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Birmingham Healthy City Planning Toolkit

March 2021

Please note: Currently, the draft Healthy City Planning Toolkit does not have any planning status and the use or non-use of the toolkit will not be used to determine any planning application

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Healthy City Planning Toolkit

Overview and Summary 2021

1 Introduction

The environment we live in has a huge impact on our health. By creating healthier built and natural environments we can prevent premature death and disease, enhance social cohesion and encourage physical activity. Conversely, a poorly designed built environment can adversely impact upon the health of the population and lead to inequalities in both health and wellbeing.

Designing for health does not have to be onerous. If done well we will be able to achieve measurable improvements for the environment, 'environmental net gains', while ensuring economic growth and reducing costs, complexity and delays for developers.

This toolkit has been designed with a number of prompts to help developers, architects and planners to consider and assess the impact new developments have on the health and wellbeing of the population.

2 Purpose of the Toolkit

The Healthy City Planning Toolkit supports the creation of healthy communities through health-promoting planning policies, design and development management in Birmingham.

This Toolkit will aid the preparation of a Health Impact Assessment (HIA) for planning related projects, including the development of planning policy and planning applications, it provides guidance on the HIA process and demonstrates how it can be used. It identifies aspects of the built environment which have an impact upon the health of Birmingham's residents.

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Included with the toolkit is a HIA template for completion, and guide to aid completion - this is based on the [London Healthy Urban Development Unit \(HUDU\) assessment tool](#) and related documents. The toolkit reflects the World Health Organisation publication [Healthy Urban Planning](#) (by Hugh Barton and Catherine Tsourou).

3 Who is the Toolkit for?

This toolkit will support:

- Planning professionals including planning policy and development management officers in helping them to identify and, where necessary, respond to the health impact issues of development proposals through Local Plans and development management techniques
- Architects, Developers and planning agents, to screen and scope the health impact of their development proposals and assessing the health impacts of a subsequent planning application
- Other professionals who are involved in scrutinising and commenting on health-related issues in Local Plans and development proposals.

4 Toolkit contents

Healthy City Planning Toolkit includes:

- **Overview**
- **Preliminary Checklist**
- **Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA)**

A Health Impact Assessment (HIA) ensures that the effect of the development on both health and health inequalities are considered and responded to during the planning process. The toolkit includes a rapid Health Impact Assessment for completion, setting out key questions and areas for consideration during the planning process to support the creation of healthy communities through health-promoting planning policies in Birmingham.

- **Guide and Appendices**

To be read in conjunction with the HIA, this guide provides links to national and local policy by themed areas, impacts of risk, additional considerations and information.

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Using this Toolkit

This toolkit is most effective when used within the initial stages of design planning; it can provide you with a framework to identify risks and impacts to health, throughout the development process.

Contact the assigned Planning Officer at Birmingham City Council and also set up a meeting with the person responsible for health and the built environment within the Public Health Division. This will ensure that we can engage with you at the earliest opportunity and start process.

4.1 Development Zones

Each development can be divided into three zones:

- **the core zone** - the area of your development up to and including the boundary as defined on the plans.
- **the walkable zone** - the area that your development will have an immediate impact upon outside of the core zone for example local communities, these are usually within a ten to 20-minute walking distance (up to 1 mile away)
- **the buffer zone** - the area that your development will have the potential to influence, for example is there a lack of certain facilities in the wider area that your development will be providing? If so, this may encourage external usage or opportunity for provision

The distances provided above for each zoned area is a suggestion - it is up to the developer to decide the breadth and scope of each zone and apply reasonable adjustments to ensure developments are accessible, flexible and considerate. The HIA can help identify gaps or provide additional considerations to assist with mitigation.

4.2 Preliminary Checklist

Carry out an initial assessment by using the checklist below prior to your scoping meeting with Public Health and Planning Officers; this will enable all parties to quickly establish what the main objectives of the development are and where the opportunities for maximising public health impacts will be.

The checklist provides you with an 'at-a-glance' summary of the 14 criteria that will form the basis of your initial discussions with Public Health and Planning and the areas that will be scrutinised as part of the assessment of the final planning document.

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PRELIMINARY CHECKLIST				
Criteria		Is this a consideration for your proposal?		
		Yes	No	NA
1	Housing quality and design	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Access to open space and nature	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	Accessibility and active travel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	Crime reduction and community safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	Access to healthy food (e.g. green grocers, supermarkets)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	Access to work and training	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	Minimising the use of resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	Climate change	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	Digital and Technology	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13	Child friendly development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14	Impact upon equalities: protected characteristics	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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4.3 Scoping meeting

This is where you will be able to discuss your proposals with the Public Health and Planning Officers to comment on the outcomes of preliminary checklist. This will also be the time to agree a series of follow-up meetings and actions that will take your proposals through the more detailed assessment stage and planning process to ensure that the final plans are submitted to the planning authority with as much detail as possible reflecting where public health impact of the development can be maximised.

4.4 Rapid Health Impact Assessment (HIA)

The detailed assessment is the next phase of the process; this will take your plans through a set of up-to 14 pre-existing planning and health criteria. What emerges are a set of priorities that offer positive health impacts where possible, and where there is a negative impact, offers sound opportunities for mitigation, and support throughout this process.

■ Health Impact Assessment Template and Guidance

6.1 Health Impact Assessment

A health impact assessment (HIA) helps ensure that health and wellbeing are being properly considered in planning policies and proposals. HIAs can be done at any stage in the development process but are best done at the earliest stage possible. HIAs can be done as stand-alone assessments or as part of a wider Sustainability Appraisal, Environmental Impact Assessment, or Integrated Impact Assessment.

The process looks at the positive and negative impacts of a development as well as assessing the indirect implications for the wider community. The aim is to identify the main impacts and prompt discussion about the best ways of dealing with them to maximise the benefits and avoid any potential adverse impacts.

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6.2 Who should complete a HIA?

Completing a HIA should be collaborative; we encourage different stakeholders to work together to address the health impacts of plans and development proposals. As such, the Guide could be used by:

- Architects and Developers, to screen and scope the health impacts of development proposals and designs;
- Planning officers, to help identify and address the health impacts of plans and development proposals;
- Public health and environmental health professionals, to comment and scrutinise plans and development proposals;
- Neighbourhood forums, community groups and housing associations to comment on major planning applications to help foster community engagement

To create and develop healthy and sustainable places and communities, the Marmot Review of Health Inequalities in England 'Fair Society Healthy Lives' recommends that the planning system should be fully integrated within transport, housing, environmental and health policy.

Therefore, this planning toolkit, and following HIA, will also be of interest to environmental health officers concerned with environmental impacts and risks, transport planners concerned with promoting active travel and housing officers seeking to ensure that new housing is affordable and accessible.

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6.3 How to use the Health Impact Assessment template and guidance

This Health Impact Assessment is designed to be used at the earliest opportunity to inform design, layout and composition of a development proposal. The assessment will include arrangements for monitoring and evaluating the impacts and mitigation and enhancement measures.

Developers should complete the HIA as fully as possible, linking to additional policies, processes and information to demonstrate all areas have been considered and mitigation is appropriate. This may include **a planning statement, design and access statement, or an environmental statement** as appropriate. In some cases, there may be a lack of information and/or data about certain aspects of the proposal. In this case, the impact is likely to be uncertain and more information will be requested.

Where an impact is identified, recommendations to mitigate a negative impact or enhance / secure a positive impact must be included. Recommended actions on development proposals may require design layout changes, closer adherence to policy requirements or standards or planning conditions or obligations. In some cases, it may be helpful to identify non-planning measures, such as licensing controls or maintenance agreements.

The accompanying guides and appendix provide additional information, considerations and policy references to aid developers in the completion of the HIA.

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7 Useful Public Health Information and Resources

7.1 Public Health Support

If you require Public Health assistance with a Planning query, or if your development is classed as a major development (more than 10 homes or more than 10,000m² of commercial) please email publichealth@birmingham.gov.uk

7.2 Health profiles and data

- [Local Health](#): Produced by Public Health England via Local View, these profiles provide key data on each of the wards including population, access to services and health indicators.
- [Fingertips](#): Public Health England also provides a wide range of health-related data via its Fingertips tool
- [Birmingham Local Area Health Profiles](#): These profiles contain demographics and data relating to the health and wellbeing of the citizens of Birmingham at citywide and smaller local area levels.

7.3 Other Resources

- [London Healthy Urban Design Unit Model](#)
- [World Health Organisation: Healthy Urban Design](#)
- [Town and Country Planning Association: Healthy Place Making](#)
- [National Planning Policy Framework](#)

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■ Health Impact Assessment template and guidance

■ Housing Quality and Design - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Affordable housing; housing quality; noise insulation; energy efficiency; accessible and adaptable housing; well orientated; sufficient range of housing tenures; good basic services.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
Access to decent and adequate housing is critically important for health and wellbeing, especially for the very young and very old. Environmental factors, overcrowding and sanitation in buildings as well as unhealthy urban spaces have been widely recognised as causing illness since urban planning was formally introduced. Post-construction management also has impact on community welfare, cohesion and mental wellbeing.	Does the proposal meet the National Technical Standards adopted in the local plan ? <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Accessible and adaptable housing standard Part M4(2)• Nationally Described Space Standards
	Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation?
	Does the proposal include a range of housing types, sizes, and tenures including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?
	Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)? Are the homes in a sustainable location?

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1.1 Housing Quality and Design HIA - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal meet the adopted National Technical Standards for space?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal promote good design through layout and orientation?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include a range of housing types, tenures and sizes, including affordable housing responding to local housing needs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal contain homes that are highly energy efficient (e.g. a high SAP rating)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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■ Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Provision of accessible healthcare services and other social infrastructure - supporting population growth and change to create sustainable, healthy communities; modernise and improve quality of facilities and services; co-locating some services - improving effectiveness and efficiency of service delivery e.g. GPs, social care, dentistry and pharmacies. Siting facilities locally allows for active travel and reduce car travel - bringing health benefits from increased activity and improved air quality.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Strong, vibrant, sustainable and cohesive communities require good quality, accessible public services and infrastructure.</p> <p>Encouraging the use of local services is influenced by accessibility, in terms of transport and access into a building, and the range and quality of services offered. Access to good quality health & social care, education (primary, secondary and post-19) and community facilities has a direct positive effect on human health.</p> <p>Opportunities for the community to authentically and ethically participate in the planning of these services has the potential to impact positively on mental health and wellbeing and can lead to greater community cohesion.</p>	<p>Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?</p> <p>Social Infrastructure is made up of three dimensions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buildings, facilities and the built environment 2. Services and organisations 3. Communities
	<p>Does the proposal assess the demand for healthcare services and identify requirements and costs using the HUDU model (Healthy Urban Development Unit)?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal provide for healthcare services either in the form of a financial contribution or in-kind?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal enhance accessibility (by foot, bicycle and public transport) of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal contribute to meeting primary, secondary and post-19 education needs?</p>

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2.1 Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal retain or re-provide existing social infrastructure?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal assess the demand for healthcare services and identify requirements and costs using the HUDU model?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal provide for healthcare services either in the form of a financial contribution or in-kind?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal assess the capacity, location and accessibility (by foot, bicycle and public transport) of other social infrastructure, e.g. schools, social care and community facilities?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Does the proposal explore opportunities for shared community use and co-location of services?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal contribute to meeting primary, secondary and post-19 education needs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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■ Access to open space and nature, heritage and culture - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Publicly accessible green space and play spaces can encourage physical activity and maintain or improve positive mental health. A range of formal and informal play spaces and equipment will need to reflect growing populations, particularly an increase in children. Natural spaces and tree cover provide areas of shade and can improve air quality. Opportunities to integrate space with other related health and environmental programmes such as food growing and biodiversity. Improving connectivity between green space and the public realm, allows greater access to both spaces and adds value for residents and wildlife. Arts and heritage trails are effective ways in which to encourage interaction and learning about a place. Opportunities to integrate arts, culture and heritage with other related health and environmental programmes such as food growing and biodiversity.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Providing secure, convenient and attractive open/green space can lead to more physical activity and reduce levels of ill-health problems that are associated with both sedentary occupations and stressful lifestyles. There is growing evidence that access to parks and open spaces and nature can help to maintain or improve mental health.</p> <p>The patterns of physical activity established in childhood are perceived to be a key determinant of adult behaviour; a growing number of children are missing out on regular exercise, and an increasing number of children are being diagnosed as obese. There is a strong correlation between the quality of open space and the frequency of use for physical activity, social interaction or relaxation. Discovering and developing interests and learning through taking note of the natural and designed environment such as rivers, canals, landscaping, art and heritage assets.</p>	Does the proposal protect existing open and natural spaces, and key heritage assets, referencing local culture and features?
	Does the proposal improve the provision, quality and access to green infrastructure of the city?
	In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access (by foot, bicycle and public transport) to existing spaces?
	Does the proposal provide safe, walkable links between open and natural spaces and the public realm, for example to transport links?
	Are the existing and new open and natural spaces, culture and heritage sites welcoming, safe and accessible for all?
	Does the proposal set out how new open space and assets will be managed and maintained?
	Does the proposal connect people with nature through play, activity, food, school grounds or local restoration?

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3.1 Access to open space and nature, heritage and culture - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal protect existing open and natural spaces, and key heritage assets, referencing local culture and features?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal improve the provision, quality and access to green infrastructure of the city, in line with the expectations of the 25-year environment plan?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
In areas of deficiency, does the proposal provide new open or natural space, or improve access (by foot, bicycle and public transport) to existing spaces?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal provide safe, walkable links between open and natural spaces and the public realm e.g. to transport links?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Are the existing and new open and natural spaces, culture and heritage sites welcoming, safe and accessible for all?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal set out how new open space and assets will be managed and maintained?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal connect people with nature through play, activity, food, school grounds or local restoration?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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4. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

The use of construction management plans can lessen construction impacts, particularly hours of working and construction traffic movements. Reduced levels of car parking and travel plans which encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking will result in better local environmental conditions. Good design and the sensitive location and orientation of residential units can lessen noise impacts, contribute to improved air quality and neighbourhood amenity and reduce noise pollution. Natural spaces and trees can improve the air quality in urban areas.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
The quality of the local environment can have a significant impact on physical and mental health. Pollution caused by construction, traffic and commercial activity can result in poor air quality, noise nuisance and vibration. Poor air quality is linked to incidence of chronic lung disease (chronic bronchitis or emphysema) and heart conditions and asthma levels of among children. Noise pollution can have a detrimental impact on health resulting in sleep disturbance, cardiovascular and psycho-physiological effects. Good design and the separation of land uses can lessen noise impacts.	Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as construction traffic, dust, noise, vibration and odours? (Where appropriate a construction management plan should be produced)
	Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic, industrial uses and energy facilities (by provided ULEV/Ultra Low Emission Vehicle infrastructure, for example)?
	Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, engineering, site layout, landscaping and cycling and walking infrastructure?
	Does the proposal consider how measures such as green infrastructure, sustainable transport or low ann zero carbon energy could assist in mitigating poor air, noise or light pollution?

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a. Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal minimise construction impacts such as construction traffic, dust, noise, vibration and odours? (Where appropriate a construction management plan should be produced)	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal minimise air pollution caused by traffic, industrial uses and energy facilities (by provided ULEV infrastructure, for example)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal minimise noise pollution caused by traffic and commercial uses through insulation, engineering, site layout, landscaping and cycling and walking infrastructure?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal consider how green infrastructure could assist in mitigating poor air, noise or light pollution?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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5. Accessibility and active travel - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Combining active travel and public transport options can help people achieve recommended daily physical activity levels. Inclusive design, access, orientation and streetscape planners can make it easier for people to access facilities using public transport, walking or cycling. Reduced levels of car parking and travel plans encourage the use of public transport, cycling and walking will result in increased active travel. Planning can promote cycling and walking by connecting routes and public to wider networks, providing safe junctions and calming traffic and providing secure cycle parking spaces. Improved accessibility and walking spaces supports the principles of Walkability outlined in the Birmingham [Connected](#) Report (Placing Pedestrians at the Top of the Transport Hierarchy).

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Convenient access to a range of services and facilities minimises the need to travel and provides greater opportunities for social interaction. Buildings and spaces that are easily accessible and safe also encourage all groups, including older people and people with a disability, to use them. Discouraging car use and providing opportunities for walking and cycling can increase physical activity and help prevent chronic diseases, reduce risk of premature death and improve mental health.</p>	Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared and natural spaces, good crossing facilities well-lit and direct walking routes)?
	Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure, visible cycle parking, showers, cycling infrastructure, crossing facilities and good signposting)?
	Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and provide streets with permeable access for cyclists and pedestrians?
	Does the proposal include traffic management and speed reduction measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries (for example crossing facilities, speed limits)?
	Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?
	Does the proposal minimise transport emissions and discourage car use through parking management measures, provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, ULEV charging provision, car clubs, service and delivery plans and construction management plans?
	Does the proposal provide parking/charging facilities for low emissions, cyclist, motorcyclists and disabled users?
	Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?

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a. Accessibility and active travel - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage walking (such as through shared and natural spaces, good crossing facilitates well-lit and direct walking routes)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal prioritise and encourage cycling (for example by providing secure, visible cycle parking, showers, cycling infrastructure, crossing facilities and good signposting)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal connect public realm and internal routes to local and strategic cycle and walking networks and provide streets with permeable access for cyclists and pedestrians?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include traffic management and speed reduction measures to help reduce and minimise road injuries (for example crossing facilities, speed limits)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is the proposal well connected to public transport, local services and facilities?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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<p>Does the proposal minimise transport emissions and discourage car use through parking management measures, provision of sustainable transport infrastructure, ULEV charging provision, car clubs, service and delivery plans and construction management plans?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Does the proposal provide parking/charging facilities for low emissions?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Does the proposal allow people with mobility problems or a disability to access buildings and places?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

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6. Crime reduction and community safety - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

The detailed design and layout of residential and commercial areas can ensure natural surveillance over public space. This can be assisted by creating places which enable possibilities for community interaction and avoiding social exclusion. Active use of streets and public spaces, combined with effective lighting and greenery, is likely to decrease opportunities for anti-social behaviour or criminal activity. Planners to work with the Designing Out Crime Officers to obtain their advice on making development proposals follow the principles within the Secure by Design guides. They can also involve communities to foster a sense of ownership and empowerment, which can also help to enhance community safety. An arts and culture plan can outline the opportunities for artists and community collaborations to activate spaces and its implementation enable collective consideration of a range of appropriate uses and innovative creative approaches.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
Thoughtful planning and urban design that promotes natural surveillance and social interaction can help to reduce crime and the 'fear of crime', both of which impacts on the mental wellbeing of residents. As well as the immediate physical and psychological impact of being a victim of crime, people can also suffer indirect long-term health consequences including disability, victimisation and isolation because of fear. Community engagement in development proposals can lessen fears and concerns	Does the proposal follow the five underlying principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) ? i) physical security ii) surveillance; iii) movement control; iv) management and maintenance and v) defensible space
	Does the proposal incorporate other elements to help design out crime, for example, well-lit spaces and natural surveillance?
	Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and connected?
	Does the proposal include well designed, multi-use public spaces and buildings with clear indications of intended use?
	Does the proposal clearly indicate the intended use of any public spaces or buildings?
	Does the proposal create any areas of ambiguous space where conflicting interests might occur?
	Has or will authentic engagement and consultation been/be carried out with the local community?

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a. Crime reduction and community safety - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal follow the five underlying principles of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) ? i) physical security ii) surveillance; iii) movement control; iv) management and maintenance and v) defensible space	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal incorporate other elements to help design out crime, for example, well-lit spaces and natural surveillance?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal incorporate design techniques to help people feel secure and connected?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include well designed, multi-use public spaces and buildings with clear indications of intended use?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal clearly indicate the intended use of any public spaces or buildings?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Does the proposal create any areas of ambiguous space where conflicting interests might occur?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Has or will authentic engagement and consultation been/be carried out with the local community?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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7. Access to healthy food - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Consider food access, location and how to facilitate social enterprises planners can help to create the conditions that enable low income people to have better and affordable access to nutritious food. Planning can preserve and protect areas for small-scale community projects/local food production, including allotments. Planning can increase the diversity of shopping facilities in local centres, restrict large supermarkets, and limit concentrations of hot food takeaways.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Access to healthy and nutritious food can improve diet and prevent chronic diseases related to obesity. People on low incomes, including young families, older people are the least able to eat well because of lack of access to nutritious food. They are more likely to have access to food that is high in salt, oil, energy-dense fat and sugar.</p> <p>Opportunities to grow and purchase local healthy food and limiting concentrations of hot food takeaways can change eating behaviour and improve physical and mental health.</p>	Does the proposal facilitate the supply, delivery and self-sufficiency growing of local food, within a safe and sustainable environment (allotments, community gardens and farms, access to water, compost, and farmers' markets, for example)?
	Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?
	Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area in line with Birmingham policy?
	Does the proposal allow for large vehicle access to properties for the purpose of home deliveries and accessibility?

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a. Access to healthy food - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal facilitate the supply, delivery and self-sufficiency growing of local food, within a safe and sustainable environment, for example allotments, community gardens and farms, access to water, compost, and farmers' markets?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is there a range of retail uses, including food stores and smaller affordable shops for social enterprises?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal avoid contributing towards an over-concentration of hot food takeaways in the local area in line with Birmingham policy?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal allow for large vehicle access to properties for the purpose of home deliveries and accessibility?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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8. Access to work and training - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Urban planning linked to clear strategies for economic regeneration, allocation of appropriate sites and coordination of infrastructure provision can help to facilitate attractive opportunities for businesses, encourage diversity in employment and ensure that local jobs are created and retained. Equitable transport strategies can play an important part in providing access to job opportunities. The provision of local work can encourage shorter trip lengths, reduce emissions from transport and enable people to walk or cycle. Access to other support services, notably childcare, work experience and training can make employment opportunities easier to access.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Employment and income is a key determinant of health and wellbeing. Unemployment generally leads to poverty, illness and a reduction in personal and social esteem. Works aids recovery from physical and mental illnesses.</p> <p>Locating training and access to work experience, jobs and apprenticeships in inaccessible locations or failing to provide a diversity of local jobs or training opportunities can negatively affect health and mental wellbeing both directly and indirectly.</p>	Does the proposal provide access (by foot, bicycle or public transport) to local employment, training, work experience and apprenticeship opportunities, including temporary construction delivery phase and long-term employment?
	Does the proposal link skills development with technology and services that will help manage our relationship with the natural environment into the future?
	Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?
	Does the proposal include access to training, work experience, apprenticeships and jobs for local people via local procurement arrangements?

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a. Access to work and training - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal provide access (by foot, bicycle or public transport) to local employment, training, work experience and apprenticeship opportunities, including temporary construction delivery phase and 'end-use' jobs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal link skills development with technology and services that will help manage our relationship with the natural environment into the future?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include managed and affordable workspace for local businesses?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include access to training, work experience, apprenticeships and jobs for local people via local procurement arrangements?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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9. Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Urban planning can help to facilitate social cohesion by creating safe and permeable environments with places where people can meet informally. Mixed-use developments in town centres and residential neighbourhoods can help to widen social options for people. The provision of a range of diverse local employment opportunities (paid and unpaid) can also improve mental health, social cohesion and the creation of lifetime neighbourhoods.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>Friendship and supportive networks in a community can reduce depression/levels of chronic illness as well as speed recovery after illness and improve wellbeing. Fragmentation of social structures can lead to communities demarcated by socio-economic status, age and/or ethnicity. Building networks for people who are isolated and disconnected, and to provide meaningful interaction to improve mental wellbeing.</p> <p>Lifetime Neighbourhoods places the design criteria of Lifetime Homes into a wider context, creating environments that people of all ages and abilities can access and enjoy, facilitating communities that people can participate in, interact and feel safe.</p>	Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities by promoting physical activity (walking, cycling etc.), the use of public transport, social interactions, community activity and the use of public nature or green and blue spaces?
	Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities appropriate to demographic need?
	Does the proposal include provision of communal areas facilities within multi-dwelling buildings, for example apartments, student accommodations and mixed dwellings?
	Does the proposal provide opportunities for the arts, culture, sport, voluntary and community sectors?
	Does the proposal address the principles of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?

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Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the design of the public realm maximise opportunities for social interaction and connect the proposal with neighbouring communities by promoting physical activity (walking, cycling etc.), the use of public transport, social interactions, community activity and the use of public nature or green and blue spaces?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include a mix of uses and a range of community facilities appropriate to demographic need?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal include provision of communal areas facilities within multi-dwelling buildings for example apartments, student accommodations, mixed dwellings.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal provide opportunities for the arts, culture, sport, voluntary and community sectors?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Does the proposal address the principles of Lifetime Neighbourhoods?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
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10. Minimising the use of resources - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Planning can impose standards and criteria on hazardous waste disposal, recycling and domestic waste and that linked to development. It can ensure that hazardous waste is disposed of correctly, as well as ensure that local recycled and renewable materials are used whenever possible in the building construction process. Redevelopment on brownfield sites or derelict urban land also ensures that land is effectively used, recycled and enhanced. Through encouraging reduction, reuse and recycling, resource minimisation can be better realised and contribute towards a better environment. For larger scale developments, the impact on natural capital and its related health benefits can be measured through the National [Capital](#) Tool.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
Reducing or minimising waste including disposal, processes for construction as well as encouraging recycling at all levels can improve human health directly and indirectly by minimising environmental impact, such as air pollution.	Does the proposal make best use of existing land, green and natural spaces, waterways and natural resources? If so, is it also complimentary to the heritage of the area?
	Does the proposal encourage recycling, including building materials and food waste?
	Does the proposal allow for future waste collection and promote minimisation on site?
	Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?
	Does the proposal make effective use of water minimisation techniques, infrastructure and materials to reduce water waste during the development and into the future?

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a. Minimising the use of resources - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal make best use of existing land, green and natural spaces, waterways and natural resources? If so, is it also complimentary to the heritage of the area?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal encourage recycling, including building materials and food waste?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal allow for future waste collection and promote minimisation on site?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal incorporate sustainable design and construction techniques?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Does the proposal make effective use of water minimisation techniques, infrastructure and materials to reduce water waste during the development and into the future?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
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11. Climate change - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Urban planning can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by requiring lower energy use in buildings and transport, and by encouraging renewable energy sources, contributing to the climate change mitigation. Planning can address sustainability and environmental considerations using standards such as those that will help to reduce energy demands and increase the amount of renewable energy. For larger scale developments, the impact on natural capital and its related health benefits can be measured through the [National Capital Tool](#).

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>There is a clear link between climate change and health. The Marmot Review is clear that local areas should prioritise policies and interventions that 'reduce both health inequalities and mitigate climate change' because of the likelihood that people with the poorest health would be hit hardest by the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>Planning is at the forefront of both trying to reduce carbon emissions and to adapt urban environments. Poorly designed homes can lead to fuel poverty in winter and overheating in summer contributing to excess winter and summer deaths. Developments also have the potential to contribute towards mental wellbeing of residents</p>	<p>Does the proposal maximise energy efficiency?</p> <p>Does the proposal incorporate low and zero energy generation?</p> <p>Does the proposal conserve water?</p> <p>Does the proposal consider the type and sources of the materials used?</p> <p>Is the proposal flexible and adaptable to future occupier needs?</p> <p>Where relevant is the development aiming to achieve BREEAM Standard Excellent?</p> <p>Does the proposal encourage the use of waste as a resource?</p> <p>Does the proposal promote sustainable transport e.g. safe walking routes, cycling, public transport infrastructure, Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) provision, for example?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?</p>
	<p>Does the proposal maintain or enhance nature conservation and biodiversity e.g. an uninterrupted green corridor?</p>

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	<p>Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage systems?</p> <p>Does the proposal take account of natural features of a site to minimise energy use e.g. orientation and landscape features?</p>
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a. Climate change - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal incorporate renewable energy and encourage climate change mitigation measures (safe walking routes, cycling, public transport infrastructure, Ultra Low Emission Vehicles (ULEV) provision , for example)?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal ensure that buildings and public spaces are designed to respond to winter and summer temperatures, i.e. ventilation, shading and landscaping?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal maintain or enhance nature conservation and biodiversity e.g. an uninterrupted green corridor?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Does the proposal reduce surface water flood risk through sustainable urban drainage systems?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal take account of natural features of a site to minimise energy use e.g. orientation and landscape features?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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12. Digital and Technology - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Future planning for telecom infrastructure within the initial stages of planning can encourage the development of new technologies, promote competition and offer greater consumer choice, and ensure greater connectivity for those who work flexibility and those most vulnerable. Strategies such as the [Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review](#) offer insight on how planning now, through simple measures such as additional ducting or multi-purpose fibre cabling, can allow developments to evolve with technology into sustainable housing, with minimal disruptions to the public and encouraging communities to grow.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
Understanding the role digital and technology have in the planning process is instrumental to ensure developments can adapt and evolve with changing technologies and digital advancements. As well as providing greater connectivity for a growing flexible workforce who are required to work from home or on the move, technology advancements also allow for improved healthcare provision at home via telecare, ability to introduce smart home adaptations to better regulate environments, improved information points for	Is there a telecommunication/connectivity plan submitted as part of the proposals in a similar way as with other utilities, including robust coverage of telecommunication cellular networks?
	Does the proposal provide for a digital model or 3D visualisation of the development as part of the consultation, review and user engagement process?
	Is there adequate provision of internet and broadband available within the proposal from multiple providers, encouraging consumer choice and preventing provider monopolies? This would include additional ducting to the premises to enable new telecommunication entrants to deliver competitive services and facilitate upgrading of technology through the lifespan of the building to avoid retrospective civil works.

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<p>transport infrastructure, and the opportunity to harness new energy provision and work smarter using existing infrastructure.</p> <p>The ability to move flexibly and stay connected is paramount to maintain both physical and mental health wellbeing.</p>	<p>Does the proposal make provisions for digital assets, enablement and legacy? For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital signage, information points and messaging (e.g. bus shelters and public displays) • Smart lighting that can maximise use of natural light, and use sustainable, low energy, low glare lighting • Sensor and monitoring equipment to improve carbon savings, air quality and promote sustainable travel (including electric charging points) • Telecare and enablement technology
	<p>Does the proposal ensure that the build design minimised barriers to cellular network penetration?</p>
	<p>Does the technology embedded in this proposal enable users to control their environmental quality and are there sufficient electrical and digital points within the buildings to enable easy deployment of sensors and other digital devices for health and social care monitoring, for example, smart buildings that consider ventilation, light, and air quality?</p>
	<p>Are there provisions for free public Wi-Fi in communal areas or in open spaces across the development?</p>

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a. Digital and Technology - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Is there a telecommunication/connectivity plan submitted as part of the proposals in a similar way as with other utilities, including robust coverage of telecommunication cellular networks?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal provide for a digital model or 3D visualisation of the development as part of the consultation, review and user engagement process?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Is there adequate provision of internet and broadband available within the proposal from multiple providers, encouraging consumer choice and preventing provider monopolies? This would include additional ducting to the premises to enable new telecommunication entrants to deliver competitive services and facilitate upgrading of technology through the lifespan of the building to avoid retrospective civil works.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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<p>Does the proposal make provisions for digital assets, enablement and legacy? For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Digital signage, information points and messaging (e.g. bus shelters and public displays) • Smart lighting that can maximise use of natural light, and use sustainable, low energy, low glare lighting • Sensor and monitoring equipment to improve carbon savings, air quality and promote sustainable travel (including electric charging points) <p>Telecare and enablement technology</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Negative <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Neutral <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Does the proposal ensure that the build design minimised barriers to cellular network penetration?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Negative <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Neutral <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Does the technology embedded in this proposal enable users to control their environmental quality and are there sufficient electrical and digital points within the buildings to enable easy deployment of IoT, other sensors and other digital devices for health and social care monitoring? (Smart buildings: ventilation, light, air quality etc)</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Negative <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Neutral <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>Are there provisions for free public Wi-Fi in communal areas or in open spaces across the development?</p>	<p>Yes <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>N/A <input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>Positive <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Negative <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Neutral <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

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13. Child friendly development - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Whether or not a person is well and has good health is largely determined by the environment in which they live. This is particularly true for children and young people, who have little choice about where they reside. People living in the most deprived areas face worse health inequalities. These are caused by a mix of environmental and social factors linked to a local area. These health and social inequalities are completely avoidable. Considering and addressing them alongside the wider determinants of health will help improve not only the futures of the next generation but the burden and cost of related non-communicable disease on health services.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>All developments should aim to be child friendly; emphasising the wellbeing of future generations. The amount of time children play outdoors, their ability to get around independently, and their level of contact with nature are strong indicators of how a city is performing, not just for children but for all generations. If cities fail to address the needs of children, they risk economic and cultural impacts as families move away. An integrated child-friendly approach reverses the idea that children's space should be discreet areas, such as playgrounds, and excluded from other parts of the public realm. Creating a 'children's infrastructure' network of spaces, streets, nature and design interventions provides an opportunity to create better cities and better outcomes for all generations.</p>	Does the development promote the rights of children to gather, play and participate?
	Does the development recognise children as a distinct group of inhabitants of the development? N.B. The development needs to explicitly acknowledge the differences amongst children and young people.
	Does the development focus on achieving child friendly outcomes?
	Does the proposal enhance links between the development and early years, childcare, play and education?
	Does the proposal provide affordable childcare and training facilities?

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a. Child friendly development - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the development promote the rights of children to gather, play and participate?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the development recognise children as a distinct group of inhabitants of the development? N.B. The development needs to explicitly acknowledge the differences amongst children and young people.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the development focus on achieving child friendly outcomes?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal enhance links between the development and early years, childcare, play and education?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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14. Impact upon equalities: protected characteristics - Guide

Potential Health Impacts

Many different groups can experience health inequalities. The way in which places are designed can either help to close those gaps or worsen them, this is set out in the [Inclusive Environments Action Plan](#).

The built environment can contribute to a more equal, inclusive and cohesive society if places, facilities and neighbourhoods are designed to be accessible and inclusive for all. Inclusive design aims to remove the barriers that create undue effort and separation. It enables everyone to participate confidently and independently in everyday activities.

Overview	Issues for consideration - see appendix for associated policies and documents
<p>The Equalities Act sets out nine protected characteristics: Age, Race and Ethnicity; Disability; Religion or belief; Sexual orientation; Gender; Gender reassignment; pregnancy and maternity; marriage and civil partnership. Developments should work for everyone. To achieve this, inclusive design should be considered through all stages of a project. Taking time to consider different user needs and how those might change will allow solutions to be designed in that evolve with the project, helping to reduce the risk of costly alterations and retro fitting. Utilising best practise and working with local service users and ambassadors to understand additional needs and discussion solutions will ensure the development is inclusive to all, across the lifetime.</p>	Does the proposal foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it?
	Does the proposal contribute to inequalities of access to the development between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it?
	Does the proposal advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it?

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a. Impact upon equalities: protected characteristics - Assessment Template

Assessment criteria	Relevant?	Details/evidence/policy compliance (where relevant)	Potential health impact?	Recommended mitigation or enhancement actions
Does the proposal foster good relations between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal contribute to inequalities of access to the development between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and persons who do not share it?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	
Does the proposal advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not share it?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/>		Positive <input type="checkbox"/> Negative <input type="checkbox"/> Neutral <input type="checkbox"/> Uncertain <input type="checkbox"/>	

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Appendix

	National Policies and Documents	Local Policies and Guidance
1 Housing Quality and Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (2004) The Impact of Overcrowding on Health and Education • BRE Trust (2010) The Real Cost of Poor Housing • World Health Organization (2011) Environmental burden of disease associated with inadequate housing • Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010) • Marmot Review Team (2011) The Health Impacts of Cold Homes and Fuel Poverty • Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Investigation into overheating in homes: Literature review and Analysis of gaps and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National technical housing standards • BDP: policy PG3, policy TP27, TP30 • DMB DPD: policy DM10 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Places for Living: pg. 8, pg. 9, • Places for All: pg. 7, pg. 8pg 27, pg. 28 • Specific Needs Residential Uses: Supplementary Planning Guidance: paragraph 4, paragraph 5 • SPD SUDS guide for Birmingham (2016) <p>Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013)</p>

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<p>2 Access to healthcare services and other social infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2019) • Report of the Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010) • NHS London Healthy Urban Development Unit Planning Contributions Tool (the HUDU Model) • Institute of Public Health in Ireland (2008) Health Impacts of Education: a review • Environmental Audit Committee inquiry into Transport and the Accessibility of Public Services • Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) <p>Sport England, Accessing schools for community use</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP, policy TP37, policy TP28, TP45 • Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006: paragraph • Working Together in Neighbourhoods White Paper • Community Cohesion White Paper • Imagination, Creativity and Enterprise: Birmingham Cultural Strategy <i>(to be refreshed in 2019/2020)</i> <p>Collaborations in Place-based Practice: Birmingham Public Art Strategy <i>(to be refreshed in 2019/2020)</i></p> <p>Public Health Green Paper</p>
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<p>3 Access to open space and nature/ heritage / culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2019) • Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England • Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (2011) Natural Environment White Paper: Natural Choice securing the value of nature • UK National Ecosystem Assessment (2011) • Foresight Report (2007) Tackling Obesities: future choices • NICE (2008) Guidance on the promotion and creation of physical environments that support increased levels of physical activity (PH8) • Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010) • Faculty of Public Health (2010) Great Outdoors: How Our Natural Health Service Uses Green Space To Improve Wellbeing • Sustainable Development Commission (2008) Health, Place and Nature • Sport England Active Design • HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018 • Natural England, Access to Green Spaces standards (2014) • NIA Ecological Strategy • LNP State of the Environment dashboard • LNP Health & Wellbeing Progress Report • Green Cities Good Global evidence archive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: policy TP7, TP8, TP9, T1, T2, T27, T39, T40 • DMB DPD: DM4 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006 • Public Open Space in New Residential Development 2007 • Places for living • Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022 and subsequent revisions • Birmingham and Black Country Biodiversity Action Plan (2010) • Birmingham City Council Green Living Spaces Plan • Imagination, Creativity and Enterprise: Birmingham Cultural Strategy (<i>to be refreshed in 2019/2020</i>) <p>Collaborations in Place-based Practice: Birmingham Public Art Strategy (<i>to be refreshed in 2019/2020</i>)</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural England (2009), Our Natural Health Service role of the natural environment in maintaining healthy lives • Biodiversity 2020: A strategy for England Wildlife and Ecosystem Services 	
4 Air quality, noise and neighbourhood amenity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2019) • Supporting information • Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010) • Environmental Protection UK (2010) Development Control: Planning for Air Quality • British Medical Association (July 2012) Healthy transport = Healthy lives • Health Protection Agency (2010) Environmental Noise and Health in the UK • European Environment Agency (2010) Good practice guide on noise exposure and potential health effects, EEA Technical report No 11/2010 • HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018 • Planning for Air Quality Guidance (2017) <p>Trees Design Action Group: First steps in urban air quality (2018)</p> <p>IAQM Guidance on land-use planning and development control: Planning for air quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: Policy PG3, TP1, TP7, TP8, TP9, TP15, TP27, TP28, TP37, TP38, TP43, TP44, TP45 • DMB DPD: DM1, DM5, DM6 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: <p>BCC Air Quality Action Plan</p> <p>BCC Draft Clean Air Strategy</p> <p>LETCP Good Practice Air Quality Planning Guidance</p>

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<p>5 Accessibility and active travel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (2019) • WHO (2011) Health economic assessment tools (HEAT) for walking and for cycling • Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010) • Bristol Essential evidence - benefits of cycling & walking • Chartered Institution of Highways and Transportation (2010) Manual for Streets 2 • Department for Transport (2012) Guidance on the Appraisal of Walking and Cycling Schemes • DfT Local Transport Note 1/11: Shared Space • DfT (2012) Investigating the potential health benefits of increasing cycling in the Cycling City and Towns • The City of New York Active (2010) Design Guidelines - Promoting physical activity and health in design • Transport for London (2011) Transport planning for healthier lifestyles: A best practice guide • HM Government, Greener Space 25 year environment plan 2018 • Transport for London Health Streets Guide • DfT DH, January 2011, Transport and Health Resource: Delivering Healthy Local Transport Plans <p>British Medical Association (July 2012) Healthy transport = Healthy lives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: Policy TP7, TP21, TP22, TP24 TP27, TP28, TP38, TP39, TP40, TP41, TP44, TP45 • DMB DPD: DM14, DM15 • Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60, 9.61, 9.62 • Draft Birmingham Transport Plan (2020) • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006 • Places for living 2001, pg. 8, pg. 13, pg. 16, pg. 18 • Places for All: pg. 7, pg. 10, pg. 11, pg. 13, pg. 14 • Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022 • Birmingham Connected (2014) • Birmingham Road Safety Strategy (2016) • Birmingham Walking and Cycling Strategy (2020) • West Midlands Movement for Growth • West Midlands Health and Transport Strategy <p>West Midlands Cycle Design Guidance's</p> <p>BCC Parking Guidelines SPD</p> <p>BCC Draft Parking SPD</p>
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<p>6 Crime reduction and community safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requiring good design • Promoting healthy communities • Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Marmot Review Built Environment Task Group (2010) • Department of Health (2012) No health without mental health: implementation framework • ODPM (2004) Safer Places - the planning system and crime prevention • Secured By Design Design Guides for; Homes, Commercial, Schools and Hospitals • Secured By Design, Design Guides, Design Council Guides: Design out Crime • CABE (2009) This Way to Better Residential Streets • Lighting Against Crime: A Guide for Crime Reduction Professionals • Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) and Housing in the UK - Armitage, Rachel (2017) • Town & Country Planning Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: policy PG3, TP11, TP27, TP37, TP39, UDP: paragraph 8.7 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Places for living 2001, pg. 20, pg. 21, pg. 25, pg. 27, • Places for All: pg. 16, pg. 18
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7 Access to healthy food	<p>National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)</p> <p>Supporting information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Department of Health (2011) Healthy Lives, Healthy People: A Call to Action on Obesity in England• Mayor of London (2006) London Food Strategy - Healthy & Sustainable Food for London• Foresight Report (2007) Tackling Obesities: future choices• Report of the Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010)• Sustain (2011) Good planning for good food - using planning policy for local and sustainable food <p>HM Government 25-year Environment Plan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• BDP, policy TP9, TP24, TP27,• Non-policy- BDP, section 9.60• Supplementary planning documents and guidance:• Shopping and Local Centres Supplementary Planning Guidance: policy 4, policy 6
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<p>8 Access to work and training</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department for Work and Pensions Cross-Government initiative 'Health, Work and Well-being' • Report of the Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010) • Report of Marmot Review Employment and Work Task Group (2010) • Leeds Metropolitan University (2010) Mental Health and Employment review • Inclusive Growth strategy • Industrial Strategy • Government skills strategy • HM Government 25-year environment plan Social Value Act 2012 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: policy TP26, TP27, TP28, TP34, • Birmingham Skills and Investment plan • Greater Birmingham LEP skills for Growth Strategy • Mental health commission: WMCA • Skills and Productivity Commission. WMCA • Birmingham Connected (2014) • Birmingham Business Charter for Social Responsibility • Birmingham Procurement Policy Framework for jobs and skills • Birmingham Planning Protocol for jobs and skills • Economic Recovery Strategy (2021)
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<p>9 Social cohesion and lifetime neighbourhoods</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) 8 Promoting healthy communities • NICE (2004) Social capital for health: Issues of definition, measurement and links to health • Marmot Review Social Inclusion and Social Mobility Task Group (2010) • Marmot Review Employment and Work Task Group (2010) • Department for Communities and Local Government (2011) Lifetime Neighbourhoods • National MWAH Collaborative (England) (2011) Mental Health Wellbeing Impact Assessment: A Toolkit for Well-being • UK National Statistics: societal wellbeing theme <p>Young Foundation (2010) Cohesive Communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: policy PG3, TP27, TP30, UDP: Paragraph 3.14 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013) • Places for living 2001, pg. 8, pg. 9 • THRIVE, West Midlands combined Authority • Places for All • Working Together in Neighbourhoods White Paper • Community Cohesion White Paper • Imagination, Creativity and Enterprise: Birmingham Cultural Strategy • Collaborations in Place-based Practice: Birmingham Public Art Strategy
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<p>10 Minimising the use of resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) • Supporting information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of the Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010) • Mayor of London and London Councils (2006) The Control of Dust and Emissions from Construction and Demolition: Best Practice Guidance • Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method (BREEAM) <p>HM Government, Greener Space 25-year environment plan 2018</p> <p>BRE Green Code</p> <p>BRE BES6001:2008 Part G Building regulations</p> <p>WRAP guidance on designing out waster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP, policy TP3, TP5, TP13, TP14, TP27, • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for People with Disabilities SPD 2006 • Public Open Space in New Residential Development • Places for living 2001, pg. 31, pg. 34 • Places for All: pg. 23 • Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022
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<p>11 Climate change</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) 10 • Department for Communities and Local Government (2012) Investigation into overheating in homes: Literature review • Assessment Method (BREEAM) • Marmot Sustainable Development Task Group (2010) • Green and Blue Space Adaptation for Urban Areas and Eco Towns (GRaBS) project • NHS Sustainable Development Unit (2009) Saving Carbon, Improving Health - NHS Carbon Reduction Strategy for England • Lancet (2009) Health benefits of tackling climate change: evidence • Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (2012) UK Climate Change Risk Assessment <p>HM Government, Greener Space 25-year environment plan 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BDP: TP1, TP2, TP3, TP4, TP5, TP6, TP7, TP8, TP27, TP38, TP39, TP40, TP41 • Supplementary planning documents and guidance: • Places for Living: pg. 30, • Places for All: pg. 22, pg. 25 • Birmingham and Black Country Nature Improvement Area Strategy 2017-2022 • SPD SUDS guide for Birmingham (2016) • Birmingham Green Living Spaces Plan (2013) <p>Route to Zero Action Plan</p>
<p>12 Digital and Technology</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future Telecoms Infrastructure Review, Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport, July 2018. • BS ISO 37106:2018, Sustainable cities and communities. Guidance on establishing smart city operating models for sustainable communities <p>PAS 2016:2010: next generation access for new build homes guide</p>	<p>BDP TP46</p> <p>DMB DPD DM16</p>

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<p>13 Child friendly development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). • ARUP: Child-centred Urban Resilience Framework <p>UNICEF Handbook for Child-responsive Urban Planning</p>	<p>The Review of Child Friendly Planning in the UK three key human rights as stipulated in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). These are the right to participate in decision-making</p> <p>(Article 12); to gather in public space (Article 15); and to play, rest leisure, and access cultural life (Article 31).</p>
<p>14 Impact upon equalities: protected characteristics</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equalities Act <p>Public Sector Equalities Duty</p> <p>Any planning guidance around equalities</p>