



Cambridge City Council  
**Environment and Community Scrutiny**  
**Committee**

**Date:** Thursday, 24 March 2022

**Time:** 5.30 pm

**Venue:** Council Chamber, The Guildhall, Market Square, Cambridge, CB2 3QJ

**Contact:** [democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk), tel:01223 457000

**Agenda**

- 1 Apologies for Absence
- 2 Declarations of Interest
- 3 Minutes
- 4 Public Questions - Communities Portfolio

**Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Communities**

- 5 Future Leisure Management Arrangements (Pages 5 - 26)
- 6 Extension to Storeys Field Community Centre Contract for Services (Pages 27 - 40)
- 7 Update on Lending, Loaning, and Reuse Project, Including Cambridge Scrapstore (Pages 41 - 54)
- 8 Update on the Work of Key External Partnerships (Pages 55 - 70)
- 9 Public Art Strategy (Pages 71 - 118)
- 10 Public Questions - General

**Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Climate Change, Environment and City Centre**

- 11 Proposed Improvements to the Market Square (Pages 119 - 164)
- 12 Asset Management and Decarbonisation Plan Progress Report (Pages 165 - 172)
- 13 Hackney Carriage Table of Fares (Pages 173 -

**Decisions for the Executive Councillor for Open Spaces, Sustainable Food and Community Wellbeing**

14      Review of PSPOs

(Pages 201 -  
236)

**Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee Members:** Healy (Chair), H. Davies (Vice-Chair), Ashton, S. Baigent, Copley, Hauk, Payne, Porrer, Sheil and Sweeney

**Alternates:** S. Davies, Gawthrop Wood, Gilderdale and Page-Croft

**Executive Councillors:** Collis (Executive Councillor for Open Spaces, Sustainable Food and Community Wellbeing), Moore (Executive Councillor for Climate Change, Environment and City Centre) and A. Smith (Executive Councillor for Communities)

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- Website: <http://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk>
- Email: [democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk)
- Phone: 01223 457000

## Public health and well-being for meeting arrangements

Whilst the situation with COVID-19 is on-going, the Council will be following the latest Government guidance in organising and holding its meetings.

This Meeting will be live streamed to the Council's YouTube page. Those wishing to address the meeting will also be able to do so virtually via Microsoft Teams. Given the ambition to limit numbers of people attending the meeting in person to reduce the risk of infections, we would encourage members of the public who wish to address the Committee to do so virtually.

Should you have to attend in person, we always ask you to maintain social distancing and maintain your face covering unless you are exempt or when speaking at the meeting. Hand sanitiser will be available on entry to the meeting.

If members of the public wish to address the committee either virtually or in person, you must contact Democratic Services [democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:democratic.services@cambridge.gov.uk) by 12 noon two working days before the meeting.

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## Future Leisure Management Arrangements

**To:**

Councillor Anna Smith Executive Councillor for Communities and Environment and Community Services Committee - 24<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**Report by:**

Allison Conder and Ian Ross

Tel: 01223 457862 Email: [Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk)

[ian.ross@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:ian.ross@cambridge.gov.uk)

**Wards affected:**

All

### Key Decision

#### 1. Executive Summary

The report sets out a proposed approach for a strategic review of the council's leisure provision that will inform a future management options appraisal. The report also recommends a rationale to extend the current leisure management contract by 30 months, until 31 March 2026 and covers the findings arising from 2021/22 trial of winter opening hours at Jesus Green Lido (JGL).

#### 2. Recommendations

The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

1. Agree the proposed approach for completing a strategic review of leisure, to help inform the most optimal future leisure management arrangements for the council
2. Approve the officer recommendation to extend the current management contract for 30 months until 31<sup>st</sup> March 2026, under the same terms, but for a reduced management fee
3. Note the findings of GLL's review of the Jesus Green Lido winter opening pilot and agree to its continuation under the same arrangements
4. Note the update and progress on carbon reduction plans at the Council's swimming pools

### **3. Background**

3.1 Since 1990, leisure management within the city has been externalised in turn, to three leisure operators. The current contract was awarded to Greenwich Leisure Limited (GLL), known by the brand name 'Better', following an EU competitive tender exercise. This commenced in October 2013 on a seven-year contract, with an option to extend for a further three years. To allow further investments and payback to be realised, approval was given in July 2016 to the 3-year extension, and this is due to end 30 September 2023.

3.2 The current management fee paid by the council to GLL in the current financial year, is £501K.

3.3 The leisure operator contract represents one of the council's highest value service contracts, although through competitive tendering to the specialist leisure operator market, it has achieved significant improvements in value for the council over the last 30 years. During this time, the contract fee has reduced from more than £1m pa in the 1990 to 2003 contract, and from over £700K in the 2003 to 2013 contract, to the current cost of £501K pa (from a £425K start in Oct 2014, only being increased by annual indexation of September's Consumer Price Inflation).

3.4 GLL has also funded a significant programme of capital improvement works to improve both customer experience and income generation, and has worked in partnership with the council to deliver its decarbonisation programme at individual facilities.

### **4. Contract Extension**

4.1 In pre-pandemic circumstances, officers would be planning for the end of the current contract term in September 2023, to give sufficient lead in time to complete options appraisal work and to prepare a tender for a procurement if required. However, the leisure industry has not yet fully emerged from the impacts of the COVID pandemic, and remains in a period of considerable volatility, with ongoing uncertainty and service users still not back to pre-pandemic levels.

4.2 In line with many other local authorities in a similar contracting position and, following publication of reports about the ongoing financial challenges for the sector<sup>i</sup>, this council assesses that there is likely to be considerable financial risk from issuing a tender during the current market uncertainties. Contractors are likely to submit higher (and extensively caveated) management fee proposals to mitigate against the recovery risks, and an initial dialogue with other local authorities, has indicated that most are extending their current contracting arrangements from between 12 months and 3 years. The Council's procurement team has confirmed that a second contract extension period with the current provider would be lawful, as the pandemic is seen to be an exceptional circumstance.

4.3 The Council's partnership with GLL is performing well, and in October 2021, initial dialogue between the parties indicated that they would be willing to enter discussions for a second contract extension period. In October 2021, officers invited GLL to submit a proposal for a second extension term based on existing contract terms, for either a 2.5 or 4.5-year period.

4.4 Negotiations with GLL have now concluded, and the following has been agreed as acceptable to both parties for the proposed extension period:

1. A legally compliant process to extend the contract for a 2.5-year period ending 31 March 2026
2. A reduced contract management fee that delivers the council a saving of £84k pa (16% saving on the current management fee)
3. GLL to secure ongoing external funding to continue the extended summer opening at JGL and continuation of the additional winter opening (this element is self-financing)
4. Re-opening of Kings Hedges Learner Pool in spring 2022 and recommencement of the subsidised programme in this priority area

## **5. Strategic Review of Leisure**

5.1 An extension to the current contract term until 31 March 2026, will enable completion of a strategic review of leisure and detailed options appraisal work to be completed, to inform the most optimal future leisure management arrangements for the council. No decisions have been made in advance of this review, but a range of options need to be assessed to ensure that city residents are served in the most financially efficient and effective way.

5.2 Given levels of population growth and provision of new facilities within the city in recent years, and those which are planned for the greater Cambridge area over the next 30 years, a strategic review is now required to assess where the council could consider opportunities to work differently, or more collaboratively, with others in future. This could be in both the provision of new leisure facilities or in terms of their ongoing operation and management.

5.3 Within the council's portfolio of leisure facilities are a number which are beginning to reach the end of their planned lifecycle and are likely to require significant investment, or replacement, in coming years. Rather than planning for this succession in isolation as a District, developing a long-term vision and outcomes with partners in the Greater Cambridge footprint could help to develop a joint long-term vision and deliver shared outcomes which are more achievable within a climate of much more constrained public sector finances.

5.4 The review will form part of the Our Cambridge Programme and will look at how delivery of leisure facilities and services could be transformed to enable continuity of service provision for city residents, within a budget envelope that can be sustained into the future.

5.5 The review will be completed Spring/Summer 2022, and its findings will be used to inform a detailed options appraisal assessing how the council could deliver future leisure services and whether some facilities could be managed differently, outside of the current contract management arrangement. It is intended to bring back recommendations from the options appraisal work to Committee in March 2024.

## **6. Jesus Green Lido Extended Summer and Winter Opening Pilot**

6.1 The current Extended Summer Season (ESS) is a change to the contractual opening times for the season. The ESS started in the 2020 season and make provision for the Lido to be able to open from 7am daily, during May to September. These additional opening hours have been enabled by external funding secured by GLL, to meet the £70k cost per season.

6.2 However, this funding support is due to end when the current contract term ends on 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2023, and from this date its continuation will require



additional funding of £70K pa to continue. GLL are currently seeking to secure this additional funding to enable the ESS hours to continue for the proposed contract extension period, until September 2025.

6.3 If the additional funding cannot be secured by GLL, then there are several options for continuation of the ESS, including being financed by the Council or other partners or reducing the ESS hours. If funding cannot be secured, then JGL will return to the contractual opening hours for the 2024 and 2025 summer seasons.

6.4 JGL Additional Winter Opening (AWO) from October over the winter months, is an additional service provided by GLL on a cost neutral basis, as it eliminates some of the need for an end of season shut down and pre-season set up costs. The winter extended opening is already included in the apportioned maintenance costs within the council's contract and could continue following a review of the success of the trial.

## **7. Review of the AWO trial period**

7.1 The AWO has been able to continue over the duration of what would normally be the closed season in 2021-22 and has offered a range of swimming opportunities at the Lido. The AWO opening hours have been operating in three phases:

- a. The first phase allowed for 7-day access but over reduced hours until the end of October, making best use of daylight hours and opened for **36** hours per week.
- b. Phase two saw a transition from 7 days a week to 4 days a week based on the previous 6 weeks usage and previous consultation feedback for when the public would want to swim. With the introduction of lighting around poolside this allowed for early morning and evening sessions to continue and offered **29** hours per week swimming.
- c. Phase three commenced in December as the pool temperatures dropped rapidly, and continues to operate currently, reducing the opening down to three days a week, offering **18** hours per week swimming.

7.2 Appendix 1 Tables 1 and Table 2, show a summary of JGL AWO hours and 2021-22 attendance figures. Despite the slow decline in the Lido's

temperature from 24°C in the summer months, dropping to its lowest reading of 4.4°C in January 2022, a steady range of pool temperatures from 6°C – 8°C has been maintained over the last three months and swimmers have continued supporting the JGL, with over 1,500 visits recorded per month averaging 125 swims per 4-hour session offered, during the AWO.

7.3 In November 2022, the council installed additional lighting at JGL and this has had a huge impact in being able to extend the operational hours after dark, and in creating a new and unique ambience to the pool over the winter months. AWO has enhanced awareness of JGL across cold and wild swimming groups in the UK, and it features on numerous swimming social media channels.

7.4 At the end of March the AWO hours will end and GLL will then open the pool to the Spring / Summer 2022 timetable, as shown in Appendix 1 Table 3.

7.5 To conclude, the AWO has been successful and there has been good support from swimmers to continue swimming in water temperatures around 5°C. The additional poolside lighting offers a unique early morning and evening swimming experience, and GLL will seek to continue to open the Lido beyond September 2022 as per the trial opening hours offered over 2021/22 and there remains support from the swimming community.

## **8. Update on the Carbon Reduction Programme**

8.1 As identified in the current Climate Change Strategy, the Leisure portfolio is the biggest Carbon emitter within the Council, accounting for 27% of the council's total emissions.

8.2 The leisure facilities have been investing in carbon reducing measures over the last few years from Solar Thermal and Solar PV to variable speed drives on motors, and other measures. In February 2021, the Recreation team working with Bouygues were successful in securing a Central Government Grant of just over £1.7M from the Public Sector Decarbonisation Scheme (PSDS) to invest in a range of carbon reducing measures at Parkside and Abbey Pools.

8.3 The PSDS funds have to deliver the proposed projects within a 15 month window from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021, and the programme is on target to deliver the full range of measures within the approved timescales at the pools, despite a

challenging period over the last 12 months, with limited and reduced supply chains and very long lead in times for equipment.

8.4 The range funded measures are identified in Appendix 2 and in summary are a range of Air Source Heat Pumps, new Building Management Systems and digital motors, which will achieve savings of:

a) Abbey Leisure Complex

872,000kwh and 184 Tonnes of Carbon PA a 53% reduction

b) Parkside Pools

1,739,000kwh and 336 Tonnes of Carbon PA a 27% reduction

**In total this is over 2,610,000kwh and 520 Tonnes of Carbon.**

The measures will result in an estimated 9% reduction in the council's total carbon emissions and will mean that the leisure sites could be responsible for approximately 18% of the council's total carbon emissions (down from 26% in 2019/20).

8.5 The next phase of the programme for achieving net zero carbon at leisure facilities, is to operate them and review the new saving measures over the next 12 months to establish a new base line of consumption. Officers will continue to work with Bouygues to assess on how best to achieve the final reductions required and what measures, projects and level of capital investments are required to achieve net zero carbon within the leisure portfolio.

8.6 Projects will be worked up to Investment Grade Proposals (IGPs) to have schemes ready to submit to any future PSDS rounds, or other external funding opportunities. This is so that schemes can be entered at the earliest opportunity when funding rounds open, as experience shows that funds are usually allocated on a first come first served basis, if they meet the application criteria.

8.7 GLL are committed to working with the council to reduce carbon emissions of buildings within the Leisure Contract and continue to manage the buildings in the most carbon efficient manner.

## **9. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

GLL has confirmed an £84k pa saving in the value of the contract management fee (excluding any rises in CPI inflation), for each additional year of the extended period, until 31 March 2026.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

None

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

An EQIA has been completed at Appendix 3 and no adverse impacts have been identified that require mitigation by this proposal.

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

A Climate Change Rating Tool has been completed at Appendix 4 and assessed a nil climate change rating assessment for the extension of the Contract duration.

### **e) Procurement Implications**

The report recommends a second extension outside of the current management contract terms. The Council's procurement team has confirmed that a second extension would be lawful, as the pandemic is seen to be an exceptional circumstance and there are no changes to the Contractual terms and conditions.

### **f) Community Safety Implications**

None.

## **10. Consultation and communication considerations**

Public consultation was not required for this report.

## **11. Background papers**

No background papers were used in the preparation of this report.

## **12. Appendices**

Appendix 1	Additional Winter Opening data for Jesus Green Lido
Appendix 2	PSDS funded installations & savings
Appendix 3	Equality Impact Assessment
Appendix 4	Climate Change Rating Tool Assessment

### **13. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact:

Allison Conder, Strategic Project Manager, tel: 01223 457862, email:  
[Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk).

Ian Ross, Sport & Recreation Manager, tel: 01223 458638, email:  
[Ian.Ross@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Ian.Ross@cambridge.gov.uk)

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<sup>i</sup> <https://communityleisureuk.org/news/new-report-evidences-continued-financial-challenges-for-the-public-leisure-and-culture-sector/>

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## Appendix 1 - Additional Winter Opening data for Jesus Green Lido

**Table 1 - A summary of all JGL extended opening hours and attendance figures**

Period	Open Days	Time	Total Hours Per Week / Month
Main Season	Monday to Sunday	7am – 7pm (ESS hours)	84 / 336
<b>Autumn / Winter 2021/22 (AWO)</b>			
13 <sup>th</sup> September to 31 <sup>st</sup> October	Monday to Friday Saturday & Sunday	Mixed 3-hour sessions 6 hour sessions	36 / 144
November	Monday, Tuesday, & Thursday Sunday	4-hour sessions 9-hour session	29 / 116
December January 2022 February March	Monday & Thursday Sunday	7-11am & 4-7pm 7am – 11am	18 / 72

**Table 2 - A breakdown of attendances for the JGL Additional Winter Opening hours 2021-2022**

Month	Visits	Active Members
September	9,161	374
October	3,533	335

November	1,842	294
December	1,534	268
January 2022	1,570	272
February	1,030	251

**Table 3 – JGL Spring / Summer 2022 timetable**

<b>Spring 2022</b>			
28 <sup>th</sup> March 2022 to 8 <sup>th</sup> May 2022	Mon, Weds, Fri	7-11am (4 hours) & 4-7pm (3 hours)	37 / 148
	Tues & Thurs	7-11am (4 hours)	
	Saturday & Sunday	7-11am (4 hours)	
9 <sup>th</sup> May 2022 – 18 <sup>th</sup> September	Monday to Sunday	7am – 7pm (ESS Hours)	84 / 336



## Appendix 2

### ii) PSDS Carbon Reduction Projects & Savings

#### ABBEY LEISURE COMPLEX - £717,601 Grant

Measure	Kwh Savings	Tonnes CO2
Air Source Heat Pumps x3	726,658 kwh	162
Building Management Systems	96,820 kwh	16
Pipework Lagging	27,661 kwh	3
Digital Motors in Air Plant	15,630 kwh	1.5
LED lighting Upgrades	15,615 kwh	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>872,384 kwh</b>	<b>184</b>

#### PARKSIDE POOLS - £988,946 Grant

Measure	Kwh Savings	Tonnes CO2
Air Source Heat Pumps x6	1,344,497 kwh	284
Building Management Systems	247,165 kwh	38
Solar PV	63,066 kwh	5
Pipework Lagging	16,123 kwh	23
Digital Motors in Air Plant	49,721 kwh	18
LED lighting Upgrades	18,865 kwh	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,739,437 kwh</b>	<b>336</b>

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## Appendix 3

### Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
Future Leisure Management Arrangements
<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
N/A
<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
Extension of the current leisure management contract with GLL until 31.03.2026 to enable the leisure sector to further recover from the impacts of the COVID pandemic
<b>4. Responsible service</b>
Community Services

<b>5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?  (Please tick all that apply)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents <input type="checkbox"/> Visitors <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff
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Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):

There will be no impact on residents or visitors as there are no proposed changes to the existing services provided by GLL, but there will be improved value for money as GLL have agreed a reduced management fee for the extended term.

<b>6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Major change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor change
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<b>7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
--	--

If 'Yes' please provide details below:

[Click here to enter text.](#)

<b>8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?</b>
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This EQIA accompanies a report about the contract extension that will go to Council on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2022.

<b>9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
--

None, no service change is proposed, just an extension to an existing contract for services.

## 10. Potential impacts

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

### (a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

### (b) Disability

[Click here to enter text.](#) A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

### (c) Gender reassignment

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

### (d) Marriage and civil partnership

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(e) Pregnancy and maternity**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic ‘race’ refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(g) Religion or belief**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(h) Sex**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(i) Sexual orientation**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on:**

- **Low-income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**
- **Groups who have more than one protected characteristic that taken together create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. (Here you are being asked to consider intersectionality, and for more information see: [https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1\\_159kt25q](https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1_159kt25q)).**

A full EQIA was completed at the award of contract to GLL and there will be no impact from this proposal as this proposal is simply seeking to extend the existing contract for services, with no service changes.

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqlA accordingly.)**

No actions have been identified

**12. Do you have any additional comments?**

None

**13. Sign off**

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Allison Conder  
Strategic Project Manager

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Ari Henry,  
Community Development Officer (Inclusion and Engagement)

Date of EqlA sign off: Debbie Kaye xx xx xxxx

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: NA

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: NA

**All EqlAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk).**

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1. IMPACT ON CARBON EMISSIONS (MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE)							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS:	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: Use drop down list	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF BEING NET ZERO CARBON BY 2030? Use drop down list	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE THE CITY CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF A NET ZERO CARBON CAMBRIDGE BY 2030? Use drop down list	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
1 ENERGY USE	Positive Impact: Energy use will be reduced or renewable energy will be used Nil Impact: No extra energy use is involved Negative Impact: More energy (gas and/ or electricity) will be consumed (by CCC or others)	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Reducing demand for energy - Specifying energy efficiency measures (e.g. insulation, low energy lighting) - Generating renewable energy (e.g. heat pumps,		
2 WASTE GENERATION	Positive Impact: Less waste will be generated OR amount of waste that is reused/ recycled will be increased Nil Impact: No waste will be generated Negative Impact: More waste will be generated (by CCC or others)	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Will resources be reduced or reused? - Will you use recycled goods? - Will recycling facilities be increased?		
3 USE OF TRANSPORT	Positive Impact: The use of transport and/or of fossil fuel-based transport will be reduced Nil Impact: No extra transport will be necessary Negative Impact: CCC or others will need to travel more OR transport goods more often/ further	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Will you purchase an electric vehicle? - Will you specify the use of public transport? - How will you reduce the need to travel or transport goods?		
4 SUSTAINABLE FOOD	Positive Impact: Food will be locally grown and/ or meat-free Nil Impact: No change in supply of food Negative Impact: Food will travel long distances and include meat	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Use of locally grown/ produced food - Reducing use of imported food - Reducing use of meat		
2. IMPACT ON RESILIENCE (ADAPTATION) TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS:	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: Use drop down list	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? Use drop down list	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
5 HEATWAVES	Positive Impact: Increased/ improved shade & natural ventilation Nil Impact: No impact on existing levels of shade & ventilation Negative Impact: Lack of or reduced shade (e.g. from trees or buildings) & natural ventilation	Nil	No	No	Consider: Building orientation and installing measures such as Brise Soleil to reduce heat gain and plant hydration methods.		
6 WATER AVAILABILITY	Positive Impact: Provision made for an enhancement of water efficiency measures to minimise the impact on water resource availability Nil Impact: Levels of water use will not be changed Negative Impact: Water use will increase and/or no provision made for water management = Negative Impact	Nil	No	No	Consider: Managing water use efficiently, installing measures to use less water such as low water use taps, planting drought resistant plants and using rainwater for irrigation.		
7 FLOODING	Positive Impact: Sustainable drainage measures incorporated, positive steps to reduce & manage flood risk Nil Impact: Levels of surface water run-off & flood risk are not affected Negative Impact: Levels of surface water run-off will increase, no management of flood risk	Nil	No	No	Consider: The installation of measures to reduce the speed and increase the absorption of rainwater e.g. green roofs, SuDS, permeable paving etc. and alternative arrangements (business continuity)		
8 HIGH WINDS / STORMS	Positive Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is being actively managed & reduced Nil Impact: No change to existing level of exposure to higher wind speeds Negative Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is increased or is not managed = Negative Impact	Nil	No	No	Consider: the need to install stabilisation measures and ensure robust structures resilient to high winds		
9 FOOD SECURITY	Positive Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are increased/ enhanced Nil Impact: No change to opportunities & resources for local food production Negative Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are reduced	Nil	No	No	Source food locally, and provide meat-free catering to reduce vulnerability to food shortages and reduce emissions from transport and farming of food		
10 BIODIVERSITY	Positive Impact: Biodiversity will be protected/ enhanced Nil Impact: Level of biodiversity will not change Negative Impact: Biodiversity will not decrease	Nil	No	No	Provide net gain mitigation if required and seek enhancement in projects of all types and scale		
<b>Weighing up the negative and positive impacts of your project, what is the overall rating you are assigning to your project?:</b>		Nil	<i>This overall rating is what you need to include in your report/ budget proposal, together with your explanation to be included in the red box below</i>				

**Guidance on Assessing the Degree of Negative and Positive Impacts:**  
Note: Not all of the considerations/ criteria listed below will necessarily be relevant to your project

Low Impact (L)	* No publicity * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Low or none * No impact on service or corporate performance * No capital assets; or capital assets with lifetime of less than 3 years
Medium Impact (M)	* Local publicity (good or bad) * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Medium * Affects delivery of corporate commitments * Affects service performance (e.g.: energy use; amount of waste; distance travelled) by more than 10% * Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 3 years
High Impact (H)	* National publicity (good or bad) * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Significant or High * Affects delivery of regulatory commitments * Affects corporate performance by more than 10% * Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 6 years

In the box below please summarise the projects impacts (the reasons for the ratings given in column E above) to explain how the overall rating for the project/ proposal has been derived (Cell E37). Please also highlight any negative impacts your project may have and how you plan to avoid, mitigate or compensate for these (as you will have detailed in column I above).

The project is to extend the city councils current leisure management contract with the contractor GLL until 31.03.26. This is to enable the leisure sector to further recover from the impacts of the COVID pandemic. There is no change to the service contract specification during the extension period, but there will be a reduction in the management fee paid by the council. There will therefore be a nil impact from the contract extension.

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## **Extension to Storeys Field Community Centre Contract For Services**

### **To:**

Cllr. Anna Smith, Executive Cllr for Environment and Communities  
Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee 24.03.2022

### **Report by:**

Allison Conder – Strategic Project Manager

Tel: 01223 457862 Email: [Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk)

### **Wards affected:**

Newnham, Castle

Non-key Decision

## **1. Executive Summary**

- 1.1 The Storey's Field Centre (SFC) on the Eddington Development in the Northwest of the City, opened to the public in February 2018 and has been managed and operated by the City Council under a contract for services with the Storey's Field Centre Trust (SFCT) since June 2016.
- 1.2 The Council agreed to contract to operate SFC in the first instance, partly to contribute community centre management expertise to the newly formed Trust, and partly to support establishment of the new centre to be able to meet the needs of a new community in a key city growth area. It was always the Council's intention for this to be a medium-term arrangement, to support the work until the centre manager and team had been recruited, trained and a centre programme established.
- 1.3 A 5-year contract term was initially agreed between the Council and SFCT on a full cost recovery basis, and this had been due to end on 30 June 2021. In advance of this deadline, however, SFCT approached the council to request an 18-month extension to give it time to consider

options appraisal work and recommendations regarding the centres business plan and operation. On 25 March 2021 the Executive Councillor for Communities agreed to an 18-month contract extension ending 31 December 2022.

- 1.4 On 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2021, SFCT were given advance notification that, in line with the council's corporate priorities and [Community Centres Strategy](#), and following the successful establishment of the Centre programme and staffing team, the councils operation of Storey's Field Centre would not continue beyond the current contracted deadline of 31 December 2022, and that the Trust would now need to begin to assess other options.
- 1.5 SFCT responded to state that it will continue to work with the Council towards achieving a successful transfer of service by 31.12.22 but requested that provision is also made for a further contract extension period if required until 31.03.23 in case additional time is needed to complete negotiations and TUPE arrangements. A further extension provision would be pragmatic to ensure a smooth transfer for the staff involved, with a hard end date of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023.
- 1.6 Following the transfer of service to a new operator, the councils Community Services team will focus on working collaboratively with SFCT and The University to ensure a joined-up programme across community facilities in the local area and that community work is continued, at least to the requirements as set out in the Section 106 agreement.

## **2. Recommendations**

The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

1. To agree to extend the councils contract for management services if required by Storey's Field Centre Trust (SFCT), until 31 March 2023
2. To note that the council's management and operation of Storey's Field Centre will end 31 March 2023 and that eight Council employed posts will then transfer under a TUPE arrangement, to a new operator appointed by Storey's Field Centre Trust

### **3. Background**

- 3.1 The Storey's Field Centre is in the new district of Eddington, Northwest Cambridge, and serves this new community; existing communities in Newnham and Castle wards; areas in South Cambs; and citywide audiences for some of its centre programme. The centre is overseen by a joint venture between the University and the City Council, known as the Storey's Field Centre Trust.
- 3.2 The University and City Council both have a 50% stake in the company and nominate 3 representatives each to sit on the Trust. Under the Section 106 agreement for the site, the University is responsible for the full cost of the Joint Venture operations for the first 12 years, after which the City Council will be responsible for 50% of the costs. The 12-year period will commence on SFCT signing a lease with the University, but this has not yet been completed, and in 2020/1 financial year SFC's net operating cost is predicted to be £222,224. It should be noted however, that the 3rd year of operation for SFC (2020-21) was significantly impacted by the COVID 19 pandemic, as were all other community centres, but in tandem with this, a slow-down in the planned construction programme for the Northwest Cambridge site, and the arrival of fewer new residents.
- 3.3 Prior to the Centre opening the Trust contracted with the City Council to manage the staff and oversee the day to day running of the Centre on its behalf and the centre opened in February 2018. All staffing and management costs are reimbursed to the Council as part of the contract.
- 3.5 Since opening, the Centre has developed a programme of activity in line with the Centre business plan which includes community activity, arts and cultural events promoted by different organisations and commercial activity including weddings and conferences. In its second year, prior to the impact of COVID, the Centre attracted over 40,000 visits in its first year and in its second financial year (Aug 19 to July 20) it had already generated over £106,000 in income from hire charges when it closed during March 20.
- 3.6 During this time, the Trust has reviewed various aspects of the Centre's operations and the legal and governance framework, to determine the most sustainable and cost-effective structure and management arrangements going forward. Given the councils eventual joint liability

towards the centres running costs, officers have been working jointly with Trustees and the University to the review work.

## **4. Financial Implications**

### **Page: 4**

There are no financial implications for the Council as all staff and management costs are paid by the Trust to the Council as part of the Contract for services (see section 1.3).

#### **a) Staffing Implications**

There are 2 full time and 6 part time posts currently employed directly by the Council as an agreement within the service contract arrangement. When the contract ends 31 March 2023, the staff will transfer under a TUPE arrangement to a new operator appointed by SFCT.

#### **b) Equality and Poverty Implications**

An EQIA has been completed to accompany this report, but no impacts have been identified.

#### **c) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

A climate change rating tool has been completed which shows no net impact on the council's net zero carbon target.

#### **d) Procurement Implications**

There are no procurement implications for the Council.

#### **e) Community Safety Implications**

There are no community safety implications.

## **5. Consultation and communication considerations**

The recommendations in this report have been made following discussions with Trustees who include University and Council representatives.

## **6. Background papers**

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/ieListDocuments.aspx?CId=176&MID=2791#AI14788> Strategic Review of Community Provision, and Management Arrangements for New Community Centres at Clay Farm and Storey's Field

<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/documents/s55243/Storeys%20Field%20Centre%20Contract.pdf> Storey's Field Centre Contract for Services Extension

## **7. Appendices**

N/A

## **8. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact please contact Allison Conder, Strategic Project Manager, tel:01223 457862, email: [allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:allison.conder@cambridge.gov.uk)

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## Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
Storeys Field Centre contact extension, new contract end and transfer of service date
<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
N/A
<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
Extension of Storeys Field Community Centre Services Contract and TUPE of staff to a new operator from 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2023
<b>4. Responsible service</b>
Community Services

<p><b>5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b></p> <p><b>(Please tick all that apply)</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents  <input type="checkbox"/> Visitors  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Staff</p>
<p>Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):</p> <p>There will be no impact on residents or visitors from this change of service, but 2 full time and 6 part time city council staff posts will transfer under a TUPE arrangement to a new operator appointed by Storey's Field Centre Trust, when the contract ends 31 March 2023 and the staff. TUPE protections will apply and support will be provided by management, HR and through the Employee Assistant Programme.</p>	
<p><b>6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?</b></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> New  <input type="checkbox"/> Major change  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor change</p>
<p><b>7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)</b></p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes  <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>
<p>If 'Yes' please provide details below:</p> <p>Human Resources</p>	
<p><b>8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?</b></p>	
<p>This EQIA accompanies a report about the service change that will go to Council on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2022.</p>	
<p><b>9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b></p>	
<p>None, no service change is proposed, just an extension to a services contract and then transfer of the service to a new operator from 31.03.23 who will be appointed by Storeys Field Trust.</p>	

## 10. Potential impacts

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

### (a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk

There will be no impact as Storey's Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

### (b) Disability

There will be no impact as Storey's Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

### (c) Gender reassignment

There will be no impact as Storey's Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

### (d) Marriage and civil partnership

There will be no impact as Storey's Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

### (e) Pregnancy and maternity

There will be no impact as Storey's Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic ‘race’ refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

There will be no impact as Storey’s Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**(g) Religion or belief**

There will be no impact as Storey’s Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**(h) Sex**

There will be no impact as Storey’s Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**(i) Sexual orientation**

There will be no impact as Storey’s Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on:**

- **Low-income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**
- **Groups who have more than one protected characteristic that taken together create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. (Here you are being asked to consider intersectionality, and for more information see:**

[https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1\\_159kt25q](https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1_159kt25q)).

There will be no impact as Storey’s Field Trust will be seeking to appoint a new service contract to the same services specification as the current contract with the council. Any changes to the services specification have to be approved by both the City Council and University.

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqIA accordingly.)**

No actions have been identified

**12. Do you have any additional comments?**

None

**13. Sign off**

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Allison Conder  
Strategic Project Manager

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Addy  
Donnelly, HR Business Partner, Ari Henry, Community Development Officer (Inclusion and  
Engagement)

Date of EqIA sign off: Debbie Kaye xx xx xxxx

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: NA

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: NA

**All EqIAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk).**

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1. IMPACT ON CARBON EMISSIONS (MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE)							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS:	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? <i>See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low</i>	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF BEING NET ZERO CARBON BY 2030? <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE THE CITY CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF A NET ZERO CARBON CAMBRIDGE BY 2030? <i>Use drop down list</i>	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
1 ENERGY USE	Positive Impact: Energy use will be reduced or renewable energy will be used Nil Impact: No extra energy use is involved Negative Impact: More energy (gas and/ or electricity) will be consumed (by CCC or others)	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Reducing demand for energy - Specifying energy efficiency measures (e.g. insulation, low energy lighting) - Generating renewable energy (e.g. heat pumps,		
2 WASTE GENERATION	Positive Impact: Less waste will be generated OR amount of waste that is reused/ recycled will be increased Nil Impact: No waste will be generated Negative Impact: More waste will be generated (by CCC or others)	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Will resources be reduced or reused? - Will you use recycled goods? - Will recycling facilities be increased?		
3 USE OF TRANSPORT	Positive Impact: The use of transport and/or of fossil fuel-based transport will be reduced Nil Impact: No extra transport will be necessary Negative Impact: CCC or others will need to travel more OR transport goods more often/ further	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Will you purchase an electric vehicle? - Will you specify the use of public transport? - How will you reduce the need to travel or transport goods?		
4 SUSTAINABLE FOOD	Positive Impact: Food will be locally grown and/ or meat-free Nil Impact: No change in supply of food Negative Impact: Food will travel long distances and include meat	Nil	No	No	Consider: - Use of locally grown/ produced food - Reducing use of imported food - Reducing use of meat		
2. IMPACT ON RESILIENCE (ADAPTATION) TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS :	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? <i>See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low</i>	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? <i>Use drop down list</i>	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
5 HEATWAVES	Positive Impact: Increased/ improved shade & natural ventilation Nil Impact: No impact on existing levels of shade & ventilation Negative Impact: Lack of or reduced shade (e.g. from trees or buildings) & natural ventilation	Nil	No	No	Consider: Building orientation and installing measures such as Brise Soleil to reduce heat gain and plant hydration methods.		
6 WATER AVAILABILITY	Positive Impact: Provision made for an enhancement of water efficiency measures to minimise the impact on water resource availability Nil Impact: Levels of water use will not be changed Negative Impact: Water use will increase and/or no provision made for water management = Negative Impact	Nil	No	No	Consider: Managing water use efficiently, installing measures to use less water such as low water use taps, planting drought resistant plants and using rainwater for irrigation.		
7 FLOODING	Positive Impact: Sustainable drainage measures incorporated, positive steps to reduce & manage flood risk Nil Impact: Levels of surface water run-off & flood risk are not affected Negative Impact: Levels of surface water run-off will increase, no management of flood risk	Nil	No	No	Consider: The installation of measures to reduce the speed and increase the absorption of rainwater e.g. green roofs, SuDS, permeable paving etc. and alternative arrangements (business continuity)		
8 HIGH WINDS / STORMS	Positive Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is being actively managed & reduced Nil Impact: No change to existing level of exposure to higher wind speeds Negative Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is increased or is not managed = Negative Impact	Nil	No	No	Consider: the need to install stabilisation measures and ensure robust structures resilient to high winds		
9 FOOD SECURITY	Positive Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are increased/ enhanced Nil Impact: No change to opportunities & resources for local food production Negative Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are reduced	Nil	No	No	Source food locally, and provide meat-free catering to reduce vulnerability to food shortages and reduce emissions from transport and farming of food		
10 BIODIVERSITY	Positive Impact: Biodiversity will be protected/ enhanced Nil Impact: Level of biodiversity will not change Negative Impact: Biodiversity will not decrease	Nil	No	No	Provide net gain mitigation if required and seek enhancement in projects of all types and scale		
<b>Weighing up the negative and positive impacts of your project, what is the overall rating you are assigning to your project?:</b>		Nil	<i>This overall rating is what you need to include in your report/ budget proposal, together with your explanation to be included in the red box below</i>				

Guidance on Assessing the Degree of Negative and Positive Impacts:	
<i>Note: Not all of the considerations/ criteria listed below will necessarily be relevant to your project</i>	
Low Impact (L)	* No publicity * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Low or none * No impact on service or corporate performance * No capital assets; or capital assets with lifetime of less than 3 years
Medium Impact (M)	* Local publicity (good or bad) * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Medium * Affects delivery of corporate commitments * Affects service performance (e.g.: energy use; amount of waste; distance travelled) by more than 10% * Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 3 years
High Impact (H)	* National publicity (good or bad) * Relevant risks to the Council or community are Significant or High * Affects delivery of regulatory commitments * Affects corporate performance by more than 10% * Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 6 years

In the box below please summarise the projects impacts (the reasons for the ratings given in column E above) to explain how the overall rating for the project/ proposal has been derived (Cell E37). Please also highlight any negative impacts your project may have and how you plan to avoid, mitigate or compensate for these (as you will have detailed in column I above).

The project is to extend the city councils operation of Storeys Field Community Centre until 31.03.22 and then to hand over the contract to a new operator appointed by the Storeys Field Centre Trust. There are 8 city council employed posts the will transfer under a TUPE arrangement to a new operator. There is no change to the service contract specification during the extension period, and the council and University would have to be consulted by the Trust and approve any changes to the services specification to the new operator. There will therefore be a nil impact from both the contract extension and with the handover to a new operator if no specification changes are requested.

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## **Update on lending, loaning, and reuse project, including Cambridge scrapstore**

### **To:**

Councillor Anna Smith Executive Councillor for Communities Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee 24.03.2022

**Report by:** Vicky Haywood, Community Development Manager

**Wards affected:** Abbey, Arbury, Castle, Cherry Hinton, Coleridge, East Chesterton, King's Hedges, Market, Newnham, Petersfield, Queen Edith's, Romsey, Trumpington, West Chesterton

### **1. Introduction / Executive Summary**

In October 2021, the Executive Councillor for Communities approved recommendations to support a review of Scrapstore to greater align to corporate priorities. This paper provides an update on progress and further recommendations.

Following a mapping exercise and workshop with community partners, an options appraisal and feasibility work has taken place to consider the broader topic of community lending, loaning and reuse and options for direction of travel going forward.

### **2. Recommendations**

- 1) Note progress on wider project work to support community lending, loan and re-use in the city in line with the council's priorities
- 2) Note progress to establish alternative options and support for individuals and groups to access arts, craft and scrap materials, noting

intention to close down Scrapstore in its current form and repurpose the unit for Cambridge Food distribution hub in July 2022.

### **3) Background**

Scrapstore was established not only with the aim of encourage re-use, but also with the aim of generating income for the council. However, the 2019 review of Scrapstore found that once staffing costs had been considered, the project has a net annual cost to the council of £46.5k.

The Report to committee in Oct 2021 [here](#) agreed to refocus the service and re-align with corporate objectives, with a focus to support council's anti-poverty work with the community and voluntary sectors. .

Our new approach will focus on supporting the existing and growing lending, loaning and re-use agenda within the City. Our work will support place-based approaches where services and projects are delivered in the heart of communities, supporting places where people go already rather than from a place people have to make a special journey too, or even struggle to find. Our new model will harness the power of local and support further-development of peer to peer lending and re-use within communities; this could take the shape of many things including, but not limited to, lending schemes, uniform swaps, skill-share events and repair cafes co-located alongside community events and hubs.

Lending and loaning libraries are developing rapidly across the country and take many forms from incorporated models within existing library systems to community interest models and franchises. Lending libraries help contribute to more sustainable, connected communities and support those on low incomes whilst reducing consumer ownership. Local Cambridge residents are currently exploring a Library of Things in the City. Discussions are underway to see where this aligns with our objectives and how we support a city-wide lending scheme going forwards.

The current Scrapstore location is sub-optimal, is not easy to access and has relatively low take-up of membership from city residents.

Consideration should also be given to the projects environmental credentials. The most up to date recycling techniques can now turn the previously unrecyclable items into products using modern manufacturing techniques. In its raw form, some of the products donated to Scrapstore could be recycled. Re-distributing for use as play and craft materials simply gives items an extra

life before ending up in landfill, rather than being truly re-cycled or re-purposed.

Scrapstore is not the only provider of this service-type in the local area. Discussions are underway with **Reimagine Resource Centre in Witchford** to explore where we may be able to work together for mutual benefit of our customers and community.

The re-focusing of our work will shift from delivery of a service in one location to being able to support lending and re-use across multiple neighbourhoods building on local needs and interests. This might take the shape of activities delivered in community centres, hubs, libraries and alongside community events.

We want to keep the current project running on part time basis until May 2022, subject to staff capacity. Surplus stock will be distributed to support Platinum Jubilee events and our existing members. Following this, the unit will be re-purposed to support a key council objective in the short term. Cambridge City Council has committed £200K to support the development of a food re-distribution hub and learning kitchen; supporting our shared goal of reducing food waste and tackling food poverty. The programme supports 8 food hubs across the City, distributes surplus and locally grown fresh produce to communities in need. This partnership project needs a temporary home whilst the permanent site is under development and construction.

## **4) Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

The Scrapstore project currently has a net annual cost of £46.5K. These changes will make savings, however, it is not possible to fully account for these prior to the completion of the full review of ChYpPS and Neighbourhood Community Development later in 2022.

There is an opportunity for increased revenue for property services who will re-market the commercial unit on Barnwell Drive once it is no longer in use by the food distribution hub.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

Two part-time roles will be impacted by these changes. The posts will be deleted, however, individuals currently working in these posts will be re-deployed to support other projects pending the phase two service review.

planned for October 2022. There are **no redundancies** expected from these changes.

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

An EQIA has been completed. The re-shaping of the Councils offer to support lending, loaning, re-use and repair will bring significant positive impacts to our communities; particularly for families and those on low incomes. The re-focusing will also help strengthen the Cities' voluntary sector organisations who already provide programmes which support re-use. Working collaboratively with this sector and local communities will bring many benefits, providing opportunities for skill-sharing, uniform swaps, tool sheds and other ideas that develop from the communities we work with. Any negative impacts can be mitigated in the short term through alternative provision and signposting.

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

A climate rating tool has been completed for changes planned. If the project was designed and launched today in its current form, Scrapstore would receive a **medium negative** rating when taking into account the mileage travelled for items to and from the unit, customer journeys and storage. In its current form, the project currently does not contribute to meeting the councils net zero carbon target by 2030.

The shift in service priority to lending, loaning and re-use give this project a new **Medium positive** climate rating. In spending time to fully explore lending and re-use across the City, local residents will see new benefits which are currently not on offer within the existing operating model.

### **e) Procurement Implications**

No implications

### **f) Community Safety Implications**

No implications

## **5) Consultation and communication considerations**

Workshops and local mapping with voluntary sector partners has taken place to explore opportunities for loaning, lending and re-use across the City

Engagement with customers and local stakeholders will help shape the next phase of development

Communications regarding the shift in focus will be shared with customers following approval at committee, and appropriate support given to find alternative suppliers given

## **6) Background papers**

No background papers were used in the preparation of this report.

## **7) Appendices**

- Equality Impact Assessment

## **8) Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact Vicky Haywood, Neighbourhood Community Development Manager  
[Vicky.haywood@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Vicky.haywood@cambridge.gov.uk)

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## Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
Strategic review of scrapstore
<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
Committee decision paper <a href="#">ECSS Committee Report 07.10.21 FINAL.pdf (cambridge.gov.uk)</a> previous EQIA <a href="#">EqIA Decisions to support community services reviews FINAL.pdf (cambridge.gov.uk)</a>
<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
Following feasibility work undertaken regarding the scrapstore project, the following recommendations will be implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cease delivering Cambridge Community Scrapstore in its current form as of July 2022</li></ul>

- Re-purpose the unit for use by food distribution hub and learning kitchen, prior to their permanent site being developed in late 2023 (pre-provision required from Oct 2022)
- Re-deploy staff within community services
- Continue work to assess need for lending, loaning, re-use services
- Assess the need for improved networking for projects/orgs that support lending, loaning, re-use and skill-share across the City

This EQIA is based on these 5 recommendations.

Scrapstore currently has a net cost of £46.5K to run per year. Following a review of our core objectives and desire to re-align the service to meet anti-poverty objectives a feasibility study was completed. An assessment of current operating model and feasibility for alternative models has been considered. These recommendations represent a significant service change and an EQIA is required.

#### 4. Responsible service

Community services

**5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?**  
(Please tick all that apply)

- Residents
- Visitors
- Staff

Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):

Customers and service users of the current scrapstore. Current membership : 435 members, of which 109 are return visitors from within Cambridge City postcodes. 17 group memberships are held by local schools, childcare/nursery and community groups.

Equality data is not routinely collected within the dataset.

**6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?**

- New
- Major change
- Minor change



**7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)**

- Yes  
 No

If 'Yes' please provide details below:

Property services: In ceasing to deliver scrapstore, a commercial unit within City Council property portfolio can be re-purposed or let on the open commercial market, providing new income generation. The upgrading of the unit will provide net positive reduction in carbon emissions.

**8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?**

The report and recommendations will go to environment and community scrutiny committee on 21<sup>st</sup> March

**9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?**

- Analysis of membership data:

Current memberships based in Cambridge City:		210
Current city-based users visited more than once:		109
City based group memberships – breakdown of typology below		17
Schools: 5	Nurseries/childcare: 4	Community groups: 8

- A workshop with local community and voluntary sector stakeholders held on 09.12.21. The workshop mapped services and projects across the City that offer opportunities for sharing, lending, loaning and re-use schemes. It also mapped opportunities for widening the scope of the service to align with anti-poverty aims.
- Discussions are underway with Cambridge Library of Things to see where this might align with key council objectives. Cambridgeshire Libraries are exploring various library of things /stuff models.
- Further detailed works took place with members and officers to identify which actions align with council priorities and which actions could be delivered by other service-providers.

## 10. Potential impacts

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

### (a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk

Reduction in scrap materials for use as play and craft materials could impact groups and orgs who support children and young people. Group costs for sourcing materials may increase, however, spending time to research and help shape the growth of lending models with greater emphasis on repair and re-use will create new positive benefits. It is hoped these positive benefits will outweigh any short-term negative impacts felt by the changes made to the delivery model.

Furthermore, lending/loaning schemes offer opportunities for community, connection and shared learning, currently not on offer within the current model.

Time is required to assess demand and opportunities for libraries of stuff models to be developed alongside or within existing community projects and venues prior to finalising the final service offer.

The project is committed to working alongside current users to explore alternative offers and opportunities going forward.

### (b) Disability

No negative impact

The Scrap Store is currently delivered from an accessible fixed location on Barnwell Rd, and the feasibility study recommends supporting alternative lending / loan schemes linked to various community settings which are fully accessible.

### (c) Gender reassignment

No impact

### (d) Marriage and civil partnership

No impact

**(e) Pregnancy and maternity**

No impact

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic ‘race’ refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

No impact

**(g) Religion or belief**

No impact

**(h) Sex**

No impact

**(i) Sexual orientation**

No impact

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on low income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**

**Low-income Groups:**

Data collected for individual memberships does not include information about income levels. It is not possible to demonstrate a direct correlation between low-income households and the impacts of this project.

Further feasibility on the development of lending, loaning and re-use schemes would bring positive benefits for low-income households as this is brought forward.

**Mental health and wellbeing:**

Data from users is not regularly collected. User-groups providing crafts and therapeutic interventions may be impacted as service is no longer accessible within the City. Exploring widening of support across lending/re-use etc can open new opportunities for collaboration and creative solutions.

Mitigate by: Scrapstore materials are available from other suppliers and can be sourced by individuals and groups via online platforms such as 'life's a gift' 'free-cycle' and facebook marketplace as well as alternative provider based in East Cambs.

The Council already funds a number of digital inclusion projects to enable and support greater access to digital tools.

Surplus materials will be distributed locally.

Staff resource will be re-deployed to support increasing awareness and connectivity between vol orgs and local providers where we can add value to continue to reduce the impacts of poverty and inequality.

Further feasibility on the development of library of things models would bring positive benefits to mental wellbeing as new resources would be more accessible across the city at low cost and making items available to borrow without the need for ownership

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqIA accordingly.)**

Review EQIA and impacts within 1 year of closure of Scrapstore

Mitigate potential negative impacts by:

- Provide details of alternative providers of this service available nearby
- Provide funding through grants rounds to support access to alternative providers if required
- Surplus stock will be offered to local providers and users upon closure
- Staff resource re-deployed to support other programmes of work to increase the work delivered that supports anti-poverty workstreams

**12. Do you have any additional comments?**

Whilst we recognise the significant benefit crafting and being creative has on improving wellbeing for both children and adults, Cambridge Community Scrapstore are not the only supplier of

materials. Alternative providers are available and many supplies can now be sourced by using local lending and swapping schemes, social media platforms and networks at very low or no cost.

Following the feasibility study and mapping exercises which have taken place, Cambridge has many online swap platforms, locally led initiatives and voluntary sector organisations who are delivering projects that support low-income households to access uniforms, white goods and furniture and general household goods. A wide spectrum of projects focus on re-use, swapping, lending and repair schemes. An identified need is greater connectivity between these organisations and greater awareness of them across the City. This is something that can be met by the new-shaped service going forwards.

### 13. Sign off

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Vicky Haywood

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Allison Condor, Dan Mitchell,

Date of EqlA sign off: 27.02.2022

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: 30.09.2022

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: [Click here to enter text.](#)

**All EqlAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer. Ctrl + click on the button below to send this (you will need to attach the form to the email):**

**Send form**

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Item:

## **UPDATE ON THE WORK OF KEY EXTERNAL PARTNERSHIPS**

**To:**

Councillor Anna Smith, Leader and Executive Councillor for Communities, Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee, 24 March 2022

**Report by:**

Graham Saint

Tel: 01223 - 457044

Email: [Graham.Saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Graham.Saint@cambridge.gov.uk)

**Wards affected:**

Abbey, Arbury, Castle, Cherry Hinton, Coleridge, East Chesterton, King's Hedges, Market, Newnham, Petersfield, Queen Edith's, Romsey, Trumpington, West Chesterton

### **Not a Key Decision**

#### **1. Executive Summary**

- 1.1 This paper provides an update on the work of the Health and Wellbeing Board and Cambridge Community Safety as a part of the Council's commitment given in its "Principles of Partnership Working".
- 1.2 The paper highlights recent NHS reforms that have led to the setting up of Integrated Care Systems that will lead to adaptations in Health and Wellbeing arrangements to accommodate and share priorities and ways of working that will improve health and care for all, through shared leadership, integration and collaborative action. It also highlights the achievements of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership during the year.

## **2. Recommendations**

2.1 The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

- a) Continue to work with the Health and Wellbeing Board and engage with the Integrated Care Partnership to ensure that public agencies and others can come together to address the strategic issues affecting Cambridge City and that the concerns of Cambridge citizens are heard, as the system is developed.
- b) Continue to work with partners within the framework of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership, identifying local priorities and taking action that will make a positive difference to the safety of communities in the city.

## **3. Background**

3.1 The strategic partnerships that are covered in this paper include:

- Cambridgeshire's Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)
- Cambridge Community Safety Partnership

## **4. Cambridgeshire's Health and Wellbeing Board (HWB)**

4.1 During the year Cambridgeshire's Health and Wellbeing Board, the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Core Joint Sub-Committee and the Whole System Joint Sub-Committee did not hold meetings. The Joint Health and Wellbeing Strategy for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough was withdrawn after a public consultation launch in February 2020. This was in response to the arrival of the pandemic. To facilitate partnership working and coordinate local responses during the pandemic the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Local Outbreak Engagement and Health Protection Boards were established, which held meetings during the year.

### Integrated Care System for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough (ICS)

4.2 This year saw the creation of an Integrated Care System for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, operating in a shadow form, in



response to national reforms of health and social care. There is the expectation that it will become fully operational from July 2022, subject to Parliament confirming current plans.

4.3 Integrated Care Systems, or ICSs, are partnerships working together to improve health and care for all, through shared leadership, integration and collaborative action. There will be 42 Integrated Care Systems in England, with an ICS covering all of Cambridgeshire & Peterborough, a population of around one million people. Clinical Commissioning Groups will then cease to exist with contracts and funding commitments migrating to the ICS. Organisations that form part of the ICS will include all NHS Trusts and organisations, local authorities (upper tier) and key voluntary sector partners.

4.4 The main outcomes that have been set for the Shadow ICS for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough, for its population are to:

- Reduce inequalities in health outcomes
- Create a system of opportunity
- Give people more control over their health and wellbeing
- Deliver world-class services
- Be environmentally and financially sustainable with a resilient workforce

4.5 ICSs are made-up of an NHS Integrated Care Board (ICB) and an Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) Committee.

#### Integrated Care Board (ICB)

4.6 The ICB will develop a Health Plan to meet the health needs of the population, having regard to the partnership's strategy. The Health Plan should cover service restoration, national operational planning requirements and Long-Term Plan commitments.

4.7 Reporting to the ICB, to facilitate the integration of care and provision of services closer to home, will be six Accountable Business Units (capable provider collaboratives), which will consist of:

- Two-placed based partnerships, North and South Place, which will further integrate health and care services, and build on the success of the two previous Alliances, based on the footprints of our two acute providers in the North and South, co-led by primary and secondary care.
- Three collaboratives across the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough system: Mental Health and Learning Disabilities; Children and Maternity, and; Specialist Acute Care.
- A Strategic Commissioning Accountable Business Unit that will initially absorb most of the ABU functions, until delegation decisions are confirmed at 'place' level. Support will be provided to the Primary Care Networks that are transitioning into Integrated Neighbourhoods.

4.8 These collaborative providers are at an early stage of development and being developed in partnership to drive the prevention agenda and integrated service delivery wrapped around groups of GP practices, (primary care networks) or in the case of children and young people, schools.

4.9 NHS England has produced guidance on the approaches, capabilities and roles of various organisations in the development of Provider Collaboratives. The guidance is clear in all examples that the host, lead or provider contractually responsible is an NHS trust or foundation trust.

#### Integrated Care Partnership (ICP) Committee and Health and Wellbeing Boards

4.10 The ICP Committee will be tasked with producing an integrated care strategy for the area and for securing the aims set for Integrated Care Systems. An Integrated Care Board is responsible for developing a plan to meet the strategy agreed by the ICP and for allocating resources against that plan.

4.11 Under current proposals it is expected that Health and Wellbeing Boards (HWBs) will continue to play an important role in assessing local needs and developing HWB strategies that the ICS should pay close regard to. The guidance makes it clear that ICSs are expected to work closely with the HWBs in their localities.

- 4.12 Discussions have taken place between the Whole System HWB sub-committee Chair and the ICS Chair and joint development sessions held with members where it has been agreed that in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough the HWB and ICP will look to prepare a single, joint health and well-being strategy. This one plan will reflect the priorities of all partners with a particular focus on the wider determinants of health. This will also include a single set of strategic health and wellbeing priorities, which will include the following for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough:
- Children are ready to enter education and exit, prepared for the next phase of their lives
  - Create an environment to give people the opportunities to be as healthy as they can be
  - Reducing poverty through better employment and better housing.
  - Promoting early intervention and prevention measures to improve mental health and wellbeing.
- 4.13 There is a particular responsibility for local government (upper tier) and the designate ICS Chair and CEO to lead a process that engages all partners. This will build on the previous development sessions between HWB Chairs and the ICS Chair and Chief Executive that commenced in October 2021 and look to further develop the initial set of ambitions for the ICP, as well as agreeing precise membership, governance and ways of working. This will include commentary on the alignment of the ICP and the Whole System HWBB to agree the principles of joint arrangements.
- 4.14 It is uncertain if the Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Board will continue within the new arrangements, although the Whole System HWB is likely to persist, aligned to the emerging Integrated Care Partnership Board or merged with it. Evidence provided by Joint Strategic Needs assessments will continue to be used in developing local strategies. The HWB currently signs off on the Better Care Fund and HWB strategy.

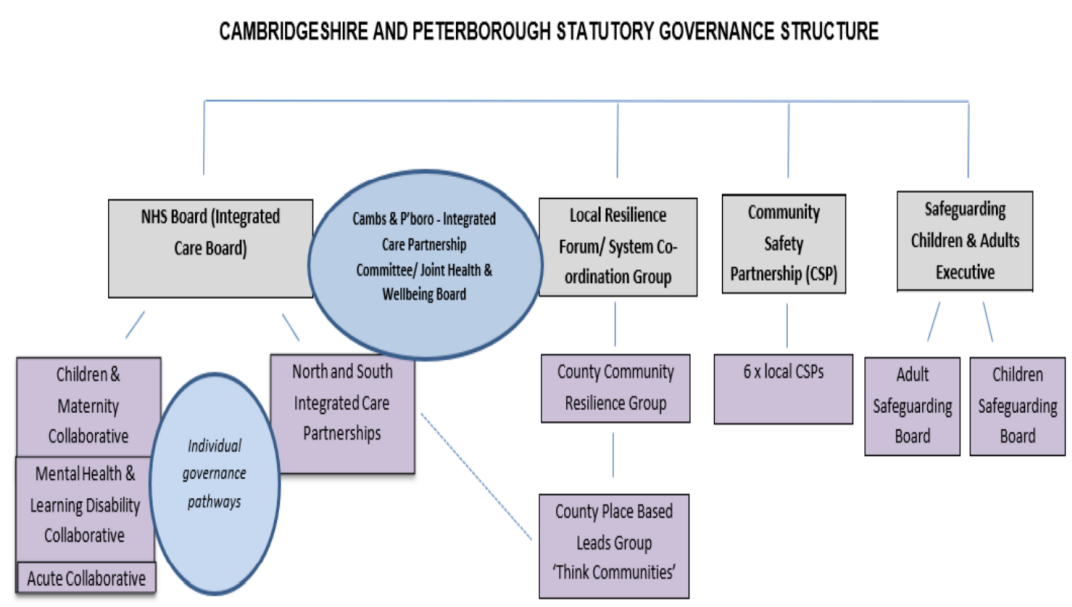
4.15 The four strategic health and wellbeing priorities focus on population health management, prevention, and inequalities and the Director of Public Health will lead on the delivery of these priorities on behalf of the upper tier local authorities, in collaboration with priority leads.

Health Scrutiny

4.16 Health Scrutiny at a county level, now forms part of the Adult Care and Health Scrutiny Committee, which is a merger to two previous committees, and is carried out in a defined Part 2 of the agenda, where local district council member representatives join the meeting. Health Scrutiny can request evidence of performance against the plans of the ICS focusing on the difference the ICS is making to the lives and outcomes of residents. Councillor Jenny Gawthrope Wood is the council’s representative for Health Scrutiny.

4.17 The current Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Statutory Governance Structure is shown in Diagram 1, below.

**Diagram 1.**



4.18 The City Council provided a senior officer to the CCG’s Northern Alliance meetings, which is now being transformed into a place-based provider collaborative. The Cambridge City and South Cambridgeshire Living Well Partnership, that fed into the Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Board, has been discontinued. The City Council continues to

have a role in the development of local Integrated Neighbourhoods, connecting local Primary Care Networks with local services delivered by the City Council and the community and voluntary sector, helping to define local need.

- 4.19 The Public Health led county Health Reference Group, involving district council environmental health leads in developing local responses to health and wellbeing priorities in the HWB strategy, did not meet during the year. It is expected that as a new HWB strategy is developed, this group will start to meet again.

## **5. Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (“the CSP”)**

- 5.1 The Cambridge CSP continues to seek to understand the community safety issues residents, visitors and local businesses are experiencing and select issues where the CSP feels it can add value and take appropriate collective action to make a difference. It will then assess the effectiveness of its interventions.

### Strategic Assessment

- 5.2 At the start of the year (February 2021), following consideration of a Strategic Assessment prepared by the county council’s Research Group, looking at local trends in crime and disorder an in-depth analysis of progress against the priority areas of the CSP over the preceding year, two priorities were adopted by the partnership for the year:

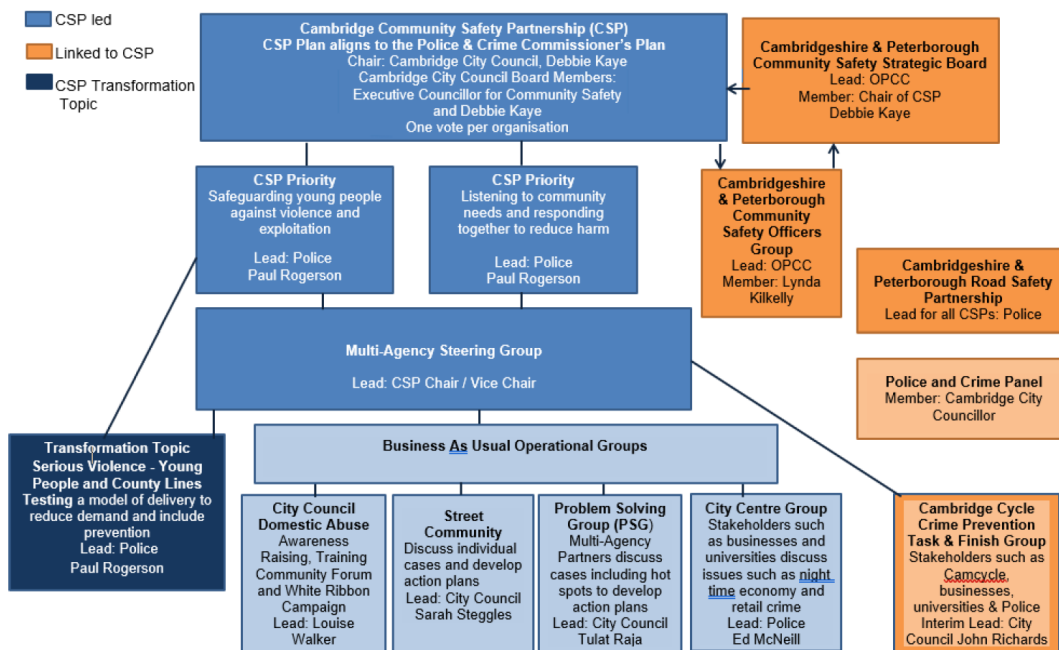
- **Safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation**
- **Listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm**

### Priorities for the Community Safety Plan (2021/22)

- 5.3 The priorities identified in the Strategic Assessment were then incorporated into a Community Safety Plan for 2021/2022 where more specific actions and targets are applied. The plan is mindful of the Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Commissioner’s Crime Plan and the requirement to ‘have regard’ to its priorities.

- 5.4 To help deliver the actions within the plan a multi-agency steering group oversaw “business as usual” operational groups in the year that looked at issues and covered the:
- City Centre,
  - Domestic Abuse
  - Problem Solving
  - Street Community
- 5.5 For priority one, **safeguarding young people against violence and exploitation**, the following areas of focus were set out:
- **Youth Consultation** - building initiatives for engaging with young people
  - **Organised Crime Groups** – ensuring the partnership responds to the needs of young people influenced or being exploited by crime groups, adopting multi-agency problem solving and principles of early intervention.
  - **Developing a County Lines Campaign** as a Transformation Topic, funded by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner and led by Cambridge CSP working with Safer Peterborough CSP, focusing on risks to children and young people.
- 5.6 For priority two, **listening to community needs and responding together to reduce harm**:
- A task and finish group ran in the year looking at **cycle crime prevention**.
- 5.7 Diagram 2, below, shows the structure of the Cambridge CSP and its relationship to Cambridgeshire and Peterborough CSP bodies.

**Diagram 2: CSP Structure (June 2021)**



Annual Review of Work Programme 2021

- 5.8 Cambridge CSP published its **Annual Review 2021** in October as a public facing document, outlining the work that it has carried out during the year. Achievements in the year included the following:
- 5.9 **Cambs Against County Lines** work raising awareness amongst young people and adults in the city of the risks around county lines drug dealing and helped young people and members of the community to recognise the signs of the associated grooming process. A bespoke Cambridge-centred video was commissioned, alongside a resource pack for schools and the local community.
- 5.10 Phase 3 of the project, its expansion and evaluation began in September 2021 with the delivery of the film and accompanying resources in schools by trained facilitators, followed by student evaluation, which provided positive feedback. The next stage is outreach work to engage with communities helping them to establish links with businesses, voluntary sector and community services to build on resilience in their local area to address the impact of County Lines.
- 5.11 This project has been recognised nationally as good practice, highlighting that anyone is at risk. It is funded by an allocation of £56,000 from the Police and Crime Commissioner.

5.12 The multi-agency **Cambridge Cycle Crime Prevention Task and Finish Group** undertook work in three areas during the year:

- Education – Running a ‘Save Our Cycles’ Campaign that encouraged the public to record their bike’s frame number with a description on Bikeregister.com. This allows the Police to trace and return stolen bikes. People were also asked to always lock their bike securely to a fixed object even if it is only being left for a few minutes.
- Infrastructure – conducting an audit of the cycle stands in the city, which has included identifying opportunities for safety and security improvements, with the aim of improving user confidence in the security of stands and prevent cycle related crime.
- Enforcement – continuing Police enforcement work, using cycle-theft intelligence to position CCTV to better monitor vulnerable locations and encourage the public to report cycle crime online or by calling 101, so that an accurate picture of the situation in the city can be gained.

5.13 Delivery of a **Safer Streets** project in the wards of Arbury and West Chesterton over a 6-month period that focused on improving home security and working with community-led organisations, like Neighbourhood Watch, to prevent burglary in vulnerable households. This project was funded by the Home Office and co-ordinated by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

5.14 During the year the **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Partnership** (DASVP) completed the Safe Accommodation Needs Assessment in the summer. The key recommendation was to increase accommodation support for a number of groups, including older people and Lithuanian and Polish women.

5.15 A new 12-month fixed term role was developed for a **Specialist Housing Worker** to join the Supported Housing team to undertake work across all of Cambridge City Council’s services from Domestic Abuse Act Safer Accommodation Funding.

5.16 The city council also retained its **White Ribbon** status (March 2021), reaffirming the council’s commitment to ending male violence against women and girls, and has offered support to other district councils looking to achieve similar accreditation.



- 5.17 In September 2021, the city council and CSP were represented at a **Police Perpetrated Domestic Abuse Focus Group** to discuss a draft single charter proposed for Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Hertfordshire. In its role as a licensing authority, since 2016, the city council provides safeguarding, equality and protection training for all licensed taxi drivers, to allow them to identify and respond to concerns about the safety of their passengers, including those who may be at risk of sexual violence<sup>19</sup>. Attendance at refresher training is required every three years.
- 5.18 Work in the **City Centre** included the renewal of the **Purple Flag** award, continued training for staff at licensed premises to be able to identify and respond appropriately to crime by Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC) and support for campaigns such as ‘Ask For Angela’, led by CAMBAC, which aims to keep people safe while dating – helping to prevent and reduce sexual violence and vulnerability within the night-time economy.
- 5.19 CAMBAC continues to work closely with the council, police and other partners to increase intelligence about offenders and offending behaviour and offering training in relation to retail crime.
- 5.20 The council supports the local community and voluntary groups with community safety funding for projects that contribute to reducing crime, the fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. For 2021/22 this fund is £20,000. Projects funded in that year included: a contribution towards Camcycles’ “Save Our Cycles” campaign; detached work by Romsey Mill with young people in the Queen Edith’s ward; a contribution towards an additional light on Christ’s Pieces, funded by The Rotary Club; and a contribution towards the increased street lighting in Cambridge.
- 5.21 The council’s Area Committees consider local areas of concern, highlighted in neighbourhood profiles compiled by the Police and the Council’s Community Safety Team, which action and resources can be directed to, to help resolve.

### Future Work and Challenges

- 5.22 Each year the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) has a Development Session to look back at achievements for the year and to discuss future work and challenges, including the setting of priorities for

the CSP for 2021/22. This year two sessions were held in January and February (2022) and a Strategic Assessment provided by the county Research Group (2022) was again used as an evidence base for considerations.

- 5.23 The Strategic Assessment (2022) recommended that the CSP take forward its existing current broad priorities but also look to build a local understanding of how increases in cyber-crime, fraud, scams, and tech abuse that have become more prominent in the year relate to those key priorities. The assessment felt that building such an understanding was an opportunity to further enhance the work of the CSP. The CSP was also advised to take note of the likely future actions required by introduction of the Serious Violence Duty and the establishment of a county Domestic Abuse Strategic Board, which the CSP will be represented on.
- 5.24 The assessment highlighted that, whilst the overall volume of ASB slightly decreased compared to the previous year, the council's Antisocial Behaviour team has described increasingly complex ASB, oftentimes with both the perpetrator and victims of ASB having significant support needs. The pandemic influencing changes in access to support as well as a lack of diversionary youth services have been highlighted as a concern.
- 5.25 The Community Safety Partnership agreed to receive funding from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) for a Cambridge Problem Solving Co-ordinator post to support the Putting Communities First strategy. This will be an additional post on the City Council Community Safety Team for a fixed term until the end of March 2025. The post will enhance the multi-agency problem solving approach already in place in the city to address anti-social behaviour, crime and disorder. This will include, amongst other key outcomes, visible local responses to community safety issues (as agreed by the relevant working groups), partnership working with Problem Solving Co-ordinators across the county and co-ordination of bids to the OPCC's Communities Fund through a Think Communities approach.

### Governance

- 5.26 The Cambridge CSP brings together a number of agencies concerned with tackling and reducing crime and antisocial behaviour in Cambridge. It meets quarterly and its Board is currently chaired by a Head of Service from Cambridge City Council. Councillor Alex Collis, Executive

Member for Open Spaces, Sustainable Food and Community Wellbeing is a member of the CSP Board.

5.27 The Council also has a representative, Councillor Alex Collis, in the **Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Police and Crime Panel**, which oversees and scrutinises the work of the PCC. The PCC is required to consult with the Panel on his plans and budget for policing, as well as the level of council tax and the appointment of a Chief Constable. The Panel will maintain a regular check and balance on the performance of the Commissioner.

## **6. Implications**

### **(a) Financial Implications**

The partnerships will be responsible for putting in place new ways of working as part wider transformation plans. By working together with other public agencies the council may be able to achieve more than working on its own.

### **(b) Staffing Implications**

This will depend on how the development of joint working opportunities is taken forward within each partnership.

### **(c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

The partnerships will be looking to target services at those who are most vulnerable and to reduce inequalities, especially health inequalities as much as possible.

### **(d) Environmental Implications**

Systems that promote low carbon use and improve the sustainability of developments will be supported.

### **(e) Procurement**

The partnerships are likely to procure or commission some services to achieve their aims.

### **(f) Consultation and communication**

Where service delivery is modified, local communities and users will be consulted about changes. The HWB consultation is designed to

be accessible to a wide range of people to help them understand the proposed priorities.

(g) **Community Safety**

Vulnerable groups of people will form a large part of the target users of services and it will be important that their wellbeing is taken into account. This is part of the core work of the Cambridge Community Safety Partnership.

**8. Appendices**

No Appendices are attached.

**9. Consultation and communication considerations**

Individual funding streams and plans will specify the groups of people to be consulted, especially where targeted work is required.

## 10. Background papers

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

Principles of Partnership Working

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/content/guide-partnership-working>

Cambridgeshire County Council's Adults and Health Committee Meetings

[Council and committee meetings - Cambridgeshire County Council > Meetings \(cmis.uk.com\)](https://www.cambridgeshire.gov.uk/cmis/committees)

Paper to Adult and Health Committee on Integrated Care System for Cambridgeshire and Peterborough

[Document.ashx \(cmis.uk.com\)](#)

Draft Health and Wellbeing Strategy: Consultation documents, including "online" survey

<https://consultcambs.uk.engagementhq.com/health-and-wellbeing-strategy-consultation>

Cambridgeshire Health and Wellbeing Board Committee details

[https://cambridgeshire.cmis.uk.com/ccs\\_live/Committees/tabid/62/ctl/ViewCMIS\\_CommitteeDetails/mid/381/id/12/Default.aspx](https://cambridgeshire.cmis.uk.com/ccs_live/Committees/tabid/62/ctl/ViewCMIS_CommitteeDetails/mid/381/id/12/Default.aspx)

Joint Strategic Needs Assessments

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/jsna>

Annual Public Health Report

<http://cambridgeshireinsight.org.uk/health/aphr>

Public Health Profiles

[https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E07000008?place\\_name=Cambridge&search\\_type=parent-area](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/health-profiles/area-search-results/E07000008?place_name=Cambridge&search_type=parent-area)

Cambs Against County Lines

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambs-against-county-lines>

Save our Cycles campaign

<https://www.camcycle.org.uk/resources/cycletheft/>

Papers for Community Safety Partnership, including End of year Review, Strategic Assessments, Community Safety Plan 2020/21 and agenda and minutes:

<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/cambridge-community-safety-partnership>

**Cambridgeshire Police and Crime Panel**

British Crime Survey Findings

<https://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/en/SurveyResults.html>

## **11. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact GRAHAM SAINT, CORPORATE STRATEGY OFFICER, tel: 01223 - 457044, email: [graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk).

Item

## The way forward for Public Art

**To:**

Councillor Anna Smith, Leader and Executive Councillor for Communities,  
Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee 24/03/2022

**Report by:**

Alistair Wilson, Development Manager, Streets & Open Spaces  
Tel: (01223) 458514 Email: alistair.wilson@cambridge.gov.uk

**Wards affected:** All

### Key Decision

#### 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1 The Council's approach to public art has, for many years, been underpinned by both:
  - a. ambitious policy for high quality, original public art, combining professional expertise and community engagement; and
  - b. planning obligations from developers to mitigate the impact of their developments, either via on-site public art or by providing off-site financial contributions (S106 funding).
- 1.2 Against a context of dwindling off-site S106 funding availability for public art (which will reach 'best before/expiry dates' over the next five years), this report sets out a new way forward.
  - a. Section 3 takes stock of the off-site public art S106 funds still available and when/where this needs to be used on public art projects in the next five years (with an initial focus on the next two years).
  - b. Section 4 presents the new Manifesto for Public Art, following detailed consultation over the last fifteen months. This Manifesto can inform the uses of the remaining off-site public art S106 funds while efforts continue to identify other sources of funding for public art in the future.

- 1.3 The proposed Manifesto is a public declaration of the City’s intentions for public art commissioning and a reminder of the benefits of public art and the achievements so far; it demonstrates the City’s commitment to deliver new public art and its support of best practice when commissioning. It contains key strategic objectives that the Council can support when commissioning public art, continue to support and build upon. The Manifesto will inform the future uses of the remaining off-site public art S106 funds while efforts continue to identify other sources of funding for new public art. It will also form an integral part of all public art delivery whether through the Council’s own commissions or public art developed through the Planning process.

## **2. RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Executive Councillor is recommended to

- 2.1 Release S106 funds currently allocated to the Southern Connections public art commission (see paragraph 3.6 and Appendix B) for use on future public art projects.
- 2.2 Delegate authority to the Director of Neighbourhoods and Communities, in consultation with the Executive Councillor and Opposition Spokes for Communities and the Chair of the Environment and Community Services Scrutiny Committee to:
- a. take stock of the progress made on the on-going History Trails 2 project (see Appendix B) in order to identify next steps and bring the project to a conclusion in 2022/23; and
  - b. review the following proposals (for which S106 funding has been earmarked but not yet allocated) to confirm the funding allocation via the development of the Public Art Commissioning Strategy or whether release the earmarked funds for future public art projects (see paragraphs 3.6-3.7 and Appendix B):
    - Travellers & Outsiders public art proposal
    - Chesterton village sign proposal.
- 2.3 Allocate between a further £80,000 to £150,000 of off-site public art S106 ‘strategic’ funds to enable the delivery and/ or future development of the public art installation arising from the “To the River” residency, subject to a constructive public consultation response, planning permission and other necessary consents and confirmation of project affordability within the proposed increased budget range (see paragraph 3.8).



- 2.4 Instruct officers to seek and identify eligible proposals for local public art through the Commissioning Strategy in or near:
- a. Romsey ward, incorporating use of around £32,500 of local S106 funds that need to be contractually committed by autumn 2023; and
  - b. Queen Edith's ward, incorporating use of around £12,500 of local S106 funds that need to be contractually committed by spring 2024.

These proposals need to be reported back to this committee for approval of S106 funding allocations later this year. (See paragraphs 3.9-3.11 and Appendix C.

- 2.5 Approve the use of the Manifesto for Public Art (Appendix D) and the Public Art Commissioning Strategy principles (see Section 4).

- 2.6 In the context of the new Manifesto for Public Art, instruct officers to:
- a. identify appropriate public art projects to make effective use of existing off-site S106 funds that need to be used between 2025 and 2027;
  - b. develop a Public Art Commissioning Strategy for the City (including possible future projects) which will guide future commissioning principles for the delivery of all public art in the City, whether through Council commission or the planning process and report back to this committee later this year (see paragraph 3.12);
  - c. explore options for accessing the wider resources required to achieve the Manifesto for Public Art's aims and objectives (see paragraph 5.1).

### 3. TAKING STOCK OF PUBLIC ART S106 FUNDING AVAILABILITY

- 3.1 **Background:** The Council has secured off-site S106 funds (including those for public art) from developers to help mitigate the impact of local development in Cambridge. The use of contributions must be in line with the relevant S106 agreement, planning policy and statutory tests. See the [overview of S106 funding](#) on the Council's website.

- 3.2 Over the years, the Council has received around £1.78 million of S106 funding for off-site public art, albeit distributed unevenly across the city<sup>1</sup>.

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1. This reflects differences across the city in the amount/scale of housing development. Around 60% of off-site public art funding has derived from four wards (Trumpington, Romsey, Coleridge and Market). In contrast, the combined off-site public art S106 funds secured from Arbury and Petersfield amounts to just 1.8%.

Changes to official regulations governing the use of S106 funding means that no further generic public art S106 contributions have been secured over the last seven years (the last of these were paid in 2017). The availability of these funds has reduced progressively since then.

3.3 Public art S106 contributions have helped to fund both public art commissions instigated by the Council as well as grants to community groups (working with an artist) to undertake their own small-scale public art projects in Cambridge. See Appendix A for examples of public art projects delivered across the city since 2010. More details about some of these projects can be found on the Council's [Public Art](#) web pages<sup>2</sup>.

3.4 **How off-site public art S106 funds are allocated to projects:**

The statutory tests that are used to justify S106 contributions require a clear relationship between where the funding comes from (which developments) and where it is spent (on appropriate projects to mitigate the impact of development). The Council has recognised that major developments have an impact beyond their own localities. Like the approach taken to other S106 contribution types, the Council differentiates between public art off-site public art S106 contributions being used for 'local fund' and 'strategic fund' purposes<sup>3</sup>.

a. 'Local' fund: Half the public art off-site S106 contributions from a major development from a ward<sup>4</sup> has tended to be used for either for a local project in the same ward or one nearby in a neighbouring ward which will help to mitigate the impact of that development.

b. 'Strategic' fund: The other half of public art off-site S106 contributions from a major development from a ward has tended to be used either for a local project or for a project of strategic importance in the same area of the city or in a nearby area or on a city-wide project<sup>5</sup>.

3.5 **Review of existing S106 allocations to projects:** In line with the Council's standard practice for all contribution types, officers have reviewed existing public art S106 allocations to projects to ensure:

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2. The Public Art web pages refer to both on-site public art as well as off-site projects.

3. Based on decisions made at Civic Affairs Committee in January 2012.

4. ....and all off-site public art contributions from minor developments.

5. Examples of strategic public art projects include: 'Cambridge Rules', Mill Road Cemetery public art, the 'Showcase of Queer Arts', 'Faith & Hope' and 'To the River'.

- a. a good 'fit' between where the public art S106 funding has come from and where it is spent;
- b. timely use of S106 funds on completed projects, as well as setting a clear timeline for using remaining unallocated S106 funds on time; and
- c. effective project progress monitoring, which supports the successful delivery of most projects allocated S106 funding while also addressing any projects previously allocated or earmarked<sup>6</sup> S106 funds which have stalled or are underspent. This happens to make sure that any unused S106 funds can be freed up and used on time for appropriate alternative purposes.

3.6 Recommendations 2.1 and 2.2 highlight three projects or proposed projects that have not developed or progressed as originally envisaged:

- 'Southern Connections public art (completed, but with an underspend)
- Travellers and Outsiders public art proposal
- Chesterton Village sign proposal
- History Trails 2 grant.

More details can be found in Appendix B.

3.7 Please note that the 'Travellers and Outsiders' and 'Chesterton Village sign' proposals have not actually been formally allocated S106 funding previously. In June 2018, they were identified as interesting proposals in need of further development before any formal allocation could be made. S106 contributions (with time limits in 2025-27) were earmarked (reserved for possible future allocation) as an encouragement for that further scoping work to take place within 12 months, but no more details were received for report back to this committee. Four years on, now that S106 funding availability is more limited, there is an opportunity for a fresh look at how best to make use of the remaining contributions not yet formally allocated. If these two public art proposals were deallocated now, it may be possible for fresh proposals for a Gypsy/Roma/ Traveller-related project (possibly as a strategic project) and a public art project in Chesterton to be considered as part of this approach.

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6. Projects are allocated S106 funds following executive councillor approval once proposals meet the relevant eligibility criteria. Occasionally, concepts in need of more detail to form clear proposals are 'earmarked' to encourage further development with a view to a S106 allocation in due course (subject to eligibility).

3.8 At the same time, recommendation 2.2 seeks further funding (between £80,000-£150,000) for the ‘To the River’ public art installation.

- a. The River Cam artist residency was allocated £120,000 of S106 public art funding, as a strategic project, in January 2018. Since 2019, public engagement events have focused on understanding the influence that the River Cam has on Cambridge and its residents and visitors, with a view to providing a permanent work of public art on the River Cam.
- b. Following extensive engagement during 2018/19, the artist has now developed a proposal for the permanent artwork (‘Selvedge’), drawing on the textile industry that existed in Cambridge in 17th century and, specifically, the Cambridge weave, still used in graduation gowns produced today. The proposal is to fix a metal artwork proposed to the existing metal sheet piling at Sheep’s Green.
- c. Public consultation on these proposals took place until mid-March 2022. Planning permission, Environment Agency consent and consent from the Conservators of the River Cam are also required.
- d. Assuming a positive outcome, between £80,000 and £150,000 will be needed for the artwork in addition to the remaining amount from the original £120,000 budget for the ‘To the River’ artist residency<sup>7</sup>. Whilst it is hoped that the extra funding required for production may be at the lower end of this range, delivery costs for the final artwork are still to be confirmed, due to fluctuating market prices for materials (in the context of both the Coronavirus pandemic and Brexit). Any of the additional £80,000 to £150,000 allocation not used would be returned to strategic funds for other future projects.

3.9 Remaining S106 funding availability: Assuming that the Executive Councillors agrees the recommendations 2.1-2.3, Table 1 (on the next page), highlights the amount of off-site public art S106 contributions that

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7. If the ‘Selvedge’ public art installation at Sheep’s Green could not go ahead, this would have implications for the remaining S106 funding allocations from the River Cam artist residency project that have already been assigned to the installation. Alternative project(s) would need to be found to make use of these remaining allocations (including ‘strategic’ funds that have to be contractually committed by early 2025). Whilst there is still time to address this risk, the delivery of the ‘Selvedge’ project would be preferable.

would be left available in ‘strategic’ and ‘local’ funds. Appendix C presents the same information as a timeline, setting out which S106 funds have to be contractually committed or spent soonest.

**Table 1:** Availability of remaining public art S106 funding<sup>8</sup>

<b>‘Strategic’ funds</b>		Figures rounded to the nearest £2,500	
North Area	£5,000	East Area	£37,500
South Area	£22,500	West/Central Area	£0
<b>‘Local’ funds</b>			
North Area		East Area	
Arbury	£2,500	Abbey	£22,500
East Chesterton	£5,000	Coleridge	£72,500
King’s Hedges	£0	Petersfield	£7,500
West Chesterton	£0	Romsey	£55,000
South Area		West Central Area	
Cherry Hinton	£20,000	Castle	£0
Queen Edith’s	£12,500	Market	£0
Trumpington	£27,500	Newnham	£0

3.10 The key points to note from the table are as follows.

- a. There is only around £290,000 of off-site public art funding left. The last of the individual public art S106 contributions to which this funding relates needs to be contractually committed by August 2027.
- b. Unless the ‘To the River’ installation does not need the full £150,000 extra allocation recommended (or cannot be delivered), there is little available for future strategic public art projects<sup>9</sup>.
- c. The availability of remaining S106 funding is unevenly spread. Only nine wards have public art S106 ‘local’ funds still available (ranging from around £72,500 in Coleridge to around £2,500 in Arbury).

8. Table 1 & Appendix C assume that funds once earmarked for ‘Travellers & Outsiders’ and ‘Chesterton Village sign’ public art are now made available for future art projects.

9. As discussed in paragraph 3.4, the use of ‘local’ funds for local projects provides a clear relationship between where the S106 funding comes from and where it is spent.

- 3.11 The immediate priorities arising from Table 1 and Appendix C are to ensure effective and timely use of the S106 contributions that must be contractually committed by autumn 2023 and spring 2024).
- a. In Romsey ward (where around £32,500 of S106 ‘local’ funding has an autumn 2023 time-limit), this might involve exploring options for a public art commission for all the S106 funding available in that ward.
  - b. In Queen Edith’s ward, it might be more appropriate to seek proposals for a local small-scale, grant-funded project of around £12,500 (possibly, via the 2022 S106 funding round, with a grant award later this year).
- 3.12 Beyond that, it will be important to develop plans for making effective use of the existing public art S106 contributions in ‘local’ and ‘strategic’ funds that have to be used between 2025 and 2027 (possibly via a combination of grant-funded projects and public art commissions). These could be included in the development of a Public Art Commissioning Strategy later this year. See also paragraph 5.1.

## **4 DEVELOPING THE PUBLIC ART MANIFESTO**

- 4.1 A recommended Manifesto with a vision for public art in Cambridge is attached at Appendix D. This section and its paragraphs set out areas of work and outputs that have tested and validated the draft Manifesto previously considered at Scrutiny Committee and approved for consultation. The consultation, research and learning have confirmed that there is broad positive support for the Manifesto and its aims.
- 4.2 The proposed Manifesto was developed through the formation of a cross departmental working group (WG). The WG included the Public Art Officer and representatives from the Shared Planning Service and Art and Culture. Members of the Public Art Panel and or other independent representatives were co-opted where and when required. The WG had the following Terms of Reference.
- a. Identify the most appropriate form of policy to support the delivery of public art.
  - b. Work with SPS to consider how best to integrate public art into the emerging Greater Cambridge Local Plan. To seek to influence the development of evidence base work, emerging policies, and topic

papers for the Local Plan to ensure that Public Art is an embedded common thread, included consistently where appropriate.

- c. To address and consider the content of the Issues and Options Paper; in particular how to secure public art, budget setting and Officer fees by applying the agreed policy and assess the processes of how public art is developed and delivered via planning applications and make recommendations on how processes may be improved.

4.3 The recent public consultation on the draft Manifesto had 109 respondents to the general survey and a further 27 respondents to the practitioner survey which asked more detailed questions.

4.4 In the general survey we had a strong positive response to the question on what Public Art should be with over 90% of respondents agreeing with the Manifesto commitment that public art should be accessible, that artists should be paid appropriately and that local communities.

4.5 We also received a strong positive response to the statements on what Public Art Should do with 92% agreeing public art adds distinctiveness, character and contributes to place-making; and 90% that public art contributes to resident well-being and sense of pride.

4.6 When asked about how the Council can improve the public art offer in the future, 76 free text responses were received (full detail are available in the Appendix E). These are summarised as

- Better promotion of opportunities, more transparent approach, and selection process, use of local artists.
- Better and more community (and business) engagement, public participation and decision making, 'make Public Art for the public not for artists.
- Make it inclusive; fun; relevant; accessible.
- More of it.

4.7 The top options for the role of public art in Cambridge were

- positioning as a cultural destination.
- growth for the local arts community and promoting pride.

- and in relation to communities was bringing fun and delight, providing experiences that enrich lives, and strengthening communities and social networks.

4.8 The most popular types of Public Art were sculptures, paintings and murals, elements of education and learning, and organic installations.

4.9 The practitioner questionnaire asked more detailed questions around the key objectives in the Manifesto around Art and Artists, Art and the Community, Art and Placemaking, Art and Change and Promotions.

4.10 There was a very strong positive support for *Objective 1 - To put art and artists at the heart of the process to create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and people's lives*, with 26 agreeing and 1 disagreeing with the supporting statements.

4.11 There was a very strong positive to *Objective 2 - To engage local people in the planning, design, and animation of their environments and social spaces through public art to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership of the public realm and*

*Public Art and to enable Cambridge residents to experience high quality cultural activity and can develop themselves as makers, participants, and audiences*, with 23 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements.

4.12 There was a very strong positive to *Objective 3 - Cambridge will support artists working in public space to create works, which genuinely respond to place and are site specific. This is particularly important for development sites where a developer will be the commissioner and whom may have their own ideas of what public art is or should be and, which may not benefit place or community and*

*Cambridge will provide support and expertise to artists to ensure that all Public Art proposals in the public realm demonstrate best practice and involve progressive contemporary art practices*, with 20 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements. Less popular was the statement 'Art and Place is not about using public art to decorate or embellish public spaces'.



- 4.13 There was a very strong positive to *Objective 4 - Public Art can be used as a conduit for community engagement and participation (as outlined in Art and Community) and especially in recognition that changes are taking place in the city. This is particularly important in Cambridge, with the changes that the growth agenda is bringing to the city, as well as changes that will happen because of climate change and the biodiversity emergency. Public Art should support and enable critical debate, which addresses the impact of growth, climate change and the biodiversity emergency* with 21 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements. Less popular was the statement ‘We should support Public Art commissions that enable critical debate on issues such as climate change and biodiversity emergency’.
- 4.14 The most popular ways to promote Public Art were an interactive trail with information and interpretation, web page/site dedicated to promoting Public Art, guided walks and talks on Public Art, and social media.
- 4.15 In summary, there is a consensus that that proposed Manifesto is a sound declaration of Cambridge’s intentions for public art commissioning; a reminder of the benefits of public art; and demonstrates the City’s commitment to deliver new public art and its support of best practice in commissioning.

## 5. IMPLICATIONS

- 5.1 **Financial implications:** The only funding currently available for public art projects is the remaining off-site S106 contributions in Table 1 and discussed in paragraphs 3.9 - 3.12. These contributions must be used within the timescales identified in Appendix C.
- a. To make these current contributions go further (whilst still using them within the required timescales), it may be necessary for any future application rounds for small-scale public art grants to seek some match-funding and fund-raising from community groups.
  - b. To develop further public art projects in Cambridge beyond those possible with the using of the remaining off-site S106 funding proposals, officers will need to identify new sources of funding. This is reflected in recommendation 2.6c.

5.2 **Staffing implications:** The Council has already established strong working arrangements with professional artists and local community groups for the delivery of public art projects via commissions and grants. Developing further co-operative, collaborative ways of working with communities and partners will need to continue, particularly in the context of the new Corporate Plan and the commitment to modernise the Council and transform so that “we can continue delivering our priorities and provide quality services despite reduced funding and income”.

5.3 **Equality and poverty implications:**

a. An equality impact assessment (EQIA) has been completed on the draft Manifesto and no negative impacts have been identified. The EQIA has identified that the application and use of the Manifesto can deliver positive outcomes and outputs for a range of people with protected characteristics, through the delivery targeted public art commissions.

b. The purpose of S106 funding is, first and foremost, to mitigate the impact of development as opposed to addressing pre-existing contextual issues or matters that have arisen subsequently (for example, the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic). That said, equality impact assessments are undertaken for those public art projects that are subject to business case consideration and sign-off at officer-level prior to project delivery.

5.4 **Other implications:** The Manifesto is a public declaration of the Council’s intentions for public art commissioning and is a reminder of the benefits of public art, it demonstrates the City’s commitment to deliver new public art and its support of best practice in commissioning. As part of this commitment to best practice the Projects delivered within the proposed Commissioning Strategy will be assessed using the Climate Change Toolkit and therefore ensure they achieve a positive impact for the mitigation of and resilience from climate change.

## 6. CONSULTATION AND COMMUNICATION CONSIDERATIONS

There is future consultation and communications needed when Officers complete the recommendations set out in Section 2.4 and 2.6. The Manifesto Objective 4 also makes the commitment to engagement and

participation. The projects developed will follow and align to the Manifesto ambitions.

## **7. BACKGROUND PAPERS**

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

- Consultation on the 'To the River' public art installation proposals
- 'Public Art Commission and Strategy' report to Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 28 January 2021.
- Corporate Plan 2022-2027

## **8. APPENDICES**

- A. S106-funded public art projects since 2010
- B. S106-funded public art projects that have not developed or progressed further
- C. Timeline of remaining public art off-site funding S106 availability
- D. Future Bright Solutions – Consultation feedback
- E. Making Public Artwork – A Manifesto  
The Cambridge Perspective - Art, Artists, Community, Place, and Change

## **9. INSPECTION OF PAPERS**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact:

Alistair Wilson, Development Manager, Streets & Open Spaces,  
(tel: 01223-458514, email: [alistair.wilson@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:alistair.wilson@cambridge.gov.uk))

## S106-funded (off-site) public art projects since 2010

Public art S106 funds rounded down to nearest £1000

Projects in grey shade are on-going.

### STRATEGIC PROJECTS

Public art project	Area	Year	£ (S106)
'A Field for Dreams' 2012 Olympics celebration	City-wide	2012	£99,000
'Bird Stones' sculptures' at Mill Road Cemetery	East	2014	£69,000
'Southern Connections'	South	2018	97,000
'Cambridge Rules' on Parker's Piece	West/Central	2019	£126,000
Showcase of Queer Arts (grant)	City-wide	2019	£32,000
'Faith & Hope' (relating to universal suffrage)(grant)	City-wide	2019	£41,000
To the River': art residency	City-wide	On-going	£120,000
'Ride with Pride'	City-wide	Allocated in 2021	£19,000

### LOCAL PROJECTS (see also projects benefitting multiple wards at end)

Public art project	Ward	Year	£ (S106)
<b>NORTH AREA</b>			
'Swift code' (Logan's Meadow Swift Tower)	E Chesterton	2011	£25,000
Mitcham's Models (grant)	W Chesterton	2014	£2,000
'Big Draw' event (grant)	E Chesterton	2015	£1,000
Mitcham's Models at Christmas (grant)	W Chesterton	2016	£6,000

<b>Public art project</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>£ (S106)</b>
'Growing Spaces' public art (grant)	King's Hedges	2017	£2,000
North Cambridge Academy with Kettle's Yard (grant)	King's Hedges	2017	£15,000
Chesterton Co-op mural (grant)	King's Hedges	2017	£5,000
Rowan Centre (grant)	W Chesterton	2018	£2,000
'Bright Lights of CB4' (grant)	W Chesterton	2018	£13,000
'Living at Mitcham's Corner' (grant)	W Chesterton	Allocated in 2021	£12,000
<b>EAST AREA</b>			
'Click to Connectivity' at Abbey Meadows School (grant)	Abbey	2017	£15,000
'Radio Local' project at Cambridge Junction (grant)	Coleridge	2017	£15,000
'The Place Where We Stand' at St Matthew's School (grant)	Petersfield	2018	£15,000
'Romsey Railway Heritage Sculpture (Mill Road)	Romsey	2018	£66,000
'Rhyme, Rhythm and Railways' (grant)	Coleridge & Romsey	2018	£15,000
Cambridge Junction 'News, News, News' project (grant)	Coleridge	2019	£15,000
Abbey People's Creative Canopy public art (grant)	Abbey	Allocated in 2021	£20,000
Birdwood Area Art: Dinky doors public art (grant)	Coleridge	Allocated in 2021	£10,000
<b>SOUTH AREA</b>			
'60/60 seats' (Wulfstan Way)	Queen Edith's	2013	£45,000
Rock Road community garden public art (grant)	Queen Edith's	2016	£5,000

<b>Public art project</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>£ (S106)</b>
Trumpington Stitchers wall-hanging public art (grant)	Trumpington	2017	£7,000
'Trumpington Voices' (grant)	Trumpington	2019	£19,000
'Tales from the Edge of Town' (grant)	Cherry Hinton & Trumpington	2019	£15,000
<b>WEST/CENTRAL AREA</b>			
Snowy Farr sculpture	Market	2012	£73,000
'Flocking Birds' at Histon Road Rec Ground entrances	Castle	2016	£56,000
Cambridge Sculpture trails public art leaflet (grant)	Market	2016	£2,500
'Coda commemorative plaque': Syd Barrett public art at the Corn Exchange (grant)	Market	2017	£10,000
Newnham Croft School strained glass window (grant)	Newnham	2017	£12,000
Eddington Flag Parade 2018 (grant)	Castle	2018	£25,000
'In Your Way' (grant)	Market	2018	£15,000
Kettle's Yard performance art relating to Antony Gormley sculpture (grant)	Castle	2019	£15,000
Sheep's Green Ecology Sculpture (grant)	Newnham	2019	£14,000
Jesus Green community public art (grant)	Market	Allocated in 2021	£20,000

## PROJECTS BENEFITTING WARDS IN MORE THAN ONE AREA

Public art project	Wards	Year	£ (\$106)
'Twilight at the Museum' 2016 (grant)	Involving schools from Abbey, Cherry Hinton & East Chesterton	2016	£13,000
Sounds of Steam public art (grant)	Involving schools from Abbey, Romsey, Petersfield, and E Chesterton	2017	£15,000
History Trails public art - phase 1 (grant)	Involving schools from Abbey, W Chesterton, Petersfield, Arbury, Queen Edith's, Romsey, Coleridge & Trumpington	2017	£20,000
'We' light installation at Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge Live) <sup>10</sup> (grant)	Arbury, King's Hedges, West Chesterton & Market	2018	£14,000
History Trails public art – phase 2 (grant)	Involving schools from Arbury, Castle, East Chesterton, King's Hedges, Newnham, Queen Edith's and Trumpington	On-going	£15,000
'Play is Everywhere' (formerly 'Art of Play') public art	Trumpington, Coleridge & Petersfield	On-going	£99,000
Cherry Hinton Brook mural public art (grant)	Cherry Hinton, Coleridge, and Romsey	Allocated in 2021	£6,000

10. Formerly assigned to 'Colours in the Community' grant project

## **S106-funded public art projects that have not developed or progressed further**

**‘Southern Connections’ public art commission:** Since this project was first awarded £107,500 of S106 funding in 2012, around 88% of the budget has been spent on public art based on the planting of apple trees along cycle/walking routes into the city from the Southern Fringe). However, work on the project concluded in 2018/19 and there are no plans for spending the £12,500 or so remaining in the budget.

**‘Travellers and Outsider’ public art proposal:** This concept for a grant-funded project was earmarked £15,000 in June 2018. This was to support the production of films and immersive installations (e.g., a sound poem installation at Stourbridge Fair collected via participatory workshops). The applicant has not developed the proposal beyond its initial scope and some assumptions made within the original proposals about the availability of local facilities and resources are in need of review.

**Chesterton Village sign:** This concept was also earmarked £10,000 in June 2018, but no details have since emerged either about how the proposals would address eligibility criteria considerations or how any further costs associated with the project might be funded.

**History Trails 2:** In March 2017, a £15,000 grant was allocated to local artists to work with a further 8 schools to develop walking routes which connect with places and people of Cambridge past & present (helping pupils to write their own poems and songs). Project completion was originally due in 2018 but was delayed and the compounded by the impact of the Coronavirus pandemic. Update reports on project progress have not been produced by the grant recipient in line with the grant agreement.

However, recent contact with the grant recipient indicates a commitment to continue with the project. The Council could support this ambition provided that the project would still be meaningful for the schools involved and that the project can be completed within the 2022/23 financial year.



## Appendix C: Timeline of remaining public art off-site funding S106 availability

AVAILABILITY OF 'STRATEGIC' S106 FUNDS FOR EITHER AREA/CITY-WIDE OR LOCAL PROJECTS												
S106 expiry or 'best before' dates	2023	2024			2025			2026			2027	
	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug	Sep-Dec	Jan-Apr	May-Aug
North Area						£5,000						
East Area						£22,500	£15,000					
South Area												£22,500
AVAILABILITY OF 'LOCAL' S106 FUNDS FOR PROJECTS (IN SAME WARD OR NEARBY IN SAME AREA)												
Arbury [N]								£2,500				
E Chesterton [N]						£5,000						
Abbey [E]						£15,000	£7,500					
Coleridge [E]								£72,500				
Petersfield [E]							£7,500					
Romsey [E]	£32,500					£7,500						£15,000
Cherry Hinton [S]												£20,000
Queen Edith's [S]		£12,500										
Trumpington [S]									£27,500			

This takes account of the recommended S106 allocations/de-allocations set out in the report. If the 'To the River' project needs less than £150,000 extra, the remainder would return to 'strategic' funds with a 2026 'use by' date (please note also footnote 8). Figures rounded to nearest £2,500. Only areas/wards with funds available are shown. Amounts in black boxes must be contractually committed within the timescales shown (possibly, for later delivery). Details are subject to change.

## Appendix D

### The Cambridge Perspective - A Manifesto

### Art Artists Community Place Change



### Art and Artists at the Heart of Community

Cambridge City Council

## Introduction

Cambridge City Council has taken a national lead in its approach to the commissioning of public art and has achieved an impressive legacy with demonstrated benefits to the city and people. Public art has been supported through robust Planning policy, guidance, and processes and with expertise to oversee its development and delivery. A wide range of permanent, and temporary and processed works have been developed with communities and these have helped shape the public realm and also played a role in integrating existing and new communities; contributing to the quality of life in the City and bringing social benefits.

This impressive record of Public Art makes a compelling case for the ongoing role of the cultural sector and artists in shaping our City and supports the continuation of the Council's Public Art Policy. The Council is committed to continuing to be at the forefront of public art commissioning and supporting projects throughout the city in delivering its vision to offer cultural experiences, which create outstanding communities and places by joining the best contemporary public art practice to community engagement, architecture, landscape and urban design.

The City has a vision to shape and improve the experience of the City as a place of creativity and innovation that offers a high quality of life and contributes to Cambridge's built and natural environment, living culture and heritage.

The Council will review and update its Public Art Policy and processes to redefine how it will go about supporting and commissioning future public art. The new adopted policy will reflect and build upon past experience through evaluation and will promote works that reflect the importance of culture to the City and its communities.

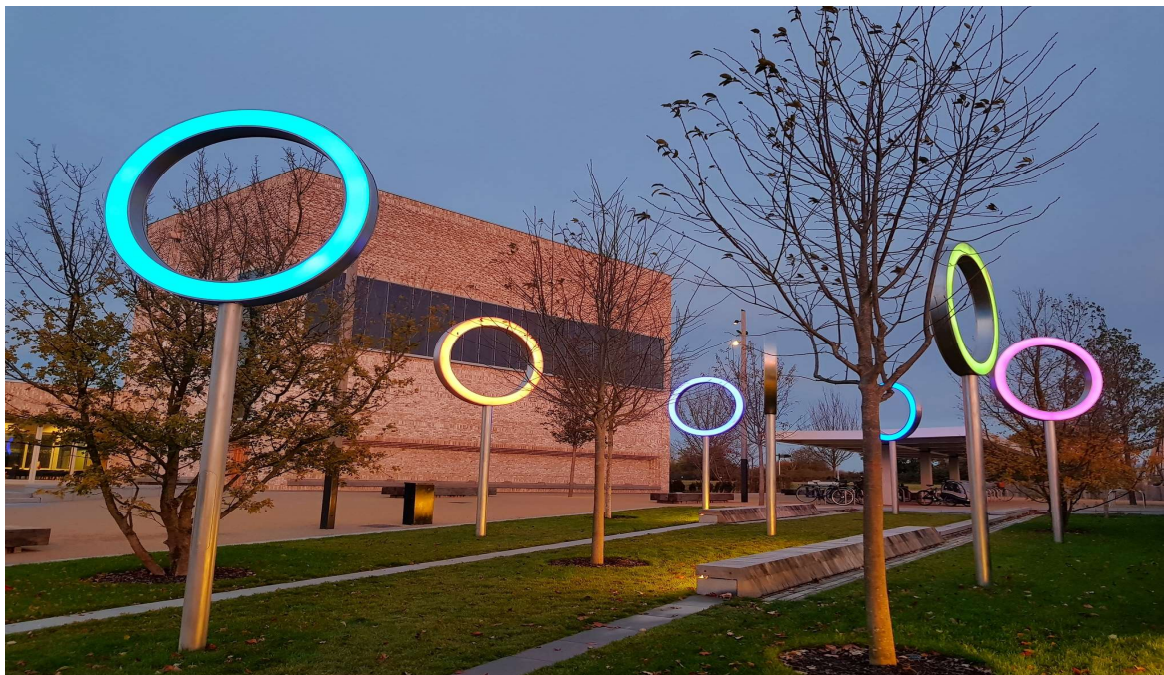
This Manifesto is a public declaration of the Council's intentions for public art commissioning and is offered as a conversation starter, a reminder of the benefits of public art and the achievements so far; it demonstrates the City's commitment to deliver new public art and its support of best practice in commissioning.



Very broadly public art can be understood as a process of engaging artists' creative ideas in the public realm and with the community. Public Art is not a distinct art form but refers to permanent, temporary or event-based works of art in a variety of media created for the public realm. Successful Public Art demonstrates ambition and innovation, and is relevant to its context, engages people and contributes to civic identity. The only constant element of public art is that it is community or site specific.

Art and art practice continually evolve. For example, digital and web-based projects are as valid as physical works; traditional, contemporary, and experimental work should all be supported. Public art projects can be informed by social activity; where the art can often involve works that are temporary and related to local stories and history and aimed at community building. Public art can also be purely process-led where taking part is the outcome. These types of projects directly engage with a diverse audience about issues directly relevant to their lives. Engaging with one off projects can have significant impact and the Council has committed to and will continue to support such commissions. Opportunities for public art commissioning in Cambridge have sought to connect people and place and enhance the community's experience of the City at both a local and citywide level.

Cambridge, as a City, is now in a position where it can and should celebrate its achievements' in public art commissioning and the rich cultural and community legacies that have been created. Reflecting on these achievements, the Council commits to build upon them and to continue to support cultural experiences in the public realm by ensuring artists are at the heart of policy and process and can respond and contribute to community, place and change.



## **The Cambridge Perspective – A commitment to Art, Artists, Community, Place and Change**

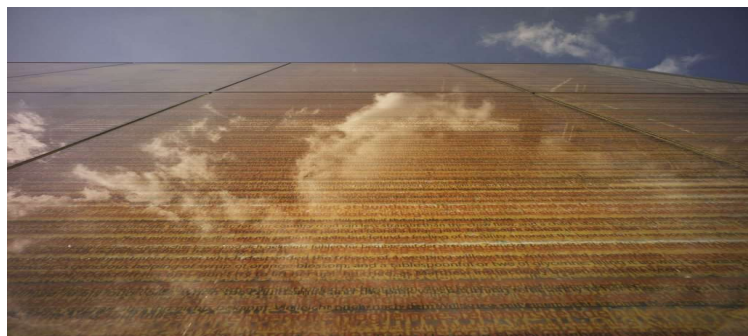
The following are the key strategic objectives that the Council has supported in public art commissioning and will continue to support in the future.

### **Art and Artists**

**The Vision: To put art and artists at the heart of the process to create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and people's lives**

The Council will:

- continue to commission ambitious projects that capture the public's imagination and embed public art into the fabric of the City and ensure that art and artists are at the heart of the process.
- update its Public Art Policy to ensure that criteria and processes are clear, provide support and commissioning guidance with expertise; ensure that budgets are set through knowledge and timeframes are realistic.
- lead by example within its own public art projects.
- ensure artists are treated as professionals in their field and have equal value as other members of a project team. A 'Rules of Engagement' have been developed to endorse and support their role in a project team. (Appendix 1)
- continue to support collaborations between artists, creative agencies, designers, researchers, participants and companies across the city.
- embrace contemporary art practices and be open to engaging with artists whose practice is experimental. The benefit of work that is temporary, process-led or socially engaged will be promoted and the notion of permanence as providing a better quality of art and/or stronger legacy will be challenged, where appropriate. The time for public art as decoration or embellishment has passed.
- ensure that public art can be sustainably maintained for the enjoyment of the community for the lifespan of the work.



## Art and Community

**The Vision: To engage local people in the planning, design and animation of their environments and social spaces through public art delivered via the development process and to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership of the public realm and public art. To enable Cambridge residents to experience high quality cultural activity and have the opportunity to develop themselves as makers, participants and audiences.**

The Council will:

- ensure that public art is truly public and that projects have a demonstrable benefit to community, which includes community engagement. All public art should engage the community as a whole and be inclusive for all ages and address diversity, so that the community truly contributes to and values the city's culture and built and natural environments with integrity.
- engage with community stakeholders in the development of public art projects to build relationships and knowledge, which can inform the research for artists working on commissions.
- form partnerships with the cultural community in the city to exchange ideas and knowledge to develop a programme of progressive and high-quality public art.
- The Council believes in the dignity of all people and their right to equality of opportunity and commission opportunities will ensure diversity is a key part of the process, particularly in the artist procurement process. An Equalities Impact Assessment will be a priority.



## Art and Place

**The Vision: Public art can help create a high-quality public realm and improve environmental quality through the creation of artworks that provide visual and emotional delight. Public art commissions can animate Cambridge's public spaces and help to create unique spaces whether in the urban or natural environments, as well as create identity both at a local level and citywide with each artwork being specific to its location. The streets and open spaces of Cambridge offer excellent opportunities for the creative thinking of artists to interpret use, history, or a hidden narrative. Art and Place is not about using public art to 'decorate' or embellish public spaces.**

The Council will:

- support artists working in public space to create works, which genuinely respond to place and are site specific. This is particularly important for development sites where a developer will be the commissioner and whom may have their own ideas of what public art is or should be and, which do not benefit place or community.
- provide support and expertise to artists to ensure that all public art proposals in the public realm demonstrate best practice and involve progressive contemporary art practices.



## Art and Change

**The Vision: Public art can be used as a conduit for community engagement and participation (as outlined in Art and Community) and especially in recognition that changes are taking place in the city. This is particularly important in Cambridge, with the changes that the growth agenda is bringing to the city, as well as changes that will happen because of climate change and the biodiversity emergency. Public art should support and enable critical debate, which addresses the impact of growth, climate change and the biodiversity emergency. The Covid-19 pandemic has changed and increased community need for and use of open spaces whether it is formal open space or incidental spaces on a journey; creative engagement and animation of spaces is a vital response to this change.**

Cambridge is going through an unprecedented period of growth and as such public art that enables critical debate around the impact of growth will encourage proposals, which integrate new and existing communities, will be supported. The Council:

- supports public art commissions, which enable critical debate on issues such as Climate Change and the biodiversity emergency.
- is committed to minimising environmental impact on the City. Public Art projects that protect the environment are encouraged, as are those that utilise natural sustainable materials and are cared for without undue use of resources.
- acknowledges that the Covid 19 pandemic has increased community need for and use of open spaces whether it is formal open space or incidental space and will support projects, which animate these spaces and provide moments of delight and surprise.

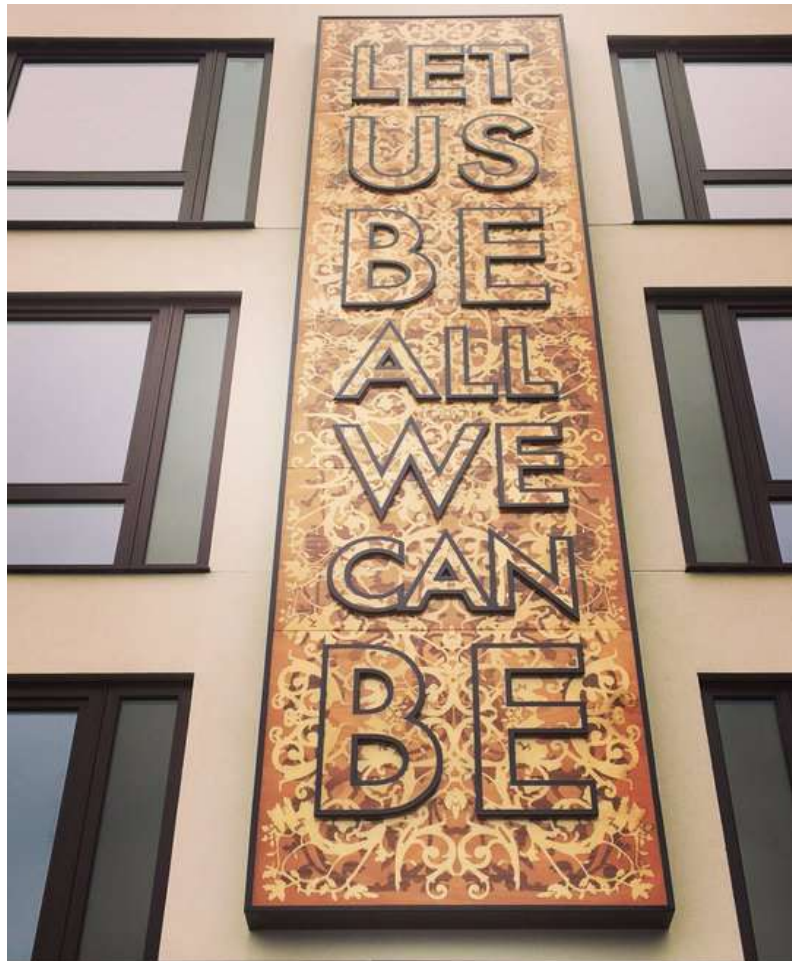




## Promotion

Currently, in Cambridge there is an unprecedented investment in and support for public art that has either been delivered or is in the process of being developed. Outside of London, nowhere else in the country has so many artists working in the public realm. Some of the world's finest artists are working in Cambridge but this work is not being properly recorded or promoted. The Council has developed a Communications Plan and will commit to actively promoting public art through a website, the media and cultural organisations.

- The Council commits to more actively promoting public art in the City and beyond.



## **Appendix 1: Artist/Developer/Design Team ‘Rules of Engagement’**

### **Artist/Developer/Design Team ‘Rules of Engagement’**

Having a good artist is of equal value as having a good architect. With this in mind, we outline below the essential rules of engagement to be established with the developer/commissioner and the design team in advance of a commission:

- The intention and remit for the artist as a member of the team must be established from the outset.
- The whole team must be aware of this and wish to support the collaboration; they must understand it is an important part of the client’s ambition for the project and not a whim that they can be talked out of later.
- The criteria for the artist’s selection, and how it is managed is vital to a successful project. People must be able and willing to work together, design team representatives must be actively involved in the selection process.
- The artist must have sufficient status in the team to have authority.
- The project manager must be sympathetic to the collaborative process and have an understanding of the intentions behind it.
- The degree of control the artist has in the design and implementation of their work must be established at the outset and agreed with the artist. The more control and involvement an artist has the better the work.
- Overall responsibility for the artist’s element will remain with the main contractor who is responsible for delivering the scheme safely, on cost and to programme.

The budget for the project must be sufficient to fund adequate time for the both the artist and the design team to establish some mutual understanding and trust and for them to get to know one another and each other’s work.

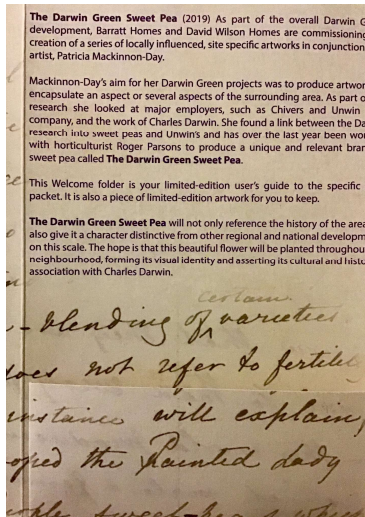
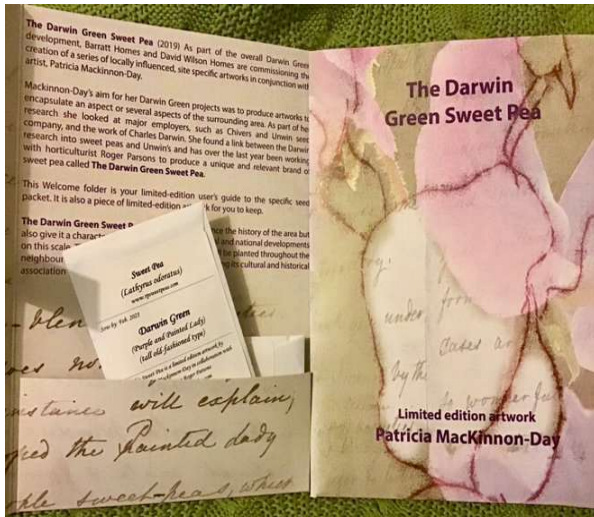
## Appendix 2 Images and Further Information

### Front Cover

- I. Hunch, Emma Smith - An installation & performance on Parker's Piece  
<https://www.emma-smith.com/works/hunch/>  
<https://t.co/9H4exPoyNh?amp=1>
  - II. The Green and The Gardens, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Ryan Gander  
<https://cambridge-biomedical.com/public-art-cambridge/commission/the-green-and-the-gardens/>  
<https://t.co/t35rNU4EBj?amp=1>
- P 2. Artist in Residence at Trumpinton Meadows, Caroline Wright -  
<http://www.carolinewright.com/portfolio/trumpinton-meadows/>
- P3. Richard Of York Gave Battle In Vain, by David Batchelor.  
<http://www.nwcambridgeart.com/commissions/eddington-david-batchelor-commission/>
- P4. In Other Words, Vong Phaophanit and Claire Oboussier, Cambridge Assessment  
<https://atopia.org.uk/commission/in-other-words/>
- P5. Cinder by Umbrellium at Trumpington Community College. Cinder takes the form of a virtual interactive mascot, she responds in real-time to sustainability <https://t.co/Y4mLhkq39f?amp=1>
- P6.
- I. A Wary Heracles meets Galatea' by Matthew Darbyshire, Cambridge North Station  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_10or3B5tlo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_10or3B5tlo)
  - II. The Green and The Gardens, Cambridge Biomedical Campus, Ryan Gander  
<https://cambridge-biomedical.com/public-art-cambridge/commission/the-green-and-the-gardens/>  
<https://t.co/t35rNU4EBj?amp=1>
  - III. The Barnwell Sentence, Lusy Skaer <https://futurecity.co.uk/portfolio/the-barnwell-sentence/>
  - IV. Fata Morgana Teahouse, Eddington, Wolfgang Winter and Berthold Hörbelt,  
<http://www.nwcambridgeart.com/commissions/fata-morgana-teahouse-pixel-wall/>
- P7.
- I. Pixel wall, Eddington, Wolfgang Winter and Berthold Hörbelt,  
<http://www.nwcambridgeart.com/commissions/fata-morgana-teahouse-pixel-wall/>
  - II. Bird Screens, Clay Farm, Nils Norman <http://www.dismalgarden.com/projects/birdscreens>
  - III. Artist in Residence at Trumpinton Meadows, Caroline Wright -  
<http://www.carolinewright.com/portfolio/trumpinton-meadows/>
  - IV. Erratics, New Museums site, Simon Faithfull <https://www.simonfaithfull.org/works/erratics/>
- P8. Let Us Be All We Can Be, Newmarket Road, Mark Titchner <http://marktitchner.com/work/let-us-be-all-we-can-be/>

### Back Cover

- I. The Darwin Green Sweet Pea, Patricia Mackinnon-Day <https://www.mackinnon-day.com/projects/darwin-green/> A Cabinet of Curiosities at Darwin Green by Jane Watt  
<http://www.thecabinetofcuriosities.org.uk/>





## Appendix E

# Cambridge City Public Art Strategy Consultation Public Survey Report



Futurebright Solutions  
January 2022

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Cambridge City Council consulted on their Public Art offer to review the delivery structure and develop a Strategy for Commissioning. This took place between October 2021 and January 2022 and following this extensive staff and public consultation a draft strategy and delivery plan was prepared to be presented to Committee in March 2022. The consultation used a mixed methodology to engage with stakeholders including:

- 1-2-1 semi-structured interviews with key people involved in commissioning, development and delivery of Public Art in Cambridge.
- Two city-wide surveys; one for general distribution and one for practitioners and others who are interested in shaping the Manifesto for Public Art.
- A stakeholder focus group using the survey to generate interest and identify participants.

Survey and interview questions were informed and developed using previous engagement reports, local and national research, and discussions with the project team. Draft questions were then tested on the following audiences:

- Public Art Panel.
- Minority Ethnic representative.

A Communication Plan was developed to promote the consultation and publicise the survey to ensure full saturation across the City. The survey ran for six weeks from 1<sup>st</sup> November 2021, with a £100 voucher offered to respondents as an incentive.

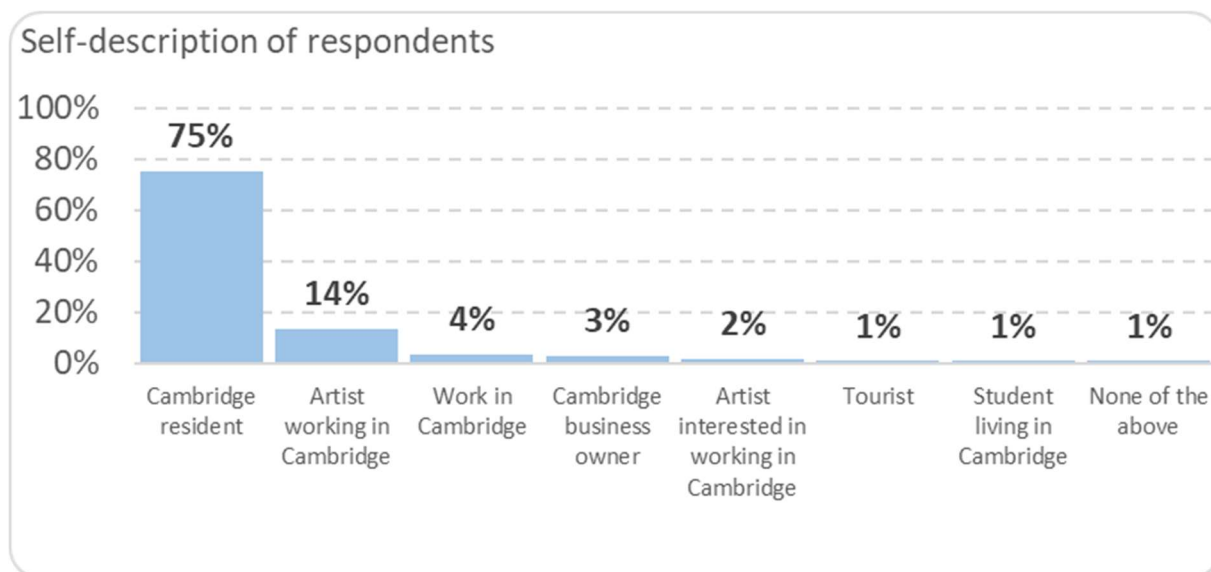
This report provides a summary of the findings from both surveys. A Supplementary Document provides the full detail for survey responses.

## SURVEY FINDINGS – GENERAL SURVEY

### DEMOGRAPHICS

The majority of respondents were residents, and of the **109 responses** received, **gender** was broken down as follows:

- 73 presented as female (67%)
- 28 presented as male (25%)
- 2 presented 'in another way' (2%)
- 5 preferred not to say (5%)



Categorised by **age**:

Responses were received from all **age ranges** with most responses received from category 31-49 years, with the breakdown as follows:

- Under 18 years – 1
- 18-30 years – 7
- 31-49 years – 47
- 50-65 years – 29
- 65+ years – 23

Responses were received from a wide range of **ethnicities** including Asian, African and European, with the majority (just under 70%) being British or White British (see supplementary document for full detail).

When asked about **religion or belief**, 32 said they did have a religion or belief, 55 said they didn't, and 21 preferred not to say.



## VIEWS ON PUBLIC ART

When asked '**what is Public Art**' the greatest response rate was received for *visual or physical art such as statues or murals* (97%).

Type of Public Art	Response rate
Visual or physical art such as statues and murals	97%
Integrated art such as artist designed features of buildings (e.g., balconies or facades) or visual art that is designed and constructed as part of a building	72%
Artist designed functional elements such as benches and bike racks	72%
Special events, performances, and festivals that incorporate artists	72%
Media or digital arts such as film or video, computer-based technologies like virtual or augmented reality, and light	63%
Arts and culture programmes and educational opportunities	61%

A strong positive response was received for the following statements on **what Public Art should be**:

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Public Art should be publicly accessible	89%	9%	98%
Public Artists should be paid appropriately	67%	25%	92%
Public Art should be used to engage local communities	55%	35%	90%
Public Artworks should demonstrate excellent artistic quality (in concepts and project delivery)	50%	36%	86%
Public Art should be incorporated within any new development	51%	31%	82%

A mixed response was received for the following statements on **what Public Art should be**:

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Public Art should be led by a professional artist or craftsperson	29%	34%	21%	12%	4%
Public Art should have a legacy	39%	37%	18%	6%	-

When asked about the **criteria to consider when reviewing the quality of Public Art proposals**, the following 'yes' responses were received:

- Suitability of materials – 100%

- Vision/theme – 77%
- Location – 73%
- Community involvement and consultation – 61%
- Maintenance plan – 60%
- Local artist – 39%
- Artists credentials – 28%
- Future risk and potential liability – 28%

One of the main myths relating to Public Art is that it is paid for by taxpayers money, *“when it could be spent on ‘more important’ things”*. This is in fact not the case as Public Art is paid for using developers money. Only **56% knew that developers pay for Public Art** as part of their new development budget.

A strong positive response was received for the following statements on **what Public Art should do:**

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Total
Public Art adds distinctiveness, character and contributes to placemaking	63%	29%	92%
Public Art contributes to resident wellbeing and sense of pride	53%	37%	90%
Public Art can aid with regenerations and revitalisation	56%	33%	89%

A mixed response was received for the following statements on **what Public Art should do:**

Statement	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Public Art contributes to resident participation in the arts and culture	36%	43%	18%	2%	1%
Public Art can help support the principles of sustainability and climate change	32%	33%	25%	7%	3%

When asked to **rate Public Art in Cambridge**, the majority of respondents (46%) gave an average score, with 31% rating it as good, 13% as poor, 6% as very poor, and 5% as very good.

When asked to rank statements relating to **the role of Public Art in Cambridge**, the following was observed:

Statement	First	Second	Third
To position Cambridge as a cultural destination	28	22	18
To support the growth of the local arts community	25	31	20
To promote pride in Cambridge	25	18	14
To explore and provide information about Cambridge's historical and contemporary development	20	19	17
To support tourism and economic development	18	8	16
To draw attention to the natural environment and environmental issues facing the City	15	14	16

When asked to rank statements relating to **the role Public Art plays in relation to communities in Cambridge**, the following was observed:

Statement	First	Second	Third
To bring fun and delight to everyday spaces	39	18	12
To experience art that enriches our lives	31	25	15
To build community and strengthen social networks	20	11	6
To provide engaging and well-designed buildings and spaces	16	16	16
To provide opportunities for children and young people to engage with, and learn through the arts	14	25	5
To improve health and wellbeing by participating in arts projects	10	12	14
To open conversations about issues facing Cambridge's communities	6	9	8
To provide opportunities for arts students and graduates to develop further skills and learning	1	4	1

When asked to rank statements relating to the **type of Public Art concepts respondents would favour** in Cambridge, the following was observed:

Statement	First	Second	Third
Sculpture (physical and temporary installations)	70	12	7
Painting and Murals	19	29	19
Education and Learning	8	40	8
Organic (plants and nature)	14	23	15
Interactive	10	11	9
Historic/Heritage	7	13	17
Culture (ideas, customs, & social behaviour of particular people or society)	7	6	9
Performance	6	5	5
Photographic	3	6	14

Digital (including audio and video)	2	6	6
Language and Spoken Word	1	3	5

When asked to rank statements relating to **where respondents would like to see Public Art**, the following was observed:

Statement	First	Second	Third
Parks and open spaces	41	19	12
Neighbourhoods	29	22	13
City centre	27	16	6
Public buildings (community centres, schools, hospitals, university buildings, etc.)	12	18	17
Property developments (housing, shops, offices, etc.)	9	6	14
Public transport gateways, routes and hubs	6	9	16
Historic landmarks	7	7	6
Cultural buildings (museums, libraries, arts venues)	2	8	11

When asked about **how the Council can improve the Public Art offer in the future**, **76 free text responses** were received (full detail in the supplementary document).



Some of the themes that came through strongly included:

- Better promotion of opportunities, more transparent approach and selection process, use of local artists.
- Better and more community (and business) engagement, public participation and decision making, *'make Public Art for the public not for artists'*.
- Make it inclusive; fun; relevant; accessible.
- More of it.

- Types of art included temporary exhibits, pop ups moving around to different venues, addressing social issues like homelessness and housing, address inequalities, relate to environment.
- Plus a number of Public Art examples receiving favourable commendations, for example – Romsey, Corpus Christi Clock, Addenbrookes poetry, Mill Road Bridge mural, swift tower, the cows, light festival, Scott Polar statue, Hills Road Bridge.

Respondents were then asked how they can **help to bring Public Art to Cambridge** with the majority responding that *they can provide feedback in focus groups and public forums* (52%). The remaining respondents felt that they could contribute as follows:

- Participate as an artist – 22%
- Agree to be listed in an artist database – 8%
- Donate to fund Public Art – 6%
- Help with fundraising – 5%
- Help with event planning – 1%

## OBSERVATIONS

*Note: a full discussion will be included in the final report.*

- Lower response rate from young people/younger element of the population (aged 18-30) – more targeted engagement might be useful to gather a range of views and perspectives.
- Range of responses for ‘what is public art’ which demonstrates awareness of the range, however, ‘sculptures’ at 97% might imply a more traditional view of public art – greater promotion of diversity could contribute to raising awareness of the range of public art offers.
- Community consultation and involvement came through very strongly as something that should happen systematically when developing Public Art.
- In a number of question responses there were mixed messages around the importance of use of local artists – this may be as a result of the way the questions were framed, however there is more of a positive steer to using local artists than an irrelevance.
- The majority of respondents (46%) gave Public Art in Cambridge an average score when asked to rate it. This is a useful baseline. Working to promote and raise awareness over the next 12 months, then re-doing the survey, would provide more insight into this and other areas of interest that were covered during the consultation. In addition, only just over half of the respondents (56%) were aware of how public art is paid for; promotion and raising awareness would also support addressing this.
- Of less importance to respondents was whether Public Art should have a legacy and whether it should be led by a professional artist or craftsman (two of the conditions for S106 funding for Public Art).
- The top options for the role of public art in Cambridge were **positioning as a cultural destination, growth for the local arts community** and **promoting**

**pride** and in relation to communities was **bringing fun and delight, providing experiences that enrich lives,** and **strengthening communities and social networks.**

- The most popular types of Public Art were **sculptures, paintings and murals, elements of education and learning,** and **organic installations.**
- A number of respondents felt that they could, participate as artists, be listed on a database, donate and help with fundraising, and help to organise events; as a follow up, they should be contacted to take these offers and pledges forward.

\*\*\*\*\*

## SURVEY FINDINGS – PRACTITIONERS RESPONSE TO MANIFESTO

### DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the **27 responses** received, respondents aligned to the following descriptions:

- Keen interest in arts – 9
- Resident - 6
- Professional arts background – 4
- Artist – 3
- Local interest group – 1
- Keen to contribute to manifesto – 1
- Many of the above – 1

**Gender** was broken down as follows:

- 16 presented as female
- 6 presented as male
- 2 presented 'in another way'
- 2 preferred not to say

Categorised by **age**:

Responses were received from all **age ranges** with most responses received from category 50-65 years, with the breakdown as follows:

- 18-30 years – 2
- 31-49 years – 7
- 50-65 years – 10
- 65+ years – 5

A range of **ethnicities** responded including Asian, African, Danish and European, with the majority (14) being British or White British (see supplementary document for full detail).

When asked about **religion or belief**, 11 said they did have a religion or belief, 9 said they didn't, and 5 preferred not to say.

Of **disability**, 6 said they had a disability, 18 said they did not, and 2 preferred not to say.

## VIEWS ON THE PUBLIC ART MANIFESTO OBJECTIVES

### Objective 1: Art and Artists.

To put art and artists at the heart of the process to create public art of high quality, which engages people, is relevant to places and people's lives.

	<b>strongly agree</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>neutral</b>	<b>disagree</b>	<b>strongly disagree</b>	<b>total</b>
We should continue to commission ambitious projects that capture the public's imagination and ensure that art and artists are at the heart of the process.	19	5	2	1	0	27
We should ensure that criteria and processes are clear, provide support and commissioning guidance; ensure that budgets are set and that timeframes are realistic.	17	8	1	0	0	26
We should lead by example within our own Public Art projects.	16	7	3	0	0	26
We should ensure artists are treated as professionals in their field and have equal value as other members of a project team.	19	5	2	0	0	26
We should continue to support collaborations between artists, creative agencies, designers, researchers, participants, and companies across the City.	16	7	2	0	1	26
We should embrace contemporary art practices and be open to engaging with artists whose practice is experimental.	13	7	3	2	1	26
We should ensure that Public Art can be sustainably maintained for the enjoyment of the community for the lifespan of the work.	19	5	0	0	0	24

Agree that these statements support the objective – Yes: 26, No: 1



## Additional responses

- "We should continue to commission ambitious projects that capture the public's imagination and ensure that art and artists are at the heart of the process." - you have to be doing this already to continue doing it
- Art by committee is not a great idea - never has been. Choosing an artist you trust to produce a piece of public art from their viewpoint is a superior method.
- Art should be public and for all ages.
- Have an artist project database. Too much hidden. And too much indifferent art. And strong art that should be better known.
- I support these new ideals.
- Please consider this document  
<https://www.camcycle.org.uk/files/campaigning/papers/PublicArtPolicyBriefing.pdf>
- Providing opportunities for more diverse artists both in the commissioning and selection of work.

## Objective 2: Arts and Communities

To engage local people in the planning, design, and animation of their environments and social spaces through public art to encourage a greater sense of social cohesion and ownership of the public realm and Public Art.

To enable Cambridge residents to experience high quality cultural activity and can develop themselves as makers, participants, and audiences.

	<b>strongly agree</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>neutral</b>	<b>disagree</b>	<b>strongly disagree</b>	<b>total</b>
Public Art should be truly public and projects should have a demonstrable benefit to community, which includes community engagement.	16	8	3	0	0	27
All Public Art should engage the community as a whole and be inclusive for all ages and address diversity, so that the community truly contributes to and values the City's culture and built and natural environments	12	8	4	2	0	26
We should engage with community stakeholders in the development of Public Art projects to build relationships and knowledge,	10	13	2	0	1	26

which can inform the research for artists working on commissions.						
We should form partnerships with the cultural community in the City to exchange ideas and knowledge to develop a programme of progressive and high-quality Public Art.	12	11	1	1	1	26
We must champion the dignity of all people and their right to equality of opportunity and commission opportunities which ensure diversity is a key part of the process.	16	5	3	1	1	26

Agree that these statements support the objective – Yes: 23, No: 4

### Additional Responses

- If public art becomes an exercise in political correctness and inclusivity, you might just lose out on choosing a brilliant artist who doesn't 'tick all the boxes'.
- Sometimes the public might not know what they want. They may get behind a fad. Sometimes artists may know better about what is good. Btw I am not an artist.
- The art should be inclusive, but stay away from promoting certain values over others.
- The community should also have the opportunity to reject proposals which are ugly, boring and crap.
- The experience of Art is individual so that in expressing Art there may be Celebration/ Disagreement/Acknowledgement of difference which communities must learn to accept. Communities should be consulted to make a decision which is then agreed to be binding for a specific period of time before removal.
- Who is the arbiter of 'quality' and who says Cambridge has a good reputation? I think much of it is poor with very few local artists involved, just local schools.

### Objective 3: Arts and Place

Cambridge will support artists working in public space to create works, which genuinely respond to place and are site specific. This is particularly important for development sites where a developer will be the commissioner and whom may have their own ideas of what public art is or should be and, which may not benefit place or community.

Cambridge will provide support and expertise to artists to ensure that all Public Art proposals in the public realm demonstrate best practice and involve progressive contemporary art practices.

	<b>strongly agree</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>neutral</b>	<b>disagree</b>	<b>strongly disagree</b>	<b>total</b>
Public Art can help create a high-quality public realm and improve environmental quality through the creation of art works that provide visual and emotional delight.	19	6	1	0	0	26
Public Art commissions can animate Cambridge's public spaces and help to create unique spaces whether in the urban or natural environments.	20	6	0	0	0	26
The streets and open spaces of Cambridge offer excellent opportunities for artists to interpret use, history, or a hidden narrative.	17	6	1	2	0	26
Art and Place is not about using public art to 'decorate' or embellish public spaces.	10	5	5	3	3	26

Agree that these statements support the objective – Yes: 20, No: 4

### **Additional Responses**

- Developers not the right people to embellish their own schemes on their own (station square underwhelming).
- I do not think that Property Developer's should have the final word (decision) on what art should be created on their space as their space will relate to those around it. There must be co-ordination and collaboration. Listening. GREEN SPACE is Art and THE MOST IMPORTANT ART to be preserved and appreciated rather than space taken up by installations.
- In Romsey Mill Road the Railway History of Romsey Town could and should be used to good effect. Mosaics or Murals at strategic places could be used to give identity to the surroundings and provide incentive to increase visitor numbers

to the area. Even telephone cabinets painted with relevant local scenes would help.

- It would be good to see the health and education agenda reflected in the above statements
- More care needs to be taken to ensure that art doesn't just get in the way or provide annoying distraction while walking or cycling, like snowy statue or Cambridge rules.
- Not all art has to create delight- some can be thoughtful etc. also there's nothing wrong about embellishing and decorating public space. not all art has to be deep.
- You want to stop developers doing their own artwork? Who determines what quality is, of anything? Art can't make up for appalling building design, demolition of heritage buildings and replacement with out of scale, boring high-rise.

### Objective 4: Art and Change

Public Art can be used as a conduit for community engagement and participation (as outlined in Art and Community) and especially in recognition that changes are taking place in the city. This is particularly important in Cambridge, with the changes that the growth agenda is bringing to the city, as well as changes that will happen because of climate change and the biodiversity emergency. Public Art should support and enable critical debate, which addresses the impact of growth, climate change and the biodiversity emergency.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed, and increased community need for and use of open spaces whether it is formal open space or incidental spaces on a journey; creative engagement and animation of spaces is a vital response to this change.

	<b>strongly agree</b>	<b>agree</b>	<b>neutral</b>	<b>disagree</b>	<b>strongly disagree</b>	<b>total</b>
The City of Cambridge is growing. Public Art can enable critical debate around the impact of growth and proposals which integrate new and existing communities will be supported.	10	9	4	2	1	26
We should support Public Art commissions that enable critical debate on issues such as climate change and the biodiversity emergency.	9	6	5	2	4	26

Cambridge City Council is committed to minimising environmental impact on the City. Public Art projects that protect the environment should be supported and encouraged.	16	8	1	1	0	26
Cambridge City Council acknowledges that the COVID-19 pandemic has increased community need for and use of open spaces and will therefore support Public Art projects in these locations.	16	4	3	1	1	25

Agree that these statements support the objective – Yes: 21, No: 4

### Additional Responses

- All supportive artwork must be non-offensive!
- GREEN SPACE DEVELOPMENT is the most important issue as we cope with climate change
- Growth of the city shouldn't be unfettered. Destruction of existing assets and building over green spaces. It may get more money into the S106 pot for you to spend, but it's not good for Cambridge or other places that businesses are leaving.
- It is very hard for public art to be used to engage people in growth, because of the history of S106 funding and dreadful art. Particularly on Station Road, public art has been used as crap lipstick on a crap pig. Public art, very regrettably, is seen as an insincere apology for overdevelopment and the loss of heritage and public realm.
- With regard to commissioning public art which is politically provocative, it veers into propaganda which is usually bad art.

### Promoting Public Art

	1st Choic e	2nd Choic e	3rd Choic e	not top 3	not importan t	total
A website hosted on City Council home page	7	1	4	9	3	24
A website hosted independently	4	4	1	4	5	18

An interactive trail with information and interpretation	9	7	3	1	4	24
Newsletters	1	0	2	6	9	18
Talks on Public Art	1	2	6	7	4	20
Guided walks on Public Art	2	8	3	4	2	19
Social Media	5	3	5	7	2	22

### Additional Responses

- Could you have a voting system on the website so we could choose which statues we like?
- Do you have any data to support claims that any of it provides delight or excitement? Evidence and celebrate the examples which are actually treasured.
- Does it actually need promoting? Good art speaks for itself.
- Ensure any public art is interpreted so that people can understand what they are and why.
- Painted telephone cabinets depicting well-known local scenes and/or beauty spots.
- Partnership with museums, nurseries, preschools, children centres and school and local libraries or sports centres in a way that it can be advertised in these spaces and used as an educational tool or resources for educational professionals and parents and carers.
- Posters, leaflets, public art champions.

### OBSERVATIONS

- Very strong positive to Objective 1 (Arts and Artists), with 26 agreeing and 1 disagreeing with the supporting statements.
- Very strong positive to Objective 2 (Arts and Communities), with 23 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements.
- Very strong positive to Objective 3 (Arts and Place), with 20 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements. Less popular was the statement *'Art and Place is not about using public art to decorate or embellish public spaces'*.
- Very strong positive to Objective 4 (Arts and Change), with 21 agreeing and 4 disagreeing with the supporting statements. Less popular was the statement *'We should support Public Art commissions that enable critical debate on issues such as climate change and biodiversity emergency'*.
- Most popular ways to promote Public Art were an interactive trail with information and interpretation, web page or site dedicated to promoting Public Art, guided walks and talks on Public Art, and social media.

**END**



## PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO THE MARKET SQUARE

**To:**

Councillor Rosy Moore, Executive Councillor for Climate Change,  
Environment and City Centre  
Environment & Community Scrutiny Committee 24/03/2022

**Report by:**

Fiona Bryant, Director of Enterprise and Sustainable Development  
Tel: 01223 457325 Email: Fiona.Bryant@cambridge.gov.uk

**Wards affected:**

All

Not a Key Decision

### 1. Executive Summary

1.1 The City Council has been working with stakeholders to consider the potential opportunities for improvement of the Market Square. Stakeholder views raised at scrutiny committee in regard to the project in early 2021, alongside the continued impact of the pandemic, offered the Council's team the potential to consider all of the evidence and views collated over the past few years and to review the project.

1.2 The project team have reviewed the feedback, previous reports and more recent work. There is a groundswell of support for changes to the market square, making it a more accessible, attractive, welcoming, exciting and safe place to visit, shop and gather both during the day and into the evening. Stakeholders want to see the 7 day market continue, but also want the ability to experience other events in the space.

1.3 The pandemic has not only led to changes in customer demands on space, products, but increased the speed with which the retail sector has

changed, and many of the City's main retail area freehold and leaseholders are already looking to the recovery and longer term mixes in uses which help support a sustainable future in the longer term. The Council needs to consider how the market square can compliment and align with other activity within the city centre.

1.4 The City remains a both highly successful place and one which experiences significant issues in sustaining that success, which require a collaborative approach to solutions. The aims and aspirations in addressing climate change, both through a more radical approach to efficient energy solutions , and prioritization of public and sustainable transport, whilst reducing the level of private car access to the city centre, are important opportunities for the city, and the Council, and both could have a significant impact on the future use of, and design of, improvements to the market square

1.5 This report therefore provides an update on the review of the project, the other major projects potentially impacting on, or which may impact on the city centre, and the additional work done to look at the possible options for sustainable improvements to the square to address stakeholder requirements in an effective way whilst recognizing the importance of the surrounding heritage, alongside the needs for a fit-for purpose future.

## **2. Recommendations**

The Executive Councillor is therefore asked to:

2.1 Note the update on the project status and next steps at section 8.0 for the project workstreams

2.2 Note the need to consider the project in line with other key projects including the heat network feasibility study and GCP's Road network hierarchy review and any resulting proposals which may arise before progressing a more detailed scheme proposal, in order to ensure that a strategic approach is taken to the project. This is likely to mean that the development of any scheme, if still feasible, for approval to progress to a planning application will not be finalized until at least 2023.

2.2 Approve the amended vision as proposed in section 4.3



2.3 Delegate authority to the Director, in consultation with Chair and Spokes, to continue to develop the project in line with the Corporate Programme Office and project management requirements, and with the Council's formal decision processes. The project will be managed in collaboration with partners leading other major schemes which may have an impact on the outcomes for this project. Formal scheme development, where proposed, will be developed in line with current policy, including on voluntary and statutory consultation, and brought to committee. Future delivery of any approved project will be subject to available funding.

2.4 Note the proposal to set up a liaison group to ensure updates on the project are shared with key stakeholders. The Liaison group engagement does not preclude other specific engagement with partners, or replace the relevant voluntary or statutory public consultation processes.

### **3.0. Project Context and Background**

Any proposals for possible improvement to a place such as the Market Square, is necessarily complex with a multitude of dependencies, and the review has considered a number of topical issues arising within the City Centre which need to inform, and be informed by this project. These include:

- City Recovery
- Exploration on the potential for a District Heat Network
- Possible Changes in Road Hierarchy and Modal Shift
- Changes in Waste Management Requirements
- Heritage and Cultural Considerations in and around the Market Square
- Management of a 7 day market

The primary impact of these on the project are explored in more detail below.

#### **3.1 City Recovery**

3.1.1 Cities and City centres are experiencing unprecedented change through the impacts of the global pandemic, through ongoing changes in consumer habits driving structural change in the retail sector, and in the further impacts of, and requirements arising from, the need to address climate change.

3.1.2 Cambridge, a city both of global and local reputation, has additional needs in addressing its key issues of transport congestion and air quality, alongside the need for more housing, and also, inequality.

3.1.3 Whilst there are cautious early signs of the City's resilience in recovery, the impacts have still been significant. Over the last eighteen months to two years the city has seen the unemployment claimant count rise by over 100% from a traditionally low base, alongside the decimation of the visitor economy and 80% reductions in footfall in the city centre.

3.1.4 A retail industry at 5.6% of Cambridge's workforce already challenged by longer term changes in customer shopping habits has been hit particularly hard by the pandemic and the closure of non-essential shops, alongside the impacts on charities, tourism and hospitality (9.2% of the Cambridge workforce), leisure, and education related businesses (which provide 16% of Cambridge employment).

3.1.5 Early indications are that, in line with previous challenging periods, Cambridge is showing good signs of recovery in many areas, but there is still a long way to go. The *Cities Outlook 2022* – the Centre for Cities' annual economic assessment of the UK's largest urban areas shows that the level of retail voids in Cambridge is relatively low in comparison to many cities (11.9%) but this is still high (4% increase) in comparison to the pre pandemic situation in the city. The report shows that some of the stronger economically cities have been hit hardest owing to issues such as traditionally high rents and the high proportion of office based workers staying away from centres/offices. The Centre for Cities specifically demonstrates the paradoxes in impact of the pandemic between Cambridge and Mansfield ([Cambridge and Mansfield: a tale of two high streets | Centre for Cities](#)).

3.1.6 The pandemic has opened up the need to develop a recovery strategy (draft approved by Executive Council following scrutiny at Strategy and Resources committee in 2021), with a view to socialising and developing the detail and generating collaborative delivery plans with partners across the city.

3.1.7 The purpose of the strategy is to respond to the impacts of the pandemic on Cambridge and drive a recovery and longer-term development strategy and plan that shifts Cambridge towards greater fairness and equality for residents and environmentally sustainable development.

3.1.8 It is the start of a long-term plan, to be developed with partners and communities to understand and put in place the collaborative actions needed to improve our city, from services, to planning/development, to investment in social, environmental and sustainable economic infrastructure.

3.1.9 The intention is to ensure that the strategy can make our long-held vision a reality: *‘One Cambridge - Fair for All’, in which economic dynamism and prosperity are combined with social justice and equality.*

3.1.10 For the City, we consider that this could mean a number of things, including for example:

- A fairer, greener Cambridge will be an exemplar of a sustainable, net zero carbon city and an inclusive, liveable city, a welcoming and collaborative and innovative Cambridge.
- A city that makes informed choices to balance the needs and opportunities of current and future generations for all our residents.
- A city that works together to make the reforms and investments to create a fairer, greener city.
- Reviving the city centre to improve access and experience for pedestrians – locals and tourists, with sustainable, efficient transport options into and around the city.
- Enhancing and opening up the cultural, heritage and leisure offers to all
- New development opportunities for business, housing and leisure which enhance the existing offer, increasing usable space and improving sustainability (zero-carbon, biodiversity, air quality green spaces)
- Services, businesses and infrastructure that work for local people, designed around the communities in which they live, focused on quality, access and inclusivity for residents.

3.1.11 Within that context the City Council is reviewing how its city centre based assets, including the market square, can provide further support to the future delivery of the strategy. We will also work with other freeholders and long term tenants to understand their plans for the future of current retail centres where redevelopment options are being considered, and how this project can align with them.

3.1.12 The market square provides an opportunity to provide a focal city centre space which can facilitate people coming together and encourage community cohesion. Hosting the 7 day market alongside a wider range of activities and uses it can draw in a variety of people throughout the day, week, and year. Increasing vibrancy requires a focus on the needs of both the local businesses, customers and the most vulnerable visitors.

### 3.2 The Market Square – Background and Context

3.2.1 The Market Square lies at the very heart of the city centre, surrounded by the historic core. Like many towns and cities, a traditional use for a “market square” is a market, and Cambridge has been able to hold a market since the 13<sup>th</sup> century. The market is currently operated under the 1985 Cambridge Act. Cambridge remains one of the few places in the country to support a seven day a week outdoor market in its market square. The market provides a vibrant and diverse daily retail offer, and fulfils an important local economic function, both directly, by providing opportunities for small independent businesses to set up and trade on the market; and indirectly, through helping to animate and, thereby, attract footfall to the city centre. The economic and social impact of COVID has further highlighted the economic and social importance of the market to the city. Throughout the pandemic, the outdoor market has provided essential services and fulfilled a vital social function for residents.

3.2.2 As part of the longer-term delivery of the City vision, the market square will be centre stage in provision of a key public realm space within the city centre.

3.2.3 Following a report on the market square presented to the Council by Cambridge Past Present and Future in 2015, the Council has been engaging with key stakeholders and the public to identify the key benefits of the square currently and those things which present as requiring investment and improvement.

3.2.4 Workshops for key stakeholders were held in 2020 (2 general and 2 specifically for market traders) following the publication of an initial report by BDP in 2019

3.2.5 Those present included the following key stakeholder groups

Cambridge Association of Architects Friends of Cambridge Market Cambridge Living Streets Historic England Cambridge BID Kings College Healthwatch FECRA	Cambridge University Estates team Bidwells (Agents for University Colleges) Gonville & Caius College Cambridge Past Present & Future Landlords for businesses adjacent to Square Visit Cambridge Police
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Market Traders Association Hobsons Conduit Trust	Transition Cambridge Great St Marys Church Cambridge Cycling Campaign
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Council staff from the following teams were also present in their policy and, where relevant, statutory consultee roles, Equalities, Access, Road Safety, Environmental Health, Housing, Street Lighting, Highways, Archaeology, Tree team, Cycling, Licensing Property, Transport and Infrastructure. City and County Councillors also attended.

3.2.6 The high-level summary findings of the workshops were as follows:

The Market Square:

- is a focal point and central attraction to City commercial/cultural/social centre
- enhances the vibrancy of the city centre
- supports the local economy and businesses, including those with shop fronts surrounding Commercial centre
- provides an important setting of, and vistas to, the historic core and heritage buildings and environment around it

The 7-day Market:

- Provides a traditional market with unique traditional character with a good variety of stalls
- Supports independent businesses through provision of opportunity for a range of traders and for start-ups
- Supports attraction for city centre tourism and footfall
- Has vitality, vibrancy, great ambience and buzz during day with a relaxed atmosphere

3.2.7 However, feedback also included reference to issues and to the need for improvements and enhancements to be made to the square. A high-level summary of these is included here.

- Lack of seating and space to gather/eat outside
- Vista to surrounding historic buildings and streets and the customer flow into and out of square needs improvement

- Limited accessibility to all through uneven surface and surrounding highway uses. Fountain not in use
- Prominent and visible waste and refuse facilities
- Confusing signage. Lack of information about history of the market square as a civic and commercial centre and its features, the fountain, Hobsons conduit etc
- Lack of evening offer and uninviting, dark space at night, encouraging anti-social behaviours

3.2.8 Following some initial proposals for an improvement project, a draft vision was developed as the following:

*“Our Vision is to secure multi-million-pound capital investment to transform the market square into a multi-functional outdoor space, which continues to support a vibrant, successful and diverse seven day a week local outdoor market, but with an improved stall layout and design, which allows the square to be used by the community for other events and activities, both during the day (in and around the market) and into the evening. We will create a fully inclusive, high quality civic space, which is welcoming and accessible to all sections of our community; and designed and managed to a standard, which befits the city’s profile and reputation, as an international visitor, University and business destination*

*The market square will be an attractive city centre destination, where residents and visitors come together to shop for local food and produce, artisan crafts and services, sit out and enjoy delicious street food from around the world, people watch and socialise. It will provide a year-round venue for a diverse programme of leisure and cultural events and activities, both in and around the daily market and into the evening, including for outdoor theatre, film shows, concerts, civic gatherings and street entertainment. By engaging our city community in the design and development of this exciting civic project, we will deliver a transformed market square which:*

- *Respects the site’s rich heritage value and the central role it has played, and will continue to play, in Cambridge’s social and economic development*
- *Sustains a vibrant, diverse and commercially successful daily local market, whilst enabling flexible use of the space for other events and activities during the day and into the evening*

- *Maximises the city's 'green' credentials, including opportunities to support our zero carbon, biodiversity and associated sustainable development objectives*
- *Integrates with and supports Cambridge's wider city centre economic and social activity, including helping to animate the 'high street' and attract and sustain visitor footfall"*

The vision and concept design were issued for public consultation in May 2021. 1165 responses were received. A brief summary of the consultation is provided below with a more detailed summary report in Appendix 1. Following the Environment and Communities Committee meeting in March 2022, the intention is to publish a final report on the Market Square website.

- 96% of responses were received from individuals within the CB area postcodes
- 57 % of the overall responses to the consultation state that the respondents visit the market square at least once a week all year round with a 70/30 split between day and early evening visits
- The majority come to shop in the market or city centre, followed by using the market square as a thoroughfare, to meet up with friends, for the atmosphere and historic views and setting
- Primary mode of transport to the square is by walking or cycling

3.2.9 In general, whilst there are views at each end of the spectrum, the emerging findings are broadly similar to the earlier workshop and wider engagement outcomes. The broad themes were as follows:

- The Market Square is seen as an important space at the heart of the city
- There is general support for the aim of the vision to improve the square in ways which support its status as the heart of the city and a place for all
- There is strong support for increased pedestrianism of the space
- There is good support for the 7 day market
- There is also support for additional use of the space during the evening
- There is support for elements of the proposed concept design, but also comments in regard to possible changes/amendments in order to improve it
- Whilst there is no specific disagreement to the principle of demountable stalls, the vast majority of respondents to the consultation did not agree with the style/type proposed within the consultation.

Of those responding the main themes in regard to desired improvements included the following:

- Improvements to general appearance, including an accessible surface
- Lack of seating, and eating space , cramped layout
- Dead space in the evening/ lacking café culture/ no life between 5 and 9pm/ lack of activity other than market
- Need to address safety/ issues of anti-social behaviour in evening, with lack of through visibility
- Management of waste, odour and cleanliness
- Lack of toilets and nowhere to wash hands if eating outdoors
- Too many hot food stalls and takeaways and tourist stalls

93% of respondents prioritised improving accessibility and pedestrianisation

Just under a quarter of respondents suggested that no changes at all were required, although, given the nature of the question, and the context for the majority of these responses, we believe that possibly a proportion may be referring to the 7 day market itself, rather than the square per se. This needs further analysis.

Emerging themes are picked up in the relevant areas of this report, and in next steps.

3.2.10 Following the work done on the project to date, and the last report to Environment and Communities Committee in 2021, alongside the engagement and feedback to date, including challenges to elements, the Council announced its intention to review the project and the feedback and to come back with an update in March 2022.

## **4.0 The Market Square Project - Proposed Vision and Objectives**

4.1 The Council has considered the Market Square within the context of its wider Cambridge Futures work, alongside wider strategic priorities and strategies around anti-poverty, climate change, and the Greater Cambridge Partnership's proposed review of the road network hierarchy as part of its City Access plans. This work, building on previous consultations e.g. on Making Connections, Making space for People etc, will also need to be reflected in the new Local Transport and Connectivity Plan being developed by the Cambridgeshire and Peterborough's Combined Authority.



4.2 This, alongside other major projects, will mean that the market square project will have to be progressed in line with early outcomes and indications from this work, as making best use of space within the square, and factors such as the prioritization given to pedestrians, are important elements of the project. Other key projects under climate change objectives, such as the exploration of the potential for a heat network within the city centre, will also need to inform further work on the Market Square.

4.3 There are aspects of the project which can and need, however, to progress with further work to ensure that, as we move forward, project decisions can be taken in a timely manner and with regard to relevant evidence.

### 4.3 The Vision

4.3.1 Responding to feedback from the consultation, the Council are proposing the following amended vision and objectives for the Market Square Improvement Project. Any vision for the square needs to reflect its importance as the heart of the city whilst providing a modern environment for its visitors, setting off the heritage assets adjacent to it. It is therefore proposed that the draft vision be:

*“An inspiring, strategic public realm heart to the city centre, the market square will be welcoming to all to work, visit and spend time here. A 21<sup>st</sup> century international and local multi-generational and multi-cultural space, celebrating Cambridge’s history and heritage, it integrates a thriving, sustainable, accessible, safe and open environment, connecting the surrounding streets with spaces to shop, wander, stop and socialise. A bustling 7-day market, space for seating and eating, additional business and social opportunities and engaging and inclusive cultural events will add to the richness of the area, making this an active day and evening hub in the city centre for local businesses, residents, and the wider community.”*

### 4.4 Key Objectives

The key objectives are proposed as the following (broadly same as previous):

The project will:

- Aim to achieve the agreed vision

- Integrate with and support Cambridge’s wider city centre economic and social activity, including helping to animate the ‘high street’ and attract and sustain visitor footfall”
- Ensure that the square contributes to the Council’s and City’s actions in addressing climate change and inclusion.
- Ensure the square sustains a vibrant, diverse and commercially successful daily local market, whilst enabling flexible use of the available space for other events outside the market where practical.

## **4.5 The Proposals**

Following discussions with statutory partners, and in consideration of the work done to date and feedback, it is clear that there is in principle support for improvements to the area, but the project is complex and requires further work before a reviewed design and layout can be proposed. In broad terms, however, the Council is investigating further detail on the following:

### **4.5.1 The Market Square**

4.5.1.1 Currently the square provides restricted and somewhat inaccessible spaces owing to the surface treatment, highways layout, and stall layout and orientation etc. Improvement to the surface would provide benefits and increased accessibility to traders, visitors and local customers, in compliance with the Equality Act.

4.5.1.2 Subject to the relevant advice and consents, the proposal would be to develop a design and plan to improve the surface of the space, providing a more level surface with minimal kerb heights, to support the safety and accessibility of both disabled users as well as those with sight limitations. The changes will target drainage improvements, optimize access for pedestrians and cyclists.

4.5.1.3 The LDA concept design (2021) was based on extending the space provision for trading and reducing considerably the highway, in particular around the Market Hill area. Further discussions with the County Council and Greater Cambridge Partnership team have, however, confirmed that there are challenges under the current national legislation in achieving this.

4.5.1.4 Any reduction/removal of adopted Public Highway can only be approved on the basis of the area in question being proved to the satisfaction of statutory consultees as being “redundant”. This is not the case for the area of Adopted Public Highway which is included in the current concept design and therefore the proposed option could not be entirely supported in its current form by CCC Highways.

4.5.1.5 It may, however, be possible to reduce the carriageway to facilitate the extension of space available specifically for pedestrians. This is subject to access requirements for existing premises which are being explored with County colleagues.

4.5.1.6 It is also possible, however, that possible changes in the road hierarchy, should they arise from the proposed GCP review, will open up further opportunities, and work progress on deliverable options will need to be informed by that review. The feedback from the consultation with the strong support for further pedestrianism can be fed into the review.

#### **4.5.2 The Fountain**

4.5.2.1 The fountain is located in the centre of the square, and is listed. If it can be renovated in place in an appropriate manner, it would not only provide an attractive heritage water feature but also a potential opportunity as a setting for gathering and seating. Further work needs to be done to explore how this can be done in a way which compliments the other changes and retains sufficient space.

In regard to the above the project team have appointed engineering consultants to review and reconcile current reports and to identify the next stage surveys and investigative works and estimated costs.

#### **4.5.3 Future Sustainability**

4.5.3.1 The Council is committed to a target of achieving net zero carbon by 2030 and improvement projects related to its assets will need to demonstrate that they are fully focused in that arena. Aside from encompassing appropriate environmental and social criteria and credentials more generally into any physical improvements made to the square, the project team have focused particular time on the following issues.

##### **4.5.3.2 Energy Generation for surrounding Assets**

The project team have been considering the scope for supporting green energy generation through the project, around the construction and also using the market square assets themselves, to identify any potential for the provision of energy to surrounding assets. With limited scope for solar or wind, and the challenges of retrofitting historic and listed buildings in a compact city centre, a renewable heat network is likely to be the major component and only viable means of decarbonising a historic city-centre with many listed buildings, including buildings owned by the City Council, including the Guildhall and the Corn Exchange.

The Market Square redevelopment proposals also raised the question about the opportunity to incorporate boreholes into this important public realm, to help contribute to the supply of renewable heat, for example to the Council's Guildhall and Corn Exchange. A very basic calculation has been done by a heat pump supplier to determine the possible heat load achievable from this area alone and it was found that a large percentage of heat could potentially be provided from this site. However an additional heat source is still likely to be needed and it wouldn't provide a surplus to help heat the New Museums site. It is therefore proposed that the Market Square is one of the areas considered as a potential heat source as part of the national Heat Network Delivery Unit (HNDU) study, so we can explore in more detail the technicalities and difficulties of this site and if a city-scale heat network provides a viable alternative.

A separate project team is working on a bid to the HNDU to fund a feasibility study for a Cambridge City Centre heat network. The bid will be submitted in Spring 2022, and if successful, the feasibility study will establish the feasibility of a city centre district heat network, test options for future expansion, and prepare for further funding bids for detailed project development, as well as considering the linkages to a market square project

The alignment with these two projects is important: as outlined above a district heat network would be a major step forward in decarbonising the historic city centre and the Market Square could provide a significant contribution. Therefore it is essential to take the time to either incorporate the square into the DCN project, or it is not feasible, definitively rule it out. The Market Square team will take this time to fully consider all the options and practical challenges for proposed improvements and to then align them as relevant with a heat network project should feasibility within this space be proven.

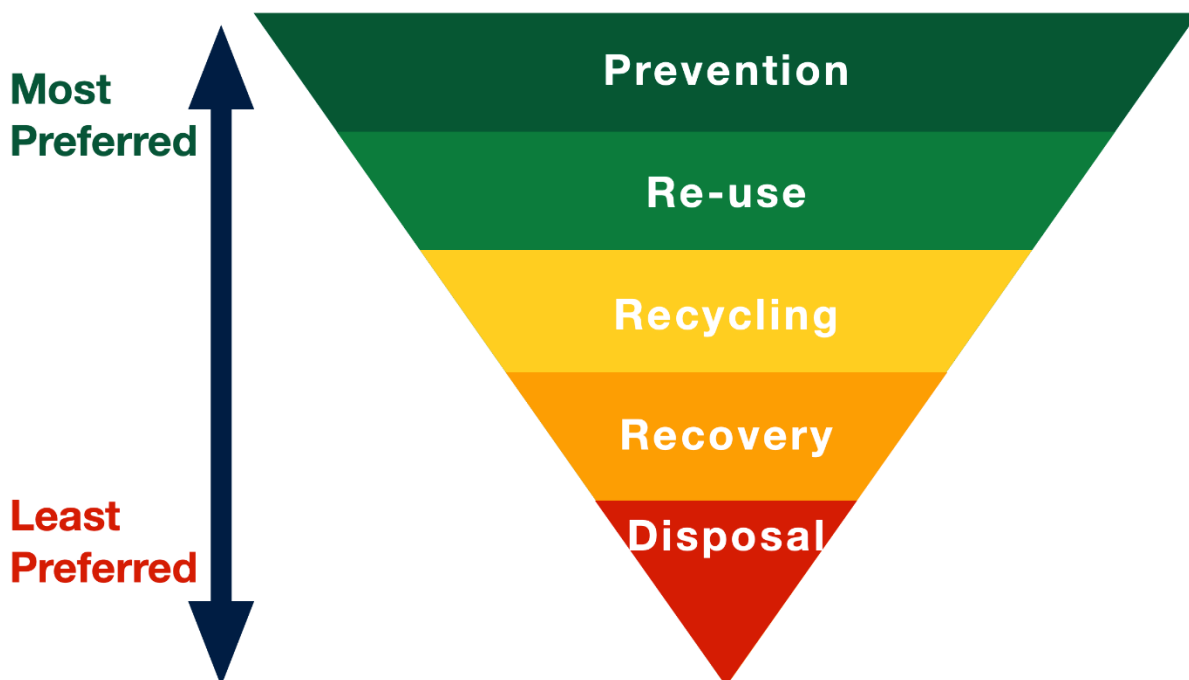
#### 4.5.3.3 Generating Power through Market Stall Canopies

Further information around the orientation and possible design for market stalls is provided later in this report but there is potential to utilize the improvements to the square and market through installing new canopies with solar power generation as part of the overall mix of energy. West Bromwich market have already done this, and the team have spoken to them about the project. Canopies with the potential for inclusion of solar panels will be designed to help prevent overheating. Further work will be developed on design and deliverability of such an approach as the project progresses. This option was raised within the consultation responses.

#### 4.5.3.4 Waste Management

4.5.3.4.1 The Council's policies and targets on climate change require robust management of waste within functions carried out on its properties. The emerging findings from the consultation also focus strongly on improved waste management. The concept design originally proposed moving the current waste management provision from the ground level to basement level. In principle, freeing up space at ground level and improving the appearance and vista for the square remains a priority, but for the Council and the Greater Cambridge Shared Waste Service, the management of waste in the space has more critical importance in addressing the climate change agenda.

4.5.3.4.2 The waste hierarchy is outlined as follows:



4.5.3.4.3 It therefore follows that our primary objective will be to work with traders and others to reduce the level of waste materials, in particular cardboard, which makes up the current volume of waste associated with the market operations, and to remove waste themselves where possible. Designing more efficient waste practice into trader business to meet waste hierarchy and legislative needs would also result in helping the Council improve the efficiency in waste management, and reduce the need for vehicle movements within the City for the collection of the market waste which also contributes to reducing Co2 emissions.

4.5.3.4.4 A project workstream has therefore been created to develop more detailed proposals and a management plan for the market square project that will be in line with the wider City Litter Strategy.

4.5.3.4.5 Under the current arrangements, 24t of general waste per week, generated by the market, is taken to landfill. This equates to 2.5 refuse lorry loads. 4 x 1100 litre bins are emptied daily, seven days a week. Each 1100 bin weighs 85KG on average. Some recycling waste will be being disposed of in the general waste. There are higher volumes of all types of waste in the summer months when the market is busier

4.5.3.4.6 In addition to this, 1 ¼ tonnes of food waste is being collected per week under the shared waste contract with the markets team. However, circa 2 tonnes of additional food waste (part of the 24 tonnes collected weekly) is being put into the general waste in black bags by the hot food traders. The law around food waste generated by businesses is changing in 2023 and collections need to be put in place to stop this type of waste going to landfill. All food waste collected in the correct bins/ vehicles goes to composting for use on local farms as a high-grade fertiliser.

4.5.3.4.7. Cardboard is collected separately. 2 to 4 tonnes of cardboard collected from the market each week. Twice weekly collection in summer, one collection a week in winter. The cardboard is squashed and baled by the compactor then placed in the skip provided by the shared waste service. The compactor and skip currently are permanent features of the market square

4.5.3.4.8 It is, however, fair to say that not all market traders generate large volumes of waste. 19% of traders generate the most waste with only 4% identified as the highest individual volume waste generators.

4.5.3.4.9 The Trader waste audit has not been able to include all food production to date owing to differences in contracts but the data collected in

itself confirms that there is further work to do to both reduce the amount of waste produced and to ensure that the management and collection processes are as efficient as possible and reduce the impact on the square's amenity space in future if possible.

4.5.3.4.10 A number of options for management of the residual waste are therefore under investigation, but the originally proposed location of waste storage bins underground within the square has a number of constraints, including accessibility for larger waste lorries and handling equipment for underground bins. In future any waste lorry access may be restricted to a straight route from Kings Parade and out through Market Street. Alternative locations for underground waste storage for both market and other businesses are also being explored.

#### **4.6 Market Stalls Orientation and Siting**

4.6.1 The resurfacing of the square provides an opportunity to review the type and layout of the stalls. Whilst the consultation received some conflicting comments on the orientation questions, there was a theme from stakeholders to see better connectivity to the surrounding streets, better views and vistas of the adjacent buildings, and a feeling of improved safety and security and sightlines, with design required to address issues of anti-social behaviour. These things could be supported by a change in orientation to an East/West direction, which would connect the square better to the surrounding streets, open up the vistas onto important heritage assets and also create more space and visibility. The improvements to the surface will inform space availability and therefore design proposals will need to consider further work on this and the need to ensure sufficient space for stalls.

4.6.2 An East/West orientation could also, incidentally help protect the stalls from wind rose as the primary wind rose arises comes from Guildhall Street and Peas Hill, assuming a design led approach with this in scope.

#### **4.7 Market Stalls – construction**

4.7.1 Much of the feedback during workshops and consultation has centred on concerns from traders and others, over the “demountable stalls” discussions, so the review period has offered the team the opportunity to do further research on the facts surrounding the use of “semi-permanent”, “temporary” or other type of stalls. The word “demountable” is possibly somewhat confusing in any case, since the current stalls are actually demountable, in that they are attached to the square surface with brackets which allow them to be removed. The emerging themes from the consultation did not suggest necessarily a

disagreement with the principle of “removable” stalls by the majority of respondents, but rather with the specific model used for the consultation proposal.

The team have therefore focused more on the practical implications for a future design in relation to the priority being for the market use during the day, and how the stall design and type might support both flexible evening use without stall removal and/or how designing some stalls to be fit for purpose but also more easily moved when and where necessary, may offer more flexible evening space when required.

4.7.2 At the moment, the emerging thinking is that there are likely to be a mix of stalls. This option was also suggested by respondents to the consultation. Although many may, in practice, remain in situ, they will be set with detachable brackets to allow removal for deep cleaning or other requirement. The design of new stalls will also take into account the potential for their use for other activity within the evenings after the daily market has closed, without removal of stalls e.g. using stalls with canopy protection as informal seating/eating and gathering areas or for additional restaurant seating space (subject to licences) to help support adjacent businesses. Some stalls may therefore be able to remain in situ the vast majority of the time whilst being used more flexibly in the evening. These stalls are likely to be used by multiple day or 7 day traders with heavier duty stall specification need. There will also be provision, however, for some stalls to be more easily removed, if required, after the traders have left, in order to provide additional space for evening events where required (subject to further work being done to explore the use of Market Hill). Further work is being done on researching of such stalls which can meet all uses alongside meeting climate change objectives.

4.7.4 In terms of possible designs for the latter type, the majority of concerns seem to arise around a) their stability and b) their resilience to wind. Average wind speed in the UK between 2001-2021 has been generally between 9-10mph. The average wind speed in Cambridge City is c7mph with the strongest this month of c24mph. The windiest month is December. The Council has studied other markets around the country and wind rose, including the most windy city in the UK, St David's. St Davids has an average windspeed of 12.9mph and strongest this month of c31.3mph

4.7.5 The 5 year average windrose in Cambridge City and St Davids suggests that the following applies:



<b>Force</b>	<b>Average annual time at this speed in Cambridge</b>	<b>Average annual time at this speed in St Davids</b>
Gentle (7-12mph)	41.47%	30.09%
Moderate (12-18mph)	21.5%	26.18%
Fresh (18-24mph)	5.12%	13.17%
Strong (24-31mph)	0.7%	7.21%
Near Gale (31-38mph)	0.1%	0.31
Strong Gale (46-54mph)	-	0.07%

4.7.6 In Cambridge, even under the auspices of the storms this month, with forecast wind speeds of 80mph or more, the forecast speed in the city itself was only about half that. That does not mean that Cambridge and the market square itself, even where buildings effect some protection, does not experience severe weather events, but the risk of itdoing so needs to be understood in context.

4.7.7 St Davids holds a one day a week market rather than a seven day one, but market stalls used include gazebos, and its average wind speed is nearly double the average speed of Cambridge. Other towns and cities also successfully use a mixture of gazebos and demountable stalls, even in windy places. There is therefore no evidence to suggest that Cambridge cannot potentially use at least some market stalls which are more easily removable when required. Consideration will be given to the location and use of such stalls. Further work needs to be done on design and demonstration to provide the assurance required on stability etc.

## **4.8 Other Uses**

4.8.1 The continued use of the Market Square for the 7 day market is a priority for the Council . Whilst the project may require temporary relocation whilst any proposed works are implemented, the long term uses for the square will be around the general 7 day market provision.

4.8.2 The Council has also considered the high number of stakeholder responses which indicated a desire to address the issues of safety and activation of the space in particular in the evenings.

4.8.3 The market square already hosts a number of events across the year, including for example films, buskers, civic events, sports events etc. Within the project, the aim will be to develop events which help address the feedback provided, within the constraints. The principles will be:

- A sustainable and manageable programme of events ranging in scale and impact, minimising disruption to the daily needs of the traders and the Market Square, and in consideration of local residents.
- A flexible space with facilities that if needed, could be used at short notice to bring people together and provide a focal point, e.g., funeral, memorial, one off celebrations

4.8.4 The Cultural team have pulled together an initial options report which indicates the potential for a mix of events based on these principles. They may include:

- Small scale regulated entertainment e.g. Buskers, Street entertainment, additional charity stalls, civic events etc, which can be run around the market operation with minimum infrastructure requirements.
- Use of market stalls in situ with rearranged temporary seating could
- Regulated entertainment (licence required) - live music, sports etc. Are likely to require some additional space and infrastructure e.g. 3 phase power

Anticipated higher impact uses would be infrequent.

4.8.5 Frequency of more general events will depend on the successful build up of a programme in a sustainable, measured and sensitive way over a suggested period of 3-5 years. It will also depend on effective and strategic management of the programme from an overall cultural perspective. Engagement with businesses and customers, residents would be critical.

A final programme plan will need to both inform, and be informed by, the likely space availability, alongside noise and other issues, which in turn is dependent on a number of other parameters e.g. highways

## **4.9 Parking, Loading, Transport Access**

4.9.1 The Council is working with the Greater Cambridge Partnership, County Council and the Combined Authority to improve public transport access and services and increase the pedestrian and cycle routes into and across the city, reducing the levels of carbon emissions over time. Business delivery needs and access also need to be considered.

4.9.2 Reducing the levels of daily delivery requirements for the market will be important. Where stock is perishable, this remains a key constraint, but for other traders, reorganization of the basement facility to allow for greater storage potential could help reduce the need for daily access /unloading.

4.9.3 It is not possible to provide parking concessions or designated spaces for market traders in this regard owing both to the more general size of the vehicles involved, and also applying policy equally.

## **4.10 Infrastructure**

4.10.1 An important element of any future proposals will be to ensure that any relevant requirements for infrastructure, outside of those already mentioned, are designed in rather than retrofitted. These include electricity and lighting for example, both for the market and any additional events.

## **4.11 Facilities and Storage**

4.11.1 The current facilities are primarily underground in the basement, and the project offers the opportunity to redesign and improve these, subject to outcomes from the heat network feasibility and further investigations around the practical options for the basement and opportunities for expansion.

4.11.2 The consultations and workshops have included feedback on the provision of public amenities e.g. toilets. The public facilities at Grand Arcade, including a changing places facility, are however, only about 50m away from the square. Additional public facilities would take up much needed space on the square and, in the light of the availability of the public toilets, are not considered necessary. However, it is important that the project includes the provision of improved signage to the facilities, and we may need to review the opening times

4.11.3 For market traders, the basement does offer potential reconfiguration opportunities to improve storage space (for those with non-perishable goods) and also for some toilet provision on site, subject to accessibility constraints.

4.11.4 The reviewed design will look at maximizing the efficient use of the basement space, and providing appropriate access. Considerations will need to include more detail on waste management requirements and options, but initial discussions with the Greater Cambridge Shared Waste team suggest that an underground provision within the square basement may be impractical in management terms, although this may also depend on future volumes.

## **4.12 Biodiversity**

4.12.1 Enhancing the attractiveness of the area is an important requirement, as is increasing the biodiversity potential of a relatively small scale urban space with a high number of demands on it. The project also needs to consider the complementary requirements for human and natural environment. A paper on opportunities for biodiversity net gain is being developed to inform the project.

## **4.13 Signage, Marketing and Promotion**

4.13.1 The formal Destination Management Organisation for the City is being taken forward through a Community Interest Company, comprising the Council, BID and Fitzwilliam Enterprises. In the future, it is important that promotion of the market is linked to the wider offer for the city as a whole as this will increase the exposure of market businesses to a higher volume of potential customers.

4.13.2 Cambridge City Council City Markets and Street Trading Management Team have already undertaken a number of different projects to improve public awareness of the market as well as encourage new traders to the market. The team use a combination of mediums across different Social Media Platforms to promote both existing and new traders to the market including stories, posts and reels. There has been significant growth in engagement across these platforms in the previous 6 months with an increase in not only followers but post comments, shares and most importantly, the number of enquiries about the market coming through these pages.

4.13.3 Events such as the visit from HRH the Prince of Wales at the end of the year have helped increase the visibility on facebook and instagramin

particular, with more than 11,000 people engaging with the one post. Both platform has seen a 14% increase in the last 6 months.

4.13.4 Other coverage includes:

- Cambridge BID website features
- Promotion of “Love Your Local Market” Campaign
- Adverts on the popular “Park and ride” buses
- A 5 page and front page feature was recently included in the trader only publication “Market Trade News”.
- In 2021 the Market received a “travellers choice” award from Trip Advisor

4.13.5 The team are looking into the opportunities afforded by a specific site which is then linked to the wider City promotion, to support faster traction and to ensure the accessibility of features such as live links to which traders are on the market each day; this is a feature often requested by patrons and traders as with such a varied and changing 7-day market, it can be difficult for visitors to know if their favourite product is going to be available.

4.13.6 Improved signage to and from the market square, will be considered as part of any evolving project brief

## **5.0 Phasing**

5.1 Whilst financial and physical constraints may require compromises to be made in final designs and the introduction of possible phasing for the implementation of such a project, there are a number of elements which have critical dependencies which mean that certain groups of activities will need to be done in tandem. For example, it is important that the main resurfacing, all infrastructure/access and basement works are done together. This may be able to be phased around the space, but the space is not huge, and it seems likely that the whole of the market square will need to be cleared for major works for a period, if the funding is found for an agreed design/implementation plan.

5.2 The relocation workstream has already looked at a number of possible options for relocation but it is not possible to progress this work much further until we have a clearer idea of the project requirements, and timescales. These options include both Council owned assets and other potentially suitable locations.

## **6.0 Governance, Communications and Engagement**

6.1 The intention is that the Market Square and management of the market will remain in Council ownership and that an improvement project for the square will not change this. Formal Decisions on the project will be taken as required through the Council's decision-making processes.

6.2 The project is overseen by a project board, chaired by the Senior Responsible Officer, Joel Carre (Head of Environmental Services) and attended by the lead Director for the project and relevant Council, County Council and GCP officers.

6.3 The project is run within the framework of the Council's Corporate Programme Office and reports into a Programme Board, which in turn sits below the corporate Council Transformation Board.

6.4 Alongside its other communications and engagement platforms utilised for the project, the Council will also establish a key stakeholder liaison group for the project, comprising representatives from a range of organisations, including:

Ward members

Market traders and/or representative organisations,

Friends of Cambridge Market,

Adjacent businesses/organisations

FECRA

CPPF

Cambridge Living Streets

Business Improvement District

Council and Local Authority partner officers as appropriate

Other key stakeholders

The Group will be chaired by the Executive Councillor, Cambridge City Council.

This is a task and finish group for key stakeholders where the Council can provide information relating to the progress on the project in a timely fashion. The Group will agree frequency of meeting, which may depend on a particular period within a project lifecycle and the expectation of speed of progression.

The Liaison Group is not a forum for either voluntary or statutory public consultation which will take place at the relevant times relating to the scheme and will be implemented and managed in line with statutory requirements.

The Liaison Group does not preclude wider engagement with customers and stakeholders, and more detailed engagement is also likely to take place on a bilateral basis with specific organisations/individuals.

## 7.0 Risks

<b>Risk Area</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Proposed Mitigation</b>
Programme progress in regard to HN project timing and potential land take, and in regard to road hierarchy review outcomes and timing	Risk of progressing market square project in isolation of other projects which may have major impact on space use	Ensure close engagement between projects through key partner membership of project board, liaison group and in between on detailed tasks
Design restriction in regard to space availability and highways legislative requirements	Potential showstopper to delivery of “place” and vision requirements	Close investigation and analysis of options and working with partners towards acceptable S278 (notwithstanding wider projects above)
Stakeholder engagement	Challenge on project approach	Review of information and reset of project. Ongoing engagement through Liaison Group plus wider public consultation at appropriate stages.
Funding	Lack of capital funding available once project is progressed to	Need to consider funding requirements and availability of

	detailed scheme stage	wider funding at all project stages

## 8.0 Next Steps

### Next Steps include:

- Completion of the Trader audit
- Finalisation of the consultation report and analysis and publication
- Completion of the specialist engineer report ref proposed improvements to fountain etc
- Confirmation of project timelines of Heat Network and Road Hierarchy review, and their potential impact on the Market Square project
- Progression on workstream activity as far as practicable (in relation to dependencies) e.g.
  - Further work on highway and transport management issues and risks arising in relation to use of space
  - Legal advice and actions in relation to market management changes that may be required
  - Options for the temporary relocation of the market during any renovation phase
  - Further work on stall design, including investigation of inset solar panels to provide sustainable power options for the market
  - The events programme and infrastructure needs, based on anticipated likely use of available space for public
- Consideration of the relevant procurement options dependent on timing and scope of future scheme
- Establishment of the Stakeholder Liaison Group

## 9. Implications

### a) Financial Implications

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The project has an approved budget to develop a scheme. The need to ensure alignment with other projects will require residual budget to be carried forward through the BSR process if required to ensure that most efficient use is made of it in regard to the improvement project.



Once a more detailed scheme can be developed a capital budget will need to be secured as part of the project planning. This may well include funding applications for external support. The Government's emerging Shared prosperity Fund may be a possible source.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

None for this specific report

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

None specific at this stage although as the programme progresses, the relevant implications will be considered as part of the overall programme. The strategic objectives, are in line with the antipoverty strategy, and sustainable development objectives, and with other equalities requirements.

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

The relevant implications are being considered as part of the overall project.

### **e) Procurement Implications**

Any consultancy or contractor requirements will be procured in line with PCR 2015 regulations. The team will be giving further consideration in regard to workstream staging and the options for strategic partner development over the next few months.

### **f) Community Safety Implications**

The relevant implications are being considered as part of the overall programme

## **2. Consultation and communication considerations**

Referred to in the report

## **3. Background papers**

[Cambridge Market Square project - Cambridge City Council](#)

#### **4. Appendices**

Appendix 1 – 2021 consultation summary report and analysis

#### **5. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact Fiona Bryant, Director of Enterprise and Sustainable Development, tel: 01223 - 457325, email: [fiona.bryant@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:fiona.bryant@cambridge.gov.uk).

## Appendix 1

### Cambridge Market Square Project

#### Public Consultation Questionnaire Analysis Summary – Summer 2021

#### Summary of Responses to Proposed Vision and Concept Design

In early 2020, we held a series of workshops with a range of community stakeholders, including market traders, to help inform the next stage of the project (Concept Design) We held further stakeholder engagement activities in autumn and winter 2020 to help inform the emerging proposed Vision and Concept Design.

A public consultation on the proposed Vision and Concept Design and Demountable Market Stall System ran between Wednesday 19 May and Saturday 31 July 2021 to seek views on how the market square should be renovated and improved and on the commercially available demountable stall system set up on display. Two separate online consultations ran concurrently. Paper copies were available upon request. The consultation was extensively promoted and used a variety of methods to reach the wider community which included:

- News release prior to launch of public consultation with a further release towards the end of the period
- On-going social media and website content throughout consultation period
- Full page article in Cambridge Matters summer edition due on doorsteps circa 14 June 2021
- Poster's advertising consultation in various locations but include 24 of the council's distribution boards across the city, the market, car parks, the central library, food hubs and community centres
- Postcards placed in Shopmobility offices and on market stalls
- Email link to consultation to key stakeholders, statutory organisations, community, resident and equality groups sharing the poster and postcard (not exhaustive list)

The project web page has also been used to provide an outline of the project stages and progress made with key documents published

The Vision & Concept Design questionnaire asked a mix of 18 open and closed questions. 7 questions allowed free text commentary. The Demountable Stall System Trial questionnaire asked 6 open questions all of which allowed free text commentary

1165 responses were received in total from both surveys. 1058 responses were submitted in relation to the Vision and Concept Design online questionnaire and 4 paper surveys completed. 17 letters were also received commenting on the Vision and Concept Design. 86 responses were submitted in relation to the Demountable Market Stall System survey (84 responded online, 1 letter received and 1 video of Felixstowe container market received)

#### General Data relating to the Respondents

- 96% of responses were received from individuals within the CB area postcodes.
- 57% of the responses received confirm that the respondents visit the market square at least once a week all year round with a 70/30 split between day (morning/afternoon) and early evening visits
- The majority come to shop in the City Centre and/or the outdoor market, followed by using the market square as a thoroughfare, to meet up with friends, or for the atmosphere and historic views and setting
- The Primary mode of transport to the square is by walking or cycling

## Summary of Responses

Respondents were initially asked to provide comments on **what they like about the Square currently**. The top answers were:

- Come for the outdoor market and atmosphere
- It represents the heart of the city
- Consider it an essential part of visit to Cambridge
- Love the cobbles/ historic setting and architecture/ good meeting place

They were then asked what they **dislike about the Market Square and any current concerns**

There were 480 detailed comments received for this question representing 50% of responses.

A broad summary of the comments is as follows:

- Surface needs to be made accessible
- Too many hot food stalls and takeaways and tourist stalls
- Lack of seating, cramped layout
- Square needs to be cleaner and better maintained and has a poor general appearance
- It smells, has too much litter, inadequate bins and rubbish collection and ugly compactor

## Respondents were asked to identify one single thing they would change about the space to improve the market square

866 people responded to this question (c81%)

### The top 7 answer themes were the following

1. Improve cleanliness and appearance
2. Move the waste
3. Level the surface
4. Reduce amount of hot food stalls on market
5. Increase food/produce/other types of stall
6. Increase use in the evening
7. Tidy up/replace stalls
8. Renovate the fountain

Specific Comments included:

- Renew the existing stalls and clean the market more often
- Remove all the old shabby stalls / tarpaulins and replace them with environmentally sustainable naturally sourced stalls with design values that reflect the life of this city
- Proper layout eg hot food away from fresh and chilled foods and better layout like other markets eg Norwich, Oxford, Saffron Walden
- Better spacing of stalls so nicer to browse

- More social eating and drinking space
- Make it useable as an event space
- Fewer fast food stalls and more fresh produce, clothing and gift stalls
- Better facilities for traders (bins, toilets, etc)

## **Pedestrianisation**

A specific question was put to respondents about their views on further pedestrianisation of the Space, providing the relevant set times for market/commercial delivery/pick up arrangements. 93% of respondents said that they would support further pedestrianisation.

## **Vision and Concept Design**

The respondents were asked to identify whether they agreed with the vision for the project and the proposed concept design. There were a wide range of views on this question on both sides. In hindsight it might have been easier to have split the question down, as many respondents found it difficult within the limits of the specific choice survey question to provide complete clarity where they supported parts e.g. the vision/principles but not all of the concept design.

On this particular question, however, the ability to apply free text gave further insight into their views, and a range of the comments only are provided below which represent some of the key themes.

They including the following:

1. Strongly agree with proposals
2. Strongly agree - The proposal will reduce congestion and make the shopping experience more pleasant as well we making the market look cleaner and tidier
3. Strongly agree - Stalls need to be fit for purpose
4. Support the proposals, however the following elements may not have been considered:
  - a sustainable drainage system to mitigate the amount of water from pavement run-offs, has this been explored? -
  - introduction of mature trees to enhance the setting of the square and key features, this would help to mitigate the heat, creating cool and fresh seating spaces; and protect the area from the wind during winter.
  - cycle racks, none of the drawings or visuals show cycle racks
  - seating: a variety of seating options (back rests, arm rest, heights) would be required to cater for all users, including people with mobility issues and children.
5. I do agree but trying to do a number of things at once and think could be clearer on what might look like in practice - though this may come through in next planning stage
6. Making the square accessible and available for other uses are great objectives, and reducing the number, reorganising the layout , and making the stalls removable are good ways of achieving these objectives.
7. Addresses all the key issues: make the paths between stalls wider, retain (and enhance!) the historic atmosphere, more seating (although not too convinced by the puzzle pieces), better cycle parking options; will also be nice to have more space to use the market space for other events – I think this will introduce Cambridge to a whole new appreciation of the market space and the benefits they get from having this large communal space (not just for a market, but for other activities as well;
8. I absolutely love the concept design, It's so well thought out.
9. Currently, the market square is not really used for anything other than by \*some\* shoppers. I never shop there so I have no reason to go there, except as thoroughfare. The proposed design would see the public space reimagined as a place for both traders and an actual focal point for the centre of Cambridge, where events such as concerts of outdoor cinema for the Cambridge Film enjoy street food from the market etc. On top of that, the design looks a lot more accessible

- to all, cleaner, and more modern.
10. The market space needs to be re-imagined. The area needs more footfall and energy to be put back into the centre of town. For locals like us and for tourists it needs to have a real draw and be able to have a destination. The shops are closing and there is quite a depressing vibe there right now. It's such a wonderful place and nothing is made of it.
  11. I am impressed with the comprehensive and sensitive analysis of all the practical and historical issues. The range of elements that have been considered: accessibility, aesthetics, improved seating, stall holder parking, stall design and the potential for the space to be used more in the evenings, makes the proposal very compelling.
  12. It balances well a creative vision for what the Market Square could become, with consideration for the historic nature of the space and the needs of the market itself.
  13. Current market square is a great space but is just not practical and rather 'old'. Definitely needs modernising! I understand that a fully covered space is probably not feasible but I'll take the current Concept Design! Looks good!
  14. This is a crucial project for revitalising the centre of Cambridge. It therefore should be ambitious in scope and intent, forward thinking, and for the future
  15. Proposals represent a significant improvement whilst retaining the historic outdoor market but more consideration should be given to the space at night outside of any events being held
  16. Further pedestrianising the square is a welcome change, which hopefully will link into plans to further decrease deliveries to the centre of Cambridge
  17. Its overall atmosphere is therefore particularly important as it sets a tone for the whole city and a person's impression of it.
  18. As a major neighbouring landowner and substantial retail landlord in the market square area we welcome the project to improve the market and particularly to provide a uniform surface to improve accessibility and some seating areas, as the increasing number of food operators in the market has been noted.
  19. We agree with the principles of the project, but it has yet to be proven that the design meets the needs of the current market and indeed, whether in practice it will be viable. Events in the market would be attractive, subject to sound levels and flood lighting, being kept under control so as not to intrude or adversely affect nearby residents and activities. However, there would need to be a balance between events and stallholders revenue earning, e.g. at Christmas time.
  20. Agree in principle, but details of the design proposal need more work to be practicable
  21. Agree with modernising the market with new collapsable stalls and night time use of market space but get rid of the granite setts (cobble) uneven, old and not wheelchair friendly
  22. Agree with proposals- I support the idea of cleaning it up and making it more modern. I notice the number of stalls was reduced and I don't support that - keep the same number of places for traders. Some can hire double slots as the currently do.
  23. I agree in principle. Please don't lose the heart of the market - local produce, local producers, daytime domestic shopping. Please ensure that standard outside seating in the market has shade where the seating is....preferably import some well grown trees, like a traditional Mediterranean market.
  24. We agree with the principles of the project, but it has yet to be proven that the design meets the needs of the current market and indeed, whether in practice it will be viable. Events in the market would be attractive, subject to sound levels and flood lighting, being kept under control so as not to intrude or adversely affect nearby residents and activities. However, there would need to be a balance between events and stallholders revenue earning, e.g. at Christmas time.

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28. I agree in principle. Please don't lose the heart of the market - local produce, local producers, daytime domestic shopping. Please ensure that standard outside seating in the market has shade where the seating is....preferably import some well grown trees, like a traditional Mediterranean market.
29. Agree all except the "mandatory" stall designs. Please allow vendors more flexibility e.g. food display vans
30. The plan looks good as is. But how practical will the stalls be remains to be seen.
31. I agree with the plans to improve street furniture, including the much needed addition of seating. I agree with the plans to reduce the size of the road and raise it up. I do not agree that the existing stalls need to be replaced, or to be removed at night. There is a real danger of destroying the current community of market stallholders, who are a vital part of the market. Any changes to the stalls should be made with their needs in mind, and in such a way as to ensure continuity of business for them.
32. Getting rid of the lovely historic cobble - is a very bad idea - keep them - there are no other cobbled areas in Cambridge outside the colleges!? Keep the cobble and have similar/sympathetic stone to go next to them instead - need to make a feature of them rather than digging them all up
33. I agree with much of this and applaud it. As an occasional wheelchairs user, however, I find cobble a Nightmare
34. The new layout proposed is ignoring the fountain again. There is no place making. The row of benches along the middle feels like feeling empty space. The seating proposed will not be adequate for people that need benches with back rest. It doesn't look inviting. It just looks like they turn 90 degrees the stalls and that was all.
35. Leave well alone, this is a vanity project
36. As a business rate payer and payer of high end rate for my food and drink business I wholeheartedly do not support allowing food and drink businesses paying very little rent or rates for a pitch at the market which results in a loss of business for us and the other ratepayers and high rent payers in the centre of the city
37. Strongly disagree too modern and soulless
38. I agree with most of the proposed vision for a fresh produce and crafts market and a space for people to enjoy. However, I disagree only with the part of the proposed vision that refers to "sit out and enjoy delicious street food from around the world". The fast food stalls should not be there as they have become a negative disruption to the established businesses in town and to our services. This is particularly damaging for established local and independent food businesses that find extremely difficult to compete against the advantages granted to these fast food traders

and will be squeezed out between them and the large multinationals which are better suited to survive in the long run.

Fast food stall traders compete under very uneven terms. The consequences of this fast food trade would be detrimental in the long term for our community, our services and the support that we, as community and authority, should give to the local entrepreneurship that support the growth of our economy and the building of a fair and rules based society.

## **Prioritisation**

Respondents were asked which actions they would potentially prioritise if there were financial constraints on the project:

The responses were prioritised as follows:

1. Waste Management Changes
2. Additional Seating and Eating Areas
3. New surface treatment
4. New demountable market stalls
5. Improved market layout and realignment of stalls

This will require further consideration as some actions have dependencies.

## **Additional Uses**

The Respondents were finally asked if they had a preference for particular uses of the Market Square in the evening. 859 respondents answered this question (c81%) positively.

The responses provided included quite a wide range of the activities provided as options. The two most popular were to make more use of the space for seating and eating areas and a night market (although there was insufficient clarity in the responses to determine whether those responding thought the night market should be for different traders, or an extension of the day market). The prioritisation of the use for seating and eating matches the responses to the other questions. The other uses with multiple support included live music and staged events/arts events, outdoor cinema shows and street performance and entertainment.

## **Specific consultation on the demountable stalls themselves**

There were 86 responses to the online survey (84 responses to online questionnaire, 1 written comment and 1 video sent in of Felixstowe Market which uses containers for the market traders).

The survey was made up of 6 questions, all of which allowed free text comments to be made. 410 comments were received across the 6 questions asked

The vast majority of comments did not disagree with the concept of a demountable stall per se. However, in relation to the specific design proposed, the following provided the general theme of comments.



Respondents were asked what they liked about the specific stall design. Whilst there were a small number of supportive comments, the vast majority did not like them for the following reasons:

- There are lots of concerns about its ability to withstand poor weather conditions
- The stall and canopy would not withstand multiple set up and take downs.  
A wider continuous canopy to stop rain coming down between the stalls and to protect customers and stock is needed
- A lighter weight demountable stall may be suitable for some type of trader but the City B example is too flimsy for the majority
- The proposed design is too modern for a traditional market and such a historic environment
- The existing striped canopies are popular and synonymous with Cambridge Market
- A mix of permanent and demountable stalls is being suggested with the food stalls accommodated together and separately due to the grease and fumes
- Four types of stalls need to be considered if we are looking to create a generic specification. Some traders are expected to move pitches regularly. Any stall we design therefore will need to have the versatility (could be designed separately, or we revert to insisting they bring on their own towable self-contained unit)
- It is not clear how we would run electricity to a demountable stall design but this can be investigated as part of the continuing research into the feasibility of introducing a demountable stall

There were some interesting contradictions in the free text on whether stalls should look the same or consistent, or vary with individual stall holders

Further analysis of the responses will be done, but some of the emerging themes are fed into the main report

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## Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
Market Square Project

<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
<a href="#">Cambridge Market Square project - Cambridge City Council</a>

<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
Transforming the market square infrastructure and making significant investment in public realm to encourage dwell time, improve trading conditions and make the space more inclusive by increasing the open space and improving the surface of the market for ease of access which is likely to have a positive impact on older, the disabled and visually impaired people.
The project will result in an enhanced civic space that is fit for purpose and in keeping with both the stature of the city and its historic setting. It aims to achieve increased

satisfaction and use by the community with the creation of a flexible space outside of the market trading times with increased seating, a space to gather and a renovated floor surface that incorporates the existing highway into the design.

Following the public consultation on the proposed Vision and Concept Design undertaken between May and July 2021, the project entered a 'strategic pause' phase to allow for responses to the public consultation to be evaluated and conclusions drawn for the direction of the project and project 'gap analysis' to be completed. The project is also being aligned with the heat network feasibility study and GCP's Road network hierarchy review and resulting proposals before a more detailed scheme proposal can be developed in order to ensure that a strategic approach is taken to the project. This is likely to mean that the development of a final scheme for approval to progress to a planning application will not be finalised until at least 2023.

Research has shown that women may use and access public spaces in different ways to men and have concerns in relation to accessibility and safety aspects, particularly at night and we will ensure these areas are fully explored.

#### 4. Responsible service

Environmental Services - Streets and Open Spaces

#### 5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

(Please tick all that apply)

- Residents
- Visitors
- Staff

Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):

Residents

Visitors to Cambridge City both from UK and abroad

People who work in Cambridge but do not live here

Students

Shoppers

<b>6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major change <input type="checkbox"/> Minor change
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<b>7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
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If 'Yes' please provide details below:

Cambridgeshire County Council  
Greater Cambridge Partnership  
City Council heritage, urban design, landscape design, biodiversity, arboriculture and market staff

<b>8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?</b>
Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee

<b>9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
<p>The public consultation in May 2021 reached out to women's groups, community safety and street outreach teams in relation to perceptions and realities of using the market square at different times of the day and night and what would improve it and to the BID and University to obtain views of visitors and Cambridge Ethnic community forum to explore how the space is perceived and used by people of different ethnicities.</p> <p>Engagement with secondary school age pupils has taken place at a child forum run by the community development team as part of the public consultation and views on the current space 'as is' and what the space could be used for were explored. The consultation was also posted on the Cambridge Virtual Community Centre Facebook page. Ideas and suggestions made by the children will be shared with the design team who are commissioned for the final phase. Further work may be undertaken as we are keen to find out what young people would like to see the space used for outside of the working market in terms of activities or types of events as this workstream develops.</p> <p>Previous engagement includes visits to schools to engage with primary aged children over the proposals and a young people's engagement event, Shape Your City, took place in September 2018. 49 students aged 12–18 years old from across Cambridgeshire attended</p>

and worked with city planners to develop ideas for improving some of the city's public and urban spaces which included the market square. The winning team suggested improvements for the Market Square, which have been shared with the design team.

## **10. Potential impacts**

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

### **(a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk**

With regards to older people who may be more likely to have mobility issues or other disabilities, there are plans to increase seating in the market square and, for ease of access, to increase the open space and improve the surface of the market. We are aware that currently the market stalls are close to each other and are not aligned. This makes it difficult to move around, especially for older people who may be more likely to have visual or mobility impairments due to dropped curbs, cobbles and the general layout of the space and not having clear through-routes.

With regards to younger people further work may be needed to understand what would attract children and young people to the square and what they would like to see the space used for outside of the working market in terms of activities or types of events.

### **(b) Disability**

The council would plan to increase seating that will benefit people with mobility impairments. In the market's design we want to increase open space and improve surfaces for ease of access, especially for people with mobility and sight impairments. We are aware that currently the market stalls are close to each other and are not aligned. This makes it difficult to move around, especially for people with visual or mobility impairments and for those negotiating the space in wheelchairs or with buggies and prams; due to dropped curbs, cobbles and the general layout of the space and not having clear through-routes. Surface consistency and contrasting colours are important for the mobility and visually impaired and consultation has been undertaken with the Disability Panel and advice sought from the City Access Officer from the Planning Service.

**(c) Gender reassignment**

The public consultation in May 2021 reached out to the LGBT Community via community groups and the community safety team to explore thoughts, feelings and perceptions of the space to ensure views are factored into the design. The renovation of the market square may help to improve feelings of safety at night for transgender people by looking at lighting, spatial design, and night-time uses. Safety at night was a concern raised for transgender and gender variant people in a meeting with voluntary and community sector groups and activists supporting transgender and gender variant people on the Single Equality Scheme.

**(d) Marriage and civil partnership**

No negative/ positive impact

**(e) Pregnancy and maternity**

Women's organisations, CHYPS and community groups will be further engaged with to understand any access or usage implications and any perceptions around the safe use of the space particularly at night; and any issues pregnant and nursing mothers/fathers and parents of young children may have, to ensure their needs are considered and factored into the design. For those who are pregnant or who have recently had a baby, the planned increased seating as part of the project may be of benefit. Open space and provision of a level surface to move pushchairs or buggies around would also benefit people who are pregnant or who have young children.

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic 'race' refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

The public consultation in May 2021 reached out to the BID and colleges to obtain views of visitors in relation to perceptions and realities of using the market square at different times of the day and night and what would improve it and with Cambridge Ethnic community forum to explore how the space is perceived and used by people of different ethnicities and religions to ensure their needs are considered and factored into the design. Many people using the market are overseas visitors and improvements to the market and the night-time offer would be of benefit to them.

**(g) Religion or belief**

The public consultation in May 2021 reached out to Cambridge Ethnic community forum to explore how the space is perceived and used by people of different ethnicities and religions to ensure their needs are considered and factored into the design.

The market will continue to offer a wide variety of stalls and is an inclusive trading space with an ethnic diversity of stallholders, especially in terms of cuisine that bring broad appeal.

**(h) Sex**

The space is being re-designed for broad appeal and while design aspects will aim to be gender neutral, particular emphasis will be paid to engaging with women, as research indicates that women use space differently to men but predominantly, spaces are designed by men so their needs are not adequately taken into account. The space needs to be inclusive and consider the needs of the whole community. We need to understand any access or usage implications and any perceptions around the safe use of the space particularly at night; and with pregnant and nursing mothers/fathers and parents of young children to ensure their needs are considered and factored into the design.

**(i) Sexual orientation**

No negative/ positive impact

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on low-income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**

The space needs to be inclusive and consider the needs of the whole community. The 7-day market will be maintained offering a wide range of fresh produce providing an alternative to supermarkets. There is a wide variety of stalls with affordable goods. The market square is a central friendly community space. Market stall traders know and are aware of members of the public who are regular customers, some of whom may be vulnerable or have differing needs.

The space outside the Guildhall will continue to be used for civic functions – E.G. commemoration events, flag raising ceremonies and demonstrations. This may generate



the interest and awareness of shoppers and visitors. The space is being designed to allow for spontaneous community led free events to take place and entertainment in the form of buskers will continue. There is also the potential to hold or host events that are part of the Equality and Diversity programme and for temporary public art projects to be displayed which can help capture a wider audience and include people who may not otherwise engage with these events where they are in an enclosed/ booked space.

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqIA accordingly.)**

Design team will continue to engage with technical expert staff within the authority and at the county council who will help them consider and work through all aspects that take into account the varied needs of the community. Interim and final plans will be shared with senior leadership team and the executive for comment, prior to a preferred design being submitted to committee. The final design will be taken out to public consultation.

Sense checks will continue to be undertaken with organisational stakeholders and market traders throughout the process and a key stakeholder liaison group is to be established as a task and finish group and will comprise of representatives from:

Ward members  
Market traders,  
Friends of Cambridge Market,  
Adjacent businesses,  
FECRA,  
Business Improvement district  
The Council and Local Authority partners,  
Other key stakeholders

Will ensure equalities monitoring of consultation responses is undertaken to ensure that views are representative of the Cambridge population.

**12. Do you have any additional comments?**

[Click here to enter text.](#)

### 13. Sign off

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Joel Carre, Head of Environmental Services

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Sarah French, Project Manager, Helen Crowther, Equality & Anti-Poverty Officer

Date of EqIA sign off: 25 February 2022

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: [Click here to enter text.](#)

**All EqIAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer. Ctrl + click on the button below to send this (you will need to attach the form to the email):**

**Send form**

1. IMPACT ON CARBON EMISSIONS (MITIGATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE)							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS:	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? <i>See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low</i>	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF BEING NET ZERO CARBON BY 2030? <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT MOVE THE CITY CLOSER TO THE OBJECTIVE OF A NET ZERO CARBON CAMBRIDGE BY 2030? <i>Use drop down list</i>	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
1 ENERGY USE	Positive Impact: Energy use will be reduced or renewable energy will be used Nil Impact: No extra energy use is involved Negative Impact: More energy (gas and/ or electricity) will be consumed (by CCC or others)	Medium Negative	Yes	Yes	Consider: - Reducing demand for energy - Specifying energy efficiency measures (e.g. insulation, low energy lighting) - Generating renewable energy (e.g. heat pumps, solar photovoltaic panels)	Possible re-use of existing market stalls within design	
2 WASTE GENERATION	Positive Impact: Less waste will be generated OR amount of waste that is reused/ recycled will be increased Nil Impact: No waste will be generated Negative Impact: More waste will be generated (by CCC or others)	Medium Positive	Yes	Yes	Consider: - Will resources be reduced or reused? - Will you use recycled goods? - Will recycling facilities be increased?	Proposed changes in waste management to lead to reduced generation and disposal. Food waste disposal of market traders to be more clearly identified	
3 USE OF TRANSPORT	Positive Impact: The use of transport and/or of fossil fuel-based transport will be reduced Nil Impact: No extra transport will be necessary Negative Impact: CCC or others will need to travel more OR transport goods more often/ further	Medium Positive	Yes	Yes	Consider: - Will you purchase an electric vehicle? - Will you specify the use of public transport? - How will you reduce the need to travel or transport goods?	Considering expansion of storage areas within design that will allow non-perishable items to be left on site could help reduce the need for daily access/unloading	
4 SUSTAINABLE FOOD	Positive Impact: Food will be locally grown and/ or meat-free Nil Impact: No change in supply of food Negative Impact: Food will travel long distances and include meat	Nil	Yes	Yes	Consider: - Use of locally grown/ produced food - Reducing use of imported food - Reducing use of meat	Locally grown produce already sold on market. Cannot state categorically that project will increase levels of sustainable local food sold on market	

2. IMPACT ON RESILIENCE (ADAPTATION) TO THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE							
HOW WILL THIS PROJECT/PROPOSAL AFFECT THE FOLLOWING KEY AREAS:	WHAT IS THE IMPACT CONSIDERED TO BE? <i>See guidance in the purple box, below, to help you assess the degree of the negative and positive impacts e.g. High, Medium or Low</i>	CLIMATE CHANGE RATING: <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? <i>Use drop down list</i>	WILL THE PROJECT HELP CAMBRIDGE TO BE MORE RESILIENT TO THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE? <i>Use drop down list</i>	PLEASE DETAIL HERE THE ACTION THAT WILL BE TAKEN TO AVOID, MITIGATE OR COMPENSATE FOR THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MAXIMISE POSITIVE IMPACTS?	HAS A NET ZERO CARBON OPTION BEEN CONSIDERED? PLEASE PROVIDE DETAILS.	
5 HEATWAVES	Positive Impact: Increased/ improved shade & natural ventilation Nil Impact: No impact on existing levels of shade & ventilation Negative Impact: Lack of or reduced shade (e.g. from trees or buildings) & natural ventilation	Medium Positive	Yes	Yes	Consider: Building orientation and installing measures such as Brise Soleil to reduce heat gain and plant hydration methods.	Consideration being given to planting of trees and other greenery to improve air quality, add shade and encourage wildlife	
6 WATER AVAILABILITY	Positive Impact: Provision made for an enhancement of water efficiency measures to minimise the impact on water resource availability Nil Impact: Levels of water use will not be changed Negative Impact: Water use will increase and/ or provision made for water management = Negative Impact	Low Negative	Yes	Yes	Consider: Managing water use efficiently, installing measures to use less water such as low water use taps - Planting drought resistant plants and using rainwater for irrigation.	Water available via on-site taps for use by market traders and cleaning team. The efficiency of these will be considered within the plans for the final design. If possible renovation of market trader toilets will incorporate use of grey water for flushing and use by cleaning team in cleaning of square. Potential for installing drinking water as part of fountain renovation	
7 FLOODING	Positive Impact: Sustainable drainage measures incorporated, positive steps to reduce & manage flood risk Nil Impact: Levels of surface water run-off & flood risk are not affected Negative Impact: Levels of surface water run-off will increase, no management of flood risk	High Positive	Yes	Yes	Consider: The installation of measures to reduce the speed and increase the absorption of rainwater e.g. green roofs, SuDS, permeable paving etc. and alternative arrangements (business continuity)	Drainage channels and pipe network to be renovated and possibly replaced as part of this project to remove pooling and any potential flood risk. Any available options for capture of rain water for other uses will be considered	
8 HIGH WINDS / STORMS	Positive Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is being actively managed & reduced Nil Impact: No change to existing level of exposure to higher wind speeds Negative Impact: Exposure to higher wind speeds is increased or is not managed = Negative Impact	Medium Positive	Yes	Yes	Consider: The need to install stabilisation measures and ensure robust structures resilient to high winds	Robust semi permanent market stall canopies being considered as part of overall design that will be capable of withstanding high winds/storms and be available for use by general public for social purposes outside of the market trading times. Consideration being given to reorientation of market stalls which would also help protect from wind rows	
9 FOOD SECURITY	Positive Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are increased/ enhanced Nil Impact: No change to opportunities & resources for local food production Negative Impact: Opportunities & resources for local food production are reduced	Low Positive	Yes	Yes	Source food locally, and provide meat-free catering to reduce vulnerability to food shortages and reduce emissions from transport and farming of food	Locally sourced and Vegan food already offered by market and will continue to be encouraged by market management team	
10 BIODIVERSITY	Positive Impact: Biodiversity will be protected/ enhanced Nil Impact: Level of biodiversity will not change Negative Impact: Biodiversity will not decrease	High Positive	Yes	Yes	Provide net gain mitigation if required and seek enhancement in projects of all types and scale	Enhancements to biodiversity are being considered for inclusion in final design of market stalls and the market square. A biodiversity and greening paper is being developed to inform the future project design	

**Weighing up the negative and positive impacts of your project, what is the overall rating you are assigning to your project?:**

Low Positive

*This overall rating is what you need to include in your report/ budget proposal, together with your explanation to be included in the red box below*

Guidance on Assessing the Degree of Negative and Positive Impacts:	
<i>Note: Not all of the considerations/ criteria listed below will necessarily be relevant to your project</i>	
Low Impact (L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No publicity</li> <li>Relevant risks to the Council or community are Low or none</li> <li>No impact on service or corporate performance</li> <li>No capital assets; or capital assets with lifetime of less than 3 years</li> </ul>
Medium Impact (M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local publicity (good or bad)</li> <li>Relevant risks to the Council or community are Medium</li> <li>Affects delivery of corporate commitments</li> <li>Affects service performance (e.g.: energy use; amount of waste; distance travelled) by more than 10%</li> <li>Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 3 years</li> </ul>
High Impact (H)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>National publicity (good or bad)</li> <li>Relevant risks to the Council or community are Significant or High</li> <li>Affects delivery of regulatory commitments</li> <li>Affects corporate performance by more than 10%</li> <li>Capital assets with a lifetime of more than 6 years</li> </ul>

In the box below please summarise the projects impacts (the reasons for the ratings given in column E above) to explain how the overall rating for the project/ proposal has been derived (Cell E37). Please also highlight any negative impacts your project may have and how you plan to avoid, mitigate or compensate for these (as you will have detailed in column I above).

A Low Positive rating has been assigned to this project under the Climate Change Assessment Tool. We will consider all aspects of carbon emissions and sustainability in the operation of Cambridge Market moving forward and in the materials chosen to be used in the renovation of the market square when we reach the phase of Detailed Design. There is a need to consider the project in line with the heat network feasibility study and GCP's Road network hierarchy review and resulting proposals before a more detailed scheme proposal can be developed in order to ensure that a strategic approach is taken and any excavation work is only undertaken once. Due to the listing of the granite setts laid in the market square these will be re-laid rather than replaced and set with non-concrete based mortar. A review of waste generated and management options is currently being conducted in conjunction with the Council's wider litter strategy and we will be discussing with traders all possible ways to reduce waste and reuse/recycle packaging and materials. The feasibility of further excavating the basement areas to create a self contained facility for traders could potentially reduce the number and frequency of vehicles accessing the site as we create the ability for them to consider their individual impacts and encourage more sustainable transport use. The market electricity infrastructure is being renewed which should result in more efficient use of power and could potentially tap into the solar generation from the renewed canopies. Enhancements to biodiversity are being considered for inclusion in the final design and a biodiversity and greening paper is being developed to inform the future project design.

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Item

## **Asset Management and Decarbonisation Plan – progress report**

**To:**

Councillor Rosy Moore, Executive Councillor for Climate Change,  
Environment and City Centre 24<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**Report by:**

Lynn Thomas, Head of Housing Maintenance and Assets  
Tel: 01223 - 457831

Email: [Lynn.thomas@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:Lynn.thomas@cambridge.gov.uk)

**Wards affected:**

All

### Non-Key Decision

#### **1. Executive Summary**

The Council has commissioned surveys of corporate buildings, prioritising those with gas boilers, to start to develop a programme to incorporate the decarbonisation of these buildings by 2030 within a planned maintenance programme. This report provides a progress update and the next steps.

#### **2. Recommendations**

The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

Note the contents of the report.

Report page no. 1

Agenda page no.

### **3. Background**

The Council's Climate Change Strategy 2021-2026 sets out "a vision for Cambridge to be net zero carbon by 2030, subject to Government, industry and regulators implementing the necessary changes to enable the city and the rest of the UK to achieve this." It sets a target for the Council to be net zero carbon by 2030.

At the meeting of the Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 25<sup>th</sup> March 2021, as part of the discussion around the Council's Carbon Management plan 2021-26, it was agreed:

*The Council will prepare a list of existing gas fired heating systems under council control and their remaining expected service life.*

*Scope: All gas consumers included in Appendix 4 Figure 10 (page 123 of reports pack)*

*Target date: Next committee cycle*

*In addition, the committee notes the already recognised need to complete an asset management plan for all the council's corporate building, and additionally recommends that the council ensure that plan addresses the following points:*

*For all systems with less than 5 years life remaining prepare a report on the:*

- 2) Extent of insulation, heating system or other work required to ensure feasibility of low carbon heating*
- 3) Current gas consumption*
- 4) Estimated combined costs of remedial work and low carbon heating system*

*Output: Prioritised (by tCO2/£) list of urgent works required to avoid future replacement of existing heating systems with gas fired boilers at end of life*

*Target time frame: 12 months.*

This report provides a progress update, and next steps.

Report page no. 2

Agenda page no.

## 4. Achieving net zero carbon in our existing Council buildings

The Council owns a wide range of built assets. There is a distinction between Housing Revenue Account and General Fund properties. This report deals with proposals for General Fund properties where the CO2 emissions are the responsibility of the Council and are reported in the annual greenhouse gas report. Housing Revenue Account properties are excluded (apart from the Housing Office at 171 Arbury Road) as these are covered under the HRA Asset Management Strategy.

Within the General Fund, the Council has a portfolio of built assets used for various purposes including:

- Offices
- Community Buildings
- Commercial property
- Car parks
- Operational buildings, including the Corn Exchange and Crematorium

For the purposes of this report, assets that are currently being redeveloped are excluded (e.g. the Meadows Community Centre), as are assets that the Council does not own (e.g. 130 Cowley Road).

Many of our existing Council buildings have gas boilers for space and water heating. We are looking at replacements for gas heating systems by 2030, and in line with government advice and good practice we are planning to adopt a “whole building, fabric first” approach to decarbonisation and energy efficiency.

To date we have commissioned a number of reports to help identify how the Council’s corporate buildings can be decarbonised and the estimated cost of doing this.

1. Report by Bouygues (Energies and Services UK) – Cambridge City Council Net Zero Carbon Assessment 2021- decarbonisation measures only
2. Reports by Potter Raper Ltd. 2022– building condition surveys and thirty-year investment plans plus decarbonisation measures
3. Estates and Facilities – mechanical and electrical plant surveys and condition reports

The reports by Bouygues and Potter Raper both make recommendations for measures that could be used to achieve net zero carbon in the Council's existing buildings and include high-level cost estimates.

The Bouygues report includes specific proposals for decarbonisation measures and the details of these are referred to in the Council's Climate Change Strategy and are listed on the Council's website. Proposed measures include:

- Improved building energy management systems (BEMS)
- Additional LED lighting
- Heat pumps (where appropriate) to replace gas boilers
- Solar panels
- Connection to district heating systems

The Bouygues report does not cover any works to the building fabric (walls, roofs, doors, windows etc)

The Potter Raper report looks at total planned building maintenance requirements over a thirty-year period (including building fabric improvements) and how net zero carbon measures could be integrated with this by 2030.

Estates and Facilities' mechanical and electrical plant surveys and condition reports look in detail at the current condition of mechanical and electrical plant. These have not yet been developed into a costed maintenance programme.

The buildings considered and estimated costs of planned building maintenance (over thirty years), energy efficiency works and works to achieve net zero carbon by 2030 are shown in the table below.

<b>Building – in order of current carbon emissions (highest first)</b>	<b>Gas boiler replacement due date</b>	<b>CO2 emissions (tonnes) 2020/21</b>	<b>Estimated thirty-year maintenance cost including zero carbon by 2030.</b>
Parkside Pools*	2021	957	£4,654,926
Abbey Pools*	2035	380	£4,377,821
The Crematorium	2029	245	£3,130,119
The Guildhall	2032	294	£13,560,899
Corn Exchange	2041	225	£4,779,935



Grand Arcade Car Parks	n/a	176	£5,555,918
Mandela House - offices	2032	155	£5,272,072
Clay Farm Centre	2037	92	£4,504,176
Queen Anne Car Park	n/a	88	£3,868,219
Cherry Hinton Village Centre	2035	32	£2,026,631
Grafton East Car Park	n/a	31	£4,530,105
Grafton West Car Park	n/a	31	£2,425,200
Trumpington Pavilion	2021	tbc	£743,000
Barnwell House	2035	22	£1,902,840
Brown's Field Youth and Community Centre	2031	18	£1,616,579
3 Parsons Court - offices	2021	15	£1,437,171
171 Arbury Road (HRA)	2028	13	£1,206,284

\*Note some works are already and underway. We are using £1.7m funding from Government to install heat pumps, additional solar PV panels and other measures at these sites which will reduce carbon emissions by 440 tonnes per year.

### **Notes on estimated costs included in this report**

Estimated costs shown in the table above are planned building maintenance costs over a thirty-year period including allowances for carbon reduction measures by 2030.

Estimated costs include contractor's costs, design costs and contingency based on December 2021 costs.

Further work will be required to determine the full detail of works to achieve net zero carbon at each building. This will include detailed energy modelling, (informed by the condition surveys already undertaken) and a full measured mechanical and electrical services survey. This work will be carried out once an asset management strategy is approved to avoid any unnecessary investment.

### **5. Next steps and development of a Corporate Asset Management Strategy**

There is an existing corporate Asset Management Strategy that was produced in May 2019. A separate Housing Revenue Account (HRA) Asset Management Strategy was approved in September 2019.

Report page no. 5

Agenda page no.

A revised corporate Asset Management Strategy is currently being developed and will be brought to committee for approval once ready.

Any future decarbonisation and energy efficiency projects will be considered and sequenced considering the revised corporate Asset Management Strategy and other corporate strategies, such as the “Our Cambridge” programme, which will help inform the purpose and shape of the Council going forward and consequently its asset requirements.

After the corporate Asset Management Strategy is confirmed, financing for any consequent, unbudgeted new decarbonisation investments will need to be sought and the projects built into the Capital Plan. They will also be built into an updated version of the Council’s Carbon Management Plan, which sets out the steps the Council will take across its full ranges of services, assets, and fleet to work towards our net zero target.

## **6. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

There are no financial implications arising from this update report

### **b) Staffing Implications**

None from this update report

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

None from this update report

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

None from this update report.

### **e) Procurement Implications**

None from this update report

f) **Community Safety Implications**

N/a

**7. Consultation and communication considerations**

A range of officers from various Council teams have been consulted in the development of this report.

**8. Background papers**

Climate Change Strategy 2021-26

**9. Appendices**

None

**10. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact Will Barfield, Asset Manager

Tel: 01223 457843

email: [will.barfield@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:will.barfield@cambridge.gov.uk)

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## HACKNEY CARRIAGE TABLE OF FARES

**To:**

**Councillor Rosy Moore, Executive Councillor for Climate Change  
Environment and City Centre**

Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee 24/03/2022

**Report by:**

Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager

Tel: 01223 - 457951

Email: [yvonne.odonnell@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:yvonne.odonnell@cambridge.gov.uk)

**Wards affected:**

All

### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1. Section 65 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 provides that in respect of the charges for Hackney Carriages, the Council “*may fix the rates or fares within the district as well for time as distance, and all other charges in connection with the hire of a vehicle...by means of a table*”.
- 1.2. The existing Table of Fares came into effect on the 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021 and is attached to this report as Appendix A.
- 1.3. Fares comprise of charges for:
  - **Distance Travelled** – 3 tariffs, dependent on the time of day and the day of the week;
  - **Waiting Time**;
  - **Extra Charges**, which include:
    - Journeys with 5 or more passengers
    - Bicycles not able to put in the luggage compartment
    - A potential fuel surcharge

- A vehicle unfit to continue working charge;
- 1.4. In previous years amendments to Table of Fares was completed on an ad hoc basis. However, in January 2019, Executive Councillor agreed for consultations to take place in early March each year with the adaptation of fares coming into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> April.
  - 1.5. The methodology agreed was that the Table of Fare Tariffs could be automatically increased in line with the Consumer Price Index in March each year.
  - 1.6. The methodology may be outdated, and therefore a full review of the Table of Fares is necessary.

## **2. Recommendations**

2.1. The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

2.1.1. Consider and agree the amended Hackney Carriage Tables of fares as seen on Appendix B which incorporates requested amendments, which have been considered by Environmental Health Manager;

2.1.1.1. Change from “For each subsequent 176 yards (161 metres) or part thereof” to “For each subsequent 175 yards (160 metres) or part thereof”

2.1.1.2. Amend extra charges to the following;

- 5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle - £3.50
- Bicycles - £1.50
- Vehicle unfit to continue working (soiling) - £100

2.1.1.3. Include but amend the Fuel Surcharge, under Extra Changes. Amendment is as followed:

*”£0.40 Fuel Surcharge (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy , has exceeded 179.9p per litre since 1 April 2022)*

*\*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable.\*\**

- 2.1.2. Agree not to add an extra charge for the carrying of animals.
- 2.1.3. Agree to continue to complete an automatic fare review in line with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for main tariffs, subsequent distance and waiting time, and review this process and extra charges every 3 years, at the Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee in March, following consultation.

### **3. Background**

#### **Proposed Table of Fares**

- 3.1. On the 19<sup>th</sup> January 2019, Executive Councillor for Environmental Services and City Centre agreed the following:
  - a) To implement an automatic annual fare review in line with the Consumer Price Index at that time and delegated this annual review and implementation to the Head of Environmental Services on condition that:
    - I. The consultation takes place in early March each year with the adopted fares coming into effect from 1st April each year.
    - II. The rate of fare increase be based on the Consumer Price Index rate published by the Bank of England on 1 March each year, and then rounded to a practical figure.
    - III. Any future request for an increase greater than Consumer Price Index be decided by the Executive Councillor.
- 3.2. Prior to the above decision, Hackney Carriage Table of Fares reviews took place on an ad hoc basis, as and when members of the trade requested amendments. These took place on:
  - September 2014
  - September 2016
  - November 2017

- January 2018
- March 2021

3.3. Since January 2019 a yearly fare increase based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate published by the Bank of England on 1 March each year, has occurred, following consultation.

3.4. The following fare tariff increases have been implemented (rounded to a practical figure).

Table 1 – Tariff increase

Year	Consumer Index Rate increase	Fare Tariff increases to
2020	1.5%	Tariff 1: £3.10 Tariff 2: £4.10 Tariff 3: £5.10
2021	0.9%	Tariff 1: £3.15 Tariff 2: £4.15 Tariff 3: £5.15

3.5. Private Hire & Taxi Monthly (PHTM) publish a monthly ‘league table’ of Taxi Fare Tables across all of the 364 licensing authorities, for the cost of a 2 mile Hackney taxi fare. The Cost of a 2 mile hackney taxi fare, varies within the ‘league table’ from £4.40 in Oadby and Wigston to £11.40 in London (Heathrow) and £8.60 for London. For February 2022, Cambridge City council come at number 71, with 20 other councils at the same rate of £6.60.

3.6. The current Consumer Price Index rate is 5.5%, released on 15 February 2022, and will be the CPI as of the 1<sup>st</sup> March 2022, with the next release scheduled on 23<sup>rd</sup> March 2022 (as stated on ons.gov.uk).

3.7. The proposed Tariff Fare increase with effect of 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022, is 5.5%.



Table 2 – 5.5% proposed 2022 increase.

Year	Consumer Index Rate increase	Proposed Tariff increase to
2022	5.5%	Tariff 1: £3.30 Tariff 2: £4.40 Tariff 3: £5.40

3.8. Subsequent distances and Waiting time are other costs associated with the tariffs. Due to the small value of £0.20, the CPI rate has been applied to the years/meters and seconds for the wait time. Reducing these figures to encompass the CPI changes. (Appendix E)

### **Request to review process of amending Table of Fares**

3.9. In recent years we have received queries from members of the trade in respect to the extra charges and the manner at which Fares changes are considered. On occasion trade representatives have requested that the manner the initial Tariff is considered within the Table of Fares be amended, in addition to other areas of the Table of Fares.

3.10. In permitting a 3 year interim review of the manner in which amendments to the Hackney Carriage Table of Fares are made, officers can plan in advance to engage with the trade and members of the public to ensure methods agreed and used by officers in calculating Table of Fares, remains current.

3.11. Furthermore, the extra charges included in the Table of Fares can be reviewed, as they are not included in the current yearly review and CPI increase.

### **Removal or amendment of Fuel Surcharge**

3.12. In June 2012, Licensing Committee members approved to implement a 40p fuel surcharge as an “Extra Charge” in the Table of Fares to be implemented only if national retail diesel prices (as measured by the Arval index) reach the threshold level of 179.9 p/litre.

3.13. “ £0.40 - Fuel Surcharge (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as measured by the Arval index, has exceeded 179.9p per litre

*since 15 August 2012) \*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable.”*

- 3.14. Since the addition of the fuel surcharge, increase in the national retail diesel price have not reached the threshold level.
- 3.15. With nearly 10 years since Fuel Surcharge addition, as threshold has not been met, the requirement of including this within the Table of Fares has not been proven.
- 3.16. The proposed consulted on Table of Fares, Appendix E, does not include the surcharge. Although only one consultation response made reference to its proposed removal, based on the current global situation, and the increased rate of the nation retail diesel price, which was 158.56 (p/litre) on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2022. It is thought that prices are due to increase and so maintaining this fuel surcharge within the Table of fares should be considered.
- 3.17. In maintaining the inclusion of the Fuel Surcharge, there does need to be a change to the current method at which rate is measured. Previously measure of price was retrieved by the Arval index, however this measure is no longer available. It is proposed that the national statistics ‘Weekly Road Fuel Prices’ published by Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy is used.
- 3.18. Proposed amended wording;

*“Fuel Surcharge (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy , has exceeded 179.9p per litre since 1 April 2022) \*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable.”*

## **4. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

Nil.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

Officer time to amend and distribute Table of Fares, will be absorbed into the daily requirements of officer roles.

**c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

Nil.

**d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

Nil.

**e) Procurement Implications**

Nil.

**f) Community Safety Implications**

Nil.

**5. Consultation and communication considerations**

- 5.1. In accordance with the statutory procedures set out in Section 65 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976, the Council is required to undertake public consultation prior to making any amendment to the Hackney Carriage Table of Fares.
- 5.2. Consultation was held from 18<sup>th</sup> February 2022 to 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022. (Appendix E)
- 5.3. Public notice was published in Cambridge Evening news (see Appendix C).
- 5.4. Consultation was published on Cambridge City Council consultation web page.
- 5.5. Proposed Table of Fares was sent to Hackney Carriage and Private Hire Trade within Cambridge City Council, via e-mail, (Appendix E).
- 5.6. A total of 5 consultation responses were received (see Appendix D). These included one objection, two amendment suggestions by members representatives and one response from a member of the trade.
- 5.7. The Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1976 states, if no objection to the variation of the Table of Fares is made, or if all objections are withdrawn, the revised Table of Fares will come into

operation on the date of the expiration of the consultation period. However, if any objections are made and not withdrawn, the Executive Member will consider the objections and set a further date, not later than two months after the first specified date, on which the Table of Fares shall come into effect, with or without modifications.

- 5.8. One objection was received and not withdrawn. See appendix D, response 2. The objection referenced that the 5.5% increase is too great due to increases in other areas of the economy are not increasing to that level.
- 5.9. Executive Councillor must consider this objection, and advise if officers are to defer the Table of Fares implementation date.
- 5.10. Further consultation responses received requested Cambridge City Council to consider the “extra charges” which are not included in the tariffs yearly review.
- 5.11. Extra charges include 5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle, bicycles, and vehicle unfit to continue working (soiling).
- 5.12. A request was also received that the Council consider the addition of Extra charges for animals.

### **Consultation Table of Fares amendment request;**

#### **Distance for Each subsequent yards/meters as part thereof.**

- 5.13. Consultation response requested the amendment of “For each subsequent 176 yards (161 metres) or part thereof” There was a request for this to be amended to 175 yards (160 metres) this is due to fact that when adding the 5.5% increase to the main tariffs, due to the rounding to most practical figure, the trade are not receiving a full 5.5% increase in their fares.
- 5.14. The reduction to 175 yards (160 meters) from the consultation proposed 176 yards (161 metres), would balance the Fare Chart and ensure the trade are receiving as close to a 5.5% fare increase as possible.

5.15. Executive Councillor will be required to consider and confirm this proposed amendment to the Table of Fares which was published for consultation.

### **5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle**

5.16. Currently the charge for 5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle; is £3.00. This charge was agreed by members on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2012, following statutory consultation.

5.17. The trade have requested a 50p increase to a charge, increasing the extra charge to £3.50. Another request was to receive from a member of the trade for proposed/suggested increase to £5.00 be considered.

5.18. Table 3 below, details a comparison for extra passengers, charged by other local authorities.

### **Bicycle fee**

5.19. Consultation responses from the trade have requested the bicycle fee be considered and increased. The current Table of Fares charge an additional £1.00 for bicycles. One consultation response requested a fee of increase of 50p, totaling £1.50. Another response requested bicycle fee to be increased to £3.50

5.20. After considerable research looking at popular bicycle cities and their charges for bicycles, see Table 3 below, it could be deemed that an increase to £3.50 is steep considering other local authority charges.

5.21. An increase however of £1.50, based on charges, charged by other local authorities appears reasonable to be considered by the Executive Councillor.

### **Vehicle unfit to continue working (soiling)**

5.22. Consultation responses from trade also requested that the soiling extra charge is increased. Currently £80, trade members have requested that this be increased to £100.

5.23. The soiling charge is not charged for minor issues such as muddy carpets and interior, however for extensive issues that lead to the vehicle being unable to work for a long period of time to be cleaned.

- 5.24. Table 3 below, illustrates soiling charges for a selection of local authorities.
- 5.25. Charges do vary from £40 - £100 within the table, however higher charges have been found e.g East Cambridgeshire District Council have a soil charge with a maximum charge up to £150, which can not be exceeded.

## **Animals**

- 5.26. One consultation response from the trade requested the addition of an extra charge for animals. Justification of this was that many drivers refuse trips with dogs as they may shed hair in vehicle or salivate on the interior of the vehicle.
- 5.27. The request to have an additional charge does not include service dogs, due to equality.
- 5.28. Within consultation response, trade member, has requested that a £3.50 charge be added for the carrying of dogs within licensed taxis. It is thought that this would be an incentive for drivers to accept such fares.
- 5.29. Table 3 below, illustrates charges from a selection of councils for the carrying of animals. It can be seen that not many councils currently have an additional charge for carrying animals.
- 5.30. Following research of other local authorities, it is seen that £3.50 for the carrying of animals is steep, and it is not a popular charge amongst local authorities.

Local Authority Extra Charge	Cambridge Current	Cambridge Proposed	Oxford city	Bristol	Birmingham	TFL (London)	York
5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle	£3.00	£3.50	£0.20 for each passenger above one	£0.30 Every adult after the first one, not including children under 14	£0.20 for each person in excess of one	No extra charges for additional passengers	£0.40 third and fourth passenger: £0.40 each fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth passenger
Bicycles	£1.00	£1.50	£1.00	Folding bike: £1.00 Non folding bike: £2.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vehicle unfit to continue work (soiling)	£80.00	£100	£50.00	£100	£40.00, however £60.00 Christmas say and New Year	Up to £60.00	£75.00
Animals	N/A	£3.00	N/A	£1.00 caged animal £2.00 non caged animal	N/A	N/A	£0.20 per animal
NHTM 'league table' position	71	N/A		97	136	4	22

Table 3 – Extra Charges amongst various councils.

## **6. Background papers/ information**

1. [Agenda for Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on Thursday, 17th January, 2019, 5.00 pm - Cambridge Council](#)
2. [Inflation and the 2% target | Bank of England](#)
3. [CPI ANNUAL RATE 00: ALL ITEMS 2015=100 - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](#)
4. [Hackney Taxi Fare Tables \(phtm.co.uk\)](#)
5. [Agenda for Licensing Committee on Monday, 25th June, 2012, 10.00 am - Cambridge Council](#)
6. [Weekly road fuel prices - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
7. [Fuel Price in the UK - Find the cheapest | Arval UK](#)

## **7. Appendices**

- Appendix A – Current Hackney Carriage Table of Fares – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021
- Appendix B – Proposed Hackney Carriage Table of Fares – 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022
- Appendix C – Cambridge News Public Notice
- Appendix D – Summary of consultation responses.
- Appendix E – Consultation Table of Fares

## **8. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact Wangari Njiiri , Environmental Health and Licensing Support Team Leader, tel: 01223 - 457888, email: wangari.njiiri@cambridge.gov.uk.



## Cambridge City Hackney Carriage

### Maximum rate of charges from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021

Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976

- Fares are calculated on a combination of distance and time or parts thereof.
- The meter must only be switched on when the passengers are safely in the vehicle and the journey is about to commence.
- All journeys taken in Hackney Carriages within the Cambridge City Boundary must be charged on the meter. This is the maximum legal fare

Tariff 1: Between 07:00 – 19:00 hours

**£3.15**

Tariff 2: Between 19:00 - 07:00  
And Sundays and Bank Holidays

**£4.15**

Tariff 3: 19:00 Christmas Eve – 07:00 Boxing Day  
19:00 New Year's Eve – 07:00 New Year's Day

**£5.15**

**Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof**

For Each subsequent 186.4 yards (170 metres) or part thereof

**20p**

HIRING CHARGES – WAITING TIME AS INDICATED BELOW – will be charged when the vehicle is motionless or when it is travelling below the changeover speed of 16.79 km/p/h

For each period or part thereof 38 seconds

**20p**

#### EXTRA CHARGES

- For each journey with 5 or more passengers **£3.00**
- Bicycles not able to be put in the luggage compartment of the vehicle **£1.00**
- Fuel Surcharge (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as measured by the Arval index, has exceeded 179.9p per litre since 15 August 2012) **£0.40**  
\*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable.
- Vehicle unfit to continue working **£80.00**

#### Exclusions: the Taxicard scheme

Any fare calculated in accordance with the Table of Fares may be subject to any concession scheme approved by the council provided the driver of this vehicle is a participant in such a scheme and the passenger has provided any necessary proof of entitlement to the benefit of such a scheme to the satisfaction of the driver

Complaints about the vehicle or driver should be made to:

Yvonne O'Donnell – Environmental Health Manager  
PO Box 700  
Cambridge, CB1 0JH  
01223 457888



## Cambridge City Hackney Carriage

### Maximum rate of charges from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2021

Local Government Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1976

- Fares are calculated on a combination of distance and time or parts thereof.
- The meter must only be switched on when the passengers are safely in the vehicle and the journey is about to commence.
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**Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof**

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- The meter must only be switched on when the passengers are safely in the vehicle and the journey is about to commence.
- All journeys taken in Hackney Carriages within the Cambridge City Boundary must be charged on the meter. This is the maximum legal fare

Tariff 1: Between 07:00 – 19:00 hours

**£3.30**

Tariff 2: Between 19:00 - 07:00  
And Sundays and Bank Holidays

**£4.40**

Tariff 3: 19:00 Christmas Eve – 07:00 Boxing Day  
19:00 New Year's Eve – 07:00 New Year's Day

**£5.40**

**Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof**

For Each subsequent 175 yards (160 metres) or part thereof

**20p**

HIRING CHARGES – WAITING TIME AS INDICATED BELOW – will be charged when the vehicle is motionless or when it is travelling below the changeover speed of 16.79 km/p/h

For each period or part thereof 36 seconds

**20p**

#### EXTRA CHARGES

- For each journey with 5 or more passengers **£3.50**
- Bicycles not able to be put in the luggage compartment of the vehicle **£1.50**
- Vehicle unfit to continue working **£100.00**
- Fuel Surcharge; (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, has exceeded 179.9p per litre since 1 April 2022) **£0.40**

\*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable."

#### Exclusions: the Taxicard scheme

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**£5.40**

**Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof**

For Each subsequent 175 yards (160 metres) or part thereof

**20p**

HIRING CHARGES – WAITING TIME AS INDICATED BELOW – will be charged when the vehicle is motionless or when it is travelling below the changeover speed of 16.79 km/p/h

For each period or part thereof 36 seconds

**20p**

#### EXTRA CHARGES

- For each journey with 5 or more passengers **£3.50**
- Bicycles not able to be put in the luggage compartment of the vehicle **£1.50**
- Vehicle unfit to continue working **£100.00**
- Fuel Surcharge; (only applicable if the national retail price of diesel, as published by the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy, has exceeded 179.9p per litre since 1 April 2022) **£0.40**

\*\*There will be a separate notice in this vehicle if this extra charge is payable."

#### Exclusions: the Taxicard scheme

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Complaints about the vehicle or driver should be made to:

Yvonne O'Donnell – Environmental Health Manager

PO Box 700

Cambridge, CB1 0JH

01223 457888





## CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT 1976)

#### HACKNEY CARRIAGE TABLE OF FARES

Cambridge City Council proposes to make the following table of Hackney Carriage Fares applicable to the hire of Hackney Carriages within the City of Cambridge with effect from 1st April 2022. Objections should be made in writing by 4th March 2022 to Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager.

A copy of this notice will be on deposit at the Customer Service Centre, Mandela House, Regent Street Cambridge, CB1 2JP until 4th March 2022

#### PROPOSED TABLE OF FARES.

Tariff 1:	Between 0700 - 1900 hours	£3.30
Tariff 2:	Between 1900 - 0700 hours and Sundays and Bank holidays	£4.40
Tariff 3:	Between 1900 hours Christmas Eve and 0700 Hours Boxing Days and 1900 hours New Years Eve and 0700 hours New Years Day	£5.40

#### Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof

For each subsequent 176 yards (161 metres) or part thereof	£0.20
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#### WAITING TIME

(Charged when the vehicle is motionless or when it is travelling below the changeover speed of 16.79km/p/h.)

For each period or part thereof 36 seconds	£0.20
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#### EXTRA CHARGES

- 5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle £3.00
- Bicycles not able to be put in the luggage  
compartment of the vehicle £1.00
- Vehicle unfit to continue working (soiling) £80.00

Please be aware that all journeys in hackney carriages from the city centre ranks (or flags/hails) to any destination within the City boundaries must be charged on the meter; this is the maximum fare.

Exclusions: e.g. The Taxi-card Scheme.

Any fare calculated in accordance with the Table of Fares may be subject to any concession scheme approved by the Council, provided the driver of this vehicle is a participant in such a scheme and the passenger has provided any necessary proof of entitlement to the benefit of such a scheme to the satisfaction of the driver.

**Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager**

**E-mail : [taxi@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:taxi@cambridge.gov.uk)**

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APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION RESPONSES –Hackney Carriage Table of Fares March 2022

Response Number	Date Received	Comment	Date Responded	Response
1	18/02/22	That is joke , cost of living cost of keeping business goes rapidly sky high and that's up just a bit. This Council is discussing.	07/03/22	<p>Thank you for your consultation response.</p> <p>Your comments will be included in the appendix, attached to the report that will be presented to Executive Councillor on 24/03/22 regarding the Table of Fares.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p>
2	20/02/22	<p>Attention Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager.</p> <p>I submit my comments and objections to the proposed increase in Taxi Fares of 5.5% for Cambridge.</p> <p>The increase in basic state pension for 2022 is 3.1%. The ONS publishes an average pay increases of 4.3%, with the public sector at 2.6% and the private sector at 4.3%. Increasing taxi fares by 5.5% will contribute to increased inflation in the Cambridge area and in particular cause problems for the low paid and elderly.</p> <p>There are currently many taxis parked in taxi ranks and on residential streets waiting for fares. Often the engines of the vehicles are left idling, leading to increased carbon emissions and pollution. A fare increase in excess of average pay increases will lead to less use of taxis and more pollution.</p> <p>Regards</p>	07/03/22	<p>Thank you for your consultation response. I can confirm your objection will be considered as part of the consultation and report.</p> <p>A The Table of Fares review is conducted every year, with effect of 1st April. The change to the fares is based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rate published by the Bank of England on 1 March each year. This method of Fare review was agreed by Executive Councillor for Environmental Services and City Centre, in January 2019.</p> <p>This year the CPI rate is at 5.5%, which is greater than previous years.</p> <p>The final report will the presented to Executive Councillor for approval on 24/03/2022.</p>
3	24/02/22	<p>Dear Yvonne O'Donnell</p> <p>I am replying to your consultation on the proposed Hackney Carriage fares to take effect from 1st April 2022. The trade has been awarded 5.5%, and here is a summary of the consultation's fare increases:</p>	07/03/22	<p>Thank you for your consultation response.</p> <p>There are several elements in your e-mail, I will now look to respond.</p> <p>The 5.5% increase is based in the Consumer Price Index rate published by the Bank of England, and then rounded to a practical figure.</p> <p>In reference to the your main point in relation to Tarriff 1 and "For each subsequent 176 yards (161 metres) or part</p>

Element	Unit	2021	Consu
Tariff 1	£	3.15	3.3
Metered distance	m/20p	170	16
Waiting time	secs/20p	38	3

I notice that none of the elements is as much as 5.5%, in particular Tariff 1 is very much less. I realise that putting another 5p on Tariff 1 to £3.35 would be a rise of 6.35% in that element. On the other hand, if the Metered Distance is reduced by another 1m to 160m the summary would be this:

Element	Unit	2021	CC
Tariff 1	£	3.15	3.3
Metered distance	m/20p	170	16
Waiting time	secs/20p	38	3

The under-error in the Initial Fare is now about twice the over-error in the Metered Distance, and because the Initial Fare makes up about one-third of the typical fare, in my view this is a more balanced fare award.

None of the other elements of the Table of Fares has been increased for very many years, and I would like to discuss each one:

The Initial Distance

This has not changed since at least 2014. On previous fare awards the trade has been told that we can't have a reduction of that because "we have already had a rise in the initial fare" but this is incorrect: a percentage rise should apply to every element of the fare. And traditionally, this had always been one-half of the Metered Distance.

thereof" to be reduced to 160, this has been discussed and will be presented to Executive Councillor for approval. Please note, the subsequent meters/ yards will apply to all Tarriffs 1 to 3.

In respect to the other elements you have referenced below I will visit these in order.

1. The initial distance travelled

The initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) covers all Tariff starting fares. E.g for the initial 90 meters those in tariff 1 are proposed to pay £3.30 (Currently £3.15). By increasing the fare there is an increase in the amount paid for the first 90 meters. If the initial distance was to be amended/ decreased e.g your recommended 80 meters, customers will be left with paying more for a decreased distance. This means there is a double gain. Due to this in respect to Tarriff 1, 2 and 3 changes can only be made to either amount paid for the initial distance or the initial distance is reduced and the starting price remains the same. For this it means it is one or the other. This is the approach made in subsequent meters; meters is reduced and £0.20p remains the same. This is also the approach for waiting time, waiting time is reduced and £0.20p remains the same.

2. The Soiling Charge

This has been discussed with the Environmental Health Manager and will be presented to Executive Councillor for approval.

3. Tariffs 2 and 3

As with Tarriff 1, Tarriff 2 and 3 fare rate has increased by Consumer Price Index rate published by the Bank of England on 1 March each year since this method was approved by Executive Councillor for Environmental Services and City Centre, in January 2019. The table below illustrates the changes since approval.



I realise that for this year it looks like a massive increase, but over the 8 years it has been fixed is less than 1.50% (compound) rise per year. The Initial Distance does not comprise a very large proportion of the total fare, but it is part of it, and I would appreciate this being corrected.

The Soiling Charge

This has not changed since at least 2014. I propose an increase to £100. This is not to deal with a muddy carpet, but to professionally clean the interior and to compensate for loss of earnings when a soiled vehicle was put out of business for the rest of its shift (sometimes even longer). This isn't a fare rise payable by the typical customer, and £100 is probably still less than what the incident will have cost the driver.

Tariffs 2 and 3

The unsocial hours surcharge has not risen for at least 22 years and I propose that the surcharge should rise from £1.00 to £1.50, and from £2.00 to £3.00, for Tariffs 2 and 3. The latter is only charged at Christmas and New Year, and in comparison to other traders at that time it is reasonable.

Multi Seater fee

This has been £3.00 since at least 2014 and I propose it to be £3.50.

Bicycle fee

This was introduced in 2017 at £1.00 and I propose it to be £1.50. The percentage equivalent over 5 years is high, but £1.50 is still less than a typical cup of coffee.

This is a summary of the above Other Charge proposals:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	Proposed 2022
Tariff 1	£2.90	£3.00	£3.10	£3.15	£3.30
Tariff 2	£3.90	£4.00	£4.10	£4.15	£4.40
Tariff 3	£4.90	£5.00	£5.10	£5.15	£5.40

After careful discussion your proposed increase to £4.80 and £6.30 for Tarriff 2 and 3, is not justifiable in this instance.

4. Multi Seater fee

This has been discussed with the Environmental Health Manager and will be presented to Executive Councillor for approval.

5. Bicycle fee

This has been discussed with the Environmental Health Manager and will be presented to Executive Councillor for approval.

Kind regards,

APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION RESPONSES –Hackney Carriage Table of Fares March 2022

Element	Unit	2021	CCLT	Percent	Since
Tariff 2 extra	£	1.00	1.50	50.00	200
Tariff 3 extra	£	2.00	3.00	50.00	200
Initial distance	metres	90	80	11.11	200
Multi Seater	£	3.00	3.50	16.67	200
Soiling charge	£	80.00	100.00	25.00	200
Bicycle	£	1.00	1.00	1.50	200

The Hackney Trade is in the unusual position that we may only charge what we are told we can charge, unlike licensed operators of other kinds of trade. Faced with increased running costs, I would like our fee scales to be set so that we can actually run a business.

This is a summary of my proposed Table of Fares for 2022:

Element	Unit	2021	Consumption
Tariff 1	£	3.15	3.3
Tariff 2	£	4.15	4.3
Tariff 3	£	5.15	5.3
Initial distance	metres	90	9
Metered distance	m/20p	170	16
Waiting time	secs/20p	38	3
Multi Seater	£	3.00	3.0
Bicycle	£	1.00	1.0
Soiling charge	£	80.00	80.0

Note: The current situation between Russia and Ukraine has rocketed up the gas and oil prices in Europe nearly(%60) soon we will notice the increase in our petrol stations too, therefore we are proposing a fair increase!

Kind regards,

APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION RESPONSES –Hackney Carriage Table of Fares March 2022

<p>4</p>	<p>1/03/22</p>	<p>For the attention of Yvonne O'Donnell Environmental Health Manager</p> <p>Thank you for allowing comments to the proposed changes to the Carriage Table of Fares with effect from 4 April 2022. I have no objections, but a few positive comments.</p> <p>My comments are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The fixed extra charges for 5 or more passengers have stayed a fix amount in pounds since it was introduced five-six years ago. I think it is timely to consider increasing this amount, for example linking the changes to the General Tariff increases, and leave the fixed amount of £3.00 behind. The obvious reasons are two fold: it costs a lot to finance and run a larger vehicle that can take 5-8 passengers, and travelling as a group in a taxi is by far the cheapest transport of groups available in Cambridge. Any group of 5-8 passengers would accept an additional fare of say £5.00, helping a driver of a large vehicle to pay their bills, instead of subsidising group transport.</li> <li>- Similarly, transport of bicycles is a cost to the drivers of large vehicles, with £1.00 a scant compensation for the service provided. With a £1.00 compensation for the extra effort required, drivers of large taxis shun the jobs for bicycle transport, leaving the traveller(s) with long waits at particular awkward times in the day (evenings).</li> </ul> <p>I bringing these two issues to your attention as a licensed Hackney driver myself, driving a large taxi. The current fixed fare structure is a hindrance to quality service of the travelling public in Cambridge, as most drivers choose to sit at a rank or ignore the call for vehicles, as the incentive to do these jobs are not there. I will suggest that the Taxi office in Cambridge City</p>	<p>07/03/22</p>	<p>Thank you for your e-mail.</p> <p>I can confirm that your comments regarding extra passengers and transport of bicycles will be looked into and considered.</p> <p>The final report will then be presented to Executive Councillor on 24<sup>th</sup> March 2022.</p> <p>In respect to the Fuel Surcharge, it is proposed fuel surcharge to be removed from the Table of Fares. Since its introduction in 2012, although fuel prices have increased they have not reached position where Fuel Surcharge costs could be charged. I understand since the consultation began, there has been added uncertainties in regards to fuel prices. This will be referenced within the report presented to the Executive Councillor for consideration and approval.</p> <p>In respect to your question; what will trigger a change in policy so a 'potential fuel surcharge' becomes a 'actual fuel surcharge' in Cambridge? Please can you elaborate what you mean so I can respond accordingly.</p>
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APPENDIX C – CONSULTATION RESPONSES –Hackney Carriage Table of Fares March 2022

		<p>Council consult with the dominant licence operators in Cambridge, Panther Taxis in particular, to find a price structure that will serve the travelling public better. I know from my experience as a Panther driver over 15 years that there is a daily struggle to get the right taxis to the right places.</p> <p>The travelling public in Cambridge deserves better. The licensed drivers deserve to be compensated adequately for their effort.</p> <p>And, while I study the e-mail sent: The fare charges list four extra charges, which includes 'a potential fuel charge'. This is missing from the proposed Table of Fares. As things stand, petrol and diesel prices are the highest for a decade, and the uncertainty following the war in Ukraine and what ever will follow, can result in permanent extra costs for Licenced drivers. My question is this: what will trigger a change in policy so a 'potential fuel surcharge' becomes a 'actual fuel surcharge' in Cambridge?</p> <p>I look forward to your answers.</p>		
5	3/3/22	<p>Hello Yvonne,</p> <p>I hope you are well.</p> <p>In view of the ongoing fares consultation I write to contribute to the process with some proposals.</p> <p>Having spoken to [REDACTED] we have come to the conclusion that there needs to be a charge for carrying a non guide dog and an increase in the extra charge for carrying a bicycle.</p> <p>Currently carrying dogs in a taxi is at the discretion of the driver and therefore most drivers refuse to carry dogs due to likely shedding of hairs and drooling of saliva from some dogs. However we believe giving drivers a financial incentive may persuade more to carry dogs. This will</p>	07/03/22	<p>Thank you for your email and response to the consultation.</p> <p>As mentioned below, we often get mixed messages from the trade so it is good to hear Cambridge Hackney groups/associations are discussing such issues together.</p> <p>I have considered the below suggestions with Environmental Health Manager, Yvonne O'Donnell and as a result I will be conducting additional research in regards to dog surcharge and bicycles which will help inform the final report which will be presented to Executive Councillor on 24 March 2022.</p>

		<p>compensate them somewhat for the cleaning and loss of time and money should they have to clean the taxi for future fares.</p> <p>We propose a extra charge of £3.50 for carrying dogs to compensate for the aforementioned.</p> <p>May I clarify guide and other assistance dogs will be exempt from the extra charge as it will be against equality laws.</p> <p>Bicycles that cannot be put in the luggage compartment of the vehicle must go into passenger compartment. Passengers usually choose to take bicycles in a taxi in poor weather, usually when it rains or in adverse weather conditions. It is well documented drivers refuse to carry bicycles because it can leave behind mud, grease, scratch and there has been incidents of other damage to vehicles. In order to encourage more drivers to take fares with bicycles we propose an extra charge of £3.50 for carrying a bicycle.</p> <p>Experience tells us passengers requesting a dog-friendly cab from a local company or one that will carry bicycle usually has to wait upto an hour.</p> <p>The Extra charge of £3.50 in both cases is to provide a broader service and to reduce customer wait times for a taxi and to encourage a speedy uptake of these fares.</p> <p>I thank you in advance for your consideration of these proposals.</p> <p>Kind regards,</p>		
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**CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL**  
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS ACT 1976)**  
**HACKNEY CARRIAGE TABLE OF FARES**

Cambridge City Council proposes to make the following table of Hackney Carriage Fares applicable to the hire of Hackney Carriages within the City of Cambridge with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2022. Objections should be made in writing by 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022 to Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager.

A copy of this notice will be on deposit at the Customer Service Centre, Mandela House, Regent Street Cambridge, CB1 2JP until 4<sup>th</sup> March 2022

**PROPOSED TABLE OF FARES.**

Tariff 1:	Between 0700 – 1900 hours	£3.30
Tariff 2:	Between 1900 – 0700 hours and Sundays and Bank holidays	£4.40
Tariff 3:	Between 1900 hours Christmas Eve and 0700 Hours Boxing Days and 1900 hours New Years Eve and 0700 hours New Years Day	£5.40

**Each tariff includes initial distance of 98.42 yards (90 metres) or part thereof**

For each subsequent 176 yards (161 metres) or part thereof	£0.20
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**WAITING TIME**

(Charged when the vehicle is motionless or when it is travelling below the changeover speed of 16.79km/p/h.)

For each period or part thereof 36 seconds	£0.20
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**EXTRA CHARGES**

▪ 5 or more passengers travelling in the vehicle	£3.00
▪ Bicycles not able to be put in the luggage compartment of the vehicle	£1.00
▪ Vehicle unfit to continue working (soiling)	£80.00

Please be aware that all journeys in hackney carriages from the city centre ranks (or flags/hails) to any destination within the City boundaries must be charged on the meter; this is the maximum fare.

Exclusions: e.g. The Taxi-card Scheme.

Any fare calculated in accordance with the Table of Fares may be subject to any concession scheme approved by the Council, provided the driver of this vehicle is a participant in such a scheme and the passenger has provided any necessary proof of entitlement to the benefit of such a scheme to the satisfaction of the driver.

**Yvonne O'Donnell, Environmental Health Manager**

**E-mail : [taxi@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:taxi@cambridge.gov.uk)**

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## Extension of Public Space Protection Orders –

### 1. Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden of Ditchburn Place, Cambridge and 2. Touting

**To:**

Executive Councillor Alex Collis  
Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee, 24/03/2022

**Report by:**

Keryn Jalli, Community Safety Manager  
Tel: 07562 308 141 Email: keryn.jalli@cambridge.gov.uk

**Wards affected:**

All

Not a key decision

#### 1. Executive Summary

- 1.1 The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 (“2014 Act”) gives the Council powers to make Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs).
- 1.2 The Council has two PSPOs due to lapse in 2022. These are:
  - The Cambridge City Council Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place, Cambridge Public Spaces Protection Order 2016, and
  - The Public Spaces Protection Order (Touting) 2016.
- 1.3 Before the orders lapse a decision must be made to either extend the period of the orders for up to three years, to vary or to discharge the orders. All three decisions will require action by Cambridge City Council.
- 1.4 A consultation on which decision to take has been conducted with the Police and Crime Commissioner, the local policing body, relevant community representatives, ward councillors and the owner/occupier of

land the PSPOs cover. Over 92% of respondents supported the extension of the orders.

- 1.5 Whilst reported incidents of prohibited behaviours have significantly decreased, community groups and councillors remained concerned about anti-social behaviour re-occurring without the PSPOs in place.

## **2. Recommendations**

The Executive Councillor is recommended to:

- 2.1 Extend both PSPOs for a period of 12 months on the grounds of:
  - Consultation feedback highlighting concerns about anti-social behaviour (ASB) re-occurring if the orders were discharged and evidence of lower levels of prohibited behaviours.
  - The impact of Covid-19 on social life in the areas concerned and the potential that behaviour and anti-social behaviour may resume now that restrictions have been lifted.
  - The need to address the disparity between low reporting to the Council and Police and ongoing community concerns about prohibited behaviours.
- 2.2 To note that, if approved, the extension period will be used to assess if there is further evidence to warrant a 3-year extension, variation or discharge of either or both of the PSPOs.

## **3. Background**

- 3.1 PSPOs are intended to deal with a nuisance or problem behaviours in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life, by imposing conditions on the use of the area. The orders have effect for up to three years and can be extended. Only local authorities can make PSPOs.
- 3.2 The Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place PSPO commenced in 2016, was renewed twice and lapses on 31 May 2022. It prohibits consuming alcohol or having an open container of alcohol in your possession within the area shown coloured red on the Order (see Appendix A-C).
- 3.3 These areas have been the focus of complaints associated with street drinking for many years prior to the PSPO being introduced.
- 3.4 The range of interventions available to the Council and Community Safety Partnership to address street drinking and alcohol related disorder have an impact, but studies in previous years found that there

is a group with entrenched anti-social habits who may only respond to legal remedies. The PSPO gives the police an additional tool when responding to calls of ASB related to alcohol. The police can engage in a dialogue with those displaying behaviours prohibited by the PSPO, with a breach only being issued if the individual does not agree to comply when required by the police to 1) not consume or 2) surrender their drink.

- 3.5 The Street Life Working Group (SLWG) is a multi-agency group working with people difficult to engage and involved in street based ASB. The SLWG use customised action plans designed to address lifestyle choices and behaviours and to deliver the intensive work required to achieve changes, rather than a PSPO.
- 3.6 Covid-19 also impacted on the presence of street drinking in these open spaces with the restrictions on groups gathering and the effect of the 'Everyone In' initiative for the homeless.
- 3.7 Before considering extension, variation or discharge of the order the Council consulted with the Police and Crime Commissioner, the local policing body, relevant community representatives, ward councillors and the owner or occupier of land within the restricted area. Appendix D shows the list of consultation respondents.
- 3.8 Extending the PSPO requires evidence that the behaviour prohibited has occurred or is likely to re-occur.
- 3.9 The consultation responses and evidence for this PSPO showed:
  - The Council's ASB case management system showed 9 incidents of drinking on Petersfield Green between October 2019 – October 2021.
  - Police reports on ASB incidents involving alcohol for the same period were low:
    - Ditchburn Place – 2 incidents
    - Mill Road Cemetery – 3 incidents
    - Petersfield Green – 16 incidents
  - 92% of respondents (22 of 24) supported the extension of the PSPO. Reasons included:
    - Respondents witnessing evidence of alcohol consumption (drinkers and discarded alcohol containers) in the prohibited areas
    - Concern that the alcohol consumption in the area would return to levels seen in the years prior to the PSPO

- Importance of the public being able to enjoy the limited green spaces in the area
- The PSPO acting as a deterrent for ASB
- The PSPO enhancing feelings of safety in the areas it covers
- Of the 8% (2 of 24) who did not call for the PSPO to be extended, one respondent felt unable to comment and the other responded that if the PSPO were to be discharged it should be reviewed every 12 months.

3.10 The PSPO was intended to prohibit the consumption of alcohol or having an open container of alcohol within the designated places. The reduction in complaints about people drinking on the open spaces suggests it is achieving its aim.

3.11 The Public Spaces Protection Order (Touting) 2016 has been renewed once and lapses on 14 September 2022. The activities prohibited by the Touting Order are verbally: i. advertising or ii. soliciting for custom or iii. otherwise touting for a punt tour or the hire or use of punts boats or similar craft on the River Cam (including any walking tour which includes or involves, whether or not for consideration, a punt tour or hire or use of punts boats or similar craft on the River Cam. The areas covered by the PSPO can be found in Appendix E and F.

3.12 The consultation and extension process are the same as in 3.6 and 3.7.

3.13 On 25 May 2018, the Council was granted an Injunction against named and unnamed parties from engaging in unlicensed commercial punt operations, including touting, on Council-owned land. This resulted in operators being unable to punt from Garret Hostel Lane and had a significant impact on illegal touting in King’s Parade and the city generally.

3.14 Covid-19 had a significant impact on the number of visitors to the city during 2020/21 and consequently on the number of people seeking punt tours, again reducing the opportunities to tout for business.

3.15 The consultation responses and evidence for this PSPO showed:

- Complaints received by the City Council about punt touting:

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of complaints</b>	<b>Order / Injunction</b>
2006 – 2016	268	Order – 15 September 2016
2016 – 2018	164	Injunction – 25 May 2018
2018 – 2021	19	

- 94% (32 of 34) of respondents supported the extension of the PSPO. Reasons included:
  - People being approached by touters at prohibited locations, albeit at reduced levels
  - The PSPO acting as a deterrent
  - Increased enjoyment by the public of the spaces covered in the PSPO
  - Concerns about prohibited behaviours increasing should the PSPO be discharged
  - The need to maintain a pleasant resident, student and visitor experience as the city recovers from the Covid-19 pandemic
- Of the 6% (2 of 34) who did not explicitly call for the PSPO to be extended one commented that touting still occurs at prohibited locations on a reduced level and the other respondent gave views on both extension and discharge.

3.16 It is acknowledged that PSPOs are not intended to be indefinite and that an exit strategy is a sensible idea. This can be achieved for both PSPOs through the process of data review and consultation over the next 12 months.

## **4. Implications**

### **a) Financial Implications**

If an extension to the Orders is agreed the Council must 'cause to be erected on or adjacent to the land in relation to which the public spaces protection order has been made such notice or notices as it considers sufficient to draw the attention of any member of the public using that land to –

- (i) the fact that a public spaces protection order has been made; and
- (ii) and the effect of that order being made.

The current signs can remain in place and the City Council will be required to publicise the extension which can be done through press release and publication on our website.

If the extension is not approved, it will be necessary to publicise the lapses and to remove the signs and erect signs to publicise the removal of the Orders, for which there will be a cost.

### **b) Staffing Implications**

There may be staffing implications to extending the Order, dependent on how the Council wants to designate the issuing of fixed penalty notices for breaches of the Order. For the Cambridge City Council Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place, Cambridge Public Spaces Protection Order there is a memorandum of understanding between the police and the City Council in which beaches of the PSPO are policed by the Constabulary and the fixed penalty notices are issued by the City Council. The police have indicated that they will want to review this approach which can be done through a review of the memorandum of understanding.

### **c) Equality and Poverty Implications**

The impact on residents, visitors and businesses is expected to be positive overall, as the PSPOs should continue to act as a deterrent to 1) touting and 2) irresponsible consuming of alcohol or possession of alcohol containers, within the relevant areas. This is expected to reduce anti-social behaviour and increase feelings of safety.

Equality impact assessments for the PSPOs can be found appendices G +H.

### **d) Net Zero Carbon, Climate Change and Environmental Implications**

A climate change rating tool has been completed which shows no net impact on the council's net zero carbon target.

### **e) Procurement Implications**

Costs are highly unlikely to fall within the procurement criteria.

### **f) Community Safety Implications**

The extension of the PSPOs will continue to have a positive effect on community safety in the concerned areas.

When deciding whether to extend the period for which a PSPO has effect and if so for how long the Council must have particular regard to the rights of freedom of expression and freedom of assembly set out in articles 10 and 11 of the European Convention on Human Rights. The restrictions imposed by the PSPO are considered proportionate for the prevention of crime and disorder.

## **5. Consultation and communication considerations**

Consultation with the Police and Crime Commissioner, the local policing body, relevant community representatives and the owner or occupier of land

within the restricted area has already taken place. A list of those who responded to the consultation can be found in Appendix D.

94% (32 of 34) of respondents supported the extension of the Public Spaces Protection Order (Touting) 2016.

92% of respondents (22 of 24) supported the extension of the Cambridge City Council Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place, Cambridge Public Spaces Protection Order.

Cambridgeshire Constabulary commented *“We understand that Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place remain areas of local concern. Despite very low reports of crime and disorder officers have continued to patrol the area. The pandemic did contribute to a generic reduction in crime and ASB across the City for a period of time. Likewise, it should be noted that the City Council secured civil orders against key persons who significantly contributed to the issues in this same area over the last 3 years.*

*Looking ahead, we have a variety of preventative powers available to us, powers of arrest, stop and search and dispersal orders which are all successfully used in Cambridge City to prevent harm and tackle ASB, we believe these powers are likewise sufficient for the areas concerned. A further 12 months would allow the Police, City Council and local partners to complete our wider problem-solving approach, with a view to designing out the problems with the help of local communities.”*

## **6. Background papers**

Background papers used in the preparation of this report:

- (a) Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014:  
<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2014/12/contents/enacted/data.htm>
- (b) Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014: Anti-social behaviour powers, Statutory guidance for frontline professionals:  
[https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/352562/ASB\\_Guidance\\_v8\\_July2014\\_final\\_2\\_.pdf](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/352562/ASB_Guidance_v8_July2014_final_2_.pdf)
- (c) Decision details: Public Spaces Protection Order, Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden of Ditchburn Place:  
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?Id=4945>

- (d) Public Spaces Protection Orders: Officers' review following Area Committee Meetings and Proposed Public Spaces Protection Order for Mill Road Cemetery and Petersfield Green and the front garden of Ditchburn Place, Cambridge:  
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/documents/s27927/PSPO%20Report%20-%20SR%20Committee%20Feb%2015%20v5.pdf>
- (e) PSPO - Mill Road cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place – Sealed:  
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/5485/mill-road-cemetery-petersfield-green-ditchburn-place-pspo-2016-with-stamp.pdf>
- (f) Decision details: PSPO Touting:  
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/ieDecisionDetails.aspx?ID=5003>
- (g) Public Space Protection Orders (Touting) 2016: First Year Operational Review:  
<https://democracy.cambridge.gov.uk/documents/s40032/Draft%20Report%20FINAL.pdf>
- (h) PSPO – Touting (2019) – Sealed:  
<https://www.cambridge.gov.uk/media/7690/touting-pspo-sealed.pdf>

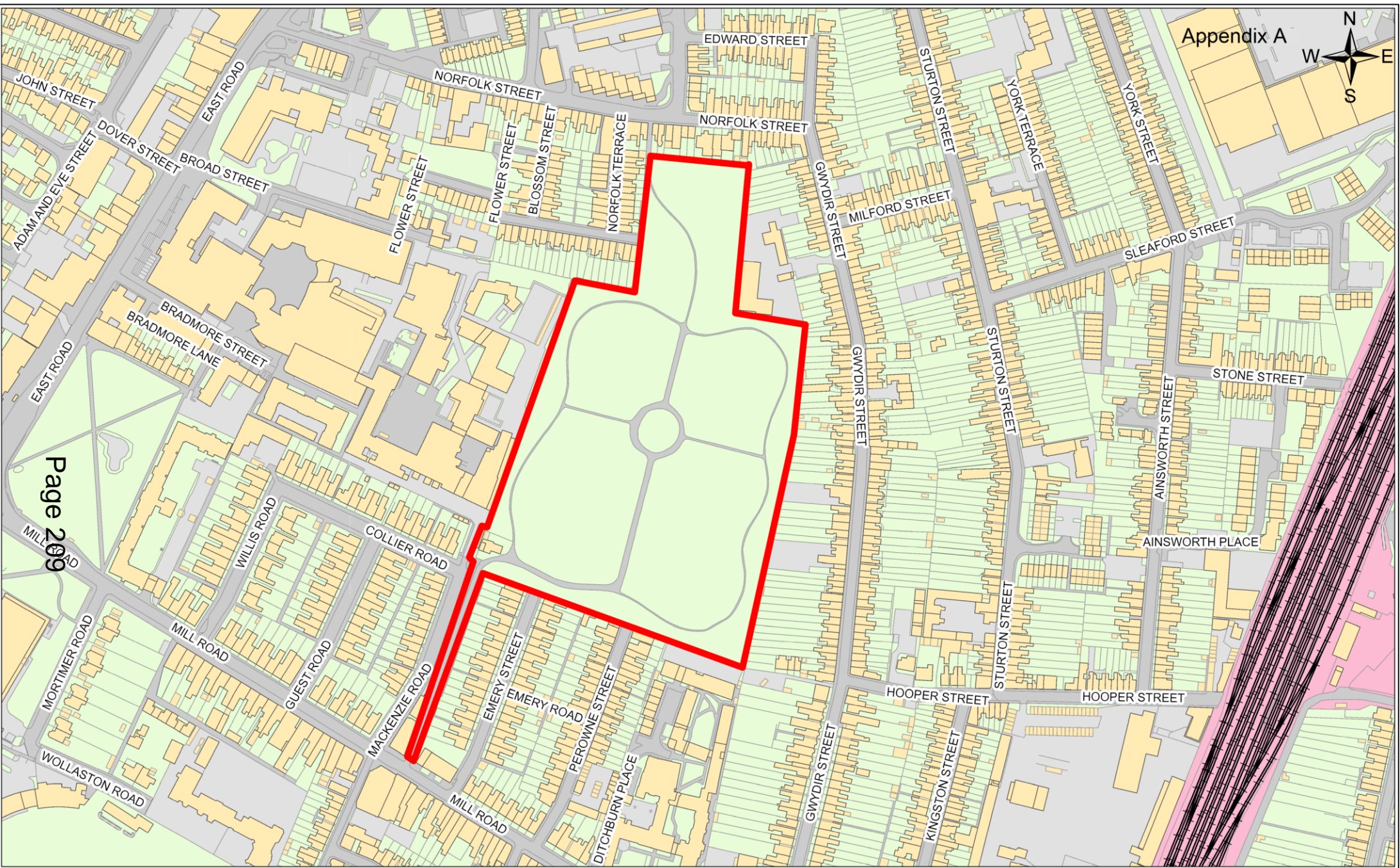
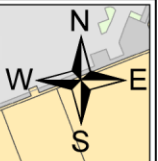
## **7. Appendices**

- A Mill Road Cemetery Map
- B Petersfield Green Map
- C Ditchburn Place Map
- D List of Consultation Respondents
- E PSPO Touting Map
- F PSPO Touting Exception Areas
- G Equality Impact Assessment Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and Ditchburn Place
- H Equality Impact Assessment Touting

## **8. Inspection of papers**

To inspect the background papers or if you have a query on the report please contact Keryn Jalli, Community Safety Manager, tel: 07562 308 141, email: [keryn.jalli@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:keryn.jalli@cambridge.gov.uk)





# Mill Road Cemetery



Date:	28 January 2015
Produced by:	Safer Communities
	from Intranet Mapping
Scale:	1:3,063 @ A4

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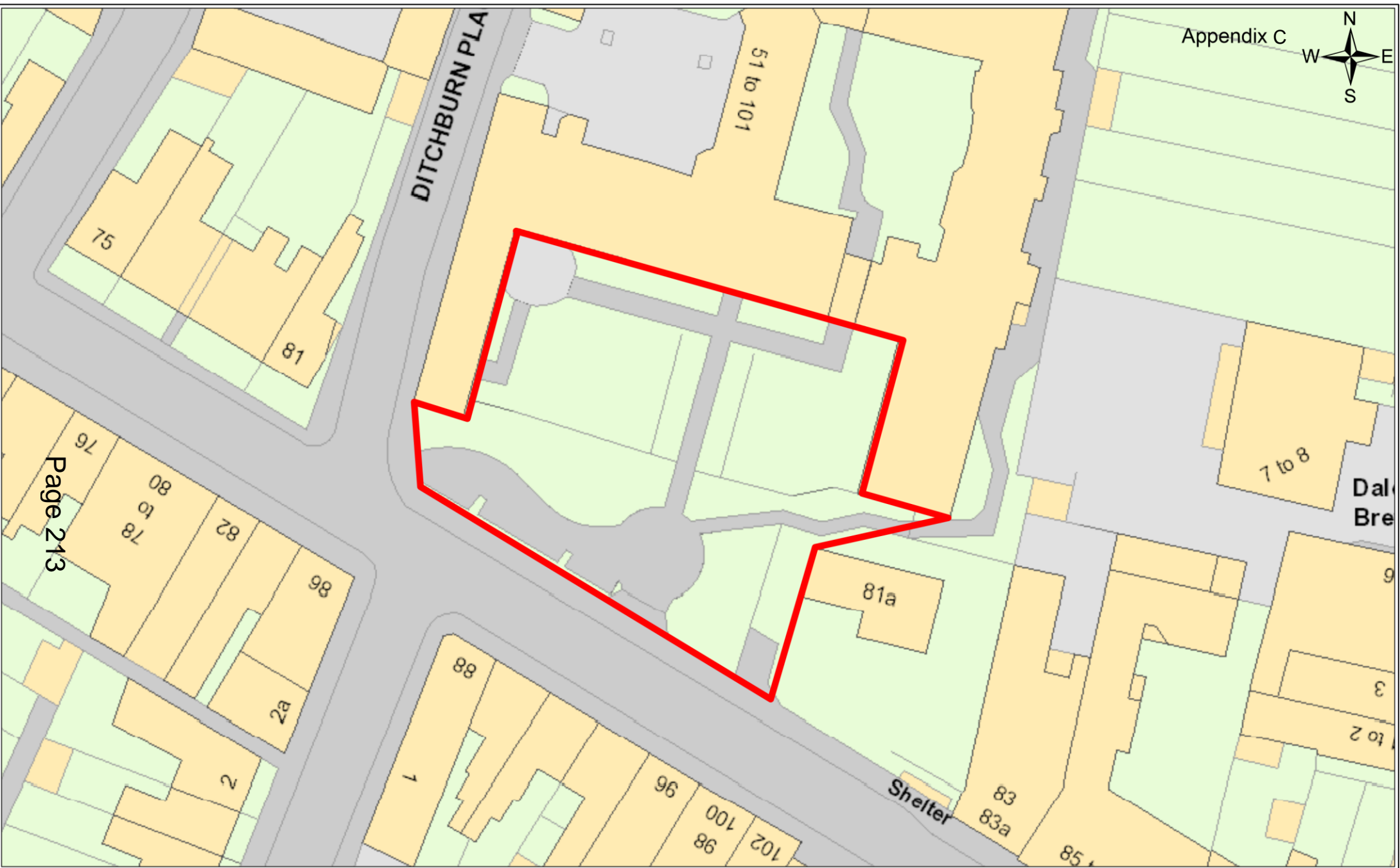
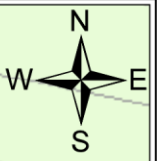


# Petersfield Green



Date:	28 January 2015
Produced by:	Safer Communities
	from Intranet Mapping
Scale:	1:1,225 @ A4

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### Front Garden of Ditchburn Place



Date:	02 March 2015
Produced by:	Safer Communities
	from Intranet Mapping
Scale:	1:500 @ A4

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## **Appendix D – List of PSPO consultation respondents**

Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place:

- Ward Councillors
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary (Police)
- Streets and Open Spaces, Cambridge City Council
- Anti-Social Behaviour Team, Cambridge City Council
- Licensing, Cambridge City Council
- Parochial Burial Grounds Management Committee
- Friends of Mill Road Cemetery
- Ditchburn Place Manager
- South Petersfield Residents Association
- Mill Road Traders' Association

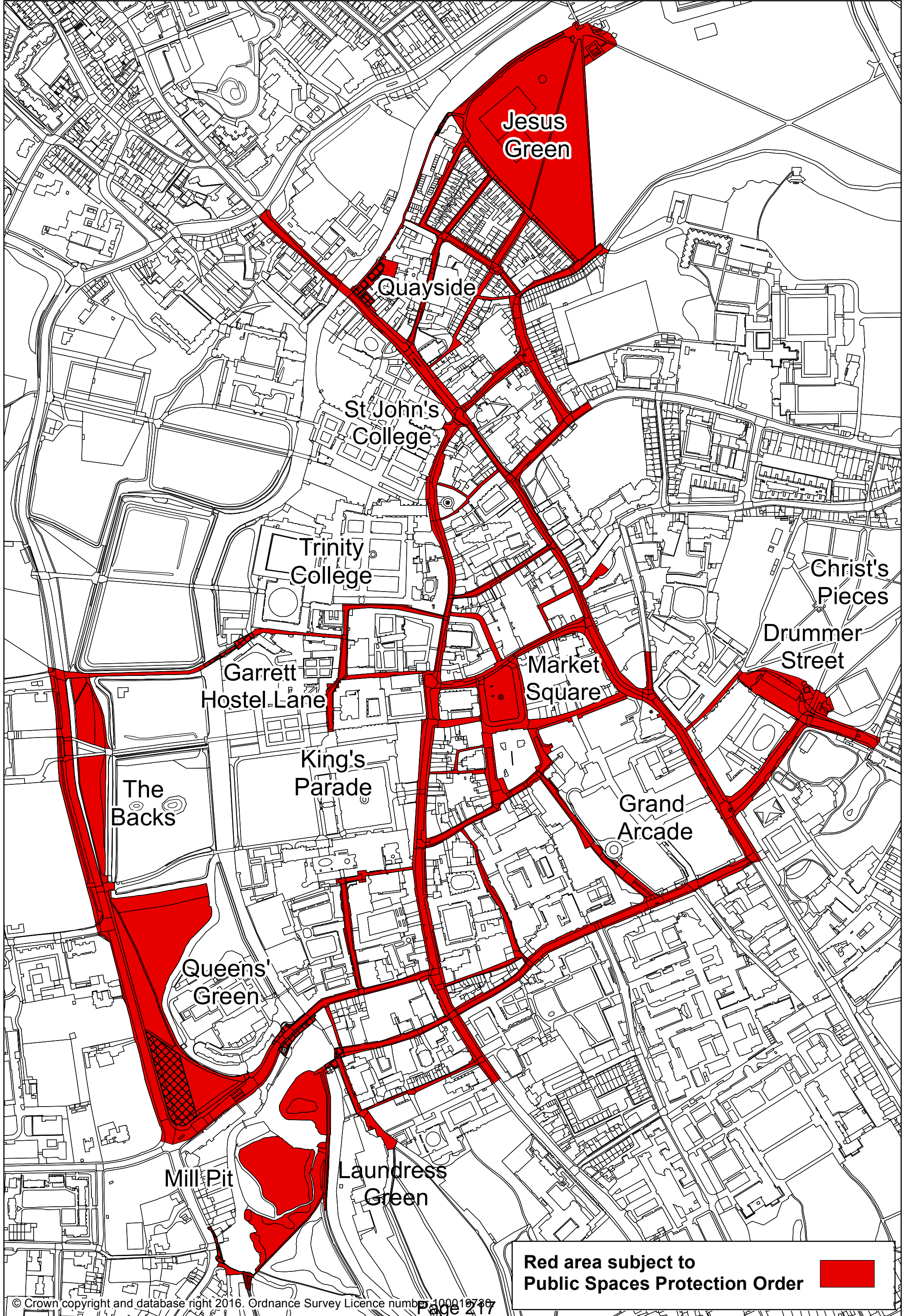
Touting:

- Ward Councillors
- Cambridgeshire Constabulary
- Anti-Social Behaviour Team, Cambridge City Council
- Cambridgeshire County Council
- Cambridge Business Against Crime (CAMBAC)
- Society of Cambridge Tourist Guides
- Cambridge Food Tour
- Cambridge University Press Bookshop
- Great St. Mary's (Church)
- Toni's Ices Ltd
- Cambridge Wine Merchants Ltd
- The Haunted Bookshop
- Creative Places
- Trinity College

- Trinity Hall
- King's College
- Gonville & Caius College
- Sidney Sussex College
- Emmanuel College
- Peterhouse College



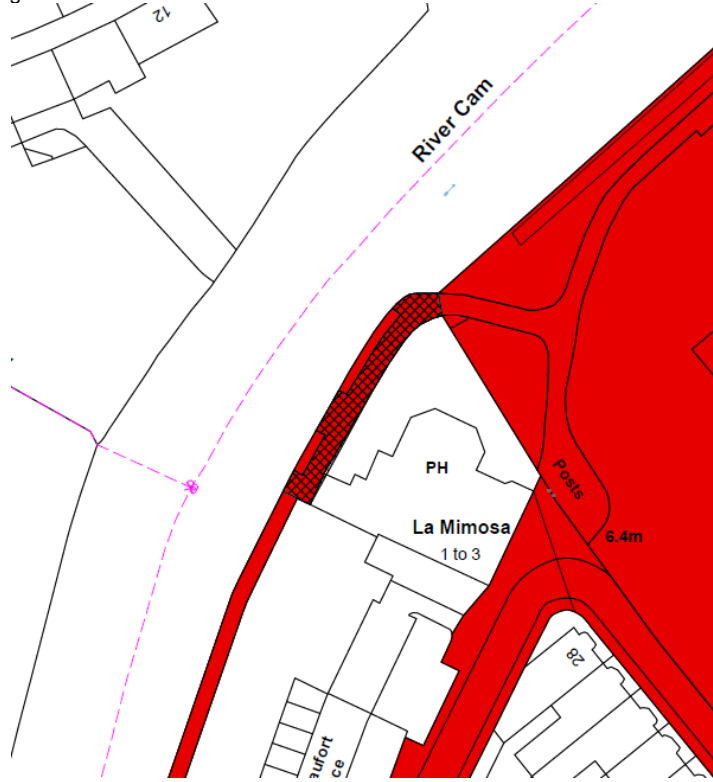
APPENDIX E: PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER AND EXCEPTION AREAS



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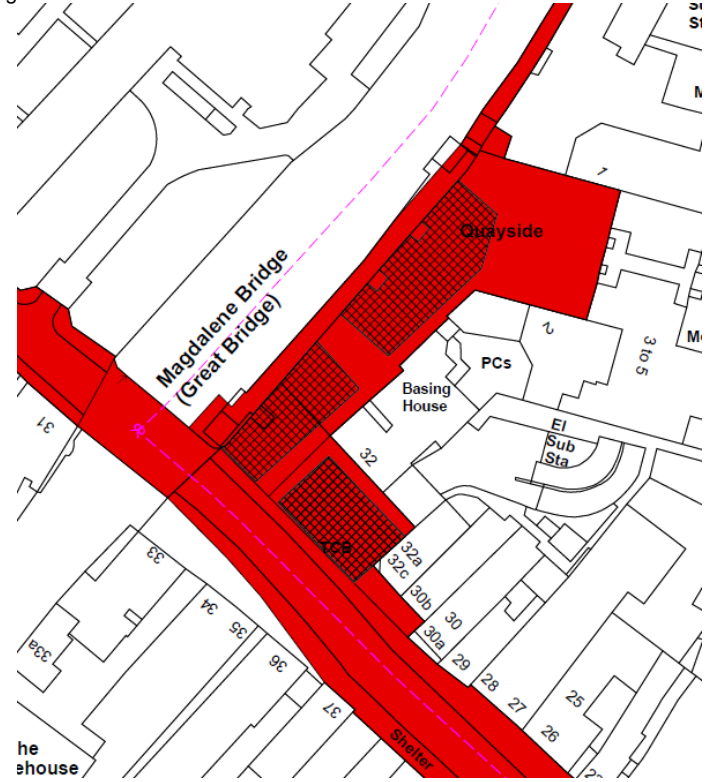
**APPENDIX F: EXCEPTION AREAS**

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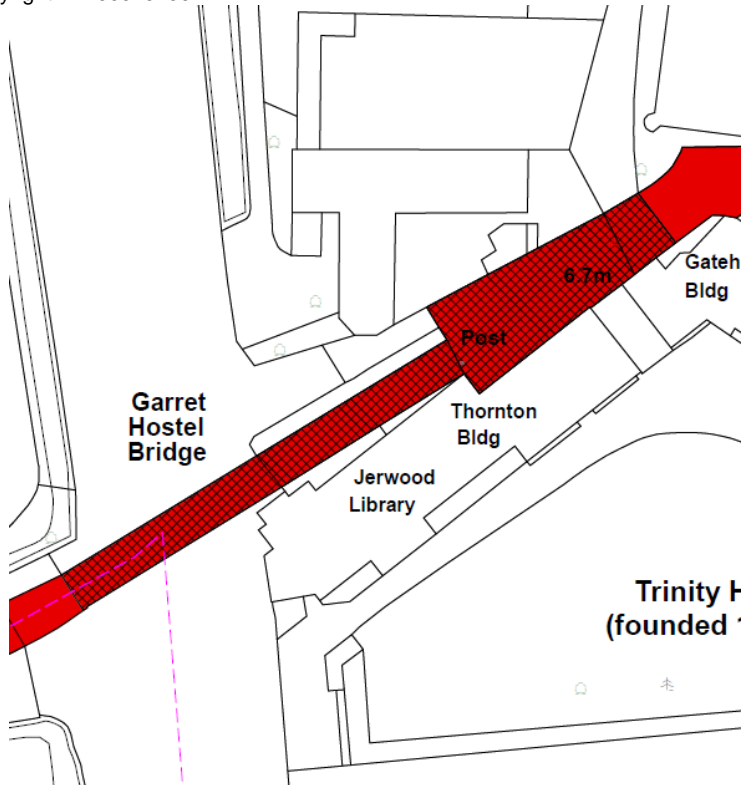
**1. LA MIMOSA**

© Crown Copyright LA100019730



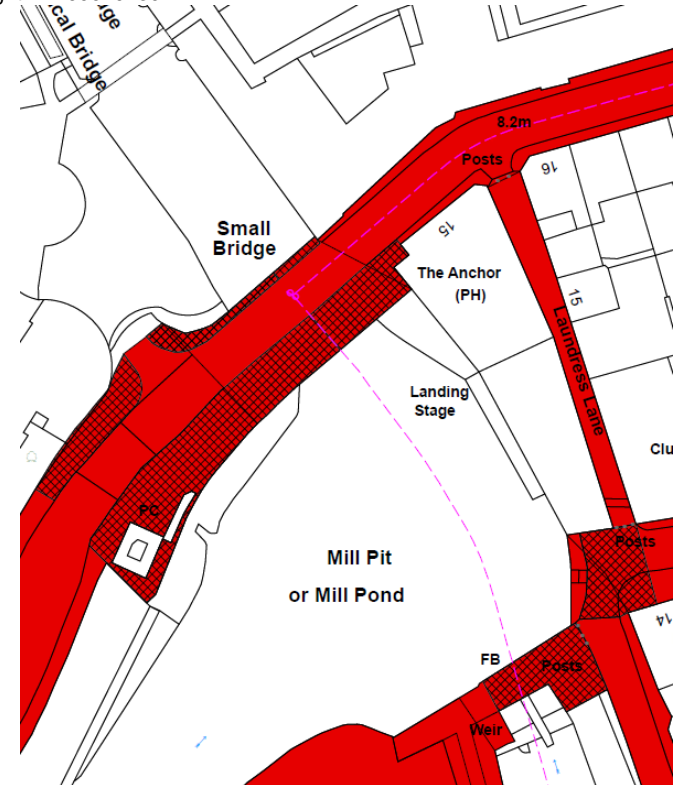
**2. QUAYSIDE**

© Crown Copyright LA100019730



**3. TRINITY COLLEGE FRONTAGE**

© Crown Copyright LA100019730



**4. MILL PIT WEST AND 5. MILL PIT EAST**

© Crown Copyright LA100019730





**6. GRANTA MILL POND - QUEENS' GREEN**

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**6. GRANTA MILL POND**

 Red area subject to Public Spaces Protection Order

 Exception Area

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## Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
THE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL Mill Road Cemetery, Petersfield Green and the front garden at Ditchburn Place, Cambridge PUBLIC SPACES PROTECTION ORDER 2016 (“PSPO Alcohol”)

<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
<a href="#">Public Spaces Protection Orders - Cambridge City Council</a>

<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
To renew the PSPO Alcohol
The purpose of this PSPO is to prohibit the consumption of alcohol or having an open container of alcohol in the three specified public spaces where local people are identified as experiencing anti-social street drinking.
By virtue of Chapter 2 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, a local authority can make a PSPO if satisfied, on reasonable grounds that the following two conditions are met:

(1) that activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.

(2) that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature; is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable; and justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

A consultation has been carried out about the renewal of the PSPO Alcohol with the local police, community representatives, as well as the Police and Crime Commissioner and ward councillors.

92% of respondents (22 of 24) supported the renewal of the PSPO Alcohol. Reasons included:

- Respondents witnessing evidence of alcohol consumption (drinkers and discarded alcohol containers) in the prohibited areas
- Concern that the alcohol consumption in the area would return to levels seen in the years prior to the PSPO
- Importance of the public being able to enjoy the limited green spaces in the area
- The PSPO acting as a deterrent for anti-social behaviour
- The PSPO enhancing feelings of safety in the areas it covers

A report is presented to Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 24 March 2022 details the responses to consultation and the main substantive issues raised during the consultation process.

#### 4. Responsible service

Community Services – Community Safety Team

#### 5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

(Please tick all that apply)

- Residents
- Visitors
- Staff

Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):

People drinking alcohol in the named places

<b>6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Major change <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Minor change
---	---

<b>7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
--	--

If 'Yes' please provide details below:

The local policing body (constable or PCSO) and City Council's enforcement officers

<b>8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?</b>
---

The proposals will go to Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 24 March 2022.

<b>9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
--

Sources of data used to inform this EqIA include:

- [Cambridgeshire Insight](#)
- [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](#)
- [Anti-social behaviour powers - Statutory guidance for frontline professionals](#)
- [Tackling Street Drinking Police and Crime Commissioner Guidance on Best Practice](#)
- Consultation with the local policing body, relevant community representatives as well as the Police and Crime Commissioner and ward councillors.
- 92% of respondents (22 of 24) supported the extension of the PSPO. Reasons included:
  - Respondents witnessing evidence of alcohol consumption (drinkers and discarded alcohol containers) in the prohibited areas
  - Concern that the alcohol consumption in the area would return to levels seen in the years prior to the PSPO
  - Importance of the public being able to enjoy the limited green spaces in the area
  - The PSPO acting as a deterrent for ASB
  - The PSPO enhancing feelings of safety in the areas it covers

- Of the 8% (2 of 24) who did not call for the PSPO to be extended, one respondent felt unable to comment and the other responded that if the PSPO were to be discharged it should be reviewed every 12 months.
- The Council’s ASB case management system showed 9 incidents of drinking on Petersfield Green between October 2019 – October 2021.
- Police reports on ASB incidents involving alcohol for the same period were low:
  - Ditchburn Place – 2 incidents
  - Mill Road Cemetery – 3 incidents
  - Petersfield Green – 16 incidents
- The range of interventions available to the Council and Community Safety Partnership to address street drinking and alcohol related disorder have an impact, but studies in previous years found that there is a group with entrenched anti-social habits who may only respond to legal remedies. The PSPO gives the police an additional tool when responding to calls of ASB related to alcohol. The police can engage in a dialogue with those displaying behaviours prohibited by the PSPO, with a breach only being issued if the individual does not agree to comply when required by the police to 1) not consume or 2) surrender their drink.

**10. Potential impacts**

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

**(a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk**

Ditchburn Place is a sheltered accommodation. Reduction in street drinking in the front garden of Ditchburn Place will increase the feeling of safety for the residents there. National best practice guidance shows that “older people are more likely to feel threatened by intoxicated individuals”. No age-related issues have been identified for those publicly consuming alcohol in these areas.

**(b) Disability**

Ditchburn Place is a sheltered accommodation. Reduction in street drinking in the front garden of Ditchburn Place will increase the feeling of safety for the residents there.



Whilst the PSPO affects anyone consuming or with an open container of alcohol in the prohibited areas, this will impact those street drinking in the city. National best practice guidance shows that street drinkers may have mental health or chronic physical health problems and are resistant to change their drinking.

**(c) Gender reassignment**

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.

**(d) Marriage and civil partnership**

Whilst the PSPO affects anyone consuming or with an open container of alcohol in the prohibited areas, this will impact those street drinking in the city. National data shows that street drinkers are more likely to live alone.

**(e) Pregnancy and maternity**

National reports show a lower proportion of street drinkers are likely to be women and older.

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic ‘race’ refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Health Inequalities Strategy 2020 showed that “the rate of smoking and excessive alcohol consumption is higher among Eastern European communities” and that “1.9% of the population in Cambridgeshire and Peterborough have low English proficiency.” Whilst this data is not solely focused on the street drinking or alcohol dependent populations it gives insight into those who consume alcohol excessively.

The notice may not be understood by 1.9% of the population with low English proficiency this would be the same for any Council notice displayed solely in English.

**(g) Religion or belief**

Mill Road Cemetery is a burial space for the city centre parishes. It is maintained as a churchyard and open space. Reduction in street drinking will increase safety of those using the space to pay respects to loved ones that have died.

**(h) Sex**

National best practice guidance shows that women are more likely to feel threatened by intoxicated individuals. A reduction in street drinking would have a positive impact on women feeling safe in Cambridge.

**(i) Sexual orientation**

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on:**

- **Low-income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**
- **Groups who have more than one protected characteristic that taken together create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. (Here you are being asked to consider intersectionality, and for more information see: [https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1\\_159kt25q](https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1_159kt25q)).**

The PSPO Alcohol is aimed at addressing anti-social street drinking, which will have an impact on those in the street life community who engage in drinking.

Cambridgeshire and Peterborough Health Inequalities Strategy 2020 highlighted alcohol as one of the five conditions which contribute most to excess deaths due to socio-economic inequalities.

National best practice guidance also shows that street drinkers spend a large proportion of their income on alcohol.

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqlA accordingly.)**

The Street Life Working Group (SLWG) is a multi-agency group, members include Cambridge City Council and a range of support services in the city including drug and alcohol services. The group focuses on people difficult to engage and involved in street-based ASB. The SLWG use customised action plans designed to address lifestyle choices and behaviours and to deliver the intensive work required to achieve changes, rather than a PSPO. Action plans include, but are not limited to support with substance use, treatment, health services and accommodation. This would mitigate against negative impacts on health, disability and socio-economic factors. Support services also have access to interpreters for those who do not speak English. The group look into a range of flexible support

options, bespoke to the individual being discussed i.e., those who are chronically excluded (resistant to engage with services). Enforcement options are used as a last resort by the group and can include positive requirements as well as prohibitive requirements.

Covid-19 also impacted on the presence of street drinking in these open spaces with the restrictions on groups gathering and the effect of the 'Everyone In' initiative for the homeless

The range of interventions available to the Council and Community Safety Partnership to address street drinking and alcohol-related disorder have an impact, but studies in previous years found that there is a group with entrenched anti-social habits who may only respond to legal remedies. The PSPO gives the police an additional tool when responding to calls of anti-social behaviour (ASB) related to alcohol.

The police can engage in a dialogue with those displaying behaviours prohibited by the PSPO, with the breach only being sanctioned by means of a Fixed Penalty Notice where the individual does not agree to comply when required by the police to 1) not consume or 2) surrender their drink. As such the PSPO is also an engagement tool to speak with those displaying prohibited behaviours and can be used as an opportunity to speak with them about support services.

This approach would also allow for it to be established whether the individual speaks or understands English and the signage on display. The negative impact in relation to race may be mitigated by being able to arrange for a translation of the notice, upon request in such circumstances before enforcement is used.

## 12. Do you have any additional comments?

[Click here to enter text.](#)

## 13. Sign off

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Keryn Jalli, Community Safety Manager

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Tom Kingsley, Project Officer, Community Safety

Date of EqIA sign off: 02 March 2022

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: 24 March 2022

All EqIAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk).

## Cambridge City Council Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

This tool helps the Council ensure that we fulfil legal obligations of the [Public Sector Equality Duty](#) to have due regard to the need to –

- (a) eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by or under the Equality Act 2010;
- (b) advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it;
- (c) foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it.

Guidance on how to complete this tool can be found on the Cambridge City Council intranet. For specific questions on the tool email Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) or phone 01223 457046.

Once you have drafted the EqIA please send this to [equalities@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:equalities@cambridge.gov.uk) for checking. For advice on consulting on equality impacts, please contact Graham Saint, Strategy Officer, ([graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:graham.saint@cambridge.gov.uk) or 01223 457044).

<b>1. Title of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service</b>
Public Spaces Protection Order (Touting) 2016 (“PSPO Touting”)
<b>2. Webpage link to full details of the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service (if available)</b>
<a href="#">Public Spaces Protection Orders - Cambridge City Council</a>
<b>3. What is the objective or purpose of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?</b>
To renew the PSPO Touting order that has been effective in reducing nuisance in its designated areas.  The purpose of the renewed PSPO is to continue to prohibit verbally:  Advertising or  Soliciting for custom or  Otherwise touting for

a punt tour or the hire or use of punts boats or similar craft on the River Cam (including any walking tour which includes or involves, whether or not for consideration, a punt tour or hire or use of punts boats or similar craft on the River Cam)

The restrictions have certain exemptions, explained in the Order.

By virtue of Chapter 2 of the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, a local authority can make a PSPO if satisfied, on reasonable grounds that the following two conditions are met:

(1) that activities carried on in a public place within the authority's area have had a detrimental effect on the quality of life of those in the locality, or it is likely that activities will be carried on in a public place within that area and that they will have such an effect.

(2) that the effect, or likely effect, of the activities is, or is likely to be, of a persistent or continuing nature; is, or is likely to be, such as to make the activities unreasonable; and justifies the restrictions imposed by the notice.

A report is presented to Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 24 March 2022 detailing the responses to consultation and the main substantive issues raised during the consultation process.

Prominent notices are already displayed drawing the attention of members of the public to the fact that the PSPO Touting is in effect.

#### 4. Responsible service

Community Services – Community Safety Team

#### 5. Who will be affected by this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?

(Please tick all that apply)

- Residents
- Visitors
- Staff

Please state any specific client group or groups (e.g. City Council tenants, tourists, people who work in the city but do not live here):

Residents and people visiting and working in the designated areas who maybe at risk of being approached by a tout.

Unlicensed punt operators and the touts working for them

#### 6. What type of strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service is this?

- New
- Major change
- Minor change

**7. Are other departments or partners involved in delivering this strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service? (Please tick)**

- Yes  
 No

If 'Yes' please provide details below:

The PSPO Touting is enforced by the City Council's enforcement officers (Street and Open Spaces).

**8. Has the report on your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service gone to Committee? If so, which one?**

The proposals will go to Environment and Community Scrutiny Committee on 24 March 2022.

**9. What research methods/ evidence have you used in order to identify equality impacts of your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service?**

Sources of data used to inform this EqIA include:

- [Cambridgeshire Insight](#) – what data did you use?
- [Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014](#)
- [Anti-social behaviour powers - Statutory guidance for frontline professionals](#)
- [Perceptions of personal safety and experiences of harassment, Great Britain - Office for National Statistics](#)

Consultation with the local policing body, relevant community representatives as well as the Police and Crime Commissioner, ward councillors and licensed punt operators. The consultation responses showed 94% (32 of 34) of respondents supported the renewal of the PSPO Touting. Reasons included:

- People being approached by touters at prohibited locations, albeit at reduced levels
- The PSPO acting as a deterrent
- Increased enjoyment by the public of the spaces covered in the PSPO
- Concerns about prohibited behaviours increasing should the PSPO be discharged
- The need to maintain a pleasant resident, student and visitor experience as the city recovers from the Covid-19 pandemic
- Of the 6% (two of 34) who did not explicitly call for the PSPO to be renewed one commented that touting still occurs at prohibited locations on a reduced level and the other respondent gave views on both renewal and discharge.

## 10. Potential impacts

For each category below, please explain if the strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service could have a positive/ negative impact or no impact. Where an impact has been identified, please explain what it is. Consider impacts on service users, visitors and staff members separately.

### (a) Age - Please also consider any safeguarding issues for children and adults at risk

When initially put in place in 2016, it was anticipated that young people may be affected, especially those looking for summertime work selling punt tickets.

Older people may feel more vulnerable when approached by a tout and may avoid spaces where there is a risk of this happening based on previous experiences or a perceived feeling of threat. Office of national statistics data shows that women aged 75 and over feel less safe when walking alone.

### (b) Disability

The restriction on tout numbers may improve accessibility and safety for this protected characteristic group. People living with a disability may feel more vulnerable either because of a physical or mental impairment that may cause them to feel an increased threat to their personal safety by unsolicited approaches by touts. The Office of National Statistics data shows that disabled adults feel less safe when walking alone, with the highest proportion feeling very or fairly unsafe in busy public spaces, when compared to quiet streets, parks or other public spaces.

### (c) Gender reassignment

People with the protected characteristic of gender reassignment may feel increased threat to their personal safety by unsolicited approaches from people. Encompass Network has shared with the Council that transwomen especially experience hate incidents daily when out and about in Cambridge.

### (d) Marriage and civil partnership

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.



**(e) Pregnancy and maternity**

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.

**(f) Race – Note that the protected characteristic ‘race’ refers to a group of people defined by their race, colour, and nationality (including citizenship) ethnic or national origins.**

The notice may not be understood by those whose first language is not English, this would be the same for any Council notice displayed solely in English. Touts may approach tourist groups who may have different cultural values and find it difficult to refuse a persistent and aggressive tout despite not wanting to use their service.

**(g) Religion or belief**

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.

**(h) Sex**

Office of National Statistics data on perceptions of safety showed that women may be more alert to unsolicited approaches from strangers, which may impact their safety. A reduction in touting could improve women’s feelings of safety in the city.

**(i) Sexual orientation**

No impact has been identified specific to this protected characteristic group.

**(j) Other factors that may lead to inequality – in particular, please consider the impact of any changes on:**

- **Low-income groups or those experiencing the impacts of poverty**
- **Groups who have more than one protected characteristic that taken together create overlapping and interdependent systems of discrimination or disadvantage. (Here you are being asked to consider intersectionality, and for more information see: [https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1\\_159kt25g](https://media.ed.ac.uk/media/1_159kt25g)).**

The PSPO Touting is aimed at tackling verbal touting for punt tours outside of designated areas where legitimate touting can continue (by licensed punt operators). Touting must be verbal and witnessed by either an enforcement officer, police constable or PCSO before the breach of the

Order can be sanctioned, by means of a Fixed Penalty Notice. It was anticipated that young people or students seeking summertime work would be impacted, being the main tout cohort for the unlicensed operators. Enforcement of the prohibition would have to be in line with the City Council's [Enforcement Policy](#).

**11. Action plan – New equality impacts will be identified in different stages throughout the planning and implementation stages of changes to your strategy, policy, plan, project, contract or major change to your service. How will you monitor these going forward? Also, how will you ensure that any potential negative impacts of the changes will be mitigated? (Please include dates where possible for when you will update this EqIA accordingly.)**

In addition to signage and publication of the PSPO arranged by the City Council it is also the responsibility of punt operators to comply with the local legislation and to inform their employees of how the legislation impacts their work i.e., prohibited behaviours and locations for touting. The negative impact in relation to race may be mitigated by being able to arrange for a translation of the notice, upon request.

Whilst the areas that operators can tout from are restricted, there are clearly marked exception areas within the PSPO where punt touting is allowed to take place. This would still allow young people working for the punt operators to sell tickets.

**12. Do you have any additional comments?**

The Council has already taken a number of steps to deal with the problems of caused by touts.

A summary of the measures tried:

- Restrictions within leases/licences on the locations and numbers of touts
- A voluntary code of practice covering matters such as behaviour, touting locations and numbers
- A Byelaw to deal with aggressive punt touting
- An Injunction to prohibit use of certain areas of Council-owned land

### 13. Sign off

Name and job title of lead officer for this equality impact assessment: Keryn Jalli, Community Safety Manager

Names and job titles of other assessment team members and people consulted: Tom Kingsley, Project Officer, Community Safety

Date of EqIA sign off: 02 March 2022

Date of next review of the equalities impact assessment: [Click here to enter text.](#)

Date to be published on Cambridge City Council website: 24 March 2022

**All EqIAs need to be sent to Helen Crowther, Equality and Anti-Poverty Officer at [helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk](mailto:helen.crowther@cambridge.gov.uk).**

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