Warwickshire County Council

Neighbourhood Development Planning for Health

Evidence and guidance for promoting healthy, active communities through the neighbourhood planning process

Contents

1.0 Introduction

Good planning can have a positive impact on public health and neighbourhoods. Communities, designers, developers and planners can create neighbourhoods that fulfil this by considering key aspects relating to public health.

This document highlights the relevant evidence and guidance for the wider determinants of health that can be tackled through the neighbourhood development planning process and consultation with community members and developers. A checklist of recommendations for each health theme is also provided. These should be included in your neighbourhood development plan where possible to ensure the best health outcomes for your community.

1.1 National Planning Policy

The National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF) links economic, social and environmental matters and the strategies and programmes of public agencies and service providers, to create attractive places that improve the quality of life and wellbeing of individuals and communities. The planning process has a crucial role to play in addressing health inequalities. Local planning policies, and the location of new development and facilities, should enable people to have a choice of high quality and attractive places to live and allow them to reach the services they need and, for the services they need to reach them. The NPPF places a duty on the County Council and the Director of Public Health to provide advice and guidance on health and wellbeing matters.

Paragraph 171 of the NPPF states that:-
"Local planning authorities should work with Public Health leads and health organisations to understand and take account of the health status and needs of the local population (such as for sports, recreation and places of worship), including expected future changes, and any information about relevant barriers to improving health and wellbeing."

1.2. Section 110 of the Localism Act 2011

The Localism Act places a 'duty to co-operate' on public health leads to 'engage constructively, actively and on an on-going basis' to develop strategic policies. Therefore, public health and wellbeing matters must be addressed in statutory planning.

2.0 Housing

Housing is a key determinant of health. Poor housing that is difficult to heat, damp or dangerous can exacerbate existing health conditions, cause accidental injury and have a huge social impact upon the ability of individuals to achieve their potential in education or employment. Housing supply also affects health, with a considerable number of households living in temporary accommodation and in overcrowded homes.

Building for Life 12 is the industry standard for well-designed homes and neighbourhoods, with the vision that new housing developments should be attractive, functional and sustainable places (Building for Life Partnership, 2012). Public Health Warwickshire has developed a support document to these standards which highlights the associated health impacts.

Developments should take account of the needs and requirements of all people in the community, including people with disabilities, special needs, the elderly, people with mental health and wellbeing problems and young people.

2.1 Affordable housing

The quality and provision of housing has a significant impact on health and wellbeing. The variety of housing design will maximise the independence of vulnerable residents including young people, people with disabilities, older people, homeless people and other vulnerable adults. Quality, affordable housing will assist in addressing health inequalities.

There should be a mixture of housing tenure types, allowing for a range of people to live in the community. Affordable housing should be equally dispersed throughout the community, rather than concentrated in one area or on the fringes of sites.

2.3. Lifelong housing

New homes should be built to Lifetime Homes Standards, a set of criteria that provide a model for building accessible and adaptable homes (Habinteg Housing Association, 2011). Local Plan policies promote the creation of Lifetime Neighbourhoods that are welcoming, accessible, and inviting for everyone, regardless of age, health or disability.

The Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Strategy 2014-2018 (Warwickshire Health and Wellbeing Board, 2014) priority 'promoting independence for all' advocates enabling older people to be able to remain in their own home and to live healthy active lives for as long as possible. With the current ageing population, the ability to remain in your own home for longer and to receive care in the right place is vital for allowing continued independence in older age. Developments and new housing should be built so as to be flexible and allow people to grow in their homes.

Recommendations:

☐ Building for Life 12 standards are adhered to.

☐ Neighbourhoods are designed with a good mix of housing types to enable people to be physically integrated into a community no matter what their living arrangements or family structure.

☐ Identify a proportion of lifetime homes to be built with 40% of housing stock designed as affordable housing (or as identified by key strategic documents).

☐ Affordable housing provided is integrated into the main development.

☐ Housing is built to meet the Lifetime Homes Standards, ensuring they are flexible and allow people to grow in their homes.

3.0 Transport

Transport is a key wider determinant of health and has been recognised as an important area in reducing health inequalities and improving the health of the population. Transport can affect the health of the neighbourhood in both positive and negative ways:

- Access to a range of services including health, education and employment.
- Access to social networks and inclusion.
- Active travel through walking and cycling can have major health benefits and lead to an improved quality of life.
- Road traffic accidents and injuries to drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.
- Can cause traffic and congestion.
- Can cause noise nuisance, annoyance and sleep disturbance.
- Car use can lead to reduced physical activity and being overweight and obese.
- Air pollution from traffic emissions can reduce lung function and is linked to asthma, cancer and heart and circulatory diseases and is particularly harmful to the most vulnerable members of society

As a minimum, major developments should:

- Minimise the need to travel by private car.
- Provide linkages, or develop new, footways, cycle paths and bridleways giving access, to key local facilities (especially town centres); and
- Provide appropriate facilities and design to support access to high-quality public transport.

3.1 Public transport

Nobody should face disadvantage from accessing sustainable transport modes because of where they live, such opportunities should be equal to all. Developments should support access to public transport schemes, in turn reducing car dependency whilst benefiting health and wellbeing as a by-product of increased physical activity.

It is possible that encouraging public transport users to 'stride and ride', where users walk to the service, may promote physical activity compared to door-to-door car travel. Walking to and from public transportation can help physically inactive populations, especially low-income and minority groups, attain the recommended level of daily physical activity. Increased access to public transport may help promote and maintain active lifestyles.

Any public developments should be designed for good public transport access. Where possible, bus stops should be accessible to the surrounding residential areas and close to footpaths and cycle routes. Waiting areas should have good quality seating and timetable displays. They should also be clearly lit with a 10 metre surrounding visibility to encourage community safety and improve the image of public transport.

3.2. Active travel

Active transport is a form of transport that involves human physical activity such as walking and cycling, including transit to public transport. It has substantial benefits for health, safety and wellbeing. The estimated direct cost of physical inactivity to the NHS across the UK is £1.06 billion; greater use of active transport would result in improved health outcomes (for more benefits on physical activity and health see 3.4 Green Spaces).

Increased active transport will also have environmental benefits, improving air quality due to reduced vehicle use and supporting the climate change agenda in Warwickshire.

3.2.1 Walking

Five-minute walkable neighbourhoods (in which all basic amenities can be reached with a five-minute walk) should be seen as the basic building block of community building, and should be promoted in a form adaptable to planning at neighbourhood, local, town, city and regional level. Practical walking facilities, such as community centres and food stores (see section 3) should be integrated into the development to ensure that walking and cycling are the preferred transport methods to access local facilities.

Distance and time markers should be included on any new signage and when updating existing signage. Public transport options should be easily accessible to key facilities further afield.

School walking buses where children are escorted to walk to school rather than travel in cars can help to ease congestion and peak times and improve physical activity levels and social skills.

3.2.2 Cycling

The Department for Transport have estimated that a 20% increase in cycling by 2015 would result in decreased mortality valued at £107 million. Potential savings to the NHS are estimated at £52 million due to reduced illness, with a further £87 million saved by employers through reducing absences from work.

Cycling is low-impact exercise that can be enjoyed by people of all ages and has many physical and mental health benefits. Green spaces offer the potential for traffic free cycle routes suitable for beginners and connected to other networks for commuting.

There is evidence to suggest that cycling to work is associated with less sickness absence. The more often people cycle to work and the longer the distance travelled, the less they miss work through sickness. Studies have shown that those who cycle to work suffer less absenteeism than non-cycling employees as workers arrive fresh, relaxed and motivated.

Riding to work or to access services is one of the most time-efficient ways to combine regular exercise with everyday routine. Integrating cycle facilities into any new housing developments would enable access to opportunities to increase communities' levels of physical activity and improve wellbeing.

In order to support people to take up and continue to participate in cycling, good quality facilities should be incorporated into green spaces as far as possible. This includes parking, signage, lighting and ride surface. It should also form part of the planning of new developments and services to ensure cycling is embedded from the beginning for leisure and travel purposes.

Recommendations (indicative costs in Section 5.2):

☐ Neighbourhoods are designed which favour alternative transport means, encouraging active travel and that enables residents to move between amenities (five minute walkable distance) without relying on car use.

☐ Easy access to public transport should be factored into planning of developments and neighbourhoods.

☐ Sustainable transport should be integrated into all new large and strategic sites, to include measured miles, urban miles and appropriately designed cycle lanes.

☐ Neighbourhoods and communities are designed that are easy to navigate on foot and encourage sustainable transport methods.

☐ Developments and neighbourhoods should maximise the opportunities to encourage walking. Including improving the pedestrian environment, developing car-free zones and improving signal timings for pedestrians.

☐ Distance and walking time markers should be displayed on signage.

☐ Embed cycling from the beginning of the planning of new developments for leisure and travel purposes.

☐ Install cycle parking at local amenities in order to promote cycling as an alternate form of transport.

☐ Include good quality cycling facilities such as lighting, signage, cycle lanes and ride surface.

4.0 Access to services

Local planning policies, and the location of new developments and facilities, should enable people to have a choice of high quality and attractive places to live and allow them to reach the services they need and, for the services they need to reach them.

Key amenities should be within a reasonable distance for travelling or walking to and provide the opportunity to choose a healthy lifestyle. This includes adequate access to green spaces, education and health facilities, reasonably priced healthy food choices and limitations on unhealthy lifestyle outlets. Local amenities, such as community/health centres, schools, and food stores should be within a 5 minute walkable distance, reducing the need for car use, promote physical activity and integrate facilities and services into the heart of the community where they can be well used by all.

Having facilities within a reasonable distance to travel to will help to reduce loneliness and social isolation of residents in the neighbourhood.

4.1 Community spaces

Community centres, educational facilities and other local spaces can support the wider community through the range of facilities they can offer and by creating a focus to the neighbourhood. They can provide for example a community hub, meeting space, place for adult learning, job club and luncheon club; thereby having a key role in the community they are part of.

4.2 Health facilities

A national review identified problems associated with patient access to health services, especially in rural areas. The main reasons people cannot access health services are:
- Availability and physical accessibility of transport
- Cost of transport
- Inaccessible location of health services
- Services delivered at times which reduce the opportunities for patients to attend
- Safety and security
- Travel horizons – people on low incomes travel shorter distances from home

Models can be used to support decision making around the health services required for a geographic location, based on the proposed development. These include health activity levels, GP and community health facility needs, increase in population size and other healthcare requirements.

4.3 Retail

Neighbourhoods can help to reduce health inequalities. In Warwickshire, overweight and obesity figures put the county at equal levels with the national average of 31.6%. In Reception year, one in every 5 children is overweight / obese but this increases to one in three children by the time they reach Year 6. The proportion of children becoming overweight / obese almost doubles throughout primary school years making these years an important target for prevention and education programmes.

One of the ways in which neighbourhoods can support health is through improving the quality of food in local areas. The density of fast food outlets and energy-dense foods in convenience stores and other small markets has been linked with higher prevalence of obesity and higher BMI. Neighbourhoods with better access to supermarkets and other retail outlets with minimally processed foods tend to eat a healthier diet than their counterparts in neighbourhoods with less access to these goods. Making availability of healthier food and access to shops stocking healthy food within walking distance from people's homes and places of work can support a healthier diet and increase physical activity.

4.4. Green spaces

Green infrastructure helps to mitigate climate change, reduce air, water and noise pollution, provides spaces for play, increases community cohesion, provides economic benefits, delivers networks for walking, cycling and active transport, delivers distinctive landscape and design, enhances habitats and ecological connectivity and provides space for local food production and farming. There is also a link with the environment and ecology through composting, recycling, creating wildlife habitats and exploring the different planting that can be used.

In order to reduce health inequalities and mitigate climate change, there must be good quality open and green spaces available to everyone. People living in areas with large amounts of green space are three times more likely to be physically active than people living in areas with little green space. Local planning policies should recognise the need to provide good quality open space for residents as part of housing developments or in the vicinity.

4.4.1 Provision of green spaces

Natural England's view is that there should be provision of the widest range of access opportunities for people of all abilities, ages, ethnic groups and social circumstances to actively engage in, value and enjoy the natural environment. Access opportunities should aid healthy activity and be integral to people's daily lives particularly close to where they live and that access should contribute to achieving the transition to a low carbon economy by encouraging sustainable leisure use.

Recommended standards are available from Fields in Trust (2008), Natural England (2010) and the Woodland Trust (2010), everyone, wherever they live, should have an accessible natural green space.

Fields in Trust (PAD):
- That 6 acres (2.4 ha) of recreational space is required for every 1000 people.

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

Woodland Trust (Woodland Access Standard):
- That no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size.
- That there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round trip) of people's homes

A detailed framework relating to quantity, quality and accessibility of outdoor facilities for sport and play and the importance of local assessments and standards is also available from these organisations. Sport England (2013) has also produced guidance on playing pitch provision and quality, which is available on the Sport England website.

4.4.2 Physical activity

Regular green space visits are associated with increased physical activity, a lower probability of being overweight or obese and improvement in mental wellbeing when exercising outdoors compared to indoors. Greater enjoyment and satisfaction with outdoor activity has been reported than activity taking place indoors.

Walking is a low impact activity, suitable for everyone. A **measured mile** is a walk a mile long that has been marked out with distance markers and can be within a green space such as a park or in the urban environment. Installing measured miles can help local people understand the effort required in terms of time to walk from one location to another. This will support people who are physically inactive to make small, measurable improvements to their activity levels. Led walks could be introduced using the measured miles, helping those who find being active on their own difficult, increase motivation and decrease social isolation.

Cycling is also a form of sustainable active transport which can not only help to reduce traffic and pollution but support a healthier lifestyle. In order to support people to take up and continue to participate in cycling, good quality facilities should be incorporated into green spaces as far as possible. This includes parking, signage, lighting and ride surface. It should also form part of the planning of new developments and services to ensure cycling is embedded from the beginning for leisure and travel purposes.

Outdoor gyms can include much of the same equipment found in an indoor gym, but are specifically designed for outdoor use and are often situated in play areas or parks. They are suitable for all ages and abilities, and provide the opportunity for everyone to use the equipment for free whilst taking advantage of the benefits of being active outdoors. Another example of outdoor exercise equipment is wooden based trim trails. Landscaping can be employed to provide general enhancement of the area and either screen the equipment or draw people in.

4.4.3 Healthy eating

Allotments bring a number of benefits to both individuals and the wider community and over 70% of people believe that spending time in their gardens is important for their quality of life. Many people however do not have the space, opportunity or knowledge to be able to garden or grow their own fruit and vegetables. Existing parks and green spaces could be further utilised for community food growing, converting additional formal bedding areas into 'edible borders' and planting community orchards, to less formal planting incorporating fruit, vegetables, herbs and wildflowers. These areas could be linked with or sponsored by existing leisure centres, voluntary groups, community centres, schools or businesses. The

National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners (NSALG) has produced a national allotment standard. Recommendations are for a minimum provision of 20 standard plots per 1,000 households.

4.5 Broadband

Broadband and superfast broadband is considered to be essential to the economy and should be treated as a necessary infrastructure for new and existing communities. It may increase access to remote educational and employment opportunities. Education and employment are both important determinants of health.

It can also be important for health; delivering remote patient monitoring and health related information and education for patients and professionals. It can help to reduce social isolation and loneliness in communities, supporting improved mental health and wellbeing.

Recommendations (indicative costs in section 5.2):

☐ Neighbourhoods should be designed so that local amenities are within a 5 minute walkable distance.

☐ Local facilities should be integrated within the heart of the community so that they can be accessed as easily as possible, by as many as possible.

☐ Linkages or new footways, cycle paths and bridleways giving access to key local facilities should be provided.

☐ Include adequate access to community, retail, educational and health facilities.

☐ Ensure adequate access to good quality open green spaces for all, as part of developments and communities.

☐ Meet the recommended standards for green spaces from the Fields in Trust and Natural England.

☐ Contribution towards the maintenance of existing green spaces and recreational play areas.

☐ Design and install a measured mile(s) in your neighbourhood to improve the availability of walking.

☐ Install outdoor exercise equipment such as a trim trail or gym equipment in local green spaces.

☐ Embed cycling from the beginning of the planning of new developments for leisure and travel purposes.

☐ Include good quality cycling facilities such as lighting, signage, cycle lanes and ride surface.

☐ Consider landscaping as part of new developments, helping to provide general enhancement of the area, provide wildlife habitats and mitigate climate change.

☐ Include adequate access to reasonably priced healthy food choices and limitations on unhealthy food outlets.

☐ Create or allow space for a community garden or allotment to be established.

☐ Ensure broadband and superfast broadband is incorporated as an essential utility in new and existing developments and communities.

5.0 Education, training and employment

Education and employment opportunities influence health by providing the means to achieve an adequate standard of living now and in the future.

Education and learning is important for longer-term resilience and is closely associated with health and wellbeing throughout life. Good quality employment is an important determinant of health. Being in good employment protects health and unemployment contributes to poor health. Getting people into work is therefore important in reducing inequalities in health.

5.1 Access to education and training

A proper education is essential for improving public health and wellbeing and reducing inequalities. Greater levels of education can help to:

- Increase the likelihood of developing knowledge, attitudes and behaviours conducive to good health.
- Better equip people to access and use information and services to improve their health.
- Have a positive impact on social engagement.
- Lead to more opportunities for social development and enhanced social skills, with positive impacts for both the individual and wider community.
- Improve chances of finding secure, well paid employment, with subsequent health benefits.

Educational attainment has a strong social gradient and is significantly associated with health. Education is not only about early years and schools but includes training, further education and adult lifelong learning. Early years providers, schools, colleges, training schemes, adult education, employers, the third sector and communities all have a key role in addressing education.

Ensuring communities are able to access education and training is important. Sustainable travel and networks should be included in developments that allow easy access, preferably by sustainable or active travel to sites of education and training. Broadband needs to be included as an essential utility for education such as online learning, homework, services information and general support.

5.2 Access to employment

Employment is associated with positive physical and mental health. The quality of the employment is associated with the health effect, for example the terms and conditions of the contract and the working conditions.

Local or easy access to employment opportunities or availability of homeworking, particularly in rural areas is important for health and wellbeing, and reducing inequalities. Being in good employment protects health, while unemployment contributes to poor health and is associated with increased mortality rates. Getting people into work is therefore vital in reducing inequalities in health. The protection of existing local employment opportunities should be supported.

Ensuring communities are able to get to good employment is also important. Sustainable travel and networks should be included in developments that allow easy access, preferably by sustainable or active travel to sites of employment. Homeworking may also be suitable, particularly in rural areas, it's important that necessary infrastructure such as broadband is in place to allow this.

Recommendations (indicative costs in section 5.2):

☐ Ensure broadband and superfast broadband is incorporated as an essential utility in new and existing developments and communities. .

☐ Ensure educational provision is appropriate to the scale of the new development and is appropriate for future and current use.

☐ Incorporate good sustainable travel options at the start of a development so that communities can access education and employment easily and without using the car.

☐ Consider including small sites in the development that can be used for individual companies, sole traders or networking spaces.

☐ Safeguard existing employment sites for current and future use.

6.0 Neighbourhood development planning recommendations

Below you will find a summary of the various recommendations detailed throughout the document to improve the health of your community and reduce inequalities. These checklists can help and support you when preparing your neighbourhood development plan and consultation. Indicative costs for these recommendations can be found in section 5.3.

6.1 Requests for developers and/or planners – summary checklist

What you could request in your neighbourhood development plan to improve health and wellbeing:

☐ Building for Life 12 standards are adhered to.

☐ Neighbourhoods are designed with a good mix of housing types to enable people to be physically integrated into a community, regardless of their living arrangements or family structure.

☐ Identify a proportion of lifetime homes to be built with 40% of housing stock designed as affordable housing (or as identified by key strategic documents).

☐ Affordable housing is integrated into the main development.

☐ Housing is built to meet the Lifetime Homes Standards, ensuring they are flexible and allow people to grow in their homes.

☐ Neighbourhoods are designed which favour alternative transport means; encouraging active travel and enabling residents to move between amenities (five minute walkable distance) without relying on car use.

☐ Easy access to public transport should be factored into planning of developments and neighbourhoods.

☐ Sustainable transport should be integrated into all new large and strategic sites, to include measured miles, urban miles and appropriately designed cycle lanes.

☐ Neighbourhoods and communities are designed that are easy to navigate on foot and encourage sustainable transport methods.

☐ Developments and neighbourhoods should maximise the opportunities to encourage walking. Including improving the pedestrian environment, developing car-free zones and improving signal timings for pedestrians.

☐ Distance and walking time markers should be displayed on signage.

☐ Embed cycling from the beginning of the planning of new developments for leisure and travel purposes.

☐ Install cycle parking at local amenities in order to promote cycling as an alternate form of transport.

☐ Include good quality cycling facilities such as lighting, signage, cycle lanes and ride surface.

☐ Neighbourhoods should be designed so that local amenities are within a 5 minute walkable distance.

☐ Local facilities should be integrated within the heart of the community so that they can be accessed as easily as possible, by as many as possible.

☐ Linkages or new footways, cycle paths and bridleways giving access to key local facilities should be provided.

☐ Include adequate access to community, retail, educational and health facilities.

☐ Ensure adequate access to good quality open green spaces for all, as part of developments and communities.

☐ Meet the recommended standards for green spaces from Fields in Trust, Natural England and Woodland Trust.

☐ Contribution towards maintenance of existing green spaces and recreational play areas.

☐ Design and install a measured mile(s) in your neighbourhood to improve the availability of walking.

☐ Install outdoor exercise equipment such as a trim trail or gym equipment in local green spaces.

☐ Embed cycling from the beginning of the planning of new developments for leisure and travel purposes.

☐ Include good quality cycling facilities such as lighting, signage, cycle lanes and ride surface.

☐ Consider landscaping as part of new developments, helping to provide general enhancement of the area, provide wildlife habitats and mitigate climate change.

☐ Include adequate access to reasonably priced healthy food choices and limitations on unhealthy food outlets.

☐ Create or allow space for a community garden or allotment to be established.

☐ Ensure broadband and superfast broadband is incorporated as an essential utility in new and existing developments and communities.

☐ Safeguard existing educational centres for current and future use.

☐ Ensure educational provision is appropriate to the scale of the new development.

☐ Incorporate good sustainable travel options at the start of a development so that communities can access education and employment easily and without using the car.

☐ Consider including small sites in the development that can be used for individual companies, sole traders or networking spaces.

☐ Safeguard existing employment sites for current and future use.

6.2 Suggested projects and works to improve health

What you can do in your community and neighbourhood to improve health and wellbeing:

☐ Install a measured mile(s).

☐ Create a community growing scheme or allotment.

☐ Install cycle parking.

☐ Improve cycle and walk path lighting and route markers.

☐ Install or improve distance markers and signage.

☐ Install outdoor exercise equipment.

☐ Create a school walking bus.

☐ Set up a walking for health group.

If funding is required, this could be through a range of sources, for example: S106, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL), community grants or fundraising.

6.3 Example costs

6.3.1 Developer contribution costs

Suggested work	Estimated cost	Detail
Hedgerow planting	£2,150	• Cost based on 100m length of native species planted as 60-80cm transplants. • Includes cultivation, supply and planting of transplants, rabbit spirals and bark mulch.
Woodland planting	£12,500	• Cost based on 1 hectare of native species, notch planted as 60-80cm transplants. • Includes supply and planting of transplants, individual mulch mats and tree shelters.
Ornamental shrub / perennial planting	£1,550	• Cost based on an area of 100m sq. m. • Includes cultivation and bark mulch.
Grass / wildflower seeding	£18,000	• Cost based on 1 hectare. • Includes ground preparation and supply and sowing of seed.
Orchard	£8,000	• Supply and planting of fruit trees / orchard (based on 1 hectare).
Footpath construction	£3,500	• Cost based on 100m length of crushed stone path with timber edgings. • Also includes for sub-base.

6.3.2 Health project costs

These projects to improve health and wellbeing could be funded through a range of sources, for example: S106, Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) or community grants.

Suggested work	Estimated cost	Detail
Cycle parking	£50-£150 per stand	- Cost varies by type. - Installation may be in addition.
Measured miles	£500 - £1000 per mile	- Dependent on marker type e.g. wooden post, printed onto tarmac etc. - This cost assumes no improvements to paths are needed. - These costs are capital only and do not include any other costs e.g. staff time, design etc.
Outdoor exercise equipment	£30,000 - £35,000	8-10 pieces of metal gym equipment. - Preparing the ground - digging, laying foundation. - Construction of tarmac base and installation of equipment.
Green space signage	£500-£1000	- Based on 3 large signs e.g. route map at park entrance. - These costs are capital only and do not include any other costs e.g. staff time, travel etc.
Community display boards	£1000 each	Cost varies by type.
Benches	£200-£1,000	- From £200 for a basic bench up to £1,000 plus depending on design, materials etc (supply only). - Average of around £800 - £900 including installation. - Cost depends greatly on style and materials.

7.0 References

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