



# LOCAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

## PUBLIC ART

### Supplementary Planning Document

## SUSTAINABILITY APPRAISAL SCOPING REPORT ADDENDUM

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**South Cambridgeshire District Council**

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## INTRODUCTION

### South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework

1. South Cambridgeshire District Council as part of the South Cambridgeshire Local Development Framework (LDF) is preparing a Public Art Supplementary Planning Document. The SPD will form part of the statutory development plan, it will support implementation of adopted policies in the Development Control Policies Development Plan Document 2007, and will be used in the determination of planning applications.
2. The values and principles that underpin the arts and sustainable development are synonymous given both are dependent upon public engagement and participation and both concern quality of life issues. As such, they also reflect the importance of the social, economic and environmental well being of local communities.

### Sustainability Appraisal

3. Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, local planning authorities must undertake a Sustainability Appraisal (SA) for each of the Local Development Documents (LDDs) included in an LDF. LDDs include Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs). SA involves assessing the degree to which an LDD reflects and promotes the principles of sustainable development. The SA process incorporates the requirements of the EU 'Strategic Environmental Assessment Directive' which requires certain UK plans and programmes – including LDDs – to undergo a formal environmental assessment.
4. SA involves identifying and evaluating a plan's impacts on the community, the environment and the economy – the three dimensions of sustainable development. It also suggests ways of avoiding or reducing negative impacts and can recommend measure to further enhance benefits. The findings of SA should be reflected in the adopted plan to help ensure that it maximises its contribution to future sustainability.
5. Government guidance<sup>1</sup> on undertaking SA for LDDs advocates a five-stage process. Each stage of the process is divided into subsections reflecting the components of the process that require undertaking and reporting.
6. Stages of the Sustainability Appraisal:
  - Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope;
  - Stage B: Developing and refining options and assessing effects;
  - Stage C: Preparing the Sustainability Appraisal Report;
  - Stage D: Consulting on draft SPD and Sustainability Appraisal Report;
  - Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD.

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<sup>1</sup> ODPM (2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* (available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/sustainabilityappraisal>)

7. Stage A involves establishing the framework for undertaking the SA, together with the evidence base that will help to inform the appraisal. The evidence base should paint a picture of the area in question which can be used in evaluating the impacts of the LDD on the sustainable development objectives. The framework and evidence base should be documented in a Scoping Report, which should be subject to consultation with the four SEA Consultation Bodies<sup>2</sup> and other stakeholders including organisations with an economic and social remit.
8. The Council has undertaken Stage A of the process by producing a Scoping Report<sup>3</sup> in January 2006. The Scoping Report is available on the Council's website<sup>4</sup>. The Council's Scoping Report contains a broad range of baseline information relevant to the production of LDF documents. It also provides a broad range of indicators, used as significant effects indicators within the councils Annual Monitoring Report (AMR). These have been used to illustrate the Council's current performance against the sustainability objectives used in assessing the LDF documents.
9. Government guidance on Sustainability Appraisal<sup>5</sup> states that one scoping report can be produced for several LDDs, provided that it gives sufficient information for each of the LDDs concerned. This can be achieved by preparing the Scoping Report in two parts, the second of which is more specific reporting on individual LDD.
10. This report acts as an addendum to the LDF Scoping Report and reflects a second stage of scoping. The report contains additional scoping information relevant specifically to the SPD, that will form the basis of the assessment in the SA Report.
11. It should be noted that the SPD is intended to add detail to assist the implementation of adopted Development Plan Document policies. These policies have already been subject to sustainability appraisal. The main role of this appraisal will therefore be to examine whether the SPD results in any differences in these effects, and add detail where appropriate.

## **OUTLINE OF THE CONTENTS AND MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER RELEVANT PLANS AND PROGRAMMES**

12. The SPD will provide guidance on the application and processes of implementing public art practice, from inception, through recruitment to design, installation and to maintenance and decommissioning, where appropriate. The SPD relates directly to the public art policy approved by the Council in February 2004 and complements other relevant SPDs and guidance on the preparation of Design and Access statements.

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<sup>2</sup> English Heritage, Natural England, Environment Agency

<sup>3</sup> South Cambridgeshire District Council (January, 2006), Local Development Framework: Sustainability Appraisal: Scoping Report

<sup>4</sup> <http://scambs.jdi-consult.net/ldf/readdoc.php?docid=66>

<sup>5</sup> ODPM (2005). *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents* (available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/publications/planningandbuilding/sustainabilityappraisal>)



13. Public art refers to any contribution made by an artist or artists in a publicly accessible location and may be an integrated or functional element in the built environment. It can encompass the fine and applied arts, soft and hard landscape design, specially crafted street furniture, ceramics, prints, lighting, or socially-engaged artist in residence schemes, community celebrations and performance-related, mixed or digital media and temporary interventions.
14. The benefits of public art are diverse and include enhancing the quality of the environment, the saleability of the development, improved orientation and interpretation for the locality and affirming local distinctiveness.
15. The provision of quality visual arts and crafts as part of new developments can bring social, cultural, environmental, educational and economic benefits, both to the new development and the community at large. It can assist in adding local distinctiveness and creating a sense of place.
16. The commissioning of public art works within the Cambridge sub-region is set to continue. The recent Cambridgeshire Horizons arts and cultural strategy<sup>6</sup> placed public art within the context of the national, regional and local planning control processes, as well as the Government's Sustainable Communities Plan and a Treasury-driven evidence-based approach to policy.
17. South Cambridgeshire District Council's public art policy forms part of the local development framework (see SF/6) and states:
  1. *In determining planning applications the District Council will encourage the provision or commissioning of publicly accessible art, craft and design works.*
  2. *The Public Art policy will apply to:*
    - a. *Residential developments comprising 10 or more dwellings; and*
    - b. *Other developments where the floor area to be built is 1,000m<sup>2</sup> gross or more, including office, manufacturing, warehousing and retail developments.*
  3. *On smaller developments, developers will be encouraged to include Public Art within their schemes as a means of enhancing the quality of their development*
  4. *Contributions and commuted maintenance sums for up to 10 years will be required, to include the cost of decommissioning where appropriate.*
18. The District Council has adopted a Public Art Policy that provides guidance for developers (and contracted builders) implementing large-scale developments, including residential and commercial. It encourages developers to allocate a proportion of the budget (ideally between 1% and 5% of the total cost of the development) for the implementation of a carefully considered public art scheme. Plans and budgets will need to be agreed in

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<sup>6</sup> See [www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/Document\\_links\\_det.asp?id=3435](http://www.cambridgeshirehorizons.co.uk/Document_links_det.asp?id=3435)

association with the District Council's officers prior to planning approval, at a level appropriate to the type of application. The involvement of a lead artist(s) at an early stage in the planning and design of developments is actively encouraged particularly in major new developments. Public art will be sought through negotiation.

19. The Public Art SPD will supplement policies in the adopted Development Control Policies Development Plan Document relating to provision of Services and Facilities. It will also relate to topics including the Natural Environment and Housing in particular. As such, the scope of the document will be necessarily broad.
20. The SPD will aim to ensure that all new developments benefit from appropriate schemes for public art to enhance the environment and meet the needs of new residents. It will assist applicants for planning permission by informing them about what contributions may be required and why and how provision and payments should be made, and provide clear information to Parish Councils and other interested parties. It will also aim to ensure that works provided are properly managed and maintained for continuing community benefit.

## **STAGE A**

### **Task A1 – Identifying other relevant plans, programmes and sustainability objectives.**

21. The 'Environmental Report' required under the SEA Directive should include: "the environmental protection objectives, established at international, Community or Member State level, which are relevant to the plan or programme...".
22. The LDF Scoping Report includes a review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives. However, additional documents relevant to this particular SPD, and issues to be addressed in the SPD are listed here:

## Detailed Review of Policies, Plans, Programmes, Strategies and Initiatives

Plan	Relevant Plan Objectives	Implications for the SPD	Implications for the SA	Link to SA topics in the Scoping Report
<b>National</b>				
PPS 1 Delivering Sustainable Development	Good design ensures attractive, usable, durable and adaptable places...(it) is indivisible from good planning (para. 33)	Public art can maintain and enhance design, diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and/or townscape character	Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Landscape, Townscape and Archeology
PPS3 Housing	Promoting designs and layout which make efficient and effective use of land, including encouraging innovative approaches to help deliver high quality outcomes (para. 14)	Public art can help create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good		Landscape, Townscape and Archeology
PPS6 Planning for Town Centres	Policies... should promote high quality and inclusive design, in order to improve the character and quality of the area in which such development is located and the way it functions (para. 2.19)	Public art can help improve relations between people from different backgrounds and social groups		Inclusive Communities
PPS7 Sustainable Development in Rural Areas	Planning authorities should take a positive approach to innovative, high quality contemporary designs that are sensitive to their immediate setting and help to make country towns and villages better places for people to live and work. (para. 12)	Public art can avoid damage to areas designated for their historic interest and protect their settings		Landscape, Townscape and Archeology

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Relevant Plan Objectives</b>	<b>Implications for the SPD</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>	<b>Link to SA topics in the Scoping Report</b>
PPS12 Local Development Frameworks	LPAs must include statements on design and access... good design...is crucial to the delivery of sustainable development, not separate from it (para. 1.12)		Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Biodiversity, Landscape etc., Healthy Communities, Inclusive communities, Economic activity
PPG13 Transport	Needs and safety of all the community should be considered from the outset...taking account of the importance of design (para. 29)	Public art can help to promote healthy lifestyles, including travel choices.		Healthy Communities
PPG15 Planning and the Historic Environment	In general it is better that old buildings are not set apart but are woven into the fabric of the living and working community (para. 2.11)	Public art can support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure		Economic activity
PPG17 Planning for Open Space	New open spaces should improve the quality of the public realm through good design (page 20)	Public art can help to improve the quality and quantity of accessible public space		Healthy Communities
<b>Regional</b>				
EEDA's Economic Development Strategy	Recognises the role of the built environment and public realm in contributing to the social and economic development of the region.	Through diversification of the rural economy public art help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.	Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Economic activity

<b>Plan</b>	<b>Relevant Plan Objectives</b>	<b>Implications for the SPD</b>	<b>Implications for the SA</b>	<b>Link to SA topics in the Scoping Report</b>
“A Better Life” <i>Living East</i> regional cultural consortium’s Cultural Strategy	“Cultural infrastructure is as important as hard infrastructure in creating communities that are truly sustainable.”	Public art can help improve the quality and accessibility of public space	Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Healthy Communities
<b>County</b>				
Arts Forum for Cambridgeshire	The Cambridgeshire Arts Forum agreed a county-wide framework for public art based in part on SCDCs public art policy, in May 2007	Improve efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of local economy principally through encouraging local employment and supporting sustainable tourism	Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Economic activity
<b>Local</b>				
SCDC	South Cambridgeshire District Council, the local authority for Northstowe, has in place an Arts Policy that includes the following statement: “The mission is to facilitate the provision of valued arts experiences for the people of South Cambridgeshire and to assist in the development of a thriving arts culture.”	Support appropriate investment in people, places, communities and other infrastructure.	Reflected in indicators in table A4 below	Economic activity

## Task A2 – Collecting Baseline data

23. Appendix I to the SEA Directive states that the Environmental Report (in this case the 'Sustainability Report') should include: "the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme" and "the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected" (Annex 1(b) and (c)).
24. The Scoping Report adopted covers all LDF documents, and as such it covers the baseline at 'fit for purpose' levels i.e. the baseline information as presented as a broad series of key indicators providing a range of general information to base assessments on. This information, though sufficient for LDD's with a wide scope, should be supplemented by more specific information when used to assess documents more specific in focus.
25. The policy for public art in South Cambridgeshire (2004) was developed from consultation with parish councils, District Councillors, desk-based research into national models of good practice and an assessment of the success of pilot public art projects conducted by the District's Arts Development Officer.
26. The first art works in the villages of South Cambridgeshire – including the *Comberton Memorial* (2002) by Mel Fraser and the *Harlton village sign* (2002) by William Garfitt and Cambridge Carving Workshop – were match-funded by the District Council against funds raised by the Parish Councils. In new building developments, public art is reliant on developers' contributions.
27. For the new village of Cambourne the agreement between the Council and the developers was signed before the formation of an arts service (in 1994) and consequently the evidence of arts facilities or public art is thin on the ground. Notable exceptions are the Morrison's commission *Flight* (2003) by Richard Thornton and Antonia Hockton, the *Icosahedron* (2004), made for the Business Park by Taslim Martin and the village markers by Martin Heron (2005).
28. Both the success of the village projects and the lack of a vigorous approach at Cambourne led to council approval of a public art policy in February 2004.
29. In contrast to Cambourne, the development of public art at Arbury Park - a 900 home development to the north of Cambridge in the parish of Impington – is being achieved through close partnership between the Council and Gallagher Estates. Together, they sought ways to embed an artist in the design group and to influence the master planning process, integrating arts features into the whole scheme.
30. The District Council works closely with Cambridge City Council on urban fringe developments, particularly regarding the negotiation of developer plans for public art and developer contributions under Section 106 planning agreements.
31. As a result of the Council's policy and the inclusion of public art in the Northstowe Area Action Plan, landowners English Partnerships (the national regeneration agency) and Gallagher Estates have tasked independent arts consultants *Working Parts* with embedding the arts, including public art, into the master planning process, prior to the submission of the planning

application for the new town. English Partnerships is also working with *ixia*, the national think tank for public art, on developing new national guidelines for public art practice. ([www.ixia-info.com](http://www.ixia-info.com))

32. Currently, at October 2007, there are twelve different kinds of public art projects taking place in South Cambridgeshire. Ten of these are related to new developments and the other two are projects in existing villages championed locally. These current public art projects attract over £500,000 of external investment.

### **Problems relating to the implementation of public art**

33. Because public art covers a range of possibilities that depend on the nature of the development as well as the artist's intent, it requires an imaginative and innovative approach. Some developers require assistance in formulating a costed plan for public art. Whilst Council officers can offer some assistance a public art plan will generally need to be considered as part of the planning application and remains the responsibility of the developer.
33. Some developments that technically fall within the scope of the policy but do not involve a change in land use or cause a negative impact on the streetscape or landscape e.g certain agricultural buildings, may not be required to produce a public art plan.
34. The legalities of commissioning new work, recruitment and selection of an artist or artists, contracting, design, communication, manufacture, installation, maintenance/repair and decommissioning are important factors in the delivery of a public art programme and it is essential that parishes, council officers, developers and related contractors and agencies understand their roles in the prosecution of the process.
35. The basis of evaluating of public art projects should be agreed from the outset. The aims and objectives of public art projects vary and benchmark indicators will also vary accordingly.
36. An evaluation of the first stage of the Arbury Park public art project included the following recommendation:
  - (i) *An artist and a public art scheme should be agreed from the outset of a development. A lead artist should be appointed to help inform the master plan and design codes in advance of the submission of the initial planning application to the council. The plan and design should include a public art scheme that comprises:*
    - ♦ *A biography of the lead artist who formulated it.*
    - ♦ *An account of where the ideas came from and what informs the scheme.*
    - ♦ *A projected timescale from inception through to occupation.*
    - ♦ *A description of specific desired sites and projects.*
    - ♦ *A plan showing how the scheme will be managed at all stages.*
    - ♦ *A statement showing a breakdown of costs over the course of the scheme.*

(ii) *Section 106 (or equivalent)*

*The terms of the planning gain agreement and trigger points should reflect the requirements of the public art plan. The first trigger point for any monies negotiated should be on the signing of the agreement. Unless the developer has paid for the lead artist during the formulation of the scheme (as 1 above) these monies will be used to reimburse the council for any advance payments made to facilitate the scheme.*

(iii) *Context*

*Public art should be integrated into the artistic 'offer' of a new development. Arts services and facilities that also need including from the outset to provide opportunities for residents to participate in creative activities may also be included in a public art plan.*

(iv) *Representation and Ownership*

*That local people are engaged in the public art scheme at all stages as far as possible, and are represented at stakeholder meetings.*

37. The Public Art Strategy for Northstowe is an opportunity to express the cultural and social identity of the new town. The Arts have a key role to play in place-making and legibility and the current strategy identifies broad opportunities where creative intervention can influence and contribute to the development of a number of neighbourhoods and communities. The issues identified by the master planning team for English Partnerships and Gallagher Estates include:

- The role the creative industries might play in a growing economy and how they link to education provision at all ages
- Celebratory events such as the tradition of fairs and feasts in Cambridgeshire
- The archeological resource and more recent historical links with the former RAF Oakington and Barracks
- Links to the proposed cultural and community spaces, public realm and facilities e.g. Town Square and Civic Hub
- The involvement of the emerging community and the contribution of the arts to helping develop a sense of place

**Task A3 - Main social, environmental and economic issues and problems identified**

38. The review of relevant policy, plans, programmes, strategies and initiatives and the baseline data review allow relevant social, environmental and economic issues and problems to be identified, that are particularly relevant to the SPD. These will assist the appraisal of the SPD. These are additional to those identified in the Council's LDF Scoping Report.



### Social

39. Artistic interventions can provide an aid to facilitate community involvement in regeneration.
40. Socially engaged public art projects can provide key focal points for neighbourhood activity and social events that contribute to sustainable and vibrant neighbourhoods. Social capital is built through encouraging volunteering and self-expression and bridges different interest groups, clubs and societies.
41. Public art may also contribute to raising awareness on social matters e.g. anti-social behaviour, environmental awareness, energy efficiency, recycling, etc..

### Economic

42. There are a particularly high number of visual artists living and working in Cambridgeshire, some of whom have undertaken public art commissions. Most rely on work in other parts of the country and there is scope for training and development in this sector of the economy.
43. There is insufficient provision in terms of quantity, quality and accessibility of public art projects in many parts of the District.
44. South Cambridgeshire is located within a growth area, where significant infrastructure improvements are required to accommodate development. Whilst there is considerable potential, there are competing demands on funding.
45. Public art has great potential in helping to attract visitors and stimulating tourism.

### Environmental

46. The use of locally and sustainably sourced materials is an important criterion. Operational issues relating to travelling, waste and recycling must also be taken account of. Public art projects should seek to achieve a very low carbon footprint.
47. Public art has a vital and integral role to play in advancing and delivering environmental sustainability and can communicate the linkages between individuals, organisations and ecosystems and the need to do this equitably within and between generations.
48. SCDC positively encourages engagement directly with issues relating to environmental sustainability and the creation of sustainable living for all. The transition to sustainable day-to-day living (meeting our own needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet theirs) is as much about changing behaviour as it is about sustainable infrastructure, buildings and technology.

49. Public art can help influence perceptions relating to environmental issues, encouraging residents to incorporate more sustainable behaviours into their daily lives. Creative solutions may be applied to help embed low carbon living (e.g. energy use, travel and local food production) or adapt to the inevitable effects of climate change (e.g. water management).
50. Increasingly new technology companies, developers, public bodies and environmental groups are looking to the arts to communicate issues of environmental concern in an imaginative way. Public art can explore such issues and engage the senses in a way that bypasses conditioned patterns of thinking and allows other ways of knowing to come forward, at times subtly, at times directly.

### **Helpful links**

<http://www.globalvoice.org.uk/cce/home>

<http://www.grist.org/comments/soapbox/2005/04/21/mckibben-imagine/index.html>

<http://www.capefarewell.com/>

### **Task A4 - Sustainability Appraisal Framework**

51. The 22 SA objectives prepared through the Council's main Scoping Report are included in Appendix A. The objectives are grouped into the following topic areas.
  - Land and water resources
  - Biodiversity
  - Landscape, townscape and archaeology
  - Climate change and pollution
  - Healthy communities
  - Inclusive communities
  - Economic activity
52. These objectives have undergone previous consultation and it is not proposed to change or add any further objectives. They are considered sufficient for testing the SPD.
53. The key objectives relevant to this SPD are considered to be the following:

SA Topic and Objectives	Decision Making Criteria
2. <u>Biodiversity</u> 2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve access to wildlife and wild places?</li> <li>• Will it promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife</li> </ul>
3. <u>Landscape, townscape and archaeology</u> 3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest and protect their settings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect or enhance sites, features of areas of historical, archaeological or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?</li> </ul>
3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?</li> </ul>
3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the satisfaction of people within their neighbourhoods as places to live?</li> <li>• Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design and good place making?</li> </ul>
4. Climate change and pollution 4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce greenhouse gases?</li> <li>• Will it support travel by means other than the car?</li> </ul>
4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase waste and recycling?</li> </ul>
5. <u>Healthy Communities</u> 5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?</li> </ul>
5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</li> </ul>
6. <u>Inclusive communities</u> 6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve relations between people from different backgrounds or social groups?</li> </ul>
7. Economic Activity 7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage the rural economy and diversification?</li> </ul>
7.2 Support appropriate investment in People, places, communications and other infrastructure	Will it improve access to education and training and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?
7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	Will it support sustainable tourism?

54. South Cambridgeshire District Council endorse the use of the public art evaluation toolkit developed by the national arts consultancy ixia with OPENspace, intended for use by all stakeholders in a public art commission, The toolkit incorporates a wide range of objective values against which public art projects may be monitored. The toolkit assists users in:
- Carrying out an appraisal of the feasibility of a public art commission;
  - Maximising the potential of a public art commission and identify different goals;
  - Agreeing the outcome measures that are appropriate to assess impact;
  - Agreeing systems for collecting, storing, analysing and reporting on data gathered.

#### **Task A5 – Consulting on the Scope of the Sustainability Appraisal.**

55. This report acts as an addendum to the LDF Scoping Report, and contains additional information to that previously consulted upon. This information will form a substantial amount of the detail which the sustainability assessments will be based upon and reported in the Sustainability Report. In order to meet the requirements of the SEA Directive the Council consulted the four (now three) statutory environmental consultation bodies on the scope and level of detail to be included in the Sustainability Report, in September 2007. No responses were received.

#### **NEXT STEPS**

57. South Cambridgeshire District Council is preparing the Draft Public Art SPD.
58. The SPD will be subject to sustainability appraisal, utilising this scoping report as the background. The sustainability appraisal will accompany the SPD when it is subject to consultation.

## APPENDIX A – SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES

SA Topic	SA objectives	Decision Making Criteria
Land and Water Resources	1.1 Minimise the irreversible loss of undeveloped land and productive agricultural holdings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it use land that has been previously developed?</li> <li>• Will it use land efficiently?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance the best and most versatile agricultural land?</li> </ul>
	1.2 Reduce the use of non-renewable resources including energy sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases by reducing energy consumption?</li> <li>• Will it lead to an increased proportion of energy needs being met from renewable sources?</li> </ul>
	1.3 Limit water consumption to levels supportable by natural processes and storage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce water consumption?</li> <li>• Will it conserve ground water resources?</li> </ul>
Biodiversity	2.1 Avoid damage to designated sites and protected species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect sites designated for nature conservation interest?</li> </ul>
	2.2 Maintain and enhance the range and viability of characteristic habitats and species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it conserve species, reversing declines, and help to enhance diversity?</li> <li>• Will it reduce habitat fragmentation?</li> <li>• Will it help achieve Biodiversity Action Plan targets?</li> </ul>
	2.3 Improve opportunities for people to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve access to wildlife, and wild places?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to the wider countryside through the network of public rights of way?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and, where possible, increase the area of high-quality green space in the District?</li> <li>• Will it promote understanding and appreciation of wildlife?</li> </ul>

<b>SA Topic</b>	<b>SA objectives</b>	<b>Decision Making Criteria</b>
Landscape, townscape and archaeology	3.1 Avoid damage to areas and sites designated for their historic interest, and protect their settings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it protect or enhance sites, features of areas of historical, archaeological, or cultural interest (including conservation areas, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens and scheduled monuments)?</li> </ul>
	3.2 Maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance the diversity and distinctiveness of landscape and townscape character?</li> <li>• Will it protect and enhance open spaces of amenity and recreational value?</li> <li>• Will it maintain and enhance the character of settlements?</li> </ul>
	3.3 Create places, spaces and buildings that work well, wear well and look good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the satisfaction of people with their neighbourhoods as places to live?</li> <li>• Will it lead to developments built to a high standard of design and good place making?</li> </ul>
Climate change and pollution	4.1 Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce emissions of greenhouse gases?</li> <li>• Will it improve air quality?</li> <li>• Will it reduce traffic volumes?</li> <li>• Will it support travel by means other than the car?</li> <li>• Will it reduce levels of noise or noise concerns?</li> <li>• Will it reduce or minimise light pollution?</li> <li>• Will it improve water quality including by reducing diffuse and point source water pollution?</li> </ul>
	4.2 Minimise waste production and support the recycling of waste products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce household waste?</li> <li>• Will it increase waste recovery and recycling?</li> </ul>

<b>SA Topic</b>	<b>SA objectives</b>	<b>Decision Making Criteria</b>
	4.3 Limit or reduce vulnerability to the effects of climate change (including flooding)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it minimise risk to people and property from flooding, storm events or subsidence?</li> </ul>
Healthy Communities	5.1 Maintain and enhance human health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it substantially reduce mortality rates?</li> <li>• Will it encourage healthy lifestyles, including travel choices?</li> </ul>
	5.2 Reduce and prevent crime, and reduce the fear of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it reduce actual levels of crime?</li> <li>• Will it reduce fear of crime?</li> </ul>
	5.3 Improve the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase the quantity and quality of publicly accessible open space?</li> </ul>
Inclusive communities	6.1 Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)?</li> <li>• Will it improve quality and range of key local services and facilities, including health, education and leisure (shops, post offices, pubs etc)?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility by means other than the car, and improve the attractiveness of environmentally better modes including public transport, cycling and walking?</li> <li>• Will it support and improve community and public transport?</li> </ul>
	6.2 Redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, location and income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve relations between people from different backgrounds or social groups?</li> <li>• Will it reduce poverty and social exclusion in those areas most affected?</li> <li>• Will it promote accessibility for all members of society, including the elderly and disabled?</li> </ul>

SA Topic	SA objectives	Decision Making Criteria
	6.3 Ensure all groups have access to decent, appropriate and affordable housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it support the provision of a range of housing types and sizes, including affordable and key worker housing, to meet the identified needs of all sectors of the community?</li> <li>• Will it reduce the number of unfit homes?</li> <li>• Will it meet the needs of the travelling community?</li> </ul>
	6.4 Encourage and enable the active involvement of local people in community activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it increase the ability of people to influence decisions?</li> <li>• Will it encourage engagement with community activities?</li> </ul>
Economic Activity	7.1 Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it encourage businesses development?</li> <li>• Will it improve accessibility to employment by means other than the car?</li> <li>• Will it improve the range of employment opportunities to provide a satisfying job or occupation for everyone who wants one?</li> <li>• Will it encourage the rural economy and diversification?</li> </ul>
	7.2 Support appropriate investment in people, places, communications and other infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve the level of investment in key community services and infrastructure?</li> <li>• Will it support provision of key communications infrastructure, including broadband?</li> <li>• Will it improve access to education and training, and support provision of skilled employees to the economy?</li> </ul>



SA Topic	SA objectives	Decision Making Criteria
	7.3 Improve the efficiency, competitiveness, vitality and adaptability of the local economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will it improve business development and enhance competitiveness?</li> <li>• Will it support the Cambridge area's position as a world leader in research and technology based industries, higher education and research, particularly through the development and expansion of clusters?</li> <li>• Will it support sustainable tourism?</li> <li>• Will it protect the shopping hierarchy, supporting the vitality and viability of Cambridge, town, district, and local centres?</li> </ul>