University of the West of England

Review 4
Spatial Planning & Health
Health-related Spatial Planning Indicators and Design Guidance

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List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
AAP	Area action plan
AMR	Annual monitoring report
COI	Core output indicator
CI	Contextual indicator
DPD	Development plan document
EU	European Union
LDF	Local development framework
LOI	Local output indicator
LPA	Local planning authority
LTP	Local transport plan
NI	National indicator
RTP	Regional transport plan
SA	Sustainability appraisal
SEA	Strategic environmental assessment
SEI	Significant effects indicator

Glossary of terms

Term	Definition
Annual Monitoring Report	A statutory requirement (Section 35, Planning & Compulsory Purchase Act 2004) for every local authority. It is considered the main mechanism for assessing the performance of the local development framework.
Appraisal	Formal processes of assessing plans or projects for their potential positive and negative impacts (e.g. EIA, HIA).
Area Action Plan	These are documents contained within the local development framework which are prepared when there is a need to provide the framework for areas where significant change or conservation is needed. They are usually used for the delivery of planned growth areas or area based regeneration initiatives.
Core Strategy	Contains the overall spatial vision for a local planning authority's area, which sets out how the area and places within it should develop.
Development Plan	An aspect of spatial planning in the UK comprising a set of documents, which set out a local authority's policies and proposals for the development and use of land in their area. The development plan guides and informs day to day decisions as to whether or not planning permission should be granted. In order to ensure that these decisions are rational and consistent, they must be considered against the development plan adopted by the authority, after public consultation and having proper regard to other material factors. All development plans should be prepared within the context of strategic environmental appraisal.
Environmental health issues	As considered in appraisal processes (EIA, SEA etc) including for example, air and water quality, noise, odour or contamination.
Health	A state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity.
Local Development Framework	The collection of local development documents produced by a local planning authority which collectively delivers the spatial planning strategy for its area. The core strategy is the key development plan document within the local development framework.
Plan	Spatial plan relating to a whole region, city, town or neighbourhood. It can include topic plans (e.g. for transport, housing and air quality).
Project	Specific development proposals requiring determination through a land use (spatial) planning process.
Spatial planning	A process intended to promote sustainable development and is defined as 'going beyond' traditional land use planning to bring

	together and integrate policies for the development and use of land with other policies and programmes which influence the nature of places and how they function.
Strategic Environmental Assessment	Strategic environmental assessment is required by European and UK law and has been adopted as an appraisal process in many countries across the world. It is a way of systematically identifying and evaluating the impacts that a plan is likely to have on the environment. The aim is to provide information, in the form of an Environmental Report that can be used to enable decision makers to take account of the environment and minimise the risk of the plan causing significant environmental damage. UK government guidance advises that where a plan requires both strategic environmental assessment and sustainability appraisal, that the former process should be integrated into the latter one.
Sustainability Appraisal	The term sustainability appraisal is normally applied to plans rather than projects, and in the UK is a required part of plan making, including social, economic and environmental criteria, and explicitly including SEA (see above). It is not legally required for project appraisal but many UK local authorities request that some form of sustainability appraisal accompanies major applications.
Sustainable development	Is development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the needs of future generations (Brundtland, 1987)

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SUMMARY & EVIDENCE STATEMENT

Introduction

This is the fourth of a series of seven reports to NICE concerned with the degree to which the spatial planning system incorporates health and well-being effectively in its processes. The purpose of this review is to examine design guidance and indicators as devices which can assist rational and effective spatial planning for health. The criteria used in design guidance are standards, thresholds or measures which can be used to assess the quality of plans and proposals. The indicators are about identifying problems and monitoring the success of the plan once it is operational. Note that in some instances the indicator might be the same as the design criterion – just a different facet.

The original proposal for R4 included an analysis of the degree to which core strategies incorporate the specific health related criteria and indicators. As a result of initial (not very fruitful) work on this, and after discussion at the July PDG, we decided to re-orientate in order to examine the range of guidance available more thoroughly. The report now

- Identifies criteria in design guidance from Government and recognised, authoritative sources that are relevant to achieving positive health outcomes
- Identifies statutory and non-statutory indicators that are relevant to achieving positive health outcomes
- Reflects on the consistency and effectiveness of design guidance, criteria and indicators in addressing health issues.

Following on from R4, the combined R5/6 will draw together all the evidence gathered so far, including the reports by Buchanan and Partners and by Strategic Solutions, in order to reach conclusions about priorities for achieving health-integrated planning.

Design criteria

This review was looking for official documents that gave quite precise criteria for planning and design that related to health outcomes. It therefore did not include the very wide range of policy statements, discussion documents and policy reviews that

fail the specificity test. Twenty documents have been reviewed from Government departments, linked government bodies, quangos, and a range of other authoritative sources. Five are concerned broadly with urban design and the built environment, one with buildings, three with transport and eleven with open space.

The documents were assessed for their *quality* in terms of clarity and authoritativeness; their *relevance* to health, and their *usability* by practitioners. Overall the available guidance is good, indeed in international terms it is sometimes world leading, and clearly angled towards creating healthier and more sustainable urban environments. However, the health benefits are not necessarily made explicit.

By way of example, *By Design* (DETR et al 2000) and *What makes an eco-town (*Bioregional and CABE 2008) give good and usable advice on local design and built environment; the *Manual for Streets* (DfT 2007) provides excellent guidance on local movement and street design; *Planning and design for outdoor sport and play* (Fields in Trust – lately NPFA – 2008) and *Nature nearby* Natural England 2010) give very good guidance for open space and greenspace planning; the *Code for sustainable homes* (DCLG2009) is a systematic way of assessing building design, especially in relation to energy.

It is clear from the review of documents that the scope of useful and health-relevant official (or semi-official) guidance is limited. This may be due in part to the nature of different topics, some of which are much easier to make general principles than specific requirements. It may also be due to the effectiveness of the organisations involved. We identify five key areas which impact critically on health which are conspicuous by their absence, or at least inadequacy:

- Accessibility of, and walkability to, local facilities
- Spatial planning for social networks (a highly contested matter)
- Socially inclusive environments (except in relation to disability, and to some degree, affordable housing)
- Access to jobs, without recourse to private car
- Integrated strategic planning – the coherent relationship between homes/jobs/facilities/greenspace/movement/human ecology

We have also looked more specifically at numerical standards within the documents. While they can sometimes give a spurious impression of precision, measurable standards are easy to interpret by practitioners, and easy to enforce and monitor. The numeric criteria largely relate to outdoor/open space, building sustainability and street design. In general the standards are consistent and compatible with each other. This is true even of the specific standards in relation to open space, which are found in a number of documents from different organisations. Comfortingly, there is evidence of joined-up thinking.

In the era of 'localism' it might be argued that national guidelines are no longer appropriate. Even before the new Government the planning regulations required evidence backing standards to be locally based where possible. While Building Regulations and traffic design requirements remain centrally defined, in some other spheres, documents *recommend* levels and set 'benchmarks', or specify a process, rather than legal obligations. So there is still very much a place for national guidelines.

Indicators

Indicators have become a central tool for monitoring spatial planning and other public policy areas. The review of indicators dealt with EU and UK Government guidance related to England, assessing the scope and range of topics against the five health issues used in previous reports: physical activity, mental well-being, accidental injury, environmental health and health inequalities.

The EU indicators are concerned mostly with environmental health and resources, and are related to EU legislation on Environmental Impact Analysis, Strategic Environmental Assessment, the Air Quality Framework Directive and Structural/Cohesion Fund programmes.

The UK indicators are taken from the indicators used in Local Development Frameworks, the National Indicators, and the Sustainable Development Indicators. Many of the indicators do not relate to spatial planning or have little direct bearing on health. Nevertheless the relevant list is broad in scope and much more comprehensive than the European list. All five health outcomes are strongly

represented, including many on access to facilities and jobs, social capital and social inclusion. There are precise numerical indicators on matters for which there are no equivalent. The needs of particular vulnerable groups (gypsies, children, elderly) are emphasised by specific indicators.

The National Indicators have up to now been used to assess and compare local authority performance through the Comprehensive Area Assessment. The new Government has, however, abolished the CAA, and also signalled the abolition of the biannual Place Survey that monitored residents' views of their local area.

Monitoring of local planning policies remains, as of now (August 2010) an essential part of the Government's 'plan, monitor and manage' approach to policy making, providing part of the evidence base for plan review. Every planning authority has to submit an annual monitoring report (AMR) which includes an analysis of progress against implementation milestones or targets and Contextual, Core Output, Local Output and Significant Effects indicators. The 21 Core Output indicators are obligatory, defined by Government. Given the wide coverage of indicators relevant to health and well-being, the AMR can be a very useful tool in promoting healthy environments.

As a test of this last point above, we examined two of the case study authorities from R3: Plymouth, being a 'strong' authority, and South Tyneside, being a 'weak' authority. Comparisons were difficult because of the varying context and reporting conventions. Nevertheless it was clear that both authorities had a fair range of indicators relevant to health (Plymouth rather more than South Tyneside). The main contrast was in the way these indicators were used and messages conveyed. South Tyneside's report was difficult to follow and interpret, and did not provide effective pointers to policy review or implementation. Plymouth's report, on the other hand, was exemplary in highlighting strengths and weaknesses and showing how the weaknesses were to be addressed.

Conclusions

1. The annual monitoring of progress against a wide range of indicators in the English planning system (similar but not identical in the devolved

administrations) already offers an important mechanism for promoting healthier environments;

2. The discretionary elements within the AMR mean that some authorities have more and better health-related indicators than others. It would be possible for NICE to recommend a core list that all authorities should adopt;
3. The potential value of the AMR can only be properly realised if authorities employ it in a clear and transparent way to monitor and review policy;
4. The National Indicators may become redundant if Government pursues its current line of thought. However, some of them have important health implications and should be retained at least for local monitoring;
5. England has some excellent healthy environment guidance in the fields of urban design, sustainable building design, local transport and street design, open space, green-space and recreation, but the potential health benefits are sometimes not sufficiently explicit;
6. There is no health PPS which could draw together all the health-related policies to give a coherent overview;
7. Major gaps in official guidance (except at the broad policy level) occur in relation to (for example) accessibility, social inclusion and strategic policy, and this is likely to reduce the ability of local authorities to plan healthy urban environments;
8. The coverage of guidance contrasts with the much wider coverage of indicators. We are in other words, carefully monitoring progress in achieving healthier environments, where specific official guidelines to assist that process, do not exist;
9. This discrepancy is particularly noticeable in relation to measurable, numeric standards and thresholds, where the absence of equivalent numeric official guidelines matching the indicators is likely to inhibit realisation of healthier environments.

It is significant that a wider range of measurable guidelines which can help promote healthy environments do exist in some other European countries. R4/5 will draw on these in reaching conclusions about appropriate developments in English policy for public health.

1. Introduction

1.1 This is the fourth in a series of seven reports to NICE concerned with the degree to which the spatial planning system incorporates health and well-being effectively in its processes. Report 1 examined how projects (concerned with land use) are appraised as part of the planning process. It examined how far and in what ways the statutory and non-statutory appraisal of projects account for potential positive and negative impacts on health and the social and environmental determinants of health, and what lessons emerge from current practices. Report 2 examined the same issues, but looks specifically at plan appraisal. Report 3 looked at the UK planning system and assessed the degree to which health and well-being are part of planning processes and as such assessed how well they influenced policy and implementation. In that context the aim was to identify barriers and opportunities to the full integration of health into planning.

1.2 The purpose of this review (Review 4) is to examine design guidance and indicators as devices which can assist rational and effective spatial planning for health. The design guidance includes standards, thresholds or measures which can be used to assess the quality of plans and proposals. The indicators are about identifying problems and monitoring the success of the plan once it is operational. Note that in some instances the indicator might be the same as the design criterion – just a different facet. In due course, Review 5 and 6 will draw together all the previous work and reach conclusions about priorities for achieving health-integrated planning.

1.3 The objectives of this research are:

- Identify criteria in design guidance from Government and recognised, authoritative sources that are relevant to achieving health outcomes or minimising health inequalities.
- Identify statutory and non-statutory indicators that are relevant to achieving health outcomes or minimising health inequalities.

- Reflect on the effectiveness of design guidance, criteria and indicators in addressing key health issues and health inequalities.

2. Methods

2.1 R4 consists of three elements: an examination of design guidance, and an examination of indicators related to health and how these are used in monitoring at the local level. The methods relating to these elements are outlined below.

Review of Design Guidance

2.2 The first element sought to identify design criteria in guidance that are relevant to achieving health outcomes or minimising health inequalities, through a review of key guidance documents.

2.3 Design guidance is issued in many forms (some statutory in their application) and by many Government departments, Government agencies (Quangos or similar), and single-issue interest groups/charities/organisations.

2.4 In order to capture only those guidance documents with direct relevance to the research aim, the inclusion criteria were therefore that the documents:

- Contain explicit or ‘strong implicit’ health relevance;
- Prepared by Government, Government agencies, or known organisations (or signposted or cited by other guidance);
- Contain practical advice and guidance, but not discussion or merely research;
- Relate to spatial planning (including urban design);
- Relate to England.

2.5 A one page summary was prepared for each document meeting the criteria. These include:

- A citation;

- Topic coverage: for example ‘built environment’, ‘playing fields’ or ‘green space’. This also summarises the content and scope of the guidance;
- Type of guidance: for example ‘guidance’, ‘numeric criteria’ or ‘checklist’, or a combination of these. This includes a summary on how the guidance is framed;
- Audience: for example ‘urban designers’, ‘development management’ or ‘planning policy makers’, or a combination of these. This includes a comment on how effective the document is likely to be;
- Quality/relevance, scored by awarding of one to three stars (for example, */*). This includes a comment on the quality of the guidance, the relevance and effectiveness to health;
- Usability: from ‘no use’ to ‘excellent’. Includes a comment on how the document can be used.

2.6 The headline characteristics for each document have then been used to populate a summary data extraction form, and thereafter a comparative analysis made.

Health-related indicators: Policy Review

2.7 The policy review to identify health relevant indicators in spatial planning included the examination of current EU and UK legislation in sectors with a link to spatial planning.

2.8 Policies examined at the EU level:

- EU structural policy;
- EU environment policy;
- EU environment planning;

Strictly speaking, the EU has no legislative competencies in the area of spatial planning.

2.9 Policies examined at the national level:

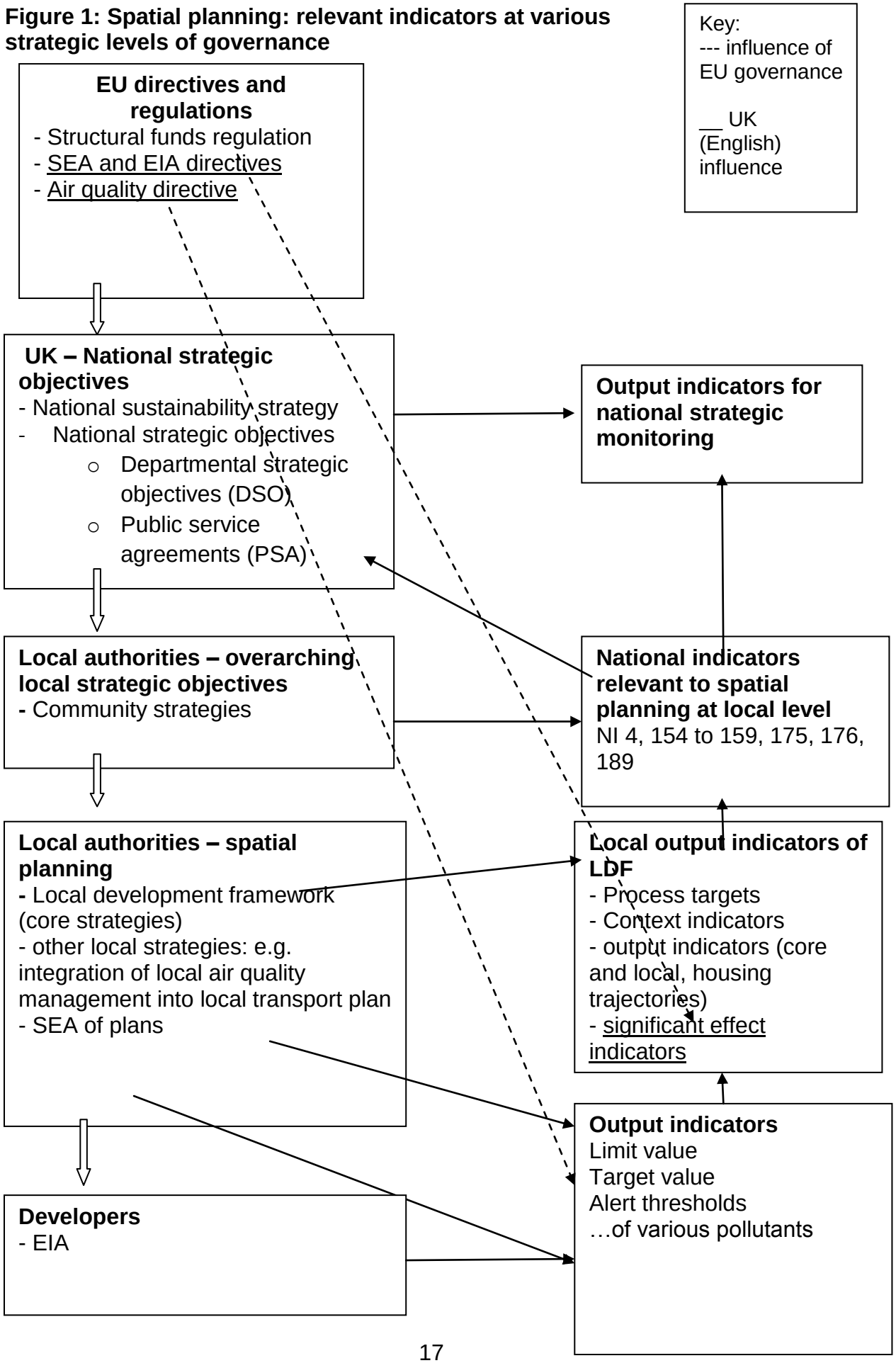
- National Sustainable Development Strategy;
- Community Strategy;
- Local Development Framework;

2.10 As the regional tier of government has been removed by the new government, our analysis has focussed on the national and local levels in England. This also reflects the fact that local authorities are the key delivery actors of spatial planning policy. While EU and national strategies apply to the whole of the UK, indicators are usually set into their implementation context, i.e. English or devolved administrations. The summary tables focussed on the English context. Figure 1 below places the health relevant indicators that we have identified in the broad governance and policy contexts.

2.11 Data extraction: A data extraction form was then devised to capture key elements in the relevant legislation and regulation and place the indicators in their policy context. The following elements have been extracted:

- Intervention: detail of the legal or regulatory instrument used to implement the policy, geographical coverage and details of the delivery mechanisms;
- Key delivery actors: detail of public or private actors in charge of delivering the intervention and set and/or measure the indicators;
- Indicator types: description of the indicators;
- Health outcomes: for both EU and national indicators, the data extraction identifies whether the intervention to which the indicators relate impacts on the 5 health outcomes identified in previous reviews: physical activity; mental wellbeing; environmental health; unintentional injury; and other health outcomes.

Figure 1: Spatial planning: relevant indicators at various strategic levels of governance



Spatial Planning Indicators: Case Studies

2.12 Case studies of two local authorities reviewed in Review 3 were completed, in order to assess how local planning authorities use targets, indicators and monitoring of these, relevant to health issues. The authorities chosen were based on how well they had incorporated health issues into their development plan documents from Review 3.

2.13 The reviews undertook analysis of the following, for each local planning authority:

- The 'monitoring' or 'implementation' chapter of the core strategy
- Targets and indicators monitored
- The 'annual monitoring report'.

2.14 A summary was made for each authority studied.

2.15 We focussed on five health outcomes, plus other general health issues, for each case study area:

- Physical activity;
- Mental wellbeing;
- Environmental health;
- Accidental injury;
- Equality.

2.16 Conclusions were drawn.

3. RESULTS OF REVIEW OF DESIGN GUIDANCE

Context

3.1 Design guidance which influences planning decisions in England, comes in many forms and is generally prepared by Government and Government quangos/non-departmental government bodies (for example Sport England, Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment), and sometimes by single issue interest groups (for example ‘Fields in Trust’ (also known as the National Playing Fields Association)). Occasionally, a local planning authority issues local guidance which is considered so good, that it is then taken up and copied by other authorities; this has happened for example with The Essex Design Guide and the now famous 'Merton Rule' which is the groundbreaking planning policy, developed by Merton Council, which requires the use of renewable energy onsite to reduce annual carbon dioxide (CO^2) emissions in the built environment. Merton developed the 10% rule and adopted it in 2003. Its impact was so great that the Mayor of London and many councils implemented it and it has also now become part of national planning guidance.

Government guidance

3.2 Planning Policy Guidance Notes (PPGs), and their replacements Planning Policy Statements (PPSs), are prepared by the Government after public consultation to explain statutory provisions and provide guidance to local authorities and others on planning policy and the operation of the planning system (see full list in Table 1). They also explain the relationship between planning policies and other policies which have an important bearing on issues of development and land use. Local authorities must take their contents into account in preparing their development plan documents. The guidance may also be relevant to decisions on individual planning applications and appeals.

Table 1: List of current PPG/PPS (as at 12 August 2010)

PPG/PPS	TOPIC
PPS 1	Delivering Sustainable Development
PPS1 Supplement	Planning and Climate Change
PPS1 Supplement	Eco-towns
PPG 2	Green Belts
PPS 3	Housing
PPS 4	Planning for Sustainable Economic Growth
PPS 5	Planning for the Historic Environment
PPS 7	Sustainable Development in Rural Areas
PPG 8	Telecommunications
PPS 9	Biodiversity and Geological Conservation
PPS10	Planning for Sustainable Waste Management
PPS12	Local Spatial Planning
PPS 13	Transport
PPG 14	Development of Unstable Land
PPG 17	Sport and Recreation
PPG 18	Enforcing Planning Control
PPG 19	Outdoor Advertisement Control
PPG 20	Coastal Planning
PPS 22	Renewable Energy
PPS 23	Planning and Pollution Control
PPG 24	Planning and Noise
PPS 25	Development and Flood Risk
PPS25 supplement	Development and Coastal Change

3.3 As can be seen from table 1, there is no PPS on the topic of 'health'. Of the 20 PPG/PPS (plus three supplements), many are on topics that have health implications and provide guidance on health issues, but only in general terms[1], for example:

> PPS 1 'Delivering Sustainable Development': Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst respecting the diverse needs of communities and the special needs of particular sectors of the community;
>
> PPS3 'Housing': Set targets for the amount of affordable housing to be provided, and consider the needs of children where family housing is provided;
>
> PPG 13 'Transport': Promote accessibility to jobs, shopping, leisure facilities and services by public transport, walking and cycling, and reduce the need to travel, especially by car;
>
> PPS 25 'Development & Flood Risk': Avoid adding to the causes of flood risk; avoid inappropriate development in flood risk areas; minimise run-off from new development.

3.4 Interestingly, in order to give back the power in shaping local communities, the Coalition Government removed the requirement from PPS3 for planning authorities to apply a '30 dwellings per hectare' criteria as a *"national indicative minimum density"* when it came to power. More detailed Government guidance is left to 'Practice Guides' for a few of the PPG/PPS, where often examples of good practice are given (for example for 'Planning and Flood Risk', 'Manual for Streets') and to other documents seemingly issued where they are considered necessary to explain and expand on the formal guidance.

[1] This issue is dealt with in more detail in the Colin Buchanan study for DH/CLG 'Spatial planning and the delivery of health & social care objectives'.

Informal guidance

3.5 Many interest groups see the need to influence planning and design. Of these, some are seen as authoritative in the guidance they publish, and some, notably the National Playing Fields Association with the renowned 'Six Acre Standard' for provision of outdoor play space, have published guidance which has become the benchmark for local planning authorities.

3.6 This research has concentrated on the more detailed Government-associated and non-Government design guidance, assessed as being highly influential with local planning authorities. It found 20 documents (see list in Table 4 following and individual summaries of each document in Appendix A):

- Five from Governments departments (DETR/CLG, DfT);
- Ten from Quangos/NGDBs (CABE, Natural England, Sport England);
- One from the Greater London Authority;
- Three from authoritative organsations (Town & Country Planning Association, Fields in Trust (NPFA), Play England);
- One from a single issue group (Woodland Trust).

3.7 The contribution from Sport England is most prolific, with five documents.

Topics

3.8 The range of topics covered by the documents, include:

- Energy conservation (3 documents)
- Built environment/urban design (6 documents)
- Children's play (3 documents)
- Open space (3 documents)
- Sport and physical activity (7 documents)
- Public transport (1 document)

3.9 Some documents cover more than one health topic, but all covered physical activity in some way, however slight.

Type

3.10 Most of the documentation is in the form of guidance, giving non-numeric criteria to guide development. This is sometimes given in dense text, where the reader needs to interpret the guidance. Sometimes the guidance is more accessible with lists of design criteria or checklists. Some of the guidance is given as numeric criteria, or aspirational or benchmark standards.

3.11 Not all the documents were straight 'guidance-giving' publications, but provided criteria devised for other reasons that could be used differently to influence development design or planning policy documents:

- Three of the Sport England documents give guidance on how to influence local planning policy to ensure adequate sport's provision;
- One Sport England document sets out its policy on development on playing fields;
- The GLA document comprised actual local policy guidance, giving numeric criteria for play provision;
- The CABE 'Design Review' document explains the criteria it uses in carrying out design reviews;
- The CABE/HBF 'Building for Life' document is an assessment tool and is linked to a Core Output Indicator (see Section 4 of this report)
- The Code for Sustainable Homes is a rating tool, which gives numeric criteria for achieving the different levels in the rating.

Audience

3.12 The audience for most of the documents was wide-ranging and covered the whole development process from local policy preparation to implementation of development proposals (development management). A few (by Sport England) were specifically aimed at policy preparation. No document was aimed specifically at health professionals, although two ('Meeting Targets through Transport' and 'Better Places to Play through Planning') include LSPs in their target audiences.

Quality/relevance

3.13 The ‘quality’ of the guidance was scored in terms of its clarity and authority in the topic. Relevance was scored in terms of its relevance to health and how effective it would be in influencing health outcomes in the spatial planning system.

Table 2: Summary of quality & relevance scores (see Appendix A for detailed analysis)

	***	**	*	No score
Quality	12	4	4	0
Relevance	7	9	3	1

3.14 As can be seen from the summary in Table 2 above, the majority of documents were of very good quality: they were well-researched, detailed and authoritative. Most documents set out the criteria in easy-to-use formats. In terms of relevance, the majority of the documents were directly relevant to health and had the capacity to positively influence health outcomes. The documents scoring poorly on relevance did not necessarily do so because they would not be effective in influencing health outcomes, but rather that the issues covered were not directly relevant to spatial planning (for example the ‘Code for Sustainable Homes’ in part relates to issues of environmental sustainability and building control, although can be used in local planning policy where a requirement could be made to build a percentage of homes to a certain Code level).

Usability

3.15 Table 3 below shows that the documents varied considerably in their usability. The best gave succinct, easily understood, clearly set out, measurable design criteria or guidance. Those giving only limited usability were generally little more that aide memoires; giving little detailed advice or only general criteria to

be followed (for example two of the Sport England ‘Spatial Planning for Sport’ and the CABE ‘Design Review’ documents).

Table 3: Summary of usability scores ((see Appendix A for detailed analysis)

Excellent	Very good	Good	Limited
5	6	4	5

(Please find conclusions on this section following Table 4)

Table 4: Summary of Review of Design Guidance

Document	Topic	Type	Audience	Quality/ relevance	Usability	Overview
'What makes an eco-town?' BioRegional Development Group and CABE, 2008	Built environment, new neighbourhoods, sustainability	Guidance, numeric criteria	Urban design, design, developers, national policy development	***/**	Very good	Guiding principles to help achieve eco-town aspirations, but also outlines standards and criteria that will be useful in developing all new neighbourhoods or urban extensions. Focus is on environmental sustainability but it is recognised that **"social and economic factors"** must also be addressed for successful communities.
'Building for Life, Evaluating Housing Proposals Step by Step' CABE & Home Builders Federation, 2008	Built Environment, Housing	Assessment tool, numeric, non-numeric standards	Design, urban design, development management	***/**	Excellent	CABE claims this document to be "the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods". It comprises a set of 20 Building for Life criteria, expressed as questions against which the design quality of new housing developments can be judged. The questions are based on policy guidance and the objectives set out in 'By design: urban design in the planning system towards better practice' (CABE 2000). The premise is that good quality housing design "can **improve social wellbeing and quality of life** by reducing crime, **improving public health**, easing transport problems and increasing property values. Building for Life promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry".
'Design Review: how CABE evaluates quality in architecture and urban design' Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment, 2006	Built environment, design	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Designers, architects, developers, planning and urban design officers	***/*	Limited	Sets out how CABE assesses good design in its 'design review process'. By doing this it not only offers transparency to those reviewed, but also sets out the criteria deemed important for **good design** for use by non-CABE people and organisations. Covers two key areas of development: the

						project framework and evaluating designs.
'By Design, urban design in the planning system towards better practice' DETR & Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment, 2000	Built environment, design	Guidance, non-numeric checklists	Urban design, design, development industry, development management, policy planning	***/**	Very good	Provides sound, practical advice to help implement the Government's commitment to **good design**. It sets out a checklist of design principles for development management and a 'toolkit' for all levels of planning policy preparation.
'Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical guide - May 2009 Version 2' Department for Communities and Local Government	Built environment, housing	Assessment/rating tool, numeric criteria	Designers, developers, development management	***/*	Excellent	Sets out a comprehensive measure of the sustainability of new homes covering nine categories of sustainable design including energy and CO_2 emissions; water; materials; surface water run-off; waste; pollution; **health and wellbeing** (but only insofar as it relates to the curtilage of a house**);** management; and ecology. It allows development to be assessed against performance targets, and awarded a rating on a scale of level 1 to 6, where 6 is highest.
'Building Sustainable Transport into New Developments: a menu of options for growth points & eco-towns' Department for Transport, 2008	Built environment, transport	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Designers, policy planners, development managers, developers	***/**	Very good	Sets out how to build an effective **sustainable public transport** system in large new developments, from the planning to implementation stage.
'Manual for Streets' Department for Transport, 2007	Built environment, streets	Guidance, numeric & non-numeric criteria	Urban design, design, highway engineering, development management	***/***	Very good	Contains "advice for the design of residential streets representing strong government commitment to the **creation of sustainable and inclusive public spaces**". It covers the design principles of layout and connectivity, and quality places, and also the more detailed design issues of **street users' needs**, street geometry, parking, traffic signs and markings, street

						furniture and lighting, and materials, adoption and maintenance. It **refocuses the emphasis on 'place'** rather than traffic.
'Meeting Targets through Transport' Department for Transport, 2008	Public transport	Advice	Councillors, senior officers, LSP partners	*/	Limited	Describes how careful use of transport services and infrastructure can help achieve a wide ranging number of targets, indicators and wider objectives with regard to: transport, **climate change and air quality**, housing delivery, employment & business growth, **participation in sport**, volunteering and cultural activities, crime, perception of an area, street cleanliness, education and skills, and **health and wellbeing**.
'Planning and design for Outdoor Sport and Play' Fields in Trust, 2008	Built environment, outdoor sport, play	Guidance, standards, numeric and non-numeric design criteria	Urban design, developers, planning policy and development managers	***/***	Excellent	Provides recommended 'Benchmark Standards' for **outdoor sport and outdoor play** for urban and rural areas. The standards are based on quantity, quality and accessibility.
'Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation' Greater London Authority, 2008	Play space, informal recreation space	Guidance (area-based), numeric criteria	Developers, planning policy, development managers, housing bodies, other play providers	***/***	Excellent	Supplementary Planning Guidance for London sets out clear benchmark standards for provision of **play space**, backed up by good practice examples, aimed at professionals involved in planning and designing local neighbourhoods. The standards are relevant to the London context (or similar) where the NPFA standards are not achievable due to the highly urbanised character of the capital.
'Green Infrastructure Guidance' Natural England, 2009	Built environment, green infrastructure	Guidance	Designers, green space planners, developers, development management and policy officers	**/**	Limited	Provides "a comprehensive overview of the concept of **green infrastructure** and signposts other relevant information... it maps out wider priorities and drivers". The guidance also sets out 'green infrastructure tasks' to influence the LDF process, and

						case studies.
'Nature Nearby', Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance Natural England, 2010	Built environment, green space	Numeric standard & guidance	Urban designers, development management	**/**	Very good	Describes the amount, quality and visitor services for **accessible natural green spaces**, and provides advice on how they can be provided. Sets out the 'ANGSt' standard to provide a national benchmark against which local standards can be assessed, deficiencies identified and rectified through planning and other mechanisms.
'Better Places to Play through Planning' Play England, 2009	Children's play space	Guidance, numeric and non-numeric criteria	Planning policy, development managers, highways, LSPs, children's trusts, play partnerships, developers	***/***	Very good	Describes how the local planning system can, through means of the LDF and development management, be used to improve the experience and enjoyment of children and young people and involve them in **shaping their own neighbourhoods**. It offers recommendations for **improving the quality, quantity and access to local playable spaces**.
'Climate Change Adaption by Design, a guide for sustainable communities' Shaw, R., Colley, M & Connell, R. 2007 for the Town & Country Planning Association	Built environment, climate change	Guidance	Urban design, design, policy planners, development managers, developers	***/***	Good	The guide considers "how adaptation options are influenced by geographical location and the scale of development. It considers the interrelated roles of the planning system, communities, other stakeholders and delivery bodies. It seeks to ensure a better understanding of **climate risks** while demonstrating effective adaptation strategies through case studies from around the world."
'Active Design, promoting opportunities for sport and physical activity through good design'	Built environment, sport/physical activity	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Urban design, design, development industry	**/***	Good	Guidelines "to promote new environments that offer **opportunities for communities to be naturally active** as part of their daily life". Set out a range of physical and management measures to encourage the

Sport England, undated						recommended levels of **physical activity**, and also good design through improving activity, enhancing amenity and increasing awareness. The guidelines differentiate between master planning components and **active travel** and are set out as a series of 44 questions to judge proposals by, broken down into the issues of **accessibility**, amenity and awareness.
'Planning Policy Statement, A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England' Sport England, Undated	Planning policy, playing fields	Policy, non-numeric criteria	Developers, development managers, planning policy	***/***	Excellent	Sets out the circumstances when Sport England will object to the loss of **playing fields**. It includes a definition of 'playing field'.
Spatial Planning for Sport: creating local policy Sport England, undated	Planning policy, sport	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Sports' interests, policy officers	*/**	Limited	Provides an overview of the development plan system and a checklist to use to ensure the interests of **sport and active recreation** are fully recognised within them. The checklist is set out against the 'tests of soundness' applied by independent inspectors to judge the quality of development plans against national policy.
'Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation, Area Action Plans' Sport England, 2009	Planning policy, sport	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Sports' interests, policy officers	*/*	Limited	Explains the purpose and scope of area action plans and a checklist to ensure the interests of **sport and active recreation** are fully recognised within them. The checklist is set out against the 'tests of soundness' applied by independent inspectors to judge the quality of development plans against national policy.
'Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation, Sport & Recreation in Supplementary Planning	Planning policy, sport & recreation	Guidance, non-numeric criteria	Sports' interests, policy officers	*/**	Good	Explains the purpose and scope of topic-specific supplementary planning documents (SPD) related to sport and recreation and other topics (e.g. developer contributions) and a checklist to ensure the interests of

Documents' Sport England, 2009						**sport and active recreation** are fully recognised within them.
'Space for People, targeting action for woodland access' Woodland Trust, 2004	Woodland	Guidance, numeric criteria	Planning and recreation policy makers, development managers, developers, woodland managers	**/**	Good	Sets out standards and advises on developing targets for the quantity and quality of **woodland** that should be **accessible** to the population.

Conclusions

3.16 There is no Government Planning Policy Statement on 'health', and the 20 PPG/PPS (plus three supplements) that have been published only make general statements on how local planning authorities should positively plan for health. Issues of more detailed design are left to Government sponsored 'Practice Guides' and to other organisations' guidance (for example Government agencies or interest groups).

3.17 Twenty documents offering health-related design guidance have been identified, mainly covering topics related to physical activity, but also to energy conservation and design of the built environment. Most of the documents were in the form of guidance, mostly given in non-numeric criteria or helpful checklists to guide development. Fewer gave numeric criteria, sometimes in the form of easily applied benchmark standards. Some documents were not written as guidance, but can be interpreted as guidance criteria.

3.18 The documents were generally aimed at built environment professionals, with none specifically at health professionals. LSPs were included as target audiences for two of the 20 documents.

3.19 The guidance given in the documents was generally very good in terms of quality and relevance. However the documents varied considerably in their usability. The best gave succinct, easily understood, clearly set out, measurable design criteria or guidance.

3.20 Whilst outdoor space is well covered with numeric criteria, there are significant gaps which would aid those controlling future development. Some gaps that might be filled with guidance for major new housing developments include:

A maximum walking distance to:

- a local food store (at a higher order than a corner shop)
- a local centre (food store, health centre, chemist, newsagent, cashpoint)

- public transport
- doctors' surgery
- schools
- employment opportunities.

3.21 The general lack of numeric and other detailed criteria in guidance can perhaps be explained by the Government's intention that local planning policy should be 'evidence-based' and must be 'justified'[2]. This is in part because planning policies have major effects (for example social and economic impacts may include altering property values by a considerable amount, or policies may affect development viability) and they should therefore be based on thorough evidence. Additionally, as areas vary in terms of character, needs and land availability, a 'one size fits all' approach is rarely sensible or indeed reasonable. Hence, locally derived standards are de rigour and the most recent guidance (for example 'Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play') is set out as 'benchmark standards' only.

Numeric Criteria (standards)

3.22 The guidance documents containing numeric criteria have been analysed further and the numerical criteria extracted to aid comparison and review. This extracted data can be found at Appendix B. Additionally, where the criteria cover the topic of outdoor space, these are compared in Table 5.

3.23 From Appendix B and Table 5, it can be seen that the numeric criteria relate almost wholely to the topics of outdoor space, climate change (sustainability) and highways design. Reasons for this narrow scope may be that:

- The issues covered are easily transcribed into numeric standards;
- They are easily interpreted; and
- They are easily enforced through the planning system.

[2] Planning Policy Statement 12: Local Spatial Planning

3.24 A number of 'unofficial' documents, not reviewed for this research, include numeric standards and criteria (for example 'Shaping Neighbourhoods'[3]) and as can be seen later in section 4, there are even specific and measurable criteria included in the lists of indicators which local authorities must use. It is therefore ironic that no authoritative standards or measurable criteria exist for many topics covered in spatial plans.

Consistency

3.25 Table 5 shows how the published numeric criteria for play space, playing pitches, outdoor sport and natural greenspace/woodland vary in terms of distance from home (accessibility) and quantity:

- **Play space (distance):** All three sets of criteria are largely the same, with some key differences. Play England and Fields in Trust relate their criteria in terms of the type of space (reference to the age it is designed to serve); Play England treats this simplistically with a 'straight line distance', whilst Fields in Trust add an actual 'walking' distance to take into account street layouts.

  GLA links 'walking distance' to age groups, but increases this for the 12+ age group to ≥ 800m.

- **Play space (quantity):** Fields in Trust set out a standard of ≥1.70 hectares/1,000 population, and breaks this down into types of play space. GLA sets a minimum standard of 10m^2 per child, but also sets minimum space standards (in m^2) for each type of play space. Play England does not include a standard for quantity.

- **Playing pitches (distance):** only Fields in Trust set a standard of distance from major residential areas.

[3] Barton, H., Grant, M., Guise, R. (2010) *Shaping Neighbourhoods for local health and global sustainability*. 2nd Edition. London

- **Playing pitches (quantity):** only Fields in Trust set a standard in terms of hectares/1,000 population, broken down into urban and rural standards.

- **Outdoor sport (distance):** Fields in Trust set out specific travel distances to athletics, tennis and bowls facilities (set on a drive time for athletics). GLA set an 800m walking distance (based on over 12s accessing MUGAs for example).

- **Outdoor sport (quantity):** Fields in Trust set out standards for hectares/1,000 population, broken down into urban and rural standards. GLA sets out a single standard of ≥200m^2.

- **Greenspace & woodland (distance & quantity):** Natural England sets five standards related to the minimum size of the greenspace and to the maximum distance (walk or general travel distance) these should be from home. Woodland Trust sets two standards related to the size of the woodland and maximum distance from home.

Table 5: Numerical Criteria: Headline Summary – Outdoor space

Topic/area	Document	Recommendation
Play space: Distance	BETTER PLACES TO PLAY THROUGH PLANNING (2009) Play England	0-16 year olds: • Doorstep space ≤ 60m straight line distance from home • Local space ≤ 240m straight line distance from home • Neighbourhood ≤600m straight line distance from home
	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Doorstep space ≤ 100m walking/60m straight line • Local equipped ≤400m walking/240m straight line • Neighbourhood ≤ 1,000m walking/600m straight line
	SPG: 'PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION' (2008), GLA	• Under 5s ≤ 100m walking distance • 5-11 year olds ≤ 400m walking distance • 12+ ≤ 800m walking distance
Play space: Quantity	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Designated equipped ≥ 0.25 hectares /1,000 population • Informal ≥ 0.55 hectares /1,000 population • Children's ≥ 0.80 hectares /1,000 population Total = 1.70 hectares /1,000 population
	SPG: 'PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION' (2008), GLA	• Minimum of 10 sq m per child • Doorstep space ≥ 100 sq m (minimum size) • Local ≥ 300 sq m • Neighbourhood ≥ 500 sq m

		• Youth space ≥ 200 sq m
Playing pitches: Distance	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Within 1.2km of dwellings in major residential areas
Playing pitches: Quantity	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Urban ≥ 1.15 hectares /1,000 population • Rural ≥ 1.72 hectares /1,000 population • Overall ≥ 1.2 hectares /1,000 population
Outdoor sport (all): Distance	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Athletics – 1 track per 250,000 people within 30 mins drive time • Tennis – community courts within 20 mins travel time • Bowls – green within 20 mins travel time
	SPG: 'PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION' (2008), GLA	• 800m walking distance
Outdoor sport (all): Quantity	PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)	• Urban ≥ 1.60 hectares /1,000 population • Rural ≥ 1.76 hectares /1,000 population • Overall ≥ 1.60 hectares /1,000 population
	SPG: 'PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION' (2008), GLA	• ≥ 200 sq m
Natural greenspace Distance & quantity	NATURE NEARBY, ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREENSPACE GUIDANCE (2010), Natural England	• ≥ 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home • one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home • one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; • one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home • a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population
Woodland: Distance & quantity	SPACE FOR PEOPLE, TARGETING ACTION FOR WOODLAND ACCESS (2004), Woodland Trust	• one accessible 2ha woodland no more than 500m from home • one accessible 20ha woodland within 4km from home

Conclusions

3.26 While numeric standards can sometimes give a spurious impression of precision, measurable standards are easy to interpret by practitioners, and easy to enforce and monitor. The numeric criteria relate to outdoor/open space, building sustainability and street design. In general the standards are consistent and compatible with each other. This is true even of the specific standards in relation to open space, which are found in a number of documents from different organisations. Comfortingly, there is evidence of joined-up thinking.

4. RESULTS OF REVIEW OF INDICATORS

4.1 *"An indicator can be defined as the measurement of an objective to be met, a resource mobilised, an effect obtained, a gauge of quality or a context variable. An indicator produces quantified information with a view to helping actors concerned with public interventions to communicate, negotiate or make decisions. Within the framework of evaluation, the most important indicators are linked to the success criteria of public interventions"* (European Union (EU) website). Indicators have become a central tool in monitoring spatial planning and other public policy. They are set at international (EU), national and local levels, providing a complex set of indicators which local authorities have to use in their monitoring processes. This review of indicators begins with the EU level and then focuses on the English administration of the UK.

European Union

4.2 Four different sources of EU indicators are examined below:

- EIA Directive on the assessment of the effects on the environment of certain public and private projects - water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation, etc.);
- SEA Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (including spatial planning and transport) - environmental health and environmental noise ;
- Air Quality Framework Directive on ambient air quality assessment and management - three types of output indicators (limit value, target value and alert thresholds); and
- General Regulation on Structural Funds - environmental health, unintentional injury and health equity.

4.3 Strictly speaking, the EU has no legislative competences in the area of spatial planning and only promotes broad transnational cooperation at a very strategic level through the European Spatial Development Perspective. However, several supranational policies have an impact on spatial planning at

national and local levels. In addition, their implementation is mainly at sub-national, mainly local level and local planning authorities will be familiar with them. They include EU environment policy, including environment planning, and structural policy. Within these policies a small range of indicators have been identified which are health related (see also Appendix D). (These indicators will not be repeated in the section on England below).

4.4 Firstly, the EIA directive on the assessment of the effects on the environment of certain public and private projects, requires developers to supply numerical values/estimate by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat, radiation, etc.) resulting from the operation of the proposed project. These output indicators will depend on the type of project and no numerical values can be identified specifically here. However, Review 1 ascertained that health outcomes identified from EIA include environmental health only.

4.5 Secondly, the SEA Directive on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (including spatial planning and transport) requires a screening procedure by national, regional or local authorities to determine if plan/programmes have significant environmental effects. Whilst this is included here, input/response indicators and outcome indicators will vary from case study to case study and it will be up to public authorities to determine them. However, Reviews 1 and 2 already identified that five health outcomes resulted from SEA and a number of indicators that have impact on environmental health specifically are identified: an EU directive relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise proposes a number of noise indicators that could be used as part of SEA. It has been included it here as it applies to environmental noise to which humans are exposed in particular in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive buildings and areas and can apply to spatial plans.

4.6 Thirdly, the Air Quality Framework Directive on ambient air quality assessment and management (and its daughter directives) applies to urban

centres and sets up local air quality management structure. In England, DEFRA encourages local authorities to incorporate local air quality management into local transport plans. It is included here as it sets three types of output indicators (limit value, target value and alert thresholds) depending on the pollutant considered. Numerical values vary subject to scientific progress. It is added here in view of its link to transport planning in England. However, in the Netherlands, the Directive's requirements have been included as part of the SEA assessment of large development proposals. The measurement of pollutants and ensuing remedial action (output indicators), aim at environmental health outcomes.

4.7 Fourthly, the General Regulation on Structural Funds requires authorities and stakeholders in Member States responsible for Structural and Cohesion Fund programmes to create an indicator system which includes programme indicators (i.e. output indicators). Core indicators for ERDF and cohesion funds can relate to infrastructure/capital projects, therefore having a link to spatial planning projects and cover health related projects, projects aimed at preventing risks, but also projects benefiting the broad social and economic determinants of health. Health outcomes resulting from the structural policy include environmental health (e.g. air quality), unintentional injury (prevention of risks) and health equity (as structural funding aims at regeneration in most deprived areas of the EU territory). In addition, physical health and mental wellbeing are possible outcomes of structural policy and as measured by a series of indicators including for instance those measuring and reporting on the convergence/competitiveness and employment objectives as well as those reporting on physical and environmental regeneration.

United Kingdom: England

4.8 At the UK level, the policy context within which local development frameworks are operating has been examined. This includes the national Sustainable Development Strategy, departmental and cross-departmental strategic priorities, overarching local strategic priorities and specific local strategies with a link to spatial planning. As the regional tier of spatial planning has been removed by the new Government, this analysis focused on

the national and local levels in England. This also reflects the fact that local authorities are the key delivery actors of spatial planning policy. While EU and national strategies apply to the whole of the UK, indicators are usually set into their implementation context, i.e. English or devolved administrations. The second data extraction table in Appendix D is focused on the English context. This sets out the indicators that have been identified and links them to the five health issues focussed on in the NICE Reviews. The findings show that the contextual indicators, core output indicators and significant effects indicators used in local development frameworks, and the tracking of their progress and annual monitoring, all offer the opportunity to positively affect health outcomes. Some national indicators also have that potential.

The indicator framework explained

4.9 There are five types of indicators (national or locally derived) which English local planning authorities must apply in their local development framework monitoring processes[4]:

a) **Contextual Indicators** (CIs)

- these are specifically chosen by the authority;
- they establish a baseline position of wider social, environmental and economic circumstances and therefore allow trends to be monitored;
- six key topics should usually be covered – demographic structure, socio-cultural issues, economy, housing and built environment, and transport and spatial connectivity.

b) Core Output Indicators

- a set of 21 indicators which have been identified by Government
- there is a requirement on local authorities to monitor these annually
- they allow Government to track progress and compare (but not manage) performance between authorities and to track progress nationally in achieving Government objectives

[4] Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2005) *Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide*

- nine areas of policy are monitored – business development, housing, transport, local services, minerals, waste, flood protection and water quality, biodiversity and renewable energy.

c) Local Output Indicators

- These are chosen by the local planning authority to address outputs not covered by the Core Output Indicators
- They should measure quantifiable physical activities that are directly related to, and are a consequence of, the implementation of planning policies. The selection of output indicators should be guided by the key spatial and sustainability objectives of the local development framework.

d) Significant Effects Indicators

- Derived from the sustainability appraisal objectives and indicators
- Enables comparison between predicted effects and actual effects measures during implementation of policies
- The choice of SEIs should relect the availability and quality of existing data sources.

e) National Indicators

- A set of 170[5] performance indicators based on national cross-Government priorities, of which three (NI 154, NI 155 and NI 159 - all related to housing) should be reported in annual monitoring reports
- Local authorities choose 35 of these indicators as targets, reflecting the needs and priorities of the local area, although these are not necessarily monitored in annual monitoring reports
- They are used by Government to performance manage local government.

[5] This is the reduced number made by the March 2010 Budget.

Health covered in core & local output indicators

4.10 Some LDF indicators have several health outcomes. Table 6 sets out the Core Output Indicators and the Government's suggested "possible" Local Output Indicators that have the potential to influence health outcomes.

Health covered in National Indicators

4.11 Those National Indicators with potential for specific health outcomes are identified in Table 7.

4.12 Until the new Government announced in May 2010 that it was to abolish Comprehensive Area Assessment (CAA), performance against each of the national indicators was published annually by the Audit Commission as part of CAA. CAA brought together several watchdog organisations that provided information via the national indicators and the 'Place Survey' for each area:

- Audit Commission - responsible for making sure that taxpayer's money is spent economically, efficiently, and effectively in local government, housing, health, police and fire and rescue services;
- Care Quality Commission - responsible for making sure the quality of health and social care is improved;
- HM Inspectorate of Constabulary - inspects policing on behalf of the public; HM Inspectorate of Prisons - reports on conditions for and treatment of people in prisons, young offenders' institutions and places where immigrants are held;
- HM Inspectorate of Probation - reports on the effectiveness of work done with offenders and children and young people to reduce re-offending and protect the public;
- Ofsted - Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills (Ofsted) is the independent inspectorate for children and learners. It helps to improve education and care through inspection and regulation covering childcare, schools, colleges, children's services, teacher training and youth work.

Table 6: UK (England) – Core & Local Output Indicators with potential health outcomes

Key: Core Output Indicators are in **bold** • Indicator has potential health outcome

Indicator	**physical activity**	**mental wellbeing**	**environmental health**	**unintentional injury**	**other health outcomes including health equality**
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with the quantity and quality of open space in their local area	●	o	o	o	o
Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development	●	●	o	o	o
Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres	●	●	o	o	●
Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	●	●	o	●	o
Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre	o	●	o	o	o
Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments:to show the level of quality in new housing development	o	●	o	o	o
Percentage of development in urban areas within 400 metres or 5 minutes walk of half hourly bus service	o	●	o	o	●

Percentage of development in rural areas within 800 metres or 13 minutes walk of an hourly bus service	o	●	o	o	●
Gypsies and travellers' housing and land use requirements: those living on public and private sites (both with or without planning permission) and those encamping on roadsides, open land etc)	o	●	o	o	●
Net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers: to show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered	o	●	o	o	●
Percentage of residents that are satisfied with the quantity and quality of open space in their local area.	o	●	o	o	o
Improve the quality, range and accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities)	o	●	o	o	o
Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence	o	●	o	o	o
Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard	o	●	o	o	o
Numbers of developments which are potentially located where they adversely affect water quality	o	o	●	o	●
Air quality: number/percentage of planning applications dealt with where air quality was a material consideration and number/percentage of planning permissions granted where air quality was a material consideration.	o	o	●	o	o
Reduction in emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light)	o	o	●	o	o
Numbers of developments which are potentially located where they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere	o	o	o	●	●

Table 7: UK (England) - National Indicators with potential health outcomes

Key: • Indicator has potential health outcome

Indicator	**physical activity**	**mental wellbeing**	**environmental health**	**unintentional injury**	**other health outcomes including health equality**
NI 4: % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	o	•	o	o	o
NI 154: Net additional homes provided	o	o	o	o	•
NI 155: Number of affordable homes delivered (gross)	o	o	o	o	•
NI 156: Number of households living in Temporary Accommodation	o	o	o	o	•
NI 157: Processing of planning applications as measured against targets for 'major', 'minor' and 'other' application types: % of each application type to be recorded	o	•	o	o	o
NI 158: % non decent council homes (which do not meet decent homes standard)	o	o	•	•	•
NI 159: Supply of ready to develop housing sites: The total number of net additional dwellings that are deliverable as a percentage of the planned housing provision (in net additional dwellings) for the 5 year period to be recorded	o	o	o	o	•

NI 175: Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling. The formula required for reporting this indicator will be different for each authority and is dependent on their own definitions dependent on circumstances. This is a key indicator for social inclusion and quality of life outcomes	●	o	o	o	●
NI 176: % of working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)	●	o	o	o	●
NI 189: % of agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management plans that are being undertaken satisfactorily	o	o	o	●	o

4.13 In August 2010 the new Government signalled that the 'Place Survey' was to be abolished. This was a postal questionnaire that councils send out to a sample of adults in each area every two years; it asked local people what they thought of the area in which they live and the services they received.

4.14 The joint CAAs were made publicly available through 'Oneplace'[6] (and indeed the current information is still there), a website provided for interested people to access the information on how well local public services in any area are performing. A decision on the future for Oneplace is under consideration by the new Government, but all work on updating the assessments has now ceased.

4.15 It remains to be seen what role there will be for the various UK indicators, other than in providing a framework for local authories' annual monitoring reports (see Section 5).

4.16 Finally in relation to indicators, it was found that the UK Government's Sustainable Development department also has an output indicator for the local level that has a strong link to spatial planning (Sustainable Development Indicator 57). This offers physical activity, mental health and health equity outcomes that will feed into the monitoring of the National Sustainability Strategy:

- Access to key services at the neighbourhood level by foot and public transport.

Conclusions

4.17 Many of the national and locally set indicators have significance for health and have the potential to positively influence health outcomes, but there are instances when with the addition of benchmark standards or criteria, local planning authorities could actively plan to meet the targets set by the indicators. For instance, one suggested Local Output Indicator requires measuring the percentage of development in urban areas within 400 metres

[6] http://oneplace.audit-commission.gov.uk/pages/default.aspx

or 5 minutes walk of a half hourly bus service, yet there is no guidance which sets this out or explains how to fulfil this.

4.18 Another example is the Core Output Indicator which requires measurement of the percentage of new development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre. Again there is no authoritative publication which explains how to implement this target. Whilst good non-Governmental guidelines on access to public transport exist, these do not have the same level of currency and authority. Strong advice or criteria on frequency of public transport service, number of changes, standards of bus stop, for example, would help local authorities use the indicators in a meaningful way.

5. LOCAL POLICY MONITORING PROCESS

Context

5.1 A key part of policy making is ensuring that the policies are implemented and in the way that was envisaged by the policy makers. Similarly, the policy makers need to ensure that the effects of the policies are as intended and that there are no unintended consequences.

5.2 Monitoring of local planning policies is an essential part of the Government's 'Plan, Monitor and Manage' approach to policy making; a continuing method of forming plans, monitoring their impact, and if necessary reviewing or changing them to ensure they achieve the desired outcomes.

5.3 Section 35 of the Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 requires every local planning authority to submit an annual monitoring report (AMR) to the Secretary of State, covering the year up to the end of the preceding March. Unlike the national indicators, AMRs are not used by Government to performance manage local areas. The AMR should cover:

- Implementation of the local development scheme (i.e. the documents and timetable for preparation of the local development framework); and
- The extent to which policies set out in the local development documents are being achieved.

5.4 Where milestones or targets are not being met, or are not on track to being achieved, the AMR should:

- Explain why;
- Consider whether changes need to be made; and
- Set out clearly the steps to be taken by the council to address the issues.

5.5 The AMR should set out how the plans and policies are progressing against:

- The Government's set national Core Output Indicators (COI);
- Contextual indicators (CI); and
- Any Significant Effects Indicators (SEI) which arise from the SA/SEA.

5.6 Local indicators and targets are set by planning authorities to monitor progress in specific areas or for specific issues.

Results

5.7 Two local authorities were analysed: Plymouth and South Tyneside. These were chosen because the 'health content' of their core strategies and an area action plan for each, had already been analysed in Review 3; Plymouth was found to have been explicit in planning for health, whereas South Tyneside was found to address fewer health issues and less explicitly. A commentary on the analyses of each authority's core strategy chapter on monitoring and its AMR can be found in Appendix E.

5.8 Comparing the two authorities' monitoring procedures with regards to health is difficult, as clearly each has different local issues to address and therefore different policies to monitor. Some general observations can however be made:

a) Clarity of monitoring

Plymouth has a far more transparent process of monitoring; it is clearly set out in the Core Strategy monitoring chapter, and this transparency continues into the AMR. South Tyneside complicates the process which is unhelpful to the reader and/or those using the document.

b) Analysis of policy performance

South Tyneside provides a complicated way of analysing its progress in achieving policy outcomes, whereas this is quite clear for Plymouth. South Tyneside also fails to provide definitive conclusions on whether policies have been implemented, or whether these are on track. Plymouth clearly sets out progress for each policy and where a policy is failing, states the measures being taken to address this.

c) Level of indicators and targets relating to health issues

The Contextual Indicators and Significant Effects Indicators can of course only relate to the local context, but in general Plymouth includes more Contextual Indicators related to health issues than South Tyneside (26 as against 16). However in looking at Significant Effects Indicators, there is a difference in number of only two (Plymouth has nine health-related SEIs, and South Tyneside has seven).

Conclusions

5.9 Conclusions from this comparison are difficult to draw. Given the findings in Review 3, one might have expected South Tyneside to have under-achieved in setting health-related targets and indicators, and whilst there is some evidence of this, the authority's results in this limited analysis can hardly be judged as a symptom of failure to address health issues in its monitoring. What is evident however, is the clarity of Plymouth Council's monitoring outcomes (that is, whether policies are being achieved) when compared with South Tyneside's.

Appendix A: Review of Design Guidance

(These are set out on the following pages in alphabetical order by author)

'What makes an eco-town?'
BioRegional Development Group and CABE, 2008
Published by BioRegional Development Group and CABE

Topic: Built environment, new neighbourhoods, sustainability
The document sets out the guiding principles to help achieve eco-town aspirations, but also outlines standards and criteria that will be useful in developing all new neighbourhoods or urban extensions. The focus is on environmental sustainability (in terms of ecological footprints and CO_2 emissions), but it is recognised that **"social and economic factors"** must also be addressed for successful communities.

Type: Guidance, numeric criteria
The document sets out targets for new development's impact in terms of global hectares per person (gha) and CO_2 emissions per person. It also describes other specific numerical targets, for example in terms of distances to facilities and frequency of service, or percentage reductions or increases to current average practice/usage. Includes suggested monitoring indicators and suggests management/governance principles.

Audience: Urban design, design, developers, national policy development
The document is aimed at developers involved in promotion of new development (not just eco-towns) and government in development of policy.

Quality/relevance: */****
It gives clear links between construction, design and sustainable living and the impact of new development on gha and CO2 emissions, and sets out guidelines on how to achieve significant reductions. Only has very rare links to explicit health priorities and seemingly no use of health evidence bases, but many positive health outcomes would ensue from implementing the guidelines.

Usability: Very good
Clear guidelines and overarching principles for achieving much reduced ecological footprints. Few developers are likely to see the relevance of the document to them.

Topic: Built environment, new neighbourhoods, sustainability

Type: Guidance, numeric criteria

Audience: Urban design, design, developers, national policy development

Quality/relevance: */****

Usability: Very good

'Building for Life, Evaluating Housing Proposals Step by Step'
CABE & Home Builders Federation, 2008
Publisher: CABE

Topic: Built Environment, Housing
CABE claims this document to be "the national standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods". It comprises a set of 20 Building for Life criteria, expressed as questions against which the design quality of new housing developments can be judged. The questions are based on policy guidance and the objectives set out in 'By design: urban design in the planning system towards better practice' (CABE 2000). The premise is that good quality housing design "can **improve social wellbeing and quality of life** by reducing crime, **improving public health**, easing transport problems and increasing property values. Building for Life promotes design excellence and celebrates best practice in the house building industry". http://www.buildingforlife.org/).

Topic: Built Environment, Housing

Type: Assessment tool, numeric, non-numeric standards

Audience: Design, urban design, development management

Quality/relevance: */****

Usability: Excellent

Type: Assessment tool, numeric, non-numeric standards
The document includes some specific standards (e.g. distance/walking time to public transport connection), but largely qualitative in approach. The standards can either be used to design for improved sustainability or to set design criteria in development plan policies, which can in turn be used to assess development proposals.

Audience: Design, urban design, development management
Document aimed at urban designers, architects, local authority planning officers and funding bodies in designing and judging quality in proposed housing developments.

Quality/relevance: */****
Contains detailed descriptions of how each of the 20 criteria/questions could be met and linked to suggestions of how visual evidence can be provided. Further reading is suggested for each the four main topics covered: Environment and Community; Character; Streets, Parking and Pedestrianisation; and Design and Construction. Examples of good practice are included. Training is offered for those carrying out assessments. Health is not explicitly mentioned within the criteria, but implicit links to health abound.

Usability: Excellent
It is focussed on achieving sustainable, well-designed housing development in an interactive and attractive format designed to be used on-line. It provides developers with the building blocks to good design, and sets out a pathway to achieve a 'Building for Life' award.

'Design review: how CABE evaluates quality in architecture and urban design'
Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment, 2006
Published by Commission for Architecture & the Built Environment

Topic: Built environment, design
This document sets out how CABE assesses good design in its 'design review process'. By doing this it not only offers transparency to those reviewed, but also sets out the criteria deemed important for good design for use by non-CABE people and organisations. The assessment covers two key areas of development: the project framework (client, design and procurement, the brief, and the role of the planning system) and evaluating designs (understanding the context, the project in its context, planning the site, what makes a good project, the project in the round, and architecture and the historic environment).

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
The guidance is formed by a discussion of the topic above), followed by 'key questions' (e.g. Are the roads, parking areas etc dealt with as part of the overall vision for landscape design? Can a stranger find the entrance? Can the project contribute to public transport links?), for which a positive response is judged to contribute to 'good design'. There is also a section on design 'alarm bells'.

Audience: Designers, architects, developers, planning and urban design officers
It is aimed at everyone involved in planning major schemes.

Quality/relevance: */***
Much of this guidance is from By Design, but significant areas are not. It is more an aide memoire than set criteria, but useful nonetheless. Health issues are not specifically addressed, but many are covered implicitly (active travel, mental wellbeing, safety etc.)

Usability: Limited
Where the set questions relate to physical criteria (e.g. solar orientation, impact of tall buildings), it is a very useful, however much relates to subjective criteria which a non-professional would have difficulty in interpreting.

Topic: **Built environment, design**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Designers, architects, developers, planning and urban design officers**

Quality/relevance: ***/***

Usability: **Limited**

'By Design, urban design in the planning system towards better practice'
DETR & Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment, 2000
Published by: Department for Environment, Transport and Regions

Topic: Built environment, design
The document provides sound, practical advice to help implement the Government's commitment to good design. It encourages those who influence and shape development decisions to think more deeply and sensitively about the living environments being created. It sets out a checklist of design principles for development management and a 'toolkit' for all levels of planning policy preparation.

Topic: Built environment, design

Type: Guidance, non-numeric checklists

Audience: Urban design, design, development industry, development management, policy planning

Quality/relevance: */*****

Usability: Very good

Type: Guidance, non-numeric checklists
Detailed guidance on how to 'build-in' good design at all levels of the planning process. This takes the form of checklists with detailed guidance on how to achieve good design. It includes sketches, layouts, detailed extracts and photographs to illustrate the points made.

Audience: Urban design, design, development industry, development management, policy planning
Public and private sector designers, developers and planners are the target audiences.

Quality/relevance: */****
This is really useful guidance which sets out the sought after design objectives and then, with the help of illustrations, what to look out for and how to achieve them. This document has become 'the bible' of good design and so its effectiveness is already known. Whilst containing much that would have health outcomes, these are not explicit.

Usability: Very good
This is a very useful document which has already proved its worth.

'Code for Sustainable Homes: Technical guide - May 2009 Version 2'
Published by: Department for Communities and Local Government

Topic: Built environment, housing
This document sets out a comprehensive measure of the sustainability of new homes covering nine categories of sustainable design including energy and CO_2 emissions; water; materials; surface water run-off; waste; pollution; **health and wellbeing** (but only insofar as it relates to the curtilage of a house**);** management; and ecology. It allows development to be assessed against performance targets, and awarded a rating on a scale of level 1 to 6, where 6 is highest.

Type: Assessment/rating tool, numeric criteria
The document contains detailed measurable numeric criteria and compliance criteria. These can either be used to design for improved sustainability or to set design criteria in development plan policies, which can in turn be used to assess development proposals.

Audience: Designers, developers, development management
The document is aimed at developers and architects, and local authority planning officers.

Quality/relevance: */***
Very detailed and measurable technical guidelines that could be incorporated into any new housing development. However, the code relates largely to environmental sustainability measures, with the exception of one category on 'health and wellbeing', which relates to maximising daylighting of internal working areas, sound insulation, accessible private outdoor space of sufficient size, and Lifetime Homes' compliancy (accessible and adaptable housing). Whilst these are very worthwhile, the health issues covered are narrow.

Usability: Excellent
Easily understood criteria for those promoting or managing development. It provides developers with the opportunity to achieve a recognised award of sustainable development.

Topic: **Built Environment, Housing**

Type: **Assessment/ rating tool, numeric criteria**

Audience: **Designers, developers, development management**

Quality/relevance: ***/***

Usability: **Excellent**

'Building Sustainable Transport into New Developments: a menu of options for growth points & eco-towns'
Department for Transport, 2008

Topic: Built environment, transport
The document sets out how to build an effective sustainable public transport system in large new developments, from the planning to implementation stage.

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
Sets out a user hierarchy in the design process and includes checklists and lists (to developers and on street design). It also includes 'How to..' checklists (e.g. for making walking and cycling more convenient and attractive, and on promoting a reduction in car dependency) and a series of best practice case studies on transport topics.

Audience: Designers, policy planners, development managers, developers
It is aimed at all involved in the planning, design and construction of new housing developments.

Quality/relevance: **/**
This is a succinct and focussed document which raises awareness of sustainable transport objectives and offers solutions for achieving them. However, the solutions have to be interpreted correctly to be effective, hence it would be difficult to monitor the quality of the advice given.

Usability: Very good
Easy to use and assimilate.

Topic: **Built environment, transport**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Designers, policy planners, development managers, developers**

Quality/relevance: *****/*****

Usability: **Very good**

'Manual for Streets'
Department for Transport, 2007
Published by Thomas Telford Limited

Topic: Built environment, streets
The document contains "advice for the design of residential streets representing strong government commitment to the creation of sustainable and inclusive public spaces". It covers the design principles of layout and connectivity, and quality places, and also the more detailed design issues of street users' needs, street geometry, parking, traffic signs and markings, street furniture and lighting, and materials, adoption and maintenance. It refocuses the emphasis on 'place' rather than traffic, and challenges previously applied standards.

Type: Guidance, numeric & non-numeric criteria
Very detailed guidance in how to reclaim streets from the priority given to traffic. This is done with discursive text, tables, diagrams, plans and photographs of good practice. Some numeric criteria (e.g. width of walkways, walking distance to facilities) although these are not set out as standards. Other criteria are framed as advice (good practice).

Audience: Urban design, design, highway engineering, development management
The document requires a more collaborative approach between the design professions and other stakeholders, who are urged to think creatively about their various roles in the process of delivering streets, breaking away from standardised, prescriptive, risk-averse methods to create high-quality places.

Quality/relevance: */*****
The document is of high quality: very detailed, comprehensive and relevant to a wide audience. Its health messages are explicit and implicit, relating to quality of life, physical activity and unintentional injury.

Usability: Very good
It covers a good deal of information and so may be daunting, but the signposting of detail is helpful. Good illustrative material helps understanding of objectives.

Topic: **Built environment, streets**

Type: **Guidance, numeric & non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Urban design, design, highway engineering, development management**

Quality/relevance: *****/*****

Usability: **Very good**

'Meeting Targets through Transport'
Department for Transport, 2008
Published by: DfT

Topic: Public transport
Describes how careful use of transport services and infrastructure can help achieve a wide ranging number of targets, indicators and wider objectives with regard to: transport, **climate change and air quality**, housing delivery, employment & business growth, **participation in sport**, volunteering and cultural activities, crime, perception of an area, street cleanliness, education and skills, and **health and wellbeing**.

Topic: **Public transport**

Type: **Advice**

Audience: **Councillors, senior officers, LSP partners**

Quality/relevance: ***/**

Usability: **Limited**

Type: Advice
The document briefly summarises transport's contribution to stronger and safer communities, children and young people (health, stay safe and economic wellbeing), social exclusion and equality, local economy, and environmental sustainability. For each it presents short, good practice case studies.

Audience: Councillors, senior officers, LSP partners

Quality/relevance: */
This is a somewhat superficial, marketing paper for transport. At best, it raises awareness of how public transport initiatives contribute to wider health objectives.

Usability: Limited

'Planning and design for Outdoor Sport and Play'
Fields in Trust, 2008
Published by National Playing Fields Association

Topic: Built environment, outdoor sport, play
The document provides recommended 'Benchmark Standards' for outdoor sport and outdoor play for urban and rural areas. The standards are based on quantity, quality and accessibility.

Type: Guidance, standards, numeric and non-numeric design criteria
The 'Benchmark Standards' are not intended as 'maximum' or 'minimum' standards in the context of quantity, but provides guidance, based on the use of median averages of returns from a survey of UK LPAs and stakeholders. They are a move away from the NPFA's previously discredited (by some) national standards and not set out merely to assist LPAs in developing their own local standards for playing pitches, other outdoor sport and play areas. They continue the LAP (local area of play), LEAP (local equipped area of play) and NEAP (neighbourhood equipped area of play) categories of old, and include a new category of LLA (local landscaped area).

Audience: Urban design, developers, planning policy and development managers
As with the previous NPFA standards, the benchmarks are likely to be most used by the above: they will find their way into policy in LDF documents (a straight 'cut and paste' or as locally derived standards), be used to shape developments by development managers, and by the private sector in their proposals.

Quality/relevance: */*****
Very detailed, well researched and with a significant and trusted pedigree, the standards reference the health benefits in topics of sustainable development and safeguarding facilities for recreation.

Usability: Excellent
As this is a detailed and lengthy document, it is likely that the 'headline' benchmark standards will be most used. Those drilling down into it will find copious amount of helpful design advice.

Topic: **Built environment, outdoor sport, play**

Type: **Guidance, standards, numeric and non-numeric design criteria**

Audience: **Urban design, developers, planning policy and development managers**

Quality/relevance: *****/*****

Usability: **Excellent**

'Supplementary Planning Guidance: Providing for Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation'
Greater London Authority, 2008
Published by: the Greater London Authority

Topic: Play space, informal recreation space

This Supplementary Planning Guidance for London sets out clear benchmark standards for provision of play space, backed up by good practice examples, aimed at professionals involved in planning and designing local neighbourhoods. The standards are relevant to the London context (or similar) where the NPFA standards are not achievable due to the highly urbanised character of the capital.

Topic: Play space, informal recreation space

Type: Guidance (area-based), numeric criteria

Audience: Developers, planning policy, development managers, housing bodies, other play providers

Quality/relevance: */*****

Usability: Excellent

Type: Guidance (area-based), numeric criteria

This is statutory guidance from the GLA which is designed to be a guide to allow local boroughs to develop their own standards based on local circumstances. Standards should be developed as part of a LPA's Play Strategy and incorporated in LDFs. The benchmark standards relate to quantity, quality and accessibility and address four categories of play space: doorstep, local, neighbourhood and youth space. A standard of a minimum of $10m^2$ of dedicated play space per child is required for existing and new development.

Audience: Developers, planning policy, development managers, housing bodies, other play providers

This SPG will be relevant to all Boroughs in developing policy and in development management. Developers and play providers will be advised by the standards for their own proposals.

Quality/relevance: */*****

Well justified and comprehensive guidance highly relevant to inner cites and metropolitan boroughs as well as London. It is also relevant to physical activity and wellbeing health issues.

Usability: Excellent

Highly usable standards which complement the NPFA publication.

'Green Infrastructure Guidance'
Natural England, 2009
Published by Natural England

Topic: Built environment, green infrastructure
Provides "a comprehensive overview of the concept of green infrastructure and signposts other relevant information... it maps out wider priorities and drivers". The guidance also sets out 'green infrastructure tasks' to influence the LDF process, and case studies

Type: Guidance
The document sets out the benefits of green infrastructure relating to active recreation, nature, landscape, energy, food, flood risk and cooling. It also sets out how to deliver green infrastructure through formal partnership working (e.g. SCSs, LSPs and LAAs) and through the development plan system.

Audience: Designers, green space planners, developers, development management and policy officers
The document appears to be primarily aimed at natural England officers, but it will be of interest to all who plan (or who should plan) green infrastructure at the individual project level and in policy-making.

Quality/relevance: **/**
A detailed document aimed at many levels of delivery. The lack of criteria does not lend the document to be monitored for effectiveness. Many explicit and implicit references to health and wellbeing.

Usability: Limited
Rather too dense a style for making its use easy to those outside English Nature – hence it is unlikely to be much used.

Topic: Built environment, green infrastructure

Type: Guidance

Audience: Designers, green space planners, developers, development management and policy officers

Quality/relevance: **/**

Usability: Limited

'Nature Nearby', Accessible Natural Greenspace Guidance
Natural England, 2010
Published by: Natural England

Topic: Built Environment, greenspace
Describes the amount, quality and visitor services for accessible natural green spaces, and provides advice on how they can be provided. Sets out the 'ANGSt' standard to provide a national benchmark against which local standards can be assessed, deficiencies identified and rectified through planning and other mechanisms.

Topic: **Built Environment, greenspace**

Type: **Numeric standard & guidance**

Audience: **Urban design, development management**

Quality/relevance: ****/****

Usability: **Very good**

Type: Numeric standard & guidance
It contains the ANGSt recommended standards (the size of greenspace and the maximum distance a person's home should be from it) and recommended visitor service standards. It also explains the 'Green Flag Award', claimed to be "a nationally accepted quality standard for all types of greenspace", which is based on a set of eight qualitative criteria.

Audience: Urban designers, development management
It is aimed at parks and greenspace practitioners and their partners, particularly decision makers, planners and managers of greenspace.

Quality/relevance: **/**
The ANGSt standard is easily understood and applied, and includes brief explanations of how to apply the five categories of the ANGSt standard in terms of size of greenspace and distance from home. It also gives guidance on issues of access (signage, routes, users & equality), improving naturalness and biodiversity, and improving connectivity. It also explains to users the national and local policy context for the standard (e.g. including national indicators and PSA targets). Very relevant to achieving health outcomes.

Usability: Very good
These are single issue standards which are easily interpreted in their own right however need to be implemented together with other formal and informal greenspace standards for playing pitches, outdoor sport, open space and woodland.

'Better Places to Play through Planning'
Play England, 2009
Published for Play England by NCB

Topic: Children's play space
The document describes how the local planning system can, through means of the LDF and development management, be used to improve the experience and enjoyment of children and young people and involve them in shaping their own neighbourhoods. It offers recommendations for improving the quality, quantity and access to local playable spaces.

Type: Guidance, numeric and non-numeric criteria
Advises on setting local standards (quality and accessibility) and includes the following criteria for accessible play space: all children and young people should have access to at least three types of good quality playable space all within easy, safe walking or cycling distance of where they live, including doorstep playable space (within 60m from home), local (within 240m) and neighbourhood (within 600m). It also includes references to others' benchmark standards (m^2 play space per population).

Audience: Planning policy, development managers, highways, LSPs, children's trusts, play partnerships, developers
The document is aimed at those who are developing standards for LDFs, and those involved in promoting, requiring and providing play space.

Quality/relevance: */*****
This is a thorough and well researched document which supplements other open space guidance. The topic is highly relevant to health outcomes.

Usability: Very good
Clear in its message and guidance on how to plan for accessible children's play space. The standards are generally in line with others', but may lose out to those when advice is being sought.

Topic: **Children's play space**

Type: **Guidance, numeric and non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Planning policy, development managers, highways, LSPs, children's trusts, play partnerships, developers**

Quality/relevance: ***/*****

Usability: **Very good**

'Active Design, promoting opportunities for sport and physical activity through good design'
Sport England, undated
Published by: Sport England

Topic: Built environment, sport/physical activity
Guidelines "to promote new environments that offer opportunities for communities to be naturally active as part of their daily life". They set out a range of physical and management measures to encourage the recommended levels of physical activity, and also good design through improving activity, enhancing amenity and increasing awareness. The guidelines differentiate between master planning components and active travel and are set out as a series of 44 questions to judge proposals by, broken down into the issues of accessibility, amenity and awareness.

Topic: **Built environment, sport/physical activity**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Urban design, design, development industry**

Quality/relevance: ****/*****

Usability: **Good**

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
Thought provoking and wide –ranging questions to apply to development proposals, relating to master planning (e.g. Are active travel routes prioritised over car linkages?) and detailed design issues (e.g. Are active travel and informal sport & recreation opportunities signed?). Examples of good practice are included.

Audience: Urban design, design, development industry
Both public and private sectors are target audiences.

Quality/relevance: **/***
This is a really useful aide memoire with lots of helpful examples and information, but as it is largely only a set of questions to assess development against, the outcomes are likely to be variable and difficult to judge if effective. The commentaries given are limited in scope and detail. Highly relevant to health.

Usability: Good
This is a useful document that raises the profile of master planning and design in developing healthy places.

'Planning Policy Statement, A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England'
Sport England, Undated
Published by: Sport England

Topic: Playing fields
This document sets out the circumstances when Sport England will object to the loss of playing fields. It includes a definition of 'playing field'.

Type: Policy, non-numeric criteria
Sport England is a statutory consultee on development affecting playing fields and this document sets out its policy to guide its response to any referred planning applications.

Audience: Developers, development managers, planning policy
Although specifically published for those proposing development on playing pitches, it is also useful for development managers in advising planning applicants and policy officers in framing LDF policies for the protection of playing fields.

Quality/relevance: */*****
Very clear, succinct guidance on what is not, or what might be acceptable development on playing pitches. It is highly relevant to physical activity and therefore health.

Usability: Excellent
Contains easily understood and highly applicable criteria.

Topic: **Playing fields**

Type: **Policy, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Developers, development managers, planning policy**

Quality/relevance: ***/*****

Usability: **Excellent**

Spatial Planning for Sport: creating local policy
Sport England, undated
Published by: Sport England

Topic: Planning policy, sport
This provides an overview of the development plan system and a checklist to use to ensure the interests of sport and active recreation are fully recognised within them. The checklist is set out against the 'tests of soundness' applied by independent inspectors to judge the quality of development plans against national policy.

Topic: **Planning policy, sport**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Sports' interests, policy officers**

Quality/relevance: ***/****

Usability: **Limited**

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
The checklist covers Sport England's objectives and policy approaches in relation to development plan preparation and content.

Audience: Sports' interests, policy officers
This document is particularly aimed at those preparing development plans and those who have an interest in the proper planning for sport and active recreation. It allows them to judge, for example, if procedures have or will be met correctly (e.g. will Sport England be a statutory consultee on playing field development proposals), whether the evidence base is robust (e.g. has a thorough assessments of sports' needs been carried out?), or if the plan uses the policy of PPS17.

Quality/relevance: */**
Of necessity, this guidance can only be at a very strategic level, and only useful to a prescribed set of interests. The level of the criteria could not be detailed as they are required to be applied across the country, and in all circumstances. Very relevant to health outcomes.

Usability: Limited
Whilst a useful aide memoire to some specific groups, these guidelines are unlikely to contribute to health outcomes to any great extent.

'Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation, Area Action Plans'
Sport England, 2009
Published by: Sport England

Topic: Planning policy, sport
This explains the purpose and scope of area action plans and a checklist to ensure the interests of sport and active recreation are fully recognised within them. The checklist is set out against the 'tests of soundness' applied by independent inspectors to judge the quality of development plans against national policy.

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
The checklist covers Sport England's objectives and policy approaches in relation to development plan preparation and content. It helpfully includes a variety of good practice example policies.

Audience: Sports' interests, policy officers
This document is particularly aimed at those preparing development plans and those who have an interest in the proper planning for sport and active recreation. It allows them to judge, for example, if sport and recreation are represented in the objectives as a foundation for policy, or if the connections are made between them and quality of life or healthy sustainable communities.

Quality/relevance: */*
Of necessity, this guidance can only be at a very strategic level, and only useful to a prescribed set of interests. The target of the criteria could not be at the detailed level as they are required to be applied across the country, and in all circumstances. Whilst this document is highly relevant to achieving health outcomes, its lack of detail means that it is unlikely to be used in promoting it.

Usability: Limited
Whilst a useful aide memoire to some specific groups, this checklist is unlikely to contribute to health outcomes to any great extent.

Topic: **Planning policy, sport**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Sports' interests, policy officers**

Quality/relevance: ***/***

Usability: **Limited**

'Spatial Planning for Sport and Active Recreation, Sport & Recreation in Supplementary Planning Documents' Sport England, 2009
Published by: Sport England

Topic: Planning policy, sport & recreation
This explains the purpose and scope of topic-specific supplementary planning documents (SPD) related to sport and recreation and other topics (e.g. developer contributions) and a checklist to ensure the interests of sport and active recreation are fully recognised within them.

Topic: **Planning policy, sport & recreation**

Type: **Guidance, non-numeric criteria**

Audience: **Sports' interests, policy officers**

Quality/relevance: ***/****

Usability: **Good**

Type: Guidance, non-numeric criteria
A checklist of five bullet points scopes the need for a specific SPD for sport and recreation. Thereafter the document uses case study exemplars on the issues of setting standards for provision, developer contributions, sport and recreation strategies as SPD, and using sport and recreation to help deliver wider policy aspirations. A second checklist relates to actions for developing a sport and recreation SPD.

Audience: Sports' interests, policy officers
This document is particularly aimed at those preparing SPD or those who have an interest in the proper planning for sport and active recreation. It allows them examples of implementation SPDs which include detailed requirements for sports facility provision (including accessibility standards and specifications), or developer contributions for example.

Quality/relevance: */**
Of necessity, this guidance can only be set at a strategic level, and only useful to a prescribed set of interests. The guidance cannot be detailed as all such facility requirements or standards should be locally determined, but the case study examples show how Sport England's objectives can be interpreted at the local level through SPD. Very relevant to health outcomes.

Usability: Good
A useful but limited aide memoire to specific interests. The guidance and case studies in particular highlight the possibilities for maximising the benefits to sport and recreation, with its resultant contribution to health outcomes.

'Climate Change Adaption by Design, a guide for sustainable communities'
Shaw, R., Colley, M & Connell, R. 2007 for TCPA
Published by: Town & Country Planning Association

Topic: Built environment, climate change
The guide considers "how adaptation options are influenced by geographical location and the scale of development. It considers the interrelated roles of the planning system, communities, other stakeholders and delivery bodies. It seeks to ensure a better understanding of climate risks while demonstrating effective adaptation strategies through case studies from around the world."

Type: Guidance
The document considers how to implement adaption through design and development under four headings: managing high temperatures, managing flood risks, managing water resources and water quality, and managing ground conditions. A range of actions and techniques are given for the conurbation/catchment scale, the neighbourhood scale and the individual building scale. A section also provides further detail on key technologies. Helpful case studies from around the world are included for each category.

Audience: Urban design, design, policy planners, development managers, developers
The document would be helpful to all involved in creating sustainable communities.

Quality/relevance: */*****
This is a well researched and topical document which draws together guidance and strategies for adapting urban areas for climate change. It is aimed at non-specialists and is highly relevant to health.

Usability: Good
This is an easily understood document but unlikely to be used by specialists, but it might be useful for education tool for those needing an understanding of emerging policies.

Topic: **Built Environment, climate change**

Type: **Guidance**

Audience: **Urban design, design, policy planners, development managers, developers**

Qualityrelevance: ***/*****

Usability: **Good**

'Space for People, targeting action for woodland access'
Woodland Trust, 2004
Published by: the Woodland Trust

Topic: Woodland
Following extensive data collection on existing accessible woodland, the document sets out standards and advises on developing targets for the quantity and quality of woodland that should be accessible to the population.

Topic: **Woodland**

Type: **Guidance, numeric criteria**

Audience: **Planning and recreation policy makers, development managers, developers, woodland managers**

Quality/relevance: ****/****

Usability: **Good**

Type: Guidance, numeric criteria
The document provides guidance with regard the public forest estate, privately owned woodland, and strategies and checlist for delivery of the targets. The standard is designed to complement the ANGSt standard and is based on distance thresholds from a person's home to accessible woodland.

Audience: Planning and recreation policy makers, development managers, developers, woodland managers
As noted.

Quality/relevance: **/****
Based on an extensive evidence base, research on benefits to health and wellbeing, the document adds to the greenspace policy requirements.

Usability: Good
Whilst setting out clear standards and guidance, it is likely that this document adds just too much to the overall greenspace requirement to be taken seriously.

Appendix B: NUMERIC CRITERIA - SUMMARY

'BUILDING FOR LIFE' (2008), CABE & HBF

Topic: Environment & Community

Building for Life Question 4:

"For smaller developments, public transport connections within a 400-metre radius or five-minute walk would be sufficient."

Topic: Streets, Parking & Pedestrianisation

Building for Life Question 12:

"At roughly 30 to 50 dwellings per hectare, limiting parking squares and courtyards to 10 spaces will help avoid visual dominance."

'CODE FOR SUSTAINABLE HOMES' (2009), DCLG

Code Category	Available Credits (out of 104)	Category Weighting Factor (Total 100)
Health & Wellbeing		
Daylighting	3	
Sound Insulation	4	
Private Space	1	
Lifetime Homes	4	
Category total	12	14.00 (i.e. 14%)

Criteria	Credits
Daylighting:	
Kitchens must achieve a minimum *average daylight factor* of at least 2%	1
All living rooms, dining rooms and studies (including any room designated as a home office under Ene 9 – Home Office) must achieve a minimum *average daylight factor* of at least 1.5%	1
80% of the working plane in each kitchen, living room, dining room and study (including any room designated as a home office under Ene 9 – Home Office) must receive direct light from the sky	1
Sound Insultation:	
Where: • airborne sound insulation values are at least 3dB higher • impact sound insulation values are at least 3dB lower	1

OR • airborne sound insulation values are at least 5dB higher • impact sound insulation values are at least 5dB lower	3
OR • airborne sound insulation values are at least 8dB higher • impact sound insulation values are at least 8dB lower	4

Private Space:	
Where outdoor space (private or semi-private) has been provided that is: • of a minimum size that allows all occupants to sit outside • allows easy access to all occupants, including wheelchair users • accessible only to occupants of designated dwellings	1

Also, the 'Energy and CO^2 Emissions' category includes cycle storage which is available for 2 credits, with the overall weighting factor for the category of 36.4.

WHAT MAKES AN ECO-TOWN (2008), Bioregional & CABE

The headline sustainability criteria and targets for individual residents of eco-towns are:

- an ecological footprint two-thirds lower than the national average; and
- CO^2 emissions 80% lower than 1990 levels.

CO^2 emissions & ecological footprint reduction scenario

Current average UK individual's impact

Ecological footprint*			CO^2 emissions		
Current	Target	Target	Current	Target	Target
Gha/cap*	reduction	Gha/cap*	Tonnes/cap	Reduction	Tonnes/cap
5.45	66%	1.8	11.87	80%	2.37

* global hectares

Personal responsibility Reductions in Eco-town

	Ecological footprint*			CO^2 emissions		
Housing construction	0.46	80%	0.09	0.97	80%	0.19
Home energy	1.01	75%	0.25	2.78	100%	0.00
Transport	0.83	75%	0.21	2.73	80%	0.54
Food	1.23	60%	0.49	0.99	60%	0.40
Consumer goods	0.75	50%	0.38	1.48	55%	0.66
Sub-total	4.28	66%	1.42	8.95	80%	1.79

* global hectares

UK wide government and business responsibility - Assumes no change

	Ecological footprint*			CO^2 emissions		
Private services	0.48	0%	0.48	1.18	0%	1.18
Government	0.37	0%	0.37	0.93	0%	0.93
Capital investment	0,32	0%	0.32	0.81	0%	0.81
Sub-total	1.17	0%	1.17	2.92	0%	2.92

	Ecological footprint*		CO^2 emissions	
Total impact in eco-town in this scenario	53% reduction	2.59	60% reduction	4.71
Overall sustainability target	66% reduction	1.8	80% reduction	2.37

* global hectares

'MANUAL FOR STREETS' (2007), Department for Transport

Street height-to-width ratios

	Maximum	**Minimum**
Minor streets e.g. mews	1:1.5	1:1
Typical streets	1:3	1:1.5
Squares	1:6	1:4

Footway widths

User/s	**Minimum footway width (m)**
Adult	0.75
Wheelchair user	0.9
Couple with pushchair	1.5
Adult with child	1.2

Space widths

Function	**Function width (m)**
Footway	2.0 (minimum)
Stay/chat	2.5 (or more)
Play	4.0 (or more)

Also included:

- Cycle store dimensions
- Safe stopping distances
- Parking space dimensions.

NATURE NEARBY, ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREENSPACE GUIDANCE (2010), Natural England

ANGSt recommends that everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural greenspace:

- of at least 2 hectares in size, no more than 300 metres (5 minutes walk) from home;
- at least one accessible 20 hectare site within two kilometres of home;
- one accessible 100 hectare site within five kilometres of home; and
- one accessible 500 hectare site within ten kilometres of home; plus
- a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.

BETTER PLACES TO PLAY THROUGH PLANNING (2009) Play England

Access: All children and young people aged birth to 16 years old should have access to at least three types of good quality playable space all within easy, safe walking or cycling distance of where they live. This should include:

- a doorstep playable space: a small space, within sight of home, where children, especially young children can play within view of known adults – normally *within straight line distance of 60m of home*

- a local playable space: a larger space which can be reached safely by children beginning to travel independently and with friends, without accompanying adults and for adults with young children to walk to with ease – normally *within straight line distance of 240m of home*

- a neighbourhood playable space – a larger space or facility for informal recreation which children and young people, used to travelling longer distances independently, can get to safely and spend time in play and informal recreation with their peers and have a wider range of play experiences – normally *within straight line distance of 600m of home*

PLANNING & DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR SPORT & PLAY (2008), Fields in Trust (NPFA)

Bench Benchmark Standard Recommendations for Outdoor Sport

Quantity – Playing Pitches
Playing pitches should be available within 1.2 kilometres of all dwellings in major residential areas.

Type of Local Planning	Benchmark Standard

Authority	(Hectares per 1,000 population)
Urban	1.15
Rural	1.72
Overall	1.20

Quantity – All Outdoor Sport

Athletics – one synthetic track with floodlighting per 250,000 people living within 30 minutes drive time (45 minutes in rural areas) of the proposed location

Tennis – community tennis courts within 20 minutes travel time (walking in urban areas, by car in rural areas)

Bowls – One green within 20 minutes travel time (walking in urban areas, by car in rural areas).

Type of Local Planning Authority	Benchmark Standard (Hectares per 1,000 population)
Urban	1.60
Rural	1.76
Overall	1.60

Quantity – All Playing Space

Children's playing space	Benchmark Standard (Hectares per 1,000 population)
Designated Equipped Playing Space	0.25
Informal Playing Space	0.55
Children's Playing Space	0.80

Accessibility Benchmark Standards for Children's Playing Space

Type of space	Distance criteria (metres)	
	Walking distance	Straight line distance
Local areas for play or `door-step' spaces – for play and informal recreation (LAPs)	100	60
Local equipped, or local landscaped, areas for play – for play and informal recreation (LEAPs)	400	240
Neighbourhood equipped areas for play – for play and informal recreation, and provision for children and young people (NEAPs)	1,000	600

SPG: 'PROVIDING FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S PLAY AND INFORMAL RECREATION' (2008), GLA

Benchmark standards - quantity

A benchmark standard of a ***minimum*** of 10 sq m of dedicated playspace per child is recommended as a basis for assessing **existing** provision.

The benchmark standard of a ***minimum*** of 10 sq m per child regardless of age is recommended as a basis for assessing **future requirements** arising from an increase in the child population of the area.

The benchmark standard of a ***minimum*** of 10 sq m per child should be applied to establish the quantitative requirements for play space provision arising from **new developments** in the area.

The play strategy (to be prepared by all the London boroughs) should establish that all developments with an ***estimated child occupancy of ten children or*** more should seek to make appropriate play provision to meet the needs arising from the development.

Accessibility to Play Space (Existing Provision)

	Maximum Actual Walking distance from residential unit (taking into account barriers)
Under 5s	100 m
5-11 year olds	400 m
12 +	800 m

Assessing Areas of Deficiency

	Children under 5	**Children 5 – 11**	**Young people 12+**
What counts as an existing space for play?	Small age appropriate equipped Play area Public open spaces with potential for informal play	Equipped age-appropriate play area Public open spaces with potential for informal play Kickabout areas Adventure playgrounds Skatepark, bike park or other wheeled facility	Adventure Playgrounds Sport or recreation space that is open access (e.g. ball court, basketball court, multi-use games area) Skatepark, bike park or other wheeled facility Fitness trails or other age-appropriate equipped areas

Maximum Actual Walking Distance (taking into account barriers to movement)	100 m	400 m	800 m

Accessibility to Play Space (future provision)

	Maximum Walking distance from residential unit (taking into account barriers)
Under 5s	100 m
5-11 year olds	400 m
12+	800 m

Accessibility: Provision of Play Space to meet the needs of new development

		Under 5s	**5-11**	**12+**
Existing provision	within 100 m	On site or off-site contribution	Off-site contribution	Off-site contribution
	within 100-400m	On-site	On site or off-site contribution	On site or off-site contribution
	within 400-800m	On-site	On-site	On-site or off-site contribution
No existing provision	within 100 m	On-site	Off-site provision	Off-site provision
	within 100-400m	On-site	On-site	On site or off-site provision
	within 400-800m	On-site	On-site	On-site

Quality: Playable Space Typology

	Doorstep Playable Space	**Local Playable Space**	**Neighbourhood Playable Space**	**Youth Space**
Description	A landscaped space including engaging play features for young children, and places for carers to	A landscaped space with landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play	A varied natural space with secluded and open areas, landscaping and equipment so that children aged from birth to 11 can play and be physically active and they	Social space for young people aged 12 and over to meet, hang out and take part in informal sport or physical recreational

	sit and talk. No formal supervision	and be physically active and they and their carers can sit and talk. Flexible use No formal supervision	and their carers can sit and talk, with some youth facilities. Flexible use May include youth space May be supervised	activities. No formal supervision
Minimum Size	100 sq m	300 sq m	500 sq m	200 sq m
Age Group	0-5	0-11	all ages	12+
Examples of Facilities	• Landscaping • Climbable objects • Fixed equipment • Seating for carers • Sand and water feature (if possible)	• Landscaping to create natural feel, including changes of level • Equipment integrated into the landscaping, that allows children to swing, slide and climb • Multigames/ball walls • Kick about area • Basketball nets • Seating area away from equipment • Sand (if possible)	• Landscaping to create natural feel, including changes of level • equipment integrated into the landscaping, that allows children to swing, slide and climb • Seating area away from equipment • Bike, skate and skateboard facilities • Kick about area • Basketball nets • Sand if possible • Hard surface area if possible • Water feature if possible • Shelter plus basketball net, small wheeled facility or climbing wall/boulder for young people	• Space and facilities for informal sport or recreation activity (eg: multi ball court, basketball court, climbing walls or boulders, multi-use games area (MUGA), wheeled sports area, skatepark or BMX track, traversing wall, climbing boulders, exercise trails, outdoor exercise equipment). • Seating areas on the edge of the activity space. • Youth Shelter • Landscaping
Location	• Residential areas including housing estates • Pocket Parks • Public Squares • Home Zones	• Residential areas including housing estates • Local Parks	• Larger residential areas and housing estates • Local Parks • District Parks • School playgrounds	• Larger residential areas and housing estates • Adjacent to community facilities • Local Parks • District Parks • Town centres

Play provision in new developments

No. of children	**10 – 29**	**30 – 49**	**50 – 79**	**80+**
Size of space required	100-300 sq m	300-500 sq m	500 – 800 sq m	800 sq m +
Facilities for under 5s	On-site doorstep playable space	On site local playable space	On-site local playable space	On-site local or neighbourhood playable space
Facilities for 5-	Off-site within			

11s	400 m			
Facilities for 12+	Off-site within 800 m	Off-site within 800 m	Off-site within 800 m or on-site subject to size and local circumstances	On-site youth space
Possible variation to reflect existing provision	If area is deficient in play space for 5 – 11s, some on-site facilities should be provided	If area is within 400 m of existing facilities for 5-11s, an off-site contribution may be considered if in accordance with play strategy	If area is deficient in spaces for 12+, some on-site facilities or new off-site provision should be provided within 800 m	If area is within 800 m of existing facilities for 12+, an off-site contribution may be considered if in accordance with play strategy

‘SPACE FOR PEOPLE, TARGETING ACTION FOR WOODLAND ACCESS’ (2004), Woodland Trust

The Woodland Trust Woodland Access Standard aspires:

- that no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size
- that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km roundtrip) of people’s homes.

Appendix C: References of Literature Analysed on Indicators

Cave, B. and Molyneux, P. (2004). Healthy sustainable communities: a check list for planners, Milton Keynes South Midlands Health and Social Care group: Wellingborough.

CLG (2006). A decent home: definition and guidance for implementation. CLG: London.

CLG (2007). The New Performance Framework for Local Authorities & Local Authority Partnerships: Single Set of National Indicators, CLG: London.

CLG (2008). RSS and LDF core output indicators update 2/2008. CLG: London.

CLG (2008b) National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships: Handbook of Definitions, CLG: London.

CLG (2009). National Indicators for Local Authorities and Local Authority Partnerships:Updated National Indicator Definitions. CLG: London.

DEFRA (2005). Securing the Future – Delivering UK Sustainable Development Strategy, DEFRA: London.

European commission (2006) the new programming period 2007-2013 indicative guidelines on evaluation methods: monitoring and evaluation indicators working document no. 2, CEC: Brussels.

Joumard, R. and Gudmundsson, H. (eds) 2010. Indicators of environmental sustainability in transport. Recherches: Les collections de l'INRETS: Bron.

Marmot, Sir M. (2010) The Marmot review final report – Fair Society, Healthy Lives –
ODPM (2005). Local Development Framework Monitoring: A Good Practice Guide. ODPM: London.

ODPM (2005). PPS1 Delivering sustainable communities, ODPM: London.

ODPM (2005b). Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) – FAQs and Seminar Feedback on Emerging Best Practice 2004/05. ODPM: London

Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act 2004 (HMSO: May 2004).

RTPI (2008). Measuring the outcomes of spatial planning in England. RTPI: London.

The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 (HMSO, September 2004)

Appendix D: Summary tables of health outcomes for health relevant indicators at EU and UK levels

Summary Tables of health outcomes for each health relevant indicator identified

Legend:
●: specific health outcome identified
P: probable health outcome
○: no specific health outcome identified or specified
N/R: not relevant in case of contextual indicator

European Union

Intervention: Name of Primary Legislation/Regulation Further guidance Coverage Delivery mechanisms	Key delivery actors	Indicator type	Health outcome: impact of the intervention on:				
			physical activity	mental health	environmental health	Unintentional injury	other health outcomes including health equality
Council Directive 85/337/EEC of 27 June 1985 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment EIA identifies, describes and assesses in an appropriate manner, in the light	Member states Government departments Local authorities	Developers must supply numerical values/estimate by type and quantity, of expected residues and emissions (water, air and soil pollution, noise, vibration, light, heat,	○	○	●	○	○

of each individual case the direct and indirect effects of a project on the following factors: human beings, fauna and flora, soil, water, air, climate and the landscape, the inter-action between the factors mentioned in the first and second indents, material assets and the cultural heritage	Developers	radiation, etc.) resulting from the operation of the proposed project					
SEA directive Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment Include spatial planning and transport EU territory Screening procedure by national, regional or local authorities to determine if plan/programme has significant environmental effects, if so SEA undertaken by authorities European commission to monitor conformity of transposition into national legislation	Member states transposed into national law by 2009 SEA mandatory and national, regional or local authorities	**Input/response indicators:** focus on actions to be undertaken to achieve an outcome. **Outcome indicators:** focus on the outcome sought Scoring different impacts is subjective and depends on local circumstances. However, the European Commission (in the SEA Directive, for instance) has released guidance on scoring (Joumard and Gudmundsson, 2010) EU directive 49/2002/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise proposes a number of noise indicators. (see below) Joumard and Gudmundsson, (2010) suggest the use of some of these indicators in SEA because they are easy to manage and understandable by a non	●	●	●	●	●

		technical audience and suitable to assess infrastructure projects/plans (see below)					
European Directive 49/2002/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise EU The aim of the Directive is to define a common approach intended to avoid, prevent or reduce on a prioritised basis the harmful effects, including annoyance, due to exposure to environmental noise. Harmful effect means negative effects on human health The Directive applies to environmental noise to which humans are exposed in particular in built-up areas, in public parks or other quiet areas in an agglomeration, in quiet areas in open country, near schools, hospitals and other noise sensitive buildings and areas.	Member states Government departments Local authorities	Noise indicators: • km2 of the territory with *Lden>Lden,limit* • km of the infrastructure with *Lden>Lden,limit* • km2 of the territory with *Ln>Ln,limit* • km of the infrastructure with *Ln>Ln,limit* • % of people exposed to 55<*Lden*<65 dB(A) • % of people exposed to 65<*Lden*<75 dB(A) • % of people exposed to *Lden*>75 dB(A) • Population having access to quiet areas (within 500 m of residence) The “Day-Evening-Night equivalent level *Lden* or *DENL*”: It is an A-weighted average level of the noise emitted in the three periods of the day, with a penalty of 5 dB(A) for the evening period and a penalty of 10 dB(A) for the night period. It is an indicator proposed in the European Directive 49/2002/EC relating to the assessment and management of environmental noise	○	○	●	○	○

AQM: European Directive 96/62 (Air Quality Framework Directive) on ambient air quality assessment and management and its Daughter directives EU territory: urban centres Set up local air quality management structure. -measure level of pollutants -declare air quality management areas - develop air quality action plan to reduce pollutants NB: DEFRA encourages local authorities in England and Wales to integrate local air quality management with local transport plans. In the Netherlands, the directive in incorporated in the assessment of spatial planning projects.	Member states Government departments Local authorities	**Output indicator:** measurement of the following pollutants is required: 1. Sulphur dioxide 2. Nitrogen dioxide 3. Fine particulate matter such as soot (including mw 10) 4. Suspended particulate matter 5. Lead 6. Ozone Other air pollutants 7. Benzene 8. Carbon monoxide 9. Poly-aromatic hydrocarbons 10. Cadmium 11. Arsenic 12. Nickel 13. Mercury Indicators used: Limit value Target value Alert thresholds Numerical values of these	○	○	●	○	○

		indicators must be based on the most recent scientific-research data in the epidemiological and environmental fields concerned and of the most recent advances in metrology as per directive's requirement.					
General regulation on Structural and Cohesion Fund: Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999 The General Regulation on Structural Funds requires authorities and stakeholders in Member States responsible for Structural and Cohesion Fund programmes to create an indicator system. Guidance: EC Commission, 2006	Member states Local authorities and stakeholders responsible for structural and cohesion funds programmes	**Programme indicators** (i.e. output indicators) need to be included in annual report to the Commission of the EC: Below are core indicators for ERDF and cohesion funds (which can relate to infrastructure/capital projects, i.e. link to spatial planning projects): Convergence/competitiveness and employment objectives Thematic field: Environment • Additional population served by water projects • Additional population served by waste water projects • Number of waste projects • Number of projects on improvement of air quality • Area rehabilitated (km2) Thematic field: Prevention of risks • Number of projects • Number of people benefiting from flood protection measures	P	P	●	●	●

		• Number of people benefiting from forest fire protection and other protection measures Health • Number of projects Urban issues: physical and environmental regeneration • Number of projects ensuring sustainability and improving the attractiveness of towns and cities					

Legend:
●: specific health outcome identified
P: probable health outcome
○: no specific health outcome identified or specified
N/R: not relevant in case of contextual indicator

UK: England

Intervention: Name of Primary Legislation/Regulation Further Guidance Delivery mechanisms	Key delivery actors	Indicator type	Health outcomes impact of the intervention on:				
			physical activity	mental health	environmental health	Unintentional injury	other health outcomes including health equality
Planning and Compulsory Purchase Act (2004) (England and Wales), section 35 The Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2004 Additional guidance: ODPM (2005)	LPA	Four types of targets and indicators are adopted in the LDF monitoring guidance: **Contextual indicators:** describe the wider social, environmental and economic background against which the LDF policy operates.	See next rows for detail of health outcomes for each type of indicators				

CLG (2008) Planning Policy Statement 12, Local Development Frameworks, which sets out (paragraphs 4.45 to 4.52) the key policy requirements in terms of local development framework monitoring and annual monitoring reports (AMR). England Linked to NI 175 LPA make an AMR to Secretary of State on implementation of local development scheme and extent to which the policies set out in local development documents are being achieved		**Output indicators:** • core output indicator • local output indicators (measure the direct effect of spatial planning policies (SPDs and other DPDs)). • Housing trajectories is seen as part of the monitoring of output indicators **Significant effects indicators:** assess the significant social, environmental and economic effects of policies to meet European SEA Directive's requirements **Process targets or milestones:** are used to monitor delivery of the LDF over time. Each AMR will record milestones or process targets.					
ODPM 2005 Contextual indicators are chosen by local authorities and not imposed by government	English LPA	**LDF contextual indicators (for AMR)** Examples mentioned in ODPM 2005 with potential link with health: • Population structure • Housing tenures and community patterns	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R	N/R
As above	English LPA	**LDF core output indicator (for AMR):**	○	●	○	○	●

		Transport: • Percentage of new residential development within 30 minutes public transport time of a GP, hospital, primary and secondary school, employment and a major health centre.					
As above	English LPA	**LDF core output indicator (for AMR):** Local services: • Amount of completed retail, office and leisure development. • Percentage of completed retail, office and leisure development in town centres. • Percentage of eligible open spaces managed to green flag award standard.	●	●	●	●	●
As above + CLG (2008)	English LPA	**LDF core output indicator (for AMR):** • net additional pitches for gypsies and travellers: to show the number of Gypsy and Traveller pitches delivered.	○	○	○	○	●
CLG (2008) CABE Building for Life criteria is a government-endorsed assessment benchmark developed by CABE. The assessment has been designed to ensure that it meets the criteria described for	English LPA	**LDF core output indicator (for AMR):** Housing quality – Building for Life Assessments: • to show the level of quality in new housing development. Very good 16/20	○	●	○	●	●

housing quality in PPS3.		Good 14/20 Average 10/20 Poor: less than 10/20					
ODPM (2005) CLG (2008) Number of planning permissions granted contrary to EA advice on flooding and water quality grounds Links to NI189 on flood and coastal erosion risk management which could also be used to help monitor flood related policies.	English LPA	**LDF core output indicator (for AMR):** Flood protection and water quality: 2008 version: • to show numbers of developments which are potentially located where: (i) they would be at risk of flooding or increase the risk of flooding elsewhere and (ii) adversely affect water quality.	○	○	●	●	●
ODPM 2005 **LDF local indicators (for AMR):** Output of policies not covered by the LDF's core output indicators. The choice of these indicators will vary according to particular local circumstances and issues.	English LPA	**Local indicators** suggested by ODPM 2005: • percentage of development in urban areas within 400 metres or 5 minutes walk of half hourly bus service; • percentage of development in rural areas within 800 metres or 13 minutes walk of an hourly bus service; • air quality: number/percentage of planning applications dealt with where air quality was a material consideration and number/percentage of planning	●	●	●	●	●

		permissions granted where air quality was a material consideration; • gypsies and travellers' housing and land use requirements: those living on public and private sites (both with or without planning permission) and those encamping on roadsides, open land etc; • percentage of residents that are satisfied with the quantity and quality of open space in their local area.					
Planning and Compulsory Purchase (PCP) Act 2004. SEA Regulation 17 SA/SEA SA/SEA statutory requirement for Regional Spatial Strategies (RSSs) and Local Development Documents (LDDs) Guidance: *Sustainability Appraisal of Regional Spatial Strategies and Local Development Frameworks – consultation paper* (ODPM: September 2004) Environmental report (ER) Consultation ER considered by plan	English LPA	**Significant effects indicators**: linked to SA's objectives and indicators SA sets target and indicators. Examples given in ODPM (2005): Climate change and pollution: • Reduce emissions of greenhouse gasses and other pollutants (including air, water, soil, noise, vibration and light). Healthy communities • Maintain and enhance human health. Inclusive communities • Improve the quality, range and	●	●	●	●	●

Monitoring significant effects should enable a comparison to be made between the predicted effects and the actual effects measured during implementation of the policies. Where policies and related indicators are expressed in terms of final outcomes rather than plan outputs, those indicators may also serve as significant effects indicators.		accessibility of services and facilities (e.g. health, transport, education, training, leisure opportunities). Economic activity • Help people gain access to satisfying work appropriate to their skills, potential and place of residence.					
CLG (2007, 2008b) national indicators (NI) cover everything local government does on its own or in partnership with others. Each local area agreement between government and local authorities in England has no more than 35 negotiated (designated) alongside 18 statutory education and early years targets. Some NI are relevant to spatial planning and link up with departmental strategic objectives (DSO) or Public service agreements (PSA), cross-departmental priorities of the government over the spending period 2008-2011. England Stronger communities and a better quality of life: NI2 NI4 NI2 and NI4 link up with PSA 21: to build more cohesive, empowered and active	English LA	**NI 2:** • % of people who feel that they belong to their neighbourhood **NI 4:** • % of people who feel they can influence decisions in their locality	○	●	○	○	●

communities.							
CLG (2007, 2008b) Stronger communities and a better quality of life: NI 154 NI 155 NI 156 They link up with PSA 20: to increase long term housing supply and affordability.	English LA	**NI 154:** • Net additional homes provided **NI 155:** • Number of affordable homes delivered (gross) **NI 156:** • Number of households living in Temporary Accommodation	○	●	○	○	●
CLG (2007, 2008b) NI 157 NI 159 They link up with CLG's DSO: to provide a more efficient, effective and transparent planning system that supports and facilitates sustainable development, including the Government's objectives in relation to housing growth, infrastructure delivery, economic development and climate change.	English LA	**NI 157:** • Processing of planning applications as measured against targets for 'major', 'minor' and 'other' application types: % of each application type to be recorded **NI 159:** • Supply of ready to develop housing sites: The total number of net additional dwellings that are deliverable as a percentage of the planned housing provision (in net additional dwellings) for the 5 year period to be recorded.	○	●	○	○	○
CLG (2007, 2008b) NI 158 links up with CLG's DSO	English LA	**NI 158:** • % non decent council homes (which do not meet decent homes standard)	○	●	●	●	●
CLG (2007, 2008b)	English LA	**NI 175:**	●	●	○	○	●

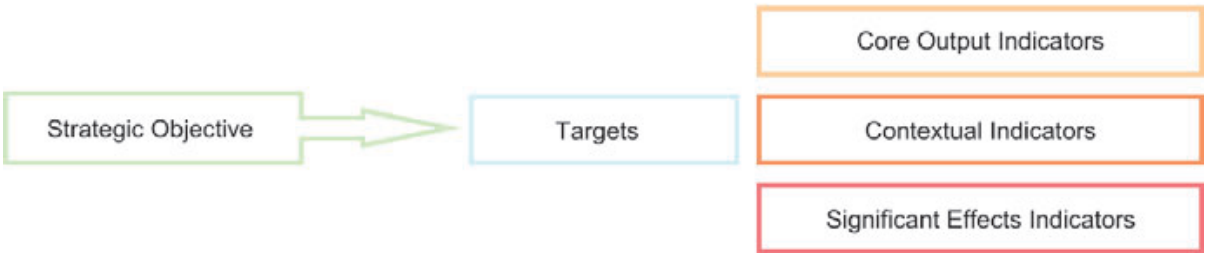
NI 175 NI 175 links up with DfT's DSO 2: To enhance access to jobs, services and social networks including for the most Disadvantaged		• Access to services and facilities by public transport, walking and cycling. The formula required for reporting this indicator will be different for each authority and is dependent on the definition of their indicator. This is a key indicator for social inclusion and quality of life outcomes **NI 176:** • % of working age people with access to employment by public transport (and other specified modes)					
CLG (2007, 2008b) NI 189 Links up with Defra's DSO2: economy and society resilient to environmental risk and adapted to the impacts of climate change	English LA	**NI 189:** • % of agreed actions to implement long term flood and coastal erosion risk management plans that are being undertaken satisfactorily	○	○	○	●	○
Environment Act (1995) Implements European Directive 96/62 (Air Quality Framework Directive) on ambient air quality assessment and management and its Daughter directives. DEFRA encourages LA to integrate air quality action plans into local transport plans.	English LA	**Output indicator:** • Measure levels of various pollutants (+ Develop local air quality management structure (measurement, declaration and air quality action plan) See table on EU for details	○	○	●	○	○

DEFRA (2005) UK government sustainable development indicators: Creating sustainable communities and a fairer world indicators	English LA	**Output Indicator:** • Access to key services at the neighbourhood level by foot and public transport These data will feed into the monitoring of the national sustainability strategy.	●	●	○	○	●

Appendix E: Monitoring Local Policy: Case Studies

PLYMOUTH

Plymouth City Council sets out how it will monitor the LDF's performance in Chapter 17: 'Monitor and Manage' of the Core Strategy[7]. This sets out how the authority will assess implementation of the policies and proposals in delivering the plan's Strategic Objectives. The chapter describes a set of targets and key indicators which have been developed for each objective to allow their direct and indirect effects to be monitored:



Targets

Twenty-four of the 41 targets identified relate to potential health benefits. Of these **equality** and **mental wellbeing** issues would be addressed most frequently (nine and eight times respectively), with the remaining health issues only occasionally related to targets.

Indicators

These are divided into three types of indicator which differentiate between the Government's required core output indicators (these achieve a consistent set of data across all local planning authorities), contextual indicators which measure changes in the wider social, economic and environmental background against which the policies operate, and significant effects indicators which measure the significant environmental effects (as identified in the sustainability appraisal).

[7] Plymouth City Council – Local Development Framework, Core Strategy – Adopted April 2007

a) Core Output Indicators (COI)

These are defined by the Government, covering business development and town centres, housing, environmental quality, minerals and waste. They are therefore replicated by every local authority.

b) Contextual Indicators (CI)

Twenty of the twenty-eight CIs relate to health issues, with **equality** and **mental wellbeing** addressed most frequently. **Unintentional injury** is again not covered.

Health Issues covered by CI

Physical activity:

- Commuting (distance)
- Commuting (mode)

Mental wellbeing:

- Gross value added / head (employment)
- Unemployment
- Average house prices
- Average earnings
- Income support claimants
- Number of dwellings
- Population density
- Percentage of residents who feel safe/very safe
- Crime rates per 1,000 population.

Environmental health:

- Number of days when pollution is moderate or high.

Unintentional injury:

None.

Equality:

- Unemployment
- Average house prices

- Average earnings
- Percentage of working age population with NVQ level 3+
- Percentage of 16 year olds achieving 5+ GCSEs
- Affordable housing completions provided through public subsidy
- Average household size
- Household tenure
- Household composition
- Ethnicity
- Age structure
- Life expectancy.

Other:

- Percentage of residents having limiting long term illness
- Life expectancy.

c) Significant Effects Indicators (SEI)

These measure the environmental effects of the policies and are derived from the SA/SEA. All of the nine SEIs relate to health issues, with all the health issues covered. **Equality** is addressed most frequently, followed by **physical activity** and **mental wellbeing.**

Health Issues covered by SEI

Physical activity:

- Percentage of residents satisfied with the cultural and recreational activities
- Number of bus journeys in and around Plymouth
- Percentage who travel to work by car.

Mental wellbeing:

- Income support claimants
- Decent homes
- Number of homelessness acceptances made by PCC.

Environmental health:

- Bathing water quality at Plymouth Hoe
- Traffic congestion.

Unintentional injury:

- Number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic accidents.

Equality:

- Income support claimants
- Decent homes
- Number of homelessness acceptances made by PCC.
- Number of bus journeys in and around Plymouth
- Percentage who travel to work by car.

Other:

None.

Plymouth Annual Monitoring Report 2009

The Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) for the preceding period to April is required by Government to be published in December by each local authority. Plymouth's 2009 AMR covers the following:

- Delivering the local development framework – progress on preparation and adoption of the documents which constitute the LDF;
- Delivering the City's vision – delivery of the vision and strategic objectives of the Core Strategy;
- Equality monitoring – of those respondents to statutory consultation on emerging LDF documents;
- Monitoring the implementation of LDF policies – the use and robustness of the Core Strategy policies when determining planning applications.

Two elements of the list have relevance to this Review:

Delivering the City's Vision

The AMR notes that 36 (90%) of the targets have been met or are on track to being met, whilst three are below target or not yet on track, and one target was met but not

on time. Of the three that are below target, one relates specifically to the health issue of delivering 20% of all new homes as 'Lifetime Homes'. In 2008-09 only 12.4% were to this standard. The AMR gives some explanation for this failure and the measures undertaken to ensure that the target and Strategic Objective 9 are met:

- Some planning permissions granted in this year had been subject to previously-negotiated Section 106 agreements which were based on previous local plan policies to which the Lifetime Homes policy had not been applied;
- In future all case officer reports will address Lifetime Homes issues;
- A presentation will be made to reinforce awareness of the importance of the policy in development management;
- Preparation of a leaflet for developers on the social and economic reasons for building to Lifetime Homes standards;
- The wording of the policy makes it difficult to monitor against the target in relation to small sites' requirements and because of topography, so this will be revised at the next review of targets.

Equality Monitoring

Equality monitoring only relates to consultation on emerging development plan documents (e.g. the area action plans). A full breakdown of respondents is given, in terms of percentage representation broken down into age groups, gender, ethnicity and religion. The significant issue recognised in the Annual Monitoring Report is that in five consultation events there was under-representation in those under 16.

SOUTH TYNESIDE

South Tyneside Council sets out how it will monitor the LDF's performance in Annex A: 'Monitoring and Implementation Framework' of the Core Strategy[8]. It has been devised so as to "minimise duplication", giving a clear steer on who is responsible for implementing policies and proposals, by when, the resources that will be required, and the specific target or indicator. This is set out in simple table form as the following extract shows:

Policy	Principal implementation routes	Who is responsible	By when	Resource implications	Target/indicator
ST2 Sustainable urban living	More detailed policies within the Core Strategy, Area Action Plans, Site-Specific Allocations, and Development Control Policies DPDs	Spatial Planning Team in liaison with Urban Design	On-going	Percentage of permissions complying with ST2	Adoption of DPDs in line with dates scheduled in the LDS
	Assessment of major development proposals	Development Control process	On-going	Percentage of permissions complying with ST2	Percentage of permissions complying with ST2

Targets/indicators

There are a total of 62 items in the 'target/indicator' table, however no differentiation is made between the targets and indicators, giving the reader no assistance as to whether what is being monitored is a locally set target, a contextual indicator or a Government set 'Core Output Indicator'.

Annex D and E of the South Tyneside Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) is more helpful in categorising the different types of targets or indicators needed to monitor its planning performance, and so it is this document that has been analysed.

[8] South Tyneside Local Development Framework – Core Strategy, adopted June 2007

Annual Monitoring Report 2008/09

The AMR differentiates between the three types of indicator: 'core (output) indicators', 'local indicators' and 'significant effects indicators'. The AMR lists 11 targets related to the core and local indicators.

a) Core Indicators (COI)

These are defined by the Government, covering business development and town centres, housing, environmental quality, minerals and waste. They are therefore replicated by every local authority.

Four of the nine targets linked to the COIs relate to health issues, all associated equally to **mental wellbeing** and **equality:**

- Provision of a specified amount of employment land
- Provision of new dwellings
- Provision of Gypsy & Traveller pitches, and
- Travelling Showpeople plots

b) Local Indicators (LI)

There are thirty-nine LIs, of which 17 relate to health issues. Of these **equality** is most frequently assessed (in seven LIs), with **physical activity** and **environmental health represented in** four LIs:

Physical activity

- Public transport boardings
- Resident satisfaction with parks
- Sport and recreation developments
- Recreational routes

Mental wellbeing

- Unemployment claimant rates
- % of LA-owned non-decent dwellings (none by 2013)
- Crime per 1,000 population (reduce by 15% by 2007/08)
- Perceptions of safety

Environmental health

- CO^2 emissions
- Nitrogen dioxide, benzene & PM^{10} levels at monitoring stations (as per policy EA5)
- River water quality
- Bathing water quality

Unintentional injury

None

Equality

- Car-less households
- Public transport boardings
- Average weekly wages
- Unemployment claimant rates
- Employment of selected groups
- Working age adults qualified at NVQ Levels 2-4
- Number of homeless people (number of people sleeping rough)

c) Significant Effects Indicators (SEIs)

Fifteen SEIs are listed in Annex D of the AMR, of which seven are related to health issues. All replicate Local Indicators:

Physical activity

- Resident satisfaction with parks

Environmental health

- CO^2 emissions
- Nitrogen dioxide, benzene & PM^{10} levels at monitoring stations (as per Policy EA5: environmental protection)
- Bathing water quality

Equality

- Average weekly wages
- Employment of selected groups
- Working age adults qualified at NVQ Levels 2-4.

The Annual Monitoring Report notes that both the Core Strategy and the two adopted Area Action Plans are performing well and are positively influencing the development of the borough. They are noted as helping to achieve high quality design and standards of sustainability and ensure sufficient land is allocated in sustainable locations for economic development, housing, leisure, tourism and other facilities.

The performance of individual policies against targets is reported by way of inclusion in a table and in descriptively in the main text. ***Whilst progress is noted, no conclusions are drawn as to whether the policies are meeting the targets.***

Equality Monitoring

Equality monitoring is not reported in this AMR.