Appendix 1 – design criteria (3 datasets)

## Dataset 1: social aspirations of communities

The first set includes data about social behaviour (habits), values, expectations and aspirations of urban communities. Data come from several UK governmental reports and published studies.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Report** | **Published by** | **Last update** | **URL** |  | **Data collection method** |
| 1.1 | Community Life Survey - London summary | Greater London Authority | 2021 | [link](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/f3190e1b-edba-4086-8112-914d3736e181/community-life-survey-london-summary) | The Community Life survey is a household self-completion survey of adults aged 16+ in England. The survey provides evidence on social cohesion, community engagement and social action (City Intelligence Unit, GLA 2021) | survey |
| 1.2 | Equality, diversity and inclusion evidence base for London | Greater London Authority. GLA Intelligence | 2019 | [link](https://airdrive-secure.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/london/dataset/equality--diversity-and-inclusion-evidence-base/2019-06-26T21%3A05%3A26/EDI%20evidence%20base%20for%20London%20%28June%202019%20update%29.pdf?X-Amz-Algorithm=AWS4-HMAC-SHA256&X-Amz-Credential=AKIAJJDIMAIVZJDICKHA%2F20220201%2Feu-west-1%2Fs3%2Faws4_request&X-Amz-Date=20220201T163837Z&X-Amz-Expires=300&X-Amz-Signature=262b21da1b199403b69e8ba5689e3e5ab2b0f4fcbe1c47ecfa5f82474ddc4221&X-Amz-SignedHeaders=host)  [link](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/46dfd9e2-fcce-4dfe-a4c8-88d7fedfdd0c/equalities-diversity-and-inclusion-measures) | This dataset supports the Mayor's equality, diversity and inclusion strategy. It brings together publicly available data relevant to equalities in London into a series of measures. (City Intelligence Unit, GLA 2019) | survey |
| 1.3 | 2007-08 Citizenship Survey  Identity and Values Topic Report | Ministry of Housing, Department for Communities and Local Government | 2014 | [link](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20120919132719/http:/www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/1319805.pdf) [link](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/b7c7e9f4-ee57-4ffa-847e-c3b8c4c1abc3/citizenship-survey-identity-and-values-topic-report) | This report examines attitudes to immigration, values, identity and sense of belonging to Britain using findings from the Citizenship Survey. | survey |

Table 1

### 1.1 Community Life Survey - London summary

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **activity** | **findings** |
| 1.1.1 | Social interaction | Text/instant messages | London 87% |
| 1.1.2 |  | Meet up in person | London 62% |
| 1.1.3 |  | Emails/letters | London 43% (36% average across all regions) |
| 1.1.4 | Support network |  | >90% across all regions |
| 1.1.5 | Neighbourhood and community | Satisfaction with neighbourhood | * >75% across all regions * 16-24 less satisfied than older * White people more satisfied than mixed background and Black people * Rural areas more satisfied than urban areas |
| 1.1.6 |  | Belonging to neighbourhood | * >65% across all regions * Young people less belonging than older people * Rural areas more belonging than urban areas |
| 1.1.7 |  | Local area and people from different  backgrounds getting on well together | * >80% across all regions |
| 1.1.8 |  | Chatting to neighbours | * >73% across all regions * 16-24 less involved than older * White people more involved than mixed background and Black people * Rural areas more satisfied than urban areas |

Table 1.1

The GLA’s Community Life Survey includes a base of adults aged 16+ with, for example, London: 2,933, West Midlands: 1,062, North West: 1,144, North East: 358, Yorkshire and The Humber: 895, East of England: 1,181, South East: 1,704, East Midlands: 771, South West: 808 (City Intelligence Unit, GLA 2021:11). We excluded from our study indicators that are not relevant (sense of belonging to Britain, civic engagement, volunteering and charity), obvious (responses from people living in most deprived areas are more negative in general than those from less deprived areas) and with very low values, for example loneliness (around 7% across regions).

### 1.2 Equality, diversity and inclusion evidence base for London

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **parameter** | **comment** |
| 1.2.1 | High housing | High housing costs in London affect private and social renters more than owner-occupiers. |
| 1.2.2 | Low quality-housing | Low quality-housing is more common in the private rented sector |
| 1.2.3 | Social renting | Social renting is more prevalent among Black and Bangladeshi Londoners than other ethnicities. Private renting is relatively more widespread among nonBritish/white Irish Londoners, and people from the other Asian and other ethnic groups |
| 1.2.4 | Private renting | Younger, lower-income and disabled Londoners, as well as recent migrants to London, are more likely to be renting |
| 1.2.5 | Overcrowding | Overcrowding is more common in London’s Bangladeshi, Black African and Pakistani households |
| 1.2.6 | Challenges in different groups | Many groups face distinctive challenges around housing, including disabled Londoners, migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, Gypsies and Irish travellers and older BAME and LGBT Londoners |
| 1.2.7 | Homelessness and rough sleeping | The majority of rough sleepers in London are men. Non-UK nationals are overrepresented among rough sleepers.  Refugees and youth (and young LGBT people in particular) face issues around becoming homeless, the impact of homelessness, and transitions into secure housing |
| 1.2.8 | Built environment | Disabled and older Londoners face barriers in accessing London’s built environment, as a result of street design and clutter, a lack of dedicated parking, and a few accessible and specialised public toilets. Older Londoners are at risk of social isolation due to physical barriers preventing them from experiencing the city in full |

Table 1.2

To note that for criterion 1.2.8 we have included guidelines from <https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/954467/Part_M_Report_with_appendices.pdf> and https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/access-to-and-use-of-buildings-approved-document-m

### 1.3 Citizenship Survey Identity and Values Topic Report

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Value** | **comment** |
| 1.3.1 | respect for the law | Among highest across all groups |
| 1.3.2 | tolerance and politeness towards others | Among highest across all groups |
| 1.3.3 | equality of opportunity | most commonly cited amongst 16 to 24 year olds |
| 1.3.4 | respect for the law | most commonly cited amongst 16 to 24 year olds |
| 1.3.5 | Respect for people  from different ethnic groups | Most commonly cited among younger population: aged 16 to 24 (42%) were the more likely to say this than those aged 35 to 49 (37%), 50 to 64 (32%), 65 to 74 (25%) and 75 or over (25%). |
| 1.3.6 | Freedom of speech or expression | Most commonly cited among younger population.  For example, 43 per cent of 16 to 24 year olds mentioned this, whilst 31 per cent of people aged 75 or over did so. |
| 1.3.7 | Justice and fair play | More cited by people aged 35 to 49 years.  (33%), 50 to 64 years (38%) and 65 to 74 years (40%) than those aged 16 to 24 years (29%). |
| 1.3.8 | everyone should speak English | Older people cited this more.  People aged 65 to 74 (47%) and 75 or over (43%) were more likely to say this than those aged 16 to 24 years (27%). |

Table 1.3

The Citizenship Survey Identity and Values Topic Report has a base sample of people in England of 8,752 (Lloyd 2009:12).

## Dataset 2: housing regulations, policies and developers’ drivers

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Report** | **Published by** | **Last update** | **URL** | **Description** | **Data collection method** |
| 2.1 | Design and sustainability | Greater London Authority | 2021 | [link](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programmes/homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programme-2021-2026/design-and-sustainability-further-guidance)  [link](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/improving-quality/housing-design-and-quality) | The Delivering Quality Homes initiative aims to support housing providers to review and improve the internal processes and practices that lead to good quality housing. | Guidelines/policy |
| 2.2 | Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Measures | Greater London Authority | 2021 | [link](https://data.gov.uk/dataset/46dfd9e2-fcce-4dfe-a4c8-88d7fedfdd0c/equalities-diversity-and-inclusion-measures) | This dataset supports the Mayor's equality, diversity and inclusion strategy. It brings together publicly available data relevant to equalities in London into a series of measures. (GLA 2021) | Public data/policy |
| 2.3 | community cohesion – an action guide. Guidance for local authorities | Local Government Association | 2004 | [link](https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/communitycohesionactionguide.pdf) |  | Guidelines/policy |

Table 2

London Housing Strategy: <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/tackling-londons-housing-crisis>

London: Delivering quality homes: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mol\_delivering\_quality\_homes\_handbook\_draftnovember2021.pdf

### 2.1 London Housing design and quality (GLA) from [link](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/housing-and-land/homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programmes/homes-londoners-affordable-homes-programme-2021-2026/design-and-sustainability-further-guidance#acc-i-62735)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Design standards** | **Cross-reference to policy documents** |
| 2.1.1 | All homes must meet minimum floor space standards, including storage | Policy C4.1.1 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D5, D6, D7. See Table 3.1 of the London Plan. |
| 2.1.2 | All habitable rooms must have a minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 2.5 metres between finished floor level and finished ceiling level. | Policy C4.3.2 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D6 |
| 2.1.3 | All homes must provide a minimum of 5 sqm of private outdoor space for one-to-two person dwellings and must provide an extra 1 sqm for each additional occupant. | Policy C4.2.1 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D6, D7 |
| 2.1.4 | Where 10 or more children or young people are expected to live in the affordable dwellings, these must be at least 10m2 of play space per child. | Policy C1.4.2 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: GG3, GG6, D5, D6, S4, G1, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, SI 1, SI 13 |
| 2.1.5 | The number of homes accessed from a single core must not exceed 8 homes per floor. | Policy C3.1.2 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D1, D5, D6, D8, S17, T7 |
| 2.1.6 | All homes with three bedrooms or more must be dual aspect. Any single aspect one-bedroom or two-bedroom dwellings must not be north-facing. | Policy C5.2.1 of Good Quality Homes for Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D6, D8, SI 2, SI 4 |
| 2.1.7 | All homes must provide for direct sunlight to enter at least one habitable room for part of the day. | Policy C5.3.3 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D1, D6, SI2, SI 4, S12, S14 |
| 2.1.8 | For developments with 10+ homes, at least 10 per cent of dwellings should meet Building Regulation M4(3) requirements for wheelchair user dwellings. All other new build dwellings within the development should meet Building Regulation M4(2) requirement for accessible and adaptable dwellings. | Policy C4.1.3 of Good Quality Homes for all Londoners SPG.  Relevant London Plan policies: D5, D6, D7 |
| 2.1.9 | All developments of 50+ residential dwellings must be subject to an independent design review as part of the planning process. | Relevant London Plan policy: D |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2.1.10 | Sustainability standard 1 | Net Zero Carbon Homes | Policy SI.2.C of the London Plan requires all developments of 10 or more homes to be net zero-carbon. This must include at least a 35% reduction in on-site carbon dioxide emissions against Part L 2013 of the Building Regulations, of which there must be at least a 10% reduction from energy efficiency measures. Any shortfall in emissions to net-zero must be paid into the borough’s carbon offset fund.  The Mayor’s Energy Hierarchy - ‘Be Lean, Be Clean, Be Green, Be Seen’ - is set out in Policy S1.2.A of the London Plan. The Energy Hierarchy should inform the approach to achieving the minimum 35% reduction against Part L 2013. ‘Be Lean’ prioritises efficiency of the building fabric, minimising the overall energy demand of the building. Of the minimum 35% on site reduction, a minimum of 10% should be achieved by fabric efficiency.  Investment partners must demonstrate, through an Energy Assessment, that on-site carbon emission reductions have been maximised with a minimum 35% reduction in on-site carbon dioxide emissions against Part L 2013 being achieved, and confirm the offset payment that will be made to the borough to cover any shortfall to net zero. |
| 2.1.11 | Sustainability standard 2 | Whole-life cycle Carbon Assessment | Policy SI.2.F of the London Plan requires all referable development proposals to calculate whole life-cycle carbon emissions through a nationally recognised Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment and demonstrate actions taken to reduce life-cycle carbon emissions.  Whole Life-Cycle Carbon emissions are the carbon emissions resulting from the materials, construction and the use of a building over its entire life, including its demolition and disposal. A Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment provides a true picture of a building’s carbon impact on the environment.  Investment partners must demonstrate, through a Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment, the life-cycle carbon emissions of the development, a comparison against the GLA’s benchmarks and actions taken to reduce life-cycle carbon emissions.  Read the GLA Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessments guidance, which explains how the assessment of these carbon emissions should be approached and presented, and includes a Whole Life-Cycle Carbon Assessment template which partners are expected to use. |
| 2.1.12 | Sustainability standard 3 | Be Seen Energy monitoring | Policy SI.2.A.4 of the London Plan requires all developments of 10 or more homes to monitor, verify and report energy performance for at least five years post-construction.  Monitoring the actual operational energy performance of buildings and comparing this with early design estimates will enable the industry to work towards bridging the ‘performance gap’ between their design and actual energy use, helping to achieve truly net zero-carbon buildings.  Investment partners are required to submit data to the GLA’s 'Be Seen' monitoring portal for at least five years post construction.  Read the GLA 'Be Seen' Energy Monitoring guidance, which explains the ‘Be Seen’ stage of the Energy Hierarchy set out in the London Plan, and includes the 'Be Seen' reporting template which partners are expected to use. |
| 2.1.13 | Sustainability standard 4 | Air Quality neutral | Policy SI.1.B.2.a of the London Plan requires all developments of 10 or more homes to be at least Air Quality Neutral.  An Air Quality Neutral development is one that meets, or improves upon, the air quality neutral benchmarks published in guidance from the GLA. The benchmarks set out the maximum allowable emissions of NOx and Particulate Matter based on the size and use class of the proposed development.  Investment partners must demonstrate, through an Air Quality Assessment, that developments are at least Air Quality Neutral. This assessment must indicate potential pollutant sources and how these can be mitigated against, to assess the proposed developments impact on air quality.  A new Air Quality Neutral LPG is due to be published for consultation in the coming months. Until then, please read the Air Quality Neutral Planning Support document, which was commissioned by the GLA, for information on the current Air Quality Neutral benchmarks for buildings and transport.  The GLA does not publish guidance on Air Quality Assessments. However, industry best practice is set out in the Planning for Air Quality guidance provided by the Institute of Air Quality Management. Read the GLA Air Quality Positive guidance, which explains explains how to apply the air quality positive approach to large scale developments. |
| 2.1.14 | Sustainability standard 5 | Urban Greening | Policy G5.B of the London Plan requires all developments of 10 or more homes to meet relevant borough Urban Greening Factor target scores or, where none exist, the interim score of 0.4 set out in the London Plan.  The Urban Greening Factor is a tool which uses a simple calculation to assess the amount and quality of new urban greening provided by a new development. To calculate the Urban Greening Factor, each surface type in the development is given a factor score, which is multiplied by the area of that type of cover. The full method is set out in detail in the new London Plan and Table 8.2 sets out the assigned factors for different types of cover.  Read the GLA Urban Greening Factor guidance, which provides guidance on how to apply the Urban Greening Factor to proposed developments. |
| 2.1.15 | Sustainability standard 6 | Managing heat risk | Policy SI.4.B of the London Plan requires all developments of 10 or more homes to demonstrate, through an Energy Strategy, how they will reduce the potential for internal overheating in accordance with the cooling hierarchy.  Overheating mitigation should be considered at the early stages of design development. Investment partners must demonstrate, through an Energy Assessment, the results of dynamic overheating modelling and how they will reduce the potential for internal overheating in accordance with the cooling hierarchy, which is as follows:   1. Reduce the amount of heat entering a building through orientation, shading, high albedo materials, fenestration, insulation and the provision of green infrastructure 2. Minimise internal heat generation through energy efficient design 3. Manage the heat within the building through exposed internal thermal mass and high ceilings 4. Provide passive ventilation 5. Provide mechanical ventilation 6. Provide active cooling systems |

Table 2.1

### 2.2 Equalities, Diversity and Inclusion Measures

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Theme** | **Measure** | **Inequality measured** |
| 2.2.1 | Housing affordability | Proportion of people in households spending more than a third of their income on housing | Ethnicity, income quintile, tenure |
| 2.2.2 | Overcrowding | Proportion of households that are overcrowded | Age, ethnicity, tenure, household type |
| 2.2.3 | Accessible housing | New Build Homes Meeting Accessible Housing Standard M4(3) Approved | Borough |
| 2.2.4 | Air quality | Proportion of population living in the 30% most polluted (NO2) LSOAs | Ethnicity, deprivation, age |
| 2.2.5 | Homelessness | Number of households accepted as statutorily homeless in London | Ethnicity, family type, age |
| 2.2.6 | Rough sleeping | Number of persons seen rough sleeping in London | Ethnicity, age, nationality |
| 2.2.7 | Tenure satisfaction | Satisfaction with accommodation and tenure | Tenure |

Table 2.2

### 2.3 Community cohesion – an action guide

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Theme** | **Issue** | **Measure** |
| 2.3.1 | Overcoming segregation | housing estates have become mono-cultural and different communities exist in parallel. Separation between groups living in different localities is not necessarily problematic in itself, but compounded by deprivation and a lack of interaction, segregation may lead to fear and mistrust | Avoid segregation  Foster interaction |
| 2.3.2 | Equal access | Neighbourhoods may become unsustainable  where housing cannot be accessed equally by all communities. | Ensure equal access to diverse groups |
| 2.3.3 | Link to other services | housing operates alongside other services, within a neighbourhood context to address community development and community safety issues and involve partners such as the police, schools and local tenants groups | Provide link with community services |
| 2.3.4 | resident led approaches | establishing resident led approaches to  ownership of housing policies in a locality by enabling resident groups to identify and address conflict in groups. |  |
| 2.3.5 | anti-social behaviour (ASB) | tackling of anti-social behaviour (ASB) | Monitor and avoid ASB |

Table 2.3

The Government has committed to “increase building output to 300,000 homes a year” and “deliver one million new homes by the end of this Parliament”, which is due to end in 2024

## Dataset 3: spatial features of resilient communities

### 3.1 Spatial urban features

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Urban feature** | **Example** | **Design criterion** | **measure** |
| 3.1.1 | transportation facilities | train and underground stations, bus stops and airports | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer (ℤ) |
| 3.1.2 | educational buildings | primary and secondary schools, crèches and nurseries, universities and public libraries | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer (ℤ) |
| 3.1.3 | entertainment facilities for sport and recreation | Skateparks, swimming pools, sport fields, stadiums | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer (ℤ) |
| 3.1.4 | green areas | public gardens, parks and public open spaces | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify)  Extension of park (S/M/L) | Metres, walking distance  Integer (ℤ)  Area |

Table 3

## Summary

ℤ = Integer value 1-10

m2 =squared metre

£ = cost in GBP

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Feature** | **Example** | **Design criterion** | **measure** |  |
|  | **Dataset 1: social aspirations of communities** | | | |  |
| 1.1.2  +  1.1.8 | Meet up in person  +  Chatting to neighbours |  | Spaces that are conducive to meeting and interaction | Area of spaces for interaction | m2 |
| 1.1.4  1.2.6  +  1.1.7  2.2.7 | Support network  +  Local area and people from different  backgrounds getting on well together |  | Areas that facilitate interaction and communication at neighbourhood level | Area of spaces for interaction | m2 |
| 1.2.1  1.2.2  1.2.3  1.2.7  2.2.1  1.2.4 | Rent affordability and accessibility | Younger, lower-income and disabled Londoners, as well as recent migrants to London, are more likely to be renting | Cost per sqm | Construction/design/  maintenance cost | £ |
| 1.2.5  2.2.2 | Overcrowding |  | Avoid overcrowding and control habitant/sqm ratio | area per resident | m2 |
| 1.2.8  2.2.3 | Built environment | Accessibility for disable and older people | Measured against Document M (UK Building regs)  Based on designer intention | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 1.3.3  **+**  2.3.2 | equality of opportunity (young people) |  | Expressed in terms of access to high-quality housing irrespective of cost | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 1.3.2 | tolerance and politeness towards others |  | Expressed in terms of shared space in development | Area of shared spaces | m2 |
| 1.3.5  **+**  2.3.1 | Respect for people  from different ethnic groups  **+**  Overcoming segregation |  | Expressed in number of units per ethnic group divided by the total number of units (diversity value) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| **Dataset 2: housing regulations, policies and developers’ drivers** | | | | |  |
| 2.1.1 | minimum floor space standards, including storage | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | Area standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as areas > minimum values) | floor space area | m2 |
| 2.1.2 | All habitable rooms must have a minimum floor-to-ceiling height of 2.5 metres between finished floor level and finished ceiling level. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | height standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as heights > minimum values) | floor-to-ceiling height | m |
| 2.1.3 | a minimum of 5 sqm of private outdoor space for one-to-two person dwellings and must provide an extra 1 sqm for each additional occupant. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | Area standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as areas > minimum values) | floor space area | m2 |
| 2.1.5 | The number of homes accessed from a single core must not exceed 8 homes per floor. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as number of units > minimum values) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.6 | All homes with three bedrooms or more must be dual aspect. Any single aspect one-bedroom or two-bedroom dwellings must not be north-facing. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as number of windows on different walls > minimum values) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.7 | All homes must provide for direct sunlight to enter at least one habitable room for part of the day. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/technical-housing-standards-nationally-described-space-standard) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as number of windows on different walls > minimum values) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.8  2.2.3 | For developments with 10+ homes, at least 10 per cent of dwellings should meet Building Regulation M4(3) requirements for wheelchair user dwellings. All other new build dwellings within the development should meet Building Regulation M4(2) requirement for accessible and adaptable dwellings. | As per [UK national guidelines](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/access-to-and-use-of-buildings-approved-document-m) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as accessibility > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.10  +  2.1.15 | Net Zero Carbon Homes  **+**  Managing heat risk | As per UK national guidelines:  [Approved Doc L](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/conservation-of-fuel-and-power-approved-document-l)  [Approved Doc F](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/ventilation-approved-document-f)  [Approved Doc O](https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/overheating-approved-document-o) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as standards > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.11 | Whole-life cycle Carbon Assessment | [As per RICS guidelines](https://www.rics.org/globalassets/rics-website/media/news/whole-life-carbon-assessment-for-the--built-environment-november-2017.pdf) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as standards > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.12 | Be Seen Energy monitoring | [As per Been Seen guidelines](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/london-plan-guidance/be-seen-energy-monitoring-guidance) (London) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as standards > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.13  2.2.4 | Air Quality neutral | [As per Been Seen guidelines](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/implementing-london-plan/london-plan-guidance/air-quality-neutral-aqn-guidance) (London) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as standards > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.1.14 | Urban Greening | [As per Been Seen guidelines](https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/environment/parks-green-spaces-and-biodiversity/urban-greening) (London) | Standards as per tabular values (values for this criterion should increase as standards > minimum requirements) | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.3.3 | Link to other services | Number of links to other services for the development | Determined by designer | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
| 2.3.4 | resident led approaches |  | Spaces that are conducive to meeting and interaction | Area of spaces for interaction | m2 |
| 2.3.5 | anti-social behaviour (ASB) | Level of transparency within the development (eg windows facing open spaces) | Determined by designer | Value range 1-10 | ℤ |
|  | **Dataset 3: Spatial urban features** | | | |  |
| 3.1.1 | transportation facilities | train and underground stations, bus stops and airports | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer | m  ℤ |
| 3.1.2 | educational buildings | primary and secondary schools, crèches and nurseries, universities and public libraries | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer | m  ℤ |
| 3.1.3 | entertainment facilities for sport and recreation | Skateparks, swimming pools, sport fields, stadiums | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify) | Metres, walking distance  Integer | m  ℤ |
| 3.1.4 | green areas | public gardens, parks and public open spaces | Proximity to facility  Number of facilities in area (radius to specify)  Extension of park (S/M/L) | Metres, walking distance  Integer  Area | m  ℤ  m2 |

Table 4