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for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

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LDA Design
Worton Rectory Park
Oxford
OX29 4SX

Your ref: itt_4811
Our ref: ecm_53865
Date: 19th December 2018

Dear Sirs

Award of contract for the Development of the Green Infrastructure Standards Project

Following your tender to develop a practical framework of easy to use Green Infrastructure (GI) standards to help GI planners, designers and managers and communities to deliver more good quality GI, we are pleased to award this contract to you.

This letter (Award Letter) and its Annexes set out the terms of the contract between Natural England as the Customer and LDA Design as the Contractor for the provision of the Services. Unless the context otherwise requires, capitalised expressions used in this Award Letter have the same meanings as in the terms and conditions of contract set out in Annex 1 to this Award Letter (the “**Conditions**”). In the event of any conflict between this Award Letter and the Conditions, this Award Letter shall prevail. Please do not attach any Contractor terms and conditions to this Award Letter as they will not be accepted by the Customer and may delay the conclusion of the Agreement.

For the purposes of the Agreement, the Customer and the Contractor agree as follows:

- 1) The Services shall be performed at the Customer’s premises as follows:

LDA Design Consulting Ltd
17 Minster Precincts
Peterborough
PE1 1XX
- 2) The charges for the Services shall be as set out in Annex 2.
- 3) The specification of the Services to be supplied is as set out in Annex 3.
- 4) The Term shall commence on 28th November 2018 and the Expiry Date shall be 31st March 2019.
- 5) The address for notices of the Parties are:

form of acknowledgement will be accepted. Please remember to quote the reference number above in any future communications relating to this contract.

Yours sincerely

[Redacted]
Senior Category Manager
Defra Group Commercial

[Redacted]
[Redacted]



Short Form Contract

Contract for Services – NE

Contract Reference ecm_53865

December 2018

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THIS CONTRACT is dated

BETWEEN

NATURAL ENGLAND of Foss House, Kings Pool, 1-2 Peasholme Green, York YO1 7PX (the “**Authority**”); and

LDA Design Consulting Limited registered in England and Wales under number 9312403 whose registered office is 17 Minster Precincts, Peterborough, Cambs PE1 1XX (the “**Supplier**”)

(each a “**Party**” and together the “**Parties**”).

BACKGROUND

- a) The Authority requires the services set out in Schedule 1 (the “**Services**”).
- b) The Authority has awarded this contract for the Services to the Supplier and the Supplier agrees to provide the Services in accordance with the terms of the contract.

AGREED TERMS

1. Definitions and Interpretation

1.1 In the Contract, unless the context requires otherwise, the following terms shall have the meanings given to them below:

‘**Approval**’: the prior written consent of the Authority.

‘**Authority Website**’: www.naturalengland.org.uk

‘**Contract Term**’: the period from the Commencement Date to the Expiry Date.

‘**Contracting Authority**’: an organisation defined as a contracting authority in Regulation 2 of the Public Contracts Regulations 2015.

‘**Controller**’: has the meaning given in the GDPR.

‘**Data Loss Event**’: any event that results, or may result, in unauthorised access to Personal Data held by the Supplier under this Contract, and/or actual or potential loss and/or destruction of Personal Data in breach of this Contract, including any Personal Data Breach.

‘**Data Protection Impact Assessment**’: an assessment by the Controller of the impact of the envisaged processing on the protection of Personal Data.

‘**Data Protection Legislation**’: (i) the GDPR, the LED and any applicable national implementing Laws as amended from time to time (ii) the DPA 2018 to the extent

that it relates to processing of personal data and privacy; and (iii) all applicable Law about the processing of personal data and privacy.

'Data Protection Officer': has the meaning given in the GDPR.

'Data Subject': has the meaning given in the GDPR.

'Data Subject Request': a request made by, or on behalf of, a Data Subject in accordance with rights granted pursuant to the Data Protection Legislation to access their Personal Data.

'Default': a breach by the Supplier or Staff of its obligations under the Contract or any other default, negligence or negligent statement in connection with the Contract.

'Dispute Resolution Procedure': the dispute resolution procedure set out in Clause 20.

'DPA 2018': the Data Protection Act 2018.

'Force Majeure': any cause affecting the performance by a Party of its obligations under the Contract arising from acts, events, omissions or non-events beyond its reasonable control, including acts of God, riots, war, acts of terrorism, fire, flood, storm or earthquake and any disaster, but excluding any industrial dispute relating to the Supplier, its Staff or any other failure in the Supplier's supply chain.

'Fraud': any offence under laws creating offences in respect of fraudulent acts or at common law in respect of fraudulent acts in relation to the Contract or defrauding or attempting to defraud or conspiring to defraud the Authority or any other Contracting Authority.

'GDPR': the General Data Protection Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2016/679).

'Good Industry Practice': standards, practices, methods and procedures conforming to the law and the degree of skill and care, diligence, prudence and foresight which would reasonably and ordinarily be expected from a skilled and experienced person or body engaged in a similar type of undertaking under similar circumstances.

'Goods': all products, documents, and materials developed by the Supplier or its agents, Sub-contractors, consultants, suppliers and Staff in relation to the Services in any form, including computer programs, data, reports and specifications (including drafts).

'Intellectual Property Rights': any and all intellectual property rights of any nature anywhere in the world whether registered, registerable or otherwise, including patents, utility models, trademarks, registered designs and domain names, applications for any of the foregoing, trade or business names, goodwill, copyright and rights in the nature of copyright, design rights, rights in databases, moral rights, know-how and any other intellectual property rights which subsist in computer software, computer programs, websites, documents, information, techniques, business methods, drawings, logos, instruction manuals, lists and

procedures and particulars of customers, marketing methods and procedures and advertising literature, including the “look and feel” of any websites.

‘IP Materials’: all Intellectual Property Rights which are:

- a) furnished to or made available to the Supplier by or on behalf of the Authority; or
- b) created by the Supplier or Staff in the course of providing the Services or exclusively for the purpose of providing the Services.

‘Law’: any law, statute, subordinate legislation within the meaning of section 21(1) of the Interpretation Act 1978, bye-law, enforceable right within the meaning of section 2 of the European Communities Act 1972, regulation, order, regulatory policy, mandatory guidance or code of practice, judgment of a relevant court of law, or directives or requirements of any regulatory body with which the relevant Party is bound to comply.

‘LED’: Law Enforcement Directive (Directive (EU) 2016/680).

‘Personal Data’: has the meaning given in the GDPR.

‘Personal Data Breach’: has the meaning given in the GDPR.

‘Price’: the price for the Services set out in Schedule 2.

‘Processor’: has the meaning given in the GDPR.

‘Protective Measures’: appropriate technical and organisational measures which may include: pseudonymising and encrypting Personal Data, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, availability and resilience of systems and services, ensuring that availability of and access to Personal Data can be restored in a timely manner after an incident, and regularly assessing and evaluating the effectiveness of the such measures adopted by it.

‘Replacement Supplier’: any third party supplier of services appointed by the Authority to replace the Supplier.

‘Staff’: all employees, staff, other workers, agents and consultants of the Supplier and of any Sub-contractors who are engaged in providing the Services from time to time.

‘Sub-contract’: any contract between the Supplier and a third party pursuant to which the Supplier agrees to source the provision of any of the Services from that third party.

‘Sub-contractor’: third parties which enter into a Sub-contract with the Supplier.

‘Sub-processor’: any third party appointed to process Personal Data on behalf of the Supplier related to this Contract.

‘Valid Invoice’: an invoice containing the information set out in Clause 3.3.

'VAT': Value Added Tax.

'Working Day': Monday to Friday excluding any public holidays in England and Wales.

- 1.2 The interpretation and construction of the Contract is subject to the following provisions:
- a) words importing the singular meaning include where the context so admits the plural meaning and vice versa;
 - b) words importing the masculine include the feminine and the neuter;
 - c) reference to any statutory provision, enactment, order, regulation or other similar instrument are construed as a reference to the statutory provision enactment, order regulation or instrument (including any instrument of the European Union) as amended, replaced, consolidated or re-enacted from time to time, and include any orders, regulations, codes of practice, instruments or other subordinate legislation made under it;
 - d) reference to any person includes natural persons and partnerships, firms and other incorporated bodies and all other legal persons of whatever kind and however constituted and their successors and permitted assigns or transferees;
 - e) the headings are inserted for ease of reference only and do not affect the interpretation or construction of the Contract;
 - f) references to the Services include references to the Goods;
 - g) references to Clauses and Schedules are to clauses and schedules of the Contract; and
 - h) the Schedules form part of the Contract and have affect as if set out in full in the body of the Contract and any reference to the Contract includes the Schedules.

2. Contract and Contract Term

- 2.1 The Supplier shall provide the Authority with the services set out in Schedule 1 (the **"Services"**) in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Contract.
- 2.2 The Contract is effective on 28th November 2018 (the **"Commencement Date"**) and ends on 31st March 2019 (the **"Expiry Date"**) unless terminated early or extended in accordance with the Contract.

3. Price and Payment

3.1 In consideration of the Supplier providing the Services in accordance with the Contract, the Authority shall pay the Price to the Supplier.

3.2 The Authority shall:

- a) provide the Supplier with a purchase order number ("**PO Number**"); and
- b) pay all undisputed sums due to the Supplier within 30 days of receipt of a Valid Invoice.

3.3 A Valid Invoice shall:

- a) contain the correct PO Number;
- b) express the sum invoiced in sterling; and
- c) include VAT at the prevailing rate as a separate sum or a statement that the Supplier is not registered for VAT.

3.4 The Supplier shall submit invoices each month to the Authority at the following addresses: Accounts-Payable.neg@sscl.gse.gov.uk or SSCL AP, Natural England, PO Box 790, Newport Gwent, NP10 8FZ

3.5 The Supplier acknowledges that:

- a) if the Supplier does not include VAT on an invoice or does not include VAT at the correct rate, the Authority will not be liable to pay the Supplier any additional VAT;
- b) invoices which do not include the information set out in Clause 3.3 will be rejected.

3.6 Any late payment of an undisputed amount is not made by the Authority by the due date, then the Authority shall pay the Supplier interest at the interest rate specified in the Late Payment of Commercial Debts (Interest) Act 1998.

3.7 The Supplier shall not suspend provision of the Services if any payment is overdue due to reasons demonstrated by the Authority to be beyond its reasonable control.

3.8 The Supplier indemnifies the Authority on a continuing basis against any liability, including any interest, penalties or costs incurred, which is levied, demanded or assessed on the Authority at any time in respect of the Supplier's failure to account for or to pay any VAT relating to payments made to the Supplier under the Contract.

4. Extension of the Contract

4.1 N/A

5. Warranties and Representations

5.1 The Supplier warrants and represents for the Contract Term that:

- a) it has full capacity and authority and all necessary consents and regulatory approvals to enter into the Contract and to provide the Services;
- b) the Contract is executed by a duly authorised representative of the Supplier;
- c) in entering the Contract it has not committed any Fraud;
- d) as at the Commencement Date, all information contained in its tender or other offer made by the Supplier to the Authority remains true, accurate and not misleading, save as may have been specifically disclosed in writing to the Authority prior to execution of the Contract and that it will advise the Authority of any fact, matter or circumstance of which it may become aware which would render such information false or misleading;
- e) no claim is being asserted and no litigation, arbitration or administrative proceeding is presently in progress or, to the best of its knowledge and belief, pending or threatened against it or any of its assets which will or might have a material adverse effect on its ability to perform its obligations under the Contract;
- f) it is not subject to any contractual obligation, compliance with which is likely to have a material adverse effect on its ability to provide the Services;
- g) no proceedings or other steps have been taken and not discharged (or, to the best of its knowledge, are threatened) for the winding up of the Supplier or for its dissolution or for the appointment of a receiver, administrative receiver, liquidator, manager, administrator or similar in relation to any of the Supplier's assets or revenue;
- h) it owns, or has obtained or is able to obtain valid licences for, all Intellectual Property Rights that are necessary to provide the Services; and
- i) Staff shall be engaged on terms which do not entitle them to any Intellectual Property Right in any IP Materials;
- j) it will comply with its obligations under the [Immigration, Asylum and Nationality Act 2006](#).

5.2 The Supplier warrants and represents that in the 3 years prior to the date of the Contract:

- a) it has conducted all financial accounting and reporting activities in compliance with generally accepted accounting principles and has complied with relevant securities;
- b) it has not done or omitted to do anything which could have a material adverse effect on its assets, financial condition or position as a going concern or its ability to provide the Services; and

- c) it has complied with all relevant tax laws and regulations and no tax return submitted to a relevant tax authority has been found to be incorrect under any anti-abuse rules.

6. Service Standards

- 6.1 The Supplier shall provide the Services or procure that they are provided with reasonable skill and care, in accordance with Good Industry Practice prevailing from time to time and with Staff who are appropriately trained and qualified.
- 6.2 If the Services do not meet the Specification, the Supplier shall at its own expense re-schedule and carry out the Services in accordance with the Specification within such reasonable time as may be specified by the Authority.
- 6.3 The Authority may by written notice to the Supplier reject any of the Goods which fail to conform to the approved sample or fail to meet the Specification. Such notice shall be given within a reasonable time after delivery to the Authority of the Goods. If the Authority rejects any of the Goods it may (without prejudice to its other rights and remedies) either:
 - a) have the Goods promptly either repaired by the Supplier or replaced by the Supplier with Goods which conform in all respects with the approved sample or with the Specification and due delivery shall not be deemed to have taken place until the repair or replacement has occurred; or
 - b) treat the Contract as discharged by the Supplier's breach and obtain a refund (if the Goods have already been paid for) from the Supplier in respect of the Goods concerned together with payment of any additional expenditure reasonably incurred by the Authority in obtaining replacements.
- 6.4 The Authority will be deemed to have accepted the Goods if it expressly states the same in writing or fails to reject the Goods in accordance with Clause 6.3.
- 6.5 If the Authority issues a receipt note for delivery of the Goods it shall not constitute any acknowledgement of the condition, quantity or nature of those Goods or the Authority's acceptance of them.
- 6.6 The Supplier hereby guarantees the Goods against faulty materials or workmanship for such period as may be specified in the Specification or, if no period is so specified, for 3 years from the date of acceptance. If the Authority shall within such guarantee period or within 30 Working Days thereafter give notice in writing to the Supplier of any defect in any of the Goods as may have arisen during such guarantee period under proper and normal use, the Supplier shall (without prejudice to any other rights and remedies which the Authority may have) promptly remedy such defects (whether by repair or replacement as the Authority shall choose) free of charge.
- 6.7 Any Goods rejected or returned by the Authority pursuant to this Clause 6 shall be returned to the Supplier at the Supplier's risk and expense.

7. Termination

- 7.1 The Authority may terminate the Contract at any time by giving 30 days written notice to the Supplier.
- 7.2 The Authority may terminate the Contract in whole or in part by notice to the Supplier with immediate effect and without compensation to the Supplier if:
- a) being an individual, the Supplier is the subject of a bankruptcy order; has made a composition or arrangement with his creditors; dies or is adjudged incapable of managing his affairs within the meaning of Part VII of the [Mental Health Act 1983](#);
 - b) being a company, the Supplier goes into compulsory winding up, or passes a resolution for voluntary winding up, or suffers an administrator, administrative receiver or receiver and manager to be appointed or to take possession over the whole or any part of its assets, is dissolved; or has entered into a voluntary arrangement with its creditors under the [Insolvency Act 1986](#), or has proposed or entered into any scheme of arrangement or composition with its creditors under section 425 of the Companies Act 1985; or has been dissolved;
 - c) being a partnership, limited liability partnership or unregistered company, the Supplier or an individual member of it goes into compulsory winding up; is dissolved; suffers an administrator or receiver or manager to be appointed over the whole or any part of its assets; or has entered into a composition or voluntary arrangement with its creditors;
 - d) the Supplier is in any case affected by any similar occurrence to any of the above in any jurisdiction;
 - e) subject to Clause 7.3, the Supplier commits a Default;
 - f) there is a change of control of the Supplier; or
 - g) the Supplier or Staff commits Fraud in relation to the Contract or any other contract with the Crown (including the Authority).
- 7.3 If the Supplier commits a Default which is capable of being remedied, the Authority may terminate the Contract pursuant to Clause 7.2(e) only if the Supplier has failed to remedy the Default within 20 Working Days of being notified of the Default by the Authority.

8. Consequences of Expiry or Termination

- 8.1 If the Authority terminates the Contract under Clause 7.2:
- a) and then makes other arrangements for the supply of the Services, the Authority may recover from the Supplier the cost reasonably incurred of making those other arrangements and any additional expenditure incurred by the Authority throughout the remainder of the Contract Term; and

- b) no further payments shall be payable by the Authority to the Supplier (for the Services supplied by the Supplier prior to termination and in accordance with the Contract but where the payment has yet to be made by the Authority), until the Authority has established the final cost of making the other arrangements envisaged under Clause 8.1(a).
- 8.2 On expiry or termination of the Contract the Supplier shall:
- a) co-operate fully with the Authority to ensure an orderly migration of the Services to the Authority or, at the Authority's request, a Replacement Supplier; and
 - b) procure that all data and other material belonging to the Authority (and all media of any nature containing information and data belonging to the Authority or relating to the Services) shall be delivered promptly to the Authority.
- 8.3 Save as otherwise expressly provided in the Contract:
- a) termination or expiry of the Contract shall be without prejudice to any rights, remedies or obligations accrued under the Contract prior to termination or expiration and nothing in the Contract shall prejudice the right of either Party to recover any amount outstanding at such termination or expiry; and
 - b) termination of the Contract shall not affect the continuing rights, remedies or obligations of the Authority or the Supplier under Clauses 3, 8 to 13, 17, 26 and 28.

9. Liability, Indemnity and Insurance

- 9.1 Notwithstanding any other provision in the Contract, neither Party excludes or limits liability to the other Party for:
- a) death or personal injury caused by its negligence;
 - b) Fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation; or
 - c) any breach of any obligations implied by section 12 of the Sale of Goods Act 1979 or Parts I and II of the Supply of Goods and Services Act 1982.
- 9.2 The Supplier shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Authority against all claims, proceedings, demands, actions, damages, costs, breach of statutory duty, expenses and any other liabilities which arise in tort (including negligence) default or breach of the Contract to the extent that any such loss or claim is due to the breach of contract, negligence, wilful default or Fraud of itself or of Staff or Sub-contractors save to the extent that the same is directly caused by the negligence, breach of the Contract or applicable law by the Authority.
- 9.3 The Supplier shall not exclude liability for additional operational, administrative costs and/or expenses or wasted expenditure resulting from the direct Default of the Supplier.

9.4 Subject to Clause 9.1:

a) neither Party is liable to the other for any:

(i) loss of profits, business, revenue or goodwill;

(ii) loss of savings (whether anticipated or otherwise); and/or

(iii) indirect or consequential loss or damage

b) each Party's total aggregate liability in respect of all claims, losses damages, whether arising from tort (including negligence), breach of contract or otherwise under or in connection with the Contract, shall not exceed £1,000,000 (one million pounds) or 2x the value of the Contract whichever is the lower amount.

9.5 The Supplier shall, with effect from the Commencement Date and for such period as necessary to enable the Supplier to comply with its obligations under the Contract, take out and maintain with a reputable insurance company a policy or policies of insurance providing an adequate level of cover in respect of all risks which may be incurred by the Supplier, arising out of the Supplier's performance of its obligations under the Contract, including employer's liability, death or personal injury, loss of or damage to property or any other loss, including financial loss arising from any advice given or omitted to be given by the Supplier. Such insurance shall be maintained for the Contract Term and for a minimum of 6 years following the end of the Contract.

9.6 The Supplier shall give the Authority, on request, copies of all insurance policies referred to in this Clause or a broker's verification of insurance to demonstrate that the appropriate cover is in place, together with receipts or other evidence of payment of the latest premiums due under those policies.

9.7 If the Supplier fails to comply with Clauses 9.5 and 9.6 the Authority may make alternative arrangements to protect its interests and may recover the costs of such arrangements from the Supplier.

9.8 The provisions of any insurance or the amount of cover shall not relieve the Supplier of any liabilities under the Contract.

9.9 The Supplier shall not take any action or fail to take any reasonable action, or (to the extent that it is reasonably within its power) permit anything to occur in relation to the Supplier, which would entitle any insurer to refuse to pay any claim under any insurance policy in which the Supplier is an insured, a co-insured or additional insured person.

10. Confidentiality and Data Protection

10.1. Subject to Clause 10.2, unless agreed otherwise in writing, the Supplier shall, and shall procure that Staff shall, keep confidential all matters relating to the Contract.

- 10.2. Clause 10.1 shall not apply to any disclosure of information:
- a) required by any applicable law;
 - b) that is reasonably required by persons engaged by the Supplier in performing the Supplier's obligations under the Contract;
 - c) where the Supplier can demonstrate that such information is already generally available and in the public domain other than as a result of a breach of Clause 10.1; or
 - d) which is already lawfully in the Supplier's possession prior to its disclosure by the Authority.
- 10.3. The Parties acknowledge that for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation, the Authority is the Controller and the Supplier is the Processor unless otherwise specified in Schedule 3. The only processing that the Supplier is authorised to do is listed in Schedule 3 by the Authority and may not be determined by the Supplier.
- 10.4. The Supplier shall notify the Authority immediately if it considers that any of the Authority's instructions infringe the Data Protection Legislation.
- 10.5. The Supplier shall provide all reasonable assistance to the Authority in the preparation of any Data Protection Impact Assessment prior to commencing any processing. Such assistance may, at the discretion of the Authority, include:
- a. a systematic description of the envisaged processing operations and the purpose of the processing;
 - b. an assessment of the necessity and proportionality of the processing operations in relation to the Services;
 - c. an assessment of the risks to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects; and
 - d. the measures envisaged to address the risks, including safeguards, security measures and mechanisms to ensure the protection of Personal Data.
- 10.6. The Supplier shall, in relation to any Personal Data processed in connection with its obligations under this Contract:
- a. process that Personal Data only in accordance with Schedule 3 unless the Supplier is required to do otherwise by Law. If it is so required the Supplier shall promptly notify the Authority before processing the Personal Data unless prohibited by Law;

- b. ensure that it has in place Protective Measures which are appropriate to protect against a Data Loss Event, which the Authority may reasonably reject (but failure to reject shall not amount to approval by the Authority of the adequacy of the Protective Measures), having taken account of the:
 - (i) nature of the data to be protected;
 - (ii) harm that might result from a Data Loss Event;
 - (iii) state of technological development; and
 - (iv) cost of implementing any measures;
- c. ensure that:
 - (i) the Staff do not process Personal Data except in accordance with this Contract (and in particular Schedule 3);
 - (ii) it takes all reasonable steps to ensure the reliability and integrity of any Staff who have access to the Personal Data and ensure that they:
 - A. are aware of and comply with the Supplier's duties under this clause;
 - B. are subject to appropriate confidentiality undertakings with the Supplier or any Sub-processor;
 - C. are informed of the confidential nature of the Personal Data and do not publish, disclose or divulge any of the Personal Data to any third party unless directed in writing to do so by the Authority or as otherwise permitted by this Contract; and
 - D. have undergone adequate training in the use, care, protection and handling of Personal Data; and
- d. not transfer Personal Data outside of the European Union unless the prior written consent of the Authority has been obtained and the following conditions are fulfilled:
 - (i) the Authority or the Supplier has provided appropriate safeguards in relation to the transfer (whether in accordance with the GDPR Article 46 or LED Article 37) as determined by the Authority;
 - (ii) the Data Subject has enforceable rights and effective legal remedies;
 - (iii) the Supplier complies with its obligations under the Data Protection Legislation by providing an adequate level of protection to any Personal Data that is transferred (or, if it is not so bound, uses its best endeavours to assist the Authority in meeting its obligations); and

- (iv) the Supplier complies with any reasonable instructions notified to it in advance by the Authority with respect to the processing of the Personal Data;
 - e. at the written direction of the Authority, delete or return Personal Data (and any copies of it) to the Authority on termination of the Contract unless the Supplier is required by Law to retain the Personal Data.
- 10.7. Subject to clause 10.8 the Supplier shall notify the Authority immediately if, in relation to any Personal Data processed in connection with its obligations under this Contract, it:
- a. receives a Data Subject Request (or purported Data Subject Request);
 - b. receives a request to rectify, block or erase any Personal Data;
 - c. receives any other request, complaint or communication relating to either Party's obligations under the Data Protection Legislation;
 - d. receives any communication from the Information Commissioner or any other regulatory authority;
 - e. receives a request from any third party for disclosure of Personal Data where compliance with such request is required or purported to be required by Law; or
 - f. becomes aware of a Data Loss Event.
- 10.8. The Supplier's obligation to notify under clause 10.7 shall include the provision of further information to the Authority in phases, as details become available.
- 10.9. Taking into account the nature of the processing, the Supplier shall provide the Authority with full assistance in relation to either Party's obligations under Data Protection Legislation in relation to any Personal Data processed in connection with its obligations under this Contract and any complaint, communication or request made under Clause 10.7 (and insofar as possible within the timescales reasonably required by the Authority) including by promptly providing:
- a. the Authority with full details and copies of the complaint, communication or request;
 - b. such assistance as is reasonably requested by the Authority to enable the Authority to comply with a Data Subject Request within the relevant timescales set out in the Data Protection Legislation;

- c. the Authority, at its request, with any Personal Data it holds in relation to a Data Subject;
- d. assistance as requested by the Authority following any Data Loss Event;
- e. assistance as requested by the Authority with respect to any request from the Information Commissioner's Office, or any consultation by the Authority with the Information Commissioner's Office.

10.10. The Supplier shall maintain complete and accurate records and information to demonstrate its compliance with this clause 10. This requirement does not apply where the Supplier employs fewer than 250 staff, unless:

- a. the Authority determines that the processing is not occasional;
- b. the Authority determines the processing includes special categories of data as referred to in Article 9(1) of the GDPR or Personal Data relating to criminal convictions and offences referred to in Article 10 of the GDPR; or
- c. the Authority determines that the processing is likely to result in a risk to the rights and freedoms of Data Subjects.

10.11. The Supplier shall allow for audits of its Personal Data processing activity by the Authority or the Authority's designated auditor.

10.12. Each Party shall designate its own Data Protection Officer if required by the Data Protection Legislation.

10.13. Before allowing any Sub-processor to process any Personal Data related to this Contract, the Supplier must:

- a. notify the Authority in writing of the intended Sub-processor and processing;
- b. obtain the written consent of the Authority; and
- c. enter into a written agreement with the Sub-processor which give effect to the terms set out in this clause 10 such that they apply to the Sub-processor; and.
- d. provide the Authority with such information regarding the Sub-processor as the Authority may reasonably require.

10.14. The Supplier shall remain fully liable for all acts or omissions of any of its Sub-processors.

- 10.15. The Authority may, at any time on not less than 30 Working Days' notice, revise this clause by replacing it with any applicable controller to processor standard clauses or similar terms forming part of an applicable certification scheme (which shall apply when incorporated by attachment to this Contract).
- 10.16. The Parties agree to take account of any non-mandatory guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Office. The Authority may on not less than 30 Working Days' notice to the Supplier amend this Contract to ensure that it complies with any guidance issued by the Information Commissioner's Officer.
- 10.17. This clause 10 shall apply during the Contract Term and indefinitely after its expiry.

11. Freedom of Information

- 11.1. The Supplier acknowledges that the Authority is subject to the [Freedom of Information Act 2000](#) and the [Environmental Information Regulations 2004](#) (the "Information Acts") and may be required to disclose certain information to third parties including information relating to this Contract pursuant to the Information Acts.
- 11.2. If the Authority receives a request for information relating to the Contract pursuant to either of the Information Acts, the Authority may disclose such information as necessary in order to comply with its duties under the Information Acts.

12. Intellectual Property Rights

- 12.1 The IP Materials shall vest in the Authority and the Supplier shall not, and shall procure that Staff shall not, use or disclose any IP Materials without Approval save to the extent necessary for the Supplier to provide the Services.
- 12.2 The Supplier shall indemnify and keep indemnified the Authority and the Crown against all actions, claims, demands, losses, damages, costs and expenses and other liabilities which the Authority or the Crown may suffer or incur arising from any infringement or alleged infringement of any Intellectual Property Rights by the availability of the Services except to the extent that they have been caused by or contributed to by the Authority's acts or omissions.

13. Prevention of Corruption and Fraud

- 13.1. The Supplier shall act within the provisions of the [Bribery Act 2010](#).
- 13.2. The Supplier shall take all reasonable steps, in accordance with Good Industry Practice, to prevent Fraud by Staff and the Supplier (including its shareholders, members and directors) in connection with the receipt of money from the Authority.

- 13.3. The Supplier shall notify the Authority immediately if it has reason to suspect that Fraud has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur.

14. Discrimination

- 14.1 The Supplier shall not unlawfully discriminate within the meaning and scope of any law, enactment, order or regulation relating to discrimination in employment.
- 14.2 The Supplier shall notify the Authority immediately in writing as soon as it becomes aware of any legal proceedings threatened or issued against it by Staff on the grounds of discrimination arising in connection with the Services.

15. Environmental and Ethical Policies

- 15.1 The Supplier shall provide the Services in accordance with the Authority's policies on the environment, sustainable and ethical procurement and timber and wood derived products, details of which are available on the Authority Website.

16. Health and Safety

- 16.1 Each Party will promptly notify the other Party of any health and safety hazards which may arise in connection with the Services.
- 16.2 While on the Authority's premises, the Supplier shall comply with the Authority's health and safety policies.
- 16.3 The Supplier shall notify the Authority immediately if any incident occurs in providing the Services on the Authority's premises which causes or may cause personal injury.
- 16.4 The Supplier shall comply with the requirements of the [Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974](#), and with any other acts, orders, regulations and codes of practice relating to health and safety, which may apply to Staff and other persons working on the Authority's premises when providing the Services.
- 16.5 The Supplier's health and safety policy statement (as required by the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974) shall be made available to the Authority on request.

17. Monitoring and Audit

- 17.1 The Authority may monitor the provision of the Services and the Supplier shall co-operate, and shall procure that Staff and any Sub-contractors co-operate, with the Authority in carrying out the monitoring at no additional charge to the Authority.
- 17.2 The Supplier shall keep and maintain until 6 years after the end of the Contract Term full and accurate records of the Contract including the Services supplied

under it and all payments made by the Authority. The Supplier shall allow the Authority, the National Audit Office and the Comptroller and Auditor General reasonable access to those records and on such terms as they may request.

- 17.3 The Supplier agrees to provide, free of charge, whenever requested, copies of audit reports obtained by the Supplier in relation to the Services.

18. Transfer and Sub-Contracting

- 18.1 The Supplier shall not transfer, charge, assign, sub-contract or in any other way dispose of the Contract or any part of it without Approval.

- 18.2 If the Supplier enters into any Sub-contract in connection with the Contract it shall:

- a) remain responsible to the Authority for the performance of its obligations under the Contract;
- b) be responsible for the acts and/or omissions of its Sub-contractors as though they are its own;
- c) impose obligations on its Sub-contractors in the same terms as those imposed on it pursuant to the Contract and shall procure that the Sub-Supplier complies with such terms;
- d) pay its Sub-contractors' undisputed invoices within 30 days of receipt.

- 18.3 The Authority may assign, novate or otherwise dispose of its rights and obligations under the Contract or any part thereof to:

- a) any Contracting Authority or any other body established by the Crown or under statute in order substantially to perform any of the functions that had previously been performed by the Authority; or
- b) any private sector body which performs substantially any of the functions of the Authority.

- 18.4 Any change in the legal status of the Authority such that it ceases to be a Contracting Authority shall not affect the validity of the Contract. In such circumstances the Contract shall bind and inure to the benefit of any successor body to the Authority.

19. Variation

- 19.1 Subject to the provisions of this Clause 19, the Authority may change the Specification provided that such change is not a material change to the Specification (a "**Variation**").

- 19.2 The Authority may request a Variation by notifying the Supplier with sufficient information to assess the extent of the Variation and consider whether any change to the Price is required in order to implement it. Variations agreed by the Parties shall be made in writing.
- 19.3 If the Supplier is unable to accept the Variation or where the Parties are unable to agree a change to the Price, the Authority may:
- a) allow the Supplier to fulfil its obligations under the Contract without the Variation; or
 - b) refer the request to be dealt with under the Dispute Resolution Procedure.

20. Dispute Resolution

- 20.1 The Parties shall attempt in good faith to resolve any dispute between them arising out of the Contract within 10 Working Days of either Party notifying the other of the dispute and such efforts shall include the escalation of the dispute to the Supplier's representative and the Authority's commercial director or equivalent.
- 20.2 Nothing in this dispute resolution procedure shall prevent the Parties from seeking from any court of competent jurisdiction an interim order restraining the other Party from doing any act or compelling the other Party to do any act.
- 20.3 If the dispute cannot be resolved by the Parties pursuant to Clause 20.1 the Parties shall refer it to mediation pursuant to the procedure set out in Clauses 20.5 to 20.10.
- 20.4 The obligations of the Parties under the Contract shall not cease, or be suspended or delayed by the reference of a dispute to mediation and the Supplier and Staff shall comply fully with the requirements of the Contract at all times.
- 20.5 A neutral adviser or mediator (the "**Mediator**") shall be chosen by agreement between the Parties or, if they are unable to agree a Mediator within 10 Working Days after a request by one Party or if the chosen Mediator is unable to act, either Party shall within 10 Working Days from the date of the proposal to appoint a Mediator or within 10 Working Days of notice to either Party that he is unable or unwilling to act, apply to the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution to appoint a Mediator.
- 20.6 The Parties shall, within 10 Working Days of the appointment of the Mediator, meet the Mediator to agree a programme for the disclosure of information and the structure to be adopted for negotiations. The Parties may at any stage seek assistance from the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution to provide guidance on a suitable procedure.
- 20.7 Unless otherwise agreed, all negotiations connected with the dispute and any settlement agreement relating to it shall be conducted in confidence and without prejudice to the rights of the Parties in any future proceedings.

- 20.8 If the Parties reach agreement on the resolution of the dispute, the agreement shall be recorded in writing and shall be binding on the Parties once it is signed by their duly authorised representatives.
- 20.9 Failing agreement, either of the Parties may invite the Mediator to provide a non-binding but informative written opinion. Such opinion shall be provided on a without prejudice basis and shall not be used in evidence in any proceedings relating to the Contract without the prior written consent of both Parties.
- 20.10 If the Parties fail to reach agreement within 60 Working Days of the Mediator being appointed, or such longer period as may be agreed by the Parties, then the dispute may be referred to the Courts.
- 20.11 Subject to Clause 20.2, the Parties shall not institute court proceedings until the procedures set out in Clauses 20.1 and 20.5 to 20.10 have been completed.

21. Supplier's Status

- 21.1 Nothing in the Contract shall be construed as constituting a partnership between the Parties or as constituting either Party as the agent for the other for any purposes except as specified by the terms of the Contract.
- 21.2 The Supplier shall not (and shall ensure that Staff shall not) say or do anything that might lead any person to believe that the Supplier is acting as the agent, partner or employee of the Authority.

22. Notices

- 22.1 Notices shall be in writing and in English and shall be deemed given if signed by or on behalf of a duly authorised officer of the Party giving the notice and if left at, or sent by first class mail to the address of the receiving Party as specified in the Contract (or as amended from time to time by notice in writing to the other Party).

23. Entire Agreement

- 23.1 The Contract constitutes the entire agreement between the Parties relating to the subject matter of the Contract. The Contract supersedes all prior negotiations, representations, arrangements and undertakings.

24. Third Party Rights

- 24.1 No term of the Contract is intended to confer a benefit on, or be enforceable by, any person who is not a Party other than the Crown.

25. Waiver

- 25.1 The failure of either Party to insist upon strict performance of any provision of the Contract, or the failure of either Party to exercise, or any delay in exercising, any right or remedy shall not constitute a waiver of that right or remedy and shall not cause a diminution of the obligations established by the Contract.
- 25.2 No waiver shall be effective unless it is expressly stated to be a waiver and communicated to the other Party in writing.
- 25.3 A waiver of any right or remedy arising from a breach of the Contract shall not constitute a waiver of any right or remedy arising from any other or subsequent breach of the Contract.

26. Publicity

- 26.1 The Supplier shall not without Approval:
- a) make any press announcements or publicise the Contract or its contents in any way; or
 - b) use the Authority's name or logo in any promotion or marketing or announcement.
- 26.2 The Authority may publish the Contract on the Authority Website or another website at its discretion.

27. Force Majeure

- 27.1 Except to the extent that the Supplier has not complied with any business continuity plan agreed with the Authority, neither Party shall be liable for any failure to perform its obligations under the Contract if, and to the extent, that the failure is caused by act of God, war, riots, acts of terrorism, fire, flood, storm or earthquake and any disaster but excluding any industrial dispute relating to the Supplier, Staff or Sub-contractors.
- 27.2 If there is an event of Force Majeure, the affected Party shall use all reasonable endeavours to mitigate the effect of the event of Force Majeure on the performance of its obligations.

28. Governing Law and Jurisdiction

- 28.1 The Contract shall be governed by and interpreted in accordance with English law and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts of England and Wales.
- 28.2 The submission to such jurisdiction shall not limit the right of the Authority to take proceedings against the Supplier in any other court of competent jurisdiction and

the taking of proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction shall not preclude the taking of proceedings in any other jurisdiction whether concurrently or not.

29. Electronic Signature

- 29.1 Acceptance of the award of this contract will be made by electronic signature carried out in accordance with the 1999 EU Directive 99/93 (Community framework for electronic signatures) and the UK Electronic Communications Act 2000.
- 29.2 The Contract is formed on the date on which the Supplier communicates acceptance on the Authority's electronic contract management system ("**Bravo**").
- 29.3 No other form of acknowledgement will be accepted.

SCHEDULE 1 - PROCESSING, PERSONAL DATA AND DATA SUBJECTS

1. This Schedule shall be completed by the Authority, who may take account of the view of the Supplier, however the final decision as to the content of this Schedule shall be with the Authority at its absolute discretion.
2. The contact details of the Authority Data Protection Officer are:

DGC.GDPR@defra.gsi.gov.uk
3. The contact details of the Supplier Data Protection Officer are:

[Insert Contact details]
4. The Supplier shall comply with any further written instructions with respect to processing by the Authority.
5. Any such further instructions shall be incorporated into this Schedule.

Data Processing descriptor	Narrative
Identity of the Controller and Processor	The Parties acknowledge that for the purposes of the Data Protection Legislation, the Customer is the Controller and the Contractor is the Processor in accordance with Clause 13.1.
Subject matter of the processing	For the purposes of this Contract this is any personal data controlled by the Authority or, as the case may be, the relevant Customer, for the purposes of carrying out its duties and enforcing its rights under this Contract.
Duration of the processing	For the duration of the Contract.
Nature and purposes of the processing	The nature of the processing means any operation such as collection, recording, organisation, structuring, storage, adaptation or alteration, retrieval, consultation, use, disclosure by transmission, dissemination or otherwise making available, alignment or combination, restriction, erasure or destruction of data (whether or not by automated means) etc. Storage and use of Personal details of Contacts of the Provider, and third parties working to the specification for purposes of providing services in accordance with the Contract.
Type of Personal Data	Examples here include: name, address, date of birth, NI number, telephone number, pay, images, biometric data etc.

<p>Categories of Data Subject</p>	<p>Examples include: Staff (including volunteers, agents, and temporary workers), customers/clients, suppliers, members of the public, users of a particular website, etc.</p>
<p>Plan for return and destruction of the data once the processing is complete</p> <p>UNLESS requirement under union or member state law to preserve that type of data</p>	<p>The Provider will store relevant personal data in an electronic file, specific to the programme, in its central document management system which is stored, backed up and supported within the UK. Some hard copy documentation may also be stored in a physical matter file in the UK. Relevant personal data will be retained in accordance with the Provider's <i>Physical Records Retention Policy</i>, which specifies a standard retention period for 6 years after termination or expiry of the Contract.</p>

Green Infrastructure Standards Project

Phase No.	Phase		Total Price excl. VAT	Total Incl. VAT
1	Shared understanding of the key drivers of change relevant to the Framework of GI Standards		██████	██████
2	Evidence Review; consultation with Project Advisory group by end 2018	2a) Review the legislative and policy context for GI Standards;	██████	██████
		2b) Review the evidence for the benefits of green Infrastructure and the attributes that deliver these benefits What is good (or good enough) GI?	██████	██████
		2c) Explore health benefits associated with ecosystem services delivered by GI	██████	██████
		2d) Review Green Infrastructure and Greenspace Standards in use nationally and internationally	██████	██████
		2e) Review the efficacy of standards and benchmarks in changing sector behaviour	██████	██████

		2f) Identify and Review the funding mechanisms and streams that are available to deliver GI – and assess the implications for the Model Framework of GI Standards	████████	████████
		2g) Organise and facilitate a Consultation Workshop	████████	████████
		2h) Report on Evidence Review	████████	████████
3	Develop a Model for the Framework of GI Standards	Stage 1	████████	████████
4	Guidance on applying the GI Standards	Stage 1	████████	████████
5	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, testing and Baseline	Stage 1	████████	████████
			101,333.00	121,607.60

Key

SG = GI Standards Project Steering Group

AG = GI Standards Project Advisory Group

Annex 3

Specification for Contract to support development of A new Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards for England

a) Background to Natural England

Natural England is the government's adviser for the natural environment in England, helping to protect England's nature and landscapes for people to enjoy and for the services they provide. Within England, we're responsible for:

- promoting nature conservation and protecting biodiversity;
- conserving and enhancing the landscape;
- securing the provision and improvement of facilities for the study, understanding and enjoyment of the natural environment;
- promoting access to the countryside and open spaces and encouraging open-air recreation; and
- contributing in other ways to social and economic well-being through management of the natural environment.

a.a.) Purpose

The National Planning Policy Framework defines Green Infrastructure (GI) as: *A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.* (National Planning Policy Framework).

Natural England is leading delivery of a commitment in the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan (25YEP) to

'Draw up a national framework of green infrastructure standards, ensuring that new developments include accessible green spaces and that any area with little or no green space can be improved for the benefit of the community. This will involve finding out what local authorities, developers and other stakeholders think is most important, and where good practice is being demonstrated. There is likely to be some cross-over with the work of the Parks Action Group, whose members' knowledge will be captured and shared. Consistent with the Industrial Strategy we will make sure the important contribution made to economic growth by high-quality environmental assets and green infrastructure are taken into account when we make decisions.'

This work is set within the wider aims of the 25YEP to 'improve existing green infrastructure by encouraging more investment while making sure there is a presumption for sustainable development'. Government's commitment to the work is made under the 25YEP Chapter 3 policy theme of "Connecting people with the environment to improve health and wellbeing" and as part of the policy commitment to "green our towns and cities". Chapter 3 describes

priorities for the work and states that ‘Initially, we will focus on areas where we know that there is not enough accessible green infrastructure, or that what is there is of poor quality.’ This priority is driven by the statement on p. 72 of Chapter 3 that: ‘in the most deprived areas of England, people tend to have the poorest health and significantly less green space than wealthier areas.’

Following launch of the Framework of GI Standards, the 25YEP commits to action to support Local Authorities in assessing green infrastructure provision against these new standards, and working with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), to see how Government’s commitments on green infrastructure can be incorporated into national planning guidance and policy.

This work will assist in delivering a further commitment in the 25YEP to support the Parks Action Group, set up by MHCLG, in its work to help England’s public parks and green spaces meet the needs of communities now and in the future.

It will also assist Natural England in delivering its green infrastructure ambitions set out in its new Conservation Strategy 21, through its 3 themes: creating and enhancing resilient landscapes and seas, putting people at the heart of the environment and increasing the stock of natural capital:

- **Putting People at the Heart of the Environment:** GI helps to deliver NE’s ambition to put ‘people at the heart of the environment’. Often close to where people live, GI connects people with nature, improving health and wellbeing and contributing to the beauty and prosperity of the places where they live, learn, work and visit.
- **Resilient landscapes and seas: Resilience to Climate Change** - Re-connecting urban, urban-fringe, coastal and rural areas across multiple scales, contributes to building resilient landscapes and seas and enhances landscape character. GI can reduce the impacts of climate change on towns and cities, for example by providing more resilient water supply and natural flood risk solutions.
- **Growing Natural Capital: Growth and Prosperity** -Delivering high quality, well designed and maintained GI will grow the natural capital of city-regions, rural-urban fringe (including Green Belts) and rural areas. Taking a GI approach can help manage pressures and improve the quality and performance of housing, industry, transport, energy, agriculture, and is essential for economic growth and prosperity.

a.b) Scope of Green Infrastructure and typologies

The scope of Green Infrastructure for this project, is set out below under three headings:

- General attributes;
- Delivery mechanisms;

- Typologies.

General GI attributes in scope

- Green and blue infrastructure – In this contract specification, the term ‘green infrastructure’ is used to mean both green and blue infrastructure (the typologies included are set out below);
- accessible and non-accessible green infrastructure;
- greenspaces and linear assets;
- all spatial scales from site, neighbourhood, urban extension, garden town, local authority to sub-regional landscape scale and regional/ national
- urban, peri-urban and rural (with a greater focus on urban and peri-urban but addressing the fact that rural areas can be poorly provided with accessible greenspace);
- existing GI assets eg established parks; and new GI assets e.g. new greenspaces within development; retrofitting; and enhancements to GI such as for climate change adaptation; integrated grey green infrastructure¹
- Multifunctional – social, economic and environmental functions and benefits – ecosystems services and natural capital.

General GI attributes out of scope

- tarmac walking and cycle routes are out of scope, unless they have a green setting; ‘healthy streets’ including GI, are in scope; and
- farmland is in scope in terms of planning delivery of GI benefits at larger scale (eg in Local plan policies and GI strategies) but it is out of scope in terms of the detailed design of GI on farmland to deliver those benefits(eg design of woodland to slow rainwater drainage etc).

Green infrastructure typologies include:

Parks and Gardens – urban parks, country and regional parks, formal gardens;

Amenity Greenspace – informal recreation spaces, green spaces around housing, domestic gardens, village greens, urban commons, other incidental space, green roofs;

Natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces - woodland and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland and meadow), heath or moor, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and disturbed ground), bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs and quarries), coastal access, margins, and beaches;

Green corridors – rivers and canals including their banks, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, pedestrian paths, and rights of way;

¹ This links to Larissa Naylor’s work at Glasgow University [Innovations in Greening Grey Infrastructure](#)

Other - allotments, community gardens, private gardens, city farms, cemeteries and Churchyards, green walls, green roofs, swales, street planters/raised beds, street trees, orchards etc

Parks Action Group – Scope of interest

The typologies in scope for the PAG Standards Workstream will be confirmed as soon as they are available.

OS Greenspace Data

The OS Greenspace map has its own definitions, which tenderers may need to be aware of as this will be relevant to mapping of Green Infrastructure when applying the GI Standards and , for example, as reported in the Office of National Statistics urban accounts.

b) Overview of the Project to develop a Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards

The multiple benefits of Green Infrastructure (GI) for people and nature are well evidenced² and widely recognised, but there is less clarity about what ‘good enough’ GI is, in order to deliver these benefits. There is no single set of GI Standards to help local authorities, developers and communities plan and design GI to meet needs through providing valuable ecosystems services and benefits such as recreation, health and wellbeing, air quality improvement and flood management.

The aim of the project

The aim of the Project is to develop a practical framework of easy to use Green Infrastructure (GI) standards to help GI planners, designers, managers and communities³ to deliver more good quality GI. The framework should guide decisions that enable provision, through GI, of the many benefits local communities need and want, consistently across England, in particular addressing areas where the benefits are needed most.

The project is also helping to deliver the aims of the Parks Action Group Work stream on Standards established by MHCLG, to

- assess the evidence related to
 - the existing standards and quality of parks and green spaces;
 - the disparity in standards and possible reasons for this;
- Identify existing good practice and benchmarking standards;
- Capture innovative ways to share best practice to improve the quality of parks and green spaces.

² See Annex 3: Health and ecosystem services

³ Please see the section on target audiences

Please see Annex 1 for further information about the aims of the PAG Standards Work stream.

Project Outcomes

- Improvements to green infrastructure in England to increase the provision of public goods, through provision of ecosystems services. Benefits include but not limited to: health and well-being, contact with nature, reduced flooding, improved air quality, noise abatement, food growing, urban cooling, carbon storage, outdoor learning, crime reduction and sustainable transport. Importantly green infrastructure supports biodiversity and geodiversity, and contributes to ecological networks in urban areas, connected with the rural urban fringe and beyond. Increased wider social, environmental and economic benefits such as social inclusion and crime reduction, improved learning amongst children, an attraction for investment and tourism, all of which are difficult to measure, but real;
- increased value of the benefits from GI in England. These were valued conservatively at £1.05bn per annum in 2017;
- a high return on investment: benefits to outweigh costs by at least 3.5 to 1 over the lifetime. (ORVal has demonstrated this current rate of return);
- more equitable provision of GI;
- Increased number of visits to greenspace. The typical average benefit is £4/visit (benefit value shown by ORVal). If there are an additional 250 million visits per year the value will be £1 billion;
- savings to the National Health Service as a result of increased health and wellbeing benefits from GI;
- increased and consistent investment in GI over and above current levels, by local authorities and developers and others for both the establishment and long term maintenance of GI;
- utilisation of new, different models of funding.

Project objectives

- A common understanding amongst Green infrastructure Stakeholders of what 'good green infrastructure looks like', and an up to date evidence base regarding what is needed to meet people's needs in different situations.
- A framework of standards and guidance that is publicly available, written in plain English, and that is suitable for use by our target audiences
- A 'level playing field' in terms of standards that can be adopted by local authorities, developers, investors and other stakeholders, leading to consistency and greater buy-in for implementation.

- Inclusion of the Standards and guidance into National Planning Practice Guidance linked to the NPPF, confirming Government commitment to the GI standards and setting a strong expectation for their adoption by all relevant stakeholders.
- Standards that can be monitored and evaluated across England, to enable lessons to be learned and improvements made.
- Standards based on refreshed and more robust evidence - Some current GI standards are based on evidence of patterns of walking and visiting the natural environment collected in the 1970's and earlier. By reviewing the older evidence and collecting fresh evidence (eg through Monitoring of Engagement with the Natural Environment Survey, MENE), we will enable standards to be updated, which will increase their robustness, credibility and consistency.
- Standards that address social inequalities in access to the natural environment through reflecting greater understanding of the variations in patterns of visiting by different demographic and socio-economic groups; different needs and reasons for visiting; and patterns of broader environmental inequalities.
- A framework of standards that resonates with the relevant sectors as a result of **Inclusion of new and emerging standards** such as Environmental Net Gain – alongside clarity of the role of new tools such as ecometrics and Natural Capital indicators in setting/ monitoring standards.
- A **framework of standards that reflects the broad range of benefits** that people can derive from green infrastructure, and promotes multifunctional GI which optimises the range of benefits to be delivered for people and nature.
- A Framework of Standards that resonates with the relevant sectors and their ways of working, resulting in increased effectiveness as a result of being:
 - **Founded on an understanding of patterns of sector decision making** and the role of standards, awards and guidance etc in encouraging pro-environmental /pro-GI decisions
 - **Founded on an understanding of environmental investment** within the public, private and third sectors.
- A **framework of standards that is a coherent 'one stop shop'** for Green Infrastructure standards, benchmarks, awards and guidance, and which explains which standard is most appropriate when, who it's for, how it related to other standards and includes, guidance with links to further information and case studies etc.

Project Governance

Natural England is the delivery organisation for the GI Standards Project and is the point of contact for the Contractor. The Project is being steered by a cross Departmental group including Defra (Chair), Natural England, Forestry Commission, Environment Agency, Public Health England, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), and Department for Transport (DfT).

Scope

The scope of the Project includes

- A published evidence review of GI Standards;
- A Framework of current/refreshed/new GI Standards, accompanied by guidance on how to apply the standards– simplified to guide decision makers towards a small set of “component” standards;
- Piloting and testing of the draft framework of Standards by local authorities/ developers/ communities;
- Launch of the Standards and guidance etc., incorporation in Planning Practice Guidance;
- Training followed by mainstreaming; and
- Developing a monitoring and evaluation framework to support the implementation of the new GI Standards.

The Framework will be launched in December 2019.

Target Audiences

The key target audiences for the Framework of GI Standards will be finalised following the Evidence Review, but initially are:

- local authorities: planning departments, parks and green space departments, and leisure departments;
- neighbourhood planning body/parish/town councils/Community Group and Friends of Groups;
- combined authorities;
- developers; house builders, major infrastructure projects; community infrastructure eg hospitals, etc
- land owners: utility companies, Highways England, and other Public and Private sector bodies eg Prisons, Hospitals and schools

Each audience will have a different range of uses and purposes for the Framework of GI Standards, and these are set out in outline below. The two columns on the left include the priority audiences for the Framework of GI Standards, and the columns to the right indicate how these audiences will use the standards.

The Contractor should ensure that the Framework of GI Standards can be easily, efficiently and effectively used by each of the audiences listed, for the purposes set out in the table.

Table 1 Priority audiences for the Framework of GI Standards

Category of audience	Components of Audience	Key sector drivers that GI could help to meet/deliver	Local Plan / strategic / local policies and site allocations	National Policy for Major infrastructure Projects	Development Management; Master planning	Local authority strategies on parks and greenspaces provision	GI management and maintenance good practice
Local authorities	Local planning authorities	GI can help local planning authorities address challenges around resilience, health, inequality, flood risk etc.	Strategic and local Policies, including GI and how GI Standards apply		Yes	yes	
	Parks and green space departments, and leisure departments	GI approach can help local authorities deliver multifunctional benefits from parks and greenspaces and increase their value for money.	Apply relevant local authority policies		N/A	Undertake audits of Parks and Greenspaces using GI Standards, and develop plans for provision	Long term management and maintenance plans for GI embed GI Standards
Neighbourhood planning body/parish/to	Neighbourhood planning	GI contributes to quality place making and to	Develop Neighbourhood Plans applying		Development proposals and planning		Follow good practice in Long term

Category of audience	Components of Audience	Key sector drivers that GI could help to meet/deliver	Local Plan / strategic / local policies and site allocations	National Policy for Major infrastructure Projects	Development Management; Master planning	Local authority strategies on parks and greenspaces provision	GI management and maintenance good practice
wn councils/Community Group and Friends of Groups	Local green infrastructure proposals	meeting local communities' needs for ecosystems services/ a range of multifunctional benefits eg health and wellbeing.	local GI Standards Apply local GI standards		application consultation responses accord with local GI standards		management and maintenance plans and delivery for GI - embed GI Standards
Combined Authorities		A strategic framework of GI can contribute to delivery of the Combined Authority's overarching strategic objectives	Make Strategic policies including on GI and how GI Standards apply		Yes	Yes	
Developers	Housebuilders/Other developers	GI can help developers achieve any net gain and place-making requirements,	Must comply with policies and requirements regarding sites allocations and development		Planning applications/development briefs and master planning apply GI Standards	Policies on parks and greenspace including GI Standards provision apply and influence developers	Long term management plans for GI embed GI Standards

Category of audience	Components of Audience	Key sector drivers that GI could help to meet/deliver	Local Plan / strategic / local policies and site allocations	National Policy for Major infrastructure Projects	Development Management; Master planning	Local authority strategies on parks and greenspaces provision	GI management and maintenance good practice
			proposals, including GI Standards, , unless there are other material considerations			through Local authority plans	
	Major infrastructure developers	GI can help achieve any net gain and place-making requirements, through delivery of social economic and environmental benefits; well designed and maintained GI can enhance the resilience and performance of grey infrastructure assets	N/A	Must comply with National Policy Statements	NSIP proposals apply GI Standards		Long term management and maintenance plans for GI embed GI Standards
	Community Infrastructure:	GI helps Community	Must meet Local authority Plan	N/A	Planning applications/dev		Long term management

Category of audience	Components of Audience	Key sector drivers that GI could help to meet/deliver	Local Plan / strategic / local policies and site allocations	National Policy for Major infrastructure Projects	Development Management; Master planning	Local authority strategies on parks and greenspaces provision	GI management and maintenance good practice
	Commissioners and designers of public buildings and land eg prisons, hospitals and schools; highways	infrastructure commissioners to deliver their social economic and environmental policies; well designed and maintained GI can enhance the resilience and performance of grey infrastructure assets	policies and requirements regarding sites allocations, including GI Standards and any other national policy requirements/good practice		elopment briefs and master planning demonstrate application of GI Standards		plans for GI embed GI Standards
Landowners	Utilities companies	GI can help landowners such as water companies to deliver their biodiversity duties and other public benefits.			Planning applications apply GI Standards		Follow good practice
	Public sector bodies managing	GI can help landowners to			Planning applications		Follow good practice

Category of audience	Components of Audience	Key sector drivers that GI could help to meet/deliver	Local Plan / strategic / local policies and site allocations	National Policy for Major infrastructure Projects	Development Management; Master planning	Local authority strategies on parks and greenspaces provision	GI management and maintenance good practice
	land eg Highways England	deliver public benefits; GI helps public sector landowners deliver their commitments and duties; well designed and maintained GI can enhance the resilience and performance of grey infrastructure assets			apply GI Standards		

Methodology

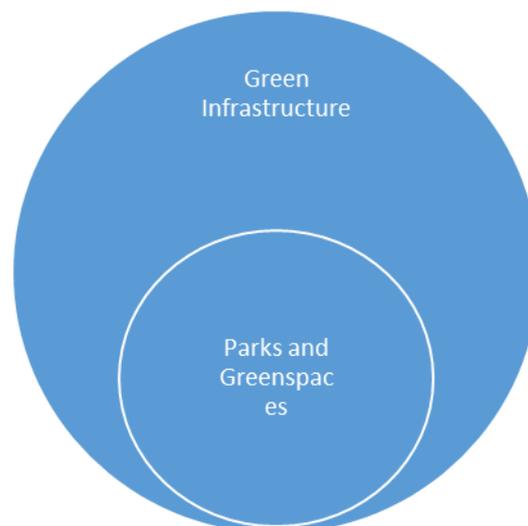
The project will begin with an exercise to identify and understand the key future drivers for green infrastructure planning and delivery and then review green infrastructure policy and good practice across the United Kingdom, including the adoption and use of national and international GI Standards including the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, Fields in Trust Standards and Green Flag Award (the list to be advised by the Contractor and agreed by the Steering Group).

- The Evidence Review will primarily consist of a literature/ desk review of evidence, including the benefits of GI (particularly health and wellbeing benefits) and the attributes of GI (eg quality) and people's use of GI that lead to these benefits; It will also look at the effectiveness of different types/ models of standards in influencing decision making. Importantly, it will identify and review funding mechanisms and streams that are available to deliver and maintain GI with the particular purpose of clarifying how and at what points in GI development and other delivery cycles – at any scale- the application of standards can help to secure investment.

The Evidence Review will feed into the development and piloting/ testing of a draft Model Framework of GI Standards, with guidance on their application, in 6 place based locations. The learning from these test beds will be used to refine the draft Model.

For each phase of the Project, there will be an overarching output relevant to all the green infrastructure typologies in scope for the Project, In addition there will be an output reflecting the defined typologies of GI that are specifically relevant to the Parks Action group. The relationship between these two outputs is shown in diagram 1 below.

Diagram 1 the relationship between the outputs relating to Parks and Greenspaces (Parks Action Group Typologies) and the overall scope of GI in this Project



Stakeholder engagement will be central to the project's way of working throughout and a Project Advisory Group (established July 2018) and a wider consultative Reference Group (to be established in January 2019) will include representatives of our key target audiences for the Standards as set out above.

The GI Standards Project Advisory Group includes 22 members of which 3 are members of the Parks Action Group Work Stream on Standards.

The Reference Group will consist of approximately 50 stakeholders. Members will be mainly engaged by email at specific points in the Project. This group will include Natural Resources Wales and Scottish Natural Heritage and Department of Environment Northern Ireland.

Natural England leads stakeholder engagement in this project and will advise on how the contractor will interact with these two Groups. Please see the Terms of Reference and proposed membership for the Project Advisory Group at Annex 2.

Requirement

The requirements for the contract are set out in the 5 phases of the project, below.

The Contractor is asked to recommend any alternative and improved approaches to delivering the aims and objectives of the Project contract.

The Steering Group’s priority is for the contract to focus resources on the Evidence Review, the development of the Model Framework of Standards, the accompanying guidance on how to apply the Framework and to testing and formative evaluation. The Steering Group will direct the Contractor to seek advice at all relevant stages from the Steering, Advisory and Reference Groups.

Natural England will contribute resources to phases of the Project as described in section d) below, and Natural England’s contribution should be taken into account in the costing of each phase.

The Contractor is guided to apportion their resources across the Project phases approximately as set out in the table below. However, these figures are indicative only. The contractor should apportion their resource as they see fit and should explain their proposed apportionment of resources in the tender.

Phase No.	Phase	Timescale (by)	Percentage of the contractor resource (approx.)
1	Shared understanding of the key drivers of change relevant to the Framework of GI Standards	██████████	■
2	Evidence Review; consultation with Project Advisory group by end January 2019	██████████	
3	Develop a Model for the Framework of GI Standards (draft)	██████████	■
4	Guidance on applying the GI Standards (Draft)	██████████	■
5	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan; Methodology for Testing of new Framework of GI Standards;	██████████	■

Phase 1 – Shared understanding of the key drivers of change, relevant to the Framework of GI Standards

Natural England, the Steering Group and Contractor will undertake initial work to understand the future external context within which the GI standards might need to operate. This will require the contractor to attend and contribute to an event to be chaired by Natural England, and attended by the Steering and Advisory Groups shortly after the start of the Contract:

- a face to face one-day discussion workshop [REDACTED]

The objectives of the preparation, webinar and workshop are set out below. Natural England's contribution is set out in brief below and in detail in section d). The Steering group is expected to:

- attend the Workshop;
- horizon scan: contribute futures information around their areas of interest and expertise
- contribute to the PESTEL (political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal) analysis based on their areas of interest and expertise

The workshop will achieve the following:

- Shared understanding of the future external context within which the GI standards might need to operate. Work has already commenced on this with an Horizon Scan for Green Infrastructure - to be presented by Natural England for discussion
- Shared understanding of the range of opinions on the 'Futures issues and drivers' regarding green infrastructure, amongst senior GI stakeholders. Natural England will present the approach, called '7 questions', and present an Issues paper to the Workshop that summarises the '7 questions' interviews undertaken with approximately 10 senior GI stakeholders,(who are members of the Project Advisory Group),
- Shared understanding of the key drivers of change, relevant to the Framework of GI Standards, using the PESTEL (political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal) approach, from global drivers of change (population growth, climate change, and globalisation) down to a regional or local level (HS2, budgets for local parks);
- Map the key drivers of change, using a simple clustering and matrix framework, to identify the ones which are important to the project and have fairly certain outcomes. This process highlights the drivers which should form part of the vision for the Framework, making it more robust to future change;
- Exploration of the potential implications of the drivers of change using SWOT analysis: asking what the potential opportunities and threats are for GI Standards; and our Project's strengths and weaknesses in responding. To be led jointly by Natural England and the Contractor as a discussion exercise at the Workshop.

To achieve the above, Natural England will contribute the following:

- undertake a Horizon Scan for Green Infrastructure
- undertake '7 questions' interviews with approximately 10 senior GI stakeholders, who are members of the Project Advisory Group. Write up the Interviews and prepare an Issues paper
- lead a 2.5 hour session within the Workshop to undertake a PESTEL analysis, mapping of drivers of change and SWOT analysis, as described above; (and for the important drivers with uncertain outcomes Natural England will undertake some scenario development);
- lead a session to identify the outcomes we want to achieve with / through application of the Framework of GI Standards. This should include confirming and prioritising the target audiences for the Framework i.e.
 - local authority planning departments, parks and green spaces, and leisure departments;
 - neighbourhood planning groups and local communities;
 - developers;
 - community infrastructure managers eg hospitals, schools, social housing etc
 - land owners;contribute to a session to develop and agree Principles to underpin the Framework of GI Standards. (This session will be led by the Contractor).

Summary of Outputs (by the Contractor)

The **Contractor** is required to:

- Jointly plan the Workshop with Natural England;
- Jointly with Natural England, lead the SWOT analysis session at the Workshop; record and write up the discussions and outputs of the Workshop, drawing out the implications of the work for the Evidence review and the development of the Framework of GI Standards, to feedback to and discuss with the Steering and Advisory groups;
- Lead a session at the Workshop to develop agreed Principles to underpin the Framework of GI Standards.
- Written Report on the discussions in the workshop and identified key drivers of change relevant to the Framework of GI Standards. [REDACTED]
- Jointly with the Steering Group, draw out the key messages, and provide a written report on these [REDACTED].

Phase 2 – Evidence Review; [REDACTED]

The Evidence Review should address the following questions, and engage the Project Steering Group and Advisory Group and other stakeholders (to be confirmed) in gathering evidence, analysis, and recommendations.

Throughout the Evidence review, the Contractor should focus on secondary research rather than primary research except where indicated. The Contractor should utilise the best available existing evidence and reviews, highlighting any gaps.

Whilst questions about measurement are included in the stages of the evidence review below, and information about measurement of benefits is available, (e.g. natural capital accounts; valuation studies), the Contractor is advised that the information to focus on in this contract are the key services / benefits from GI and the attributes that are linked to those. Metrics should only be reported in the Evidence review where they are directly relevant to standards, with the exception of Section 2c which has questions directly related to metrics.

Whereas sections 2a and 2b are reviews of existing information for the most part, and section 2c fills gaps in knowledge on the health and wellbeing benefits, it is sections 2d, 2e and 2f that are likely to offer findings and insights that have not been fully addressed in other research and that are important for this project.

2a) Review the legislative and policy context for GI Standards

The Contractor is required to review the legislative and policy context for GI Standards across the United Kingdom at country, county, city region, and local authority levels. This should include a review of relevant sections of the recently revised National Planning Policy Framework, and National Planning Practice Guidance. The review should compare and contrast approaches to GI policy, standards and delivery at each level, identifying examples of good practice and any significant differences/gaps.

2b) Review the best available evidence for the benefits of green Infrastructure and the attributes that deliver these benefits

What is good (or good enough) GI? Review the best available evidence relating to delivery of each benefit and ecosystems service by GI and the implications of evidence for GI Standards.

This section focuses on

- A) what benefits GI can deliver;
- B) what attributes of GI deliver them; and therefore what 'good' or 'good enough' GI looks like; and
- C) how we can fit A&B to location.

Benefits are driven as much by "demand" factors (such as visitors / residential proximity) and "contextual" factors (such as background levels of pollution, heat and noise) as they are by the intrinsic functional attributes of the GI. This raises a more general question – how can consistent standards enable different local authorities to have the different priorities needed to address their local needs eg for climate change adaptation including urban cooling or flood risk management? Does this mean that a two-stage model is needed: identify priorities, then use the standards to inform delivery of those priorities?

The contract should draw on (and avoid any duplication of) existing high quality evidence reviews and publications regarding the functions and benefits of GI and the GI attributes that lead to benefits.

The contractor is required to:

- Review the best available evidence, national and international, to identify the ecosystems services and **benefits** of green infrastructure. What outcomes can GI deliver and to what degree/scale? What does the evidence tell us about the associations/links between Green infrastructure and the ecosystem services and benefits listed below and how robust is the evidence for each of these?
- Please note that physical and mental health and wellbeing benefits should be covered in Section 2c.
- The initial list of ecosystems services that should be considered in scope is set out in the table in Annex 3.
- The benefits that should be considered in scope include:
 - Physical and mental health and wellbeing
 - Recreational enjoyment
 - Scientific and educational interactions, outdoor learning
 - education and skills development,
 - improved concentration, academic performance, enjoyment of learning and teaching
 - improved behaviour
 - Aesthetic experience/ interactions
 - Sense of place
 - Interactions with wildlife
 - Connection with nature
 - Heritage interactions
 - Symbolism of certain plants and animals
 - Value placed on nature simply existing
 - Nature Recovery Networks
 - Community cohesion
 - Social inclusion
 - Community capacity
 - Personal and social development
 - Regeneration
 - Tourism, sustainable tourism
 - Productivity,
 - Economic growth
 - Sustainable transport
 - Sustainable development
- The contractor should review the existing collations of evidence for the benefits of GI, including the
 - [Micro-economic benefits of investment in the Environment](#),
 - [Defra evidence statement on the links between natural environments and human health](#)

- [UK natural capital: ecosystem accounts for urban areas](#)
 - [Climate Change Adaptation Manual](#), (it will shortly have a green infrastructure section and the draft section will be available to the contractors before publication as needed)
 - Natural England's [Ecosystem Services Transfer Toolkit](#) and
 - Natural England's Ecometric project, to determine the level of confidence in evidence/ knowledge of the benefits of GI.
- Review the evidence for identifying the opportunity / assessing the need for multifunctional GI and its benefits in specific locations Eg health and wellbeing, flood risk management. Consider how the assessments could be linked to /addressed by GI Standards. What types of GI provision are better able to deliver this multifunctionality?
 - Review the best available evidence regarding the attributes of GI (quantity, quality distribution, typology, design, function, governance, maintenance and public perceptions) that can influence delivery of the ecosystems services and benefits such as listed in Annex 3 and above. I.e. what evidence do we have for the attributes that lead to specific benefits? The natural capital indicators project outputs are used to help to inform the identification of attributes of GI that are important for the provision of individual and multiple ecosystem services.
This work should draw on existing work such as ecometrics to compare and contrast the value of different types of habitat i.e. meadow / woodland for the different benefits.
 - It should also include an analysis of the evidence/literature on interventions/design/ attributes that appear to facilitate the use of green spaces, and connection with nature, by people who would otherwise be less likely to do so, and in particular people from disadvantaged backgrounds living in urban areas (linking for this latter aspect with the contractor working for the PAG usage workstream; and with Natural England (Cheryl Willis), to avoid duplication).
 - **Review the literature regarding how people's engagement with GI and contact with nature lead to the benefits they gain** – and identify the implications for GI Standards. Explore how the concept of nature connection (in the sense of going a step beyond contact with nature), mediates the benefits of contact with green space, and what the literature says about how to promote nature connection.

2c) Explore health benefits associated with ecosystem services delivered by GI

This section is an extension of the work in 2b, and focusses on the benefits of GI for health and wellbeing. Further information is set out in Annex 3, and the contractor is required to report on the following questions:

- What does the evidence tells us about the associations/links between a) health and ecosystem services listed above and how robust is the evidence for each of these? For this analysis the contractor should draw from the [2017 Evidence Statement on the links between exposure to the natural environment and human health](#) published by Defra and the University of Exeter.
- Are there any associations that have been missed out in the list in Annex 3?

- Which of the given associations/ links are quantifiable? What metrics would be required for the ecosystem service to demonstrate a particular health outcome (e.g. for air quality regulation, what measures would be most useful to quantify health impacts? % reduction in particulates/NOx). How are the health benefits best quantified (QUALYs/life expectancy/GP attendances/hospital admissions)? What would allow us to model net financial gain/savings to health and care services that could result from the ecosystem service improving health outcomes?
- If there is a lack of “outcome” metric what “process” metrics might be used e.g. what is the optimal distance from a housing development to GI to ensure good utilisation?
- Where are the gaps in evidence?

2d) Review Green Infrastructure and Greenspace Standards in use nationally and internationally

This is a key section of the Evidence Review. An initial list of standards in scope is provided at Annex 4. The contractor should identify any other additional existing GI Standards in use locally, regionally, nationally and internationally, to add to the review, in consultation with the Steering, Advisory and Reference Groups of stakeholders. For instance, we are interested in a wide range of GI Standards including but not limited to those that have a focus on

- how a local authority is performing,
- how standards can be effective in improving performance;
- the extent and type of GI standards in use within schools, health and justice sectors to guide provision of GI (particularly accessible GI) around buildings.

The contractor is required to:

- Review the lists of standards provided and undertake an initial assessment to sort these into categories of standards, and identify those categories and individual standards that are most relevant for this study.
- Assess the use and function of each of the Standards:
 - Identify the range of criteria against which the GI Standards in the list at Annex 4 should be assessed, including eg
 - The purpose of the standard, the logic chain for its impact,
 - its geographical scale, and applicability in different localities ie urban/suburban and rural areas;
 - its relevance to different users and sectors,
 - whose (sectors and roles) decision making is the standard attempting to change (i.e. which sectors and which individuals/ roles in these sectors?
 - what is the key mechanism for achieving more pro-environmental decision making?
 - the type of standard (eg accreditation, self-assessment) identified in 2b;

- the functions of GI, types / habitats and access provision the GI Standard relates to;
 - How the standards are monitored and their effectiveness evaluated;
 - Is any monitoring and evaluation data available? What is the level of take up? And
 - What is the evidence that the standard has been successful – and importantly, unsuccessful – in changing decision making patterns/ behaviour?
- Review the published/ reported evidence that underpins each of these categories of standards, and individual standards (eg in relation to each of the functions of GI that the standard is relevant to). (This links to 2b).
- Explore awareness of and use of GI Standards amongst different groups of GI stakeholders by undertaking interviews / focus groups/ surveys with a representative sample of our target audiences (and a small number of other key stakeholders) (as agreed with the Project Steering Group); Stakeholders may be drawn from:
 - GI Standards Project Advisory and Reference Groups
 - Green Infrastructure Partnership
 - Association of Directors of local authority Departments of Environment, Planning and Transport
 - Other networks co-ordinated by Steering or Advisory Group members eg Home Builders Federation, Local Government Association etc.
- The above should include (but not be limited to) gathering feedback from those who have worked with the standards, on their strengths and weaknesses, their effectiveness in catalyzing GI delivery; recommendations for any improvements, their views on any gaps and the type of standards / framework that would be most effective for their sector. (Our notes of initial and informal interviews with GI Standards stakeholders will be made available). To include but not be limited to a balanced and representative sample from the Advisory and Reference Groups.
- Identify the levels of use of different standards, and where geographically and by sector different standards have been used to understand what the main success and failure areas are.
- Undertake a GAP analysis for GI standards that are relevant to all the target audiences that the Framework will address. Highlight any such gaps and recommend actions to address the gaps such as eg
 - further research;
 - the development of new standards; or
 - adaptation of existing standards.
- In a small number of sample areas, undertake a map based assessment of performance against current relevant standards such as the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard, Fields in Trust and selected other Standards, to be agreed

with the Project Steering Group eg including urban per-urban and rural, north and south of England etc. it is anticipated that the resource for the GIS Mapping will be provided by Natural England and/or Ordnance Survey but this is to be confirmed.

2e) Review the efficacy of standards in changing patterns of decision making amongst different GI sectors/ groups of GI stakeholders

There are multiple GI standards in play in the UK and globally. The standards have different (and often multiple) mechanisms that work (or seek) to change decision making criteria and patterns / behaviours (e.g. reputational, competitive, financial rewards or penalties, regulation, etc). The purpose of the review is to look at different types of standard (including those in non-environmental areas) in order to make recommendations about the efficacy of the different models of standards (and mechanisms) to change decision making patterns in different sectors engaged in planning and delivering GI and the contextual conditions that enable the change to happen. Key questions for the review to explore include: what are the key mechanisms that the different models of standard use to change decision making behaviour? What are the key factors we should consider in designing a new model standard or framework of standards to ensure it is effective as possible in seeking change?

2f) Identify and Review the funding mechanisms and streams that are available to deliver and maintain GI

- Funding mechanisms should be explored to both a) develop and deliver GI and b) fund management and maintenance of GI. This element of the contract has **the particular purpose of clarifying how and at what points in GI development and other delivery cycles – at any scale- the application of standards can help secure investment;**
- Local authorities play a major role in GI funding creation, management and maintenance; they will be a key audience for the Framework of GI Standards. A particular focus in this phase of the work is to consider how local authorities can use standards to help secure funding within the context of reducing budgets.
- This phase should include (but not be limited to) consideration of:
 - funding mechanisms that promote ongoing compliance with GI standards- both for new and existing developments;
 - wider sources of funding such as health care, social care, private sector investment eg CSR and in-kind contributions such as provision of paid for services etc.;
 - new investment mechanisms, such as Net Gain, including to encourage the conversion of derelict, brownfield or undevelopable land in urban areas into GI.

The contractor should draw from (and avoid duplication with) other parallel work identifying and developing funding mechanisms by Defra, Natural England, the Parks Action Group, local authorities, NESTA (Phase 2 funding of parks and greenspaces), the Ecosystems

Knowledge Network and other organisations. The promotion of the Framework of GI Standards will include signposting to the funding information produced by these bodies/ exercises.

The Contractor should identify the attributes of a Model Framework of GI Standards that would be most effective in leveraging in and unlocking funding from the wide range of sources available. For example, it is known that the development sector needs standards to be applied at early stage when land purchase transaction are being undertaken as the land value / sale price for new development is dependent on the quantity/ extent/ cost of non-profitable elements of the development including GI. Therefore GI needs to be defined prior to finalisation of the sale price the land and the Framework of GI Standards needs to be suitable for application at the earliest stage of the development process. Local authorities are increasingly benefiting from volunteers in maintaining their parks and greenspaces and their role in securing resources is important.

2g) As part of the second workshop with the Project Steering and Advisory Groups, (see Phase 3 below) discuss initial findings and analysis of the above evidence reviews and the implications for the Model / Framework of Standards to be developed. Identify needs for any new standards. Contractor to capture the Steering and Advisory group's recommendations and provide written records of the Workshop discussion.

Summary of Outputs

- Contractor complete first draft report on Evidence Review addressing the questions and requirements of sections 2a-2g [REDACTED].
- Present initial findings to Steering and Advisory Group Workshop in [REDACTED]
- Update draft Evidence Review Report to reflect consultation with Steering and Advisory Groups and circulate and present at second Workshop [REDACTED]
- Consultation by email with Reference Group [REDACTED]
- Update and produce Final Draft Evidence Review Report [REDACTED]
- Peer review and provide final report by [REDACTED]

Phase 3 – Develop a Model for the Framework of GI Standards

Develop options for a simple and easy to use Model for the Framework of GI Standards, for the quantity, quality, accessibility and functioning, of equitable and sustainable green infrastructure:

- Including the scope and typologies set out in section a.b; and
- through the policies, levers and mechanisms and by the audiences set out in Table 1

The Contractor is required to set out, consider and appraise alternative models that could be adopted for the Framework, with recommendations, and the rationale for the options considered and component standards.

The Contractor is also required to recommend any component standards that are needed to fill gaps in the proposed Framework of GI Standards..

It is essential that the Framework should integrate the language, concepts and metrics of Green Infrastructure with Natural Capital, Net Gain, Ecometrics, Nature Recovery Networks, climate change adaptation, District Level Licensing, and existing GI standards, so that local authorities and other users have a single and integrated set of standards to apply in their planning, provision and reporting. (Natural England will provide a diagram and explanation of the relationships of the above concepts and what these relationships mean for a Framework of GI Standards).

The initial criteria that the Framework needs to meet (to be refined) are, under the following headings. The Contractor should also refer to the Project Objectives in section a).

Defines and clarifies what is good (or good enough) GI

- Clarifies the definition of ‘Good (or good enough?) GI’
- Highlights, promotes and catalyses the delivery of multiple benefits by green infrastructure; These benefits should be shaped by the policy drivers that are relevant to the target sectors/audiences, particularly the 25 Year Environment Plan, and show how GI can help them meet/deliver objectives of interest/relevance to them.
- promotes good practice in in the different phases of the ‘life cycle’ of GI including policy making; planning and strategy development; delivery e.g. through sustainable development; and ongoing management and maintenance; and in its function, benefits, investment, and community engagement etc;
- takes account of different density of development (city centre /suburban) and is relevant to urban, per-urban and rural settings;

Target and indicators

- Identifies a quantifiable set of indicators for good GI;
- sets achievable targets not only for the equity of quantity of provision but also for quality standards (eg Green Flag Award) and long term protection (eg Fields in Trust protection);

Application of the Standards

- Identifies how stakeholders should use the standards, and when and in what combination for different purposes;
- Identifies the feasibility and practicability of the Model to ensure ease of use by all stakeholders, particularly those identified as target audiences within the Project;
- should be considered helpful by GI stakeholders, and in particular by our target audiences (see above);

Equitability

- promotes equitable provision of GI;
- ensures the health and wellbeing benefits generated through recreational use of GI – and parks and green spaces in particular – are as well represented as benefits for the environment;

Relationship with existing Standards

- Identifies existing standards such as Green Flag and avoids any duplication of requirements for local planning authorities and developers
- Identifies how any existing standards could be enhanced as appropriate;
- Avoids unintended negative impacts on existing GI standards;
- Identifies new standards to fill any gaps and metrics to measure standards such as ecometrics;
- Ensures that the new framework of Standards is in a form that could be referenced in Planning Practice Guidance and the National Planning Policy Framework;

Monitoring and Evaluation

- Identifies how the Model can be monitored and evaluated;
- enables monitoring of sustainability/ change in GI provision over time, and with reference to population and other changes;
- ensures that the monitoring and evaluation of the Framework includes clear steps and actions to help trigger and support improvements if this monitoring demonstrates a decline or failure to meet targets.

From the start of the contract, the Contractor should undertake consultation and engagement on the development of the Model Framework principles and approach with Steering and Advisory Group organisations.

The Contractor is required to organise the following:

- Second Consultation workshop – organise, facilitate and write up a consultation workshop on options for the Model Framework with the Steering and Advisory Groups to engage and benefit from their expertise. [REDACTED].

[REDACTED].

Summary of Outputs

The Contractor is therefore asked to deliver the following:

- Paper setting out draft Model including proposals for new component GI Standards, presented to Steering Group [REDACTED]
- Following that discussion, to organise, facilitate and write up a Consultation Workshop that looks at options for the Model Framework with the Steering and Advisory Groups [REDACTED]
- Following the consultation workshop with the Steering and Advisory Groups, write up the draft Model Framework in a report to Steering Group [REDACTED].
Report on Model Framework Standards to include the rationale and options considered, the proposal and constituent standards etc; and recommendations for development of new component GI Standards to fill gaps;

Phase 4 – Draft GI Guidance on the application and use of the Framework of GI Standards

██████████;

The priority in this phase is to draft clear and succinct guidance on the application and use of the framework of GI Standards, and signposting good practice in planning and delivering GI. The Draft Guidance setting out the new Framework of GI Standards and how the Framework should be applied, should be in a format suitable for adoption into National Planning Practice Guidance in Gov.uk.

The Guidance should be developed in an integrated approach with the development of the Model Framework of GI Standards.

Natural England and other Steering Group organisations will provide a total of 8 days of specialist time to contribute to drafting of the GI Guidance.

The Contractor should discuss the draft GI Guidance with Steering and Advisory Groups at the second workshop ██████████.

Summary of outputs

The Contractor is required to:

- Draft GI Guidance setting out the new Framework of GI Standards and how the Framework should be applied, in a format suitable to be incorporated into Planning Practice Guidance in Gov.uk; ██████████
- Consult the Steering and Advisory Groups on the draft GI Guidance at the second workshop with Steering and Advisory Groups and update the Guidance to reflect their expertise and input, ██████████
- Report with Final Draft GI Guidance, ██████████

Phase 5- Monitoring and Evaluation – Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the draft Framework of GI Standards; Test the draft Framework of GI Standards and Guidance; Create a Baseline report using the Framework of GI Standards

Develop a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the draft Framework of GI Standards;

In parallel with the development of the draft Framework of GI Standards, the Contractor is required to develop a Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation that will be delivered independently, at an appropriate timescale following launch of the GI Standards, and completion of this contract.

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework should set out an objective process of understanding how the Framework of GI Standards has been/ is being implemented, what effects it has, for whom, how and why, in order to advance knowledge and deliver improvements. It should address and measure performance against the Project aims, outcomes and objectives set out in Section a) of this specification (and in the Project Initiation Document). The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework should include a method to establish performance nationally against the Framework of GI Standards, i.e. across England.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework will need to take a robust and evidence based approach to test and demonstrate the success of the Framework of GI Standards. It should be very practical and deliverable in resource terms; and clear where responsibility lies for reporting on monitoring and evaluation. Consideration should be given to whether local authorities could self-assess and report, and how their role could be lightened by centralised GIS mapping to assist reporting. It should include:

- Gathering data to show change amongst those affected by the Framework of GI Standards.
- Demonstrating if and how the Framework of GI Standards is causing the impact, by showing less impact amongst those who aren't affected (for example, a comparison group or other method of identifying the *counterfactual*).
- Explaining why and how the Framework of GI Standards is having the observed impact.
- Showing if / how that Framework of GI Standards delivers impact at a reasonable cost.
- Showing if and how the Framework of GI Standards could be sustained or scaled-up, whilst continuing to have positive and direct impact on the outcome and remaining a financially viable proposition

The M and E Framework is expected to include evaluation that is

- **Summative** – to determine if the initiative is a success (eg an **impact evaluation**);
- **Formative** – to identify changes that would help improve delivery and results; if the initiative is being implemented according to plan (eg a **process evaluation and/or monitoring**);
- **Economic evaluation** – based on performance, determine whether the initiative is a cost-effective way of reaching the objective(s).

The Contractor should draw in advice from Natural England and from the Steering and Advisory groups.

Summary of Outputs

The Contractor should provide

- a Paper setting out a draft Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation to Steering Group [REDACTED]

Testing of the new Draft Framework of GI Standards in 6 locations

The Contractor should lead on developing a testing methodology and project plan [REDACTED] to include 6 place-based testing exercises ('pilots') to more deeply test and apply the new draft Framework of GI Standards and Guidance, to GI policies/ strategies/ plans /projects and sites.

The Contractor should work with the following people in developing the above:

- Natural England (monitoring and evaluation senior specialists, the Project Manager, and National Operations Senior Adviser, GI Lead Adviser);
- Steering Group;
- Advisory Group;
- Project Reference Group (potentially);
- Parks Action Group work stream, (potentially).

The roles of the above people are outlined below and will be clarified further in discussion with the Contractor at the start of the project.

The Contractor is asked to:

- Lead on developing a testing methodology for the draft Framework of GI Standards, with advice from Natural England the Steering Group and Advisory Group. [REDACTED]
- Report to the Steering Group, setting out the proposed Monitoring and Evaluation Framework [REDACTED]

Testing places ('Pilots'):

The purpose of testing is to assess the effectiveness of the draft Framework of GI Standards in helping stakeholders to achieve the agreed aims and outcomes of the new Framework. Testing of the GI framework will include applying it to 'pilot' projects / locations to see how it can be used, how practical it is to use, any barriers to its use, and how well it meets the criteria set out in Phase 3.

The testing methodology is expected to include GIS mapping work, but GIS will not be undertaken by the Contractor in this contract. GIS should be planned on the basis that it will be provided by an organisation such as Ordnance Survey or Natural England and the organisations who are participating in the place based exercises.

The Contractor is required to undertake the following work:

- In consultation with the Natural England Working Group for the Project and the Parks Action Group Standards Workstream, identify and agree with the Project Steering Group the principles for selecting 6 'testing places' at different scales, and where GI is currently being planned and or delivered. These places should reflect the relevant typologies and target audiences for the GI Standards;
- Pilots should include
 - a mixture of new housing development, public or private;
 - and new community infrastructure development (e.g. a new healthcare or educational facility);
 - new and existing parks and greenspaces;
 - retrofitting GI into existing neighbourhoods;
 - linear and major infrastructure development;

- community led initiatives;
- places in which most of the responsibility for parks and green spaces falls on the local authority;
- places in which funding for parks and green spaces has been reduced;
- urban, peri-urban and rural; and
- Different ownership and management models.

The Contractor should build the proposal on the following principles and prepare a project plan for the testing in 6 locations

- Across the 6 places, the testing should engage a range of GI Stakeholders and providers that include our target audiences.
- The Project Plan should include preparation of advice to those partnerships/ developers/ local authorities/ land owners on the use of the new Framework;
- The Project Plan should include support to Partnerships / developers in testing the Framework through their work and undertake formative evaluation and capture lessons learned; The Project will support partnerships/ developers in testing the Framework through their work and undertake formative evaluation and capture lessons learned.' The 'support' will be light touch, eg clarification of process, answering questions etc. The focus of the Project's input will be in preparation of advice on the use of the Framework and on formative evaluation and capturing of lessons learned. Please note that Natural England may be in a position to contribute up to approximately 4-6 days staff time on 6 place based testing areas, totalling 24- 36 days. The Contractor should allow for and specify the provision of GIS expertise and resource to enable GIS mapping of the GI Standards (3 drafts) and advise on refinement of the approach to mapping, in each of the 6 testing locations.
- The Contractor will develop an approach to assessing the effectiveness of the Model Framework in relation to different situations, stakeholders, levers and funding mechanisms;
- The Contractor will include in their testing methodology the capture of lessons learnt from the pilots (for example through surveys, interviews and workshops), to feedback and improve the draft GI Framework of Standards and inform the development of the M&E framework;
- The testing methodology will include the writing up of the 6 pilots as 2 page 'pen pictures' / good practice case studies in the use of the Framework of GI standards;
- The testing methodology will include a Consultation workshop with the Steering and Advisory groups – organisation, facilitation and writing up of a workshop on the Pilots and their formative evaluation to engage and draw in their; and
- The testing methodology will allow for lessons learned from the pilots to be fed into the final Model Framework of GI Standards, supporting

guidance, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Framework/method for the Standards; and for these 3 documents to be updated from the learning gained.

The Contractor should develop and report on a testing methodology and project plan by [REDACTED] to include 6 place-based testing exercises ('pilots') to test and apply the new draft Framework of GI Standards and Guidance, to GI policies/ strategies/ plans /projects and sites. [REDACTED]

Summary of outputs:

- a) **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework:** Report to the Steering Group, setting out the final draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
- b) **Testing the draft Model Framework and Guidance on applying it:** Develop and report on a testing methodology for the draft Framework of GI Standards and project plan, and report to Steering Group [REDACTED]. To include 6 place-based testing exercises ('pilots') to test and apply the new draft Framework of GI Standards and Guidance, to GI policies/ strategies/ plans /projects and sites.

Natural England's and Partners' contributions to Project Delivery

Natural England is responsible for the development and production of the Framework and Guidance that will be put forward for publication. Natural England's contribution is set out below.

Defra is the lead Department for the Government's 25 Year Environment Plan. Defra chairs the Project Steering Group; contributes funding to support the Project delivery; and provides expert advice.

MHCLG is the lead Department for the Parks Action Group. MHCLG is a member of the Project Steering Group; contributes funding to support the Project delivery; and offers expert advice.

Public Health England is a member of the Steering Group; a funding partner for the health related aspects of the Evidence Review; and offers expert advice.

Natural England will be the first point of contact for the Contractor. It will also lead on and/or contribute to related areas of work that will feed into the overall GI Standards Project, and therefore to the work of the contract, as follows:

Natural England's contribution to delivery

In **Phase 1**, Natural England will contribute the following:

- Horizon scanning, and futures work as described in phase 1. I.e. undertake a horizon scan to provide a forward look on external changes which could affect the outcomes we are seeking for GI and how we might deliver them in the future. It will be based on 31 insights⁴, captured by Natural England specialists and advisers over a two year period, July 2016 – 18. As such the insights relate to NE’s remit – the scan may need to be extended to cover wider/partners’ priorities.
- Natural England will make the practical arrangements for a Face to Face Futures Workshop with the Contractor, Steering and Advisory Groups, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] ([REDACTED]). The purpose will be as described in phase 1.
- Within the Workshop, Natural England will lead a 2.5 hour session to undertake a PESTEL analysis. PESTEL stands for political, economic, social, technological, environmental and legal. Typically drivers of change are mapped under the framework. This can be done at different spatial scales from global drivers of change (population growth, climate change, and globalisation) down to a regional or local level (HS2, budgets for local parks). Agreeing a common set of drivers under the PESTEL framework is a useful starting point for a workshop session. Once the drivers are agreed upon we can use driver analysis, clustering and mapping them to identify the ones which are important to the project and have fairly certain outcomes; or for the important drivers with uncertain outcomes scenario development.
- Once NE has mapped the drivers (using a simple matrix) it will explore the potential implications using SWOT analysis: asking what the potential opportunities and threats are and GI Standards. Our Project’s strengths and weaknesses in responding.

This will lead to a session in the workshop to identify the outcomes the project wants to achieve with / through application of the Framework of GI Standards. The Contractor will write up the Workshop

In Phase 2, Natural England will **Review the literature on the barriers as to why people don’t use GI that is there, and the literature on what people perceive to be quality greenspace** – The literature – and MENE – suggests that there are multiple reasons why people do and do not use green infrastructure. It shows that as well as the provisional and physical attributes of GI (to be covered in the bullet above), there are a number of social reasons why people might not use and receive benefits from local GI. These include perceptions of poor safety or maintenance, as well as cultural and attitudinal factors (‘people like me don’t do that’, ‘people from here don’t go there’). Natural England will review the literature on the barriers as to why people don’t use GI that is there, and the

⁴ Insights are pieces of information about external change that we think could have an impact on green infrastructure in the future. They could be about social, technological, economic, environmental, or political change (STEEP). They come from a wide range of sources – academic papers, conference proceedings, blogs, national and local newspapers and websites.

literature on what people perceive to be quality greenspace, in liaison with the PAG usage workstream project. Draft presentation to be made available [REDACTED].

In Phase 5 – Testing and formative evaluation of new Framework of GI Standards during and following development of the Framework,

Natural England will

- Contribute to the development of the testing approach, which will be led by the Contractor

Outputs and Contract Management

Governance and Management

The project will be managed by Natural England, reporting to the Project Steering Group, which meets every 8 weeks. The contractor is required to provide a written update on the Project every 4 weeks in a format to be agreed with the Steering Group.

Natural England and the Steering Group will set up a Contract Working Group, comprised of representatives of the funding bodies for the work, who are members of the Steering Group. This Group will meet with the Contractor every 4 weeks (please see

The Project Manager is Jane Houghton, Green Infrastructure Senior Adviser, Strategy Implementation Team, Natural England.

The technical lead for the work is Clare Warburton, Green Infrastructure Principal Adviser, Government Advice Team, Natural England.

In order to ensure that this contract delivers the intended outputs on time and to budget, the following will be required:

- a) An inception meeting will be held at the start of the contract ([REDACTED])
- b) The Contractor shall nominate a Contract Manager to be responsible for the overall delivery and quality of the GI Standards Project contract by their organisation. The principal responsibilities of the Contractor Manager are to:
 - i. Develop and maintain a good working relationship with the Natural England Project Manager and other members of the Contract Working Group.
 - ii. Attend and provide updates to a fortnightly contract telephone call (or face to face meeting) with Natural England and other members for the Contract Working and Project Steering Group as appropriate. Ensure prompt implementation of any actions agreed with the Project Manager during these meetings.
 - iii. Maintain oversight of performance against Milestones.

- iv. Maintain a documented internal quality assurance process for monitoring the quality of services delivered.
- c) At the commencement of the project the Contractor will identify the key risks to delivery, as defined by their own project plan and clearly set out how these risks will be managed.
- d) Once these key risks and mitigation measures have been identified they are assessed by the supplier on a fortnightly basis and their status reported to the Natural England Project Manager.
- e) The risks associated with the use of any sub-contracted work force must be comprehensively addressed.
- f) The fortnightly update on progress will include a review of the key risks to delivery. If necessary the key risks are to be updated and mitigation measures changed accordingly.

Contractor, Natural England and Contract Working Group Meetings

Every month, a contract review meeting will be organised by the Natural England Project Manager, and attended by the contractor and Contract Working Group (as agreed between the Natural England Project Manager and Contractor Manager). Meetings may be face-to-face or via teleconference. Topics will be discussed at a high level, and may include (but are not limited to):

- Progress against overall contract management
- Performance against Milestones
- Quality assurance processes and deliverer performance
- Issues arising during the delivery of commissioned activity
- Improvement plans
- Cost effectiveness
- Reporting requirements
- Procurement and payment issues
- Conflicts of interest
- Risk management.

At the end of the project a final teleconference will be held to review the lessons learnt from the operation of the project.

Ways of Working

The contractors, Natural England and its partners will work together efficiently and effectively to provide a wide range of high quality, value-for-money outputs.

All parties to the contract are required to commit to a relationship of openness, honesty and mutual trust.

The contractor, Natural England, and other project partners shall:

- make a sincere effort to understand each other's obligations, goals, expectations, duties and objectives in respect of the framework agreement
- work at all times within a spirit of co-operation to ensure the delivery of the services to the standards stipulated
- resolve differences that may arise by discussion and negotiation, wherever possible
- communicate clearly and effectively, and in a timely manner, on all matters relating to the framework agreement
- give an early warning to the other party of
 - any mistake, discrepancy or omission that they become aware of, and offer fair and reasonable solutions, where practicable
 - any matter that they become aware of that could affect the achievement of any objective, obligation, or the like contained in the framework agreement.

Furthermore, contractors shall:

- act with the utmost good faith towards, and at all times co-operate with, Natural England and its partners;
- comply with all Natural England's reasonable requirements in relation to the services from time to time;

Where appropriate for each phase of the Project, the Steering Group will form a Phase Working Group comprising approximately 4-8 members of the Steering and Advisory groups, and Natural England staff. The Phase Working Group will advise the Contractor on the relevant phase of the Project.

Deliverables

The Phases below include all consultations and all other details of deliverables as set out in the Requirements section. The detail is not repeated here.

Phase 1 – Shared understanding of the key drivers of change relevant to the Framework of GI Standards

- With Natural England, jointly plan a face to face Workshop for Steering and Advisory Groups [REDACTED]. Contribute to leading exercises in the Workshop.
- Written Report on the discussions in the workshop and identified key drivers of change relevant to the Framework of GI Standards [REDACTED].

- Jointly with the Steering group, draw out the key messages, and
- Contractor to prepare a written report on these [REDACTED].

Phase 2 – Report on Evidence Review – in a format to be agreed with the Steering Group,

- First draft report on Evidence Review addressing the questions and requirements of sections 2a-2g [REDACTED].
- Present initial findings to Steering and Advisory Group Workshop [REDACTED]
- Consultation by email with Reference Group [REDACTED]
- Update draft Evidence Review Report to reflect consultation with Steering, Advisory and Reference Groups and circulate and present at second Workshop [REDACTED]
- Update, Peer Review and produce Final Evidence Review report [REDACTED]

Phase 3 Report on Model Framework Standards including the rationale and options considered, the proposal and constituent standards etc; and recommendations for development of new component GI Standards to fill gaps;

- Paper setting out First draft Model including proposals for new component GI Standards, including proposals for development of new component GI standards presented to Steering Group [REDACTED]
- Following that discussion, to organise facilitate and write up a Consultation Workshop that looks at options for the Model Framework with the Steering and Advisory Groups [REDACTED].
- Following the consultation workshop with the Steering and Advisory Groups, write up the draft Model Framework in a report to Steering Group [REDACTED].
Report on Model Framework Standards to include the rationale and options considered, the proposal and constituent standards etc; and recommendations for development of new component GI Standards to fill gaps;

Phase 4 Guidance on applying the GI Standards

- Draft GI Guidance setting out the new Framework of GI Standards and how the Framework should be applied, in a format suitable to be incorporated into Planning Practice Guidance in Gov.uk; [REDACTED]
- Consult the Steering and Advisory Groups on the draft GI Guidance at a workshop on the Model Framework and update the Guidance to reflect their expertise and input, [REDACTED]

Report with Final Draft GI Guidance, by 31st March 2019. **Phase 5 Monitoring and Evaluation -**

(a) Monitoring and Evaluation Framework: Report to the Steering Group, setting out the final draft Monitoring and Evaluation Framework [REDACTED]

(b) Testing the draft Model Framework and Guidance on applying it: Develop and report on a testing methodology for the draft Framework of GI Standards and project plan, and report to Steering Group [REDACTED]. To include 6 place-based testing exercises ('pilots') to test and apply the new draft Framework of GI Standards and Guidance, to GI policies/ strategies/ plans /projects and sites.

Timescale of Inception and Wrap Up meetings

Inception meeting between project officer, members of the Steering group and supplier on [REDACTED].

Fortnightly teleconferences thereafter

Formats of reports and digital copies

All Reports and written outputs of the Contract should be provided in A4 white 80g paper bound versions (plastic spine) and digital (Word) versions. 4 paper copies of all reports should be provided. Any presentations should be provided in PowerPoint.

Digital reports should be emailed to the Project Officer. Paper bound copies should be sent by post to the project officer at Area 3A, Nobel House, 17 Smith Square, London SW1P 3JR

Sustainability

As a delivery partner, the successful contractor is expected to pursue sustainability in their operations, thereby ensuring Natural England is not contracting with a supplier whose operational outputs run contrary to Natural England's objectives. The successful contractor will need to approach the project with a focus on the entire life cycle of the project. The successful contractor is likely to be able to provide a copy of their environmental policy and any environmental accreditation schemes such as ISO 14001 or EMAS which they have been awarded or are working towards.

Operational Sustainability – Explain to Natural England what your organisation is doing to incorporate sustainability within its operations. This may include any details you are able to provide in relation to steps you may be taking to reduce your carbon footprint.

Environmental Management – Detail what you will do to assess the environmental impact of completing this project and provide mitigations.

List of Supplier Personnel for GI Standards Project, CVs Daily Rate

The Contractor should set out details of all Personnel that would deliver the contract along with the number of days they would work on the Project, their day rate and their CV.

Contract Timescales

Inception meeting	██████████
An evidence review of GI Standards	██
A Framework of current/refreshed/new GI Standards, including Net Gain	Draft to SG following consultation with the Advisory Group ██████████.
GI Guidance on using the Framework of Standards and good practice in planning and delivering GI	Draft to accompany Draft Framework of Standards, to Steering Group ██████████ ██████
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework and Methodology and Project Plan for Testing of the draft framework of Standards by local authorities/ developers/ communities	██████████

Contacts

Project Manager and Point of Contact

██████████
Senior Adviser, Green Infrastructure
Valuing the Environment, Strategy Implementation Team
Natural England

Chair of the GI Standards Project Advisory Group, and Manager in the lead Natural England Team

██████████
Manager, Strategy Implementation Team
Natural England

Natural England GI Principal Adviser and Technical Lead

██████████
Principal Adviser, Green Infrastructure
Government Advice team,

Defra Lead contact

██████████, Economic Adviser, Environmental Analysis Unit

Annex 1

Parks Action Group Workstream on Standards

PAG Workstream update report

Workstream	Standards
Lead Contact	<div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 2px;"></div> <div style="background-color: black; width: 100%; height: 1.2em;"></div>
Sub group Membership	The Parks Alliance, Natural England, DEFRA, MHCLG
Task	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the evidence related to; <p style="margin-left: 20px;">the existing standards and quality of parks and green spaces the disparity in standards and possible reasons for this</p> • Identify existing good practice and benchmarking standards • Capture innovative ways to share best practice to improve the quality of parks and green spaces
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify a definitive baseline figure of parks and green spaces by typology and assess the percentage of this baseline that currently meets Green Flag Award standard and is protected in perpetuity. 2. Work with Natural England to ensure the developing GI Standards include a specific subset of standards and guidance that can be effectively applied to both existing and new parks and green spaces beginning with contributions to the scheduled evidence review. 3. Develop an achievable target for the percentage of green infrastructure that meets a quality standard and is future proofed, a mechanism to assess performance against these targets and identify support routes to improvement. 4. Increase membership of the Standards workstream to include representation from but not limited to the LGA, Core Cities Parks Groups, TCPA and PHE. 5. Develop a network of Parks and Green Space Champions within all Local Authorities to advocate the value of these spaces at decision making level.

<p>Outcomes</p>	<p>Phase 1</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data set of the current provision of parks and green spaces across England analysed by typology and Local Authority. 2. Comprehensive Evidence Review of parks and greenspace standards in use nationally and internationally and exploration of the evidence that underpins these standards; the legislative and policy context; levels of awareness and use of the Standards by different groups of stakeholders; strengths and weaknesses, feedback from those who have worked with the standards, and identify any gaps and needs for new standards. This will include a literature review, follow up interviews with stakeholders, and a mapped assessment of performance against current relevant standards such as the Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards, Fields in Trust Standards, Green Flag Award status, Ecotowns Standards and others e.g. quality, accessibility and function. <p>Phase 2</p> <p>Leading to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Development of GI Standards model framework to benchmark existing and future provision of parks and green spaces by quality, quantity and accessibility [REDACTED]. 4. GI Standards embedded in the NPPF to ensure equity of provision of parks and green spaces. 5. Mechanism for annual assessment of Local Authority performance against GI Standards. 6. Identified support routes for Local Authorities not meeting the benchmark standards.
<p>Link to Select Committee Report Recommendation</p>	<p>Recommendation 6</p> <p>‘Actions to improve the provision of parks and green spaces Monitor the provision and distribution of green space.... identify local authorities where provision is inadequate and work with them to improve access.’</p> <p>Recommendation 9</p> <p>‘Work with DEFRA to ensure parks and green infrastructure more widely are recognised in the 25 YEP’.</p>

	<p>Recommendation 14</p> <p>‘Local Authorities should work collaboratively with Health and Wellbeing Boards and other relevant bodies where appropriate to prepare and publish joint parks and green space strategies’.</p> <p>Recommendation 15</p> <p>‘Monitor preparation of and publication of join parks and green space strategies and report annually on progress made by way of written statements to the House’.</p>
<p>Funding Requests</p>	<p>1. Baseline Data on Current Provision of Parks and Green Spaces</p> <p>Ordnance Survey have indicated that they may be able to provide some VIK support to deliver this project which has been costed at ██████ to produce the baseline dataset. Approximately ██████ would also be required to produce the data in a useable, shareable format.</p> <p>2. Evidence Review of Existing Standards</p> <p>Natural England are undertaking a wider review of Green Infrastructure Standards and to avoid duplication it is suggested that the Parks Action Group requirements are fed into this exercise.</p>

Annex 2

The Green Infrastructure Standards Project Advisory and Reference Group

Draft Terms of Reference (for Inception Meeting)

Purpose and Role of the Group

A Green Infrastructure (GI) Standards Project Advisory Group is being established to inform the development and implementation of a practical, easy to use, evidence-based Framework of Green Infrastructure Standards. The Framework will be designed to help GI planners, designers, managers and communities deliver more good quality GI to provide the multiple benefits⁵ local communities need and want, consistently across England, in particular addressing areas where green infrastructure provision, especially of accessible greenspace, is poor.

The role of the Group will be to:

- Provide advice and evidence to inform the development of the Framework of GI Standards, drawing on members' expertise, and representing their respective sectors
- Support piloting and testing of the draft Framework of GI Standards, according to members' interest and location
- Act as ambassadors for the project, both during its development and following completion

The Advisory Group will be established in July 2018. The aim is to publish the Framework of GI Standards in late 2019.

Responsibilities

The Group is responsible for:

- Representing the views of stakeholder groups with an interest in the project, to inform its development. Stakeholders groups include local authority planners and parks managers, developers, existing GI Standards owners, NGOs, academics, professional institutions, communities and other representative bodies.
- Sharing specialist expertise, knowledge and insight to enable a high quality, evidence based Framework of GI Standards to be developed and implemented effectively;
- Providing a forum for periodic critical challenge of key assumptions and recommendations associated with the provision of a Framework of GI Standards.
- Advising on the prioritisation of key aspects of the programme.
- Communicating progress on the project to others, to spread understanding and gather feedback.

⁵ **Benefits** include outdoor recreation, access and cultural activities; enhancing biodiversity and landscapes; producing food and energy; adapting to climate change; enhancing flood protection; clean air and water. Thereby supporting **health and wellbeing**; making **better places** to live, learn and work; and enhancing **resilience** to climate change.

- Putting aside personal and commercial interests in providing advice and evidence, and declare any conflict of interest.

Governance

Natural England will provide direction for the Group, and commission specific input from it. Natural England will report to the Project Steering Group, chaired by Defra, which oversees progress on the Project.

Membership

- Membership will be by invitation from the Senior Responsible Owner in Natural England, [REDACTED]
- The period of membership is up to December 2019 and can be extended by a further 18 months during the implementation phase of the Framework of Standards. Membership can change, with new members or replacements invited by Natural England.
- Group members may send deputies to Group meetings if they are unable to attend themselves to ensure continuity of representation.
- Any members who are contracted to deliver the Project in a paid capacity should step down from the Advisory Group.
- The membership of the Green Infrastructure Standards Project Advisory Group is shown at Annex 1

Accountability

- Individual group members are responsible for keeping the organisations that they represent informed and engaged in the GI Standards Project.

Review

- The Group will review the relevance and value of its work and the terms of reference every 6 months

Working methods / ways of working

- The Group will adopt a shared learning approach and working style
- The Group will maintain confidentiality when required to avoid affecting commercial interests and other sensitivities. In addition, 'Chatham House rules' will normally apply.
- The Group may form sub groups (e.g. comprised of a small number of members of the Steering Group, Advisory Group and selected stakeholders to advise on specific aspects of the project)

Sharing of information and resources (including confidential materials)

- A Huddle site (password protected) will be set up for Group members to share information and resources. Natural England will be responsible for facilitating it.
- Confidential materials and copyright issues will be identified by security marking on the headings of relevant emails and documents and by watermarks on each page of relevant documents. Official sensitive and other protected documents will be owned by Natural England.

Specific roles and responsibilities of the GI Standards Project Advisory Group

The Project Advisory Working Group members will be invited to actively engage in the shaping and development of the Project and the working style will be that of a task and finish group.

A time commitment will be required from members, with 3 – 4 Workshops planned between [REDACTED]. Members will also be invited by Natural England to attend regular updates (webinars) and comment on project proposals and draft documents etc.

Wider Project Reference Group

In addition to the Advisory Group, there will be a wider Reference Group, comprising a broad range of GI stakeholders who will be engaged through written correspondence.

(Annex 2)

Green Infrastructure Standards Project Advisory Group (updated July 2018)

Name		Organisation	Role
█	█	UK Green Building Council	Director of Policy and Places
█	█	Sustainable Development Unit for the Health and Social Care system in England	Head of Unit
█	█	Nene Park Trust and Parks Alliance	Chief Executive
█	█	Landscape Institute	Policy Manager
█	█	Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management	Head of Planning, Forest of Dean and Member of CIEEM Professional Standards Committee
█	█	Berkeley Group	Head of Sustainable Places and member of the Green Construction Board
█	█	National Infrastructure Commission	Team Leader and flood risk management lead
█	█	Nottingham City Council, and Core Cities Group	Head of Parks and Open Spaces, and Chair of Core Cities Group
█	█	Lockhart Garratt and Royal Forestry Society	Director + Chair
█	█	Birmingham City Council and Birmingham City University	Sustainability Manager and Senior Research Fellow
█	█	Fields In Trust	Chief Executive
█	█	Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust/ University of the West of England	Project Manager, Building with Nature
█	█	Keep Britain Tidy	Chief Executive
█	█	National Federation of Parks and Greenspaces	Chief Executive
█	█	University of Northumbria and Natural Environment Research Council	Professor of Environmental Geography and Knowledge Exchange Fellow Green Infrastructure at NERC

Name		Organisation	Role
█	█	Local Government Association	Senior Adviser Environmental Issues
█	█	Lendlease	Sustainability Manager
█	█	Association of Local Government Directors of Environment, Planning and Transport and Devon	Head of Planning and Environment at Buckinghamshire County CouncilADEPT natural environment and heritage group.
█	█	Town and Country Planning Association	Projects and Operations Director
█	█	Country Land and Business Association	Senior Land Use Officer
█	█	Home Builders Federation	Planning Director
█	█	Building Research Establishment	BREEAM's Technical Director

Annex 3

A draft framework to guide an evidence review of health benefits associated with ecosystem services delivered by biodiversity net gain

Background

This proposal makes reference to the econometric approach being developed by Natural England with Oxford University. This approach values the wider goods and services delivered by biodiversity net gain (BND), with the aim of informing decision-making around the services delivered by all habitats and enabling communities and planners to identify the options that deliver the best outcomes for nature, people and places in a transparent way.

The econometric tool is based on a scoring matrix, adjusted for factors that include condition and connectivity, and has a biophysical evidence base behind it. Econometric output values are calculated for a set of 18 ecosystem services that have been identified (see column headers in draft diagram below), based on the size of area of different habitats, and adjusted for modifying factors. (Please note that the table is provided as a structure to address the questions below rather than for scientific enquiry.

Source: Natural England

Part of draft scoring matrix – under review

	Food production	Wood production	Fish production	Water supply	Flood regulation	Erosion protection	Water quality regulation	Carbon storage	Air quality regulation	Local climate	Noise regulation	Pollination	Pest control	Recreation	Aesthetic value	Education	Interaction with wildlife	sense of place	
Broad-leaved, mixed and yew semi-natural woodland	1	6	0	3	10	10	10	10	6	10	8	8	8	8	10	10	10	10	
Broad-leaved, mixed and yew plantation	0	8	0	2	9	8	8	9	6	10	8	6	6	8	10	6	7	8	
Parkland / pasture with scattered trees	5	2	0	7	6	8	6	5	3	6	6	8	8	10	10	6	6	10	
Coniferous plantation	0	10	0	1	10	6	5	7	10	10	10	2	6	8	6	6	4	6	
Native pine woods	0	0	0	2	10	8	6	8	8	10	10	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	
Dense scrub	2	2	0	4	6	8	5	5	7	6	6	8	10	8	8	6	8	6	
Traditional orchard	5	1	0	7	6	9	5	5	4	8	6	8	8	9	10	8	7	10	
Hedgerows	1	1	0	4	6	8	5	5	8	6	6	8	10	8	10	8	10	10	
Tall herb and fern	1	0	0	8	5	5	5	4	1	2	1	8	10	8	10	6	8	4	
Bracken	1	0	0	8	5	8	5	4	1	2	1	6	8	8	6	4	6	2	
Semi-natural grassland	6	0	0	9	4	8	4	2	1	2	1	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	
Acidic grassland	6	0	0	9	4	8	4	3	1	2	1	6	8	10	10	10	10	10	
Calcareous grassland	6	0	0	9	4	8	4	2	1	2	1	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	
Neutral grassland	6	0	0	9	4	8	4	2	1	2	1	8	8	10	10	8	10	10	
Improved grassland	10	0	0	7	3	4	1	3	1	2	1	2	3	4	4	2	2	4	
Arable fields	10	0	0	7	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Arable field margins	0	0	0	8	4	6	5	2	1	2	1	8	8	4	8	6	6	4	
Horticulture	10	0	0	7	2	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	
Woody biofuel crops	0	10	0	3	4	2	1	3	1	2	1	2	4	2	2	2	1	2	
Intensive orchards	10	0	0	3	8	6	1	5	4	8	6	6	4	2	8	2	1	2	
Bog	2	0	0	10	5	8	7	10	1	4	1	6	3	8	8	8	10	10	
Dwarf shrub heath	2	0	0	8	5	8	5	4	1	2	1	10	9	10	10	8	10	10	
Inland rock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	10	8	2	10	

Health and ecosystem services

- Although health is not a direct ecosystem service, it is a primary benefit from a significant proportion of the services listed in the econometric approach. For example, recreation and air quality regulation are both ecosystem services that have considerable associated physical health benefits. There is some evidence that there are also primary mental health benefits from aesthetic or cultural services.
- The table below summarises health benefits associated with particular ecosystem services **where there is likely to be an evidence base for the association**. Some ecosystem services are therefore not included, although there may be a link with health, for wood production may have health benefits but the mechanism is likely to be more indirect and less likely to have an evidence base.
- The table includes ecosystem services which have different level of health benefits. - some are major services such as food production and recreation, while others are marginal and have only an indirect or even tertiary impact on health e.g. erosion control. For this reason, erosion control is included with food production.
- Some of the ecosystem services listed below will have a larger and/or stronger evidence base than others. There is also a difference between lag times for benefits, with some services providing almost instant benefits (for example wellbeing related to recreation in green spaces or to recreational fishing) whereas other services are associated with much more long-term benefits, for example reduced morbidity and mortality as a result of carbon storage .
- Services that come under the “provisioning” subheading such as food and fish production would be likely to have a much more significant health impact if loss of those services nationally were to cause scarcity. Although this is not currently as significant an issue as in countries where there is an insecure food and water supply, there is a risk that these services will become more critical in this country in the future.
- Please see [Defra evidence statement on the links between natural environments and human health](#) produced jointly with [European Centre for the Environment and Human Health](#)

Ecosystem service	Expected health benefits (to be expanded)	Key references
Food production (also including erosion control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orchards, allotments and urban food can all have health and wellbeing benefits related to nutrition (access to healthy food for those on low incomes), community cohesion, physical activity and to wellbeing) • Mitigation of potential future risks from reduced food security and vulnerability to food price increases • Re erosion control - Reduction in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood 2016 • Soga 2017 • Ferres 2012 • Stolk 2010 • Canal and River Trust website 2018

	<p>risk of erosion impacting on food security in future</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The health benefits from the provisioning service relating to recreational fishing are presumably much the same as for food production above and should be included. 	
Water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of potential future risks if significant deficits in water supply develop • Reduction of mental health impacts of drought on those whose livelihood depends on water • Reduced risk of water ingestion from water contaminated with algal blooms during recreational activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 (DEFRA) • Heat Wave Plan for England (PHE)
Flood regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced risk of flooding impacting severely on individuals and communities, and fewer adverse mental health and wellbeing outcomes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The English National Study for Flooding and Health: First year report (PHE 2017)
<p>Carbon Related Services</p> <p>We need to avoid counting both carbon sequestration and storage as a service, as it would double count past sequestration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health benefits from climate change mitigation are fairly marginal given the relative contributions of UK natural capital to global CC mitigation. Please note that the long list could give an impression that Carbon Related Services have more of an impact than they do. Benefits include: include: • fewer deaths, illness and injuries from extreme weather events (heat-related illnesses are predominantly respiratory and cardiovascular but also include heat cramps, heatstroke and heat syncope) • less skin cancer from UV radiation • reduced spread of vector-borne diseases to new areas • indirect effects through increase of ground-level ozone and other outdoor air pollutants which increase cardiovascular and respiratory mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK Health Alliance on Climate Change website • UK Climate Change Risk Assessment 2017 (DEFRA)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • decreased amounts of aeroallergens (pollen) and lower prevalence of hay fever and related respiratory diseases • reduced pressure on health services 	
Air quality regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality regulation/reduction in air pollution is largest amenable environmental factor with health impact. Outdoor pollution linked to 40,000 deaths per year in UK • Reduced prevalence of cardiovascular disease, lung cancer, dementia and respiratory disease • Reduction in all-cause mortality • Reduced hospital admissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air Quality. A briefing for Directors of Public Health. 2017 (DEFRA/PHE) • Every breath we take: the lifelong impact of air pollution (RCP 2016) • Air pollution: outdoor air quality and health. NICE guideline NG70 (NICE 2017) • Air quality regulation: CEH report on the value of air filtration services for natural capital accounts. Full citation is • Jones, L., Vieno, M., Morton, D., Cryle, P., Holland, M., Carnell, E., Nemitz, E., Hall, J., Beck, R., Reis, S., Pritchard, N., Hayes, F., Mills, G., Koshy, A., Dickie, I. (2017). Developing Estimates for the Valuation of Air Pollution Removal in Ecosystem Accounts. Final report for Office of National Statistics, July 2017.
Water quality regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk to human health from algal blooms-see water supply • Potential future risk due to water pollution impacting on water resources • Risk of toxins in the food chain affecting human health 	
Local climate regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitigation of climate change impacts particularly in environments most prone to adverse impacts (urban heat island effect in cities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heatwave plan for England 2015 (PHE) • Local climate regulation (eftec 2018)
Noise regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise is second to poor air quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Medical Officer's

	<p>in terms of burden of ill health caused by a single pollutant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health benefits of better noise regulation/reduced noise pollution include: • Reduced insomnia and tiredness • Reduced mental health problems exacerbated by noise pollution • Reduced cardiovascular disease 	<p>Annual Report 2017: health impacts of all pollution-what do we know?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burden of disease from environmental noise- Quantification of healthy life years lost in Europe (WHO Europe 2011) • Noise regulation (eftec 2018)
Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better mental health and wellbeing and lower all-cause mortality • Increased outdoors physical activity • Benefits for dementia sufferers • Recreational fishing can have health and mental wellbeing benefits. The health benefits from the cultural service element should be considered under recreation entry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health benefits of green spaces in the living environment: A systematic review of epidemiological studies (van den Berg 2015) • Urban green spaces and health. A review of evidence (WHO Europe 2016) • Physical activity and the environment. NICE guideline NG90 (NICE 2018) • Stolk 2010 • Canal and River Trust website 2018
Gardening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gardeners would say that their recreational health benefits from growing food are not generally covered by the MENE survey record of visits and gardening might need a separate entry 	
Interaction with wildlife/access to nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlaps with the above- individuals use green infrastructure for recreation and to interact with nature • Mental wellbeing • Benefits for dementia sufferers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A review of nature-based interventions for mental health care (Natural England 2016) • Health Benefits from Nature Experiences Depend on Dose. Shanahan et al, Scientific Reports 2016

There is already a large evidence base around the benefits of GI for health and wellbeing, as well as for other benefits; key documents include the DEFRA/Rebecca Lovell 2017 evidence statement, which refers specifically to ecosystem services, and Natural England’s evidence summaries (to be provided).

The contractor is asked to summarise key findings from the literature and then focus on the attributes that lead to the benefits.

The contractor is asked to use the same classification of Ecosystems Services as in the econometrics work?

With regards to health and wellbeing benefits the contractor is asked to follow a framework such as the direct/indirect classification in the Lovell paper (rather than the above grid) to report their evidence.

Questions to be explored in an evidence review of health benefits associated with ecosystem services

- What does the evidence tell us about the associations/links between health and ecosystem services listed above and how robust is the evidence for each of these?
- Are there any associations that have been missed out in the above list?
- Which of these associations/ links are quantifiable? What metrics would be required for the ecosystem service to demonstrate a particular health outcome (e.g. for air quality regulation, what measures would be most useful to quantify health impacts-? % reduction in particulates/Nox). How are the health benefits best quantified (QUALYs/life expectancy/hospital admissions?) What would allow us to model net financial gain/savings to health and care services that could result from the ecosystem service improving health outcomes?
- Where are the gaps in evidence?

Annex 4

Initial List of GI Standards in Scope

The initial list of Standards in scope comprises two elements –

- A. the list on the table below, which is an indicative list and will be added to during the tender period and in the initial stages of the project; the full spreadsheet is attached.
- B. The standards and assessment systems reviewed by the Building with Nature Feasibility Study. A link is provided to enable this work to be considered and avoid duplication. (Please also see second table below)

<http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/29514/1/Green%20Infrastructure%20Benchmark%20Review%20Final.pdf>

A. Indicative List of GI Standards compiled by Natural England and others

For details please see attached spreadsheet of Standards, which sets out an initial set of information about each Standard.



Summary of Green Infrastructure Stand

Name of Standard/ Programme
Overarching Policy
National Planning Policy Framework and Planning Practice Guidance
Frameworks of Standards
Building with Nature Accreditation for high quality GI in planning documents and development
QOF framework for primary care (Quality and Outcomes Framework) Health care standards
ParkScore Evaluation tool for assessing park access and quality
Green City Index research series (world-wide)
World Urban Parks – Yardstick Parkcheck Benchmarking Project the international representative body for the urban parks, open space and recreation sector.

Name of Standard/ Programme
Quantity standards
Area of Greenspace per 1,000 population
Percentage of city land cover as public greenspace (Parks and gardens)
Draft New London Plan – proposed manifesto commitment to make London at least 50 per cent green by 2050
Green Space Factor – greenspace requirements for new development. Berlin to Malmo to UK – Southampton City Council – formally adopted. And discussion in London
Tree canopy cover – set for a local area, with evidence showing that 20% is a good aspiration, depending on the current level.
2016 zero carbon standard
Quantity and Accessibility standards
Fields in Trust
Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play
Accessible Natural Greenspace Standards
Space for People
Woodland access standards; 500 m Accessible woodland of at least 2 ha 4 km Accessible woodland of at least 20 ha
London Plan
Policy G4 Local green and open space; Regional Parks 400 ha 3.2 to 8 km Metropolitan Parks 60 ha 3.2 km District Parks 20 ha 1.2 km Local Parks and Open Spaces 2 ha 400 m Small Open Spaces under 2 ha less than 400 m Pocket Parks under 0.4 ha less than 400 m Linear Open Spaces e.g. open spaces and towpaths alongside the Thames, canals and other waterways, paths, disused railways, and other routes
By All Reasonable Means
Access for people with disabilities
Quality
Green Flag Award
Green space quality awards
Forestry Commission UK Forestry Standard The UK Forestry Standard (UKFS) is the reference standard for sustainable forest management in the UK.

Name of Standard/ Programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NICE quality standards see
Health care standards
Typology Service Standards
e.g. National Nature Reserves, Local Nature Reserves
Selecting and designating NNRs and LNRs
Country Parks
Visitor attractions quality assurance
Visitor Attraction Quality Scheme
Natural Capital
ONS
Defra Natural Capital Accounting
Bicester Natural Capital Standard
Environmental Gain
Defra biodiversity metric.
Eco metrics
Net Gain
Green points Green stat
Case study of development planning for GI
Berlin Biotope Area Factor
London Plan
Local Plan
Biodiversity benchmark – is a standard for assessing and certifying an organisation’s systems for achieving continual biodiversity protection and enhancement on its landholdings and their implementation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural Capital Planning tool
Others
BREEAM, Master planning communities
BSI, various e.g. Energy efficiency, Horse Gates ?

Name of Standard/ Programme
<p>SUDS, non-statutory technical standards for the design, maintenance and operation of sustainable drainage systems. Systems to drain surface water from housing, non-residential or mixed use developments for the lifetime of the developments.</p>
<p>Air quality?</p> <p>The Community Park Audit Tool (CPAT) tool to evaluate parks for their potential to promote physical activity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The NICE guideline on physical activity - A GI toolkit for GPs, which is produced by a GP called Terry Kemple and made available to all GPs as part of a “Greening toolkit”, and supported by NUS. It is a voluntary toolkit, which would be used by “early adopters” who wish to improve the physical environment around health settings. - The Dorset and Devon LNPs are leading work to produce a guide to GI standards for the South West of England. Work is currently underway. - Building for Life 12 – see Building with Nature table below - RMIT Biodiversity Sensitive Urban Design protocol

B.



From the National Benchmark for Green Infrastructure – A feasibility Study

<http://eprints.uwe.ac.uk/29514/1/Green%20Infrastructure%20Benchmark%20Review%20Final.pdf>

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Table 1. Summary of the benchmarks, assessment systems and tool reviewed

Name of programme	Managing authority	Type	Geographical coverage	Dates	Scale of programme	Costs	Target applicant
Biodiversity Benchmark	The Wildlife Trusts	Benchmark	National (UK)	2007-	54 sites; 17 organisations	Initial: £3350 per site Ongoing: £875 pa per site	Organisation
BREEAM Communities	Building Research Establishment	Assessment system with standards	Global	2008- (streamlined 2012)	8 projects certified; 18 registered (2014)	Initial: £125 to £500 (2008) Interim: £625 to £2500 Final: £500 to £2000	Developers; Local Authorities
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment	Assessment system with standards	Global	1990-	539,214 projects certified	Unknown	Developers; Engineers; Planners; Local Authorities
Building for Life	CABE, Home builders Federation.	Standards	National (England)	2003-2015 (replaced)			
Building for Life 12	Design Council CABE, The Home Builders Federation and Design for Homes	Standards	National (England)	2015-		Assessment: £630 per scheme Licence: 0.0002% of value of each dwelling	Developers; Local Authorities; Community groups
Code for Sustainable Homes	Department for Communities and Local Government	Standards	National (England)	2006-2015			Developers
LEED	US Green Building Council	Assessment system with standards	Global	2000-	94,930 projects certified	Registration: \$1,200+ Subsequent: \$2,500 to \$25,000+	Developers; Engineers
LEED Canada	Canada Green Building Council	Assessment system with standards	Global			Registration: £300 to £6,500 Certification: £1,600 to £17,000	
Global Sustainability Assessment System (GSAS)	Gulf Organisation for Research and Development	Assessment system with standards	Global	2009-		Unknown	Developers; Local Authorities
Green Star	Green Building Council Australia	Assessment system with standards	National (Australia)	2003-	7,200,000 m2 of certified projects	Certification: \$50,000 per 'communities' project Multiple additional fees	Building owner, operator or occupant
Green Building Index	PAM council	Rating tool	Malaysia	2009-		Registration: £822 to £7400 per building Renewal: £822 to £2500	Developers