity<sup>10</sup> and should be modified as set out in **PM6**.

### *Policy 1 Settlement Boundary (page 14)*

- 4.13 The Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 provides a written definition of 'built-up area' and to assist the implementation of that policy, the Parish Council has proposed to identify on a plan where the boundary of the built-up areas should run. Map 3a identifies the boundary for Great Stukeley and Map 3b shows the boundary for Little Stukeley.
- 4.14 I have read the Settlement Boundary Methodology (September 2022) and among other things, this sets out what the built-up area will include and what it will exclude. I am satisfied that the approach adopted by the

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<sup>5</sup> See Representation STNP:28.

<sup>6</sup> See Representation STNP:29.

<sup>7</sup> See Representation STNP:30.

<sup>8</sup> See Representation STNP:31.

<sup>9</sup> See Representation STNP:32.

<sup>10</sup> See Representation STNP:33.

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Parish Council is appropriate and I note that the District Council has no objections to the methodology followed. It has been suggested that the use of a settlement boundary is too rigid an approach<sup>11</sup> but I disagree because it provides an appropriate level of clarity and certainty for the decision maker and other interested parties.

- 4.15 The District Council did, however, raise the issue<sup>12</sup> of compliance between policy 1 and strategic Local Plan policy LP7: Small Settlements. Modified wording has been agreed between the two Councils<sup>13</sup> and I agree that it will add clarity for decision makers and therefore I recommend **PM7**.
- 4.16 It was suggested by the District Council (in response to my Questions) that footnote 23 (page 22) should be moved into paragraph 19.5 but I do not consider this necessary to meet the Basic Conditions. The footnote alone is sufficiently clear.
- 4.17 With regard to the Three Horseshoes in Great Stukeley<sup>14</sup>, it is noted that the proposed settlement boundary would run through the site – excluding land to the north, which did not appear to be well maintained or display any particular features of interest. Having visited the site, I could see no substantive reason why all of the land should not fall within the settlement boundary. I am satisfied that new development could assimilate well into this setting without causing harm to the character of the area or the living conditions of local residents. I note that the Parish Council would not object to this amendment to the boundary. Accordingly, I recommend, in **PM8**, that the settlement boundary, as identified on Map 3a be re-drawn to include all of the Three Horseshoes site (see paragraph 4.18 below).

### *Policy 2 Opportunity Sites for enhancement (page 25)*

- 4.18 Two sites have been specifically identified for enhancement – The Three Horseshoes (see paragraph 4.17 above) and the former Three Horseshoes Farm (see Map 4 on page 26). The supporting text describes the existing sites and their uses and summarises the opportunities for enhancement. Policy 2 establishes the expectations of the local community but, in the interests of clarity, the Parish Council<sup>15</sup> has suggested revised wording for the policy and I agree that the suggested wording is necessary. I therefore recommend **PM9**, the wording of which better reflects the current situation and will provide clarity for the decision maker.

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<sup>11</sup> See Representation STNP:49.

<sup>12</sup> See: STNP:34.

<sup>13</sup> See Joint Response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

<sup>14</sup> See Regulation 16 consultation response dated 23 November 2022 from the Caldecotte Group.

<sup>15</sup> See Joint Response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

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### *Policy 3: Strategic Development Delivery (page 27)*

- 4.19 The proximity of the strategic development sites to the settlements of Great and Little Stukeley could pose a threat to the achievement of the vision and the objectives as set out on page 14 of the Plan. Therefore, it is important that the aspirations of the existing community are properly addressed when considering development at the strategic level. To that end, policy 3 seeks to ensure that a collaborative approach is adopted and that the relationship between the Parish and the 'new' development is sustainable. Biodiversity enhancement, maximised accessibility, appropriate integration of communities, a high standard of design, and the delivery of infrastructure, are some of the concerns of the existing community that should be addressed in the consideration of strategic development.
- 4.20 However, policy 3 is comparatively long, repeats Local Plan policies and lacks sufficient clarity. Consequently, the Parish Council has suggested a revised form of wording<sup>16</sup> which I agree largely overcomes the concerns of the District Council. Indeed, Huntingdonshire District Council has confirmed that it is in agreement with the Parish Council on the revised wording<sup>17</sup> and that the modifications do not change the fundamental intent of the TSNP. I therefore recommend that the wording of policy 3 be modified accordingly (**PM10**).
- 4.21 With regard to Alconbury Weald, concern was raised in a consultation response<sup>18</sup> that there is no reference to sustainable transport initiatives, including a new railway station to serve the community. As far as I am aware, there is no firm commitment to such provision or any associated timetable for implementation and therefore it would be premature to include them as a proposal in this document.

### *Policy 4 Community engagement (page 29)*

- 4.22 Policy 4 appropriately confirms that community engagement should be undertaken early on in the planning process and that development proposals should be accompanied by a Statement of Community involvement.

### *Policy 5 Community assets (page 32)*

- 4.23 Support is given, in policy 5, to the provision of appropriate new community assets and the protection of existing assets. There is a risk that the term 'community assets' could be confused with the term 'Assets of Community Value' and therefore I agree with the District Council that the term 'community facilities' should be used throughout the Plan,

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<sup>16</sup> See joint response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

<sup>17</sup> See joint response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

<sup>18</sup> See Representation STNP:1.

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including in relation to the rugby club at Huntingdon Racecourse.<sup>19</sup> I recommend accordingly (**PM11**). It has also been agreed between the two Councils<sup>20</sup> that the community facilities for RAF Alconbury should be removed from Map 5b because, if RAF Alconbury were to be redeveloped, it is unlikely that the wholesale retention of these facilities would be viable or meet the needs of the new community. I agree that this modification is necessary and therefore recommend **PM12**.

- 4.24 Concern was expressed regarding the expectation that the rugby club will continue to use the racecourse as its location in perpetuity.<sup>21</sup> Firstly, the policy will only apply until the end of the Plan period in 2036 (or earlier if a review is undertaken) and, secondly, the fourth paragraph of the policy makes it clear that there may be circumstances where the loss of a community facility may be justified.
- 4.25 Anglian Water Services Ltd (Representation STNP:6) expresses concern that the area identified on Map 5c (page 35) includes Anglia Water assets. However, in response to my Question 16 to the Parish Council, it is confirmed that the pumping station is outside the dashed red line (I have suggested, in paragraph 4.36 below, that consideration be given to improving the legibility of the plans within the document).

### *Conclusions on Sustainable Growth (Policies 1 to 5)*

- 4.26 I am satisfied that, as modified, the TSNP policies 1 to 5, will contribute to the achievement of sustainable growth and meet all the other Basic Conditions.

### Natural and Built Environment – Policies 6 to 8 (page 37)

#### *Policy 6 Local Green Space (page 44)*

- 4.27 I have read the Local Green Space Evidence document (September 2022) which clearly sets out the approach taken by the Parish Council towards green space designation. Local Green Space is designated at four sites in the Parish. Having seen the sites, I agree that they all meet the necessary criteria set out principally in NPPF paragraph 102 (and 101). The District Council voiced concern regarding paragraph 29.3 which relates to sites that are not designated local green space. I agree that the location of this paragraph in the text could cause confusion and therefore agree with the two Councils that it should be moved to the start of the section, to become paragraph 29.1 (**PM13**).
- 4.28 I am advised that all the owners of the proposed Local Green Space have been made aware of the designation and that no objections have been

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<sup>19</sup> See Representation STNP:53.

<sup>20</sup> See joint response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

<sup>21</sup> Representation STNP:20.



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received, having due regard to the advice in the PPG.<sup>22</sup> It was suggested<sup>23</sup> that the land north of Stukeley Park should be included in the LGS but I have seen no conclusive evidence that this land would meet the requirements for designation as LGS.

### *Policy 7 Green Infrastructure in Alconbury Weald (page 48)*

4.29 Policy 7 supports the improvement of existing green infrastructure and the retention of these features, unless adequate replacement provision is made elsewhere. In the interests of clarity, the word 'existing' should be deleted from the first sentence of the policy. Similarly, the second paragraph of the policy should be modified as set out in **PM14**.

### *Policy 8: Protected Settlement Breaks (page 50)*

4.30 A number of areas are identified on Map 9a as 'settlement breaks'. I understand the concern of the Parish Council that there is a risk that, in a locality where there is significant development proposed, some form of coalescence may occur, and I have read (and accept) the explanation given regarding Protected Settlement Breaks as set out in the Settlement Boundary Methodology (September 2022). However, I note that both Councils agree<sup>24</sup> that revised wording of the policy is required to ensure effective implementation and I agree that such a modification would enable decision makers to interpret the requirements more easily. Therefore, I recommend **PM15**.

4.31 I note that one consultation respondent<sup>25</sup> considers that there are already sufficient measures in place to protect the open countryside and that the policy is superfluous. I disagree, because the policy only relates to settlement breaks and so is focussed on a specific function of the land. I also note that there is no objection to the policy (as modified) from HDC.

### *Conclusions on Natural and Built Environment (Policies 6 to 8)*

4.32 The Parish Council has placed appropriate emphasis on protecting and enhancing the natural and built environments and I am satisfied that the approach taken is in general conformity with the strategic policies and meets the other Basic Conditions.

### **Implementation and Delivery (page 53)**

4.33 This section identifies the delivery partners and the implementation methods. It also sets out the priorities for the spending the neighbourhood portion of the Community Infrastructure Levy. A

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<sup>22</sup> PPG section Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space (see Reference ID: 37-019-20140306).

<sup>23</sup> Representation STNP:22.

<sup>24</sup> See joint response to my Questions dated 12 January 2023.

<sup>25</sup> Representation STNP:11.

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modification to the text is required in order to provide necessary clarity, and this is set out in **PM16**. In this way, the vision and objectives of the Parish Council will be achieved.

### Monitoring and Review

4.34 Monitoring is an important component in the plan making process, and it is acknowledged on page 55, that the TSNP may require some amendments before 2036. This section of the TSNP provides a valuable summary of the approach to be adopted should changes to the document be required.

### The Glossary

4.35 Although there is no requirement to include a Glossary, I consider it to be of significant value to decision makers. I consider that changes to the Glossary could be undertaken as 'factual amendments' (see paragraph 4.36 below). I note that concern is raised regarding the definition of 'economic development'<sup>26</sup> and my advice would be to reflect the use class order as it is at the time the Plan is made.

### Factual and Minor Amendments

4.36 Minor amendments to the text can be made consequential to the recommended modifications, alongside any other minor non-material changes, updates or corrections in agreement between the Parish Council and Huntingdonshire District Council. (PPG Reference ID: 41-106-20190509). A number of minor amendments have been suggested by respondents (e.g. Representations STNP:56 and STNP:57) and these can be addressed by the Parish Council as is appropriate. I would also suggest (in the interests of clarity) that consideration be given to improving the legibility of a number of maps, including Map 2 (page 13), Map 5c (page 35) and the untitled Map at the top of page 33. The map identifying the Neighbourhood Area Designations (page 10) should be up-dated.

### Other Matters

4.37 The content of a neighbourhood plan is largely at the discretion of the qualifying body, subject to being informed by the consultation process and the requirements set by the Basic Conditions.

4.38 Concerns were raised regarding the lack of a policy in relation to the needs of equestrians<sup>27</sup>, but I am satisfied that the matter is adequately addressed in Local Plan policies LP4 (contributing to Infrastructure Delivery – including recreation) and LP16 (sustainable travel).

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<sup>26</sup> Representation STNP:48.

<sup>27</sup> For example, Representation STNP:59.

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- 4.39 Similarly I am satisfied that Local Plan policies appropriately address issues of design, appearance and place-making and that therefore these issues do not need to be fully addressed in the TSNP.
- 4.40 I note that both Councils agree that there is no need for the TSNP to include policies on rural exception housing or first homes. I have seen no evidence that would lead me to challenge the conclusions of the Councils on these matters.<sup>28</sup>

### 5. Conclusions

#### Summary

- 5.1 The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan has been duly prepared in compliance with the procedural requirements. My examination has investigated whether the Plan meets the Basic Conditions and other legal requirements for neighbourhood plans. I have had regard for all the responses made following consultation on the Neighbourhood Plan, and the evidence documents submitted with it.
- 5.2 I have made recommendations to modify a number of policies and text to ensure the Plan meets the Basic Conditions and other legal requirements. I recommend that the Plan, once modified, proceeds to referendum.

#### The Referendum and its Area

- 5.3 I have considered whether or not the referendum area should be extended beyond the designated area to which the Plan relates.
- 5.4 The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan as modified has no policy or proposals which I consider significant enough to have an impact beyond the designated Neighbourhood Plan boundary, requiring the referendum to extend to areas beyond the Plan boundary. I recommend that the boundary for the purposes of any future referendum on the Plan should be the boundary of the designated Neighbourhood Plan Area.

#### Overview

- 5.5 The Stukeleys is a Parish with diverse characteristics and with significant pressures caused, in part, by the strategic role of Huntingdon in accommodating growth. However, despite those pressures the Parish has retained undeveloped areas and parts of the locality are almost rural in character.
- 5.6 The Parish Council has produced a comprehensive, well-structured document which will contribute towards ensuring that each of the settlements within the Parish retains their independent character. It is a

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<sup>28</sup> See response to my Questions 7 and 8 to the Parish Council.

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document which appears to have the support of many local residents and, if made, the Plan will provide an important component in the Development Plan. The Plan will ensure that the characteristics of the natural and built environments that are important to local residents will be retained and enhanced, that their quality of life will be improved, and that new growth will be sustainable.

*David Hogger*

Examiner

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## Appendix: Modifications (16)

### Notes:

- Page references are to those in the submitted draft The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan.
- Additions are shown in bold and deletions with ~~strikethrough~~.
- In the interests of brevity, where whole paragraphs or sections have been deleted, the modification refers to the deletion of all the text.

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
PM1	Page 18 Footnotes 12 and 13	<p>Delete <u>all</u> of footnote 12 and replace it with:</p> <p><b>See strategic policy SEL 1.1 Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.</b></p> <p>Delete <u>all</u> of footnote 13 and replace it with:</p> <p><b>See strategic policy SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.</b></p>
PM2	Page 19 Paragraph 17.3	<p>Modify the first sentence of paragraph 17.3 to read:</p> <p><del>The promoters of Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1) are suggesting three key phases for the strategic allocation</del> <b>Three phases of the overall Alconbury Weald allocation have currently been approved or are pending determination,</b> as follows:</p> <p>Modify second sentence of bullet point 2 in paragraph 17.3 to read:</p> <p>Alongside key phase 2 but not technically part of that key phase is a separate outline planning application <b>on the Grange Farm area of the development. This includes land</b> for 1,500 homes, a community centre <b>and sports facilities. and a Permission</b></p>

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		<b>for the provision of a primary school has been granted.</b> <del>on the Grange Farm area of the development.</del>
PM3	Page 20 Para 18.3	In fourth line of paragraph 18.3 replace <del>housing</del> with <b>mixed use</b> .  Delete the last sentence of paragraph 18.3: <del>These will deliver market and affordable housing.</del>
PM4	Page 20 Paragraph 18.5	Delete all of paragraph 18.5:  <del>The Local Plan does not propose any allocated sites in the villages of Great Stukeley or Little Stukeley.</del>
PM5	Page 21 Paragraph 19.3	Delete the last sentence of paragraph 19.3:  <del>Proposals which involve high quality architecture and include the latest environmentally friendly technology will be supported.</del>
PM6	Page 22 Paragraph 19.6	Modify paragraph 19.6 to read:  No settlement boundary is being defined <b>in this Plan</b> for the strategic expansion locations SEL.1 (Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm now commonly referred to as Alconbury Weald), <del>or</del> SEL 1.2 (RAF Alconbury) <b>or HU1 (Ermine Street, Huntingdon)</b> as the Huntingdonshire Local Plan already defines a clear boundary for these <b>allocations</b> . <del>two combined strategic expansion locations. The Local Plan also defines a clear boundary for the allocated site HU 1 (Ermine Street Huntingdon). This allows for the effective delivery of strategic expansion locations and mixed use allocations taking into account</del> Although the local plan defines an area for each of these three strategic locations, the ability to accommodate the dynamic nature of proposals, particularly in the strategic expansion locations is an important feature. This is why these areas are explicitly referred to in policy 1 as being excluded from the area designated as countryside

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PM7	Page 22 Policy 1	<p>Modify first sentence of the second paragraph of the policy to read:</p> <p>Within the settlement boundary of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, proposals will be supported where development would not adversely affect the established character and appearance of the existing settlement; <del>would not harm</del> the undeveloped nature of the surrounding rural areas; and <del>would respect</del> the landscape setting of the respective village. <del>Factors to be considered will include how the proposal reflects</del> <b>Planning applications will be expected to demonstrate how they have taken into account</b> the existing built form, layout and structure of the surrounding area; the contribution of spaces between buildings; and the design and visual appearance of nearby buildings in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Delete <u>all</u> of the third paragraph in the policy and replace it with:</p> <p><b>Land outside or not well related to the settlement boundary should be determined in accordance with the relevant Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan policies.</b></p>
PM8	Page 23 Map 3a Settlement Boundary	<p>Modify the settlement boundary, as shown on Map 3a, to include all the land within the curtilage of The Three Horseshoes within the settlement boundary (as identified on the Regulation 16 response from the Caldecott Group dated 23 November 2022).</p>
PM9	Page 25 Policy 2	<p>Modify Policy 2 to read:</p> <p><u>Site A – The Three Horseshoes</u></p> <p>Proposals for <b>mixed-use</b> development, <b>including an element of</b> residential <del>or small-scale employment</del> development on the Three Horseshoes Site in Great Stukeley shown as A on Map 4 will be supported where they facilitate retention of the existing <b>public house</b> as an <b>ongoing</b> community facility and lead to</p>

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		<p>enhancement of the overall site and quality of built form <b>and enhance the biodiversity value of the existing pond.</b></p> <p><del>Alternatively, proposals which address the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site for mixed use will be supported where this can be demonstrated to result in a significant environmental enhancement; enhances the biodiversity value of the existing pond; and includes an ongoing role for the site in the provision of some form of community facility.</del></p> <p><del>Any proposal for development should ensure that some car parking is available for use in connection with the adjacent Great Stukeley Recreation Field. Proposals for mixed-use development, including an element of residential development that result in the <b>complete</b> loss of the public house will only be supported where <b>the mix of uses includes some form of replacement community facility. Such a proposal would need to demonstrate that the</b> environmental enhancement; biodiversity gain; and replacement community facility cumulatively outweigh the loss of the public house.</del></p> <p><b>As the site is already used informally for parking by users of the Great Stukeley Recreation Field, any proposal for development should ensure that some continued car parking is available for ongoing use in connection with the public use of the adjacent Great Stukeley Recreation Field.</b></p> <p><u>Site B – The Former Three Horseshoes Farm</u></p> <p>Proposals for the redevelopment, including residential development on the former Three Horseshoes Farm Site in Great Stukeley shown as B on Map 4 will be supported where they can deliver a framework that addresses the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site that results in a significant</p>
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		<p>environmental enhancement to the gateway into the village and includes landscaping that enhances the biodiversity value of the site.</p> <p><del>Any proposal for development should explore the opportunity to expand the car parking provision available for use in connection with the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel.</del> Any proposal that would provide the opportunity for the delivery of serviced plots for self-build or custom housing <b>for people with a local connection to Great Stukeley or Little Stukeley</b> on this site would be particularly supported.</p> <p><b>As the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel has limited car parking provision and the siting adjacent to the road junction makes on-street car parking difficult; any proposal for development that could deliver the opportunity to expand the existing car parking provision available for use in connection with the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel would be particularly supported.</b></p>
PM10	Page 27 Policy 3	<p>Modify Policy 3 to read:</p> <p>Policy 3 – Strategic Development Delivery</p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and developers seek to develop an integrated overall network of communities across the Parish. This will include securing improvements to the sustainable transport linkages for walking and cycling between Alconbury Weald and the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to allow residents of the villages to better access the new services and facilities in Alconbury Weald.</p> <p>In all proposals on the strategic development sites at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1), RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) or Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) opportunities for</p>

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		<p>green corridors that provide biodiversity enhancement across the plan area both within the strategic development sites and in adjacent areas, such as in the protected settlement breaks will be supported.</p> <p><u>Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1)</u></p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council, <del>with</del> in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council; the master developer<sup>29</sup>; and developers of individual parts, <b>will seek</b> to ensure that Alconbury Weald delivers sustainable strategic growth <del>without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley</del>, which creates a balanced and mixed new community <b>which delivers the key aspirations to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secure the proposed country park as part of the overall green infrastructure network, including how this will relate to the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley; including consideration as to how an ecological corridor through to Stukeley Park in Great Stukeley might be achievable;</b></li> <li>• <b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, including through the delivery of the country park to protect the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and</b></li> <li>• <b>Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area and the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument are suitably preserved and enhanced.</b></li> </ul> <p><del>Proposals for each key phase or additional part of Alconbury Weald should illustrate how it will integrate into existing consents</del></p>
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<sup>29</sup> A master developer is usually responsible for delivering the overall comprehensive scheme through the provision of infrastructure and services & facilities, with other developers and housebuilders then being appointed to deliver individual parcels. The master developer for SEL 1.1 Alconbury Weald is currently Urban & Civic. There is no master developer at this point for SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury or HU1.

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		<p>and how it relates to an overall masterplan for the whole allocation SEL 1.1. In particular proposals should illustrate the following aspects:</p> <p><b>Accessibility and Linkages</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How proposals will maximise accessibility, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</li> <li>• How a network of footpath and cycle routes can be integrated around the site and how links into Great and Little Stukeley and wider afield, can be achieved to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport for short journeys;</li> <li>• Accessibility to existing public transport (bus) provision and how opportunities to develop additional public transport (bus) provision can be incorporated to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport;</li> <li>• How integration including appropriate linkages can be future proofed to retain the flexibility for the RAF Alconbury site (SEL 1.2) to come forward in the future and be developed by providing accessibility to both Great and Little Stukeley and Alconbury Weald;</li> </ul> <p><b>Green Infrastructure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the proposed country park will be delivered and how it will relate to the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley; how new green infrastructure, open space, ecological corridors and structural landscaping can both contribute to amenity and result in biodiversity net gain;</li> </ul> <p><b>Infrastructure and Delivery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How phasing will be secured and delivered including how site preparation work, demolition of the existing runway, any necessary site</li> </ul>
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		<p>investigations and contamination remediation, and infrastructure provision are to be programmed;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provision of on-site community facilities and how these meet the needs of future residents;</li> <li>● Impact assessment on off-site infrastructure, services and facilities including the need for additional capacity;</li> <li>● Sustainable drainage and measures to promote water re-use;</li> </ul> <p>Relationship to Existing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The relationship to existing development including proposals to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing residents; how the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley areas will be retained as distinct settlements by use of appropriate spatial separation; and how surrounding uses including those on the retained part of RAF Alconbury will not be adversely affected;</li> <li>● Incorporation of suitable measures to ensure the protection of the living conditions of future occupiers from existing and proposed employment development in order to safeguard existing and proposed employment from potential sterilisation arising from nearby residential development;</li> </ul> <p>Design and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Proposals to ensure a well-designed quality residential environment as envisaged in Policy LP 12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 as part of a continued high-quality new sustainable community; and</li> <li>● How heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area and the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument are suitably preserved and enhanced.</li> </ul> <p><u>RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2)</u></p>
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		<p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, the Ministry of Defence, any master developer or site promoter ensure that the redevelopment of RAF Alconbury delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community <del>without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley.</del> Redevelopment proposals for RAF Alconbury should seek to enhance the character and appearance of the Little Stukeley Conservation Area through removal of large scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley. <b>which delivers the key aspirations to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>maximise accessibility and linkages, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</b></li> <li>• <b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to protect the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and</b></li> <li>• <b>Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area are suitably preserved and enhanced including through removal of the large-scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley.</b></li> </ul> <p><del>Proposals for RAF Alconbury should illustrate through an overall masterplan for the whole allocation SEL 1.2 how the proposals would deliver the following aspects:</del></p> <p><del>Accessibility and Linkages</del></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How proposals will maximise accessibility, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</li> <li>• How a network of footpath and cycle routes can be integrated around the site and how links into Alconbury Weald and Great and Little Stukeley and wider afield, can be achieved to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport for short journeys;</li> <li>• Accessibility to existing public transport (bus) provision and how opportunities to develop additional public transport (bus) provision can be incorporated to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport;</li> </ul> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How new green infrastructure, open space, ecological corridors and structural landscaping can both contribute to amenity and result in biodiversity net gain;</li> </ul> <p>Infrastructure and Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How phasing will be secured and delivered including how site preparation work, demolition of any existing buildings, any necessary site investigations and contamination remediation, and infrastructure provision are to be programmed;</li> <li>• Which existing on-site community facilities can be retained and repurposed for ongoing community use, as part of an overall network of community facilities across Alconbury Weald and Great and Little Stukeley;</li> <li>• Impact assessment on off-site infrastructure, services and facilities including the need for additional capacity;</li> </ul>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sustainable drainage and measures to promote water re-use;</li> </ul> <p>Relationship to Existing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The relationship to existing development including proposals to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing residents; how the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley areas will be retained as distinct settlements by use of appropriate spatial separation; and how the spatial separation between Little Stukeley and new development can be improved;</li> <li>• Incorporation of suitable measures to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing occupiers of Little Stukeley from any proposed reuse of the existing large buildings close to Little Stukeley;</li> </ul> <p>Design and Heritage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposals to ensure a well-designed quality residential environment as envisaged in Policy LP 12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 as part of a continued high-quality new sustainable community; and</li> <li>• How heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area are suitably preserved and enhanced.</li> </ul> <p><u>Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1)</u></p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council and the developer ensure that the eastern part of the urban extension of Huntingdon within the plan area delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley. <b>which delivers the key aspiration to:</b></p>
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley to protect the existing character of the village of Great Stukeley as a distinct village and the rural character of the Green End part of Great Stukeley.</b></li> </ul>
PM11	Page 30 Chapter 22 and Policy 5 (page 32) on Community Assets	Use the term <b>Community Facilities</b> throughout the document in place of <del>Community Assets</del> .
PM12	Page 34 Map 5b	Delete from the Map the community facilities for RAF Alconbury.
PM13	Page 44 Paragraph 29.3	Relocate all of paragraph 29.3 to the start of Section 29 so that it becomes paragraph 29.1 (renumber other paragraphs accordingly).
PM14	Page 48 Policy 7	<p>Delete the word <del>existing</del> in the first line of the policy.</p> <p>Modify the end of the policy to read:</p> <p>..... unless it can be shown that <del>adequate replacement provision is made elsewhere in Alconbury Weald which performs an equivalent role and is located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and planned new community it is intended to serve.:</del></p> <p><b>a) it is in compliance with policy SEL 1.1 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, permitted schemes and masterplan; and</b></p> <p><b>b) adequate replacement provision can be made elsewhere in Alconbury Weald which performs an equivalent role; and</b></p> <p><b>c) it is located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and</b></p>



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		<b>planned new community it is intended to serve.</b>
PM15	Page 50 Policy 8	<p>Delete <u>all</u> of the policy and replace it with:</p> <p><b>The areas shown on Maps 9a and 9b are identified as protected settlement breaks. The protected settlement breaks have the following purposes:</b></p> <p><b>a) to prevent the coalescence of the planned development at Huntingdon, RAF Alconbury and Alconbury Weald with the existing settlements of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley;</b></p> <p><b>b) to maintain the distinctive identity of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley as separate village settlements and maintain their traditional built form character of the 'Ends'; and</b></p> <p><b>c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.</b></p> <p><b>Protected settlement breaks are identified for their verdant and undeveloped nature that gives them openness. It is the freedom from built form that gives them their spatial openness.</b></p> <p><b>Proposals for built development within the settlement breaks will not be supported where this would individually or cumulatively lead to a reduction in the openness between the settlements or harm the purposes set out above.</b></p> <p><b>Proposals to use the protected settlement breaks for green infrastructure, biodiversity net gain or tree planting will be supported where this does not conflict with the purposes of being a protected settlement break.</b></p>

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PM16	Page 53 Paragraph 31.7	Delete <u>all</u> of first sentence in paragraph 31.7 and replace it with:  <b>Some new development taking place in the Parish will be liable for CIL contributions.</b> <del>Contributions through CIL will be obtained from any housing development taking place in the Parish.</del>
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### The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan

#### Draft Decision Statement

Following an independent examination Huntingdonshire District Council's Cabinet confirmed on the 18 April 2023 that The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan will proceed to a Neighbourhood Planning Referendum.

#### Background

The Stukeleys neighbourhood area was designated on 2 June 2016 under the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012). The plan area covers the parish of The Stukeleys and is contiguous with the Parish council's administrative boundary.

The Stukeleys Parish Council, as the qualifying body, submitted The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan and its supporting evidence to Huntingdonshire District Council 12 September 2022. The statutory six week submission consultation was held from 28 September 2022 to 10 November 2022.

Huntingdonshire District Council, in discussion with The Stukeleys Parish Council, appointed an independent examiner, David Hogger BA MSc MRTPI MCIHT, to review whether the submitted Neighbourhood Plan met the basic conditions as required by legislation. The examiner issued his report on 8 February 2023 which recommended that the Neighbourhood Plan, subject to the modifications proposed in his report, met the basic conditions and should proceed to referendum.

Following discussions with the qualifying body it was decided that the Examiner's recommendations would be accepted in full.

The Basic Conditions are:

- Having regard to national policies and advice contained in guidance issued by the Secretary of State, it is appropriate to make the neighbourhood plan;
- The making of the neighbourhood plan contributes to the achievement of sustainable development;
- The making of the neighbourhood plan is in general conformity with the strategic policies contained in the development plan for the area of the authority (or any part of that area);

- The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach, and is otherwise compatible with, European Union (EU) obligations; and
- Prescribed conditions are met in relation to the neighbourhood plan and prescribed matters have been complied with in connection with the proposal for the neighbourhood plan.

Regulations 32 and 33 of the Neighbourhood Planning (General) Regulations (2012) (as amended) set out two basic conditions in addition to those set out in primary legislation and referred to above. These are:

- The making of the neighbourhood plan does not breach the requirements of Chapter 8 of Part 6 of the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which set out the habitat regulation assessment process for land use plans, including consideration of the effect on habitats sites.
- Having regard to all material considerations, it is appropriate that the neighbourhood development order is made where the development described in an order proposal is Environmental Impact Assessment development (this is not applicable to this examination).

## **Decision and Reasons**

Huntingdonshire District Council's Cabinet considered the recommendations on 18 April 2023 and agreed to accept the Examiner's proposed modifications and approve The Stukeleys Neighbourhood Plan to proceed to referendum.

The modifications to the Neighbourhood Plan, as needed to ensure it meets the Basic Conditions and in accordance with the Examiner's recommendations are listed in the following table.

## Examiner's Recommended Modifications Received 8 February 2023

The statement below sets out the modifications considered by the examiner as necessary to enable the submission neighbourhood plan to meet the required basic conditions. Strike-through text indicates a deletion and bold indicates the insertion of additional text.

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
PM1	Page 18  Footnotes 12 and 13	Delete <u>all</u> of footnote 12 and replace it with:  <b>See strategic policy SEL 1.1 Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.</b>  Delete <u>all</u> of footnote 13 and replace it with:  <b>See strategic policy SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury as set out in the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036.</b>
PM2	Page 19  Paragraph 17.3	Modify the first sentence of paragraph 17.3 to read:  <del>The promoters of Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1) are suggesting three key phases for the strategic allocation</del> <b>Three phases of the overall Alconbury Weald allocation have currently been approved or are pending determination, as follows:</b>  Modify second sentence of bullet point 2 in paragraph 17.3 to read:  Alongside key phase 2 but not technically part of that key phase is a separate outline planning application <b>on the Grange Farm area of the development. This includes land</b> for 1,500 homes, a community centre and sports facilities. <del>and a</del> <b>Permission for the provision of a primary school has been granted. on</b> <del>the Grange Farm area of the development.</del>
PM3	Page 20  Para 18.3	In fourth line of paragraph 18.3 replace housing with <b>mixed use</b> .  Delete the last sentence of paragraph 18.3:  <del>These will deliver market and affordable housing.</del>
PM4	Page 20	Delete all of paragraph 18.5:

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
	Paragraph 18.5	<del>The Local Plan does not propose any allocated sites in the villages of Great Stukeley or Little Stukeley.</del>
PM5	Page 21 Paragraph 19.3	Delete the last sentence of paragraph 19.3: <del>Proposals which involve high quality architecture and include the latest environmentally friendly technology will be supported.</del>
PM6	Page 22 Paragraph 19.6	Modify paragraph 19.6 to read:  No settlement boundary is being defined <b>in this Plan</b> for the strategic expansion locations SEL.1 (Former Alconbury Airfield and Grange Farm now commonly referred to as Alconbury Weald), <del>or</del> SEL 1.2 (RAF Alconbury) <b>or HU1 (Ermine Street, Huntingdon)</b> as the Huntingdonshire Local Plan already defines a clear boundary for these <b>allocations. two combined strategic expansion locations.</b> The Local Plan also defines a clear boundary for the allocated site HU 1 (Ermine Street Huntingdon). This allows for the effective delivery of strategic expansion locations and mixed use allocations taking into account. Although the local plan defines an area for each of these three strategic locations, the ability to accommodate the dynamic nature of proposals., particularly in the strategic expansion locations is an important feature. This is why these areas are explicitly referred to in policy 1 as being excluded from the area designated as countryside
PM7	Page 22 Policy 1	Modify first sentence of the second paragraph of the policy to read:  Within the settlement boundary of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, proposals will be supported where development would not adversely affect the established character and appearance of the existing settlement; <del>would not harm</del> the undeveloped nature of the surrounding rural areas; and <del>would respect</del> the landscape setting of the respective village. <del>Factors to be considered will include how the proposal reflects</del> <b>Planning applications will be expected to demonstrate how they have taken into account the</b> existing built form, layout and structure of the surrounding area; the contribution of spaces between

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p>buildings; and the design and visual appearance of nearby buildings in the surrounding area.</p> <p>Delete <u>all</u> of the third paragraph in the policy and replace it with:</p> <p><b>Land outside or not well related to the settlement boundary should be determined in accordance with the relevant Local Plan and Neighbourhood Plan policies.</b></p>
PM8	Page 23 Map 3a Settlement Boundary	Modify the settlement boundary, as shown on Map 3a, to include all the land within the curtilage of The Three Horseshoes within the settlement boundary (as identified on the Regulation 16 response from the Caldecott Group dated 23 November 2022).
PM9	Page 25 Policy 2	<p>Modify Policy 2 to read:</p> <p><u>Site A – The Three Horseshoes</u></p> <p>Proposals for <b>mixed-use</b> development, <b>including an element of residential or small-scale employment</b> development on the Three Horseshoes Site in Great Stukeley shown as A on Map 4 will be supported where they facilitate retention of the existing public house as an <b>ongoing</b> community facility and lead to enhancement of the overall site and quality of built form <b>and enhance the biodiversity value of the existing pond.</b></p> <p><del>Alternatively, proposals which address the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site for mixed use will be supported where this can be demonstrated to result in a significant environmental enhancement; enhances the biodiversity value of the existing pond; and includes an ongoing role for the site in the provision of some form of community facility.</del></p> <p><del>Any proposal for development should ensure that some car parking is available for use in connection with the adjacent Great Stukeley Recreation Field.</del></p> <p>Proposals for <b>mixed-use development, including an element of residential development</b> that result in the <b>complete</b> loss of the public house will only be supported where <b>the mix of uses includes some form</b></p>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p><b>of replacement community facility. Such a proposal would need to demonstrate that the</b> environmental enhancement; biodiversity gain; and replacement community facility cumulatively outweigh the loss of the public house.</p> <p><b>As the site is already used informally for parking by users of the Great Stukeley Recreation Field, any proposal for development should ensure that some continued car parking is available for ongoing use in connection with the public use of the adjacent Great Stukeley Recreation Field.</b></p> <p><u>Site B – The Former Three Horseshoes Farm</u></p> <p>Proposals for the redevelopment, including residential development on the former Three Horseshoes Farm Site in Great Stukeley shown as B on Map 4 will be supported where they can deliver a framework that addresses the comprehensive redevelopment of the entire site that results in a significant environmental enhancement to the gateway into the village and includes landscaping that enhances the biodiversity value of the site.</p> <p><del>Any proposal for development should explore the opportunity to expand the car parking provision available for use in connection with the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel.</del> Any proposal that would provide the opportunity for the delivery of serviced plots for self-build or custom housing <b>for people with a local connection to Great Stukeley or Little Stukeley</b> on this site would be particularly supported.</p> <p><b>As the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel has limited car parking provision and the siting adjacent to the road junction makes on-street car parking difficult; any proposal for development that could deliver the opportunity to expand the existing car parking provision available for use in connection with the adjacent Stukeley Country Hotel would be particularly supported.</b></p>
PM10	Page 27 Policy 3	Modify Policy 3 to read:  Policy 3 – Strategic Development Delivery



Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, Cambridgeshire County Council and developers seek to develop an integrated overall network of communities across the Parish. This will include securing improvements to the sustainable transport linkages for walking and cycling between Alconbury Weald and the two villages of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to allow residents of the villages to better access the new services and facilities in Alconbury Weald.</p> <p>In all proposals on the strategic development sites at Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1), RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2) or Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1) opportunities for green corridors that provide biodiversity enhancement across the plan area both within the strategic development sites and in adjacent areas, such as in the protected settlement breaks will be supported.</p> <p><u>Alconbury Weald (SEL 1.1)</u></p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council, <del>will</del> in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council; the master developer<sup>1</sup>; and developers of individual parts, <b>will seek</b> to ensure that Alconbury Weald delivers sustainable strategic growth <del>without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley.</del> which creates a balanced and mixed new community <b>which delivers the key aspirations to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Secure the proposed country park as part of the overall green infrastructure network, including how this will relate to the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley; including consideration as to how an ecological corridor through to Stukeley Park in Great Stukeley might be achievable;</b></li> <li>• <b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley, including through the delivery of the country park to protect the</b></li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> A master developer is usually responsible for delivering the overall comprehensive scheme through the provision of infrastructure and services & facilities, with other developers and housebuilders then being appointed to deliver individual parcels. The master developer for SEL 1.1 Alconbury Weald is currently Urban & Civic. There is no master developer at this point for SEL 1.2 RAF Alconbury or HU1.

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p>existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area and the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument are suitably preserved and enhanced.</li> </ul> <p>Proposals for each key phase or additional part of Alconbury Weald should illustrate how it will integrate into existing consents and how it relates to an overall masterplan for the whole allocation SEL 1.1. In particular proposals should illustrate the following aspects:</p> <p>Accessibility and Linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How proposals will maximise accessibility, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</li> <li>• How a network of footpath and cycle routes can be integrated around the site and how links into Great and Little Stukeley and wider afield, can be achieved to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport for short journeys;</li> <li>• Accessibility to existing public transport (bus) provision and how opportunities to develop additional public transport (bus) provision can be incorporated to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport;</li> <li>• How integration including appropriate linkages can be future proofed to retain the flexibility for the RAF Alconbury site (SEL 1.2) to come forward in the future and be developed by providing accessibility to both Great and Little Stukeley and Alconbury Weald;</li> </ul> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How the proposed country park will be delivered and how it will relate to the Owl End and Green End parts of Great Stukeley; how new green infrastructure, open space, ecological corridors and structural landscaping</li> </ul>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p>can both contribute to amenity and result in biodiversity net gain;</p> <p><b>Infrastructure and Delivery</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How phasing will be secured and delivered including how site preparation work, demolition of the existing runway, any necessary site investigations and contamination remediation, and infrastructure provision are to be programmed;</li> <li>● Provision of on-site community facilities and how these meet the needs of future residents;</li> <li>● Impact assessment on off-site infrastructure, services and facilities including the need for additional capacity;</li> <li>● Sustainable drainage and measures to promote water re-use;</li> </ul> <p><b>Relationship to Existing Communities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The relationship to existing development including proposals to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing residents; how the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley areas will be retained as distinct settlements by use of appropriate spatial separation; and how surrounding uses including those on the retained part of RAF Alconbury will not be adversely affected;</li> <li>● Incorporation of suitable measures to ensure the protection of the living conditions of future occupiers from existing and proposed employment development in order to safeguard existing and proposed employment from potential sterilisation arising from nearby residential development;</li> </ul> <p><b>Design and Heritage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Proposals to ensure a well-designed quality residential environment as envisaged in Policy LP 12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 as part of a continued high quality new sustainable community; and</li> <li>● How heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area and the Prestley Wood Scheduled Monument are suitably preserved and enhanced.</li> </ul>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p><u>RAF Alconbury (SEL 1.2)</u></p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council, the Ministry of Defence, any master developer or site promoter ensure that the redevelopment of RAF Alconbury delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community <del>without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley.</del> Redevelopment proposals for RAF Alconbury should seek to enhance the character and appearance of the Little Stukeley Conservation Area through removal of large scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley, <b>which delivers the key aspirations to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>maximise accessibility and linkages, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</b></li> <li>• <b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley to protect the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley as distinct villages; and</b></li> <li>• <b>Ensure that heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area are suitably preserved and enhanced including through removal of the large-scale utilitarian buildings in the area to the immediate north-east of Little Stukeley.</b></li> </ul> <p>Proposals for RAF Alconbury should illustrate through an overall masterplan for the whole allocation SEL 1.2 how the proposals would deliver the following aspects:</p> <p>Accessibility and Linkages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <del>How proposals will maximise accessibility, including by sustainable transport modes, to green infrastructure and community facilities for the proposed additional community and the existing communities at Alconbury Weald and the villages of Little Stukeley and Great Stukeley;</del></li> </ul>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How a network of footpath and cycle routes can be integrated around the site and how links into Alconbury Weald and Great and Little Stukeley and wider afield, can be achieved to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport for short journeys;</li> <li>● Accessibility to existing public transport (bus) provision and how opportunities to develop additional public transport (bus) provision can be incorporated to promote the use of non-vehicle modes of transport;</li> </ul> <p>Green Infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How new green infrastructure, open space, ecological corridors and structural landscaping can both contribute to amenity and result in biodiversity net gain;</li> </ul> <p>Infrastructure and Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How phasing will be secured and delivered including how site preparation work, demolition of any existing buildings, any necessary site investigations and contamination remediation, and infrastructure provision are to be programmed;</li> <li>● Which existing on-site community facilities can be retained and repurposed for ongoing community use, as part of an overall network of community facilities across Alconbury Weald and Great and Little Stukeley;</li> <li>● Impact assessment on off-site infrastructure, services and facilities including the need for additional capacity;</li> <li>● Sustainable drainage and measures to promote water re-use;</li> </ul> <p>Relationship to Existing Communities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The relationship to existing development including proposals to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing residents; how the existing character of the villages of Great and Little Stukeley areas will be retained as distinct settlements by use of appropriate spatial separation; and how the</li> </ul>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p><del>spatial separation between Little Stukeley and new development can be improved;</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Incorporation of suitable measures to ensure the protection of the living conditions of existing occupiers of Little Stukeley from any proposed reuse of the existing large buildings close to Little Stukeley;</del></li> </ul> <p><del>Design and Heritage</del></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><del>Proposals to ensure a well-designed quality residential environment as envisaged in Policy LP 12 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036 as part of a continued high-quality new sustainable community; and</del></li> <li><del>How heritage assets and their settings including the Little Stukeley Conservation Area are suitably preserved and enhanced.</del></li> </ul> <p><u>Ermine Street, Huntingdon (HU 1)</u></p> <p>The Stukeleys Parish Council will in collaboration with Huntingdonshire District Council and the developer ensure that the eastern part of the urban extension of Huntingdon within the plan area delivers sustainable strategic growth which creates a balanced and mixed new community <del>without resulting in coalescence with Great Stukeley.</del> <b>which delivers the key aspiration to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Prevent the coalescence with Great Stukeley to protect the existing character of the village of Great Stukeley as a distinct village and the rural character of the Green End part of Great Stukeley.</b></li> </ul>
PM11	Page 30 Chapter 22 and Policy 5 (page 32) on Community Assets	Use the term <b>Community Facilities</b> throughout the document in place of <del>Community Assets</del> .
PM12	Page 34	Delete from the Map the community facilities for RAF Alconbury.

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
	Map 5b	
PM13	Page 44 Paragraph 29.3	Relocate all of paragraph 29.3 to the start of Section 29 so that it becomes paragraph 29.1 (renumber other paragraphs accordingly).
PM14	Page 48 Policy 7	<p>Delete the word <del>existing</del> in the first line of the policy.</p> <p>Modify the end of the policy to read:</p> <p>..... unless it can be shown that <del>adequate replacement provision is made elsewhere in Alconbury Weald which performs an equivalent role and is located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and planned new community it is intended to serve.:</del></p> <p><b>a) it is in compliance with policy SEL 1.1 of the Huntingdonshire Local Plan to 2036, permitted schemes and masterplan; and</b></p> <p><b>b) adequate replacement provision can be made elsewhere in Alconbury Weald which performs an equivalent role; and</b></p> <p><b>c) it is located where it is equally or more accessible to the existing and planned new community it is intended to serve.</b></p>
PM15	Page 50 Policy 8	<p>Delete <u>all</u> of the policy and replace it with:</p> <p><b>The areas shown on Maps 9a and 9b are identified as protected settlement breaks. The protected settlement breaks have the following purposes:</b></p> <p><b>a) to prevent the coalescence of the planned development at Huntingdon, RAF Alconbury and Alconbury Weald with the existing settlements of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley;</b></p> <p><b>b) to maintain the distinctive identity of Great Stukeley and Little Stukeley as separate village settlements and maintain their traditional built form character of the ‘Ends’; and</b></p> <p><b>c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment.</b></p> <p><b>Protected settlement breaks are identified for their verdant and undeveloped nature that gives them</b></p>

Proposed modification number (PM)	Page no./ other reference	Modification
		<p>openness. It is the freedom from built form that gives them their spatial openness.</p> <p>Proposals for built development within the settlement breaks will not be supported where this would individually or cumulatively lead to a reduction in the openness between the settlements or harm the purposes set out above.</p> <p>Proposals to use the protected settlement breaks for green infrastructure, biodiversity net gain or tree planting will be supported where this does not conflict with the purposes of being a protected settlement break.</p>
PM16	Page 53 Paragraph 31.7	<p>Delete <u>all</u> of first sentence in paragraph 31.7 and replace it with:</p> <p><b>Some new development taking place in the Parish will be liable for CIL contributions.</b> <del>Contributions through CIL will be obtained from any housing development taking place in the Parish.</del></p>



**Public**  
**Key Decision - Yes**

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Title/Subject Matter:** Community Infrastructure Levy Spend Allocation  
**Meeting/Date:** Cabinet – 18th April 2023  
**Executive Portfolio:** Executive Councillor for Planning  
**Report by:** Chief Planning Officer  
**Ward(s) affected:** All Ward(s)

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### **Executive Summary:**

The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008 as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of the area. It came into force on 6 April 2010 through the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010. Huntingdonshire District Council became a CIL charging authority in May 2012.

Local authorities must spend the levy on infrastructure needed to support the development of their area. This helps to deliver across several the Council's Corporate Plan priorities for 2022/23 but specifically:

- improving housing provision.
- work closely with towns and parishes to widen knowledge around the Community Infrastructure Levy and how local communities can access these funds.

The latest funding round was launched on 9th November 2022 with a closing date of 9<sup>th</sup> January 2023. Bids received within that round for CIL funding towards infrastructure projects have been assessed by officers to reach the recommendations within this report.

### **Recommendation(s):**

The Cabinet is

### **RECOMMENDED**

- a) to note the information on projects previously allocated or in receipt of funding commitments and the updates on their delivery (see Appendix 1);
- b) to agree Officer recommendations for projects submitted in this round for over £50,000 CIL funding as detailed in Section 4; and

c) to agree change requests for St Ives Park Extension and St Neots Riverside projects (see Appendix 3).

## 1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of the report is to invite the Cabinet to consider recommendations relating to infrastructure projects seeking funding in whole or in part from an amount of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) monies received to date.

## 2. WHY IS THIS REPORT NECESSARY/BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The requirement for infrastructure to support new development is a high priority and CIL continues to be implemented across the country with government enabling and directing local authorities to obtain contributions by charging a Community Infrastructure Levy on new development, in addition to negotiating Section 106 planning obligations with a developer where applicable.
- 2.2 Up to 5% of CIL receipts each financial year may be retained for administration costs. 15% - 25% of CIL receipts – the ‘meaningful proportion’ – are passed to parish/town councils in line with the CIL Regulations 2010 (as amended) and the Localism Act 2011 and the total amount transferred to parish/town councils has increased each year in line with receipt increases. The remaining 70-80%, the strategic proportion, is available for Huntingdonshire District Council as the charging authority to spend on the provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area.
- 2.3 An update on the projects allocated CIL funding previously can be found at Appendix 1.
- 2.4 Under Cabinet approved governance arrangements, the Cabinet is to consider applications for CIL funding over £50,000. Any requests of £50,000 or less have been considered and approved in line with delegated authority and are detailed at Appendix 2. The total amount of funding to be considered for allocation in a financial year will not exceed £500,000 for allocations of £50,000 or less, including those for non-parished areas. This report relates to the second funding round for the 2022/23 financial year.
- 2.5 Change requests have been received for the previously approved projects at St Ives Berman Park and St Neots Riverside Park, these are covered in full in Appendix 3. These are recommended for approval of the changes.

### 3. OPTIONS CONSIDERED/ANALYSIS

- 3.1 In November 2022, stakeholders were invited to submit on-line proforma applications for funding from the Strategic Portion of CIL, in line with guidance issued and available on the [Council CIL Funding webpages](#). Communications were issued to infrastructure providers including the County Council, Town & Parish Councils and HDC Members. The Council website was also updated to announce a new round. The projects submitted during this funding round have been reviewed to ensure they meet the criteria for CIL funding.
- 3.2 The levy is intended to focus on the provision of new infrastructure and should not be used to remedy pre-existing deficiencies in infrastructure provision unless those deficiencies will be made more severe by new development. It can be used to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure or to repair failing existing infrastructure if that is necessary to support new development.
- 3.3 In considering spend allocation, the potential support a number of strategic infrastructure projects may need in the near future should be noted i.e., if all the money received to date is allocated to other projects, it may not be possible to provide these strategic projects with the funding they may need over the next few years to be delivered. As required under legislation, the Council has stated in the Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS) 2020-2021 that CIL funds would be approved in line with the governance process and could be allocated towards:
- Strategic Transport including items such as A428, A141, A14, A1, and East West Rail; and
  - Supporting the delivery of growth in the District, as identified in the Infrastructure Delivery Plan (IDP) and HDC's Corporate Plan.
- 3.4 Governance arrangements highlight it is for the applicant to develop their business case. The role of HDC is to consider the applications as submitted. This ensures that all applicants are treated fairly and transparently. For any application to be considered, it must meet the following gateway criteria:
- The application form has been completed satisfactorily
  - All supporting documentation, identified in the application form, has been provided
  - The organisation has the legal right to carry out the proposed project
  - The project is clearly defined as 'Infrastructure' as per the CIL Regulations

- The project is listed in the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan / Infrastructure Funding Statement or is for infrastructure that supports growth of the area.

Applications that meet this gateway criteria are then assessed further based on:

- The need for the project
- The public benefit of the project
- The deliverability of the project
- The value for money that a scheme provides

Colleagues from across various services such as economic development, operations and active lifestyles have been contacted where considered appropriate to ascertain if they are generally supportive of the proposals. Detail on the bids submitted in response to the current round for CIL funding are outlined in section 4 below.

- 3.5 CIL allocations previously reported as completed at Cabinet are not referenced again in this update.
- 3.6 There is circa £20m of CIL receipts now currently available for allocation on further infrastructure projects. Overall CIL allocations have represented 30% of the overall project costs for all projects awarded CIL funding, so for every £1 spent by HDC there will be approximately £3.30 spent on infrastructure delivery for the benefit of the district based on projects supported to date.

#### 4. PROPOSALS FOR FUNDING FROM STRATEGIC CIL FOR MORE THAN £50,000.00

4.1 Detail on the bids submitted in response to the current round for over £50,000.00 CIL funding, which require Cabinet approval, as outlined in para 2.4 above, are stated below with the officer recommendations. Project bids for £50,000.00 or less were considered at a meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> February 2023, in accordance with delegated authority. Information on these bids can be found at Appendix 2 to this report, including the decisions reached, and is for Members to note.

#### 4.2 Monks Wood Specialist Police Training Facility.

5. PROJECT PROPOSED	6. LOCATION	7. CIL FUNDING REQUESTED	8. TOTAL COST	9. %CIL ASK
10. POLICE TRAINING FACILITY	11. SAWTRY	12. £641,492.00	13. £12,300,900.00	14. 5%

**Project Summary:** £641,492.00 CIL request for proposed new facility to meet the statutory requirements to train police across Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire. This includes a new shooting range, accommodation, classroom space, training rooms (including replica buildings), taser training facilities and fitness rooms. Construction is expected to take place April 2023 to May 2024.

**Officer Analysis:** A previous application has been submitted for this project. The officer recommendation at that time was to decline the project, which was approved at Cabinet in October 2022. The main reasons the project was declined were a) due to elements of Business Plan not being submitted; b) Need for project due to growth not highlighted, albeit population growth would benefit as well as existing, and c) The financial elements were not shown in full and apportioned as to how the CIL if approved would cover the needs for Cambridgeshire rather than the 3 counties. These elements have been covered in this application and the funding request noting feedback given and reasons for it reduced from £3.8m to £641,492.

The infrastructure is needed as part of the police estate to ensure policing can be provided effectively and efficiently and to support and enable local communities to be educated to be safer. It is infrastructure of district wide benefit. Huntingdonshire as a whole has experienced a 12% growth in dwelling stock since 2011. The funding will support the joined-up training facilities to be provided to ensure an appropriately trained police service can be provided as part of the police estate. The HDC Corporate Plan under Strengthening our Communities makes reference to “- work with police and communities to help people feel safe where they live”. The new facilities will also enable the continued

growth and deliverability of the districts largest site allocation at Alconbury Weald, where the current facilities are located and moving to make way for development.

This scheme is considered very good value for money. The Cambridgeshire share of this project is approximately £3.8m (31.29%) of total project cost. The CIL request equates to 5.22% of the overall project cost and 17% of the Cambridgeshire 'portion'.

**Recommendation: APPROVE SUBJECT TO:**

- 1) Police Joint Chief Officer Board (JCOB) approval of final detailed design which is due March 2023
- 2) Confirmation of all match funding following decisions for CIL funding requests with other local authorities.

**4.3 Huntingdon Pavilion Works.**

15. PROJECT PROPOSED	16. LOCATION	17. CIL FUNDING REQUESTED	18. TOTAL COST	19. %CIL ASK
20. KING GEORGE V PAVILION WORKS	21. HUNTINGDON	22. £750,000.00	23. £2,000,000.00	24. 38%

**Project Summary:** £750,000.00 CIL request for proposed demolition and rebuilding of the existing 1880s cricket pavilion (former cart shed) at St Peters Road in Huntingdon, to provide a 21st century purpose built, eco-friendly, sustainable prefabricated timber building for sports and location of the Huntingdonshire Community Cancer Network (HCCN). Construction is expected to take place August 2023 to Summer 2024.

**Officer Analysis:** A previous scheme submitted in 2021 for CIL funding was not supported at Cabinet. The current application is scaled down and does not include the indoor cricket nets or an indoor facility to all of an 8-a-side cricket pitch for training and tournaments, which would also cater for wheelchair cricket as the whole facility would be accessible.

The infrastructure is needed to support the important cricket facility and the growth of the Huntingdon spatial planning area. There has been 8.36% growth in dwelling stock between 2011 and 2022 in the Huntingdon Spatial Planning Area. The funding would support the continued development of this district facility and enable it to expand and welcome women and younger people, with improved changing facilities. It would also be DDA compliant and provide a permanent facility for the Huntingdonshire Community Care Network (HCCN) which provides a range of support services and activities as well as working with the local nursing team. HCCN would utilise the facilities during the day 5 days a week. Cricket would have the building in the evenings for training, and at weekends for matches. If the building becomes available

out of cricket season then it could be hired or used by other community groups. This would allow all the building to be used efficiently 7 days a week. However, this new scheme is not addressing indoor sport need as per the original application. Also, the Cricket Club lease has now expired, and the new lease not yet agreed nor is there a lease yet for HCCN.

The scheme is considered good value for money. The CIL request equates to 37.5% of the project cost. However, the project cost remains the same as the previous application declined but is delivering less, specifically on indoor sports provision, and the cost for this stage is considered high with no greater sport benefit. The CIL ask has also increased by 50%. It has been confirmed that if this phase 1 project is agreed, funding would then be sourced for phase 2 but cannot be confirmed at this point.

The HDC Head of Leisure Services and HDC Sports development Manager have noted the indoor sports hall provision loss as currently the need is for more indoor sports space, which is not now being addressed, and cannot see the level of community benefit that would be expected. There are also questions over whether Sport England might fund this now proposed element without the indoor sports, as they may be more likely to fund the sports hall part for multi sports. It was questioned if this was the best location for such a facility and if it was expanded is there enough parking etc. The cost is not considered at the right level, in line with Sport England costs and if the design would meet needs. Key points to note are the costs are considered too high and there is no additional indoor sport provision.

**Recommendation: DECLINE**

**4.4 St Neots (Longsands) Computer Suite.**

25. PROJECT PROPOSED	26. LOCATION	27. CIL FUNDING REQUESTED	28. TOTAL COST	29. %CIL ASK
30. COMPUTER SCIENCE DIGITAL SUITE	31. ST NEOTS	32. £325,052.00	33. £650,104.00	34. 50%

**Project Summary:** £325,052.00 CIL request for proposed dedicated Computer Science suite of four classrooms and a computing lab through refurbishment of existing building. This will allow the school to offer Digital T-Level qualifications, working with local businesses for industry placements. Through talking to local businesses there is a need for improved digital skills, in fact a local business has donated the computing equipment. Works are expected to start in June 2024 with the new suite being completed by September 2024.

**Officer Analysis:** The infrastructure is needed to support continued education development in the area to meet business needs. It is to expand IT facilities. There has been just over 10% growth in the spatial planning area based on dwelling stock since 2011.



The funding would support the secondary education provision in the St Neots area building on engagement with local businesses to be able to offer Digital T Level to students – the nearest other facility is in Bedford. The T and A levels will be available to any student whether in Longsands or Ernulf catchments or elsewhere across the district.

It is considered good value for money with the CIL request equating to 50% of the project cost. The other 50% of funding has been applied for via the Building and Facilities Improvement Grant (BFIG), which is part of the T Levels capital fund run by the Department for Education. An outcome of this is due later this calendar year. It is also helpful to note that a local business has gifted £40,000 for the IT equipment needed for the facility.

Economic Development are supportive in principle and have already met with Longsands to discuss the project.

**Recommendation: APPROVE**

In light of the need for CIL funding as match funding to support the application for the other funding, it is suggested that if approved, this is for 12 months to enable the funding application to be considered – this would work based on the times provided by the applicant.

It is further Recommended that SUBJECT TO:

1) Match-funding being achieved, the delivery time is extended for a further 2 years to enable the project to be implemented without the need to bring to Cabinet again. Updates on progress would be given as part of any future CIL round reports.

**4.5 Alconbury Memorial Hall Extension.**

35. PROJECT PROPOSED	36. LOCATION	37. CIL FUNDING REQUESTED	38. TOTAL COST	39. %CIL ASK
40. MEMORIAL HALL EXTENSION FOR STORAGE	41. ALCONBURY	42. £95,450.00	43. £95,450.00	44. 100%

**Project Summary:** £95,450.00 CIL request for proposed 40m2 extension to village hall. Currently the hall is being used for pre-school and other activities, with storage being upstairs. The extension would mean that the items can be stored on the ground floor, freeing up space and making the facility easier to use. Construction is intended to complete in Summer 2024.

**Officer Analysis:** There is no match funding in place and has been very limited growth in the village (1.2% or 8 completions 2011-2022). There is large growth in the adjoining areas, but they have access to their own community rooms. Although the extension would benefit the community and make the hall more efficient, it is not a CIL infrastructure priority to meet the needs of future growth. The project is not

delivering increased community space but a storage facility to support the existing facility. It is also not considered good value for money with CIL equating 100% of the project cost.

**Recommendation: DECLINE**

**4.6 St Ives (One Leisure) Sand Dressed Pitch.**

45. PROJECT PROPOSED	46. LOCATION	47. CIL FUNDING REQUESTED	48. TOTAL COST	49. %CIL ASK
50. REPLACEMENT OF SAND DRESSED PITCH	51. ST IVES (ONE LEISURE)	52. £175,000.00	53. £300,000.00	54. 58.3%

**Project Summary:** £175,000.00 CIL request for proposed replacement of the existing artificial turf pitch carpet and review/replace the subbase. The overall project includes upgrading the floodlights. It is intended for works to be completed in October 2024.

**Officer Analysis:** The infrastructure is needed to address the sport provision for the locality and wider district. There has been growth in this area at 9.1% for dwelling completions, which puts it in the top 30% in the area. The funding will support the replacement of the existing ATP carpet and review/replace the subbase that will provide a quality surface for not just hockey but also football, tennis and other physical activity programmes. The project will also include replacing the existing floodlights with LED lights to become more energy efficient. It is considered value for money. The CIL request equates to 58.33% of the project cost with £125,000 coming from HDC Capital funding.

**Recommendation: APPROVE**

**5. COMMENTS OF OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY**

5.1 The comments of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Panel will be circulated ahead of the meeting.

**6. KEY IMPACTS / RISKS**

6.1 The key impact from not considering the CIL spend will be the potential for certain infrastructure projects not being delivered and match funding lost.

## **7. WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN/TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

7.1 Project bids submitted will be notified of the outcome of the decision made by Cabinet. Next steps as appropriate are noted below:

1. Notify applicants of outcome of Cabinet meeting and provide feedback.
2. Prepare and initiate contracts for approved projects once any additional requirements have been met.
3. Issue funds in accordance with agreed milestones set out in the contract.
4. Commence quarterly monitoring of projects approved.
5. Provide an update for members at next funding round

## **8. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES**

8.1 This helps to deliver across several the Council's priorities for 2022/23 but specifically:

- Improving housing provision

## **9. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

9.1 Regulation 59 (1) of the Community Infrastructure Levy Regulations 2010 (as amended) requires a charging authority to apply CIL to funding the provision, improvement, replacement, operation or maintenance of infrastructure to support the development of its area. It may also, under Regulation 59 (3), support infrastructure outside its area where to do so would support the development of its area.

9.2 Passing CIL to another person for that person to apply to funding the provision, improvement, replace, operation and maintenance of infrastructure is also permitted under Regulation 59 (4).

9.3 Section 216 (2) of the Planning Act 2008 as amended by Regulation 63 of the Community Infrastructure Regulations 2010 (as amended) stated that infrastructure 'includes [and is therefore not limited to]:

- (a) roads and other transport facilities,
- (b) flood defences,
- (c) schools and other educational facilities,

- (d) medical facilities,
- (e) sporting and recreational facilities,
- (f) open spaces.'

9.4 The levy may not be used to fund affordable housing.

## **10. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

10.1 CIL money can only be spent to deliver infrastructure, in accordance with the legal restrictions on the spending of CIL receipts.

10.2 Staff resource to administer and monitor the allocation of the CIL. This is funded, in part, by the administration costs permitted from the CIL receipts.

10.3 Staff resource from elsewhere in the Council will be used in preparing funding bids and implementing successful cases.

10.4 After the funds applied for and recommended for this round, there would be circa £18m remaining to spend on strategic transport infrastructure and other infrastructure needs as stated in the Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Funding Statement and noted at para 3.3 above.

## **11. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS**

11.1 The projects identified have been considered in terms of how they support growth, their deliverability and risks, benefits and outputs and the extent of match funding being provided. The current stage of development of the project has also been considered. A summary of the key issues noted by officers in assessing each application request for £50,000 or less CIL funding is noted in Appendix 2. Recommendations are for one of the following:

- Approve – to agree CIL funding subject to, where necessary, provision of further documentation necessary in line with delegated authority, as noted in the report recommendations and the completion of a contract.
- Decline – to decline the project for receipt of CIL funding.

## 12. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED

Appendix 1 – Update on ‘live’ Projects previously approved CIL funding to-date.

Appendix 2 - Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Project Bids submitted for consideration in 2022/23 round 2 for £50,000.00 or less – Decisions

## 13. BACKGROUND PAPERS

Section 216 of Planning Act 2008

Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/2694/infrastructure-delivery-plan.pdf>

Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan – Infrastructure Schedule

<http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/2693/infrastructure-schedule.pdf>

Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Delivery Plan Addendum <http://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/2861/infrastructure-delivery-plan-addendum.pdf>

Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021-2022

<https://www.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/media/5874/infrastructure-funding-statement-2021-22.pdf>

## CONTACT OFFICER

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**APPENDIX 1 - Update on 'live' Projects previously approved to-date**

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Project cost</b>	<b>CIL funding offered</b>	<b>Expected delivery date</b>	<b>Update</b>
<b>St Ives Park Extension</b>  Approved by Cabinet - 18th July 2019	The provision of Benches/Interpretation and a feasibility study on the commercial opportunities through the park when fully available plus first year's maintenance due to early release	£80,000.00	£80,000.00	Completion September 30 <sup>th</sup> 2024	Change request submitted – See Appendix 3
<b>Improvements to path/cycle route at Riverside Park, St Neots</b>  Approved by Cabinet - 18th July 2019	Improvements to the path and cycle route at Riverside Park, originated from a pedestrian audit.	£600,000.00	£445,000.00	Completion March 31 <sup>st</sup> 2024	Change request submitted – See Appendix 3
<b>Warboys Village Hall</b>  Approved by Cabinet - 18th July 2019  Extension of time to 31 <sup>st</sup> July 2022 agreed by Cabinet 18th November 2021	Funding towards a new facility	£1,000,000.00	£200,000.00	December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2023	Planning permission has been granted. Currently at tendering stage.

Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Expected delivery date	Update
<b>Fenstanton Village Hall</b> Approved by Cabinet - 16 <sup>th</sup> July 2020	Funding towards a new village hall in Fenstanton	£880,000.00	£75,000.00	30/07/24	Works due to start later this year with the ground works and footings due to complete in October.
<b>Raised zebra crossing, B645, Kimbolton</b> Approved by Cabinet - 18 <sup>th</sup> August 2020	Zebra crossing on B645	£48,000.00	£20,000.00		<b>Works completed.</b>
<b>Alconbury Weald Special school</b> to serve Huntingdonshire, located at Alconbury Weald Approved by Cabinet – 11 <sup>th</sup> February 2020 and confirmed 18 <sup>th</sup> November 2021	Alconbury Weald Special school	£20,000,000.00	£4,000,000.00	July 2024	Project on track and works due to start April 2023.

Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Expected delivery date	Update
<b>New length of cycle/footway and safer crossing point on Buckden Road, Brampton</b>  Approved by Cabinet - 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Cycleway between Buckden and Brampton	£188,391.50	£100,000.00	31/09/2023	The scheme no longer includes junction narrowing due to matters raised with bus safety as well as land ownership issues, which would have resulted in further legal costs and time delays. Construction may be delayed from June to school summer break to enable longer working hours to take place. Additional funding of £275k has been agreed by CCC Transport & Highways Committee to meet increased costs.
<b>Extension and landscaping of Little Paxton Cemetery</b>  Delegated approval 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2020	Cemetery landscaping and extension	£137,408.40	£30,600.00	30/04/2023	Landscaping work on track to start in early 2023.



Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Expected delivery date	Update
<b>New mains power supply in Priory Park, St Neots</b>  Delegated approval 3 <sup>rd</sup> March 2020	Power supply to Priory Park	£15,500.00	£15,500.00	December 31 <sup>st</sup> 2023	Delays due to Covid and to allow for full tree surveys. Quotes being sought for the most cost-effective solution due to results or survey.
<b>B1040 W heatsheaf Road/Somersham Road Accident Reduction Scheme</b>  Approved by Cabinet - 18 <sup>th</sup> March 2021	Junction safety improvements	£1,200,000.00	£500,000.00	September 2024	Focus has been on detailed design stage. Project on track for construction phase to start by Spring 2024. Milestones on track.
<b>Ramsey Skate Park</b>  Delegated Approval 22 <sup>nd</sup> October 2021	A plaza style concrete skate park, enabling inclusive and disabled sports access.	£130,000.00	£50,000.00	Dec 31 <sup>st</sup> 2023	Reviewing location due to attenuation basin.
<b>Godmanchester Community Nursery -</b>  Delegated Approval 22 <sup>nd</sup> October 2021	Installation of Classroom, public toilets, café, and office	£250,000.00 (as part of a larger project)	£45,000.00		<b>Works completed.</b>

Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Expected delivery date	Update
<b>St Neots Future High Street Fund</b>	A comprehensive programme of schemes designed to enable the redevelopment of several strategically chosen areas of St Neots town centre and bring change to strengthen the economy of St Neots, attracting visitors, residents and businesses, while retaining the features that make it a strong and vibrant market town	£16,300,000 (funding envelope as project details developed)	£4,830,000.00	31/03/2025	The updated position in relation to the Future High Street Fund is set out in the Market Towns Programme-Spring Update to Cabinet in September 2022. <a href="https://applications.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s123594/3.%20Market%20Towns%20Programme%20Report.pdf">https://applications.huntingdonshire.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s123594/3.%20Market%20Towns%20Programme%20Report.pdf</a> The next update is due in March 2023 and will be included in the next update.
<b>Hinchingsbrooke Country Park Improvement Project</b>  Approved at Cabinet 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	Part of larger project, the bid seeks funding for: •Pathway improvements and associated lighting and signage. • Upgrading existing car park. • 5 new play zones • Associated management costs	£2,995,184.00	£1,495,184.00	April 2024	4 new play provisions installed, including accessible play equipment. Planning permission for extension to the existing countryside centre, new car parking arrangements and other wider improvements to the park to be submitted.

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Project cost</b>	<b>CIL funding offered</b>	<b>Expected delivery date</b>	<b>Update</b>
<b>Hinchingbrooke Hospital</b>  Approved at Cabinet 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	Redevelopment Phase 2 – Main Theatres	£25,506,600.00	£271,000.00	May 2023	Project on track for completion.
<b>Sawtry Village Academy</b>  Approved at Cabinet 17 <sup>th</sup> March 2022	New community 3G Artificial Grass Pitch	£775,000.00	£150,000.00	31/12/2023	Working with the Football Foundation on their application. Planning Permission validated in February 2023 and pending consideration.
<b>Brampton FP24 /Buckden FP13 Public Rights of Way.</b>  Agreed by delegation on 14 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	Great Ouse Valley Rights of Way Maintenance/Improvement.	£132,000.00	£50,000.00	December 2023, unless delayed by weather and ground conditions.	Works due to start in March 2023 with CCC making up the funding shortfall.
<b>Ramsey Pavilion</b>  Agreed by delegation 21 <sup>st</sup> July 2022	To fund remaining infrastructure including the car park and access.	£585,000.00	£33,000.00	31/12/2023	Matters being reviewed with a view to securing a Building control certificate of completion to enable the fire safety certificate to be issued.

<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Project cost</b>	<b>CIL funding offered</b>	<b>Expected delivery date</b>	<b>Update</b>
<b>Glatton Village Hall</b> Agreed by delegation 3rd October 2022	Replacement of an asbestos roof for the Glatton Village Hall.	£64,750.00	£49,750.00	Once planning permission is agreed milestones will be updated.	Planning application has been submitted. Due to the outcome of the structural surveys, the project is being reviewed by the applicant. An update will be provided in the next report when more details are available.
<b>Elton Speed Restrictions</b> Agreed by delegation 3rd October 2022	Road Safety Table.	£51,671.74	£13,747.70	30/04/2023	Final negotiation being undertaken by Cambridgeshire County Council for costings, project due to commence March 2023.
<b>Great Gransden Play</b> Agreed by delegation 3rd October 2022	Improvement of the current playground to make it more inclusive to all children.	£38,000.00	£20,000.00	Spring 2023	As Planning Permission will not be required Contract is being prepared.
<b>Sawtry Pavilion Extension</b> Approved at Cabinet 18th October 2022	Extension to current sports pavilion including 4 changing rooms, 2 officials rooms etc.	£800,000.00	£80,000.00	31/12/2023	Obtaining quotes as Football Federation estimates came in higher than expected. An update will be provided at the next report when further details are known.

Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Expected delivery date	Update
<b>Alconbury Weald MAGPAS</b>  Approved at Cabinet 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	Building a new Air Ambulance operational airbase, headquarters, clinical training centre, including public/visitor centre with patient facilities and community facilities	£7,000,000.00	£750,000.00	01/06/2023	Project on track for first, public part of the building to be completed by May 2023.
<b>Upwood Bentley Close Playground</b>  Approved at Cabinet 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	Play area improvements to include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New play equipment</li> <li>• New safety flooring</li> <li>• Biodiversity features including bug houses.</li> </ul>	£61,979.00	£55,769.00	31/12/2023	Confirmation Planning Permission is not required, contract being finalised.
<b>Alconbury Weald Health Facility</b>  Approved at Cabinet 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	New primary health care facility at Alconbury Weald.	£7,888,400.00	£6,013,388.00	31/12/2027	Work underway on arranging the best of use of the space to maximise local facilities.
<b>Godmanchester Astro turf football pitch</b>  Approved at Cabinet 18 <sup>th</sup> October 2022	Installation of a full-sized football pitch all weather (Astro turf) football pitch	£800,000.00	£150,000.00	30/09/2024	Surveys carried out on site, on track to commence on site in October.

## Non-Parished Areas

Project Name	Description	Project cost	CIL funding offered	Update
<b>Winwick traffic calming</b> Delegated Approval 22 <sup>nd</sup> October 2021	Reduced Speed Limits and Moving Vehicle Activated Sign	£17,716.42	Up to £6,000.00	<b>Works completed.</b>

**APPENDIX 2 - Huntingdonshire Infrastructure Project Bids submitted for consideration in Round 2 2022/23 for £50,000.00 or less – Decisions**

<b>Project proposed</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Who placed the CIL bid?</b>	<b>CIL funding requested</b>	<b>Total project cost without VAT</b>	<b>CIL as a % of total EXCL VAT</b>	<b>Decision</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Clean and restore MUGA	Molesworth	Parish Council	£2495.00	£2495.00	100%	Decline	This project would be for the existing MUGA and it is for maintenance of the infrastructure. There has been limited growth in Molesworth.
Install solar lights at the Skate park to maximise usage.	Yaxley	Parish Council	£5850.00	£11,711.00	50%	Approve	n/a
Community car park extension	Somersham	Parish Council	£15,480.90	£20,480.90	76%	Approve	n/a
Bench and noticeboard	Grafham	Parish Council	£2,880.00	£3,200.00	90%	Decline	This is not CIL infrastructure, there has also been limited growth locally.
Defibrillator	Winwick	Non-Parished meeting	£2,000.00	£2,000.00	100%	Approve	This is for a Non Parished Area.

Project proposed	Location	Who placed the CIL bid?	CIL funding requested	Total project cost without VAT	CIL as a % of total EXCL VAT	Decision	Comments
Play equipment improvements	Catworth	Playing field committee	£28,943.60	£49,035.60	59%	Approve	n/a
Community swimming pool	Somersham	Community Interest Company	£50,000.00	£131,980.00	38%	Decline	Issues with the cost of the project and long term viability.
Play equipment	St Neots	Parish Council	£40,000.00	£80,000.00	50%	Decline	Issues with the location for this project and it's proximity to other play areas.
Power supply installation	Ellington	Parish Council	£4,889.10	£4,889.10	100%	Decline	This project is not considered to be needed as essential to support local growth.



**APPENDIX 3 – Change Requests for approved projects**

<b>Project Change Request Applications Received</b>									
	<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Who placed the CIL bid?</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total project cost without VAT</b>	<b>CIL funding requested</b>	<b>CIL as a % of total EXCL VAT</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Cabinet decision or delegated</b>
	St Ives Park Extension	St Ives	HDC	The provision of Benches/Interpretation and a feasibility study on the commercial opportunities through the park when fully available plus first year's maintenance due to early release	<b>£80,000</b>	£80,000	100.00%	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>
<p>An application was originally received to support the delivery of a new park for the town – the land for which was negotiated by HDC as part of planning permission provided on long term lease to the Council. The original project was to cover the early maintenance of the park (above that agreed from Operations future growth bid) along with the provision of Benches/Interpretation, a feasibility study on the commercial opportunities through the park when fully available (given it is being released in three phases – two of which are long lease and one of which is a community transfer). This was approved by <a href="#">Cabinet</a> on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019. Berman Park is now open to the public and a cycleway installed by the developer.</p> <p>A review of the project has been undertaken following a project pause over the last couple of years due to the need to concentrate on other matters during the pandemic. It has been submitted that in view of the naturalised vision for this park and the way on which the local community have connected with the park – regular organised walks and Biodiversity learning sessions – it is no longer felt that this is an appropriate location to seek commercial opportunities.</p> <p>Following a recent successful grant to HDC from the CPCA of £1.3m to improve Biodiversity in Huntingdonshire, it has meant the parks development has been reviewed recognising social as well as economic benefits.</p> <p>In light of the above, the following amended scope was submitted to utilise the £80,000 funding:</p>									

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved footpath access to south of park – currently too steep for use with wheelchairs/buddies</li> <li>• Concrete pads under and around benches to improve accessibility</li> <li>• Improved signage linking the park to the wider Strategic Green Space</li> <li>• Vehicular access feasibility and costings to The Thicket via Berman Park and The How to carry out essential Health and Safety maintenance</li> <li>• Topological survey of whole Strategic Green Space to identify hidden valley and build basis for maintenance</li> <li>• Vehicle access to the How constructed</li> </ul> <p>It is considered that this is an acceptable change and will support the wider use and development of this strategic green space, ensuring its long-term use for current and future communities.</p>								
<b>Project Name</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Who placed the CIL bid?</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Total project cost without VAT</b>	<b>CIL funding requested</b>	<b>CIL as a % of total EXCL VAT</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>	<b>Cabinet decision or delegated</b>	
St Neots Riverside Park	St Neots	HDC	Improvements to the path and cycle route at Riverside Park, originated from a pedestrian audit	<b>£445,000</b>	£445,000	100.00%	<b>Approve</b>	<b>Cabinet</b>	

An application was originally received for improvements to the path and cycle route at Riverside Park, originating from a pedestrian audit. The application was originally from Cambridgeshire County Council as Highways Authority, but this was passed to HDC to lead as on their land. The original application was approved by [Cabinet](#) on 18<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

Following a project pause over the last couple of years due to the need to concentrate on other matters during the pandemic as well as the impact on site due to flooding degrading the footpath at an accelerated pace and increased material costs, the project has been reviewed. It has been submitted that:

- Project is rebranded 'St Neots Riverside Walk' and should prioritise both the footpaths that were most in need of refurbishment as well as those that would give the best impact for the Health and Wellbeing of Park users by widening footpath to 4m and replacing where needed to upgrade.
- Lighting will also be updated to LED lighting.
- Benches will also be installed using funding from the Reopening Market Towns.
- Edging up of some areas and new signage to support the park use will also be installed to encourage the use of the strategic open space. The footpath route chosen provides views over the river and park whilst also connecting the park with the access to the town Centre Economy. This latter point was a key element stated within the St Neots Future High Street Fund as was noted as funding supporting the FHSF proposals.

It is considered that noting the importance for this strategic green space to be used by residents of Huntingdonshire, the proposed changes will bring benefit now and for the long-term use of the site. As such it is recommended that this change request is supported.

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**Public**  
**Key Decision - Yes**

## HUNTINGDONSHIRE DISTRICT COUNCIL

**Title/Subject Matter:** Adoption of the Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy

**Meeting/Date:** Cabinet – 18th April 2023

**Executive Portfolio:** Executive Councillor for Corporate & Shared Services, Councillor M A Hassall

**Report by:** Lead Safeguarding Officer

**Ward(s) affected:** All

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### **Executive Summary:**

Huntingdonshire District Council has worked in partnership in a Countywide Safeguarding Policy review that included recommendations from the Independent Safeguarding Partnership Team linked to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Boards (Children and Adults).

The template adopted was that of South Cambridgeshire District Council's as it had been identified as the one that had most recently been presented through a formal Committee approval process, February 22, and was taken to have the most up-to-date content.

Huntingdonshire District Council began its own Policy review in January 22. This coincided with the development of the Countywide Policy review, so the decision was taken to adopt the standardised template and present to the appropriate committees when complete.

The updated policy is entitled 'Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy' and provides an overarching framework to the Council's approach to all safeguarding matters.

There have been no material changes to the guidance offered to staff in relation to reporting and recording procedures.

The amendments incorporated into the updated policy are to provide a single good practice reference point for matters relating to Children, Young People and Adults at Risk.

**Recommendation(s):**

Cabinet is

**RECOMMENDED**

to approve the updated Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy.

## **1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT**

1.1 Huntingdonshire District Council is a relevant agency in terms of safeguarding and child protection. This means the Council must:

- Fully engage with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough safeguarding arrangements
- Ensure that the organisation works in accordance with the inter-agency safeguarding procedures
- Have appropriate robust safeguarding policies and procedures in place specifically relevant to the organisation
- Ensure that the workforce is appropriately skilled to recognise and respond to safeguarding matters

## **2. BACKGROUND**

2.1 A formal review of the Councils Safeguarding Policy commenced in January 22. This review coincided with a Countywide review taking place and included recommendations from the Independent Safeguarding Partnership Team linked to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Boards (Children and Adults) and representatives from Huntingdonshire District Council, South Cambridgeshire District Council; Cambridgeshire City Council, East Cambridgeshire District Council and Fenland District Council

2.2 The South Cambridgeshire District Council Policy was adopted as the basis for the countywide template. This was due to it having been most recently adopted through a formal Committee structure in February 22.

2.3 Subsequently this template was updated to reflect the comments/advice provided by Sally Giddens, Practice Improvement and Development Lead, from the Independent Safeguarding Partnership Team linked to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Boards (Children and Adults).

2.4 Comments received were used to update the template. As a result of previous close working with Sally Giddens the adoption of the template has resulted solely in format changes and no changes to existing procedures used within Huntingdonshire District Council.

## **3. COMMENTS OF OVERVIEW & SCRUTINY**

3.1 The comments of the relevant Overview and Scrutiny Panel will be circulated ahead of the Cabinet's meeting.

#### **4. KEY IMPACTS**

- 4.1 This policy is to ensure the Council meets its statutory safeguarding responsibilities and to incorporate good practice.
- 4.2 The amendments have been drafted with County wide colleagues to work towards greater consistency in Safeguarding policies.

#### **5. WHAT ACTIONS WILL BE TAKEN/TIMETABLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION**

- 5.1 Upon approval this Policy will replace the existing Safeguarding Policy on the Huntingdonshire District Council Safeguarding SharePoint site, be communicated directly to all Designated Safeguarding Officers, disseminated through standard information channels to all employees and incorporated into all future training sessions.

#### **6. LINK TO THE CORPORATE PLAN, STRATEGIC PRIORITIES AND/OR CORPORATE OBJECTIVES**

- 6.1 This Policy will support staff and allow staff to support our residents needs and demonstrate that we are committed to ensuring that Huntingdonshire residents have the highest possible quality of life.
- 6.2 The adoption of this County wide template will also take a positive and proactive approach to joined up services for the benefit of our residents.

#### **7. CONSULTATION**

- 7.1 Consultation on the production of this Policy has been undertaken with,
- The Independent Safeguarding Partnership Team linked to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Boards (Children and Adults)
  - Local partner District Councils
  - Huntingdonshire District Council Safeguarding Board
  - Huntingdonshire District Council Service Managers identified as providing specific Council functions within the Policy.

#### **8. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

- 8.1 There are no direct legal implications from this report.

#### **9. RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS**

- 9.1 No additional resource implications are expected from this report.



## **10. REASONS FOR THE RECOMMENDED DECISIONS**

- 10.1 All organisations that make provision for children and adults at risk of harm must ensure that
- The welfare of the child or adult at risk of harm is paramount
  - All children, young people and adults at risk of harm have the right to protection from abuse. This applies regardless of, their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin religious beliefs and/or sexual identity.
  - All suspicions and allegations of abuse and neglect are responded to swiftly and appropriately.
- 10.2 This policy applies to all staff, councillors, volunteers and contractors that work within the Council. The aim of this policy is to explain the Council's Safeguarding duty to protect the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults at risk living in Huntingdonshire
- 10.3 This updated Policy demonstrates that Huntingdonshire District Council takes our responsibilities seriously and expect all staff, partners and contractors to share in this commitment.

## **11. LIST OF APPENDICES INCLUDED**

Appendix 1 – HDC Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy

### **CONTACT OFFICER**

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# Huntingdonshire District Council

## Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm Policy

Version	Draft
Ownership	Safeguarding Governance Board
Approved by	
Approval date	
Publication date	
Date of next review	

**Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility**

## Safeguarding – Quick View Procedure

Is the child, young person or adult at risk of immediate significant harm?

Yes

Call [999](tel:999)

No

Complete [HDC Log of Concern Form](#)

Speak to the Lead Safeguarding Officer or in their absence a Designated Safeguarding Officer or your Line manager

Safeguarding concerns should be reported to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board via the [online referral form](#).  
Safeguarding referrals should also be copied to

When allegations or concerns are expressed about a Councillor, Employee, Volunteer or Contractor – contact the Lead Safeguarding Officer.

If an allegation involves a child or young person, the Lead Safeguarding Officer will also contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for further advice.

If you are concerned that a person is at risk of radicalisation, you can get help for them by emailing [Prevent@cambs.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Prevent@cambs.pnn.police.uk) or calling [01480 422 596](tel:01480422596).

In an emergency call 999

[Prevent | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board](#)

[Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm \(sharepoint.com\)](#)

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## 1. Introduction

This policy applies to all staff, councillors, volunteers and contractors that work within the Council.

The aim of this policy is to explain the Council's Safeguarding duty.

The Council has a duty to protect the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults living in Huntingdonshire.

All organisations that make provision for children and adults at risk of harm must ensure that:

- The welfare of the child or adult at risk of harm is paramount
- All children, young people and adults at risk of harm have the right to protection from abuse. This applies regardless of, their age, culture, disability, gender, language, racial origin religious beliefs and/or sexual identity.
- All suspicions and allegations of abuse and neglect are responded to swiftly and appropriately.

We take our responsibilities seriously and expect all staff, partners and contractors to share this commitment.

Safeguarding is **everyone's** responsibility.

## 2. Purpose

2.1 There are two main aims of this policy:

- To protect and promote the welfare of the children, young people and adults using or receiving services provided or commissioned by Huntingdonshire District Council.
- To support the Council, its officers, councillors, contractors and volunteers in fulfilling their statutory responsibilities.

Huntingdonshire District Council is not a Children's Services Authority. It is not the role of the Council to investigate allegations of abuse. However, all employees, councillors, volunteers and contracted service providers have a clear responsibility to take action when they suspect that a child, young person or adult at risk of harm may be a victim of significant harm or abuse.

2.2 This policy demonstrates how the Council will meet its legal obligations. It explains:

- a) What the Council will do to protect and safeguard children, young people and adults at risk of harm
- b) How people can safely voice any concerns through an established procedure
- c) That the Council will deal with all reports of abuse or potential abuse in a serious and effective manner
- d) That Members, employees, volunteers and contractors receive appropriate training
- e) That robust 'safer' recruitment procedures are in place.

It should be noted that this policy is not a stand-alone document. It should be used in conjunction with the inter-agency procedures developed by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board.

In addition, this policy also provides an overarching framework to the Council's approach to all safeguarding matters. Additional Council policies and plans exist and sit beneath the overarching framework and should be read in conjunction with this main Safeguarding Policy. This policy also extends to buildings and premises owned or operated on behalf of the council including communal buildings and leisure facilities.

### 3. What is safeguarding?

Safeguarding means protecting a person's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about working together to support children, young people and adults at risk of harm to make decisions about the risks they face in their own lives and protecting those who lack the capacity to make these decisions.

The legislation relating to the Safeguarding of Children is different from the legislation relating to the Safeguarding of Adults at risk of harm. This policy covers adults and children. For clarity, the legislation for each group is summarised separately.

### 4. Key Legislation: Safeguarding of Children

The key legislation underpinning the Safeguarding of children and young people is the Care Act 2014, Children and Social Work Act 2017 and Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018. All children from 0-18 years are covered by the legislation.

Working Together to Safeguard Children 2018 confirms that the 3 statutory safeguarding partners in relation to a local authority area are defined in the Children and Social Work Act 2017 as:

- Local Authority (Tier 1/ responsible for children's services).  
**For Huntingdonshire District Council this is Cambridgeshire County Council**
- Clinical Commissioning Group
- Chief Officer of Police

The 3 statutory partners have a shared and equal duty to make arrangements to work together to safeguard and promote the welfare of all children in a local area.

The Care Act 2014 established the need to have a Safeguarding Partnership Board for children. The **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board** brings together a number of agencies across the county to ensure that there is a joined-up approach to safeguarding children and young people. Further information about the Board, including links to useful training and information, can be accessed here

[Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board  
\(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board recognise the importance of the lived experience of the child. Further information and Practice guidance can be accessed here.

[Lived Experience of the Child Practice Guidance | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough  
Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

## 5. Key Legislation: Safeguarding Adults at risk

Statutory requirements regarding the Safeguarding of Adults at Risk are set out in the Care Act 2014 and supporting statutory guidance.

The term 'Adult at Risk' is a short form of the phrase 'An adult at risk of abuse or neglect'. It refers to adults who may have safeguarding needs according to the Care Act (2014). An Adult at Risk (sometimes referred to as AAR) is an adult (someone aged 18 or older) who:

- a) Has needs for care and support (whether or not the authority is meeting any of those needs)
- b) Is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and
- c) As a result of those needs, is unable to protect himself or herself against the abuse or neglect or the risk of it.

The Care Act 2014 established the need to have Safeguarding Adult Boards in each local authority area. The Act confirmed that the three statutory safeguarding partners should be; Local Authority (tier one authority), Chief Officer of Police, and Clinical Commissioning Groups.

The statutory guidance sets out the concept of Making Safeguarding Personal. This requires practitioners to find out about the lived experience of the adult.

[Lived Experience of the Adult | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board  
\(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)



## **6. Related legislation, policies and processes**

### **6.1 PREVENT**

CONTEST is the UK's counter terrorism strategy. It aims to reduce the risks from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely with confidence. A key part of the CONTEST strategy is the Prevent Duty.

The Prevent Duty is set out in the Counter-Terrorism and Security Act 2015

The Duty requires Local Authorities, schools, colleges, universities, health bodies, prisons and probation and police to consider the need to safeguard individuals from being drawn into terrorism.

The Council must incorporate the Prevent duty into existing policies and procedures to fulfil its safeguarding responsibilities. The Council must also develop a Prevent Action Plan and ensure that appropriate frontline staff (including those of its contractors), have a good understanding of the Prevent Duty and are trained to recognise vulnerability to being drawn into terrorism. The Community Safety Plan is used to ensure a consistent response to Prevent is taken across local partner agencies.

### **6.2 Modern slavery (including human trafficking):**

This involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of people, who with the threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, abuse of power or deception, are exploited for the purposes of prostitution, forced labour, slavery or other similar practices. This can occur either from one country to another or even within the same country, county or town. Some victims are forced to work in places like cannabis factories, nail bars, brothels and car washes. There is no typical victim, and some victims don't understand that they have been exploited and are entitled to help and support.

Under the Modern Slavery Act 2015 the Council has a statutory duty to report and provide notification to the National Crime Agency about any potential victims of modern slavery or trafficking that we encounter.

## 6.3 Domestic abuse

The Domestic Abuse Act became law in April 2021. The act introduced a statutory definition of domestic abuse for the first time and defines it as ‘any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over, who are, or have been, intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality.’ Children who witness domestic abuse are also viewed as victims of abuse.

Domestic abuse has a devastating effect on victims, their families and the wider community and cuts across all boundaries of social group, class, age, religion, sexuality, gender and lifestyle.

## 6.4 Related policies

Other related policies include:

- Human Resources (HR) policies
- Whistleblowing policies

## 7. Safeguarding structure

### 7.1 The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board consists of representatives from Cambridgeshire County Council, Peterborough City Council, Cambridgeshire Constabulary and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Clinical Commissioning Group. The Partnership Board is responsible for ensuring that children, young people and adults at risk of harm, neglect and exploitation across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough receive the help and protection that they need. This is a combined safeguarding structure which covers the two local authority areas and encompasses the safeguarding of both adults and children.

The Executive Safeguarding Partnership Board is the overarching countywide governance board which oversees the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board and the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Adult Partnership Board.

The Safeguarding Partnership Board website is an important source of information for good practice and training.

[Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

### 7.2 Relevant agencies

Relevant agencies are organisations and agencies who are required to work with the statutory safeguarding partners to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and vulnerable adults.

Huntingdonshire District Council is a relevant agency. This means the Council must:

- Fully engage with the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding arrangements
- Ensure that the organisation works in accordance with the inter-agency safeguarding procedures
- Have appropriate robust safeguarding policies and procedures in place specifically relevant to the organisation
- Ensure that the workforce is appropriately skilled to recognise and respond to safeguarding matters.

## **8. Roles and responsibilities**

### **8.1 Council Safeguarding Lead and Lead Safeguarding Officer**

The Council's Safeguarding Lead is the Managing Director. They are responsible for chairing the Safeguarding Governance Board, which comprises membership from across council services, including a representative from HR.

Any safeguarding allegations or concerns involving a member of staff should be reported to the Safeguarding Lead and investigated by the Lead Safeguarding Officer (LSO). If the allegation involves a child or young person, the LSO must contact the Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for further advice and support as required. The LADO will advise as to whether an allegation falls under the provisions of the procedure for Managing Allegations against People in a Position of Trust ([PiPoT](#)).

### **8.2 Safeguarding Governance Board**

The Purpose of the Safeguarding Governance Board is to:

- Promote safeguarding amongst Huntingdonshire District Council
- Ensure safeguarding policies are up to date in terms of current/ new legislation and good practice
- Ensure appropriate training is in place
- Monitoring reporting of safeguarding concerns and outcomes
- Review related safeguarding policies and procedures
- Support the Safeguarding Lead to complete the Section 11 audit
- Aid the flow of information from and to the District Safeguarding meetings
- To designate a Lead Safeguarding Officer

### **8.3 Designated Safeguarding Officers (DSOs)**

The work of the Safeguarding Governance Board is supported by the LSO and Designated Safeguarding Officers (DSOs) across the Council. DSOs have been trained to support staff that have reported safeguarding concerns about a child, young person, or adult at risk of harm. Their role is to:

- Provide a point of contact for staff who want to discuss concerns about a child or adults at risk of harm
- Provide guidance for the referrer to seek advice from relevant agencies
- Take forward disclosures / referrals where the referrer is unable to do so
- Provide a champion role for safeguarding issues in their service / department
- Help monitor policy and procedures at a service / departmental level

Designated Safeguarding Officers will typically hold Team Leader or Manager roles or be experienced in safeguarding matters and will understand the safeguarding process in order to appropriately advise colleagues. DSOs have also been identified from key central services (such as HR).

### **8.4 Assistant Directors and Heads of Service**

Assistant Directors and Heads of Service are responsible for ensuring that Service Managers, Team Managers and staff within their service areas are aware of the contents of this Policy and the accompanying Procedures, and that the Council's duties to safeguard and promote the welfare of children, young people and adults with needs for care and support are met and effectively discharged.

### **8.5 Service Managers and Team Managers**

Service Managers and Team Managers are responsible for complying with the requirements of this Policy and accompanying Procedures and for the promotion of a staff culture which recognises the rights of children, young people and adults with needs for care and support and the Council's responsibility for their safety when receiving its services.

### **8.6 Employees, councillors, volunteers and agency staff**

All employees, councillors, volunteers and agency staff are responsible for complying with the requirements of the Safeguarding Policy and Procedures. Staff should take all reasonable steps to ensure (within the context of their duties) that risks are minimised and that children, young and vulnerable people are protected, and their welfare promoted when using Council services.

## 9. Reporting concerns and responding to allegations

If you think a child, young person or an adult at risk of harm is in immediate danger, phone 999.

### 9.1 Reporting concerns

All employees, councillors, volunteers and agency staff are responsible for carrying out their duties in a way that actively safeguards and promotes the welfare of children, young people and adults at risk. They must also act in a way that protects them from wrongful allegations of abuse as far as possible. Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility and safeguarding concerns should be reported to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board via the [online referral form](#).

In order to comply with auditing requirements, a copy of the referral should also be emailed to [DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk). However, this is for recording purposes only and the referral itself will be followed up via the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board via the [online referral form](#).

Abuse is a form of maltreatment that can occur in several forms which are not mutually exclusive.

For children, types of abuse include:

- Physical
- Psychological
- Sexual
- Grooming
- Child sexual exploitation
- Female genital mutilation
- Online abuse and cyberbullying
- Child trafficking and modern slavery
- Domestic abuse
- Self-neglect
- Forced marriage

Further information is available on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Children Partnership Board website:

[Child abuse – definitions and signs – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](#)

Types of adult abuse include:

- Physical
- Sexual
- Psychological
- Discrimination
- Exploitation, modern slavery and human trafficking
- Financial
- Organisational
- Domestic abuse
- Neglect and acts of omission
- Female genital mutilation

Further information is available on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Adults Partnership Board website.

[Abuse and Neglect – Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

Even for those experienced in working with child or adult abuse it is not always easy to recognise a situation where abuse may occur or already has taken place. Whilst it is accepted that staff are not experts at such recognition, all staff have a duty to act if they have any concerns. If they are unsure, then any concerns should be discussed with either a Designated Safeguarding Officer or the Lead Safeguarding Officer. The DSO will help advise if and how to complete a referral. A list of DSOs will be kept updated on the [Safeguarding Children, Young People and Adults at Risk of Harm](#) site.

## **9.2 Log of Concern Form**

A log of Concern Form is available for all employees, councillors, volunteers and agency staff to make a record of any kind of concern (although it is still possible for a concern to be raised directly with a DSO). A log of Concern Form must be returned to one of the Council's Designated Safeguarding Officers. The Designated Safeguarding Officer who receives the form may contact you for further information and will decide whether a safeguarding referral should be made to the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Board.

All Huntingdonshire District Council [Log of Concern Forms](#) and associated safeguarding referrals must then be copied to [DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk).

### 9.3 Receiving an allegation of abuse

When a child, young person or adult at risk makes an allegation of abuse or bullying, you should:

- Stay calm and try to get another witness if it does not compromise the situation
- If the person making the allegation does not speak in English as their first language (including if they are a user of British Sign Language), consider whether communication may be aided by accessing Interpretation and Translation services.
- If you believe the person is 'at risk' of immediate significant harm, which includes situations which any employee, councillor or volunteer would reasonably believe requires the emergency services, then you must contact the relevant emergency service and notify your Departmental DSO, LSO, Line Manager or Head of Service.
- Listen carefully to what is said and allow the person to talk at their own pace, being careful not to compromise potential evidence.
- Find an appropriate opportunity to explain it is likely that information will need to be shared with other responsible people, do not promise to keep secrets
- Only ask questions for clarification, the use of open questions, for example, what, where, when, who is advisable, do not ask leading questions (that suggest certain answers as this could compromise evidence)
- Reassure the child, young person or adult at risk of harm that they have done the right thing in telling you
- Tell them what you will do next and who you will inform
- Immediately report to and inform your Departmental DSO, LSO, Line Manager or Head of (as appropriate and where possible).

### 9.4 Allegations involving Employees, Councillors, Volunteers, Agency Staff or Contractors

If a concern or allegation relates to one of the above, this must be reported to the Lead Safeguarding Officer. In addition, if the allegation or concern involves a child or young person, the Lead Safeguarding Officer will liaise with the County Council Local Authority Designated Officer (LADO) for further advice by emailing [LADO@cambridgeshire.gov.uk](mailto:LADO@cambridgeshire.gov.uk).

### 9.5 Reporting Concerns about radicalisation

If you believe someone is at risk of radicalisation, you can help them get support and prevent them becoming involved in terrorism and potentially violent activities by raising your concerns via:

Email: [Prevent@cambs.pnn.police.uk](mailto:Prevent@cambs.pnn.police.uk)

Telephone: [01480 422 596](tel:01480422596)

**Emergencies** - If you suspect that someone is about to put themselves in danger by travelling to join a terrorist organisation or appears involved in plans to commit a criminal offence, please inform the police immediately by calling [999](tel:999).

## 9.5 Monitoring and record keeping

A record must be kept of all safeguarding concerns to comply with the Section 11 Audit requirements. Copies of all Log of Concern Forms and Safeguarding referrals must be copied to the [DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk](mailto:DesignatedSafeguardingOfficers@huntingdonshire.gov.uk). The LSO is responsible for monitoring the inbox and retaining a record of concerns.

## 10. Training

The Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure that all employees, councillors and volunteers who are likely to come into contact with children and/or adults at risk of harm as a regular part of their job will be provided with appropriate training including:

- Induction training including iLearn training requirements
- Departmental and service procedures
- Specific Basic Safeguarding Awareness training identified for relevant posts
- Corporate training such as Recruitment and Selection
- Specialist role specific training

Additional training resources and good practice information is available on the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership website.

[Multi-Agency Safeguarding Training | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board \(safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk\)](https://safeguardingcambspeterborough.org.uk)

## 11. Recruitment

Huntingdonshire District Council is committed to [safer recruitment procedures](#) set out by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board.

It is the responsibility of the recruiting manager to undertake a risk assessment for the job description and person specification for those roles likely to involve regular and/or substantial unsupervised contact with children, young people or adults at risk of harm before recruitment takes place. This will determine the safeguarding level of all roles and ensure that only appropriate individuals are selected to undertake DBS procedures. A list is maintained by HR of those roles designated as requiring a DBS and additional training to the iLearn induction training.

## 12. Equal opportunities

As a council, we are committed to delivering services that narrow the gap in outcomes between disadvantaged groups and the wider community, and to ensuring that protected groups are included and have their voices heard (see our [Equality and Diversity SharePoint Page](#) webpages for more information). We are also obliged to comply with the Equality Act 2010 and Public Sector Equality Duty. As per the [Cambridgeshire Equality Pledge](#), we believe that all people are entitled to be treated with dignity and respect and we are determined to ensure that both our employees and



everyone entitled to use our services receive fair and equitable treatment. One way that we can do this is by ensuring that those who do not use English as a first language (including if they are a user of British Sign Language) still have equal access to our services through the provision of Interpretation and Translation services. We are committed to working with our partners and communities to promote good relations and to combat prejudice, discrimination and harassment.

### **13. Information sharing**

The Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Information Sharing Framework ('the Framework') is a high-level agreement between a number of public organisations in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough. Its aim is to facilitate more effective data sharing across Cambridgeshire and Peterborough where this is needed to improve service delivery or to enable each organisation to respond quickly to customer needs.

Wherever possible, you should seek consent and be open and honest with the individual from the outset as to why, whom and what information will be shared. You should seek consent where an individual may not expect their information to be passed on. There may be some circumstances where it is not appropriate to seek consent, either because the individual cannot give consent, it is not reasonable to obtain consent, or because to gain consent would put a child or young person's safety or well-being at risk. Further information about information sharing can be found on the [Information Sharing | Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Safeguarding Partnership Board](#) site.

### **14. Photography, film and media**

The Council will take appropriate action to protect children and young people from the inappropriate use of photographic images. Some photographs taken by or on behalf of the Council will be anonymous group shots in public places. Some photographs taken by or on behalf of the Council will feature images where people can be identified through their image. Wherever a photograph is taken, and a person is able to be identified through their image, the Council will obtain photo consent before using the image in any way. For those aged under 18 years old, photo consent from a parent or guardian will be required. It should be remembered that photographs can be used as a means of identifying children and young people, especially when they are accompanied by personal information. For any event that the Council runs, the Council will communicate that a photographer will be in attendance. The Council will also ensure that, where people have a concern about their photograph being taken, they are able to raise this concern and to take reasonable steps to avoid being photographed and still participate in the given activity or event.

Where the Council has started to introduce the use of body cameras to improve the safety of frontline Officers in particular roles, detailed guidance and procedures about the use of body cameras and camera footage will be developed.

## **15. Considerations for Specific Council Functions**

### **15.1 Hackney Carriage and Private Hire licencing**

All new applicants for Hackney Carriage and Private Hire driver, proprietors of Hackney Carriage and Private Hire vehicle and Operator licences will be required to pass a safeguarding course as approved by this Local Authority.

Where the Licensing Authority receives a complaint regarding the moral, physical, sexual harm or neglect of a child or adult at risk of harm as a consequence of the actions or inactions of a licence holder, the Licencing Service will liaise with Cambridgeshire County Council in relation to school contracts and the Police. Where necessary, they will revoke a licence, and if satisfied the driver is posing an immediate risk to public safety, the revocation will take effect immediately.

### **15.2 Hiring of Facilities**

Where facilities are let to external groups or events organised, which involve children, young people or adults at risk of harm when parents/carers are not present, Huntingdonshire District Council will include provision within its conditions of hire requiring:

- Agreement to work within the expectations of the Council's Safeguarding Policy unless the event organiser has its own policy in place
- A requirement that staff who will have significant, unsupervised involvement with children and young people over the course of the event have DBS checks appropriate for the role they are undertaking.

It is a condition of hiring the premises that the facilities are not used for meetings or events which might promote extremism.

The relevant Head of Service will assume accountability for these provisions.

### **15.3 Housing Advice and Housing Support services**

The Council's housing and homelessness services have a duty under Section 11 of the Children Act 2004. Any person working on behalf of the Council in these services, may become aware of conditions that could have or are having an adverse impact on children. Part 1 of the Housing Act 2004 sets out that authorities must take account of the impact of health and safety hazards in housing on vulnerable occupants, including children, when deciding on the action to be taken by landlords to improve conditions. Housing authorities have an important role to play in safeguarding vulnerable young people, including young people who are pregnant or leaving care or a secure establishment.

## **15.5 Procurement and contractors**

Any contractor or sub-contractor engaged by the Council in areas where personnel are likely to come into contact with children, young people or vulnerable adults shall ensure that:

- These personnel have a valid enhanced disclosure check through the Disclosure and Barring service against both the adults barred list and the childrens barred list
- That no personnel are permitted to work directly with children, young people or vulnerable adults until they have had a disclosure check and the contractor or sub-contractor has received and evaluated the results
- Monitor the levels on an ongoing basis and validity of these checks with the personnel concerned
- Where a disclosure check for personnel is invalid or deficient the contractor or sub-contractor, shall immediately remove that personnel from the provision of parts of the service requiring direct working with children, young people or vulnerable adults and advise the Council's contract manager.

The supplier shall ensure that their personnel are suitably trained and have awareness of safeguarding and how to report any safeguarding concerns.

Where these requirements are relevant then these must form part of any service level agreement, contract or licence.

Council-owned companies are expected to take reasonable and proportionate steps in relation to safeguarding.

## **15.6 Grant applicants**

As a minimum, all organisations receiving funding from the Council will be expected to have a safeguarding policy and procedure in place, which is understood by employees and volunteers and available to service users, irrespective of how the grant has been awarded.

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