

Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project
Anglian Water Services Limited

Statement of Common Ground: Cambridge City Council

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1	12/7/2022	KT	Changes to section 4
2	27/09/23	KT	Format and content amendments to reflect the position in the Relevant Representations and Rule 6 Letter dated 19 September 2023

This draft SOCG has been prepared by the Applicant and submitted to the Host Authorities for comment. The areas of agreement/disagreement are therefore based upon the Applicant's understanding only and do not constitute the position of the Host Authorities until such time that their express agreement is provided. The Applicant is in discussion with the Host Authorities with the intention of providing a revised SOCG to include their position at Deadline 2.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of this Document

- 1.1.1 This Statement of Common Ground (“SoCG”) is submitted as part of an application by Anglian Water Services Limited (“the Applicant”) for a Development Consent Order under the Planning Act 2008 (‘the Application’) for the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant (CWWTPR).
- 1.1.2 The Application is for the provision of a new modern, low carbon waste water treatment plant for Greater Cambridge. The project is an enabler of sustainable growth. The relocation of the existing works, from its current site, will unlock the last large brown field site in Greater Cambridge and allow the creation of a new city district and provide much needed housing and commercial space in a sustainable location, with access to transport, jobs and recreational opportunities.
- 1.1.3 This SoCG has been prepared by the Applicant and agreed with Cambridge City Council (CtC). CtC is a statutory consultee for the project.
- 1.1.4 To date, CtC have provided views on draft proposals at different phases of consultation of the design development.
- 1.1.5 This SoCG has been prepared by the Applicant and agreed with CtC. Any reference to ‘the parties’ means the Applicant and CtC.
- 1.1.6 This SoCG has been prepared to identify matters agreed, still in discussion and matters currently outstanding between the Applicant and CtC.

1.2 Approach to the SoCG

- 1.2.1 This SoCG will evolve as the DCO application progresses through examination. It is structured as follows
 - Section 2 confirms the pre-application consultation undertaken to date between the Applicant and CtC;
 - Section 3 identifies the relevant documents on which the agreements recorded in this SoCG were reached;
 - Section 4 provides a summary of matters that have been agreed, are under discussion and not agreed;

Agreed	indicates where the issue has been resolved and is recorded in Green and marked “ Low ”
Under Discussion	indicates where these issues or points will be the subject of on-going discussion whenever possible to resolve or refine the extent of disagreement between the parties and is recorded in Amber and marked “ medium ”
Not Agreed	indicates a final position and is recorded in Red and marked high

- Section 5 includes the signatures of all parties to confirm their agreement that this SoCG is an accurate record of issues and discussions as at the date of this SoCG.

1.3 Status of the SoCG

- 1.3.1 This Version 2 of the SoCG represents the position between the Applicant and CCtC as of 27 September 2023 (covering the pre-application and pre-examination stage of the process). The SoCG will continue to be reviewed and progressed through Examination as well as any actions arising from the Issue Specific Hearings on the draft DCO.
- 1.3.2 A Principle Area of Disagreement (PAD) on specific points between SoCG's will be updated and submitted to the Examining Panel during the examination to reflect where additional agreement is required.

2 Consultations and engagement

- 2.1.1 The Applicant has engaged with CCtC in a series of meetings within a Technical Working Group (TWG) forum and in one to one meetings on specific issues. The Parties also meet on a monthly basis to review programme, specific topics and engagement requirements.
- 2.1.2 The record of this engagement is set out in Appendix 1.

3 Documents considered in this SoCG

- 3.1.1 In reaching common ground on the matters covered in this SoCG, at this point in time, the parties have considered and make reference to the documents listed against the topics above and to the draft the Management Plans and DCO Work Plans along with information presented at the Technical Working Group meetings.

4 Summary and Status of Agreement

4.1 Development Plan Context

- 4.1.1 The relevant Development Plan and the local policy context relevant to the Proposed Development is set out in Section 2.3 of the Planning Statement (AS-128) and Section XX of the LIR (Doc Ref) and is agreed in substance but not necessarily in presentation (eg where comment and interpretation is provided).
- 4.1.2 The Local Plan Policy Compliance Table attached at Appendix 2 identifies the relevant local policies and includes an assessment of the compliance of the Proposed Development with those policies so far as agreed between the parties.
- 4.1.3 The emerging North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (NECAAP) is being prepared in accordance with the requirement set out in Policy 15 of the adopted Cambridge City Local Plan 2018 and has progressed to a stage where the City Council and District Council have approved a Proposed Submission Regulation 19 version of the NECAAP which makes provision (Policy 1) for NEC to accommodate 8,350 new homes (3,900 in the period to 2041) and 15,000 new jobs, predicated on the relocation of the existing WWTP. Public consultation on the Proposed Submission Regulation 19 version of the NECAAP must await the outcome of this DCO application. Nevertheless, it is agreed between the parties that, given the detailed studies undertaken to date on the suitability and capacity of NEC to accommodate development, that the draft NECAAP is an important and relevant matter in the determination of the DCO application to which substantial weight should be given.
- 4.1.4 The status of the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP) is set out in Section 2.3 of the Planning Statement (AS-128) and Section XX of the LIR (Doc Ref). The last update provided to Cambridge City Council and South Cambridgeshire District Council members was in January/February 2023 when a Development Strategy Update (Regulation 18 Preferred Options) report which drew on representations to the GCLP First Proposals consultation held in 2021 and evidence completed since then, was presented to members who confirmed (at South Cambridgeshire District Council Cabinet on 6 February 2023) a clear position on NEC as one of three key strategic sites which will form “central building blocks of any future strategy for development” in the next GCLP Draft Plan (Regulation 18) consultation. It is agreed between the parties that this is also an important and relevant matter in the determination of the DCO application to which weight should be given.

- 4.1.5 The continued water supply issues causes the delay to the progression of the preparation of the Greater Cambridge Local Plan (GCLP), which will replace both the adopted Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans 2018 and cover the period to 2041, and the implications of current delays to the GCLP programme on the planning considerations relevant to the DCO application.
- 4.1.6 Current questions over water supply are frustrating further progression of the GCLP, but long term measures to resolve this issue (including through the delivery of new reservoirs and other measures proposed in the draft WRMPs) have been identified which will enable the strategic sites (including North East Cambridge) to come forward.
- 4.1.7 Resolution of the water supply issue without risk of significant changes to the spatial development strategy for homes and jobs in the emerging GCLP (specifically the three key strategic sites) can be confidently presumed given the initiatives announced by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on 24 July 2023 and given that these sites are still some way away from delivery (for example, in the case of NEC and East Cambridge, because of the need for relocation of existing activity until the late 2020s/early 2030s) such that, even if the resolution of the problem cannot be accelerated, there can be confidence that new housing to meet Greater Cambridge’s requirement can come forward with the new reservoir in place.
- 4.1.8 In respect of the water supply issue, and for the avoidance of doubt, the Environment Agency has not raised the issue of water supply in relation to the DCO and in its relevant representation it states ‘The proposed new facility is replacing the existing works so no additional demand to the water supply will be made’.
- 4.1.9 In the circumstances set out above, it is agreed between the parties that delays to the GCLP do not materially affect the case for CWWTPR as presented in the DCO application.

Table 4.1: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Development Plan Context

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
Agreement on list of relevant policies		
Agreement on Local Plan Policy Compliance Table		
Agreement on the position that delays to the GCLP as a result of water supply issues do not materially affect the case for CWWTPR as presented in the DCO application.		
Agreement on the position that consolidation of the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre within Cambridge City to provide a new treatment plant facility on the current site is not a feasible option.		

4.2 Benefits of the DCO Application and Project

4.2.1 The benefits of the DCO Application and Project are set out in the Planning Statement (App Ref Doc 7.5).

4.2.2 The benefits arising from the Proposed Development are described at paragraphs 6.2.13 – 6.2.14 of the Planning Statement (Application document reference 7.5). These benefits fall under two headings and are summarised as follows:

- i. Benefits arising from the vacation of the existing WWTP site
- ii. Operational and other benefits arising from the proposed WWTP

4.2.3 Decommissioning and release of the existing WWTP site will enable regeneration and the creation of a new district delivering 8,350 homes (40% affordable), 15,000 new jobs and a wide range of community, cultural and open space facilities (including a community garden and food growing spaces, indoor and outdoor sports facilities) on a brownfield site within the urban area of Cambridge.

4.2.4 Specifically, relocation will deliver a 42 hectares brownfield site for redevelopment and release a further 35 hectares of land currently constrained to general industrial and office use on an area of land forming the gateway between Cambridge North station and the Cambridge Science Park which is identified in the Regulation 19 version of the North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (NECAAP) as having the potential to provide:

On the existing WWTP site - 5,500 new homes
 23,500 m² new business space
 13,600 m² new shops local services, community, indoor sports and cultural facilities
 2 primary schools and early years centres and land safeguarded for 1 additional primary school if needed
 (and space set aside for a secondary school if needed)

On the surrounding area¹ - 2,850 new homes
 105,000 m² new business space
 5,000 m² re-provided business floorspace

¹ excluding the Cambridge Science Park which is beyond the surrounding 35 hectares of land covered by the existing Safeguarding Area

23,200 m² re-provided industrial, storage and distribution space (B2 and B8)

Partial retention of existing commercial floorspace

6,100 m² new shops, community and cultural facilities (including community centre and indoor hall, health facility and visual and performing arts hub)

4.2.5 The release of the existing WWTP site to enable the delivery of the regeneration benefits listed above is the rationale for this project. It will, however, deliver other benefits which are described at paragraphs 1.4.1 – 1.6.1, 2.2.1 – 2.2.17 and 6.2.13 of the Planning Statement (Application document reference 7.5). These can be summarised as:

4.2.6 **Environmental benefits** through the delivery of a new modern, low carbon waste water treatment facility:

- significantly reducing carbon emissions (from being operationally net zero and energy neutral)
- improving storm resilience (by making storm overflows and CSOs less likely to occur)
- improving the quality of recycled water returned to the River Cam (by reducing concentration in final treated effluent discharges of phosphorus, ammonia, total suspended solids and BOD)
- maximising public value and supporting the circular economy (by more efficiently and effectively recycling and re-using waste water in the interests of public health)
- restoring and enhancing the surrounding environment (by increasing biodiversity by a minimum 20% complementing local initiatives such as the Cambridge Nature Network and Wicken Fen Vision)
- substantially reducing the number of homes and properties which may potentially experience odour² (when compared to the equivalent area for the Proposed Development)

4.2.7 The commitment to higher energy efficiency, on-site renewable energy provision, high standards of design and sustainable transport measures are clear environmental benefits, representing a move towards a low carbon economy and promoting more sustainable means of travel. These are key objectives of the NPSWW and the NPPF and are environmental benefits that we consider should carry moderate weight.

² Cambridge Water Recycling Centre: Comparative Odour Potential Assessment March 2014 shows extent of existing properties within 1.5 OU/m³ radius of 897m

4.2.8 Social benefits through:

- improving access to the countryside (by the delivery of new paths and accessible open spaces)
- enhancing education (through the facilities provided in the Discovery Centre and increased access to the WWTP)
- enhancing recreational opportunities (formalising recreational access and providing wider connectivity through new and enhanced public rights of way)

4.2.9 The provision towards new recreational space and enhanced public rights of way, while necessary to mitigate the impact of the development, would also be available to everyone in the local area. These are social benefits of the scheme which we consider should carry moderate weight.

4.2.10 Economic benefits through:

- investment in construction and related employment for its duration
- increasing operational employment
- supporting planned population growth and urbanisation in Waterbeach (in water treatment terms)
- increasing operational resilience and flexibility to accommodate population growth projections plus an allowance for climate change into the 2080s in accordance with the Applicant's statutory duties and with capability to efficiently and economically expand within the WWTP site to accommodate anticipated flows into the early 2100s in support of the spatial development strategy for homes and jobs set out in the emerging GCLP and the ambitions set out in the recent announcement by the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State for Levelling Up, Housing and Communities on 24 July 2023³ to 'supercharge' Cambridge as Europe's science capital.

³ <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/long-term-plan-for-housing>

Table 4.2: Details of the summary and status of agreement on the Benefits of the DCO Application and Project.

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
Agreement on the benefits arising from vacation of the existing WWTP site		
Agreement on the operational and other benefits arising from the Proposed Development		

4.3 Alternatives

- 4.3.1 The Alternatives chapter of the Environmental Statement (Volume 2 Chapter 3 Site Selection and Alternatives) describes the site selection process and the approach undertaken by the Applicant to refine the design of the proposed Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant Relocation Project (CWWTPRP) and the alternatives which have been considered as the CWWTPRP has developed. The site selection exercise concluded that there are no alternative sites suitable for the proposed development within the built-up area or outside of the Green Belt.
- 4.3.2 It is agreed that the applicant followed a thorough and systematic criteria-based approach to both the initial identification of potential sites and to the final site selection and that this provides robust justification for why areas of search were identified and dismissed or taken forward. The final site selection was also the subject of comprehensive public consultation and engagement.
- 4.3.3 The North East Cambridge Area Action Plan (NECAAP) ‘Chronology’ report July 2021 provides a summary chronology of evidence prepared in the period between 1989 and 2021 which assessed the feasibility of regeneration of the CNFE/NECAAP area [add footnote to explain difference?] including consolidation or relocation of the Cambridge WWTP either on the current site or elsewhere. The chronology includes reference to the relevant development plans in place or being prepared at the time of those feasibility exercises, including the emerging NECAAP, shows that various studies conclude that consolidation of the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre within Cambridge City to provide a new treatment plant facility on the current site is not a feasible option. Following securing the HIF funding for the CWWTP relocation costs, it is confirmed that redevelopment of the WWTP area through relocating the WWTP off-site is a viable proposition.
- 4.3.4 Section 4 ‘Area Action Plan and Reasonable Alternatives’ of the NECAAP Sustainability Appraisal November 2021 contains a description of the likely effects of the options for the overall development of the NEC site, having regard to different assumptions relating to the WWTP.

Evidence supporting the emerging GCLP is clear that the NEC site is the most sustainable location for strategic scale development available within Greater Cambridge.

- 4.3.5 In the absence of the relocation of the WWTP, the NECAAP Sustainability Appraisal November 2021 acknowledges that “whilst it may be possible that some individual proposals may still come forward.... opportunities would continue to be very limited in the vicinity of the WWTP in order to be compatible with the existing constraints. There would be no comprehensive redevelopment of the site and very limited opportunities for residential development”.
- 4.3.6 The consequences, therefore, of no relocation are likely to be a significant reduction in the potential delivery of homes in NEC contrary to the objectives currently contained within the emerging joint GCLP. Since the enlarged NECAAP area (from the adopted 2018 Local Plans) is a key component of future pipeline housing and other development supply in the new plan period to 2041, loss of the full development potential of this area is likely to have a significant effect on the ability to provide housing (and associated community and cultural facilities) in this area and prevent the achievement of the NECAAP aim to rebalance an employment-dominated part of Cambridge, achieving a sustainable mix of housing, work, retail and leisure and reducing the need to travel by exploiting its proximity to sustainable transport infrastructure including the guided busway, Cambridge North Station, cycling infrastructure and walking routes.
- 4.3.7 South Cambridgeshire District Council’s relevant representations (paragraph 25) recognise that “should the relocation of the CWWTP not occur, both the District Council and Cambridge City Council would have to try and identify and allocate other land within Greater Cambridge to meet the area’s strategic requirements for housing and employment”. Given that this exercise would need to align with the approach adopted to date for the development strategy in the emerging GCLP (ie to promote sustainability through provision of sustainable travel), the Councils acknowledge that “this would likely include consideration of other strategic locations, including the Edge of Cambridge in the Green Belt and New Settlements with high quality public transport connections to Cambridge”.
- 4.3.8 In the absence of other available sites capable of strategic scale development available within Greater Cambridge (which are not already part of the Councils’ spatial development strategy for homes and jobs being proposed through the emerging joint GCLP), this exercise is likely to result in the need to allocate land in significantly less sustainable locations, either beyond the Cambridge Green Belt or within it.

Table 4.3: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Alternatives.

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
The evidence base supporting the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan concludes that, of all the spatial options considered, the NEC site (which includes the proposed development site) is the most suitable and sustainable location for		

development in Greater Cambridge.		
The feasibility studies conclude that consolidation of the Cambridge Water Recycling Centre within Cambridge City to provide a new treatment plant facility on the current site is not a feasible option.		
The consequences of no relocation are likely to be a significant reduction in the potential delivery of homes in NEC contrary to the objectives currently contained within the emerging joint GCLP.		
In the absence of other available sites capable of strategic scale development available within Greater Cambridge (which are not already part of the Councils' spatial development strategy for homes and jobs being proposed through the emerging joint GCLP), loss of the NEC for the delivery of new homes is likely to result in the need to allocate land in significantly less sustainable locations, either beyond the Cambridge Green Belt or within it.		
CCtC will defer to the Examining Authority to assess if the Application accords with the requirements of the EIA Regulations 2017.		

4.4 NPPF and Green Belt Policy

- 4.4.1 The assessment of Green Belt is set out in Planning Statement: Green Belt Assessment (App Doc Ref 7.5.3).
- 4.4.2 The Green Belt policy situation is set out in the Planning Statement (App Doc Ref 7.5). The policy requirement on Green Belt is as set out at Section 4.8 of the National Policy Statement for Wastewater March 2012 (NPSWW), chapter 13 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Policies 4 and S/4 respectively of the adopted Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans 2018.
- 4.4.3 Section 4 of the Planning Statement (Application document reference 7.5) assesses the Proposed Development against the policies set out in the NPSWW. In the context of the NPSWW policies relating to 'Land Use', and noting that a significant proportion of the project falls within Green Belt (as defined in the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018), paragraphs 4.8.26 – 4.8.45 address the consistency of the Proposed Development to Green Belt policy which fundamentally aims to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open. Paragraph 4.8.18 of the NPSWW (which mirrors paragraph 137 of the NPPF) directs the decision maker to resist inappropriate development in the Green Belt except in very special circumstances. Very special circumstances will not exist unless the potential harm to

the Green Belt by reason of inappropriateness, and any other harm resulting from the proposal, is clearly outweighed by other considerations.

4.4.4 The Green Belt purposes as set out in the NPPF are:

- a) to check the unrestricted sprawl of large built-up areas;
- b) to prevent neighbouring towns merging into one another;
- c) to assist in safeguarding the countryside from encroachment;
- d) to preserve the setting and special character of historic towns; and
- e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land

4.4.5 Paragraph 2.30 of the adopted South Cambridgeshire Local Plan sets out the particular purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt:

- Preserve the unique character of Cambridge as a compact, dynamic city with a thriving historic centre;
- Maintain and enhance the quality of its setting; and
- Prevent communities in the environs of Cambridge from merging into one another and with the city.

4.4.6 Policies 4 and S/4 respectively of the adopted Cambridge and South Cambridgeshire Local Plans do not allow inappropriate development unless very special circumstances can be demonstrated. However, they do allow for appropriate development including engineering operations.

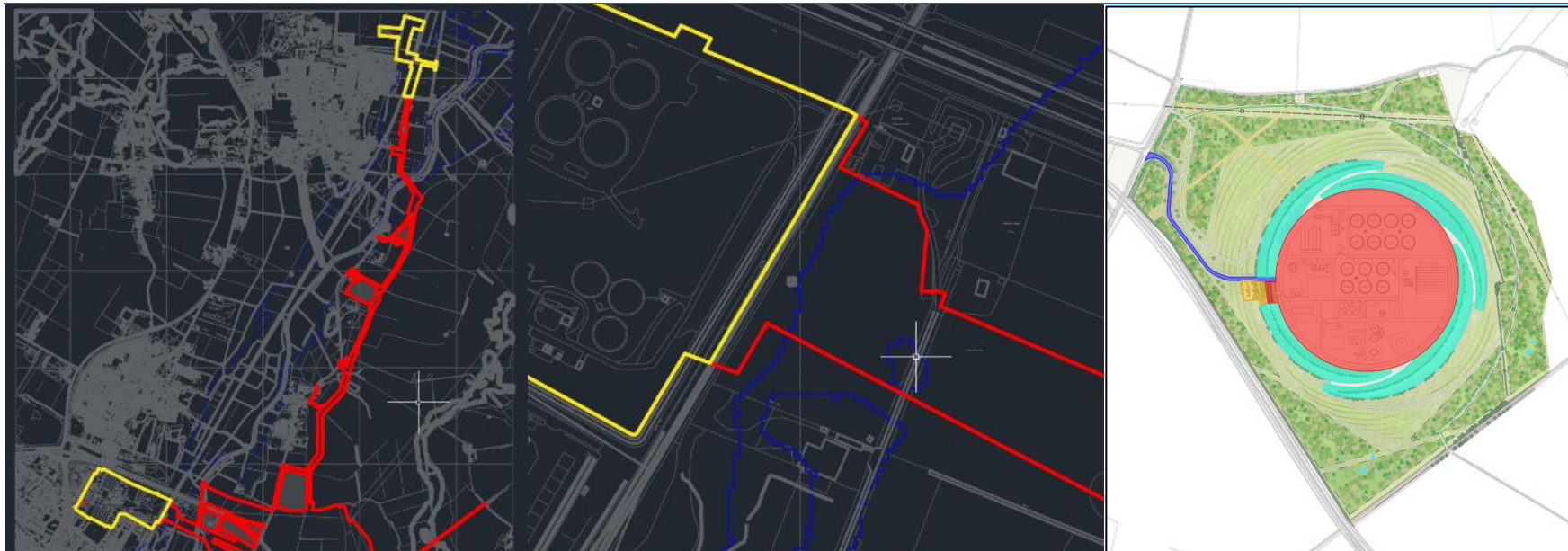
4.4.7 In accordance paragraphs 149 and 150 of the NPPF, the proposed woodland, hedgerows, tree planting, meadows and recreational routes shown on the landscape masterplan (within the LERMP Application Document Reference 5.4.8.14) do not comprise development and are not be considered to be inappropriate development. In addition, the following works are not considered to be inappropriate development within the Green Belt:

- The pipeline and connection infrastructure
- The discharging point substantially underground
- Access road (and small surface level car park)

4.4.8 The proposed WWTP and surrounding earth bank (as a substantial structure in its own right) do not fall within the exceptions set out at NPPF paragraphs 149 and 150 and must, accordingly, be considered to be inappropriate development.

4.4.9 The total area of land contained within the Draft Order Limits is 209 hectares. The land at Milton west of the railway line and at Waterbeach north of Bannold Road totaling 48.1 hectares is outside the Green Belt boundary. The remaining 160.9 hectares is within the Cambridge Green Belt. The Proposed Development within this area is broken down as follows:

	Area (ha)
Area of development inside the bund including the discovery centre (orange)	20.6
Area of the earth bank (green)	10.0
Area of the car park and circulation area (yellow)	0.4
Area of the access road (blue)	0.5
Area of Sewer Outfall (App Doc Ref 4.13.4 and 4.13.5)	0.0
Remainder (for engineer works, pipeline, compounds, landscaping)	129.4
Total	160.9



Note: The habitat drawing in the DAS (App Doc Ref 7.6) shows gaps in earth bank as part of the area of calcareous grassland being primarily for ventilation.

4.4.10 The tables below identify the harms and the benefits of the Proposed Development (paragraph numbers in brackets refer to relevant summary in the Planning Statement) and consider the weight that should be given to each in the exercise necessary to determine whether the benefits (and ‘other considerations’) “clearly outweigh” the harms sufficient for very special circumstances to exist.

4.4.11 The harms after mitigation arising from the Proposed Development (and the weight we consider should to be given to them) are:

Table 4.4: Details of the summary of agreement on NPPF and Green Belt Policy

Harms	Comment	Weight
Water Quality, Resources and Flood Risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary harm to water resources from the potential short term increase in sediment content and localised increase in fluvial flood risk in the River Cam, and from the lowering of groundwater levels (4.2.22) 	Minor
Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary harm on habitats (4.6.16) 	Moderate
Landscape and Visual Amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Temporary and permanent landscape harm to the Eastern Fen Edge Chalklands LCA (4.7.17 and 4.7.20-4.7.21) and to a lesser degree to the River Cam Corridor LCA and Waterbeach-Lode Fen LCA diminishing over time Temporary and permanent harm to the visual amenity of local residents, users of local roads and users of public rights of way and other recreational routes (4.7.18 and 4.7.22 – 4.7.24) 	Moderate
Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm to farm businesses (4.8.8) Loss of BMV agricultural land (4.8.8) 	Minor
Green Belt (consistent with NPSWW para 4.8.18 and NPPF para 148)	<p>The Proposal Development is inappropriate development in the Green Belt, which is harmful by definition (4.8.38). In addition there would be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harm to the openness of the Green Belt - Moderate (4.8.41) Harm to the purposes of including land in the Green Belt – Moderate (4.8.41) 	Substantial
Designated Heritage Assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indirect harm to the setting of Biggin Abbey (Grade II* listed)(4.10.13-4.10.14) 	Less than Substantial

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect harm to Baits Bite Lock Conservation Area and Poplar Hall (4.10.20) • Harm from the partial or complete removal of archaeological remains 	
Non-designated Heritage Assets (4.10.20)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indirect harm to non-designated heritage assets (4.10.20) 	Less than Substantial
Socio Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harm to navigation on the River Cam (4.13.7) 	Minor

Table 4.5 The benefits arising from the Proposed Development (and the weight we consider should be given to them) are:

Benefits	Comment	Weight
Water Quality, Resources and Flood Risk	Environmental benefits of improving storm resilience and improving water quality (2.2.17)	Substantial
Odour	Reducing the number of homes and properties within an area potentially affected by odour (6.2.13)	Moderate
Biodiversity	Restoring and enhancing the surrounding environment (BNG) including creation of habitat to support the local Nature Recovery Network (2.2.17 and 4.6.19)	Substantial
Public Health and Environmental Improvement (including Climate Change adaptation) (NPSWW paras 2.2.1-2.3.11, NIDP 1.20 and 9.1)	<p>Delivering new waste water infrastructure and improving resilience and flexibility to support population and economic growth projections plus an allowance for climate change into the 2080s (2.2.15) and improving quality of life (3.8.9)</p> <p>Delivering the UK's obligations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and climate change adaptation</p>	Moderate
Land Use	Assisting urban regeneration by removing a constraint to the most effective use of existing urban land and encouraging the recycling of urban land (4.8.44(e)) for housing (including affordable housing), economic and community uses on both the vacated site and constrained surrounding land	Substantial

Benefits	Comment	Weight
	Direct provision of new recreational space, enhanced public rights of way, improving access to the countryside and non-vehicle improvements to Horningsea Road (4.8.23, 4.11.10 and 4.13.9) Supporting forms of sustainable development	
Socio Economic	Direct economic benefits of the CWWTPR development supporting a prosperous economy (4.13.7) Maximising public value and supporting the circular economy (2.2.17), including encouraging the optimum use of public transport and green travel infrastructure Enhancing education (2.2.17 and 4.13.13) Indirect economic benefits of delivering a vacant brownfield site for significant sustainable regeneration to support of economic growth in and around Cambridge (2.3.36) Indirect social benefits from the delivery of new schools, jobs, local services, community and other facilities and increased access to green spaces	Substantial
Carbon	Environmental benefits of significantly reducing carbon emissions (2.2.17 and 4.14.5)	Moderate

Table 4.6: Details of the status of agreement on NPPF and Green Belt Policy

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
Agreement on Green Belt Purposes		
Agreement on areas inside and outside the Green Belt		
Agreement on appropriate and inappropriate development		
Agreement on the benefits and harm arising from the proposed development and the weight to be given to each		

4.5 Biodiversity

- 4.5.1 The Environmental Statement App Doc Ref 5.2.8 identifies potential adverse impacts on ecological receptors and has been produced to demonstrate proposed mitigation and compensation as part of the project and is supported by the book of figures (App Doc Ref 5.3.8)
- 4.5.2 The Biodiversity Net Gain Assessment is set out in App Doc Ref 5.4.8.13.
- 4.5.3 The Habitats Regulation Assessment is provided at App Doc Ref 5.4.8.16.

Table 4.7: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Biodiversity

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in ES Chapter 8 Biodiversity App Doc Ref 5.2.8 including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.		The Approach has been agreed within Technical Working Groups (TWG) between 11 March 2021 and 18 November 2021.
<u>Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG)</u> The BNG report at App Doc Ref 5.4.8.13 and the outcome of the calculations for the measures habitat, hedgerow and river is appropriate.		Agreed
<u>River Units</u> The calculation of the biodiversity net gain and how this will be secured in the dDCO requires further assessment.		Under review within biodiversity TWG 2 October 2023 to agree calculations and proposals to secure delivery of river units.
<u>Further details and comments on:</u> Biodiversity Chapter 8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.8) Table 2-8 Appendix 8.4 Ornithology Baseline Technical Appendix Appendix 8.8 Badger Technical Appendix Preliminary Ecological Appraisal		For review and further discussion.

4.6 Climate Resilience

- 4.6.1 The assessment of the effects, and their significance, of climate change as it applies to the infrastructure that forms the Proposed Development and also considers in combination climate impacts on the wider environment and community is set out in Chapter 9 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.9).
- 4.6.2 The Assessment of the parameters of the climate assessment is presented from a sustainable construction point of view.

Table 4.8: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Climate Resilience

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
The assessment presented in Environmental Statemen Chapter Climate Resilience (App Doc Ref 5.2.9) assessing the use of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA EIA Guide to Climate Change Resilience and adaptation 2020 and IEMA methodology for in combination climate impacts (ICCC) is appropriate including the data gathering methodology, the Rochdale parameters, future baseline of 2090-2099, and the use of the two assessment methodologies for identifying risks in extreme weather on infrastructure and processes as well as the impact of the project on the environment and community.	Agreed	Agreed
<u>Mitigation Measures</u> The mitigation proposed within App Doc Ref 5.2.9 at para 2.8 are agreed.	Agreed	Agreed
Secondary Mitigation Measures focus on management plans and the monitoring of impacts and management of impacts during the operational phase. These management plans should be secured either by way of a requirement or within a section 106 Agreement.	Review	Review how secondary mitigation measures will be secured.
<u>Decommissioning</u> The scope of the assessment should include the construction and decommissioning.	Review	Review paragraph 2.7 and table 2.8 (App Doc Ref 5.2.9)

4.7 Carbon

- 4.7.1 This chapter presents the findings of an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed in relation to the potential carbon emissions generated by the Proposed Development.
- 4.7.2 The Assessment is set out in the Environmental Statement Chapter 10 (App Doc Ref 5.2.10).
- 4.7.3 An Outline is provided at Carbon Management Plan 5.4.10.2
- 4.7.4 The Planning Statement Strategic Carbon Assessment supports the Carbon chapter and carbon Management Plan and is set out at (App Doc Ref 7.5.2).

Table 4.9: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Carbon

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Chapter 10 Carbon (App Doc Ref 5.2.10) assessing carbon emissions the use of the Institute of Environmental Management and Assessment (IEMA EIA Guide to assessing Greenhouse Gas Emissions and their significance (2022) and the parameters of the assessment at paragraph 2.6 of App Doc Ref 5.2.10, and the baseline options for assessing the carbon emissions are appropriate.		Agreed
<u>The scope of the assessment</u> The implications of decommissioning should form part of the whole carbon assessment. An assessment of the whole life carbon impact of relating to future development of the site should be included.		Review in conjunction with Strategic Carbon Assessment. (App Doc Ref 7.5.2).
<u>Mitigation</u> The securing of adequate mitigation measures to ensure future carbon reductions through later design stages and onsite construction activities is sought.		Review in conjunction with Carbon Management Plan App Doc Ref 5.4.10.2 and Requirement 21 of the dDCO.

4.8 Community

- 4.8.1 The Community Chapter of the Environmental Statement Chapter 11 (App doc Ref 5.2.11) presents the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) with specific relation to Community. Its purpose is to inform how the surrounding communities may be affected by the relocation of the Cambridge Waste Water Treatment Plant.
- 4.8.2 The Assessment of is supported by Volume 3 - Book of Figures Community (App Doc Ref 5.3.11) and Environmental Statement - Volume 4 - Chapter 11 - Appendix 11.1 Community Questionnaire (App Doc Ref 5.4.11.1).
- 4.8.3 The Outline Community Liaison Plan (CLP) is provided at (App Doc Ref 7.8) and has been produced as part of the suite of Management Plans created from considering consultation responses.

Table 4.10: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Community

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
The assessment presented in the Environmental Statement Chapter 11 Community (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.		Agreed
The inclusion and approach adopted by the CLP (App Doc Ref 7.8) is agreed.		Agreed
<p><u>Public Rights of Way</u></p> <p>The extent of the new bridleway and extension of the B1047 (as set out in the DDCO at Schedule 6 Part 2) to include equestrian use needs to be further considered, CCtC consider it would be beneficial to include equestrian access as part of the new circular route proposed to include equestrian access across the non-motorised user section of the Horningsea bridge.</p>		It is not agreed that it is appropriate to include any further equestrian access within the proposed new Public Rights of way than is currently presented as the new bridleway between Low Fen Drove Way (byway 14) and Station Road as shown coloured purple on sheet 6 f the rights of way plans (App Doc Ref 4.6.6). The inclusion of Equestrian access across the

		existing Horningsea bridge is not considered appropriate for safety reasons.
<u>Recreational Use</u> The impact of additional recreational pressure on the Low Fen Way grassland and hedges County Wildlife site as referenced within the Landscape Ecology and Recreational Management Plan (LERMP) (App Doc Ref) and the effect of further recreational impact from future development should be considered further.		Proposals for the monitoring of any recreational pressure is set out within the draft S106 Agreement. CCtC to review the draft section 106 agreement at (App Doc Ref).

4.9 Health

- 4.9.1 The Environmental Statement Volume 4, Chapter 12 (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) provides the findings of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) completed in relation to the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on health. The Assessment is supported by Volume 3 - Book of Figures Health
- 4.9.2 The Assessment is supported by Volume – Book of Figures (App Doc Ref 5.3.12) and Appendix 12.1 Health Screening (App Doc Ref 5.4.12.2) and Chapter 12 - Appendix 12.3 Health Evidence Review (App Doc Ref 5.4.12.3).

Table 4.11: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Health

<u>Statement/document on which agreement is sought.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
<u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Chapter 12 Health (App Doc Ref 5.2.11) including the data gathering methodology, eographical study area, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.		Agreed
<u>Range of Stakeholders</u> CCtC seek further clarity on the acceptance of the range of stakeholder consulted as part of the consultation process.		Review Consultation summary report and/or discuss further

<p><u>Traffic Monitoring</u> CCtC will continue to review if adequate provision withing the Traffic Management Plans, including the Construction Management Plan has been included to ensure the impact of construction traffic is adequately monitored, including the Community Liaison Plan and that adequate mitigation has been included.</p>		<p>For further review within outline Management Plans within Traffic and Access Technical working group.</p>
<p><u>Health and Wellbeing</u> The assessment approach and methodology presented within the Health Mental Wellbeing Impact Assessment is appropriate but clarity is sought as to how this will be further monitored and mitigated and secured within the provisions of the dDCO.</p>		<p>Further Requirement within dDCO sought. For discussion.</p>

4.10 Historic Environment

- 4.10.1 The Historic Environment of the Environmental Statement (App Doc Ref 5.2.13) reports on the likely impact of the Proposed Development on the Historic Environment. This chapter considers built heritage, archaeological remains and historic landscape.
- 4.10.2 The Assessment of impact is set out in the Historic Environment Baseline Assessment at App Doc Ref 5.4.13.1.
- 4.10.3 The Assessment is supported by the Gazeteer of Assets (App Doc Ref 5.4.13.2) the Historic Landscape Classification (App Doc Ref 5.4.13.3) and the Historic Environment Impact Assessment tables (App Doc Ref 5.4.13.4).
- 4.10.4 The plans and figures in support are set out in the Historic Environment Plans (App Doc Ref 4.17) and the Book of Figures (App Doc Ref 5.3.12).

Table 4.12: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Historic Environment

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
The collation of available heritage data, archaeology and built heritage surveys, setting assessments and geophysical surveys are adequate.	Agreed	Agreed
The proposed approach to assessing impact upon the historic environment/heritage assets and the historic characterisation exercise and the Archaeological Investigation Strategy is appropriate.	Agreed	Agreed
The lighting strategy proposed as part of the Environmental Statement is appropriate to mitigate the visual impact on heritage assets.	Agreed	Agreed
<u>Classification</u> The impact assessment in respect of Biggin Abbey as a “temporary minor adverse impact” paragraph 4.2.12 (App Doc Ref 5.2.13 Table 2-2)	Not agreed	Not agreed this classification reflects the impact given the period of construction.
The operation of the proposed development in the opinion of SCD equate to minor/moderate adverse effect not the negligible adverse effect presented.	Not agreed	
The overall assessment conclusion that the proposed development will cause less than substantial harm to designated heritage assets is agreed, however the level of adverse effects from the proposed landscape mitigation is greater than expressed in the assessment.	Not agreed	Impact of mitigation proposals not agreed

4.11 Landscape and Visual Amenity

4.11.1 The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (LVIA) assesses the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on landscape and visual amenity during construction, operation and decommissioning. The study area for the assessment includes the area largely within 2km of the Scheme Order Limits.

- 4.11.2 The Assessment of LVIA is set out in Chapter 15 of the ES (App Doc Ref 5.2.15) and is supported by the LVIA Methodology at Chapter 15 Appendix 15.5 App Doc Ref 5.4.15.5
- 4.11.3 The book of supporting figures is produced at 5.3.15.

Table 4.13: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Landscape and Visual Amenity.

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<p><u>Assessment Approach</u></p> <p>The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Chapter 15 (App Doc Ref 5.2.15) including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.</p>		Agreed
<p><u>Methodology</u></p> <p>Clarification is sought on the language used for the assessment. Major, Moderate, Minor and Negligible is identified however the LVIA uses terms, large, moderate, slight and negligible. The methodology refers to guidance documents GLVIA 3rd Edition. The Landscape Institute Technical Guidance note 2/19 Residential Visual Amenity should also be referenced.</p>		To confirm correct terminology and reference to guidance documents for Examination.
<p><u>Design Approach</u></p> <p>The design approach and its suitability in the location is not agreed. The implementation and resilience of the landscape solution (including planting on the elevated bund) requires clarification during examination for suitability. Consideration of alternative measures, monitoring and mitigation should the trees and vegetation in the location fail to thrive should be included in the Landscape Ecology and Recreational Management Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.8.14) including the suitability of the use of the soils excavated from the footprint and pipeline excavations for the elevated bund.</p>		For further review and discussion in Examination.

4.12 Air Quality

- 4.12.1 The Air Quality chapter of the ES presents the potential impacts of the Proposed Development on air quality during its construction, operational and decommissioning phases.
- 4.12.2 The Assessment of Air Quality is set out in 5.2.7 Environmental statement - Volume 2 - Chapter 7 – Air Quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) and supporting Air Quality Assessment Method 5.4.7.1 ES Volume 4 Chapter 7 Appendix 7.1 (App Doc Ref 5.4.7.1)
- 4.12.3 The supporting figures are provided at 5.3.7 Environmental Statement - Volume 3 - Book of Figures Air Quality

Table 4.14: details the summary and status of agreement on Air Quality

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<p><u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 7 Air Quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.</p>		More detailed assessments of the impacts will be undertaken as part of the local impact report.

4.13 Odour

- 4.13.1 The Odour chapter of the ES Chapter 18 (App Doc Ref 5.2.18) presents the potential impacts of the Proposed Development from odour on sensitive receptors and the surrounding environment during its construction, operational and decommissioning phases.
- 4.13.2 The Assessment of odour impacts and receptors is set out in the ES Volume 4 chapter 18, Odour Impact Assessment (App Doc Ref 5.4.18.2)
- 4.13.3 The assessment is supported by the Book of figures ES Volume 3 Chapter 18 (App Doc Ref 5.3.18).
- 4.13.4 A Preliminary Odour Management Plan has been produced at ES Volume 4 Chapter 18 Appendix 18.4 (App Doc Ref 5.4.18.4).

Table 4.15: details the summary and status of agreement on Odour

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<p><u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 7 Air Quality (App Doc Ref 5.2.7) including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.</p>		More detailed assessments of the impacts will be undertaken as part of the local impact report

4.14 Lighting

- 4.14.1 The Environmental Lighting Impact Assessment (ELIA) has been prepared to assess the potential effects from artificial lighting on sensitive receptors and the surrounding environment for the construction, operation and maintenance phases of the proposed development.
- 4.14.2 The Assessment of the impacts of lighting is set out in ES Chapter 15 (App Doc Ref 5.2.15) and is informed by the Lighting Design Strategy is provided at Volume 4 Chapter 2 Appendix 2.5 (App Doc Ref 5.4.2.5) and the Code of Construction Practice (Appendix 2.1 App Doc Ref 5.4.2.1)

Table 4.16: details the summary and status of agreement on Lighting.

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<p><u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Chapter 15 (App Doc Ref 5.2.15) including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.</p>		More detailed assessments of the impacts will be undertaken as part of the local impact report

4.15 Noise & Vibration

- 4.15.1 Noise and vibration impacts have been assessed during the construction, operation, maintenance and decommissioning phases of the proposed development.
- 4.15.2 The Assessment of noise and vibration is set out in ES Chapter 17 (App Doc Ref 5.2.17) together with supporting figures and appendices.
- 4.15.3 The Noise and Vibration Guidance Policy is set out in the Environmental Statement Chapter 17 Volume 4 (Ap Doc Ref 5.4.17.1) and the outcomes of the assessment are produced at Environmental Statement Volume 3 Book of Figures Noise and Vibration (App Doc Ref 5.3.17).
- 4.15.4 An outline [noise management plan is provided at as part of the Outline Construction Environmental Management Plan CEMP [App Doc Ref) this is secured in Requirement [] of the draft DCO (App Doc Ref)
- 4.15.5 The Outline Operational Noise management plan has also been produced to demonstrate how noise and vibration would be managed during the operation of the proposed development. This is secured in Requirement [] of the draft DCO (App Doc Ref).

Table 4.17: Details the summary and status of agreement on Noise and Vibration

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<u>Assessment Approach</u> The assessment presented in Environmental Statement Volume 2 Chapter 17 Noise and Vibration (App Doc Ref 5.2.17. including the data gathering methodology, baseline, scope of the assessment and the assessment methodology set out is appropriate.		The Approach has been agreed within Technical Working Groups.
<u>Assessment conclusion</u> Subject to the implementation of agreed mitigation measures there will be no likely significant noise and vibration effects during the construction, operation or decommissioning of the proposed development. Xref mitigation section of App Doc Ref 5.2.17		Agreed
The CEMP refers to consent being sought pursuant to section 61 of the Control of Pollution Act 1961. The preference is to disapply this provision and for the		Applicant to review CEMP and disapplication of section 61

CEMP to provide the regulatory framework to operate.

Regular monitoring of any complaints should be dealt with via CCTC Environmental Health Department. Complaints received should be recorded and notified within the Community Liaison Plan or notification mechanism secured through the draft DCO requirements.

Applicant to review securing mechanism for reporting to CCTC of any complaints. The recommendation is within the Community Liaison Plan

4.16 Traffic & Transport

- 4.16.1 The Assessment of traffic and transport is set out in Environmental Chapter 19 (App Doc Ref 5.2.19) together with supporting figures, plans and appendices. The Assessment has considered the effects of the Proposed Development on the local transport infrastructure in year 3 of construction (currently assumed to be 2026) which is the expected peak year of vehicle movements, in Year 4 (assumed to be 2028) for decommissioning of the existing Cambridge WWTP and operation of proposed WWTP in the expected year 1 of operation and then for year 1 plus five and ten years (expected to be 2028, 2033 and 2028 respectively).
- 4.16.2 The Assessment is supported by the Book of Figures at App Doc Ref 5.3.19 and the Traffic Regulation Order Plans at App Doc Ref 4.7.
- 4.16.3 In addition a series of management plans have been produced to demonstrate how Traffic and Access would be managed during the construction and operation of the proposed development including; Construction Traffic Management Plan App Doc Ref 5.4.19.7, Operational Workers Travel Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.8) and Construction Workers Travel Plan (App Doc Ref 5.4.19.9).

Table 4.18: Details of the summary and status of agreement on Traffic and Transport

Statement/document on which agreement is sought.	Status	Comments
<u>Assessment Approach</u> The approach and structure of the Traffic Assessment (Appendix 19.3 App Doc Ref 5.4.19.3) to include; Policy review, baseline transport conditions, collision data analysis, development proposals, trip generation, distribution and assignment, junction capacity modelling and impact assessment and mitigations measures is appropriate.		Agreed

<p><u>Temporary Road Closures</u> Temporary Road closures in the ownership of CCtC are set out in Schedule 5 of the dDCO Streets to be temporarily closed. Such closures must be mitigated to ensure safe flow across junctions and across links.</p>		
<p><u>Access to works</u> Access to works across roads in the ownership of CCtC are set out in Schedule 7 of the dDCO Access to works. Effective control of arriving and departing vehicles, particularly HGV's alongside monitoring process for enforcement is required. The mechanism for implementing this process will form part of discussion regarding the management plans.</p>		Further review of proposed management plans required for agreement.
<p><u>Assessment of Access options</u> CCtC has raised concerns about the choice of access in comparison with a direct vehicle access from the A14.</p>		Not Agreed
<p><u>Public Rights of Way</u> Public Rights of way to be temporarily closed for which a substitute is to be provided are set out in Schedule 6 Part 1 of the dDCO. The impact of these closures must be minimized through the CEMP to ensure the safety of users of the rights of way and access to key infrastructure such as the Fen Ditton Primary School.</p>		Further review of draft CEMP to confirm alternatives and mitigation presented is appropriate and agreed.


4.17 Waterbeach New Station Development

4.17.1 The order limits and the layout of the Waterbeach long pipeline section are set out in the Design Plans (App Doc Ref 4.14).

Table 4.19: Details of the summary and status of agreement on development plan for Waterbeach New Station

<u>Statement/document on which agreement is sought.</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Comments</u>
CCtC is aware of and has been engaged in discussions regarding the development of the Waterbeach New Station and the proposed change to the Order limits to reduce conflict during the installation of the Waterbeach rising		Review and ongoing engagement

mains and the overlap with the CWWTPR order limits and those submitted by SLC Rail, as the design developer of the Waterbeach New Station for and on behalf of the Greater Cambridge Shared Partnership. Ongoing engagement is agreed to manage planning and delivery timings particularly around access.



5 Agreement on this SoCG

This Statement of Common Ground has been jointly agreed by:

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Position: _____

On behalf of: **Anglian Water Services Limited**

Date: _____

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Position: _____

On behalf of: **Cambridge City Council**

Date: _____

Appendix 1 Summary of Pre-Application engagement.

Matter	Record of agreement
Engagement Process	
The parties accept the need for pre-application engagement to minimise risk of abortive or unnecessary pre-application submission work or the need for additional assessment post application submission and are willing to attend Technical Working Groups when available and one to one meetings, if needed.	TWG 11 March 2021
Agriculture and Soil Resources	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the need for and the proposed scope of the Agricultural Land Classification and Soil Management Plan and the adequacy of the Land Quality Assessment, Guidance to be followed in assessments to include; land contamination, sensitivity criteria and magnitude of impact.	Biodiversity TWG dated 26 April 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the mitigation measures proposed in the CoCP to ensure works do not cause contamination of soils or impact upon human health.	Environmental Health TWG dated 29 April 2022
Air Quality	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the methodology applied to the Air Quality Assessments, the guidance to be followed in assessments and maximum design scenarios and assessment criteria.	Environmental Health TWG 29 April 2022. [email Kathryn Taylor to Officers 29 April 2022 and follow up email dated [24/06/22]
Biodiversity	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the approach to the EIA, the proposed Species for detailed ecology surveys for 2021 and scoping assessment, the potential impacts to statutory designated sites and the potential impact to non-statutory designated sites.	TWG meeting 11 June 2021
The Applicant and CCtC agree the methodology and assessments used for the EIA in advance of submission of the EIA scoping report	TWG 18 August 2021

Matter	Record of agreement
The Applicant and CCtC agree Proposed approach to the PEIR and topics for the Environmental Information Papers	TWG 18 November 2021
The Applicant and CCtC agree what was presented at Consultation Phase 3 and mitigation summary presented in the Preliminary Environmental Information Report and LERMP.	TWG 3 February 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree that Biodiversity Metric 3.0 will be used to calculate and evidence the Biodiversity Net Gain (“BNG”) requirements for the project. It is also agreed that the Applicant will share the full details of the calculations including annotative drawings showing the classification, condition and size of each parcel of land for CCtC to assess and comment upon.	TWG 3 February 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the commitment to maintain BNG habitats for a minimum of 30 years and accept the Biodiversity Assessment scope. The Applicant and CCtC agree that a minimum of 20% BNG will be delivered by the project.	TWG 26 April 2022.
The Applicant and CCtC agree the mitigation proposals for water voles and badgers and the management through Natural England Licences. the Wildlife Management Plan.	Workshop meeting 14 June 2022.

Carbon

The Applicant and CCtC agree the assessment of Carbon presented within the PEIR and how it has been addressed at decommissioning and the wider carbon implications of the project and the link to the North East Cambridge AAP.	Meeting 20 June 2022
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Climate Resilience

The Applicant and CCtC agree the design and proposals for storm management and that the process are flexible for adaption to climate change.	Technical Water Meeting with CCtC consultants 17 May 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the need for a detailed Flood Risk Assessment (FRA) to be submitted with the DCO. The assessment will cover the NPA’s ⁴ requirements and the NPPF ⁵ guidance, the design flood standard will be 1:100 and will consider climate change.	

⁴ National Planning Statement for Waste Water section 4.4.4 and 4.4.7

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/69505/pb13709-waste-water-nps.pdf

⁵ NPPF section 160 https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/1005759/NPPF_July_2021.pdf

Matter	Record of agreement
Historic Environment	
The Applicant and CCtC agree that the collation of available heritage data, archaeology and built heritage surveys, setting assessments and geophysical surveys are adequate. The Applicant and CCtC agree the LVIA viewpoints proposed for Consultation Phase 3 and Zones of Theoretical Visibility (ZTV's)	TWG 7 December 2021
The Applicant and CCtC agree the proposed approach to assessing impact upon the historic environment/heritage assets and the historic characterisation exercise. The Applicant and CCtC agree the Archaeological Investigation Strategy and approach to PEIR	TWG 1 February 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the lighting strategy proposed as part of the Environmental Statement will mitigate the visual impact on heritage assets.	Environmental Health SoCG Meeting 15 June 2022
Landscape and Visual	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the mitigations proposed within the Landscape masterplan, CTMP, CoCP adequately minimise the impacts of visual impact during construction. The Applicant and CCtC agree the LERMP responds to the guidelines in the Greater Cambridge Landscape Character Assessment (2021).	Workshop 15 June 2022
Noise and Vibration	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the proposed overview of the noise, odour and air assessments in the PEIR as presented in Consultation Phase 3 and the overview of the noise, odour and air impacts mitigation commitments and proposed Community papers.	TWG 1 February 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the guidance to be followed in noise and vibration assessments, maximum design scenarios, assessment criteria, significance construction and operational noise and proposal for Environmental Statement. The Applicant and CCtC agree the tunnelling and pipeline impacts and assessments and the need for Community Liaison Officer.	Environmental Health TWG 29 April 2022. [email Kathryn Taylor to Officers 29 April 2022 and follow up e mail dated 24 June 2022]
Odour	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the Odour Assessment to be undertaken in accordance with best practice guidance IAQM's <i>Guidance on the assessment of odour for planning</i> Version 1.1 – July	TWG 12 May 2021

Matter	Record of agreement
<p>2018, Emission rates – as measured at existing WWTW for comparable processes or UK Water Industry Research (UKWIR) Odour Control in Wastewater Treatment emission rates, Mitigation measures considered in line with the NPS Statement for Waste Water and that the objective will be “Negligible” impact at receptors (as defined in IAQM’s guidance)</p> <p>The Applicant and CCtC agree the assessment methodology for the odour management plan, the guidance to be followed in assessments and the mitigation measures relevant to Odour. Maximum design scenarios and qualitative assessment.</p>	<p>Environmental Health TWG 29 April 2022. [email Kathryn Taylor to Officers 29 April 2022 and follow up e mail dated [24 June 2022]</p>
PROW	
<p>The Applicant and SCD agree that there is unlikely to be an increased impact of anti-social behaviour as a result of the project and the Environmental Assessment that anti-social behaviour is likely to diminish.</p>	<p>PRoW TWG 23 June 2022</p>
Recreation	
<p>The Applicant and CCtC agree the scope and assessments undertaken to inform the LERMP and the measures set out in the CoCP and CTMP.</p>	<p>(scope and assessments agreed but topic remains under discussion)</p>
Traffic and Access	
<p>The Applicant and CCtC agree the approach and structure of the Traffic Assessment to include; Policy review, baseline transport conditions, collision data analysis, development proposals, trip generation, distribution and assignment, Junction capacity modelling and impact assessment and mitigations measures.</p>	<p>April 2021</p>
<p>The Applicant and CCtC agree the assessment work carried out on the site access options to determine a single option to take forward to the Environmental Impact Assessment and Traffic Assessment.</p>	<p>TWG 26 April 2021 28 May 2021 and 17 September 2021</p>
<p>The Applicant and CCtC agree the results of the optioneering assessment and junction capacity assessment and assessment proposed to inform final decision on access option.</p>	<p>TWG 6 October 2021</p>
<p>The Applicant and CCtC agree with the scope of traffic surveys undertaken to inform the traffic Assessment and environmental assessment work together with the Junction capacity</p>	<p>TWG 22 January 2022</p>

Matter	Record of agreement
Assessment methodology, and junctions to be assessed.	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the update to the Traffic Assessment Scoping note and the scope of the proposed checking surveys.	12 April 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the proposed management plans included in the PEIR, CoMP, CTMP, Application of Best Practicable Means (BTM) and the CTMP and CEMP for Consultation Phase 3.	TWG 28 April 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree that the TTRO's required for Traffic Management will not be included in the DCO.	Meeting 13 May 2022
The Applicant and CCtC agree the scope of the 2021 traffic data checking surveys and Junction assessment summary to inform the Traffic Assessment.	TWG 30 June 2022
Water Resources	
The Applicant and CCtC agree the scope and assessment of Hydrological Impact assessment and agree that the risk of contaminant movement through the ground water is unlikely to move through the groundwater at sufficient concentrations or speed to impact any sensitive receptors.	Technical Water Meeting 17 May 2022

Appendix 2

South Cambridgeshire Local Plan 2018

Policy	Assessment
<p>S/1 The vision provides for sustainable economic growth with residents having a superb quality of life in an exceptionally beautiful, rural and green environment.</p>	<p>The PD aligns with this vision by allowing sustainable economic growth by releasing a major brownfield site in Cambridge.</p>
<p>S/2 Sets out 6 key objectives;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. to support economic growth and South Cambridgeshire’s position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, research, and education, and supporting the rural economy; b. to protect the character of South Cambridgeshire, including built and natural heritage, protecting the GB, new development should enhance the area, and protect and enhance biodiversity; c. To provide land for housing; d. to deliver high quality well-designed development; e. to ensure new development provides or has access to a range of services and facilities that support healthy lifestyles and well-being; and f. to maximise potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes. 	<p>The PD will release a major site adjacent to the Cambridge Science Park providing a mix of uses to support South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge as a world leader in research and technology based industries.</p> <p>The PD, whilst in the Green Belt, benefits from very special circumstances to justify the development.</p> <p>The land released by the relocation of the PD will allow 8,350 homes to be developed in a sustainable location.</p> <p>The PD has followed a detailed design evolution to minimise its impact on the Green Belt.</p> <p>The PD provides new infrastructure which will allow new development to occur in a location that has access to a range of services and facilities.</p> <p>Similarly the PD will allow the existing site to maximise the potential for journeys to be undertaken by sustainable modes as it is adjacent to a railway station, guided busway and cycle paths to the city centre.</p>
<p>S/3 Accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as set out in the 2012 NPPF.</p>	<p>The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.</p>

Policy	Assessment
S/4 Defines the Cambridge Green Belt and states that new development in the Green Belt would only be permitted in accordance with national Green Belt policy.	There are also very special circumstances to justify the PD in the Green Belt which are detailed in the Planning Statement.
S/5 Development will meet the needs for 22,000 additional jobs to support the Cambridge Cluster and provide a diverse range of local jobs. The Plan provides for 19,500 new homes.	The PD will release a major site for redevelopment which will also include commercial floorspace which will support the Cambridge Cluster
S/6 Sets out a development strategy for homes and jobs in the following order of preference having regard to the purposes of the Cambridge Green Belt: on the edge of Cambridge, at new settlements, in the rural area at rural centres and minor rural centres. This includes a new town at Waterbeach of 8,000 to 9,000 homes.	The PD will allow the redevelopment of a site in Cambridge which is the preferred location in the development strategy.
S/7 Provides that outside development Frameworks only development for, amongst other things, uses which need to be located in the countryside or where supported by other policies in the plan would be permitted.	The PD is located in the countryside and needs to be located in the countryside for a number of reasons including proximity to the River Cam and for odour mitigation purposes.
S/13 Provides for a review of the South Cambridgeshire Local Plan to commence before the end of 2019.	The PD will help release a large strategic site to deliver 8,000 houses at a most suitable location in Cambridge during the new local plan period, which forms part of the key housing delivery strategies of the new Greater Cambridge Local Plan.
SS/4 Provides the allocation at Cambridge Northern Fringe East	The PD will release the existing site to be redeveloped which has been a policy objective for many years.
SS/6 Provides for Waterbeach New Town	The PD will also provide supporting infrastructure for the Waterbeach New Town.
CC/1 Concerns mitigation and adaptation to climate change.	The PD has considered climate change and has incorporated this into the design.
CC/2 and CC/3 Deal with renewable and low carbon energy generation.	The PD includes renewable and low carbon energy generation in the form of anaerobic digestion.

Policy	Assessment
CC/4 Concerns water efficiency.	The PD seeks to minimise the amount of water used in the treatment works.
CC/6 Concerns construction methods.	Detailed construction management plans have been submitted which show how the PD will comply with this policy.
CC/7 Concerns water quality.	The PD will have a higher quality discharge to the River Cam than the existing site. Measures will also be taken to prevent water pollution during construction.
CC/8 Concerns sustainable drainage.	The PD includes sustainable surface water drainage measures and has taken opportunities for enhancing biodiversity and amenity space as part of the scheme.
CC/9 Concerns flood risk.	The PD location has avoided flood risk areas and there will be no increased risk to flooding elsewhere.
<p>HQ/1 Requires high quality design. As appropriate to the scale and nature of the development, proposals must, amongst other things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) preserve or enhance the character of the local rural area and respond to its context in the wider landscape b) conserve or enhance important natural and historic assets and their setting, and d) be compatible with its location and appropriate in terms of scale, density, mass, form, siting, design, proportion, materials, texture and colour in relation to the surrounding area. 	The PD has been designed to preserve and enhance the character of the local area and to be appropriate in terms of scale and the other relevant criteria in this policy. The Design and Access Statement addresses these matters in more detail.
NH/2 Permits development where it respects and retains, or enhances the local character and distinctiveness of the local landscape and of the individual National Character Area in which it is located.	The Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment addresses these matters and concludes that whilst there is an impact on the landscape it is considered acceptable in landscape policy terms.
NH/3 Provides that planning permission would not be granted for development which would lead to the irreversible loss of Grades 1,2 or 3a agricultural land unless The land is allocated for development Sustainability considerations and the need for the development are sufficient to	The PD is situated on Best and Most Versatile Land, however, the sustainability considerations and need for the development are sufficient to outweigh the loss of the BMV land.

Policy	Assessment
override the need to protect the agricultural value of the land.	
NH/4 States that new development must aim to maintain, enhance, restore or add to biodiversity.	The PD proposes a Biodiversity Net Gain of 20% and is therefore adding to biodiversity in accordance with the policy.
NH/5 seeks to protect sites of biodiversity or geological importance	The PD will not adversely affect any sites of biodiversity or geological importance.
NH/6 Green Infrastructure	The PD will not build on existing open space, sports or recreational land. Recreational connectivity is central to the PD design by providing connections to the existing PRoW and a new bridleway. Further mitigation measures proposed through Green Infrastructure are also set out at section 8.6 of the DAS.
NH/8 States that any development in the Green Belt must be located and designed so that it would not have an adverse effect on the rural character and openness of the Green Belt.	<p>The Landscape Masterplan would deliver a significant area of green infrastructure which would provide screening and help to reduce the visual impact of the Proposed Development to retain openness of the Green Belt.</p> <p>Green Belt Impact Assessment of the Proposed Development (Application Document Reference 7.5.3) concludes that after mitigation, the Proposed Development would result in the loss of land which makes a strong contribution to two of the Green Belt purposes and would have a moderate impact on adjacent Green Belt land.</p>
NH/14 Supports development proposals when they sustain and enhance the special character and distinctiveness of the South Cambridgeshire District Council's historic environment.	<p>As set out in the Chapter, with the application of the primary, secondary and tertiary mitigation described in Landscape and visual amenity and within the LERMP (Application Document Reference 5.4.8.14), it is predicted that the level of harm on these heritage assets will be at the lower end of less than substantial harm.</p> <p>The substantial need for the Proposed Development and benefits</p>

Policy

Assessment

	<p>set out in section 2 of the Planning Statement, it is considered that the harm to the heritage assets identified is outweighed by the public benefits and need for the relocation of the existing Cambridge WWTP.</p>
<p>E/1 Supports employment development on Cambridge Science Park where they enable the continued development of the Cambridge Cluster of high technology research and development companies.</p>	<p>The PD will release a major site adjacent to the Cambridge Science Park providing a mix of uses to support South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge as a world leader in research and technology based industries.</p>
<p>E/9 States, amongst other things, that development proposals in suitable locations will be permitted which support the development of employment clusters, drawing on the specialisms of the Cambridge area in certain specified sectors, along with other locally driven clusters as they emerge.</p>	<p>The PD will release a major site adjacent to the Cambridge Science Park providing a mix of uses to support South Cambridgeshire and Cambridge as a world leader in research and technology based industries.</p>
<p>SC/2 Requires Health Impact Assessment</p>	<p>Potential impact on human health are considered at Chapter 12 of the Environment Statement.</p>
<p>SC/9 Permits development which includes new external lighting only where it can be demonstrated that lighting and levels are the minimum required for reasons of public safety and security, and there is no unacceptable adverse impact on the local amenity of nearby properties, or on the surrounding countryside.</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Project Description of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out that there will be lighting implemented in relation to construction activities and the operation of the proposed WWTP. Chapter 15 Landscape and Visual of the ES (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out the effects of lighting arising from the Proposed Development.</p> <p>A Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Application Document Reference 7.13) has been prepared in respect of the Proposed Development. This concludes that based on the mitigation measures proposed in the Lighting Strategy, no nuisance is anticipated in respect of lighting of the Proposed Development during construction and operation.</p>

Policy	Assessment
SC/10 concerns noise pollution	<p>As justified and concluded in the Noise and Vibration chapter of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 17, App Doc Ref 5.2.17), with the implementation of mitigation measures during construction, there will be no significant effects in respect of the Proposed Development.</p> <p>During operation, there would also be no significant effects in respect of noise and vibration.</p> <p>To this regard, it is considered that the Proposed Development is compliant with this policy.</p>
SC/11 Concerns contaminated land.	<p>As set out in Land Quality chapter of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 14, App Doc Ref 5.2.14), the design of sub-surface structures is informed by surveys to understand ground conditions so that the design is appropriate to the conditions within the land required for the Proposed Development.</p>
SC/12 concerns the impact on air quality	<p>Air Quality chapter of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out the assessment and findings in respect of the Proposed Development and justifies that the PD would not lead to any breach in the air quality thresholds required by the policy.</p>
SC/14 Concerns Odour and Other Fugitive Emissions to Air	<p>Odour impacts during the construction of the Proposed Developments are considered negligible and not significant. During normal operation, the results of the odour modelling reported in Chapter 18 Odour of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2.18) conclude that impacts are not significant. During the unlikely periods of abnormal operation, taking into consideration the secondary mitigation measures, the residual effect would be negligible and not significant. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development is in accordance with this policy.</p>

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TI/2 States that development must be located and designed to reduce the need to travel, particularly by car, and promote sustainable travel appropriate to its location. Planning permission for development likely to give rise to increased traffic demands will only be granted where the site has or will attain sufficient integration and accessibility by walking, cycling or public and community transport. Larger developments (over 1 ha) are required to demonstrate that they have maximised opportunities for sustainable travel.

The operation of the PD will not attract significant amount of vehicle travels to/from the site. During the construction stage, a Construction Workers Travel Plan is proposed to reduce vehicle trips to the site and encourage the potential for flexible working patterns to facilitate travel outside the peak period. Therefore, the PD is compliant with the policy.

TI/3 Sets out indicative parking standards

Cycle parking will be provided for up to 50 cycles (the mixture of regular, cargo and EV cycles will be agreed as part of the Travel Plan) within the proposed WWTP; and provision of Electric Vehicle (EV) parking for up to 23 vehicles within the proposed WWTP on commencement of operation, with passive provision for a further 23 EV spaces implemented through the Travel Plan.

TI/8 Concerns infrastructure provision to make schemes acceptable in planning terms.

As set out in the Planning Statement, in the event that certain mitigation measures identified as necessary for DCO consent cannot be secured through the provisions of the DCO itself (eg payment of money, offsite mitigation), an agreement with the Local Planning Authority and/or other relevant parties may be required. The heads of terms of such a 'Development Consent Obligation' if required will be submitted in preparation for or as part of the post submission examination process for this DCO application.

Cambridge City Local Plan 2018

<p>Policy 1 : Concerning the presumption in favour of sustainable development</p>	<p>The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.</p>
<p>Policy 2: Spatial strategy for the location of employment development</p>	<p>The PD will help release a large brown field site to support future employment development to deliver new jobs</p>
<p>Policy 3: Spatial strategy for the location of residential development</p>	<p>The PD aligns with the spatial strategy by helping release a large brown field site to develop around 8,000 homes at very sustainable location of Cambridge city.</p>
<p>Policy 4: The Cambridge Green Belt</p>	<p>There are very special circumstances to justify the PD in the Green Belt which are detailed in the Planning Statement.</p>
<p>Policy 5: Sustainable transport and infrastructure</p>	<p>The PD compliant with the policy by proposing a Construction Workers Travel plan to reduce vehicle trips to the site and encourage the potential for flexible working patterns to facilitate travel outside the peak period.</p>
<p>Policy 7: The River Cam</p>	<p>During operation, there would be impacts resulting from changes in final effluent and stormwater discharges which are expected to have a significant beneficial effect on water quality in the River Cam.</p>
<p>Policy 8: Setting of the city</p>	<p>The PD has been designed to preserve and enhance the character of the local area and to be appropriate in terms of scale and character of the setting of the city. The Design and Access Statement addresses these matters in more detail.</p>
<p>Policy 15: Cambridge Northern Fringe East and new railway station Area of Major Change</p>	<p>The PD will release the existing site to be redeveloped which has been a policy objective for many years.</p>
<p>Policy 28: Carbon reduction, community energy networks, sustainable design and construction, and water use</p>	<p>The PD complies with the policy as demonstrated in Design and Access Statement that the Proposed WWTP will be operationally carbon net zero, be energy neutral and will target a 70% reduction in capital carbon using sustainable construction techniques.</p> <p>The PD seeks to minimise the amount of water used in the treatment works.</p>

Policy 1 : Concerning the presumption in favour of sustainable development

The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.

<p>Policy 29: Renewable and low carbon energy generation</p>	<p>The operation of the PD will provide preferred option pf gas to grid which supports renewable energy generation.</p>
<p>Policy 31: Integrated water management and the water cycle</p>	<p>Appendix E of the Drainage Strategy comprises a drawing which provides an overview of the proposed drainage strategy.</p> <p>The proposed WWTP will be located in an excavated area and will be surrounded by a system of earth banks as part of the Landscape Masterplan. Therefore, it is expected that runoff flow from either surface water or groundwater sources will be contained within the perimeter of the proposed WWTP. Runoff within the proposed WWTP and access roads will be managed through the Drainage Strategy (Application Document Reference 5.4.20.12). Any potential change to surface water flood risk associated with the proposed WWTP is therefore considered to be mitigated by drainage design.</p>
<p>Policy 32: Flood risk</p>	<p>The PD location has avoided flood risk areas and there will be no increased risk to flooding elsewhere.</p>
<p>Policy 33: Contaminated land</p>	<p>As set out in Land Quality chapter of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 14, App Doc Ref 5.2.14), the design of sub-surface structures is informed by surveys to understand ground conditions so that the design is appropriate to the conditions within the land required for the Proposed Development.</p>
<p>Policy 34: Light pollution control</p>	<p>Chapter 2 Project Description of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out that there will be lighting implemented in relation to construction activities and the operation of the proposed WWTP. Chapter 15 Landscape</p>

Policy 1 : Concerning the presumption in favour of sustainable development

The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.

and Visual of the ES (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out the effects of lighting arising from the Proposed Development.

A Statement of Statutory Nuisance (Application Document Reference 7.13) has been prepared in respect of the Proposed Development. This concludes that based on the mitigation measures proposed in the Lighting Strategy, no nuisance is anticipated in respect of lighting of the Proposed Development during construction and operation.

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

Potential impact on human health are considered at Chapter 12 of the Environment Statement. mitigation measures are also proposed in this chapter to avoid adverse health impact.

As justified and concluded in the Noise and Vibration chapter of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 17, App Doc Ref 5.2.17), with the implementation of mitigation measures during construction, there will be no significant effects in respect of the Proposed Development. During operation, there would also be no significant effects in respect of noise and vibration. To this regard, it is considered that the Proposed Development is compliant with this policy.

Policy 36: Air quality, odour and dust

Air Quality of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out the assessment and findings in respect of the Proposed Development and justifies

Policy 1 : Concerning the presumption in favour of sustainable development

The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.

that the PD would not lead to any breach in the air quality thresholds required by the policy.

Odour impacts during the construction of the Proposed Developments are considered negligible and not significant. During normal operation, the results of the odour modelling reported in Chapter 18 Odour of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2.18) conclude that impacts are not significant. During the unlikely periods of abnormal operation, taking into consideration the secondary mitigation measures, the residual effect would be negligible and not significant. It is therefore considered that the Proposed Development is in accordance with this policy.

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

The location of the proposed WWTP would not be within the ASZs and will not give rise to adverse impact on ASZs.

Policy 55: Responding to context

The PD has been designed to preserve and enhance the character of the local area and to be appropriate in terms of scale and the other relevant criteria in this policy. The Design and Access Statement addresses these matters in more detail.

Policy 69: Protection of sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance

Chapter 8 Biodiversity of Environment Statement concludes that the Proposed Development would not have any significant effects following the implementation of mitigation measures. on sites of biodiversity and geodiversity importance.

Policy 70: Protection of priority species and habitats

Chapter 8 Biodiversity of Environment Statement concludes that the Proposed Development would not have any significant effects following the implementation of mitigation measures.

Policy 1 : Concerning the presumption in favour of sustainable development

The PD accords with the presumption in favour of sustainable development as it will release a major previously developed site for housing development in a sustainable location.

<p>Policy 81: Mitigating the transport impact of development</p>	<p>on priority species and habitats. Traffic and Transport of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2.19) assesses the transport effects and provide mitigation where necessary to reduce adverse transport impacts to an acceptable level on the existing transport network.</p>
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Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Minerals and Waste Local Plan 2021

<p>Policy 1: Sustainable Development and Climate Change</p>	<p>The PD complies with the policy as demonstrated in Design and Access Statement that the Proposed WWTP will be operationally carbon net zero, be energy neutral and will target a 70% reduction in capital carbon using sustainable construction techniques.</p> <p>The PD seeks to minimise the amount of water used in the treatment works.</p> <p>The PD would also provide preferred option of gas to grid to support renewable energy regeneration.</p>
<p>Policy 5: Mineral Safeguarding Areas</p>	<p>As set out in the Land Quality chapter of the Environmental Statement (Chapter 14, App Doc Ref 5.2.14) Two Mineral Safeguarding Areas (MSA) are present within the study area related to the River Terrace Deposits and Chalk. This Chapter concludes that the Proposed Development does not have a significant effect on the MSA.</p>
<p>Policy 11: Water Recycling Areas</p>	<p>This policy supports proposals for relocation of water recycling centres where is required to meet wider growth identified in the development plan. The proposed development also meets the criteria set out in the policy.</p>
<p>Policy 17: Design</p>	<p>The PD has been designed to preserve and enhance the character of the local area and</p>

	<p>to be appropriate in terms of scale and the other relevant criteria in this policy. The Design and Access Statement addresses these matters in more detail.</p>
Policy 18: Amenity Considerations	<p>The Environment Statement justifies that the proposed development will not give rise to adverse amenity harm from noise, odour and dust and other statutory nuisances.</p>
Policy 20: Biodiversity and Geodiversity	<p>Chapter 8 Biodiversity of Environment Statement concludes that the Proposed Development would not have any significant effects on biodiversity and geodiversity following the implementation of mitigation measures.</p>
Policy 21: The Historic Environment	<p>As set out in the Chapter 13 Historic Environment of Environment Statement, with the application of the primary, secondary and tertiary mitigation described in Landscape and visual amenity and within the LERMP (Application Document Reference 5.4.8.14), it is predicted that the level of harm on these heritage assets will be at the lower end of less than substantial harm.</p> <p>The substantial need for the Proposed Development and benefits set out in section 2 of the Planning Statement, it is considered that the harm to the heritage assets identified is outweighed by the public benefits and need for the relocation of the existing Cambridge WWTP.</p>
Policy 22: Flood and Water Management	<p>The PD location has avoided flood risk areas and there will be no increased risk to flooding elsewhere.</p> <p>Appendix E of the Drainage Strategy comprises a drawing which provides an overview of the proposed drainage strategy.</p> <p>The proposed WWTP will be located in an excavated area and will be surrounded by a</p>

	<p>system of earth banks as part of the Landscape Masterplan. Therefore, it is expected that runoff flow from either surface water or groundwater sources will be contained within the perimeter of the proposed WWTP. Runoff within the proposed WWTP and access roads will be managed through the Drainage Strategy (Application Document Reference 5.4.20.12). Any potential change to surface water flood risk associated with the proposed WWTP is therefore considered to be mitigated by drainage design.</p>
<p>Policy 23: Traffic, Highways and Rights of Way</p>	<p>Traffic and Transport of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2.19) assesses the transport effects and provide mitigation where necessary to reduce adverse transport impacts to an acceptable level on the existing transport network.</p>
<p>Policy 24: Sustainable Use of Soils</p>	<p>The reuse of material excavated during construction (primarily from tunnelling) would be managed through the application of CL:AIRE Definition of Waste: Development Industry Code of Practice (CL:AIRE, 2011, referenced in Chapter 14) for the reuse of excavated waste materials.</p>
<p>Policy 25: Aerodrome Safeguarding</p>	<p>Air Quality of the Environment Statement (Application Document Reference 5.2) sets out that the PD would not lead to any breach in the thresholds required by the policy.</p>

Get in touch

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You can view all our DCO application documents and updates on the application on The Planning Inspectorate website:

<https://infrastructure.planninginspectorate.gov.uk/projects/eastern/cambri-dge-waste-water-treatment-plant-relocation/>