

Evaluation of Community Engagement in Design Review Report

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The aim of this evaluation is to set out recommendations for Design Council CABE, of the value of engaging with the community in the design review process. Projects were selected to explore different ways of delivering design review, to uphold design quality and to engage with the local community.

The programmes demonstrated that members of the community are able to contribute in a positive way to the design debate affecting their local area. This knowledge adds value to the design review process and to the specifics of local distinctiveness and appropriateness.

Design Review is about the critical appraisal of a development opportunity. The evaluation supports the benefit of community engagement in design review but not in replace of a professional design critique. If design professionals are not included in a critical design review, community engagement could become an endorsement of a proposal and scheme promoter would not benefit from the informed and searching discourse the professionals offer. The concern of including professionals alongside the community is that their expertise stifles the community's contribution.

The diversity of programmes delivered highlights the adaptability of the design review format to engage with differing groups and focus their views on issues pertinent to the development. Greater preparatory with the community prior to a design review developed clearer and relevant results specific to the development proposals being discussed and consequently avoided being distracted by other area issues, problems and personalities.

The network of small organisations involved with local design review and the affiliated design review panels demonstrated that they are well placed to design and deliver specific programmes to engage the community in the design review of proposals in their area and that the results contribute positively to the qualitative outcome. The organisations independent but interested nature enables them to become intermediaries offering awareness, training and advice to the local community on the planning process and the influence that the community is able to impart upon it.

There is a danger that the adaptability of the design review model to accommodate community engagement could diminish the reviews effectiveness when critiquing a design. If design review is to support the planning process, it needs to remain focussed on the critical analysis of a proposal and include consideration of issues affecting the local community. Design review would benefit from the contribution of a local expert or representation of the community's view but in terms of Design Review's influential role on the planning process, it needs to be a clearly defined, precise and independent critical tool.

Further to this *evaluation*, it appears that there are two differing models of review; a formal / classic review and an informal review. The former being the traditional searching critique of a design and the informal being the conciliatory, appraisal of issues, with the latter being appropriate to solicit and define a community's view.

Community engagement should be seen as distinct and separate to design review. The two activities are complimentary and ideally occur in a co-ordinated manner where the results of community engagement contribute and inform the professional panel debate on the appropriateness of a given development proposal.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Design Council CABE appointed Simon Baker with Concourse on 18th January 2012 to support the monitoring and evaluation of Community Engagement in Design Review.

Concourse has been required to collect data and complete a report which evaluates three projects delivered over the period 2010-12.

The projects were selected by Design Council CABE to explore different ways of delivering design review as a method of upholding design quality in the built environment and to engage with the local community to increase awareness about good design.

1.1 The Three Programmes Evaluated;

- Pilot Projects,

In 2010-2011, CABE delivered five pilot projects to test the involvement of the community at some point in the design review process. Evidence from these projects was captured in a comprehensive report and forms part of the evidence which informs this evaluation report.

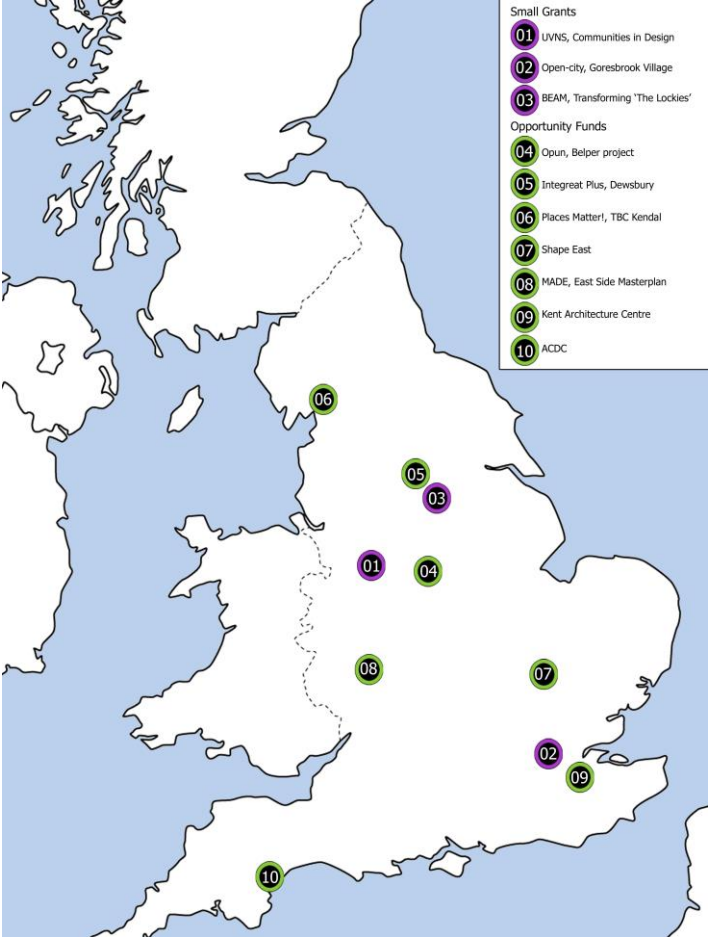
- Design Review Small Grants 2011-12

Design Review Small Grants worked with local panels that are currently not part of the Affiliated Design Review Network to deliver Community Engagement in Design Review projects and to support their aspiration to achieve design quality of developments in their area.

- Opportunity Fund 2011-12

In addition to the five Design Review Small Grants, the eight Affiliated Design Review Panels were offered an opportunity to deliver similar projects.

Programme Activity identified geographically



1.2 Evaluation Objectives

The aim of this evaluation is to gather, analyse and set out recommendations for Design Council CABE, their funders, current/future stakeholders and potential clients about the value of engaging with the community in the design review process.

The main objectives are:

- To build a comprehensive picture for Design Council CABE and our funders, Department for Communities and Local Government, of the impact of community engagement in the design review process on the quality of the design outcome;
- To highlight the value of the engagement process for the community, the local authority (decision-maker), the client, the design team and the design review service provider;
- To suggest a framework for existent and on-going evidence capture and valuation of the resulting services;
- To build a knowledge / evidence base which informs decisions about future working methods, including the development of project ideas and informing refinement of the current design review processes;
- To demonstrate Design Council CABE's work with partners in testing new and creative ways of engaging the local community in the design review process to support the community's aspiration for the design quality of developments in their area;

1.3 Future use of the information

The report will primarily be used by Design Council CABE and DCLG to assess the impact and effectiveness of engaging community in the Design Review process

2.0 ANALYSIS AND OBSERVATION

2.1 An overview of the programmes delivered;

Response;

The overall response from both the participant questionnaires and the design managers' evaluation report has been extremely positive. This isn't surprising given the nature of the grant allocations and that the programmes were designed to focus on ways in which to integrate the community with a process that doesn't usually include them in a formal capacity. This shouldn't be underestimated as it supports the network of organisations and their ability to interpret the brief requirements of Design Council CABE and deliver an overwhelmingly positive process

Community Interest;

The programmes have demonstrated that some members of the community are interested and can contribute in a positive way to the design debate effecting their local area and that they have sufficient insight to contribute as local / community experts. This knowledge would definitely add value to the design review process and to the specifics of local distinctiveness and appropriateness.

Preparatory work;

The programmes that included greater preparatory work with the community appear to have developed clearer more focussed and relevant results specific to the development proposals being discussed and consequently avoided being distracted by other area issues, problems and personalities. There continues to be a debate over what time, where and how best to engage the community to maximise representation and participation. The information gathered suggests that the debate will continue with there not being a single solution for all occasions and community specific and bespoke programmes of engagement will need to be determined to yield the best results. With regards the community, meetings near to the development or local area most affected are best attended. This isn't always practical for a design review meeting where several projects may be discussed in one day making it impossible to host the review of each project near to the development.

Site Visits;

Site visits were unanimously supported, both for panel members and the community but more specifically as an unforced or contrived means of allowing informal interaction and knowledge exchange between all in attendance. The site visit enables everyone to interact on a level regardless of role or expertise.

Community engagement in Design Review;

The design reviews have varied significantly in how they have chosen to include the community, from participants to observers. This has reflected the extent to which they were involved prior to the review, with reviews delivered with less engagement before the review tending to include the community more in the meeting. The reviews have provided a concluding event and therefore a means to focus and collect the community's collective and relevant response to a development proposal. This information is very valuable to the; expert

panel, the scheme promoter and the local authority. The question arises about how much investment is required to secure this information.

The Chair person;

The chair person is recognised as a crucial ingredient to determine a successful review meeting. The information collected reveals that the chairs were all applauded for their appropriate handling of the design reviews but that their usual style was different given the presence and participation of the public. The meetings were chaired in an informal manner and more time was allowed to explore, 'weaker ideas'. The chairs' chose to refrain from encouraging the expert panel from interrogating the scheme design and promoter to enhance the quality of the design outcome. This is, to an extent, a reflection of the type of schemes being presented to the panel with a number of proposals debatably not developed sufficiently to benefit from a formal and critical review.

2.2 Critical Observation;

The objective of the programmes delivered has been to engage the community with the design review process; in a way where their observations and knowledge drive the quality, appropriateness, relevance and distinctiveness of a design proposal and influence for the better the design outcome of a particular development opportunity.

'We wouldn't want the community to think like the design professionals...their contribution is valid because of their perspective.'

Comment made after an observed session.

This particular design review was organised to engage the community with no other design professionals present at the review. The danger of not including design professionals in a critical review is that community engagement could become an endorsement of the proposal and that a critical interrogation of the validity of a scheme by a professional panel is missed and the local authority and scheme promoter do not benefit from an informed and searching discourse with which to consider the proposals.

The concern of including professionals in the review with the community is that it would stifle the community's contribution. This begins to highlight the role of design review as being something which is distinct and separate to community engagement.

The evaluation supports the benefit of community engagement but not in replace of a professional design critique. The two distinct exercises need to complement each other to maximise the potential benefit to the scheme promoter, design team and Local Authority.

2.3 Recommendations based upon evaluation;

Focus of Evaluated Programmes

Design Review is about the critical appraisal of a development opportunity. The community has an opportunity to contribute to this as local experts equal to the design professionals with their relevant expertise. It is apparent that the majority of programmes delivered have focussed on engaging the community rather than the searching and critical exploration of a design proposal and consequently have adapted the design review model accordingly.

Adaptability

The diversity of programmes delivered highlights the adaptability of the design review format. It has been used here to focus the results of engaging with a community and to secure an accepted consensus of opinion after they have considered multiple factors effecting the development of an area which will affect them. This informed and considered view is extremely valuable as it potentially maximises the community's contribution and leverage on the development proposal in question. The managed and orchestrated process is essential to keep the process focussed on issues pertinent to the development opportunity. The network of small organisations involved with local design review and the affiliated panels have demonstrated that they are well placed to design and deliver such programmes and that the outcome could contribute positively to the qualitative outcome.

Role of Organisations

The organisations are well placed as their independent but interested nature enables them to become intermediary organisations offering awareness, training and advice to the local community on the statutory development control process and the influence that the community is able to impart upon it.

Design Review and Planning Process

If design review (in its traditional sense) is to support the planning process, it needs to remain focussed on the critical design analysis of a proposal. This should include consideration of issues affecting the local community. Design review would benefit from the contribution of a local expert or some representation of the communities view but in terms of Design Review's influential role on the planning process, it needs to be a clearly defined, precise and independent tool.

There is a danger that the adaptability of the design review model to accommodate community engagement could diminish the reviews effectiveness when critiquing a design in support of the statutory planning process.

Formal and Informal Design Review

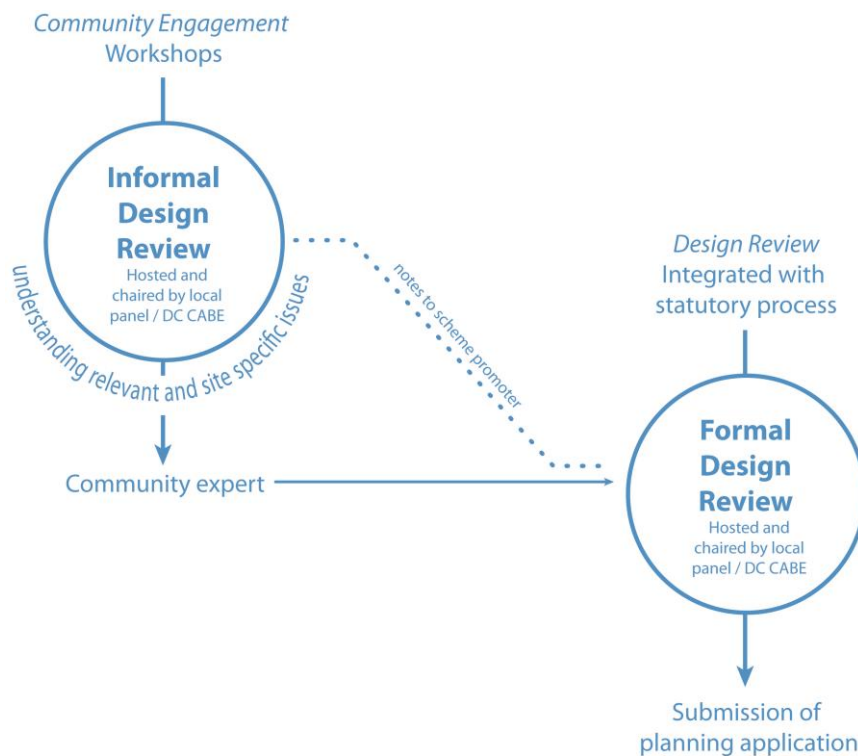
Further to this evaluation, it appears that there are two differing models of review; a formal / classic review and an informal review. The former being the traditional searching critique of a design and the informal being the conciliatory, appraisal of issues, with the latter being appropriate to solicit and define a community's view. It is appropriate that the two exist but for each to be as effective as possible there needs to be greater distinction between them and how they contribute to the planning process.

There appears to be some sense in both the formal/classic design review and the conclusion of an engagement process (information design review) being

chaired and managed by the same organisation. The programmes delivered through this evaluation have illustrated the importance of developing trust with a local community and a continuous point of reference allows this trust to develop and would facilitate post review feedback. (Two organisations provided this support as part of their programme.) If we are to secure the ongoing constructive involvement of the community we need to understand how to feedback the value of their contribution?

Ensuring clarity between formal design review and the culmination of an engagement process (informal) will help both the review and community engagement programmes develop in tandem and to focus on their individual needs rather than resulting in a dilution of both.

Community Engagement and Design Review:



3.0 CONSIDERATIONS FOR FUTURE PROGRAMME ACTIVITY

Community engagement should be seen as distinct and separate to design review. The two activities are complimentary and ideally occur in a co-ordinated and organised manner where the results of community engagement contribute and inform the professional panel debate on the appropriateness of a given development proposal.

Design Review's influential role on the planning process should be preserved by ensuring it is clearly defined as a precise and independent tool to critically appraise a design / development proposal

Community Support;

It is clear from the evaluation that an organised and active programme of participation with the community will help to solicit their views of a development proposal which directly affects the community and can result in a clear collective and combined view which would make a significant contribution to the appraisal of the development being promoted.

Feedback;

It is important to develop trust with the community and to demonstrate the value of their contribution, if we are to secure their ongoing participation. Each of the organisations hosting community engagement need to feedback to the community, to identify how their contribution has been relevant and has informed decisions regarding the development in question.

Ongoing evidence capture;

It is important to continue to assess the development of design review and community engagement, and to use the information gathered to date as a reference point for future observation and recommendation.

Understanding the first hand experience of the design review managers and appreciating their perspective of what does and doesn't work regarding design review and community engagement is key to developing initiatives which seek to advance the effectiveness of both design review and community engagement.

Design Council CABE should continue to recognise the importance and respect the independence of the network of organisations that are capable of delivering its programmes in response to their brief. Their independence and multiplicity ensures variety of interpretation, securing locally delivered and relevant programmes which strengthen the resultant evaluation material.

4.0 EVIDENCE CAPTURE AND RESULTS

4.1 The Methodology employed to capture evidence

Information was already available from the Pilot Projects report describing the activities and observations resultant from the delivery of five pilot projects. Concourse used this information to prepare a draft questionnaire and a design manager's evaluation report template. Both were intended to complement the design manager's report and to capture data from the planned Design Reviews in a consistent way. We engaged with Design Council CABE to test the

methods of data retrieval and made a number of amendments before issuing the templates to the individual organisations.

Each organisation hosting a design review was asked to take responsibility for the completion of the questionnaires and manager reports. The data retrieved from the questionnaires has been used to produce a quantitative assessment of the two programmes and the evaluation report a qualitative assessment. We have then used the pilot projects report to cross check the results. Concourse and Design Council CABE attended several of the reviews to observe the proceedings; these observations have been used to complete this report by informing the conclusions that can be drawn from the data.

It was hoped that these documents would collect data and demonstrate the value of engaging with the community in Design Review for: the community, Local authority, Client, Design Team and Design Review Service Provider.

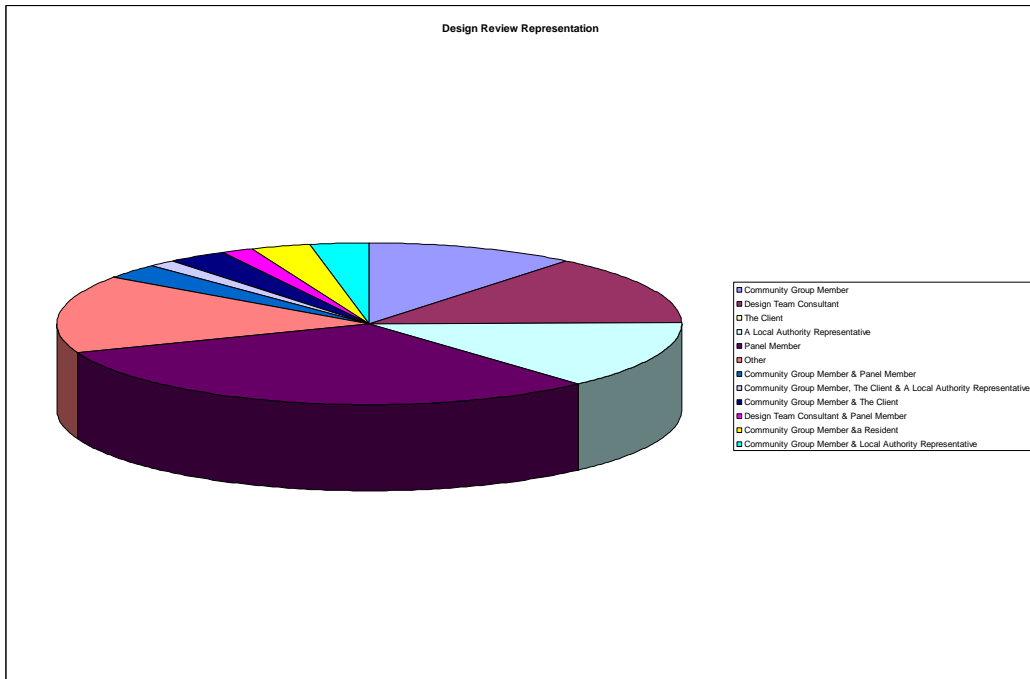
4.2 Participant Questionnaire

The questionnaire captures quantitative data and the template structures the information in such a way that if used again the information gathered could be used to compare the results of any further programmes and subsequently assess the impacts of any proposed changes. If the questionnaire were to remain consistent it could begin to provide a quantitative data bank with information constantly being uploaded.

Over all three programmes **X No.** of participants were involved, this number is inclusive of all those actively engaged in the design review process.

Completed questionnaires for two programmes capture data from **X%** of all those involved.

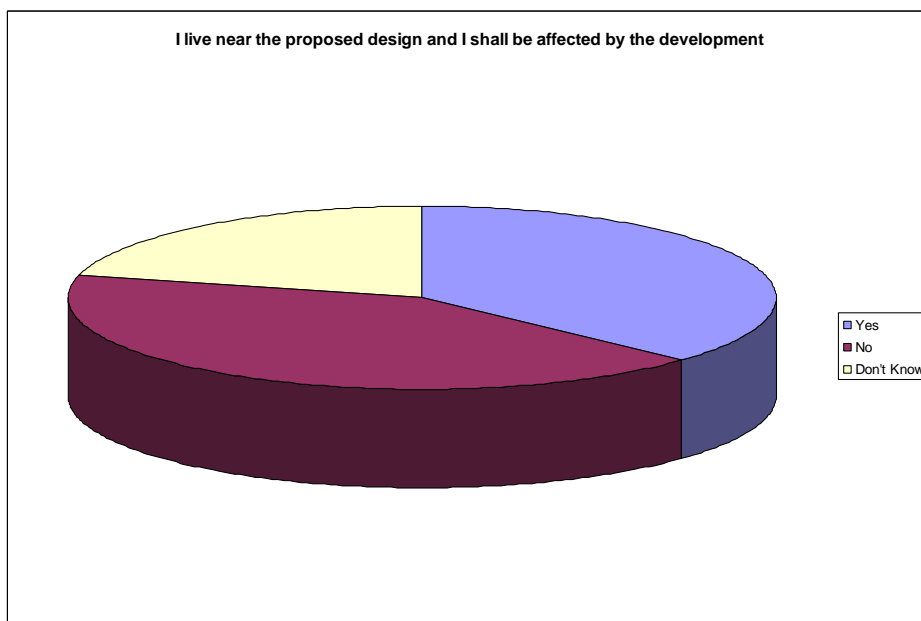
There were a total of 65 Design Review Participant Questionnaires submitted. Of those, the representation is split by type below:



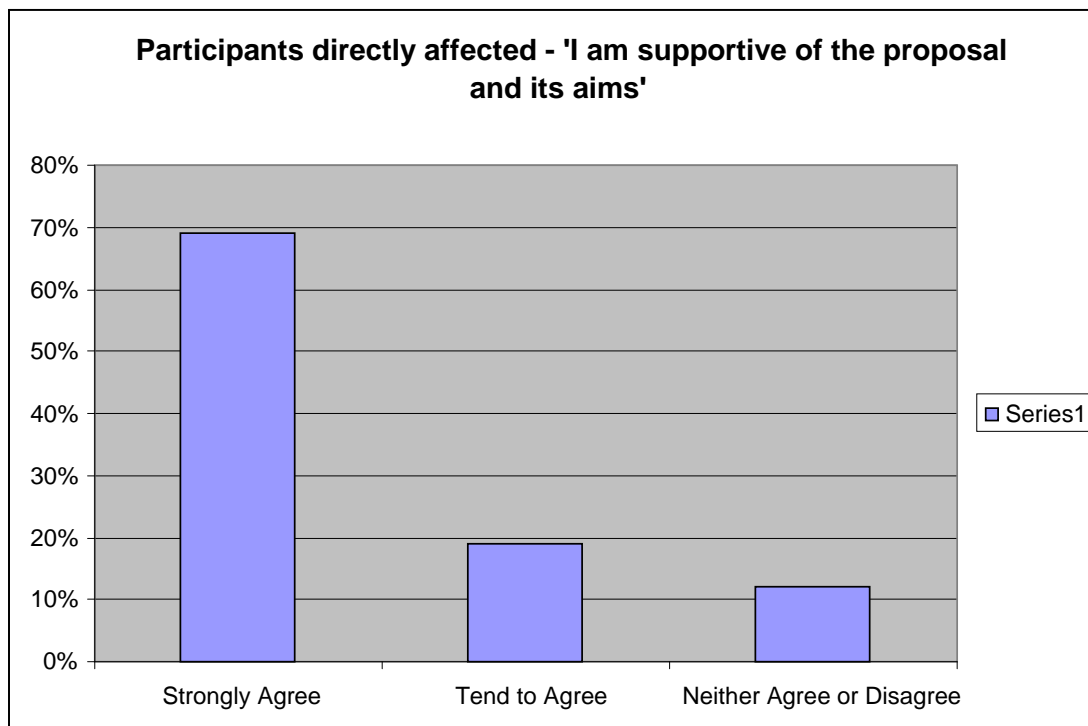
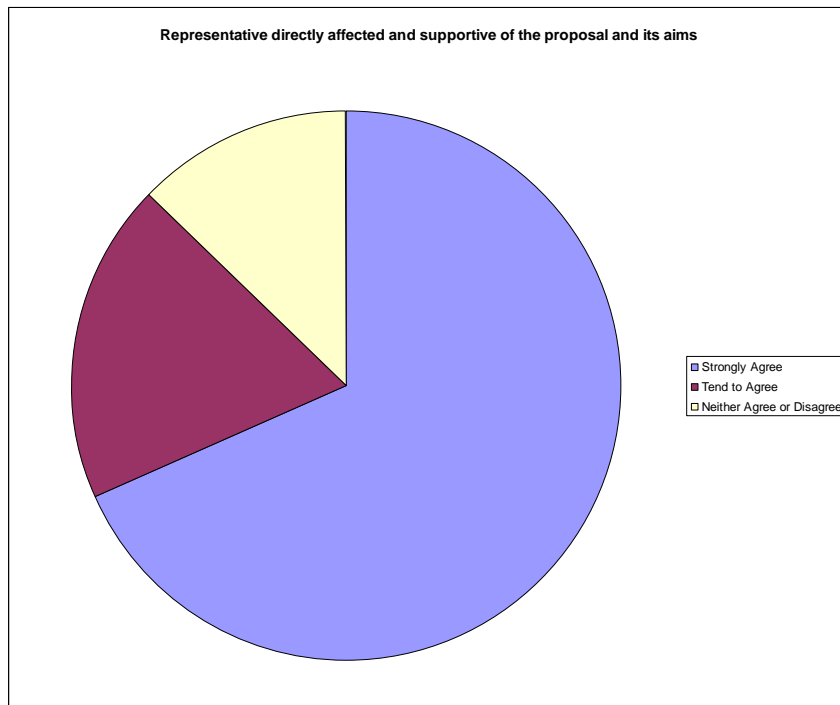
The majority of those involved in design review were panel members closely followed by community group members, design team consultants, local authority representatives and other. The minority categories were those where representation included more than one category such as where an individual were a design team consultant and a panel member.

78% were aware of the design proposals prior to coming to the design review meeting.

Of the total number of participants, 37% live near the development proposals and of this group; 37% confirmed that they would be directly affected by the proposals, 41% said they would not and 21% confirmed they didn't know.

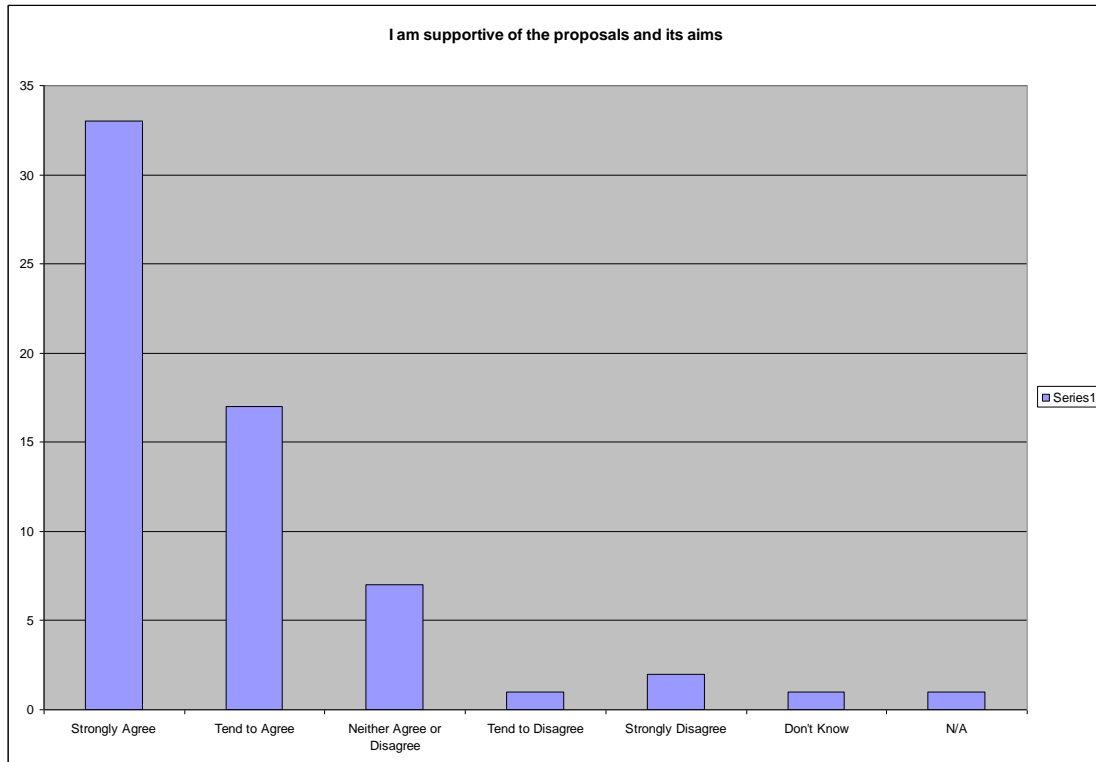


Of those participants who confirmed that they would be directly affected by the proposals, 69% strongly agreed with the development proposals, 19% tended to agree whilst 12% remained neutral.



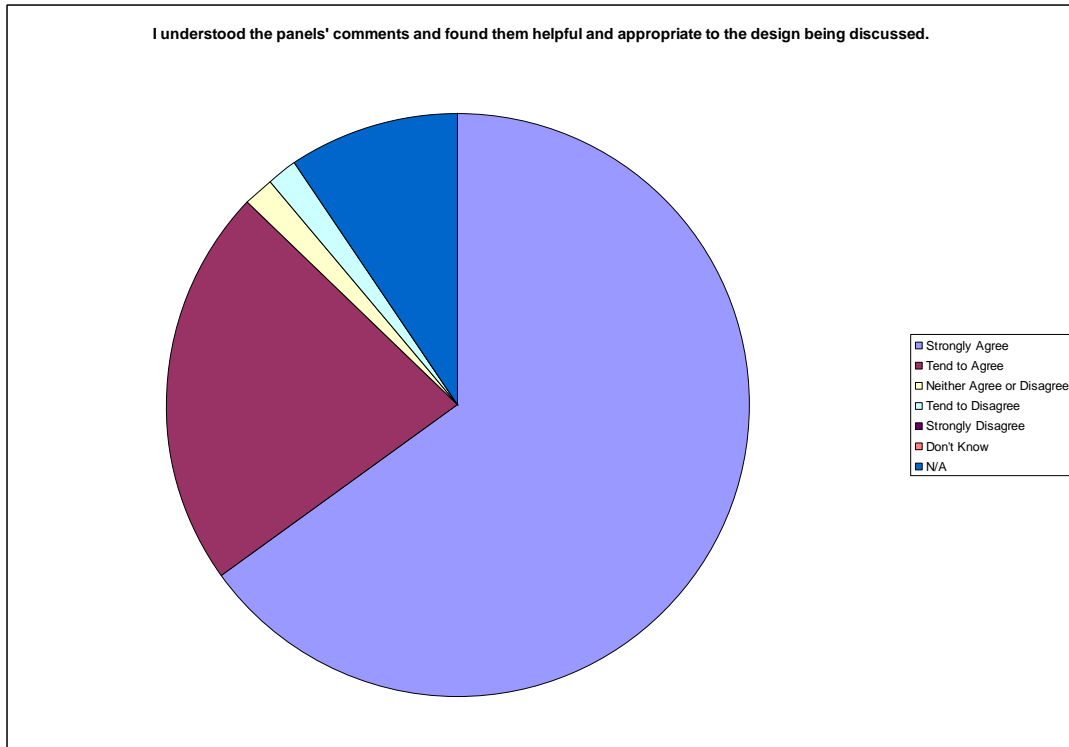
The majority of all the participants across all design reviews were either totally supportive or tended to be supportive of the proposals and its aims.

This is probably a reflection of an organisation led approach in response to an invitation to explore projects with which to engage the community rather than a traditional Design review where the proposals are being presented by a development team intent on implementing their proposals.

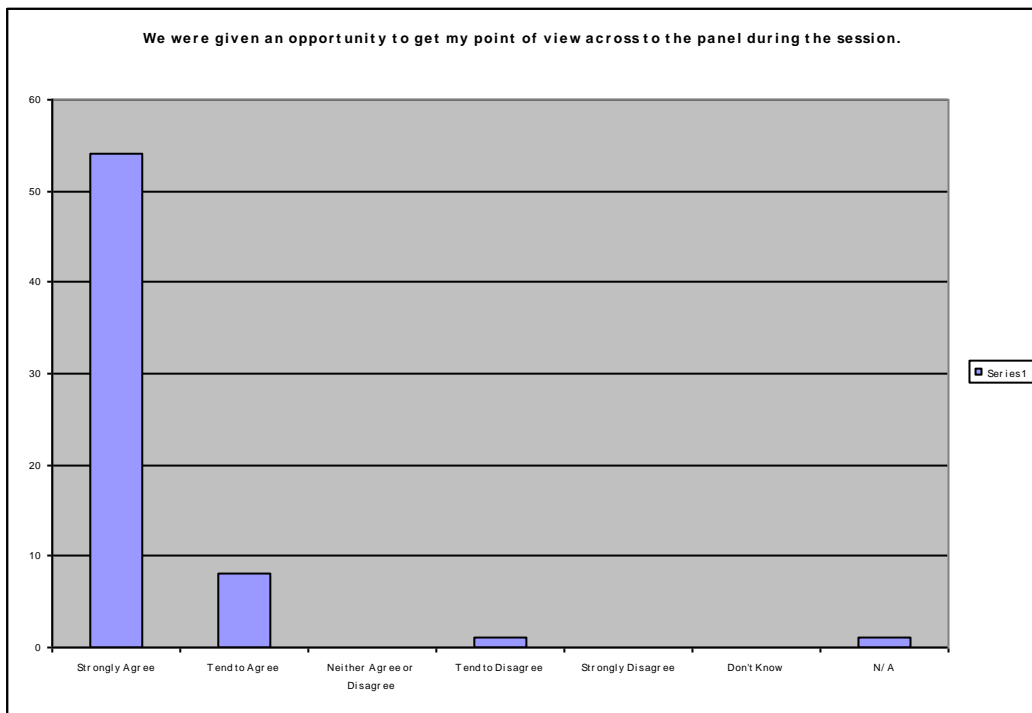


The majority felt that there was adequate time for the presentation and discussion with only 2% equating to one representative tending to disagree.

A high percentage (63%) strongly agreed and 22% tended to agree that they understood the panels' comments and found them helpful and appropriate to the design being discussed. One representative tended to disagree and six felt that this statement was not applicable to them as they were panel members.

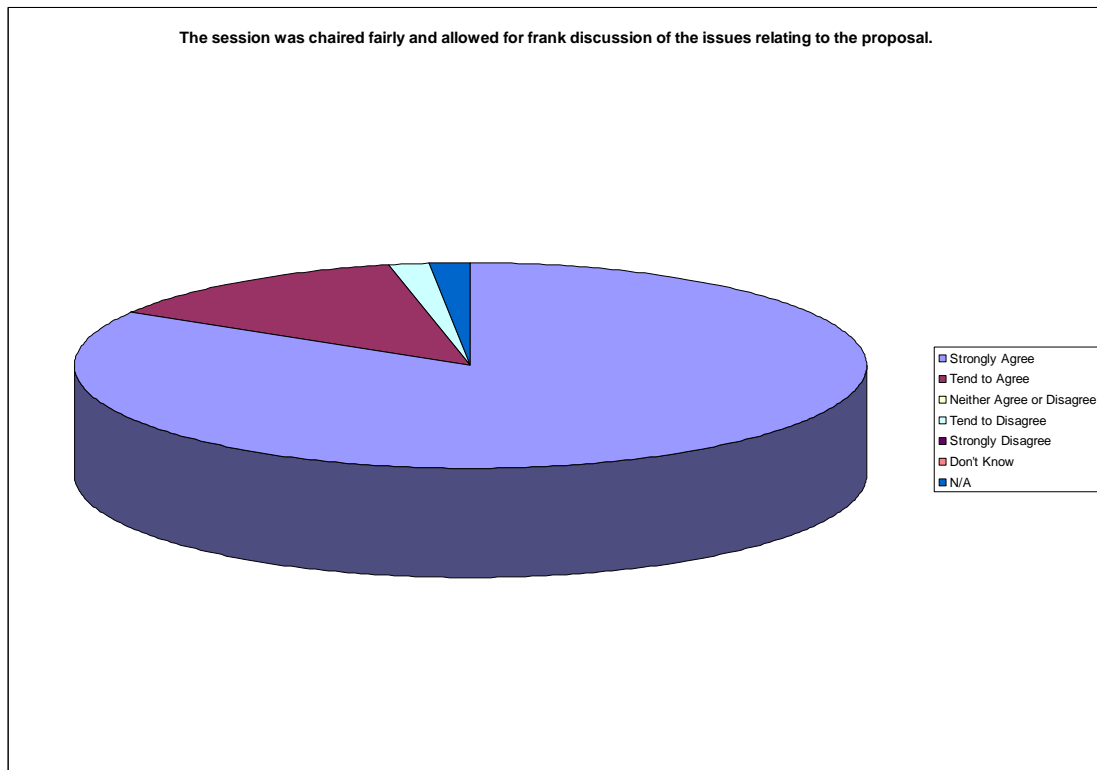


Of those attending the DRM 83% strongly agreed and 16% tended to agree that they were given an opportunity to get their point of view across to the panel during the session. One representative tended to disagree.

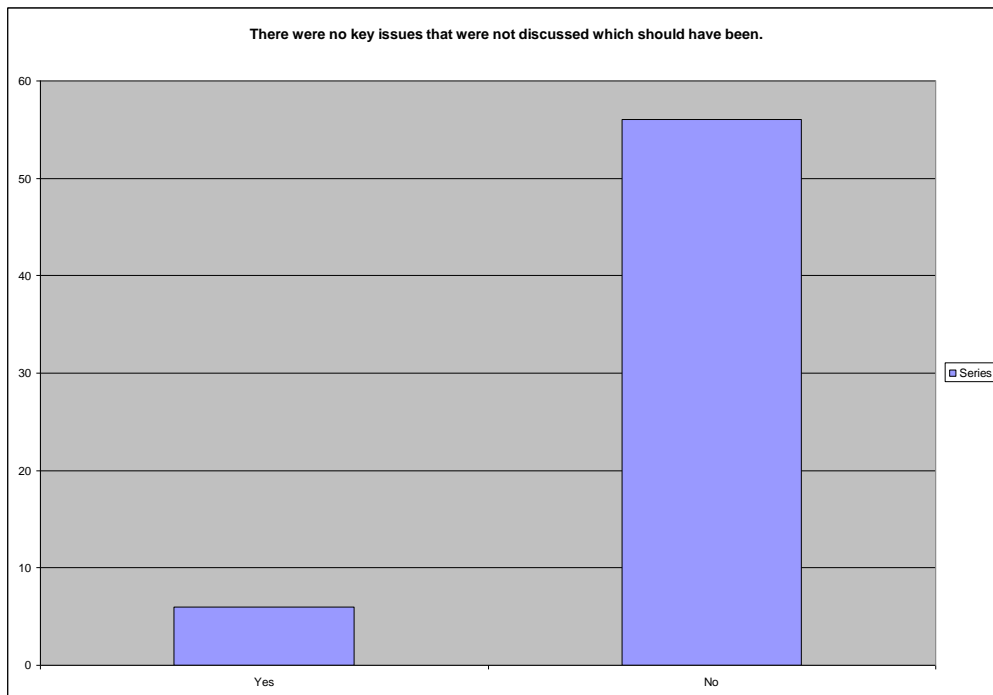


Almost 80% of the total number of participants strongly agreed and 12% tended to agree that the session was chaired fairly and allowed for a free and frank discussion of the issues relating to the proposal. One participant felt this section was not

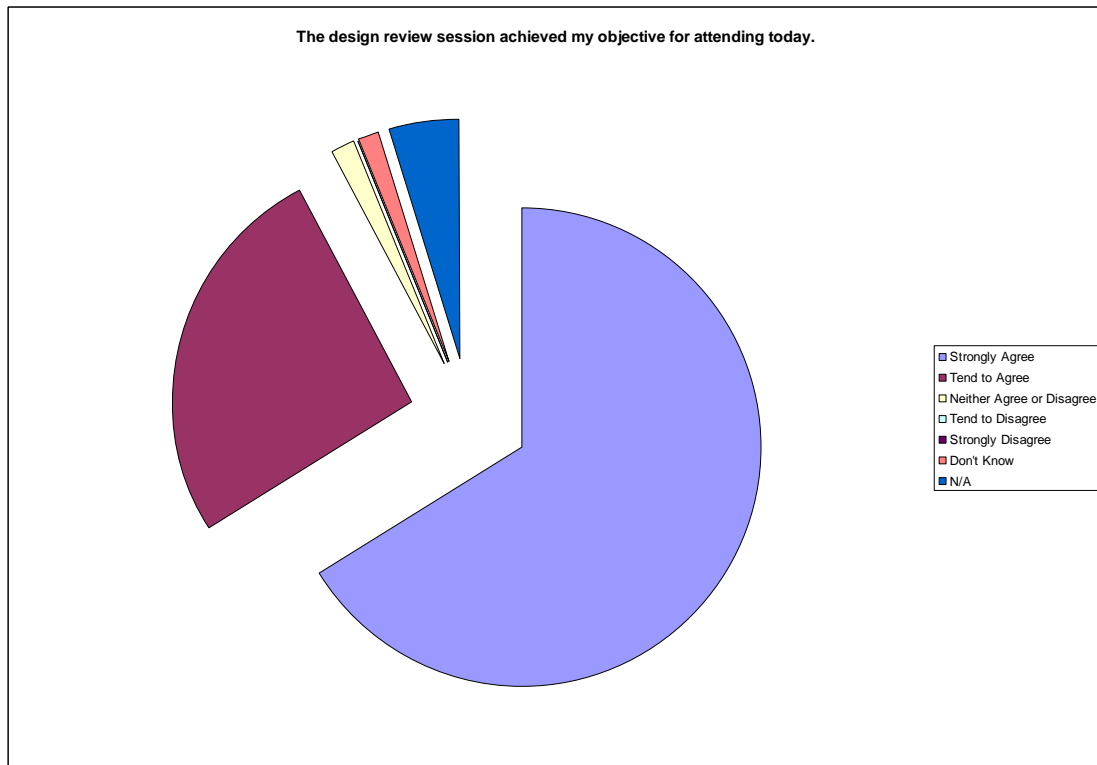
applicable and a very small number of participants left this blank. Only one participant tended to disagree with this statement.



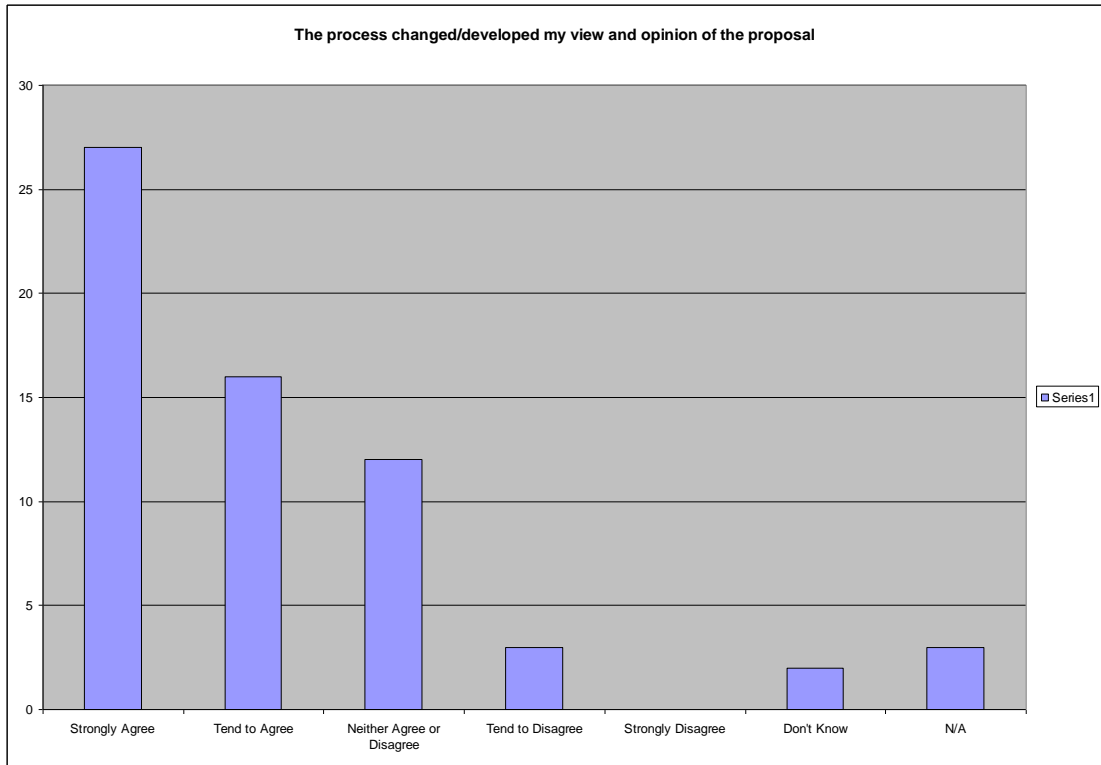
The majority (86%) of all participants felt that the key issues which should have been discussed were whilst 9% felt that not all key issues were discussed. A small number of participants left this blank.



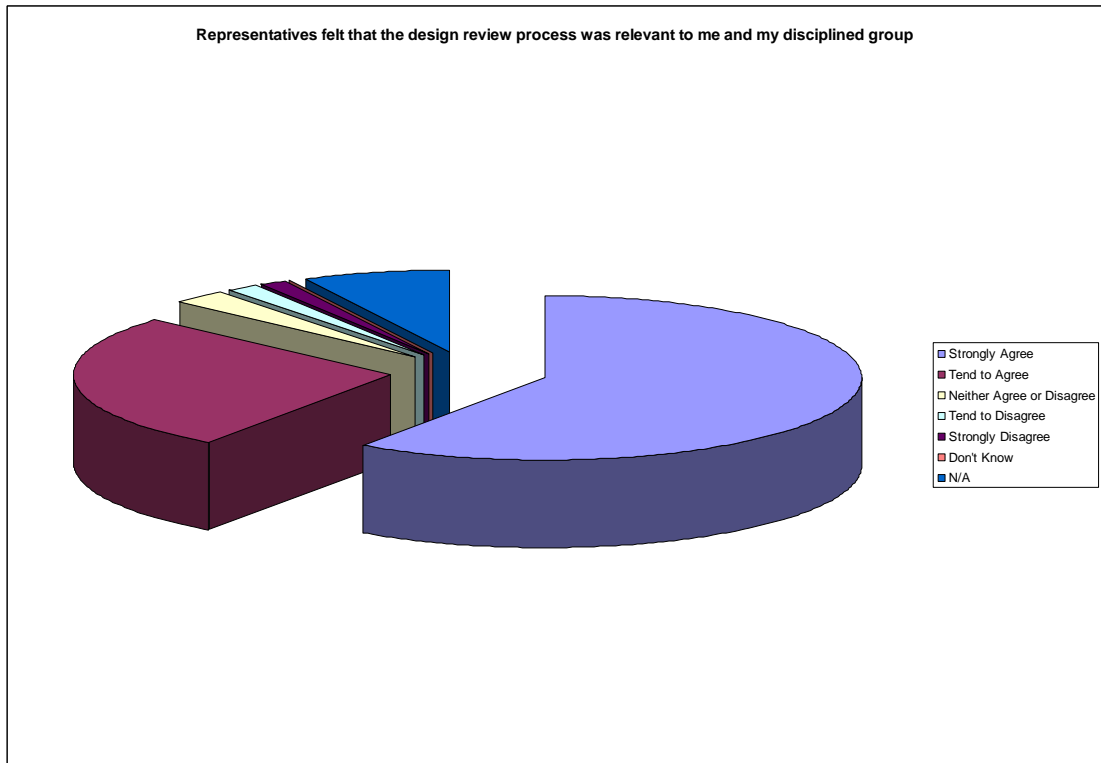
Of all the participants, over half (66%) strongly agreed and a quarter (26%) tended to agree that the design review session achieved their objective for attending the design review meeting. One participant remained neutral, one was unsure and three felt that this was not applicable.



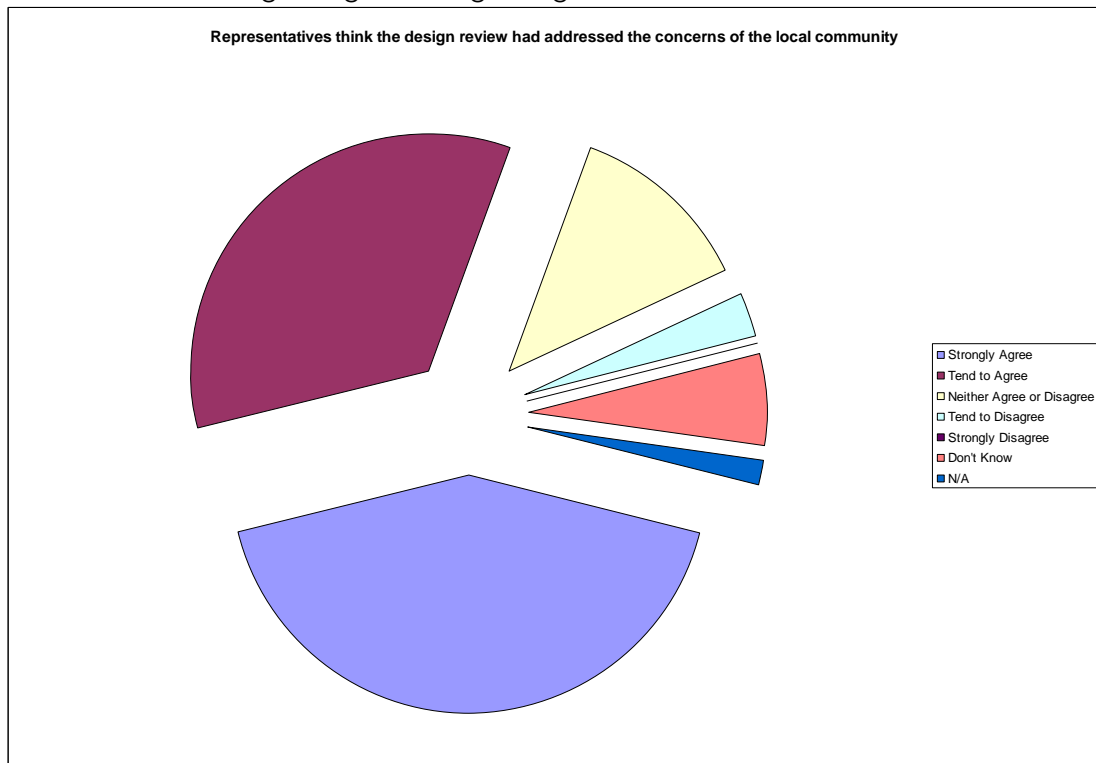
Over half of all participants (67%) felt that the process changed/developed their view and opinion of the proposals with the majority strongly agreeing to this statement. 18% of participants felt that remained neutral on this statement and 8% felt unsure or that this statement was not applicable. A small number left this statement blank.



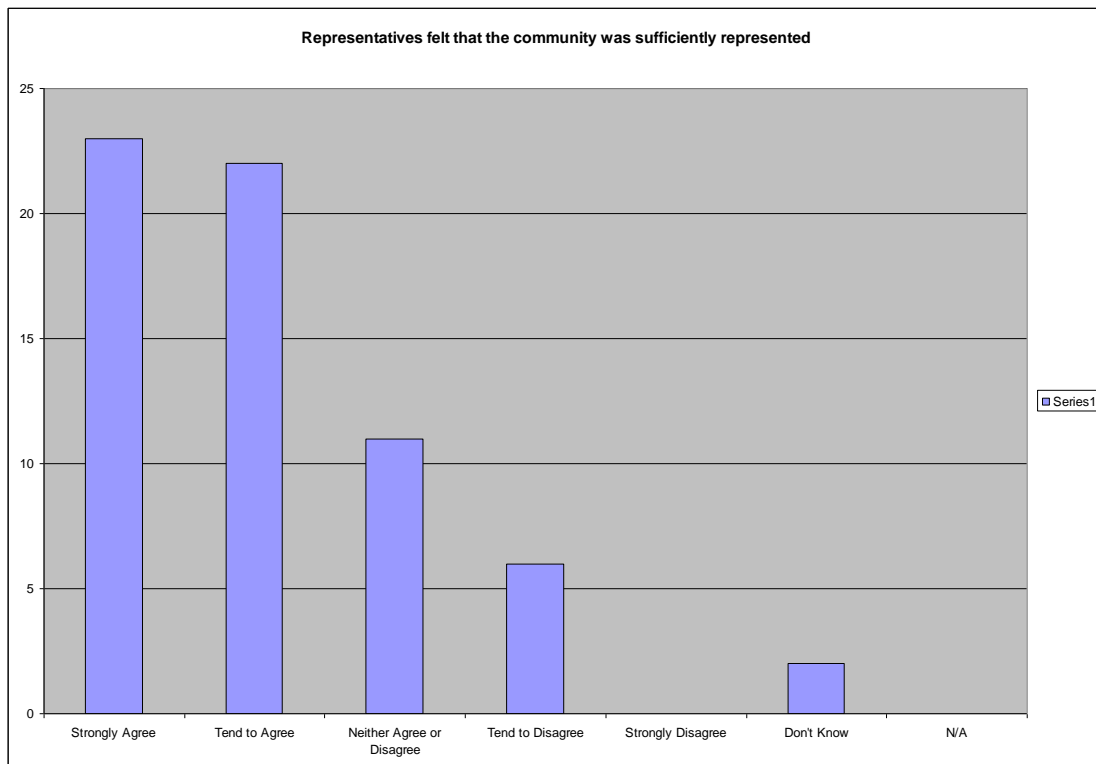
90% of the total participants felt that the Design Review process was relevant to their discipline/group with the majority strongly agreeing to this statement.



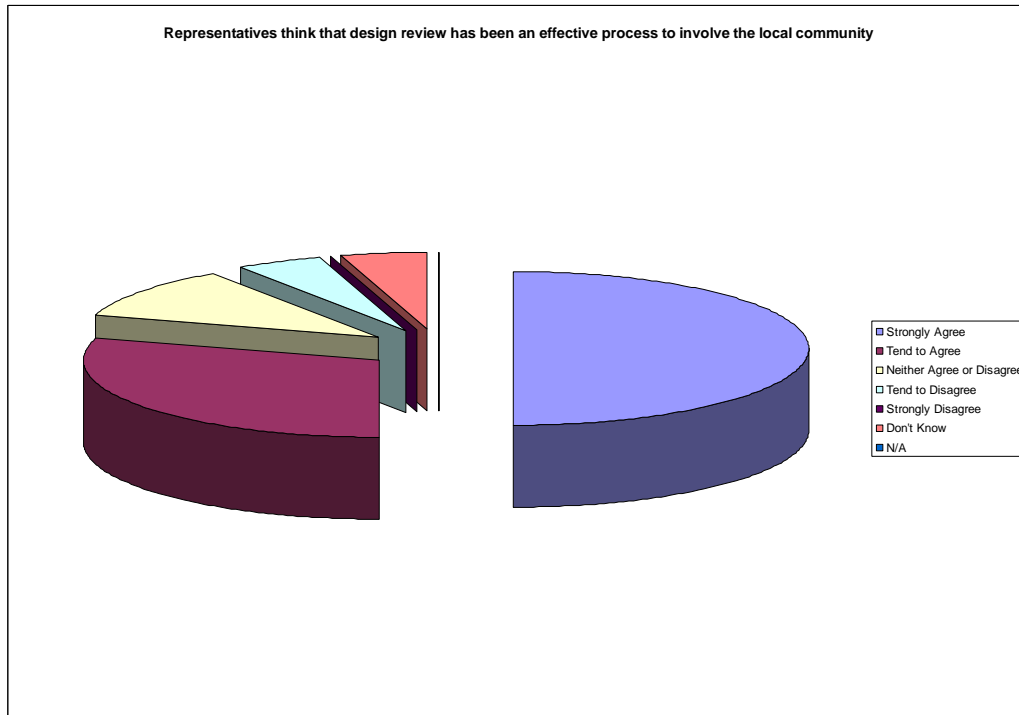
76% of participants either strongly agreed or tended to agree that the design review had addressed the concerns of the local community. A further 12% felt neutral on this comment, neither agreeing nor disagreeing.



A total of 45 participants (70%) equally strongly agreed or tended to agree with the statement "I felt that the local community was sufficiently represented". 17% remained neutral and 9% tended to disagree with this statement. Two participants left this section blank.



Almost 50% strongly agreed and 29% tended to agree that they felt the design review had been an effective process to involve the local community. Whilst 5% of participants tended to disagree with this statement nobody strongly disagreed. 11% of all participants remained neither agreed nor disagreed with this statement. One participant did not answer this question. (Identify trend – is there a majority group who felt that it wasn't an effective process?)




The majority (83%) are willing to discuss their comments should we wish to clarify any particular points.


4.3 Design Review Manager's evaluation;

The Design Manager's Evaluation Report captures qualitative information. The report is separate to the exiting design manger's report. This is a public record of the design review proceedings and as such doesn't solicit the manager's view on how the proceedings could be improved. When representing the data from the Evaluation Reports we have preserved the anonymity of the author by representing the results in a comparative table.


Ten reports were reviewed, three small grant programmes and seven opportunity fund programmes. The reports identified that;
(ref annex;.....)

 Community engagement provides insight and relevant local knowledge to the wider team.

"Therefore, far from merely expressing 'opinions' as local stakeholders, they were in fact adding to the sum knowledge and helping to make the review more effective and grounded."


 More time needs to be set aside for working with the Community at the pre-engagement stage.

"This early stage of the wider grant programme allowed that community to engage with Panel member and design/planning experts in an informal way, and to ensure that the Panel were not reviewing the proposals 'blind', but had grounding in the village's social, physical and economic context. I think this would have been harder to instigate, if the Design Review occurred in isolation".

 Site visits provide a valuable opportunity for the community to express their views to the Panel in an informal setting and start the discussions for the review meeting.

"it was entirely worthwhile and an important prelude to the review in terms of different parties getting to know each-other".

"The joint site visit provided a valuable opportunity for the community to express their views to the Panel".

 Opinions varied in terms of whether the community was appropriately represented at each of the design review meeting. There were six out of eight who commented on this; one felt they were appropriately represented, 2 felt fairly well and three felt they were not appropriately represented.

"the community on the whole were represented with members from different community groups in attendance."

"I do not feel that the community was appropriately represented, mainly a problem in engaging local people in a process which they do not fully understand, neither the local authorities nor the architects welcomed community participation in this way during a closed design review session and we had to deal with this by introducing a second session".

Consensus was that the inclusion of and bringing together of key people and the community allowed for opinions and concerns to be shared to inform design proposals.

It was believed that this process provided a fulcrum around which to organise the project, a target towards which the various activities could be directed.

"Panel members acted as intermediaries. The Panel members (and KAC) were respected by the design team, due to their evident experience and the quality of the advice they presented, and by the community thanks to the introductory workshop session. This meant the Panel could offer advice to both parties, that they respected, and indeed the Panel could 'adjudicate' in a dispute between the two, with a conclusion which was typically understood to be 'right'. This overcame non-issues which might have otherwise led to confrontation."

Chair plays a vital part role in the success of the design review

"I think it was successfully chaired with a looser leash than typical Design Review meetings – allowing members of the community to 'get out' issues which certain community members wanted to air, but which fell outside the scope of the meeting."

"Prolonged debate between local community representatives and local authority members: Preparation should be made for the likely disputes which may take place between local authorities e.g. planners and local community members in particular and if necessary, chair any post review meetings firmly to avoid any such disputes becoming personal and unhelpful for the rest of the attendees".

There appears to be a majority view that the Design Review format is an appropriate format to focus and conclude an activity of community engagement but that this needs to be informal and quite separate to a more formal and critical review process.

"In comparison to a typical to a typical design review meeting, I would suggest that the structure was more informal and more open, with a wider dialogue than normal, and the use of less technical language. This was partly because of the implications of comments were explored more fully (for the benefit of the community)..."

"I thought the style was slightly different than usual. Perhaps that Irena was not interrogating controversial ideas as she would in a usual review given the audience, but weaker ideas were defiantly drawn to attention and thoroughly discussed, just handled eloquently."

There was a consensus that the dynamic of the typical design review model was altered by virtue of the communities involvement.

“In addition, the atmosphere of Design Review in general is one in which the architects and council can hear what the professional panel has to feedback. We did feel that after both sessions the community had a better understanding of the process itself and of the role of Design Review, but we still felt that a closed Design Review meeting itself is perhaps not the most appropriate or helpful setting in which to allow community members to discuss, feedback etc issues involved in a Design Review.”

5.0 DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES

Design Council CABE has worked with its affiliated partner organisations and other organisations across the country, who promote the benefit of good design and the importance of quality design in our built environment to introduce new and creative ways to engage the local community in Design Review. Three programmes were delivered over 2010 -2012.

5.1 Pilot Projects 2010-11 (programme 1);

The purpose of the pilot projects was to explore how design review could best respond to the views of local community groups directly affected by a specific proposal and address them directly at the review meeting. Each pilot project tailored the process of design review to respond to the specific conditions of the project in question and the outcome to the scheme and community in question. This meant that in each case there was a different response and outcome. CABE's response was both flexible and adaptable and provided an opportunity to test a number of different approaches. CABE prior to amalgamation with Design Council collaborated with its design review network of affiliated panel partners to deliver pilot project review meetings in partnership.

Five projects were delivered, which involved community representatives taking part in the review meeting, either as clients to the project or as participants in their own capacity. The projects were:

1. Sedbergh Townscape Initiative
2. Penzance Ferry Terminal
3. Extension to the Square Chapel Arts Centre, Halifax
4. Dewsbury Town Centre Masterplan
5. Brixton Green

The results were captured in a comprehensive pilot projects report. This report has then been used to cross check the data retrieved from the participant questionnaires and evaluation reports resultant from the other two programmes.

(Ref Annex xx, Pilot Projects Report)

5.2 Small grants 2011-12 (programme 2)

One of Design Council CABE's key objectives is to support smaller organisations to work with the local community and raise their aspiration for the design quality

of developments in their area. Design Council CAFE invited proposals from small organisations involved with the promoting better awareness of the built environment and local level design review to apply for a Design Review Small Grant and in August 2011 it awarded five small grants to non – affiliated panels.

The successful applicants were,

1. UVNS; 'Communities in Design'
2. ARC; 'Kingswood Area Action Plan' – (With Drew)
3. ARC; 'Reviewing Schools for the future' – (With Drew)
4. Open City; 'Barking Leisure Centre'
5. Beam; 'Transforming The Lockies'

Unfortunately, ARC was not able to complete their proposed programme of activity, but three of the original five programmes were delivered and completed by May 2012.

- Results captured with participant questionnaires, Design Manager Report and Design Manager's Evaluation report.

5.3 Opportunity fund 2011-12;

The eight DC CAFE affiliated panels were not eligible to apply for the Design Review Small Grants programme and after selecting five proposals by four local panels in September 2011, DC CAFE were in a position to invite each of the affiliated panels to deliver projects which would engage the local community in a meaningful way in the design review of forthcoming proposals and test creative ways of using design review to raise aspirations of the local community in the design quality of forthcoming proposals in their area.

Seven Projects were delivered;

1. ACD&C, Queen Street, Bideford
2. Places Matter, Stanley Street Quarter Framework
3. Integreat Plus, Northern Quarter Dewsbury
4. MADE, East Side
5. OPUN Belper
6. Shape East Design for real people
7. KAC Maidstone Rd. Charing Village Kent

We are awaiting the results of one further review, NEDR.

- Results of the Design Reviews were captured with participant questionnaires (excl. OPUN, Shape East, KAC) the Design Manager Report and the Design Manager's Evaluation report.

Alternative approaches to design review have been employed across all three programmes, dictated by each organisation and in direct response to the means by which they designed their programme to engage with the local community. The evaluation of the effectiveness of each programme has been through an analysis of the Design Review which concluded each programme. No evidence other than some observation has been captured to comment on the effectiveness of the community engagement, and workshops leading up to the Design Review.

The number of independent and affiliated organisations hosting Design Review created a variety of different responses to the invitation to develop community engagement projects and design review. The diversity of supporting organisations has strengthened the breadth and depth of the field of study and leads to more interesting results. It is important to present these results in a consistent way so that trends can be identified. Each programme has been designed and led by regionally and locally specific organisation which is relevant to their local context. This is demonstrative of a bottom up approach rather than a top down mandate for inclusion.

In addition to the pilot project reviews ten further Design Reviews took place of these five were observed by DC CABE affiliated Staff. Nineteen participatory workshops took place prior to the design reviews; only two of these were observed by DC CABE. Two of the fifteen programmes delivered included post review consultation with the community.

- Range of projects reviewed

The projects varied considerably in scale from small projects like a community hub up to a large scale master-plan such as the High Speed Rail Link terminal, HS2. All but one project were reviewed pre-planning submission with six programmes at feasibility stage. In some instances the projects hadn't developed to a sufficient stage to benefit fully from a critical and testing design review and the process focussed on community engagement.

- Community engagement

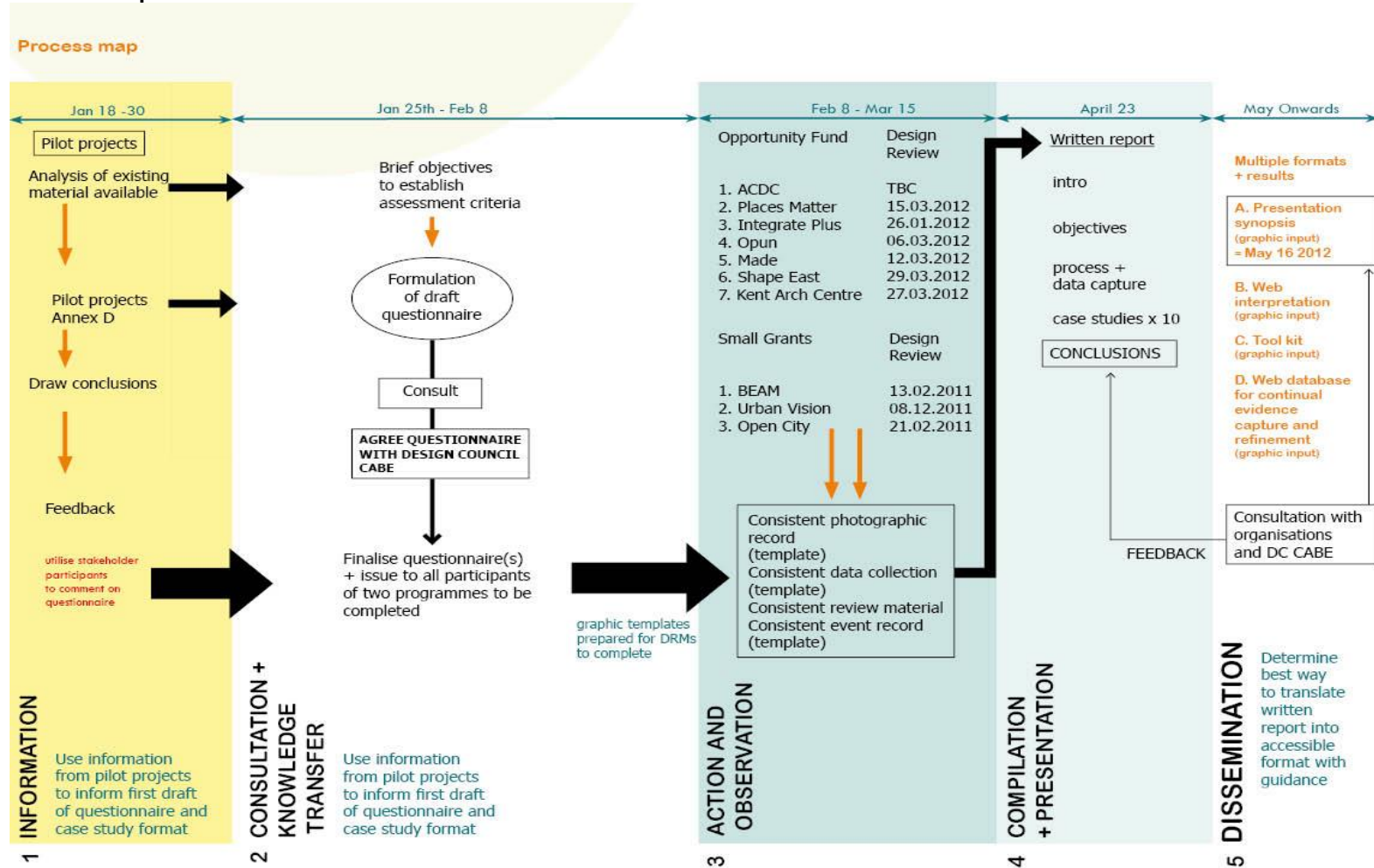
The role and the extent of the participation of the community at the Design Review varied from taking part with the presenting team, being part of the Design Review panel or only observing. Where the community were observers they appeared to want to participate and in one circumstance interrupted the design review meeting.

Organisation	Project Name	Programme	Project stage	Community engagement prior to Design Review						
UVNS	Communities in Design	Small grants	Feasibility	community design workshop on 17 October 2011	conference on Neighbourhood Planning for local communities on 21 October 2011	8 November Urban Vision met with the Tean Village Hall Committee	To progress the interest of the other community bodies a seminar called Understanding Design was held on 23 November	Design Review 8.12.2011		
Open-City	Barking Leisure Centre (Axe Street)	Small grants	Pre-application	3 x 3hr community design training sessions	Community workshop 13 February 2012	Design Review 15th February	Circulation of notes from first DR to the community	Design Review 21.02.2011		
BEAM	Transforming 'The Lockies'	Small grants	Feasibility	Community project launch	Community workshop	Community workshop	Community workshop	Design Review 13.02.2011		
Opun	Belper project	Opportunity Fund	Feasibility				Character Appraisal for the site, supported by English Heritage in conjunction with the community January 2012	Design Review 6.03.2012	Post design review Community meeting April 2012	
Integreat Plus	Dewsbury; Northern Quarter	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application					Design Review 26.01.12		
Places Matter!	Stanley Street Quarter Framework - Individual Building Designs	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application					Design Review 15.03.2012		
Shape East	Design for Real People	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application				awareness raising about the event	Design Review 29.03.12	Community observers at Design review	
MADE	East Side Masterplan	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application				A public consultation was held in February where comments were received on the current proposals	Design Review 12.03.12	Design Review session inviting further members of the public to see the comments made in the meeting and put across any further comments.	Community panel that would shadow the MADE design review panel, and in effect be able to comment in the meeting
Kent Architecture Centre	Maidstone Road, Charing Village, Kent	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application				KAC engaged with the community in drawing up a community design statement for the village/Parish, which identifies key characteristics which developers and designers should respond to when considering development in and around the village.	site visit happened on the day of the first community workshop (8th Feb)	Design Review 27.03.12	
ACD+C	Queen Street	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application				An early evening meeting was held for members of the local community in the week in advance of the review.	Design Review	The treatment of community members as 'local place experts' - not simply 'stakeholders', and fully cemented by the inclusive style of the Chair	
	Sedbergh Townscape Initiative	Pilot Project	Feasibility					Design Review		
	Penzance Ferry Terminal	Pilot Project	Pre-application					Design Review		
	Extension to the Square Chapel Arts Cen	Pilot Project	Post -planning					Design Review		
	Dewsbury Town Centre Masterplan	Pilot Project	Pre-application					Design Review		
	Brixton Green	Pilot Project	Feasibility					Design Review		

Project Key Facts

Organisation	Project Name	DC Cabe Funding programme	Project Details				
			Stage	Size	Type	Location	Sufficient info for DR?
UVNS	Communities in Design	Small grants	Feasibility	small	Community Hub	Village	?
Open-City	Barking Leisure Centre (Axe Street)	Small grants	Pre-application	med	Leisure Centre + other	City Urban	yes?
BEAM	Transforming 'The Lockies'	Small grants	Feasibility	small	Infil Residential	Suburban	No?
Opun	Belper project	Opportunity Fund	Feasibility	large	preparation of a new Supplementary Planning Document	Town centre	No?
Integreat Plus	Dewsbury; Northern Quarter	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application	large	public realm strategy	Town centre	No , N/A?
Places Matter!	Stanley Street Quarter Framework - Individual Building Designs	Opportunity Fund	Feasibility	large	public realm strategy	City centre	No?
Shape East	Design for Real People	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application	med	demolition of an existing factory and construction of a mixed residential development	Village	Yes?
MADE	East Side Masterplan	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application	x-large	HS2 terminal masterplan	City centre	Yes?
Kent Architecture Centre	Maidstone Road, Charing Village, Kent	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application	??	Residential	Village	No?
ACD+C	Queen Street	Opportunity Fund	Pre-application	med	Retirement Complex + associated uses	small historic town	yes?
	Sedbergh Townscape Initiative	Pilot Project	Feasibility	large	public realm strategy	rural town	Yes
	Penzance Ferry Terminal	Pilot Project	Pre-application	large	Ferry terminal	port town	Yes
	Extension to the Square Chapel Arts Centre, Halifax	Pilot Project	Post -planning	small	Arts Centre	Town centre	Yes
	Dewsbury Town Centre Masterplan	Pilot Project	Pre-application	large	Masterplan	Town centre	Yes
	Brixton Green	Pilot Project	Feasibility	med	mixed use with community ownership	City Urban	Yes

Process map



6.0 ANNEX

6.1 Pilot projects Report

6.2 Design Managers Report

6.3 Participant Questionnaire – spreadsheet of results

6.4 Design Managers Community Engagement Evaluation Report

6.5 Evaluation Report – Comparison table