

# Community Centres and Village Halls, Youth Facilities and Cultural Infrastructure (museums, heritage buildings and public art)

## Infrastructure Position Statement Topic Paper

### Introduction

- 1.1 The social objective of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) is “to support strong, vibrant and healthy communities, by ensuring that a sufficient number and range of homes can be provided to meet the needs of present and future generations; and by fostering well-designed beautiful and safe places, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support communities’ health, social and cultural well-being”.
- 1.2 The NPPF makes specific reference to meeting places and public spaces, recognising the need for the built environment to facilitate social interaction and promote opportunities for meetings between members of the community who might not otherwise encounter each other. Community halls, libraries, cultural venues, recreational space and sports facilities enhance the health and wellbeing of communities and create socially cohesive residential environments. As such they are vital to meeting the social objectives of the NPPF, National Planning Policy Guidance (NPPG), National Design Guide and Local Plan policy CS23. They help meet Priority 3 of the Council Plan 2020-2024<sup>1</sup> to promote sustainable, inclusive communities, infrastructure and aims of “South Gloucestershire 2036<sup>2</sup>” to ensure cultural, health and educational needs of residents are met.
- 1.3 This topic paper covers Community Centres and Village Halls, Youth Facilities, Museums and Heritage Buildings. It sets out definitions, standards for provision, current assets, delivery mechanisms and funding sources for new facilities to support growth in South Gloucestershire.

## Community Centres and Village Halls

### Definition

- 1.4 The Council defines a community centre or village hall as a “facility that offers a wide range of activities that encourage social interaction and provide for the social, recreational<sup>3</sup>, learning and cultural needs of residents and is available to all users in perpetuity”. It is important that facilities are inclusive and accessible to all members of the population; paying particular attention to children and young people, the elderly and

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<sup>1</sup> [Council Plan 2020 – 2024 | BETA - South Gloucestershire Council \(southglos.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Sustainable-Community-Strategy-2016-1.pdf \(southglos.gov.uk\)](#)

<sup>3</sup> Recreation is an activity done for enjoyment when one is not working and which supports Mental and Physical wellbeing

those with physical or mental impairment. A centre that meets this definition is recognised as a “dedicated community centre” (DCC).

1.5 A distinction is made between a DCC and a venue with a different primary purpose offering limited activities or not accessible to everyone because it is reserved for an exclusive membership; for instance ex-services clubs, faith buildings, scout huts and rooms to hire in a public house.

1.6 When community centres are community-managed, this encourages people to get involved in the operation of their local community centre which in turn helps these facilities respond to local needs.

## **2.0 Accessibility Standard**

2.1 The Council promotes healthy vibrant communities with walking and cycling access to key services and facilities to meet day-to-day needs. This is consistent with established practice around 20-minute neighbourhoods<sup>i</sup>.

2.2 Fields in Trust<sup>4</sup> guidelines based on research undertaken in 2015 recommend “Accessibility thresholds” are measured as distances walked rather than “as the crow flies”. Significant obstacles to local access such as main roads should be avoided in accessing open spaces, and open space and play facilities should be accessible from bus stops, pedestrian and cycle routes to promote active and sustainable travel. The same principles apply to community buildings and Policy PSP11 defines accessibility for dedicated community centres as 800m.

## **3.0 Quantity Standard**

3.1 There are no statutory requirements and no nationally recognised size or floorspace standards for community centres or village halls. The minimum ratio of space per capita used in South Gloucestershire for a DCC based on existing facilities in the district and benchmarking with other Authorities was adopted in the 2014 IDP [4] as 0.14sq.m. per person. Population estimates for new development are based on average household size from Census data for the district and data from Census 2021 will be used from October 2023.

3.2 This is the minimum DCC floorspace per person and floorspace requirements will increase where other uses are added; for instance, if library space, primary health or employment uses are delivered with community spaces to create community “hubs”. Co-location of such facilities is encouraged and can result in more financially and socially viable facilities.

## **4.0 Quality Standard**

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<sup>4</sup> [Guidance-for-Outdoor-Sport-and-Play-England.pdf \(fieldsintrust.org\)](https://www.fieldsintrust.org/Guidance-for-Outdoor-Sport-and-Play-England.pdf)

[4] <https://www.southglos.gov.uk/documents/Infrastructure-Delivery-Plan-Update-March-2014.pdf>

- 4.1 In new neighbourhoods where a new community building(s) is required the minimum standard is a building which can accommodate a range of activities for many groups to support health, social and cultural well-being for everyone. Community buildings should include versatile spaces for social and cultural activities, meetings, and indoor recreational sport. They should be available for use during the day and evening most days of the week.
- 4.2 Based on *Sport England Village and Community Halls design and guidance note*<sup>5</sup> minimum core accommodation includes a main hall for assembly and activities, entrance foyer, café, storage for equipment and furniture, kitchen, toilets (including Changing Places facility), an office, changing rooms, cleaners' storage and plant room. To make a building more financially viable further activity rooms or space for specific uses may be needed. Well-designed useable external space for assembly, outdoor recreation, bin storage, deliveries, secure parking for vehicles, cycles and pushchair/buggies, electric changing points and excellent connectivity to walking and cycling routes are required. Where a new community centre is required for a new neighbourhood the Guiding Principles in Appendix 1 apply. A Headline Specification with Accommodation Schedule will be produced to set out specific needs of each new neighbourhood.
- 4.3 When major new residential developments are unconnected or remote from established urban areas, residents often lack easy access to facilities for several years and consequently are less likely to build social capacity that supports health and wellbeing. This differentiates them from new housing in established neighbourhoods which can create a unique set of strains, potentially resulting in health inequalities and social tension with residents becoming disadvantaged and socially isolated. Early delivery of community space along with resources to support residents to form groups and run activities is therefore necessary in large new neighbourhoods to initiate and build social capacity. This space should be suitable for social activities, meetings and community development initiatives together with funding to run activities. Where a new building is planned on-site but cannot be delivered early, it may be necessary to provide interim temporary facilities and operational support to ensure early occupiers can access activities that support health and well-being and establish social capacity during build out of the new homes. Such initiatives contribute positively to how effectively community assets are used and managed, supporting their long-term viability.
- 4.4 Locating community centres close to other infrastructure is necessary because it enables greater social interaction and health equality, increases economic viability of facilities and promotes active environments. Where new developments are too small to sustain their own new community centre, other models and solutions to provide access to indoor community space might include co-location with other uses. In some cases, it will be appropriate to plan community centres along with outdoor sports pitches, ancillary facilities and recreation space to support new development. Outdoor sports are covered in the *Topic paper for Public Open Space, Outdoor Sport and Recreation (Provision and Maintenance)*.

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<sup>5</sup> [Village and community halls - design and guidance notes \(sportengland-production-files.s3.eu-west-2.amazonaws.com\)](https://www.amazonaws.com/sportengland-production-files/s3/eu-west-2/village-and-community-halls-design-and-guidance-notes)

## **5.0 Delivery Agencies**

5.1 For major new neighbourhoods which are too far from existing community facilities, or where existing facilities cannot be expanded to accommodate the additional demand, new community buildings will be required on site. Provision might be in-kind where the developer provides land and is responsible for building to a specification agreed with the Council, or land and funding for construction is provided by the developer via S106 agreement and the Council or other agency is responsible for delivery. Decisions regarding the delivery model will be made during the planning process as a range of factors will need to be considered including the capacity and resources of the respective parties.

5.2 Governance and sustainable stewardship arrangements are critical to success of all community buildings and require early consideration. The Council has an established process for selecting operators. Community centres run by Town and Parish Councils, community and volunteer sector are expected to run on a full cost recovery basis. They can experience many challenges including:

- Legal and financial responsibilities
- Energy bills and maintenance costs (exacerbated since 2022 by cost-of-living crisis), and
- Difficulties in attracting and retaining staff and volunteers.

5.3 Where a facility is provided in kind the developer may set up a management entity to operate the facility in close liaison with the community. Otherwise, in close co-operation with the Council, external operators will be sought in accordance with a set of criteria set out in the Section 106. These operators may include Town and Parish Councils and community interest companies. Arrangements are considered at the time in the context of site stakeholders and opportunities available.

## **6.0 Resources**

6.1 Unlike for schools there is no statutory requirement for Local Authorities to provide, fund and coordinate delivery of new community facilities. So, for major new neighbourhoods where a new community building is required it must be funded in full by the developer via in kind provision or via financial contributions. In both cases provision is secured via S106 obligations.

6.2 Where nearby existing facilities can be expanded or modernised to accommodate increased demand and new buildings on site aren't essential S106 obligations may be used to fund improvements to an existing community centre or village hall.

6.3 Community buildings are expected to run on a cost recovery basis, therefore financial contributions / endowment arrangements to pump-prime initial set up to ensure operators are supported to run the facilities in the first few years until they establish revenue streams and achieve financial viability will be required.

6.4 In major new neighbourhoods, where a new community centre is required community development resource and stakeholder engagement activity is also necessary in advance of delivery phases of the community centre to build capacity in the new community and help embed the new facilities, establish governance arrangements (see para 13). These resources will be negotiated through the formal planning application process and secured through S106 agreement.

6.5 For proposals of more than 50 dwellings, if the nearest DCC cannot meet demand from the proposed development, S106 contributions based on the quantity and quality standards above are sought to expand or enhance local community centres. Operators of existing community centres are invited to submit an expression of interest, then a full application including a project management and business plan which are assessed and the decision taken by elected councillors.

#### Community Infrastructure Levy

6.6 Introduced in 2010, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a tool for local councils to raise funds from developers for infrastructure not directly related to the development from which the levy was raised. CIL receipts can be used to fund provision, improvement, replacement, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure and can contribute towards infrastructure across the district to support existing and new communities.

6.7 CIL is collected by South Gloucestershire Council. 80% of receipts are allocated towards infrastructure projects, up to 5% is used for the administration of CIL and the remaining 15% is passed directly to the Parish or Town Council where the development took place as the “neighbourhood portion” to spend in their area. If a Parish or Town Council have an adopted Neighbourhood Plan, they will receive 25% of the CIL income (reducing the amount SGC retains from 80% to 70%). For development in the unparished area of South Gloucestershire CIL funds are allocated to a reserve from which locally elected Ward Members decide which projects are funded in their areas.

6.8 The Council reports on use of CIL and Section 106 funding in its annual Infrastructure Funding Statement (IFS). CIL spent by South Gloucestershire Council is allocated via the Capital Programme. As part of the Council’s commitment to Climate and Nature Emergency some CIL, for example, has been identified to enhance the environmental performance of new community buildings to be built at Ladden Garden Village and Brooklands, Harry Stoke.

**Table 1: Links to Infrastructure Funding Statements 2019-2022**

<a href="https://www.southglos.gov.uk/infrastructure-funding-statement-2021-22">Infrastructure Funding Statement 2021-22 (southglos.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="https://www.southglos.gov.uk/infrastructure-funding-statement-2020-21">2020 21-Infrastructure-Funding-Statement.pdf (southglos.gov.uk)</a>
<a href="https://www.southglos.gov.uk/infrastructure-funding-statement-2019-20">2019-20-Infrastructure-Funding-Statement.pdf (southglos.gov.uk)</a>

6.9 Consolidated Parish Town Council CIL Reports illustrate the types of projects that are funded through CIL by Town and Parish Councils. Parish & Town Council’s regularly spend CIL receipts on community buildings and assets. Community Facilities CIL spending by Town and Parish Councils can be seen in Appendix 2.

6.10 This investment of CIL in facilities that are in use and delivering social capital across the district improves facilities, keeps them running, enables them to modernise and adapt to changing local needs. These represent relatively small amounts of funding going into community infrastructure in contrast to the cost of a new community centre secured through S106 which is likely to be in the region of £3m - £5m and require resources for start-up, new governance arrangements and ongoing maintenance.

## **7.0 Current Infrastructure Assets**

7.1 There are almost 80 community centres and village halls in the district recognised as DCCs as defined above. Their approximate locations are shown in Appendix 3 They are owned and operated by many organisations including SGC, Town and Parish Councils, Charities, Trusts, Community Interest Companies and Voluntary Management Committees. They range from small venues that are open a few days a week for a limited number of activities to large thriving centres that are open every day and evening offering a wide range of activities for all ages and interests as well as recreational indoor sports.

7.2 There are 16 centres in which the Council have a legal or financial interest in – these are listed at Appendix 4.

7.3 In addition, two new community centres are due to be built in new neighbourhoods in the next 2-5 years and a further four in Section 106 agreements for other major developments:

### **7.3.1 Community Centres in delivery:**

#### **Brooklands Park, Harry Stoke**

- Being built under S106 agreement by Crest Nicholson. Likely to be completed late 2024.
- SGC Climate Change Budget is contributing up to £73k to improve environmental standard and long-term sustainability of the building.
- Selection of preferred operator to run the centre is underway. Likely to have been confirmed by end of January 2024.
- Group will likely need revenue support to run the centre. £60k was offered by SGC to SGPC to support them over the early years of running the centre when approximately 50% of the residential units will have been completed.

#### **Ladden Garden Village, North Yate**

- The current available budget for the delivery of the building of £2.9m has been built up from several S106 agreements in the Yate area and an allocation of £140k from the Climate Emergency budget.
- Current indications are that due to delay in the programme of delivery and recent tender inflation further capital funding will be required to ensure the S106 obligation can be met.
- The S106 obligation is to provide a building of 1,008 sqm to meet the needs of the residents in Ladden Garden Village to include a “youth space”. Specification to be agreed.

- Consideration will need to be given to supporting the operator with upfront revenue funding to ensure that they can meet the costs of the centre in the early years before the development is fully built out.
- Early engagement with potential groups to run the centres is planned.
- Timescales for its delivery are still TBC.

### 7.3.2 Centres in S106 agreements for new neighbourhood:

#### East of Harry Stoke New Neighbourhood (EofHS):

- Crest to build the new community centre and set up a resident management entity to run it with outdoor sport pitches and play areas on land south of the railway; requirement for SGC input on project delivery.
- Headline specification in the S106 includes two activity spaces designed with young people's needs in mind including one where youth use is prioritised and another with sprung floors and mirrors.

#### Fishpool Hill, Haw Wood and Filton airfield in the Cribbs Patchway New Neighbourhood (CPNN):

- Community centres to be built on each of the three sites that make up the CPNN in accordance with the site specific S106 agreements and Framework Agreement Infrastructure Delivery Plan (FA IDP).
- Sites reserved in approved masterplans and developer funding charged via roof tariff in FA and collected by SGC to be allocated by CPNN Steering Group.
- The S106 for Planning consent PT14/3867/O for up to 2,675 homes at Filton airfield includes community centre with library, youth, indoor leisure, and GP surgery. YTL have consent under P22/06442/F to retrofit Hangar 16U to a multi-use community hub to include cafe and ancillary uses to meet the S106 obligations including youth spaces minus the GP surgery and are considering operator models.
- Additional provision may be required to provide for uplift in residential to 6,500 units for P22/02113/O.
- No action on planning or delivery for centres at Haw Wood or Fishpool Hill yet.

7.4 There are no national standards for community centres but the Council has developed quantity and quality standards (outlined in sections 4.0 and 5.0) for new or expanded community centres to support new housing growth. Applying this approach, in addition to the projects set out above, the following facilities have been delivered since 2017 and are operational, or expected to be built and open in the next 2-5 years and beyond:

- Lyde Green Community Centre - a new multi-purpose community centre built in Lyde Green local centre.
- Charfield Village Hall - modernised with S106 funding from development in the village
- Frenchay Village Hall - plans for S106 funded enhancements.
- Patchway Community Centre - extended and modernised with S106 funding and Patchway TC investment; includes new community spaces and dedicated nursery.
- The Chantry, Thornbury - modernised with S106 funding bringing spaces back into use and installing energy efficient heating systems.

7.5 Other changes to DCCs in established neighbourhoods in the district in the last decade include:

- The Batch in Cadbury Heath - constructed in 2015, replacing an outdated Pavilion on site to provide new hall, activity rooms and dedicated youth club space.
- Armstrong Hall Complex in Thornbury closed in 2021 – SGC is a partner in project to build up a business case to enable a decision to be taken on its future.

## Youth Facilities

8.0 Young people, like all people, benefit from a wide range of community infrastructure including recreational open space, public parks, sport facilities, cinemas, libraries, community centres, uniformed groups, leisure centres, faith buildings, shopping centres, and educational establishments.

8.1 Experience has shown that unless the specific needs of young people are carefully considered and designed into community facilities their needs are not fully met. The Local Authority has a statutory duty under Section 507B of the Education Act 1996<sup>6</sup> to secure access to sufficient educational and recreational activities which are for the improvement of the well-being of young people, aged 13-19 and up to 24 for young people with a learning difficulty and sufficient facilities for such activities. These must include those which are for the improvement of young people's personal and social development, to include youth work and other services and activities that:

- a) Connect young people with their communities.
- b) Offer young people opportunities in safe environments.
- c) Support the personal and social development of young people.
- d) Improve young people's physical and mental health and emotional wellbeing.
- e) Help those at risk of dropping out of learning or not achieving their full potential.
- f) Raise young people's aspirations, build their resilience, and inform their decisions.

Under Section 507B local authorities must consult, and take into account the views of young people in their area on:

- current provision
- the need for additional activities, and
- access to those activities and facilities

8.3 South Gloucestershire Council, in common with many Local Authorities, no longer either manages youth clubs or employs youth workers directly. The council meets its statutory duty by commissioning youth work delivery and undertook several community asset transfers of existing youth centres to a range of voluntary and community sector partners and Parish and Town Councils.

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<sup>6</sup> [Statutory guidance for local authorities on services to improve young people's well-being - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](https://www.gov.uk/government/guidance/statutory-guidance-for-local-authorities-on-services-to-improve-young-people-s-well-being)





long-term viability of voluntary and community organisations, including Parish Councils, to be able to meet the costs of running buildings in the long term whilst maintaining the fabric of buildings. Hence, with any development of youth facilities, the ongoing revenue costs must be considered at the outset. In so far as general needs community spaces and even youth space designed into new community facilities, often the operator will look to rent out the space at commercial rates, and whilst there are sometimes community rates available, Youth Providers are often unable to meet the costs of hiring spaces, leading to exclusion and possible anti-social behaviour.

8.8 Moving forward, the situation remains challenging. Two options are being considered; firstly, update existing Dedicated Community Centre policy to ensure needs of young people are met and secondly, include a requirement for dedicated youth space in future secondary school builds.

8.9 In terms of option 1, all new leases would stipulate the expectation around protected space and time for youth work e.g. building to be made available for youth work delivery at a community rate of XX for 3 evenings per week for 44 weeks of the year with some revenue support to assist start-up. Developers would be asked to prioritise seeking the views of youth and young adults in the design of new neighbourhoods and community space. Consideration could also be given to amending the job specification of Community Development Workers, supported through S106, to include liaison with youth providers and young people, and to undertake consultations on the detailed specification of any future Dedicated Community Centres.

8.10 With regard option 2, the Local Authority would work with Academy providers to include a dedicated Youth Wing when building any future secondary schools in South Gloucestershire. Buildings to be used by school in daytime and made available at peppercorn rate for youth providers in the evenings/weekends. This expectation to include/explore any currently proposed secondary schools currently within the Planning system. There would clearly be a need to learn from existing dual use experience to ensure that the facilities are protected for youth use outside of school time, which will involve need for new lease/management arrangements.

8.11 In practice it will be necessary to keep both options under review and views are invited in respect of how new development can better provide for and contribute towards the costs of Youth Provision.

## **Cultural Infrastructure (museums, heritage assets & public art)**

9.1 South Gloucestershire has a rich cultural and historic heritage, with over 2,500 listed buildings, 30 conservation areas, 38 scheduled monuments, 8 Registered Parks and Gardens and over 1400 locally listed heritage assets. These sites, buildings, townscapes and landscapes constitute unique resources that can benefit from and be direct benefit to new development and new communities, but require protection and, in some cases, enhancement. Local museums also form an important component of the district's

cultural heritage, providing public access to collections and archives and supporting/facilitating the dissemination of historic environment information, including for public/school education and research. Public art also forms part of this rich cultural infrastructure. Public art can be physical and permanent installations to temporary experience. It can also include the creative process in its production. Public art has a close connection with the heritage of place, often used to inspire the creative process, and the community and heritage buildings where people meet. Public art is therefore seen as a key part of placemaking and new public realm to which new development is expected to contribute. A Public Art note is provided at Appendix 4 of this paper.

9.2 In accordance with national and local planning policy new development is expected to understand, respond to, preserve and, where appropriate, contribute to the enhancement of existing local historic and cultural assets. It will be expected therefore that major new development carefully considers and enables linkages with local historic and cultural assets and where appropriate, contributes towards their safeguarding and improvement.

9.3 Requirements for development to contribute towards heritage assets will be determined on a site-by-site basis for development within, adjacent to or within the setting of designated heritage assets. It is noted that certain assets such as conservation areas, historic parks or gardens and museums may be geographically separated from development sites but are covered by the wide definition of infrastructure funding that CIL can be used to fund and that may be considered necessary to support the development of an area.

9.4 Contributions through S106 or CIL may therefore be sought for a range of work to preserve or enhance the historic environment and cultural assets, including but not limited to:

- the repair, restoration or maintenance of a heritage asset(s) and their setting, particularly those assets most at risk as identified on the Heritage/Buildings at Risk Register.
- conservation area or heritage-led improvement schemes such as Townscape or Shopfront Enhancement Schemes,
- increased public access and improved signage to and from heritage assets;
- interpretation panels/ historical information and public open days;
- production and implementation of Conservation Management Plans;
- dissemination of historic environment information for public/school education and research
- museum development

9.5 Moving forward, it will be expected therefore that major new development carefully considers linkages with local historic and cultural assets, such as those mentioned above and, where appropriate, contributes towards their safeguarding and improvement. Arts Council England, in partnership with The National Archives, has very recently published guidance on seeking and securing developer contributions cultural infrastructure

[\(guidance for museum and arts provision\)](#). The Council will take account of this guidance in the drafting the Infrastructure Delivery Plan.

# APPENDICES

## **Appendix 1: Guiding Principles for Major Sites DCC Detailed design:**

Where new community centres are required for new neighbourhoods, these Guiding Principles apply:

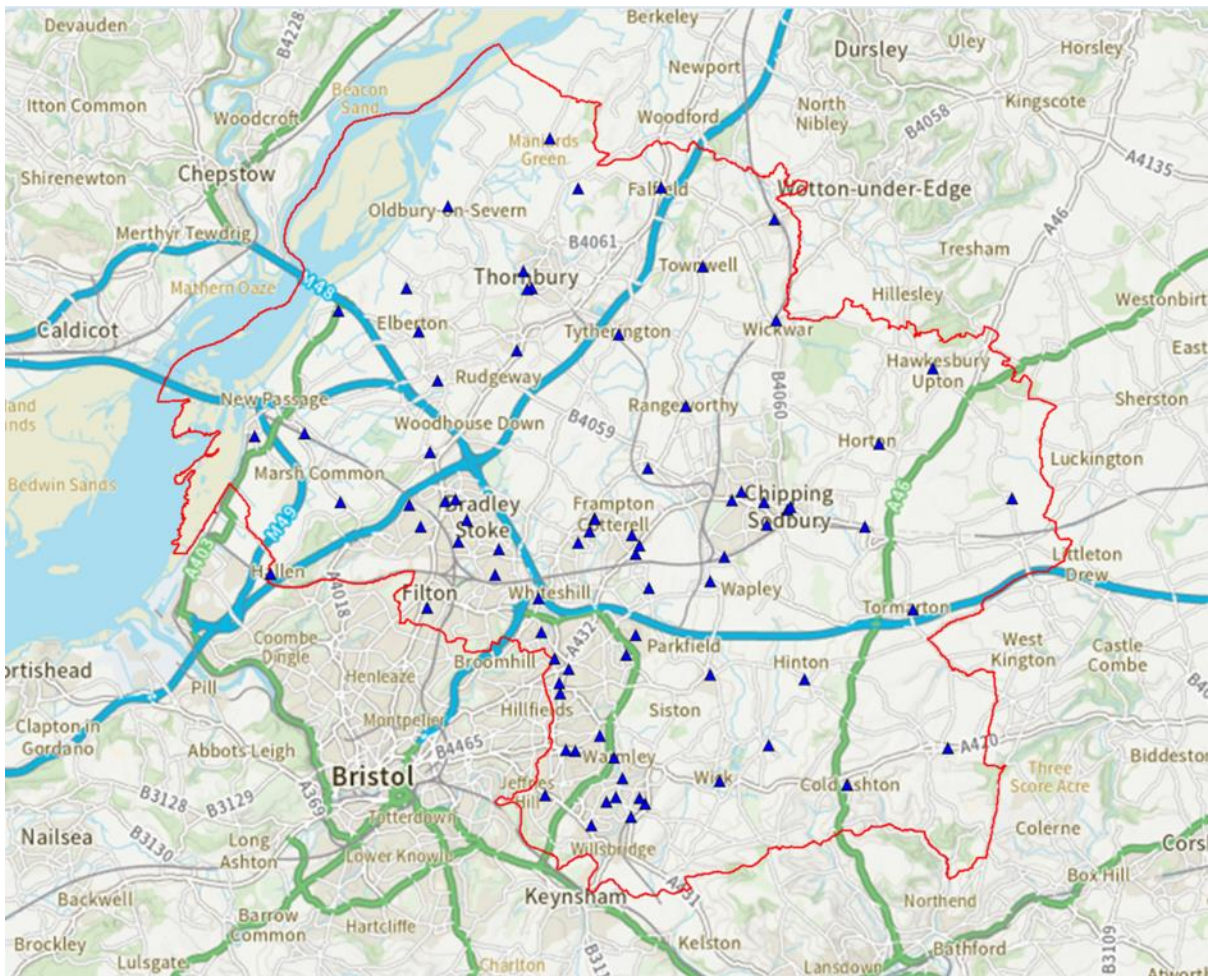
- Building of high-quality design and sit well in public realm.
- Have well-designed high quality external spaces in addition to DCC gross floor area (inc. usable external space connected to community centre, parking, access, servicing, waste)
- Well connected to other community facilities, green infrastructure, public parking
- Location, siting and context to enable zero carbon and/or Passivhaus principles for climate emergency and to keep operational costs low.
- Accessible from all residential and commercial areas via Active Travel principles and safely connected to pedestrian and cycle network and public transit.
- Suitable and adequate space for deliveries, servicing and vehicle parking in addition to blue badge/emergency vehicles to enable a wide variety of uses, activities and sports, some of which necessitate providers and / or participants bringing large amounts of equipment.
- Relationship with and distance from surrounding land-uses must take account of impact of other uses on operation and of community uses on residential amenity.
- Opportunities taken to integrate public art into the design of the building and its setting.
- Design / fit out to facilitate low running costs and support viable community operation.
- Digital infrastructure will be required to support the operation of community facilities and public spaces to ensure they facilitate a wide range of uses of space and reach all of society, including those who are disadvantaged and with protected characteristics.
- Stakeholder involvement in design and operation
- Consultation with representatives and organisations who provide expert feedback on design and management to achieve inclusivity e.g. RNIB, Dementia Action Alliance.
- Arrangements for long term stewardship.

## Appendix 2: Town & Parish Council CIL Statements 2017 – 2021

<a href="https://southglos.gov.uk">Consolidated Parish and Town Council Community Infrastructure Levy Statement 2020-21 (southglos.gov.uk)</a>		
<b>Parish/Town Council</b>	<b>CIL funding 2019/2020</b>	<b>Project</b>
Bitton	£2,000	St Mary's Church – Flooring
Stoke Gifford	£24,750	Supply and fit new windows and doors to the main hall in Little Stoke Community Centre. Installing doors to allow access into outdoor enclosed space, and replacing original windows
Westerleigh	£21,325.53	Cotswold District Scouts new community building
	£2,723.86	Miners Club (Coalpit Heath Village Hall) for accessible fire safe entrance doorway
Yate	£3,372.89	CIL fund 2018/2019 used to offset cost of refurbishing the YMCA Kitchen on Station Road Yate.
	£10,847.11	CIL fund 2019/2020 used to offset cost of refurbishing the YMCA Kitchen on Station Road Yate.
<a href="https://southglos.gov.uk">CONSOLIDATED Parish Town Council CIL Report 2019 20.pdf (southglos.gov.uk)</a>		
<b>Parish/Town Council</b>	<b>CIL funding 2019/2020</b>	<b>Project</b>
Alveston	£7,500	Alveston Jubilee Hall Management Committee for payment toward Toilet Refurbishment
Bitton	£12,486.84	Car Park Works at the Community Building
	£2,330	Fencing at the Community Building
	£1,119	New Gate at Community Building
Tytherington	£1,500	contribution to Village Hall extension
Yate	£962.94	Used to offset cost of building and fitting out new Multi Activity Building in Yate
<a href="https://southglos.gov.uk">CONSOLIDATED Parish Town Council CIL Report 2018 19.pdf (southglos.gov.uk)</a>		
<b>Parish/Town Council</b>	<b>CIL funding 2018/2019</b>	<b>Project</b>
Bitton	£500	Willsbridge Mill kitchen refurbishment
	£1,500	54th Scout Group. Car Park
Patchway	£21,419.66	Full amount of CIL monies spent on redevelopment of Patchway Community Centre to improve infrastructure in Patchway for Charlton Hayes to ensure there is adequate community space
Stoke Gifford	£8,098.72	New Café Installation
	£2,657.00	Public Art installation Community Hall

	£2,784.00	Community Café Trolleys and Tables
	£7,667.95	Community Café kitchen equipment
	£3,250.42	Community Hall kitchen refit
	£631.70 20	Seminar Chairs for main hall
	£1,100.00	new tiles to Community Hall Changing rooms
	£613.10	fitting of Intruder Alarm sensors to Community Hall
	£470.00	Supply and Installation of interior reception window
	£1,029.63	Community Hall internal signage
<a href="http://southglos.gov.uk">Consolidated Parish CIL spending reports 2017-18 (southglos.gov.uk)</a>		
<b>Parish/Town Council</b>	<b>CIL funding 2017/2018</b>	<b>Project</b>
Pilning and Severn Beach	£840.55	Towards set up Community Library (Total cost £1000)
Rangeworthy	£3,171.18	Refurbishment of the King George V Memorial Hall car park in order to provide enhanced facility due to increased usage
<a href="http://southglos.gov.uk">Consolidated Parish Community Infrastructure Levy Spending Reports 2016 17.pdf (southglos.gov.uk)</a>		
<b>Parish/Town Council</b>	<b>CIL funding 2016/2017</b>	<b>Project</b>
Easter Compton Village Hall	£550	Car Park ECVH White Lines
Bradley Stoke	£300	Contribution towards Arboricultural report linked to application PT18/0207/F - installation of additional car parking at Brook Way Activity Centre (total cost £400)
Stoke Lodge and the Common	£360	(2015) Felling of trees at community building
	£531.50	(2015) contribution towards Decoration of community building £3,180 total

### Appendix 3: Locations of DCCs in South Gloucestershire





## **APPENDIX 4 - Public art and cultural infrastructure**

The term 'Public Art' refers to art that is in the public realm, regardless of whether it is situated on public or private property or whether it has been paid for with public or private money. South Gloucestershire Council takes a broad approach to thinking about what public art can be, and can also achieve, and defines 'Public Art' as 'a diversity of creative practice and cultural experience that takes place in the public realm'. This might include:

- Commissioning temporary or permanent artworks.
- Creative commissioning to support functional requirements such as lighting, wayfinding, colour schemes, landscaping and green space to incorporate bespoke artistic features in their development.
- Commissioning cultural 'happenings' and public realm animation e.g. performance, street art, creative interventions and installations
- Socially engaged work that supports community development or skills acquisition.
- Providing space, assets or infrastructure to enable ongoing cultural and community activity and experiences such as artist studios, exhibition or performance spaces, access to nature or community resources.

Public art and the creative process around this, can and should be a mechanism at the earliest stage of developments for engaging with stakeholders, exploring and communicating around complex issues, and enabling local people to contribute to vision and place. The type of collaboration and outputs of a programme will depend on the nature of the development and the particular needs of the site or locality. Whatever its form, public art should be unique and inspiring: it should be site-specific, relating to the context, use or location of that site and its relationship to existing and new communities.

The National Design Guide (updated Jan 2021) makes a clear case for the creation of unique site-specific places: 'Places affect us all – they are where we live, work and spend our leisure time. Well-designed places influence the quality of our experience as we spend time in them and move around them. We enjoy them, as occupants or users but also as passers-by and visitors. They can lift our spirits by making us feel at home, giving us a buzz of excitement or creating a sense of delight. They have been shown to affect our health and well-being, our feelings of safety, security, inclusion and belonging, and our sense of community cohesion.' This is mirrored by the NPPF which highlights the social objective of the planning system 'by fostering a well-designed and safe built environment, with accessible services and open spaces that reflect current and future needs and support health, social and cultural well-being.'

Both national and local policy support the inclusion of public art in new developments. Within the NPPG there is reference to cultural facilities and services that meet community needs. Plans should 'take into account and support the delivery of local strategies to

improve health, social and cultural well-being for all sections of the community and to ensure that developments establish or maintain a strong sense of place, using the arrangement of streets, spaces, building types and materials to create attractive, welcoming and distinctive places to live, work and visit.'

In accordance with this the South Gloucestershire Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted December 2013 Policy CS23 - Community Infrastructure and Cultural Activity states that 'The Council will work with partners to provide additional, extended or enhanced community infrastructure and encourage participation in cultural activity. Developers of Major Residential Schemes, and schemes that will attract a large number of users, will be required to demonstrate how their proposals will contribute to the objectives of the South Gloucestershire Cultural, Heritage and Arts Strategies, through the provision of additional, extended or enhanced facilities and access to/or facilitation of art and cultural activities for the new residents'.

The NPPF states that 'The creation of high-quality buildings and places is fundamental to what the planning and development process should achieve. Good design is a key aspect of sustainable development, creates better places in which to live and work and helps make development acceptable to 'communities'. In Section 12:130, the NPPF also states that 'Permission should be refused for development of poor design that fails to take the opportunities available for improving the character and quality of an area and the way it functions, taking into account any local design standards or style guides in plans or supplementary planning documents.'

This is highlighted in South Gloucestershire Local Plan: Core Strategy (adopted December 2013) Policy CS1 – High Quality Design Point 7 - 'Where the scale, location and/or significance of the new development proposals warrants it, embed public art within the public realm or in a location where it can be viewed from public areas.'

As with all specialist areas, the Council recommends working with a recognised public art professional in preparing schemes for submission to planning and in the project management of public art schemes to ensure that they are of high quality and meet the council's requirements. Planning for cultural infrastructure should involve relevant cultural and community representatives to plan and manage future uses.

To date, public art schemes have been managed by the relevant developers supported by a suitably experienced public art professional. Where the development has been by the Council (eg new schools) the Council's own professional staff have taken the lead in commissioning and managing public art projects.

In accordance with national, regional and local planning policy, the Council will seek to agree a relevant public art programme for each site based on the particular characteristics of the site. The Council will seek to formalise public art proposals through planning conditions or s106 agreements.

The Council will assess each site on its situation and significance; however, as a guideline we will seek to ensure that public art is addressed in:

- Residential developments of over 30 units or of significant historical or locational interest.
- Retail, commercial and mixed developments over 2,000 sq. metres.
- Public buildings or community facilities.

Sites identified for development through the new Local Plan will be expected to meet high standards of design for new public realm and the Council will require such sites to consider the needs of new residents in relation to cultural experiences through new or improved existing infrastructure.

New greenfield and major regeneration projects should include public art commissioning of up to one percent of the capital construction of developments (excluding preparation of a strategy and commissioning of the artist). The one percent can be a full cash contribution to deliver a public art scheme which meets council key principles and individual scheme requirements and aspirations. More frequently it can be made up of a cash contribution (minimum 0.25%) matched with an existing budget where an arts / creative approach can add value. For example, scheme budgets for public realm, landscaping, decorative schemes / surfaces, boundary treatments, play etc, or unlocking creative space through former-use assets.

South Gloucestershire has a wide range of public art schemes and a few examples can be found in our [Public Art Advice Note](#).

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