

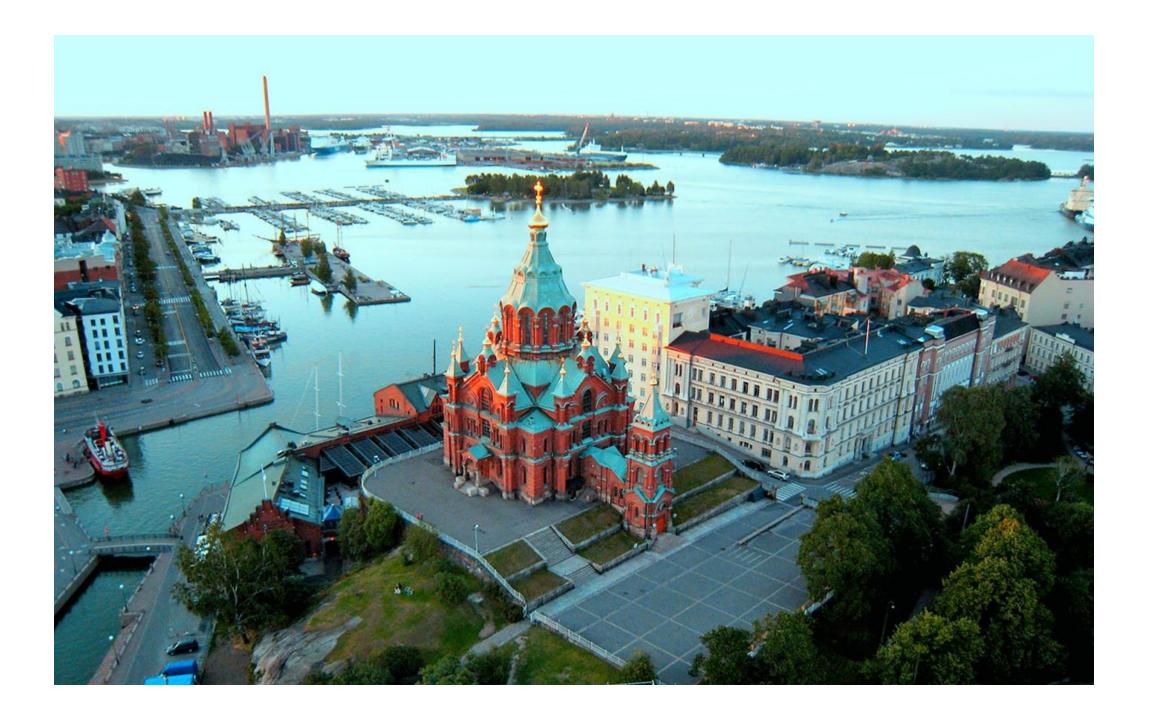
Planning Guidance That Gets Results

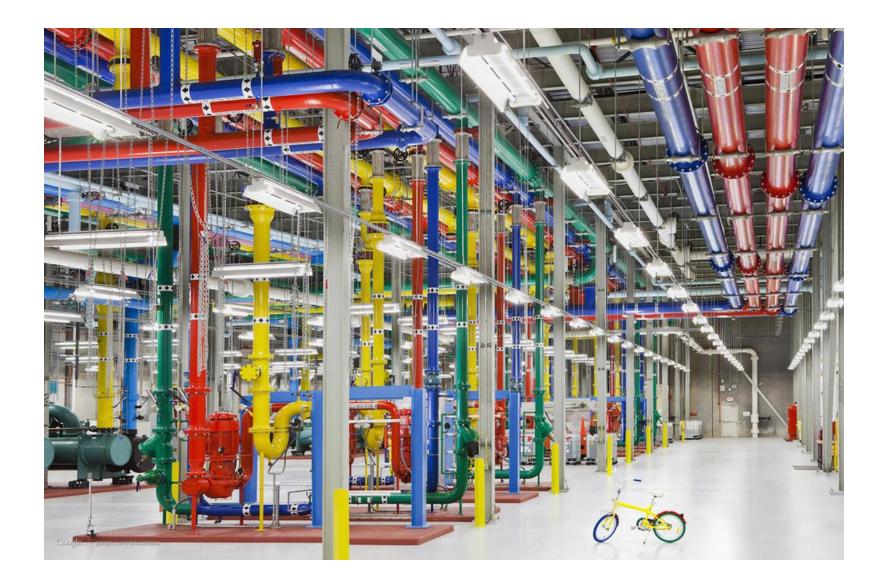
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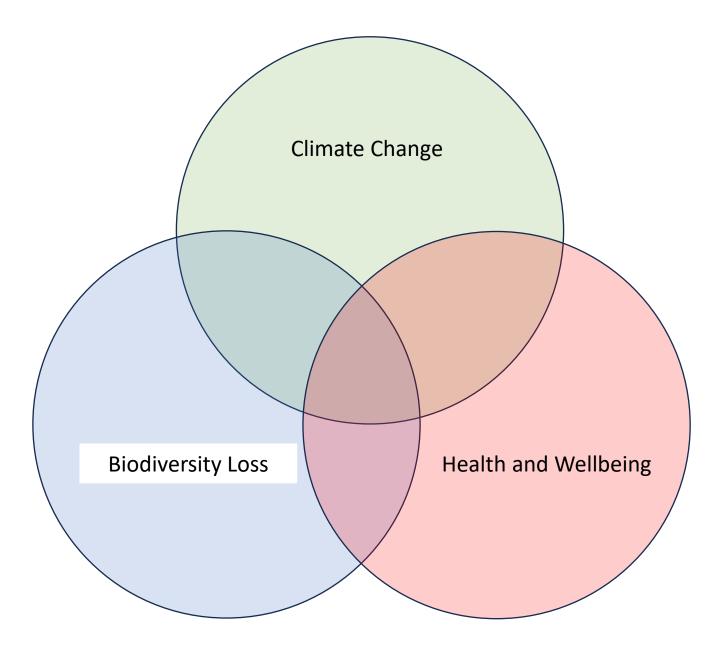
APSE Associate

Headlines

- All planning systems are imperfect
- There are levers that Planners can use now to secure better outcomes for people, place, and planet
- The best value for money is secured through multiple stacked benefits
- There are some positive legislative and policy frameworks that are helpful, and the time is now to make a difference
- This guidance is designed to be simple and understandable; more detail is available, and you are encouraged to follow the links











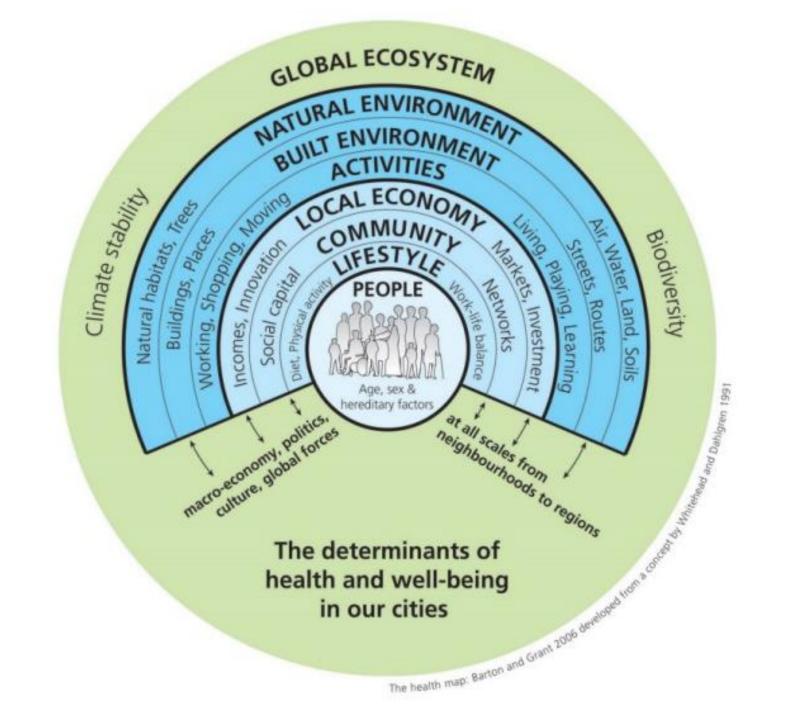
Policy HEA7

Optimising the health and wellbeing benefits of the natural environment.

The City will ensure the health and wellbeing benefits of Plymouth's natural environment will be optimised through the following measures:

- Providing high quality, health promoting places to play near to where children live and that families are confident to enjoy and explore.
- Working with schools, health centres, family support organisations and local sports and community groups, and through cultural activities, to encourage the use of natural spaces as places for relaxation, recreation and fun.
- Utilising natural spaces near schools for curriculum based 'learning outside of the classroom' experiences and continuing to facilitate a network of schools that utilise natural spaces for learning outcomes.
- Engaging in a co-operative and innovative way to improve the quantity and quality of the playing pitches stock and ancillary facilities, and using the planning process to protect and improve playing pitch provision in the city, matching the requirements of Plymouth's growth.





HEALTHY NEW TOWNS - DESIGN PRINCIPLES

 Transport, access and movement must be planned with the following hierarchy. 1. Walking 2. Cycling 3. Public transport 4. Rail 5. Private cars, taxis and motorcycles. Facilities for those on foot or cycle must be provided in new and developments and supported in existing neighbourhoods such as benches, cycle parking and adequate signage. ransport · Connectivity and safe, well it, routes between neighbourhoods, local services and schools must be

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· Healthcare, leisure, playing pitches, local services and retail must be clustered together into nodes with adequate public transport connections in local centres identified in the Local Plan Local services, social infrastructure and local facilities must be provided in the first phases of development to establish a sense of community

provided for new developments.

 The public realm must be high quality. benefit from natural surveillance and be means to connecting communities to each other and to facilities · Developments above a threshold of 100 units must demonstrate that there are local services and access to community facilities within 400-800 m (or 5-10 minutes walk) or that these will be created

 New developments must ensure that there is access to good links to employment opportunities and that these are integrated into mixed-use areas wherever possible.

- nom New employment sites must be well connected to the walking and cycling network and the public transport system.
- . New developments must take the opportunity to employ local labour and provide training and skills through their construction.
- Local and town centres should be supported to ensure that the local population can be served, with an emphasis on local centres providing for community needs. · Flexibility should be built-in to new local centres to allow change of use to commercial over time.

* Denotes measures that support a Dementia Friendly Environment

New developments must protect, enhance and create multi-functional green-blue infrastructure to support human and natural life contributing to combatting the urban heat island effect, tackling air pollution, improving water quality and reducing flood risk. In providing green infrastructure, which should constitute sreen Infrastructure 40% of the site area, the following hierarchy must be observed: 1. Habitats and Ecology

2. Flood and Water Management, and Air Quality 3. Access Recreation and Movement 4. Play and Education 5. Amenity and Landscaping Local food provision and sports facilities are to be allocated separately

> New developments must provide adequate opportunity for local food production either through the provision of private gardens, communal spaces or where there is a lack of provision identified.

 The establishment of hot-food takeways will be controlled in areas of over-concentration and where close to schools.

 The change of use of existing buildings to facilitate innovative approaches to local food production and distribution will be actively supported. Developments above a threshold of 100 units must demonstrate that there are local services and access to healthy food choices within 400-800 m (or 5-10 minutes walk).

 New developments must provide a legible Placemaking and permeable environment that is easily understood and has clear signage and wayfinding*. · Existing neighbourhoods and the historic environment must be conserved to ensure that local landmarks and key buildings and features can be used to orientate and be familiar*

County Durham and Darlington

· Public spaces, streets and greenspaces must benefit from natural surveillance with a lack of clutter*

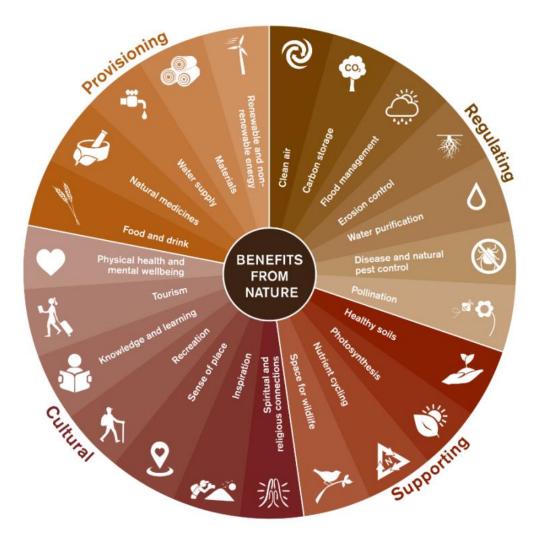
- . Car parking is to be accommodated in such a way so it does not interfere with walking and cycling*.
- . The density of development must support good access to shops and services within 400-800 (or 5-10 minutes walk)*

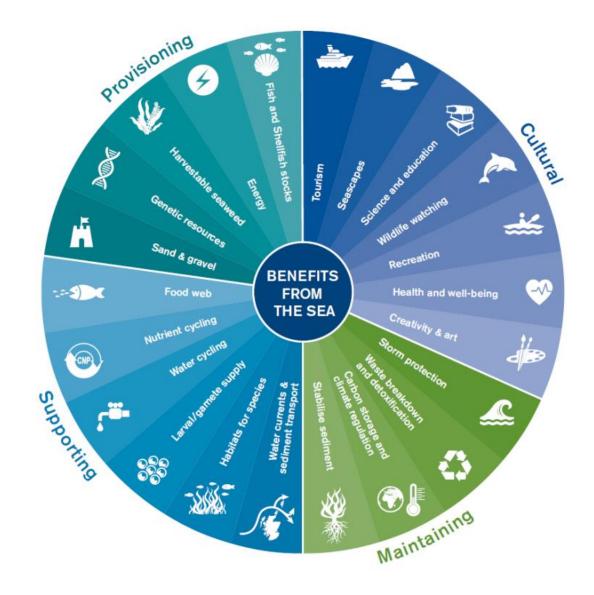
Healthy New Towns





https://content.tfl.gov.uk/healthy-streets-for-london.pdf

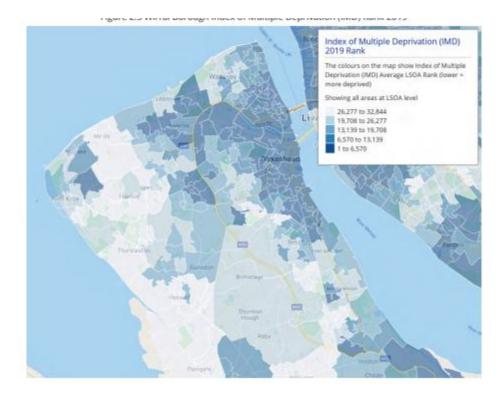




https://www.nature.scot



2021 - 2037 Submission Draft, May 2022



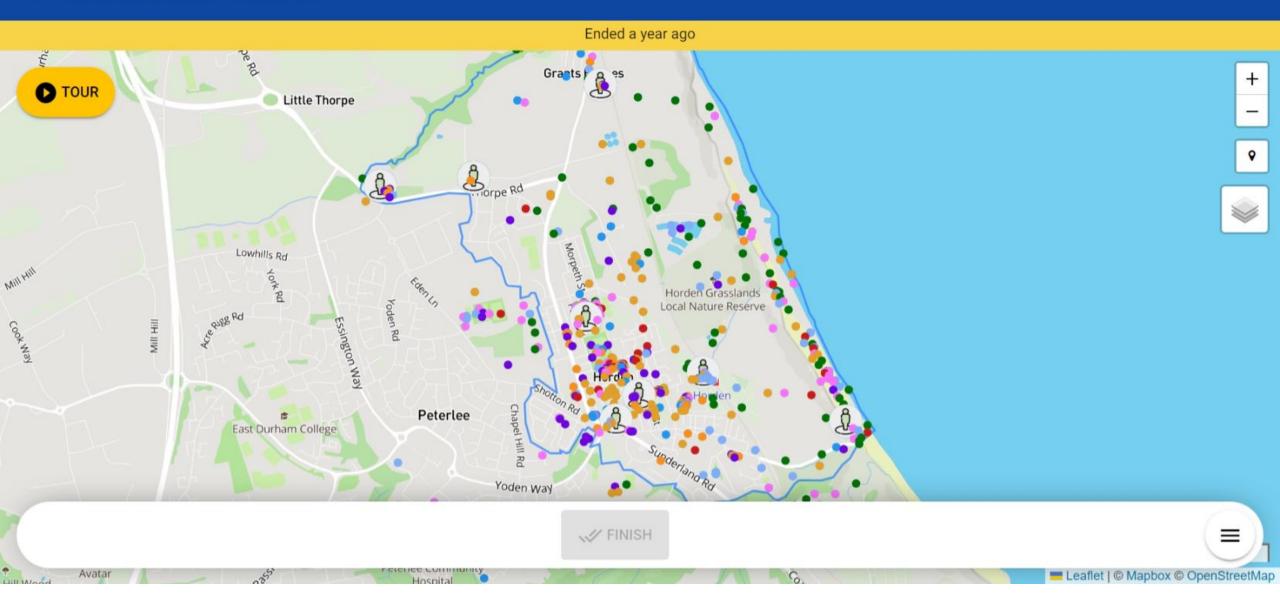
Delivering growth through regeneration

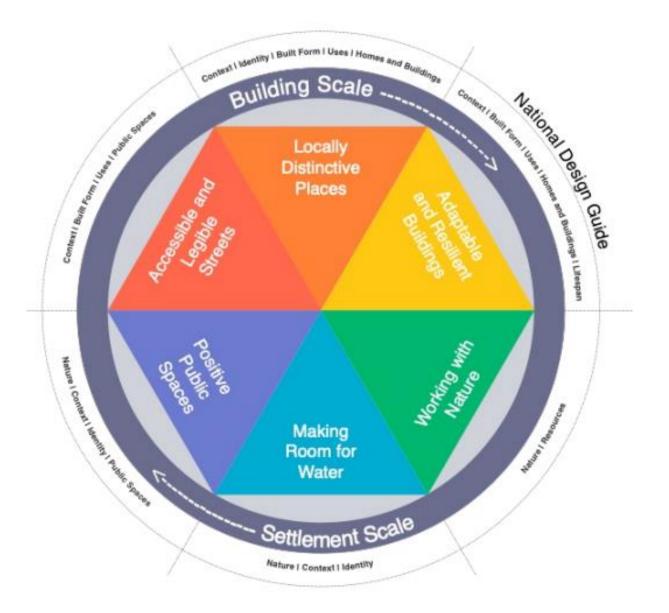




wirral.gov.uk/localplan

\equiv Heart and Hopes of Horden





Melton Plan



Below, the same designers adopted a different approach to vernacular at Stonegate Place in Wye. Authentic detailing and careful use of materials make this scheme a seemless extension to an historic village centre.









Local distinctiveness Top, a former fisherman's hut in Dungeness has been extended to form an attractive modern beach house. Recycled materials have been used to give this a contemporary appearance in keeping with the black tar coated timber huts and cottages that surround it. (Architect, Simon Conder)

Above, this new house near Tunbridge Wells replaced an existing bungalow and is a unique response to the challenges of a multi levelled site. A more traditional form would have failed to capitalise on the site's topography. (MKA Architects)

Kent Design Guide

26. Biodiversity Design Principles:

Planting: To provide nectar, nuts, seeds, native vegetation and berries along with trees and shrubs, logs and stones. Native plant and tree species are generally, but not always, better for wildlife. Existing features: Natural assets such as trees, woodlands, hedges, wetland areas and other natural features need to be retained and enhanced where possible. Mosaics: A range of elements and structures as small patches of bare ground, tall flower-rich vegetation, or scattered trees and scrub to support a range of species and their life-cycles.

> Trees and hedgerows: These should be incorporated into public realm and other open spaces as well as private development where appropriate.

> > SuDS and rain gardens: These can be designed to provide benefits to nature by including planting and habitat niches.

Ecological network:

Masterplans should create an interconnected ecological network that encompasses everything from doorstep spaces and private gardens to the surrounding countryside.

Green roofs & walls: Green facades provide nesting opportunities and food for bees. Habitats can also be created on roofs and are especially beneficial for birds and insects.

Creating habitats: Strategies need to be considered for creating natural habitats, for example, through use of trees, wildflowers and ponds as well as bat and bird boxes, bee and bird bricks and hedgehog highways.

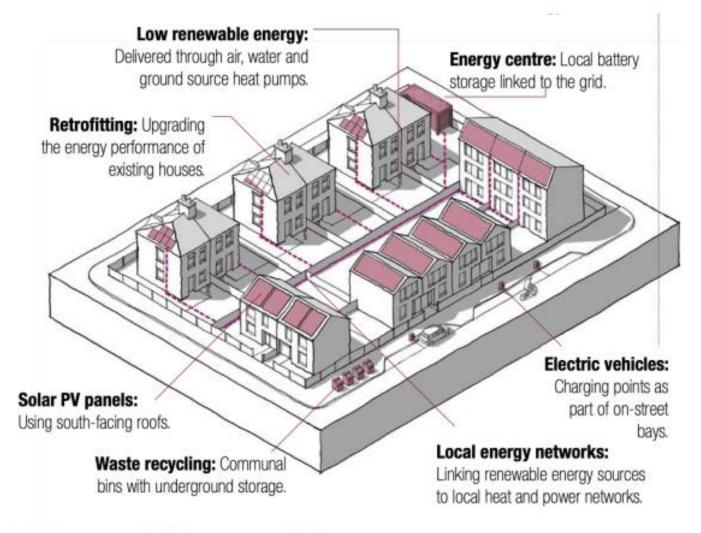
Enhancing Habitats:

Management of native planting, foraging grounds for bats, feeding grounds and wetlands for birds and forest floor habitats.

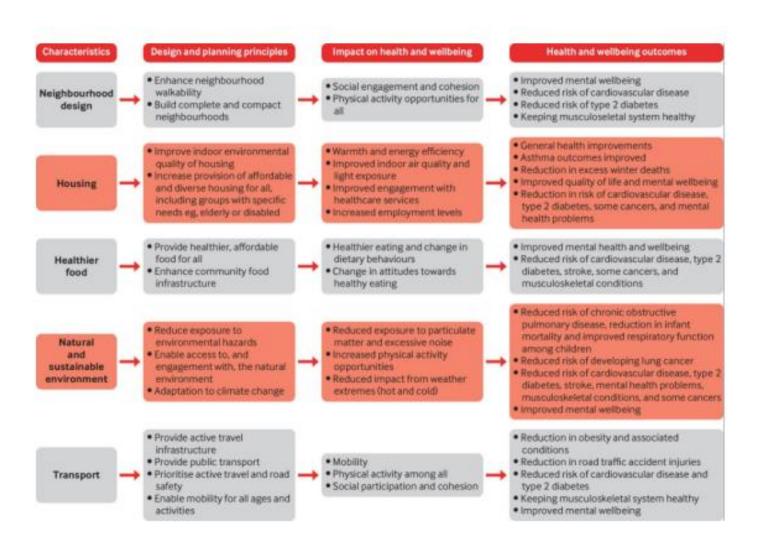
Ecological niches: Can create a

range of ecological conditions from woodland transition zones to wetland areas and open grassland. Rivers: Restoration techniques create habitat and reduce flood risk.

Design for biodiversity at a settlement scale - NMDC



Integrating energy technologies into new development.



Planning

- Why do we need to consult?
- Who are we consulting?
- What resources do we have?
- How are we going to do it?
- What materials will be needed?

Process

- Using the methods of consultation
- Resources and timing
- Facilitators to be used
- Developing effective 2-way communications
- Logistics
- Recording the data
- Recording the process

Presentation

- Analysis of the data
 Accurate representation of stakeholder views
 Preparation of the report
- Reporting back to all stakeholders

Promise

- Using the feedback
 Monitoring
 stakeholder views
 over time
- Expression of value of the feedback
- Engagement metrics

BUILDING CENTRE

Retrofit 23: Towards Deep Retrofit of Homes at Scale

Exhibitions 10 May–12 Oct 2023 Main Gallery RETROFIT 23



© Chris Jackson

On display from **10 May - 12 October 2023**, Retrofit 23 looks at how we achieve residential retrofitting at scale and focuses on how improving the performance of a home brings economic, social, and environmental benefits.

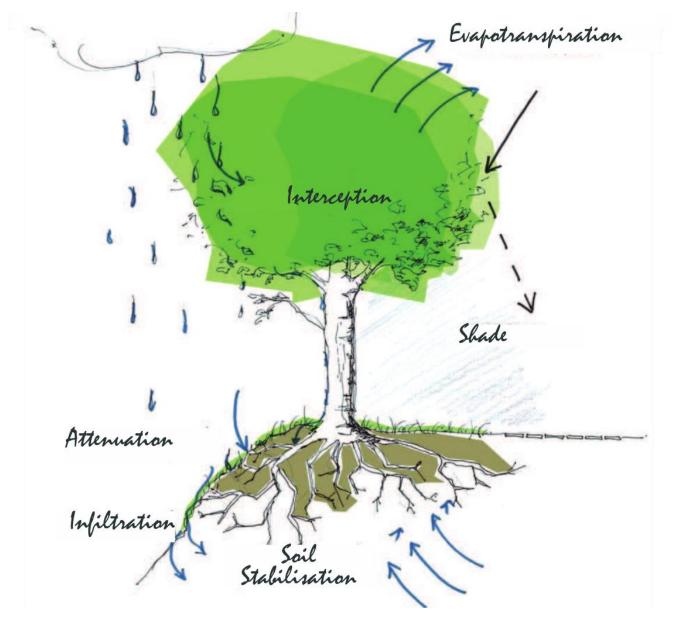
The need to retrofit existing buildings is currently one of the biggest challenges in the built environment and will be for the next 20 years if we are to meet the government's target of net zero by 2050.





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One adult tree = five air conditioning units working 20 hours/day = 11.4kWh of energy saved per day, amounting to 500 euros of energy cost saving per year (assuming a yearly energy consumption of 1000 kWh/yr)



Planning guidance that gets results

A guide for councillors and local government officers





Association for Public Service Excellence

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