



APPENDIX C

Cambridge Public Art Supplementary Planning
Document (SPD)

Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD

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1 Non-Technical Summary

1.1 Introduction

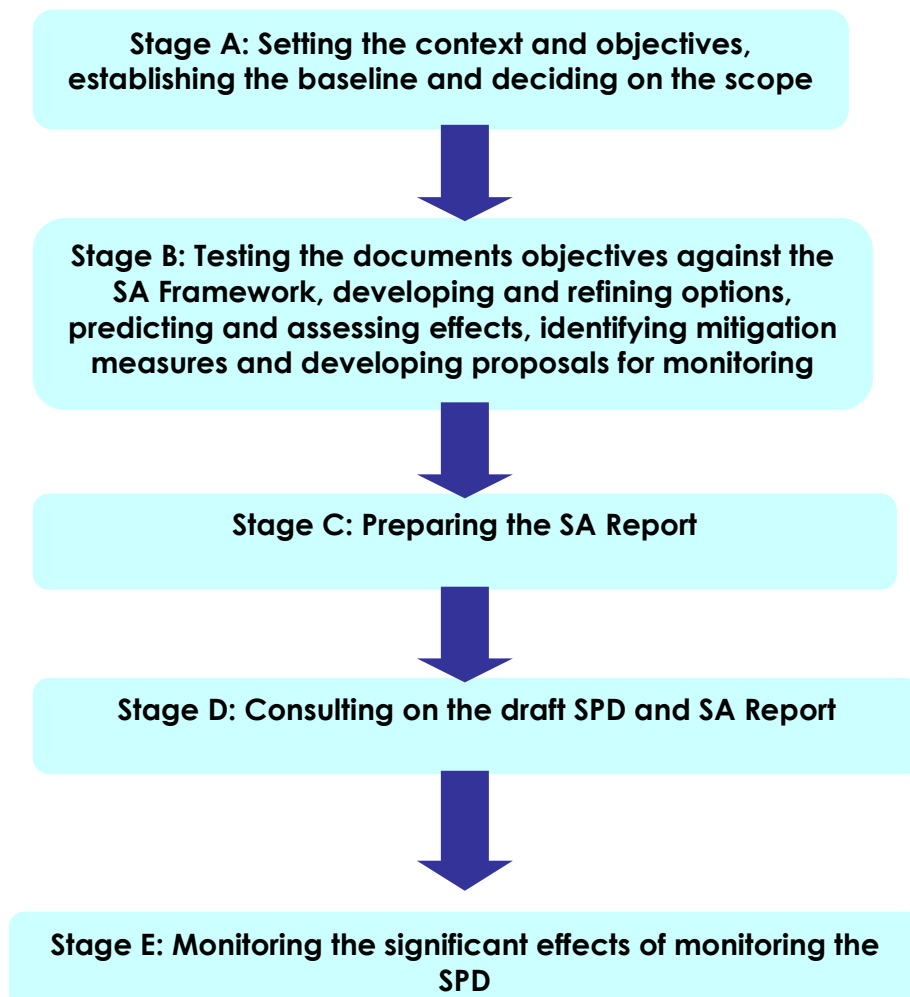
1.1.1 The Cambridge Public Art Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) gives advice on what is involved in planning for the provision and implementation of public art in Cambridge. It supplements, expands and adds detail to Local Plan policies 3/7, 9/3 and 9/9, the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008) policy CE/2 and the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (2009) policy NW22-.

1.1.2 In accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act, 2004, the SPD has been subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). This is to ascertain the document's impacts on economic, social and environmental objectives, the three elements of sustainable development. In accordance with European law the SA process also incorporates the requirements of the 'SEA Directive'.

1.2 The Sustainability Appraisal Process

1.2.1 The SA of the Public Art SPD was undertaken by officers from and working on behalf of Cambridge City Council, and incorporates 5 key stages as outlined in Figure A below.

Figure A: Five-stage Approach to Sustainability Appraisal



1.2.2 Stage A of the process involved the establishment of a framework for undertaking the SA, essentially a set of sustainability (SA) objectives against which the draft SPD could be assessed together with an evidence base to help inform the appraisal. The starting point for stage A was the main LDF Scoping Report, produced by Cambridge City Council. This was refined in accordance with the specific scope of the Public Art SPD and a Scoping Report Addendum was produced in October 2008. This was subject to a five-week period of consultation and is available to view on the City Council's website (www.cambridge.gov.uk).

1.2.3 This report represents stages B and C of the process. Stage B focussed first on appraising the objectives of the SPD and the Local Plan policies for which it provides guidance and then the options for delivering public art in Cambridge, using the framework established under Stage A of the SA process. The next steps of stage B focussed on predicting and evaluating the effects of the draft SPD against the sustainability objectives identified under Stage A, followed by the consideration of mitigation measures to combat any adverse effects and maximise beneficial effects. Measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the Public Art SPD were also considered under this stage. Stage C of the SA process was the preparation of this draft SA Report.

1.3 Summary of the SA Findings

1.3.1 The overall findings of Stage B of the SA process were that the existence of the Public Art SPD would have positive benefits on the SA objectives. Significant long-term positive benefits were noted for SA Objectives 8 (to keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment), 9 (to maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape) and 10 (to give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport). While possible negative impacts were noted for Objective 12 (to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime). This is because the precise nature of impacts will be very much dependent on the maintenance of public art, for which the SPD makes provision.

1.3.2 The SA also considered the option of not producing an SPD to guide the implementation of public art policy. The appraisal of this option found that it would have a potentially negative impact on many of the SA objectives. Although the Local Plan policies would remain in force without an SPD, the lack of further guidance regarding the implementation of public art could lead to delays in its provision. The Local Plan policies relating to public art are very generic and do not provide the opportunity to redress the imbalance in public art provision across Cambridge. This would have additional negative impacts on SA Objective 6 (to improve health and reduce health inequalities) and

Objective 10 (to give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities). The appraisal also highlights the possibility that in the absence of an SPD, the implementation of public art would be uncoordinated and of doubtful quality, which could also have a negative impact on the quality of the built environment and on the historic environment and landscape character and setting of the City.

1.3.3 The SA also identified a number of uncertainties that may have an impact on the implementation of public art in Cambridge. These include:

- Clarification of decision making procedures;
- The role of external advice;
- Agreeing Standing Orders for the operation of the S106 Public Art Initiative; and
- The need to establish robust procedures for the commissioning of artwork and management of installation.

1.3.4 A further concern is whether there will be sufficient resources in place to monitor the significant effects of the SPD. The implementation of the SPD and its associated Local Plan policies will be monitored as part of the Annual Monitoring Report. Monitoring the implementation of the SPD falls under Stage E of the SA process.

1.4 Consultation

1.4.1 Stage D of the SA process involved consultation on both the draft Public Art SPD and the draft SA Report. The draft SPD and SA Report were made available for public consultation from the 14th April until the 26th May 2009. The Council received a total of 152 representations to the draft SPD (21 in support and 131 in objection) and one objection to the draft SA. As a result of some of the objections received, amendments have been made to the SPD, including minor amendments to the SPD Objectives, which formed the basis for the SA. As a result, the SA has been reviewed in order to ascertain whether any amendments are required as a result of these modifications. However, it is felt that as the modifications to the objectives are relatively minor and do not materially alter the ambitions of the SPD, that no changes to the SA are required.

2 Introduction

2.1 Purpose of the Public Art Supplementary Planning Document

2.1.1 The Cambridge Public Art Supplementary Planning Document (SPD) gives advice on what is involved in planning for public art in Cambridge. The SPD supplements, expands and adds detail to Local Plan policies 3/7, 9/3, 9/9, the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008) policy CE/2 and the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (2009) policy NW22

2.1.2 The strategic objectives of the Public Art SPD for Cambridge are:

- **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art.
- **Place:** To advocate, promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location.
- **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements.
- **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and may inspire people to create art themselves.

2.1.3 The SPD forms part of Cambridge City Council's Local Development Framework (LDF) and as such must be subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (SA). The draft SPD and SA were the subject of public consultation from the 14th April until 26th May 2009. As a result of the consultation and objections received, amendments have been made to the SPD, and the SA has also been reviewed. No significant changes have been made to the SA because the changes to the SPD do not materially alter its aims and objectives or their sustainability impacts.

2.2 Purpose of the Sustainability Appraisal

2.2.1 Under the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004, each local development document – the components of the LDF – must undergo a Sustainability Appraisal. The process of Sustainability Appraisal involves the identification and evaluation of a documents impacts on economic, social and environmental objectives, the three dimensions of sustainable development. The SA process incorporates the

requirements of a new European Law, the 'SEA Directive', which requires certain plans and programmes to undergo a formal Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA). The Directive entered into force in the UK on 21 July 2004.

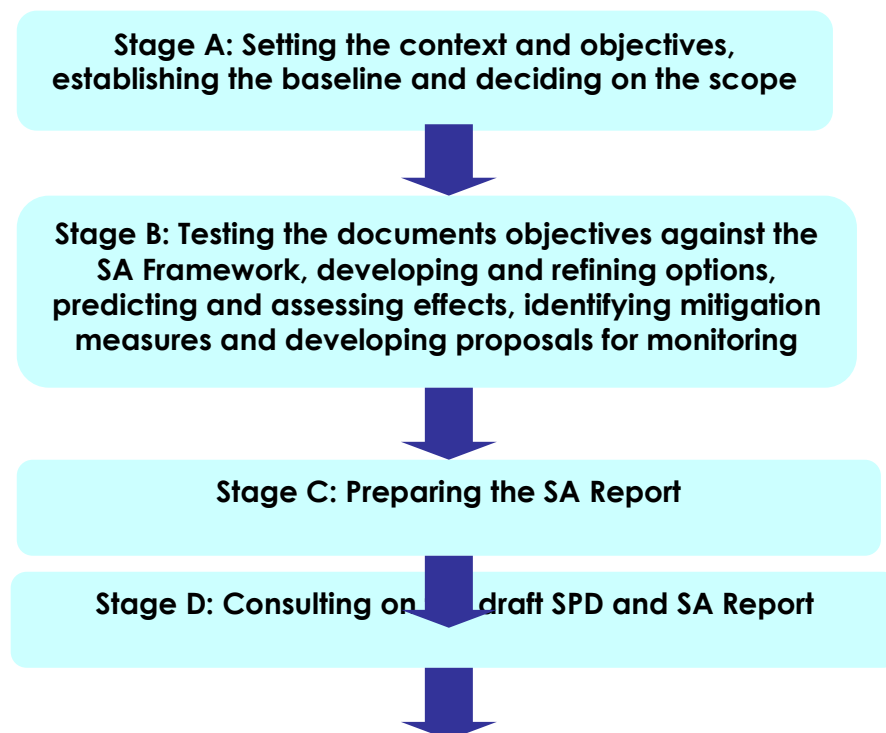
2.2.2 The SA process is intended to be an iterative process that is undertaken alongside the preparation of the SPD. Government guidance is provided in the document 'Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Documents' (November 2005), commonly referred to as the SA Guidance. In this, it is made clear that it is not the role of the SA to determine which of a Plan's options should be chosen as a basis for moving forward but simply to provide decision makers with information to help inform their decision.

2.2.3 The SA Report seeks to summarise the results of this process and to present information on the effects of the draft SPD, in order to make the process more transparent. The SA Report must show that the SEA Directive's requirements have been met, and this is achieved through sign-posting the places in the SA report where the information required by the Directive is provided.

2.3 The SA Process

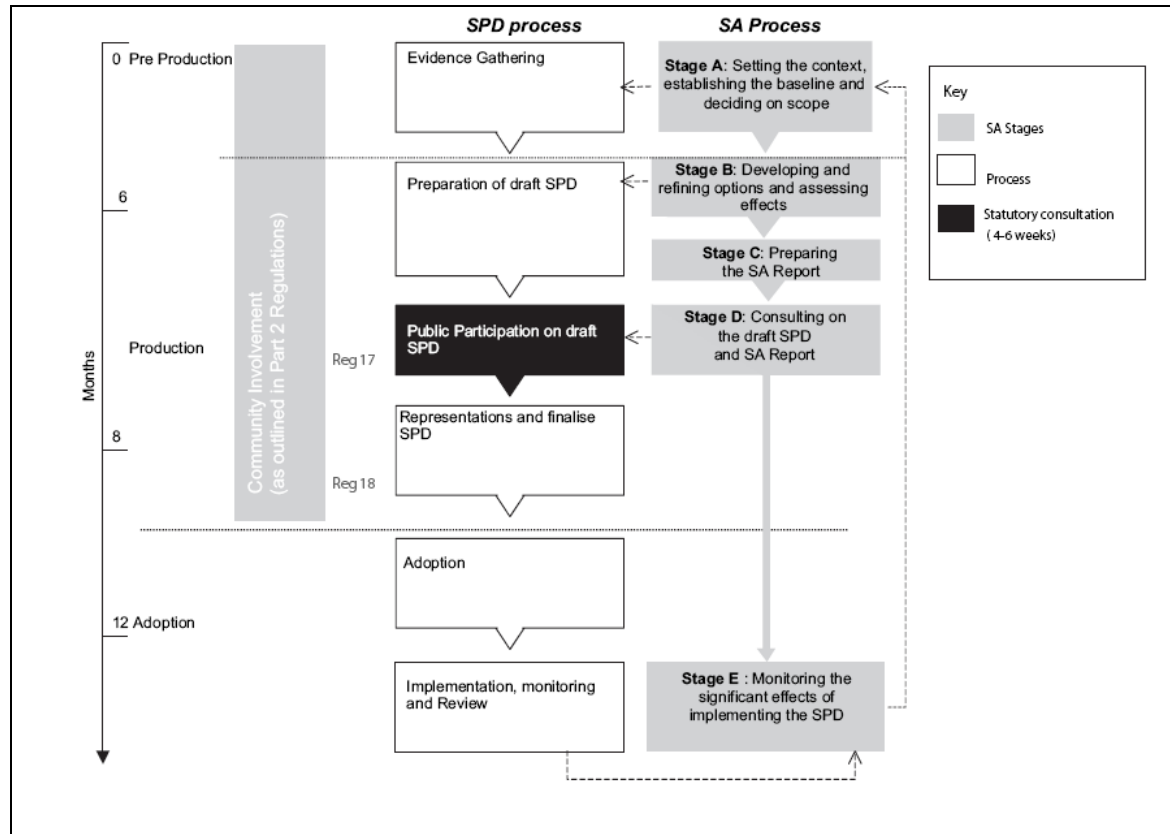
2.3.1 As mentioned above, the SA is an iterative process and the SA Guidance advocates a five-stage approach to undertaking SA, as shown in Figure 1, while figure 2 shows the relationship between the production of the SPD and the SA process.

Figure 1: Five-stage Approach to Sustainability Appraisal



Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of monitoring the SPD

Figure 2: The SPD Preparation Process



2.4 Relationship with the SEA Process

- 2.4.1 Under the requirements of the SEA Directive (2001/42/EC), all planning documents, including SPDs, must be subject to a Strategic Environmental Assessment and the results of this provided in an Environmental Report.
- 2.4.2 In the SA Guidance produced by the Government, it is envisaged that the SEA process will be undertaken as part of the SA process and as such included within the SA Report to meet the Directive's requirements.
- 2.4.3 As mentioned above, the SA Report must show how the requirements of the SEA Directive have been met, and as such Table 1 below sets out a checklist of all the information necessary to meet the Directives requirements, and where this information can be found within the report. The Scoping Report, produced under Stage A of the SA process, is provided as a supporting document to the SPD. It should

be noted that this Scoping Report is an addendum to the main Cambridge LDF SA Scoping Report.

Table 1: SEA Directive requirements checklist

Environment Report Requirements (as set out in Annex I of the SEA Directive)	Section of this report
(a) an outline of the contents, main objectives of the plan or programme and relationship with other relevant plans and programmes;	Section 3 of the Scoping Report
(b) the relevant aspects of the current state of the environment and the likely evolution thereof without implementation of the plan or programme;	Sections 4 & 5 of the Scoping Report
(c) the environmental characteristics of areas likely to be significantly affected;	Section 4 of the Scoping Report
(d) any existing environmental problems which are relevant to the plan or programme including, in particular, those relating to any areas of a particular environmental importance, such as areas designated pursuant to Directives 79/409/EEC (The Birds Directive) and 92/43/EEC (The Habitats Directive)	Section 5 of the Scoping Report
(e) the environmental protection objectives, established at International, Community or Member State Level, which are relevant to the plan or programme and the way those objectives and any environmental considerations have been taken into account during its preparation	Sections 3 and 6 of the Scoping Report
(f) The likely significant effects ¹ on the environment, including on issues such as biodiversity, population, human health, fauna, flora, soil, water, air, climatic factors, material assets, cultural heritage including architectural and archaeological heritage, landscape and the interrelationship between the above factors; (¹ footnote: these effects should include secondary, cumulative, synergistic, short, medium, and long-term permanent and temporary, positive and negative effects)	Section 5 and Appendices 1 & 2 of this SA Report
(g) the measures envisaged to prevent, reduce and as fully as possible offset any significant adverse effects on the environment of implementing the plan or programme;	Section 5 of this SA Report
(h) an outline of the reasons for selecting the alternatives dealt with, and a description of how the assessment was undertaken, including any difficulties (such as technical deficiencies or lack of know-how) encountered in compiling the required information;	Section 3, 4 and 5 of this SA Report
(i) a description of the measures envisaged concerning monitoring in accordance with Article 10	Section 5 of this SA Report
(j) a non-technical summary of the information provided under the above headings	Section 1 of this SA Report

3 Appraisal Methodology

3.1 Stages in the SA Process

Stage A: Setting the context and objectives, establishing the baseline and deciding on the scope

- 3.1.1 Stage A involves establishing the framework for undertaking the SA; essentially a set of sustainability objectives against which each document, including the Public Art SPD, can be assessed. In addition, stage A also provides an evidence base to help inform the appraisal. Stage A of the SA process is dealt with in more detail in section 4 of this Report.
- 3.1.2 The first task in this process (Task A1) was the identification of other relevant plans, policies, programmes and sustainability objectives of relevance to the SPD in order to help set the context. The next stages of the process (Tasks A2 and A3) involved the gathering of baseline data, which was then used to identify particular sustainability issues and problems. The baseline data was gathered from a range of sources, including City Council and County Council sources, where these data are already being collected.
- 3.1.3 Task A4 of the SA process involves the development of the Sustainability Appraisal Framework, which provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. The development of these Sustainability Appraisal Objectives has been an iterative process, with the objectives evolving over time. The Sustainability Objectives from the 2005 Scoping Report for the Local Plan were taken as a starting point. These were based on regional objectives, with amendments made to take account of the local context. Internal round table discussions assisted in the refinement of these objectives.
- 3.1.4 The addendum Scoping Report for the Public Art SPD was then consulted on between the 19th September and the 24th October 2008 in line with the Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes Regulations, 2004. The following bodies were consulted:
Statutory Consultees:
- Environment Agency
 - Natural England
 - English Heritage
 - Cambridgeshire County Council
- 3.1.5 A summary of the responses received to the Scoping Report addendum and how these have been addressed are set out in table 2 below.

Table 2: Summary of responses received on the Scoping Report addendum

Organisation	Comments	Council's Response
Natural England	A number of plans that may be relevant to this assessment include the Cambridgeshire Green Infrastructure Strategy, the Cambridgeshire & Peterborough Biodiversity Action Plan and the Cambridge City Nature Conservation Strategy.	These documents have been considered as part of the general LDF Scoping Report, and will be considered as part of the Sustainability Appraisal of the SPD, despite not being specifically referenced in this Scoping Report (in accordance with paragraph 3.2 of this Scoping Report).
Natural England	The report needs to consider protected sites, species and wider biodiversity, both within and outside the site boundary that may be affected by development associated by the SPD. There are several sites, including City and County Wildlife Sites in close proximity to the development plan area and there may be protected and/or biodiversity species within or in close proximity to the site. You are advised to consult the local Wildlife Trust and/or Biological Records Centre with regard to this.	Agree that the consideration of protected sites, species and wider biodiversity are important to the SPD, but it should be noted that the purpose of the SPD is not site-specific but applies to the provision of public art as part of the developments across the city. As well as the Sustainability Appraisal, a screening assessment to comply with the requirements of the Habitats Directive will be carried out, in consultation with Natural England. The Sustainability Appraisal will, where appropriate, suggest general mitigation measures that may be required – more detailed mitigation measures will be identified in the more detailed appraisal process that would accompany any planning application for sites where public art will be provided as part of overall development (ecological studies and surveys. Environmental Impact Assessment).

Natural England	Where appropriate, the Sustainability Appraisal should identify potential ecological mitigation and biodiversity enhancements that are in line with the Biodiversity Action Plan. The Objective 11 indicator should include a reference to designated wildlife sites and/or wider biodiversity.	The potential impacts of provision of public art on wider biodiversity will be considered as part of the SA. However, it should be noted that as the SPD is not site-specific it would be difficult to predict which designated sites it may impact upon as this is not known, and as such it is felt that the suggested indicator would not be particularly useful for the assessment of this particular SPD.
Natural England	We support the SA Objective to ensure the protection and enhancement of green space, landscape and access.	Support noted.

Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

- 3.1.6 Stage B of the process forms the main body of the appraisal work. With regards to the Public Art SPD this involved assessing the SPD objectives against the sustainability objectives identified in Stage A of the SA process, as well as assessing the Local Plan policies to which the SPD relates.
- 3.1.7 The appraisal also involved assessing the performance of different SPD options against each SA objective, as identified under Stage A. The appraisal was a qualitative exercise based on professional judgement on the part of City Council officers, taking into account the information gathered in the Scoping Report addendum and the background information set out in the draft Public Art SPD.
- 3.1.8 Due to the nature of the SPD, its precise scope and limited objectives, it was felt that there were only two possible options that could be assessed: to proceed with the SPD or plan for public art without an up to date SPD relying instead on existing policies in the Local Plan and the Cambridge East (2008) and North West Cambridge (2009) Area Action Plans. The assessment of these options is given in section 5.3 of this report.

Stage C: Preparing the draft Sustainability Report

- 3.1.9 After carrying out Stage B of the SA process, this report was drawn up and considered by Cambridge City Council Members along with the draft SPD, at a meeting of the Development Plan Steering Group on the 16th December 2008 before being made available for public consultation.

Stage D: Consulting on the draft SPD and Sustainability Report

- 3.1.10 Public consultation on both the draft SPD and this report was carried out over a six week period between 14th April and 26th May 2009. The consultation documents were made available to a range of stakeholders and were advertised in the local press. As a result of the consultation, a number of changes were made to the SPD, including a change to one of the objectives, which form the basis of this SA. As a result, the SA has been reviewed in order to ascertain whether any amendments to its findings are required. However, it is felt that the changes to the SPD do not materially alter the aims and objectives of the SPD or its sustainability impacts and as such no changes to the SA are considered necessary.

Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD

- 3.1.11 The monitoring of the significant effects of implementing the Public Art SPD will fall under the remit of the Annual Monitoring Report.

3.2 Timing of the SA Process

3.2.1 The SA process commenced in August 2008 at the stage of the evidence gathering process for the SPD and continued through to December 2008 when the evidence gathering process was largely completed. It continued through the drafting stage of the SPD, which took place between September 2008 and December 2008. As the SA process is an iterative one, there was overlap between the two key SPD stages and the equivalent SA stages.

3.3 Who carried out the SA

3.3.1 The SA of the draft Public Art SPD was carried out by a planning consultant and officers from Cambridge City Council.

3.4 Difficulties encountered in compiling information and carrying out the assessment

3.4.1 Section 4.4 of the Scoping Report addendum highlights some of the problems encountered in collecting the baseline data for the main LDF Scoping Report, to which the addendum is linked. A fundamental problem was that for some of the indicators identified, data was not yet available, was at the wrong geographical level or had not been collected for a sufficient length of time to allow an analysis of trends. These gaps in the baseline data will be kept under review.

Section 4: Summary of the relevant findings from Stage A of the SA Process

4.1 Task A1: Context Review

4.1.2 The main LDF Scoping Report reviewed a wide range of plans, policies and programmes that are of relevance to the Cambridge LDF as a whole. For the purposes of the Public Art SPD SA, the Scoping Report addendum considered those documents of specific relevance to the topic of public art. The list of plans and programmes considered to be of relevance to the Public Art SPD is provided in Appendix 1 of the Scoping Report addendum.

4.2 Task A2: Baseline Information

4.2.1 Baseline information provides the basis for predicting and monitoring effects and helps to identify sustainability problems and alternative ways of dealing with them. The baseline data collected for the main LDF Scoping Report quantifies local conditions on a range of parameters such as river water quality, housing completions and educational achievement rates.

4.2.2 For the purposes of the Public Art SPD, the Scoping Report addendum focussed in on a number of baseline indicators felt to be of particular relevance to the content of the SPD, and these are set out in section 4.0 of the addendum.

4.3 Task A3: Identification of Sustainability Issues and Problems

4.3.1 As a result of the analysis of the baseline data collected under Task A2, the Scoping Report addendum identified a number of sustainability issues that have implications for the Public Art SPD, as shown in Table 3 below.

Table 3: Key Sustainability Issues in Cambridge directly relevant to the Public Art SPD

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
SHARE THE BENEFITS OF PROSPERITY FAIRLY & PROVIDE SERVICES & FACILITIES FOR ALL			
Increasing community sustainability by reducing inequalities, discrimination and the incidence and fear of crime	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The need to spread the benefits of public art across the whole City Engaging local people in the development of public art proposals and its implementation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Significant incidence of crime and fear of crime in the City Diverse population with some incidence of discrimination 	The East of England Plan (May 2008) Ensuring strong and inclusive communities is a key aim of the sustainable Community Strategy for the City.

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
MAINTAIN CAMBRIDGE AS AN ATTRACTIVE PLACE TO LIVE, WORK AND VISIT			
Using high quality public art to support the conservation, history and character of Cambridge and improve its environment	Ensuring the public art is: 1. of a high quality 2. appropriate to its setting 3. builds on the character and identity of the City	1. The historic buildings and landscapes of Cambridge are both nationally and internationally important. 2. The environmental quality of Cambridge is acknowledged as one of the keys to its success 3. There is good awareness of public art and appreciation of its value	The East of England Plan (May, 2008), Policy C1 (Cultural Development) seeks to grow the Region's cultural assets and Policy ENV6 (The Historic Environment) seeks to conserve the historic environment The Community Strategy wishes to see the historic environment conserved and enhanced.
Poor quality of the public realm in some areas of the City detracts from its potential as a visitor destination.	1. Develop a spatial strategy and prioritisation for investment that addresses problem areas	1. % of Parks and Open Spaces at an acceptable or higher standard of maintenance 2. % of people expressing satisfaction with parks and open spaces.	The East of England Plan (May, 2008), Policy E6 (Tourism) seeks the sustainable development of tourism
PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABLE USE OF LAND, BUILDINGS & GREEN SPACES			
Public art should contribute to the creation of sustainable communities, especially in major areas of new development	1. Develop a spatial strategy that recognises the challenges posed by the large growth area sites and their need to develop distinctive identities	1. Developments are now coming forward and include proposal for public art strategies	Cambridge Local Plan (2006) in citywide policy 3/7, as a requirement of development in the urban extensions, policy 9/3 and within the Station Area, policy 9/9; and is included as a development principle in the Cambridge East Area Action Plan (2008) Policy CE/2 and the North West Cambridge Area Action Plan (2009) policy NW22.
Public art needs to celebrate and be sensitive to the character of open spaces	1. develop a spatial strategy and prioritisation for investment – spaces are not there just to be filled	1. There is good awareness of public art and appreciation of its value	The Community Strategy wishes to see the historic accessible open spaces enhanced
MINIMISE DAMAGE AND DISRUPTION FROM TRANSPORT			
Poor quality of the public realm discourages people	1. Develop a strategy that includes public art improvements	1. Cycling and walking are important modes	Community Strategy supports an accessible transport system that

SUSTAINABILITY ISSUE	IMPLICATIONS FOR SPD	EVIDENCE BASE	POLICY CONTEXT
from walking and cycling	that help to enhance corridors, routes, nodes and interchanges	in the city, however the environment for cyclists and pedestrians are not ideal – the visual qualities of routes is often neglected	supports cycling and walking Cambridge Walking and Cycling Strategy and Action Plan, Cambridge City Council (2002)

4.3.2 The problems encountered when collecting the baseline data have been discussed in section 3.4 of this report.

4.4 Future Trends without the Public Art SPD

4.4.1 In addition to an assessment of the baseline data collected, the Scoping Report addendum also considered future trends without the Public Art SPD. The SPD is intended to assist the implementation of existing plan policies that concern public art. These policies would remain in force even if there were to be no SPD. However, without the SPD it is likely that:

- The opportunities to secure public art through S106 agreements will not be maximised;
- Implementation Citywide will be uncoordinated to the disadvantage of local communities;
- There will be a failure to coordinate public art with other Council plans and funding streams; and
- Public art will be of a lower quality.

4.5 Task A4: Developing the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

4.5.1 As mentioned in section 3 of this report, the Sustainability Appraisal Framework provides a way in which sustainability effects can be described, analysed and compared. SA is based on an objectives-led approach whereby the potential impacts of a plan are gauged in relation to a series of objectives for sustainable development.

4.5.2 As part of the process in producing the main LDF Scoping Report, a series of 22 objectives were developed, based around 6 sustainability themes, namely:

- To provide people with a fulfilling occupation and good livelihood;
- To share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all;
- To maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit;
- To promote the sustainable use of land, buildings and green spaces;

- To minimise environmental damage resulting from the use of resources; and
- To minimise damage and disruption from transport

4.5.3 For the purposes of the Public Art SPD a review of the final SA Objectives from the main LDF Scoping Report was undertaken in order to ascertain which of the objectives would be relevant to the specific focus of the SPD. An outline for reasons for choosing specific objectives can be found in section 4.3 of the Scoping Report addendum. A total of eight SA objectives were selected to form the Sustainability Appraisal Framework with which the Public Art SPD will be assessed. This framework is shown in table 4 below. It should be noted that the SA Objectives retain the numbering from the main LDF Scoping Report.

4.5.4 The Scoping Report addendum also considered the compatibility of the sustainability objectives in order to identify any potential tensions. This assessment found that the majority of the objectives were compatible with one another and that achieving positive benefits for one objective reinforced the other objectives.

4.6 Task A5: Consulting on the Scope of the SA

4.6.1 See paragraphs 3.1.4 to 3.1.5 of this report.

Table 4: The Sustainability Appraisal Framework

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all	6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities	Life expectancy at birth (male and female)	↑
		Standardised mortality rate (SMR) (under 75s) across Cambridge City wards	↓
	7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	% of residents by targeted group satisfied with the local authorities cultural and recreational activities	↑
		% of residents' who feel their local area is harmonious	↑
		Location of public art across the City	More widespread
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit	8: To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	% of residents surveyed satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live	↑
		Number of public art features recorded in public art audit	↑
		Importance of public art in creating well-designed places	↑
	9: To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting	Number of Listed Buildings	↑
		% of total land area falling within conservation areas	↑
		Number of Listed Buildings at Risk	↓
		Number of Buildings of Local Interest	↑
	10: To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	Importance of public art in City's reputation and cultural image	↑
		Importance of public art in helping people to learn more about art and design	↑
	11: To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.	% of parks and open spaces at an acceptable or higher standard of maintenance	↑
		% of people expressing satisfaction with parks and open spaces	↑
	12: To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and	Number of recorded crimes per 1,000 people	↓

¹ Numerical targets are City Council targets only

SEA/SA TOPIC	SUSTAINABILITY OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS	TARGET ¹
	fear of crime	% of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area	↑
		Importance of public art in providing places for peace and inspiration	↑
Minimise damage and disruption from transport	21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	Modal share of: a) cyclists; and b) pedestrians	↑

5 Stage B: Developing and Refining Options and Assessing Effects

5.1 Task B1: Testing the SPD Objectives and Local Plan Policies Against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework

Appraisal of the SPD Objectives

5.1.1 The Public Art SPD contains four strategic objectives, namely:

- **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art.
- **Place:** To advocate, promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location.
- **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements.
- **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and people's lives and may inspire people to create art themselves.

5.1.2 It is important for these objectives to be in accordance with sustainability principles. With this in mind, the SA Guidance recommends that the SPD objectives should be tested for compatibility with the SA objectives identified in the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. The SPD objectives also need to be compatible with one another, and the SA objectives will be one of checking whether this is the case.

5.1.3 Additionally, the SA Guidance recommends that the internal compatibility of the SA objectives themselves should be assessed. This exercise was carried out as part of Stage A of the SA process and is detailed in paragraph 4.5.4 of this report.

5.1.4 To test the compatibility of the SPD objectives against the SA objectives, a matrix has been used, an approach recommended by the SA Guidance. The following key denotes how the assessment has been recorded.

Scoring	Likely effect on the SA Objective
++	Significant positive benefit
+	Some positive benefit
+/-	Moderate adverse impact
-	Negative
?	Uncertain or insufficient information with which to determine
0	No significant effect/no clear link

5.1.5 A summary of the results of this appraisal is given in section 5.2 below, while the full assessment is contained within Appendix 1.

Appraisal of the Local Plan Policies

5.1.6 As mentioned previously, the purpose of the Public Art SPD is to supplement, expand on and add detail to policies contained in the Cambridge Local Plan 2006 and the Cambridge East Area and North West Cambridge Action Plans -that are concerned with the provision of public art through the planning process. In accordance with the SA Guidance, these Local Plan policies must also be appraised against the Sustainability Appraisal Framework. It should be noted that the Cambridge East (2008) and North West Area Action Plan (2009) policies have already been subject to a full Sustainability Appraisal incorporating the requirements of the SEA Directive. Therefore it is not necessary to re-appraise these policies.

5.1.7 The Redeposit draft Local Plan was subject to a Sustainability Appraisal (June 2004) and the findings of this assessment have been used to inform this appraisal. This SA did not fully cover the requirements of the SEA Directive and SA Guidance and that is why this appraisal is necessary.

5.1.8 As with the appraisal of the SPD objectives, a matrix was used to test the compatibility of the Local Plan policies and the SA objectives. A summary of the results of this appraisal is given in section 5.2 below, while the full appraisal is contained within Appendix 2.

5.2 Summary of the Appraisal findings

Appraisal of the SPD Objectives

5.2.1 Significant positive benefits were noted for SA Objectives 8 (to keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment), 9 (to maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape) and 10. (to give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport).

5.2.2 Possible negative impacts were noted for Objective 12 (to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime). Public Art can become the focus of anti-social behaviour such as graffiti and such activity can heighten the fear of crime amongst some groups. However the precise nature of impacts will be very much dependent on the maintenance of public art. The draft SPD recognises this issue and makes arrangements for the long-term maintenance of public art, which should help overcome any negative impacts.

5.2.3 The positive role of public art in enhancing green spaces is highlighted in the appraisal. However, it should be noted that care will need to be taken when identifying locations for public art that this will not impact

upon any protected species or habitats. Ecological appraisals undertaken as part of development proposals should identify the presence of such species and this should be used to inform the location of any such installations. However, it was felt that the draft SPD did not need to be amended in light of this.

Appraisal of the Local Plan Policies

5.2.4 As with the SPD objectives, overall the Local Plan policies, for which the draft Public Art SPD provides guidance, perform well against the SA objectives. In particular Policy 3/7 (Creating successful places) performs particularly well against SA objectives 6 (to improve health and reduce health inequalities), 8 (to keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment) and 12 (to reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime) in that its main aim is the creation of high quality, well designed communities containing high quality public spaces. Policies 9/3 and 9/9 perform well against all of the Sustainability Objectives, in particular Objectives 6 (to improve health and reduce health inequalities), 7 (to redress inequalities), 8 (to keep the distinctive qualities of the built environment), 10 (to give residents access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities), 11 (to protect and enhance green spaces) and 21 (to increase the attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport).

5.3 Task B2: Developing the SPD Options

5.3.1 The next stage in the SA process involves developing the options for the provision of Public Art in order to achieve the objectives of the SPD. Again these options have been assessed against the SA Framework using a similar matrix to that used to assess the SPD objectives.

5.3.2 Due to the precise nature of the Public Art SPD and the fact that it provides guidance on adopted Local Plan and Area Action Plan policies, only two options are considered to be appropriate; to proceed with the SPD; or to not produce an SPD and continue to work with the 2002 Public Art Supplementary Planning Guidance and the planning policies. The full results of this analysis are provided in Table 5 below.

5.3.3 The conclusion of this assessment is that the only viable option for delivering public art effectively in Cambridge is to proceed with the Public Art SPD. The 2002 SPG does not cover adequately current issues and as its status as an SPG fell away with the adoption of the Local Plan, it lacks effective status. It is felt that although the Local Plan policies would remain in force using the business as usual approach, a lack of appropriate implementation guidance would result in extended periods of negotiation on each planning application and delays to the preparation of planning applications because the Council's approach to public art provision would not be available for reference. This would delay development and undermine attempts to get the best possible value out of public art.

5.3.4 A further impact in not proceeding with an SPD is that such an approach would not allow for the imbalance in public art provision across Cambridge to be addressed. At present, much of the public art in Cambridge is located within the City Centre and as such this limits opportunities to allow the wider community to feel the benefits that high quality public art can bring.

Table 5: Assessment of the SPD Options

	Option 1: Proceed with the draft SPD.				Option 2: Do not prepare SPD and leave it to the policy alone to facilitate the delivery of public art.			
SA Objective	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Comments	Short term	Medium term	Long term	Comments
6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	+	++	++	The impact of public art on the wider determinants of health will, in part, be dependent on the work commissioned and the SPD allows this to be addressed specifically, e.g. by identifying health facilities as priority areas for public art. Moreover the presence of additional guidance (for both developers and planning officers) in the form of the draft SPD should act to speed up the delivery of public art in the medium to long term. The provision of public art as part of high quality new developments, and the creative stimulus that this can provide people, should have an increasingly positive impact on the wider determinants of health, particularly mental health and well-being.	+/-	+/-	-	In the absence of the SPD, reliance would have to be placed on the Local Plan policy (3/7) to deliver public art. This policy is very generic and does not provide a basis to redress the imbalance in public art provision across the City. Instead, the provision of public art would be dependent upon the location of new development and investment and as such may not provide the opportunity to spread the benefits of public art (for example the positive impact that this could have on peoples mental health and wellbeing) across wards that currently have little in the way of public art. This would be to the detriment of those communities. In the long-term such an approach to the provision of public art could have an increasingly negative impact on these communities with investment being directed towards the more 'desirable' areas of the City to the detriment of other wards.

<p>7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income.</p>	+	+	++	<p>The provision of public art is particularly relevant in redressing inequalities related to location. The recent public art audit has shown that the majority of public art is located within the city centre of Cambridge. A central theme of the draft SPD is the concept of providing new public art installations across Cambridge, making use of locations such as district and local centres. This should have the benefit of enabling more people to have access to high quality public art regardless of location. In the long term, this could also have the added advantage of attracting more investment and improvement to specific areas of Cambridge, which may reduce other inequalities faced by residents of the City.</p>	+/-	+/-	-	<p>Under the provisions of the Local Plan policy, the delivery of public art would be dependent upon the location of new development. As such, this would be the detriment to those suffering inequalities in relation to location, as there are many parts of the City that have little or no public art at present (as revealed by the public art audit). There are many parts of the City that would not see major new development of a scale that would warrant the provision of public art and without an SPD there would be no guidance on the use of public art funds to redress the imbalance of public art provision across the City.</p>
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<p>8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The provision of public art as part of new development is a vital component of the creation of high quality living and working environments. The strategy within the SPD proposes that public art should support character and local identity. Guidance in the form of the draft SPD should provide clarity and certainty to developers as to the Council's requirements. Alongside the draft Planning Obligation Strategy, this should help to speed up the process of negotiating monies for public art. In the medium to long term, this should help to increase the quality and variety of public art installations across the city.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>There is a possibility that if the provision of public art is left to the local plan policy, there could be a negative impact on the built environment. Although the local plan seeks the provision of high quality new development, for which provision of public art is an integral element, there would be little in the way of additional locally specific guidance to give clarity to developers as to how this should be achieved. It would also lead to the uncoordinated implementation of public art of doubtful quality across the City that could also have a negative impact on the quality of the built environment.</p>
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<p>9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>The provision of public art should play an important role not just in the enhancement of the built historic character of Cambridge, but also in aiding the interpretation of the historic environment. As the provision of the SPD should help to speed up the process of delivering public art, it should have an increasingly positive impact on the built historic character of Cambridge over the medium to long term.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>There is a possibility that if the provision of public art is left to the local plan policy, there could be a negative impact on the historic environment. Although the local plan seeks to maintain/enhance the historic environment, and public art can play an important role in both the enhancement and interpretation of the historic environment, there would be little in the way of additional locally specific guidance to give clarity to developers as to how this should be achieved. It would also lead to the uncoordinated implementation of public art of doubtful quality across the City that could also have a negative impact on the historic environment and landscape character and setting of the City.</p>
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<p>10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.</p>	<p>+</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>++</p>	<p>In providing certainty and clarity to developers as to what is expected in terms of public art provision, the SPD should have an increasingly positive impact on increasing people's access to the arts (i.e. the viewing and appreciation of public art). This is particularly apparent in the aim of the SPD to redress the imbalance in the provision of public art across the City and in its spelling out of what constitutes public art (in both form and location). Targeting gateways and routes and other parts of the public realm as locations for public art will benefit residents and visitors alike.</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>+/-</p>	<p>This would be very much dependent on the location of public art across the City. If left to the local plan policy, it is likely that public art will only be implemented as part of new development, and there may be some areas of the City that do not have developments of the scale necessary to generate public art provision. This would not give equality of access to high quality arts for all residents and visitors to the City.</p>
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<p>11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, Children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.</p>	+	+	++	<p>The public art audit identified parks and open spaces as being the most publicly favoured location for public art installations. The provision of public art within such spaces should help to enhance their environmental and visual quality. The SPD provides clarity to developers as to examples of public art such as sculpture, water features and land art, which would be suited to being located in such spaces. For example, public art could be incorporated into children's play areas. The degree to which public art acts to enhance green spaces will be dependent upon the work commissioned. Care should be taken when identifying locations for public art that this will not impact upon any protected species (for example sonic/kinetic works and lighting of public could cause disturbance). Ecological appraisals undertaken for development proposals should identify the presence of such species and this should be used to inform the location of any such works.</p>	+	+	+	<p>While the use of the local plan policy to enable public art provision should have positive benefits on this SA objective, it is felt that it would not provide optimum sustainability benefits due to its generic nature. The majority of public art provided as part of new development will be located in open spaces, but the majority of this work is likely to be conventional physical features, e.g. sculpture based, and as such would not provide the optimum opportunities to enhance green spaces (for example through the integration of public art in children's play equipment and the use of land art).</p>
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12. To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	+	+/?	+/?	<p>The SPD recognises that public art may become the target of anti-social behaviour, notably vandalism. As such, public art will require maintenance in the long-term to ensure that such vandalism doesn't become persistent. The SPD identifies mechanisms for funding such maintenance in the long-term for both private developments and for works in the public realm. There are some uncertainties surrounding the impact of the SPD on this objective in the long-term as the extent to which funding will be available in the long-term will be a matter for negotiation, and will be dependent on other funding commitments, all of which is difficult to predict.</p>	+/-	+/-	-	<p>In the absence of an SPD to provide further guidance to the provision and maintenance requirements for public art, it is possible that there could be negative impacts on this SA objective. Works of public art can become targets for anti-social behaviour and without a clear strategy for the maintenance of public art, this could become an increasing problem in the long-term.</p>
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<p>21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.</p>	+	+	++	<p>The SPD makes reference to the role that public art can play in “giving directions through the place and along related routes and spaces”. There are already examples in Cambridge of cycle routes that incorporate public art (Cycle Route 11 to Shelford). Although dependent on the work commissioned, public art can play a positive role in aiding wayfinding and helps to create an attractive environment, which might encourage more people to use sustainable modes of transport. The positive nature of this benefit should increase in the long-term, as the use of public art in such situations increases.</p>	?	?	?	<p>In the absence of specifics as to how public art can have a role to play in giving directions through places and along related routes and spaces, it is uncertain the effect that this would have on the SA Objective.</p>
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5.4 Task B3 & B4: Predicting and Evaluating the effects of the draft SPD

5.4.1 The purpose of this task is to predict the social, environmental and economic effects of the draft SPD. As there is only one viable option for the SPD this assessment will consider that the provision of public art in line with the SPD will have on economic, social and environmental factors.

5.4.2 In accordance with the SA Guidance, the prediction of effects considers the effects of the draft SPD against the SA objectives. It describes their effects in terms of their magnitude, their geographical scale, the time period over which they occur, whether they are permanent or temporary, positive or negative, probable or improbable and whether or not there are secondary, cumulative and/or synergistic effects. The results of this assessment are given in table 6 below.

Table 6: Predicting the effects of the Draft SPD

SA Objective	Targets (where available)	Can the effect be quantified?	Effects over time	Comments
6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	National target to increase life expectancy by 2010: Male: 78.6 Female: 82.5	Yes through sub-regional data for life expectancy at birth	+	Access to public art throughout communities and health facilities should have a positive impact on the wider determinants of health (mental health and well-being) <i>Likelihood:</i> medium <i>Scale:</i> all parts of the City <i>Temporary/Permanent:</i> Permanent <i>Timing:</i> medium to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> This would have the additional benefit of reducing other forms of inequalities, allowing people a greater opportunity to access arts and cultural activities and improving overall wellbeing.
7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income.	n/a	Yes through analysis of the Index of Multiple Deprivation.	+	The aim of the SPD to redress the imbalance of public art across Cambridge should help to minimise inequalities related to location. <i>Likelihood:</i> medium <i>Scale:</i> all parts of the City. <i>Temporary/permanent::</i> Permanent <i>Timing:</i> medium to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> This should have the

SA Objective	Targets (where available)	Can the effect be quantified?	Effects over time	Comments
				added benefit of improving the wider determinants of health within these locations as well as the possibility of attracting inward investment to these areas and promoting community interaction.
8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.	n/a	Yes through the Cambs Quality of Life Survey (% of residents satisfied with their neighbourhood as a place to live)	++	The provision of public art is a key element in creating and attractive environment with a high quality of design. <i>Likelihood:</i> high <i>Scale:</i> all areas of the City <i>Temporary/permanent::</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> The provision of good quality, attractive environments can have the positive benefit of reducing crime and the fear of crime as well the benefit of increasing people's health and wellbeing.
9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.	n/a	No, this is more a matter for the collection on qualitative data through documents such as the Historic Core Area Appraisal.	++	The provision of public art should have the effect of enhancing the historic environment, landscape, character and setting of Cambridge, as well as aiding in its interpretation. <i>Likelihood:</i> high <i>Scale:</i> all areas of the City <i>Temporary/permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> Will encourage people to value culture and the historic environment with a positive effect on the overall support for conservation.
10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	n/a	Yes through the continued application of the public art audit.	++	The provision of public art across Cambridge will allow more people to access arts and cultural activities. <i>Likelihood:</i> high <i>Scale:</i> all areas of the City <i>Temporary/permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> short to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> This would have the

SA Objective	Targets (where available)	Can the effect be quantified?	Effects over time	Comments
				additional benefits of reducing inequalities and attracting inward investment to areas where public art is used as part of improvement schemes.
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, Children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.	75% of parks and open spaces to be of an acceptable or higher standard of maintenance.	Yes through the analysis of the % of parks and open spaces at an acceptable or higher standard of maintenance.	+	Where public art is provided as part of wider improvement schemes this can have the effect of enhancing parks and open spaces. <i>Likelihood:</i> high <i>Scale:</i> all areas of the City <i>Temporary/permanent:</i> permanent <i>Timing:</i> medium to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> Care must be taken to ensure that public art installations are properly maintained otherwise they could become targets for anti-social behaviour. Care must also be taken to ensure that public art installations do not cause disturbance to wildlife or damage protected habitats.
12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	National target of 15% reduction in crime in all areas.	Yes, from crime statistics and analysis of % of people who feel 'fairly safe' or 'very safe' after dark whilst outside in their local area.	+/-	Where public art is included in wider improvement schemes this can have the benefit of reducing crime and anti-social behaviour (designing out crime). However, maintenance of public art installations will be vital to ensure that they do not become a target for anti-social behaviour, which would heighten the fear of crime in some groups. <i>Likelihood:</i> medium <i>Scale:</i> All areas of the City. <i>Temporary/permanent:</i> Dependent on the nature of the impact – negative impacts could be temporary <i>Timing:</i> medium to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> The positive benefits of reducing crime and anti-social behaviour can also have an impact on the wider determinants of health and increasing the

SA Objective	Targets (where available)	Can the effect be quantified?	Effects over time	Comments
				quality and attractiveness of areas.
21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport, including public transport, cycling and walking.	UK target to triple the number of cyclists by 2010 (compared to 2000 base line).	Yes through analysis of the modal share of cyclists and pedestrians.	+	The incorporation of public art into new cycle and pedestrian routes can have the advantage of increasing the attractiveness of those routes, thereby encouraging more people to use them. <i>Likelihood:</i> medium <i>Scale:</i> All areas of the City <i>Temporary/permanent:</i> Permanent. <i>Timing:</i> medium to long term <i>Secondary/cumulative/synergistic effects:</i> By encouraging more people to use sustainable modes of transport, this will have benefits on people's health and wellbeing (both physical health and the wider determinants of health).

5.4.3 As can be seen from the above table, the overall effects of the draft Public Art SPD will be positive. The majority of these positive effects will be in the medium to long term as it will take some time for public art to be delivered across Cambridge as a whole.

5.4.4 The impact of the public art SPD on preventing crime and anti-social behaviour, will be dependent upon the future maintenance of public art installations. The SPD acknowledges that public art can become the focus for anti-social behaviour and puts in place maintenance options that should help to overcome this problem.

5.5 Task B5: Considering ways of mitigating adverse effects and maximising beneficial effects

5.5.1 In order to ensure and maximise the benefits of providing public art, appropriate delivery mechanisms will need to be in place. The draft SPD sets out the various delivery mechanisms available for securing the provision of public art. Furthermore it sets out that this should be secured through legal agreement.

5.5.2 The appraisal has highlighted that there could be negative impacts on crime and anti-social behaviour if the maintenance of public art is not adequately addressed. The SPD acknowledges that public art can often become a focus for anti-social behaviour such as graffiti and sets out the importance of long-term maintenance of installations.

5.5.3 Mitigation measures may also be required if the location of public art installations is in conflict with any protected species or habitats. For example the use of certain types of public art such as sonic works, could cause disturbance to protected species. The provision of public art usually forms part of planning applications for new developments, and in many cases these will be accompanied by ecological appraisals that would identify the presence of protected species/habitats on sites. The findings of these appraisals will need to be used to determine the location of any such public art installations to ensure that there are no adverse impacts.

5.6 Task B6: Proposing measures to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD

5.6.1 The significant effects of implementing the SPD, and its associated local plan policies, will be monitored in regular reviews as set out in the SPD and as part of the Annual Monitoring Report.

5.7 Uncertainties and risk

5.7.1 The main challenges that could pose uncertainties for the effectiveness of Public Art SPD are: clarification of decision making procedures; the role of external advice; agreeing Standing Orders for the operation of the S106 Public Art Initiative; and the need to establish robust procedures for the commissioning of art work and management of installation. These could lead to delay in delivery.

5.7.2 A further concern is whether there will be sufficient resources in place to monitor the significant effects of implementing the SPD.

5.8 Next Steps

5.8.1 **Stage C: Preparing the draft SA Report** – This document constitutes the final SA Report, which sets out information on the effects of the public art SPD on which formal consultation has been carried out.

5.8.2 **Stage D, Task D1: Consulting on the draft SPD and the SA Report**
The draft Public Art SPD and the SA were made available for public consultation from 14th April until 26th May 2009. The Council received a total of 152 representations to the draft SPD, of which 21 were in support of the draft SPD and 131 were in objection to elements of the document. A further objection was made to the Sustainability Appraisal, which focused on the requirement for the provision of public art to comply with the five tests set-out in the Planning Obligations Circular 05/2005. However, it was felt that because the Sustainability Appraisal involves the identification and evaluation of a document's impacts on economic, social and environmental objectives and is not specifically dealing with issues of Planning Policy, which is the role of the Public Art SPD, itself, it was not appropriate to amend the SA. The SPD has been amended to reflect this issue and has addressed the

issue as far as it can reasonably be expected and that no further changes are required.

5.8.3 Stage D2: Appraising of significant changes – The guidance states that if significant changes are made to the SPD as a result of the consultation process, the significant social, environmental and economic effects of these changes will need to be appraised. As a result of objections made to the draft SPD, a number of changes have been made to the document, including a minor amendment to the objectives of the SPD. Accordingly, the SA has been reviewed to assess the significance of these changes and whether they materially alter the findings of the SA. The amendment to the objectives is

- **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership, and appreciation for both the public realm and public art.
- **Place:** To advocate, promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making, that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location
- **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements.
- **Art:** To create public art of high- quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and people's lives and may inspire people to create art themselves.

5.8.4 On assessing the changes to the objectives it is felt that the modifications are relatively minor and as such do not materially alter the findings of the SA.

5.8.5 Stage D3: Making decisions and providing information (linked to SPD Stage 3, Adoption and Monitoring) – Following the adoption of the SPD, a consultation statement will be prepared, setting out the ways in which responses to the consultation have been taken into account. This statement will also make clear how the SPD was amended in light of the SA process and responses to consultation, or why no changes have been made, or why options were rejected.

5.8.6 The consultation statement will also be used to meet the SEA Directive's requirements to make information available to the public on how monitoring will be carried out. This SA Report documents proposed monitoring measures in paragraph 5.6.1 above. Es

5.8.7 Stage E: Monitoring the significant effects of implementing the SPD – Monitoring will be carried out in accordance with the proposals

set out in paragraph 5.6.1 above, incorporating any modifications or amendments that occur as a result of the consultation process

Appendix 1: Testing the strategic SPD Objectives Against the SA Objectives

SPD Objectives:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community: To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art; 2. Place: To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location; 3. Artists: To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements; 4. Art: To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves. 						
SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all.						
6: To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	++	+	0	+	The provision of public art as part of new developments and public open space may have many benefits on the wider determinants of health, not just physical health but also mental health and wellbeing. For example the provision of public art could form part of wider improvement projects, which could encourage people to lead healthier lifestyles through the provision of high quality public open spaces with public art at their heart. In part, this would be dependent on the location and nature of provision. Public art will be particularly important in hospitals and other health facilities.	No

SPD Objectives:

1. **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art;
2. **Place:** To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location;
3. **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements;
4. **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves.

SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
7: To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income.	++	++	0	+	The Public Art Audit, which was carried out as background research for the Public Art SPD, showed that most of the public art in Cambridge is located in the City Centre and inner City, with very few works in the district centres and suburbs. The SPD seeks to ensure that public art is provided in local neighbourhoods as well as the city centre. Such an ambition should help overcome inequalities in the provision of public art due to location. Provision of public art in the more disadvantaged areas of Cambridge could also help to bring art and the appreciation of art to those suffering from inequalities related to income, e.g. educational opportunities. The involvement of communities in the design of public art installations should also help to promote community cohesion, giving a sense of	No

SPD Objectives:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community: To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art; 2. Place: To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location; 3. Artists: To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements; 4. Art: To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves. 						
SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					pride in peoples' local communities and a sense of ownership and belonging. The commissioning of a piece of public art should not just be about engagement with the artist, but engagement with the community and the SPD seeks to enable this.	
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live, work and visit.						
8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.	+	++	+	+	The provision of public art that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity will have a significant positive impact on this SA Objective and is one of the main objectives of the SPD. Both artists and art will benefit from a heightened perception of the importance of art in the public realm.	No.
9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.	+	++	0	+	Public Art has great potential to enhance the built historic character and streetscape and historic landscape character and setting of the City, although this will be in part	No.

SPD Objectives:

1. **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art;
2. **Place:** To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location;
3. **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements;
4. **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves.

SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					dependent on the work commissioned (and the commissioning brief). This is particularly apparent in Objective 1 of the SPD. There is a particular role that public art can play in the interpretation of the historic environment (particularly archaeological setting).	
10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	++	++	++	++	This is the main aim of all 4 objectives of the SPD, in particular Objective 2, which seeks to engage the public in the commissioning and design of public art.	No.
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, Children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.	+	+	+	+	Public art has the potential to both enhance green spaces in which it is provided and to help interpret the wider landscape and environment. It can have functional as well as aesthetic qualities, for example the use of public art as play facilities and the use of public art within flood defence features. Public art can also be used as an	No.

SPD Objectives:

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2. **Place:** To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location;
3. **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements;
4. **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves.

SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					educational device, introducing people to specific features of a place, for example inherent wildlife/biodiversity value. The artist's role is enhanced by the many opportunities likely to be available. Care should be taken when identifying locations for public art that this will not impact upon any protected species (for example sonic/kinetic works and lighting could cause disturbance to protected species). Ecological appraisals undertaken for development proposals should identify the presence of such species and this should be used to inform the location of any such installations.	
12. To reduce crime and anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	+	+/-	+	+/-	The impact of the SPD objectives on this SA objective will, in part, depend on the way in which public art is commissioned and the role that the local community has to play in	No.

SPD Objectives:

1. **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art;
2. **Place:** To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location;
3. **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements;
4. **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves.

SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					the process. Where the commissioning of public art is part of the wider improvement of an area, for example within an open space such as a park, this can have the indirect benefit of helping to reduce crime and anti-social behaviour in these areas. This may especially be the case where the local community has been involved in the commissioning of the work. This can help to bring about a sense of ownership and pride in the work and overall improvement project both in the short and long-term, which could help with the maintenance of the piece of work. Alternatively, public art could also become a focal point for anti-social behaviour, for example graffiti. This could be exacerbated in situations where people have had no direct involvement in the commissioning of a piece of public art	

SPD Objectives:						
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community: To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art; 2. Place: To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location; 3. Artists: To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements; 4. Art: To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves. 						
SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					destined for their community. In this situation, the local community would have no sense of ownership of the work, and as such may be less inclined to see it maintained. However it should be noted that the SPD does consider the maintenance of public art and acknowledges that in the absence of suitable maintenance arrangements installations can become the target of vandalism.	
Minimise damage and disruption from transport.						
21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	+	+	0	0	Where public art is included within specific transport projects (for example National Cycle Route 11 to Shelford and the Guided Bus), this can help to deliver an attractive and safe environment, which people will be more likely to use. For example, a prominent piece of public art could have a	No.

SPD Objectives:

1. **Community:** To engage local people in the planning and design of their environment and social space; and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership and appreciation for both the public realm and public art;
2. **Place:** To advocate promote and deliver public art in the creation of high quality public realm, new building and place making that reinforces local distinctiveness and cultural identity with each artwork specific to its location;
3. **Artists:** To secure the role of the artist within the urban planning and design process for those public and private sector projects generating public art requirements;
4. **Art:** To create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and peoples' lives and helps to build confidence for people to create art themselves.

SA Objective	SPD Objectives Matrix Score				Comments	Amend draft SPD Objective
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
					role to play in wayfinding along a route. Public Art could also be incorporated into educational and interpretation displays that encourage people to cycle or walk to their school/place of work etc. Much of this will be dependent on the type of public art installed.	

Appendix 2: Testing the Local Plan Policies Against the SA Objectives

Local Plan Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 3/7: Creating Successful Places 		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all.		
6. To improve health and reduce health inequalities	++	At the heart of this policy is the creation of attractive, high quality, accessible, stimulating, socially inclusive and safe living and working environments, all of which are key in improving the wider determinants of health. The provision of public art within high quality public spaces plays a key role in the creation of such environments, and can have a positive impact on people's health. The policy, when looked at as a whole, will help to reduce health inequalities in that it refers specifically to the consideration of ease and safety of access for those with disabilities.
7. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income	++	The provision of public art within new developments across the whole of Cambridge will help to redress the imbalance in the provision of public art currently apparent in Cambridge. At present, the majority of public art in Cambridge is contained within the City centre. By enabling the provision of public art throughout the City as a whole, the policy seeks to address the ability of people to access cultural activities regardless of where they live, although this is, in part, dependent on the use of the S106 Public Art Initiative to promote public art away from development sites.
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live		
8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design	++	This is implicit in the quality aims of the policy.

Local Plan Policy:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy 3/7: Creating Successful Places 		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.	++	This is implicit in the quality aims of the policy. Public art has a vital role to play in this, not only in terms of enhancing the built environment but in the role that it can play in interpretation of the historic character of Cambridge and building public support for conservation.
10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	++	This is implicit in the aims of the policy.
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, Children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.	+	While this is, in part, dependent on the nature of the public art being commissioned, the use of public art as part of wider redevelopment schemes can help to enhance green spaces. This will also be the case with the use of the S106 Public Art Initiative, which seeks to enable public art across the City; open spaces are the 2 nd highest priority locations.

Local Plan Policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy 3/7: Creating Successful Places 		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime	++/-	The core aim of this policy is to provide safe living and working environments. Public art that has been commissioned in close consultation with local communities can help to create a sense of ownership and civic pride in new developments. However, where public art is commissioned with little or no consultation with local communities this can lead to a situation where the community takes little pride in the work and maintenance standards can slip. In these situations public art can become a focal point for anti-social behaviour such as graffiti. As such it in planning new pieces of public art, particularly in locations such as local and district centres, the local community will be need to be involved in the commissioning of that work so as to avoid any negative impacts.
Environmental		
21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	+	The policy aims to create a hierarchy of streets in new developments that respond to their levels of use whilst not allowing vehicular traffic to dominate. The use of public art along key transport routes can help to improve the attractiveness of those routes and can also have the additional benefit of acting as a wayfinding tool.

Local Plan Policy:		
• 9/3: Development in the Urban Extensions		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all.		
6. To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	++	This policy seeks the creation of well-designed urban extensions to Cambridge, which includes the provision of a range of community facilities appropriate to the developments, including health facilities. In areas of the City with an under provision of such facilities this may help to reduce health inequalities (in terms of access to such facilities). Public art has an important role to play with regards to its incorporation into health facilities and the wider determinants of health.
7. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income.	++	The policy calls for a mix of uses within the urban extensions and as such, this should help improve access to facilities in areas of the city with few facilities (e.g. local centres etc).
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live.		
8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.	++	The policy aims for the creation of environments with distinctive character and public art has an important role to play in this.
9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.	+	The policy requires that new developments have a high quality of design that is sensitively integrated with existing communities, which public art can reinforce.
10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	++	In providing for public art and recreation facilities the policy has positive impacts on this SA objective.
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and	++	Although there will be an initial loss of land currently designated as Green Belt, much of this space is privately owned and therefore not publicly accessible. Also as much of the Green Belt surrounding Cambridge is arable land, it is relatively low in biodiversity value. The

Local Plan Policy:		
• 9/3: Development in the Urban Extensions		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
wild places.		urban extensions will provide for new public open spaces and will provide an opportunity to enhance biodiversity. The environment is one of the issues that can be explored through public art.
12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	+	Through urban design principles that 'design out crime'
Environmental		
21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	++	A key element of the policy is to ensure that new development is fully integrated into public transport networks and create comprehensive networks of footpaths and cycle routes linked to the wider network.

Local Plan Policy:		
• 9/9 Station Area		
SA Objective	Matrix Score	Comments
Share the benefits of prosperity fairly and promote social cohesion and inclusion through the provision of services and community facilities that are accessible to all.		
6. To improve health and reduce health inequalities.	++	The policy seeks the creation of a mixed-use development including community uses as appropriate to the development, for example medical facilities. The policy also includes provision for public art and leisure and arts facilities, which should play a role in improving the wider determinants of health, such as mental health and wellbeing.
7. To redress inequalities related to age, gender, disability, race, faith, sexuality, location and income.	++	The policy seeks the provision of a number of elements important in promoting social inclusion that are vital in combating inequalities, for example provision of affordable housing and community facilities appropriate to the development. Public art has an important role in this.
Maintain Cambridge as an attractive place to live.		
8. To keep the distinctive character and qualities of the built environment and create an attractive environment with a high quality of design.	++	Inherent in the opportunities that redevelopment of this brownfield site presents.

9. To maintain/enhance the built historic character and streetscape (including archaeological heritage), and historic landscape character and setting.	+	While there can be tensions between redevelopment of areas and the maintenance/enhancement of the built historic character and streetscape, enhancement should be achieved where the principles of high quality design are applied and public art is included.
10. To give residents and visitors access to a range of high quality arts and cultural activities, recreation and sport.	+	The redevelopment of the Station Area will provide new leisure and arts facilities appropriate to the nature and scale of the development.
11. To protect and enhance green spaces (including parks, children's play areas, allotments and sports pitches) and landscapes, and improve opportunities to access and appreciate wildlife and wild places.	+	The redevelopment will be of brownfield land and will provide some new areas of open space.
12. To reduce crime, anti-social behaviour and fear of crime.	+	Through urban design principles that 'design out crime'
Environmental		
21. To increase the practicality and attractiveness of sustainable and safe modes of transport including public transport, cycling and walking.	++	Inherent in the policy, which aims to provide an integrated transport interchange enhanced by public art.