



Planning Guidance That Gets Results

Timothy David Crawshaw MIED
MRTPI FRSA

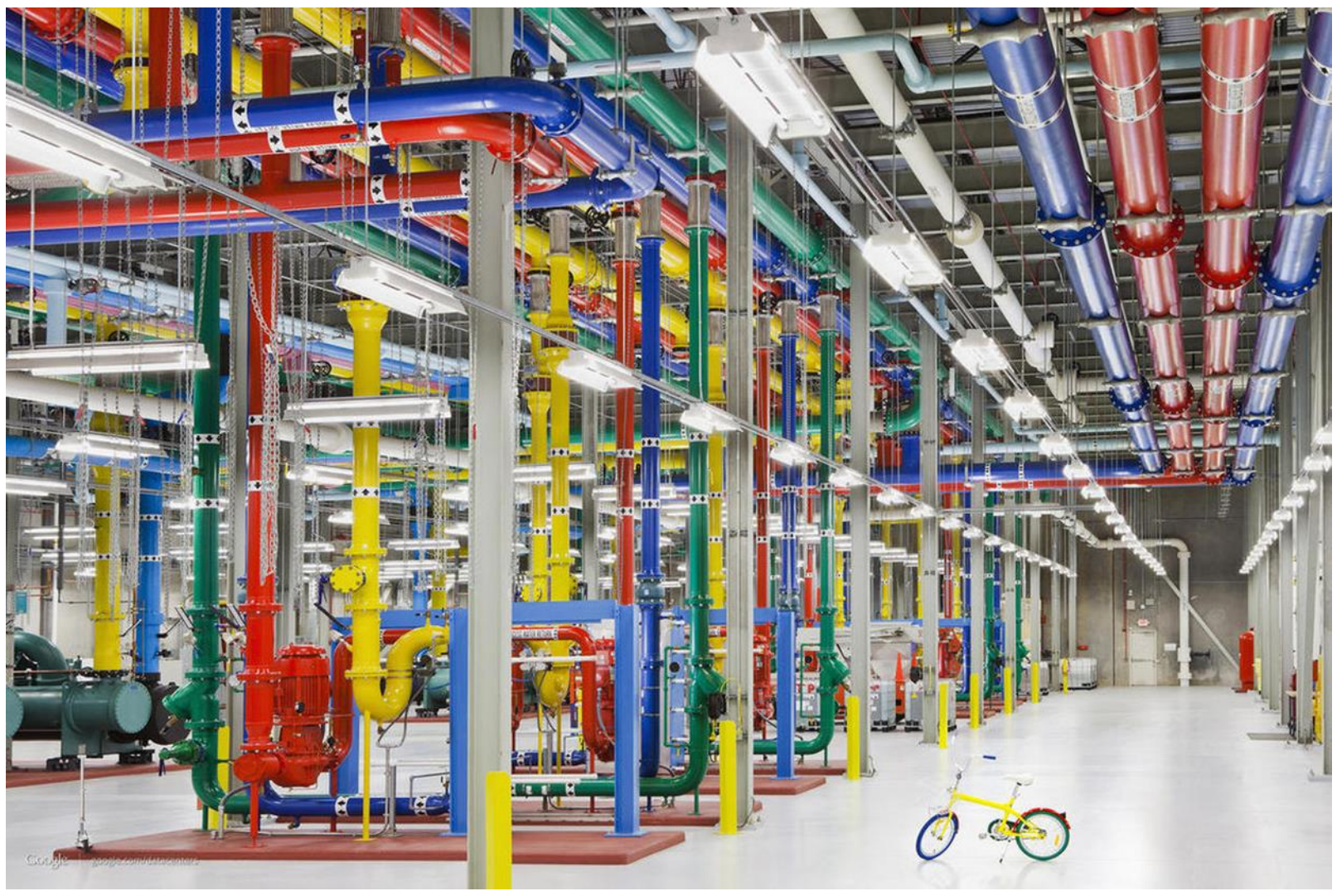
APSE Associate

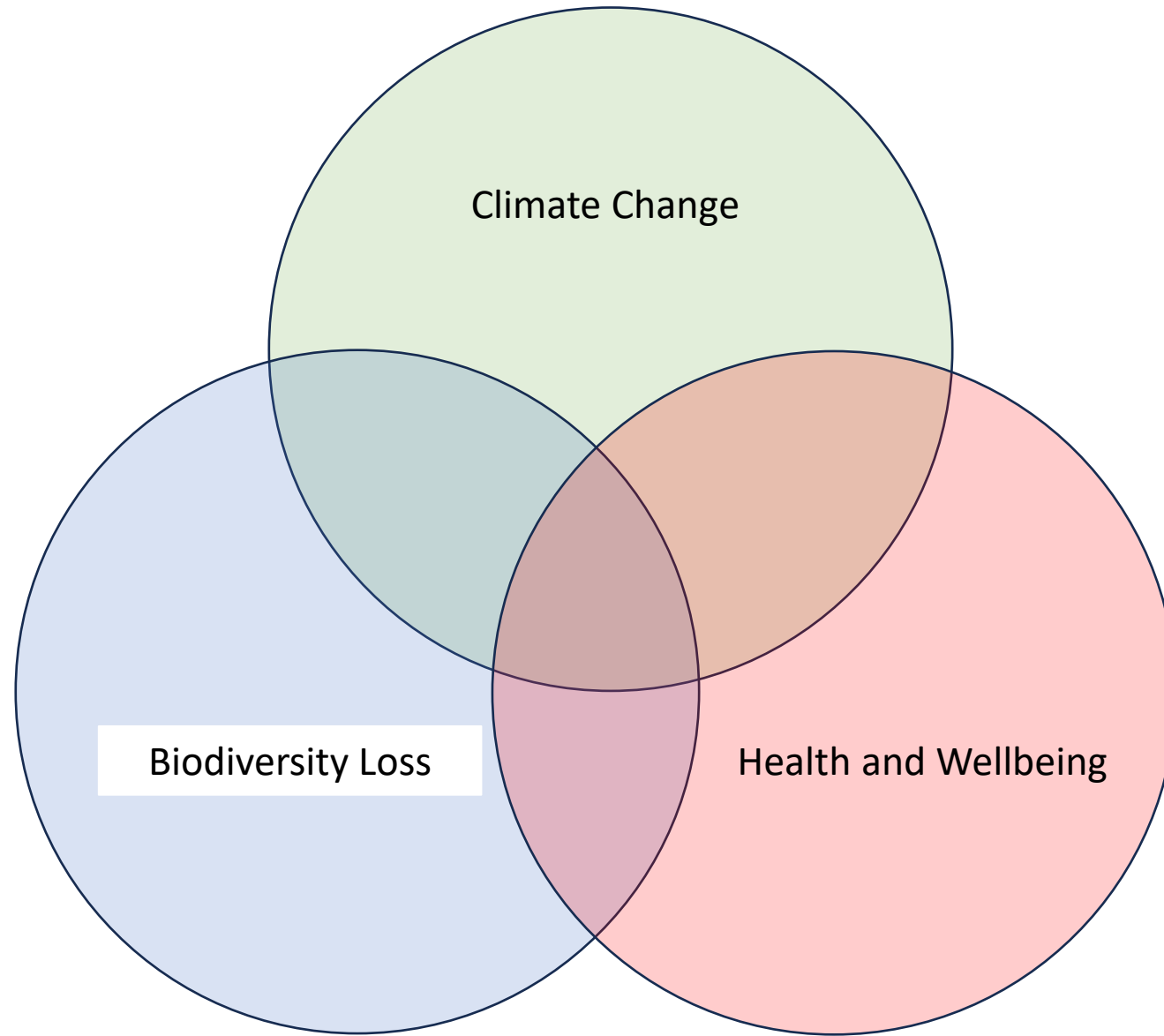


Headlines

- 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







Climate Change

Biodiversity Loss

Health and Wellbeing



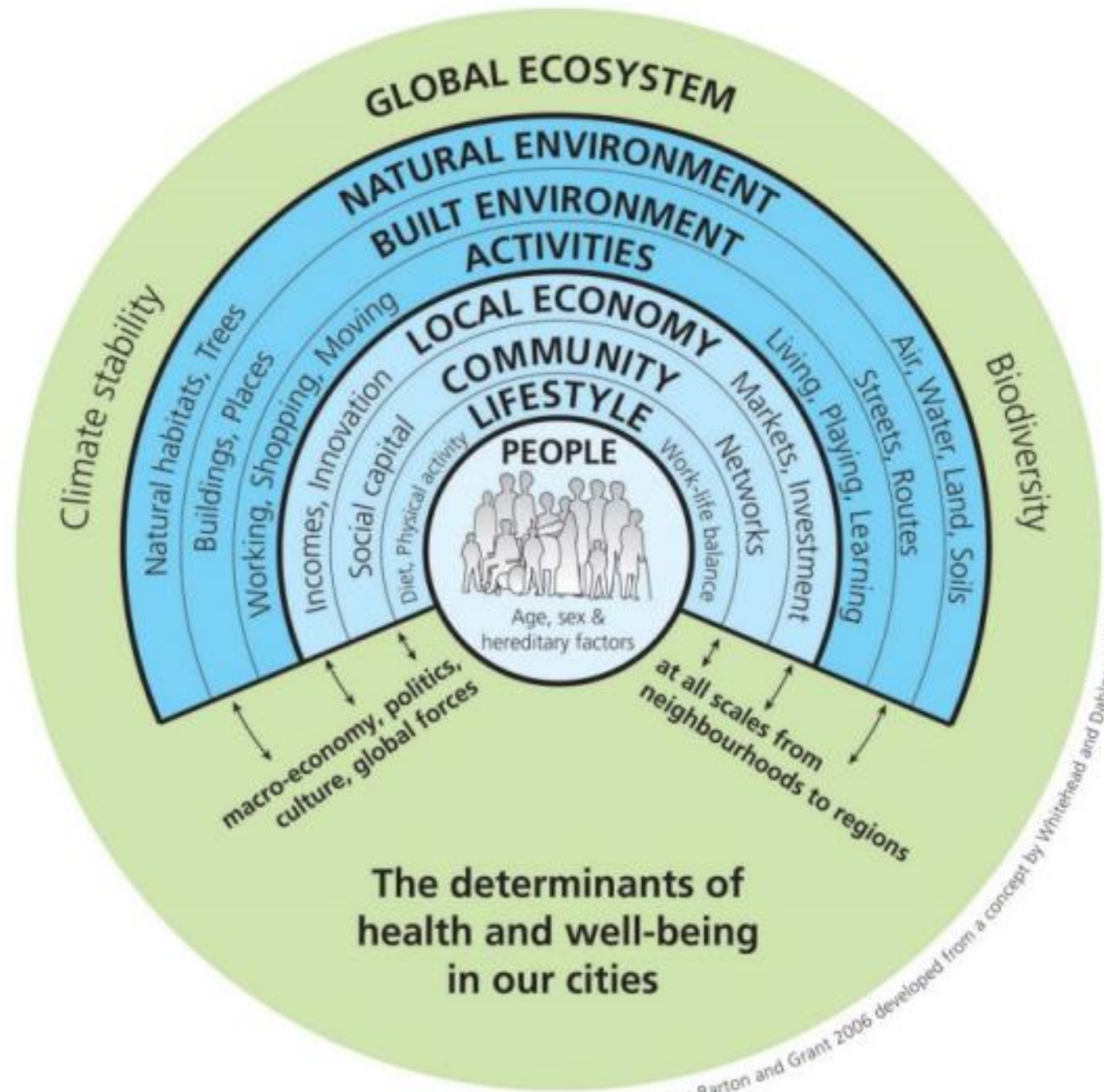
Policy HEA7

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:

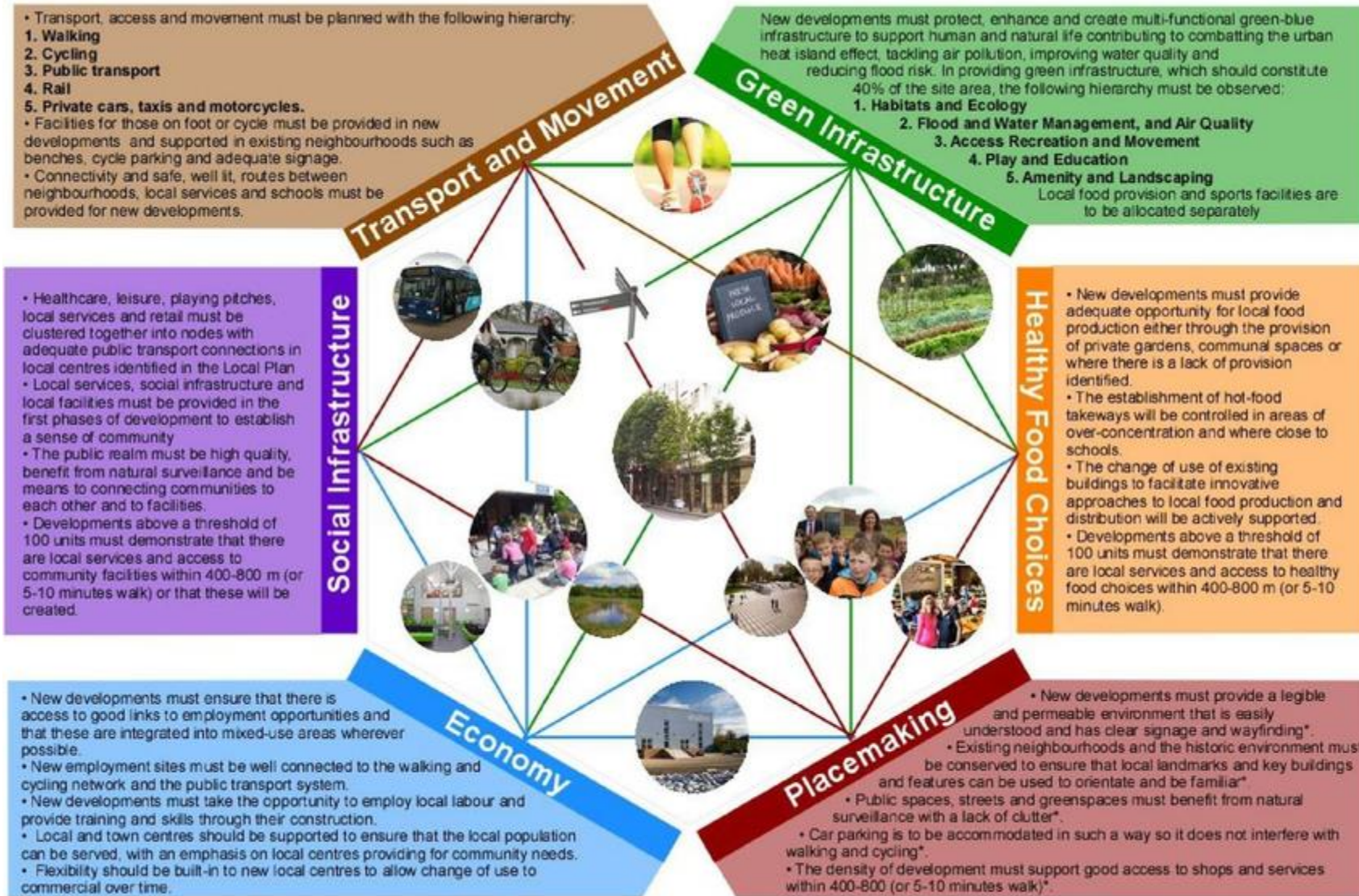
1. Providing high quality, health promoting places to play near to where children live and that families are confident to enjoy and explore.
2. Working with schools, health centres, family support organisations and local sports and community groups, and through cultural activities, to encourage the use of natural spaces as places for relaxation, recreation and fun.
3. 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.
4. 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.





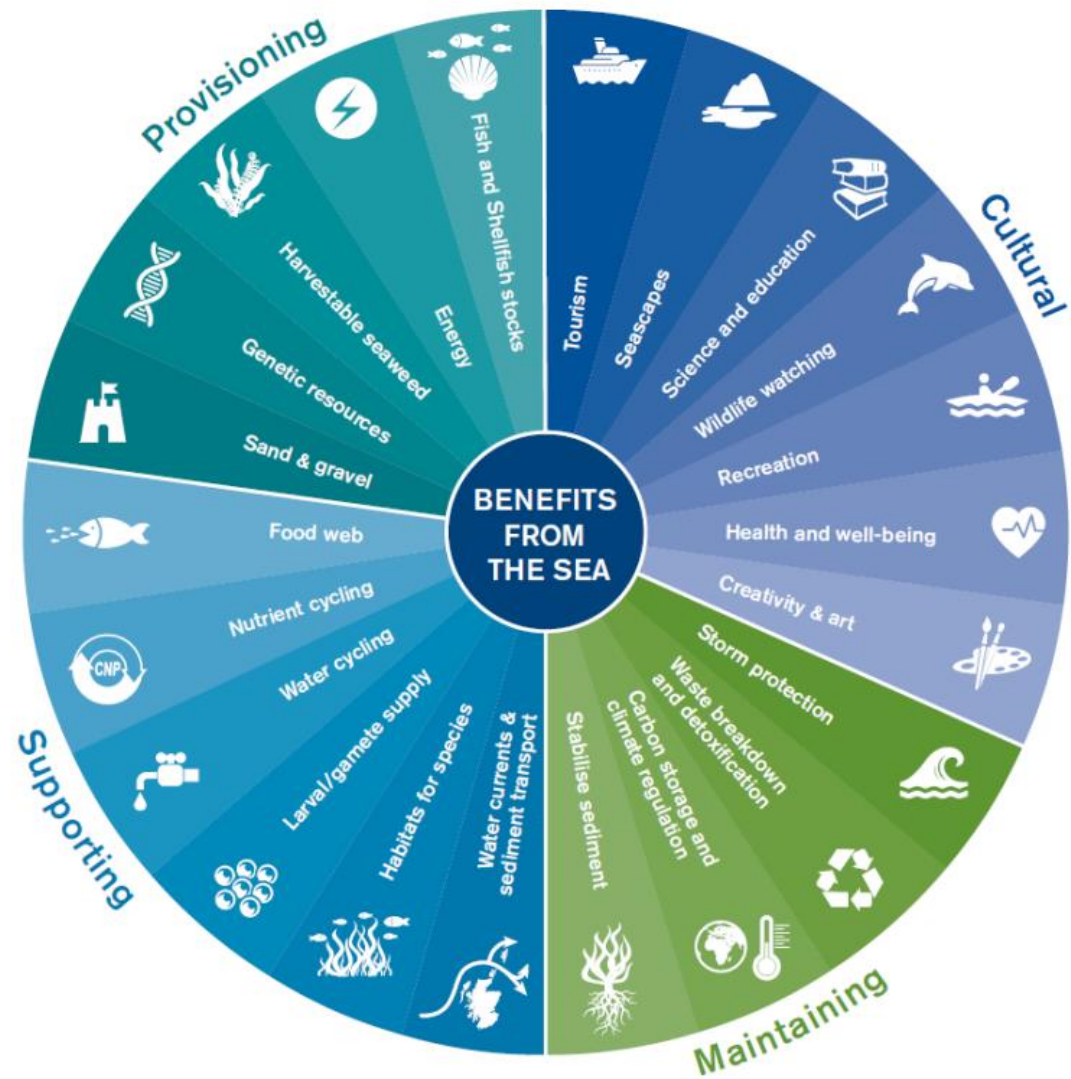
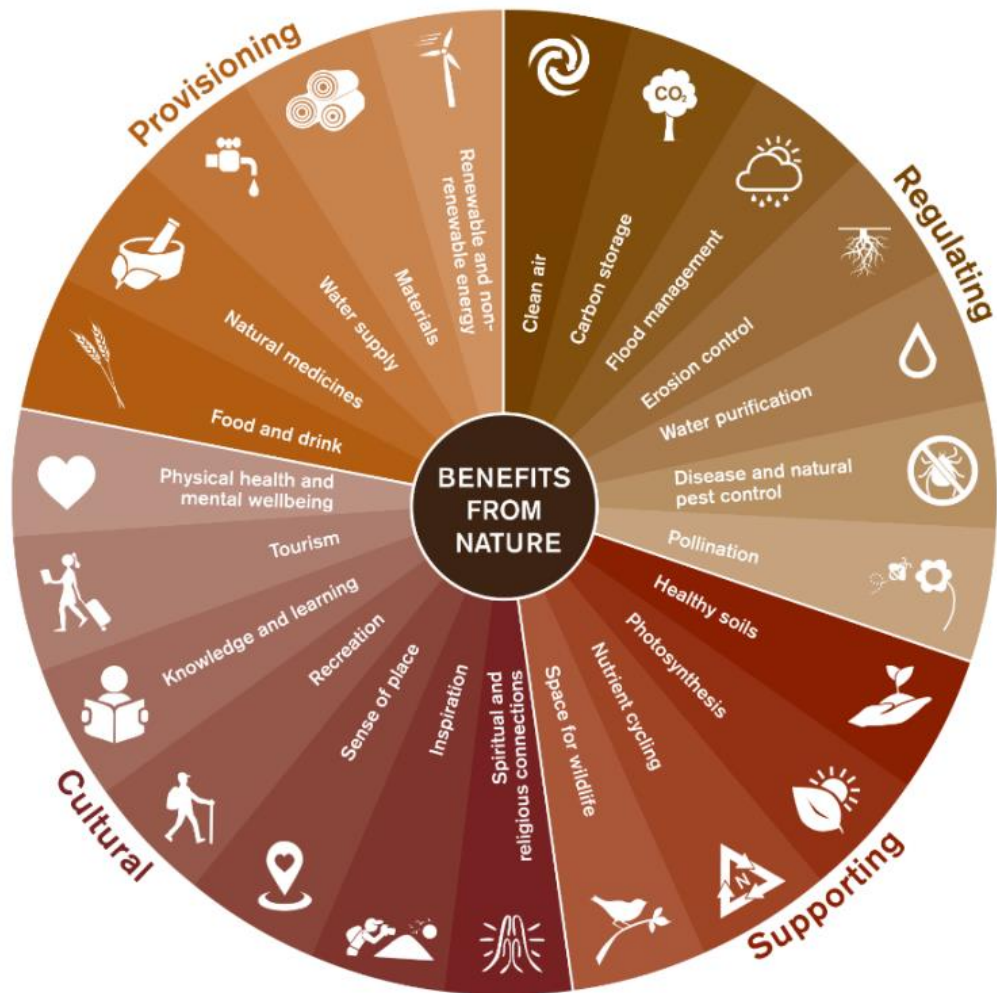
The health map: Barton and Grant 2006 developed from a concept by Whitehead and Dahlgren 1991

HEALTHY NEW TOWNS - DESIGN PRINCIPLES



* Denotes measures that support a Dementia Friendly Environment





WIRRAL

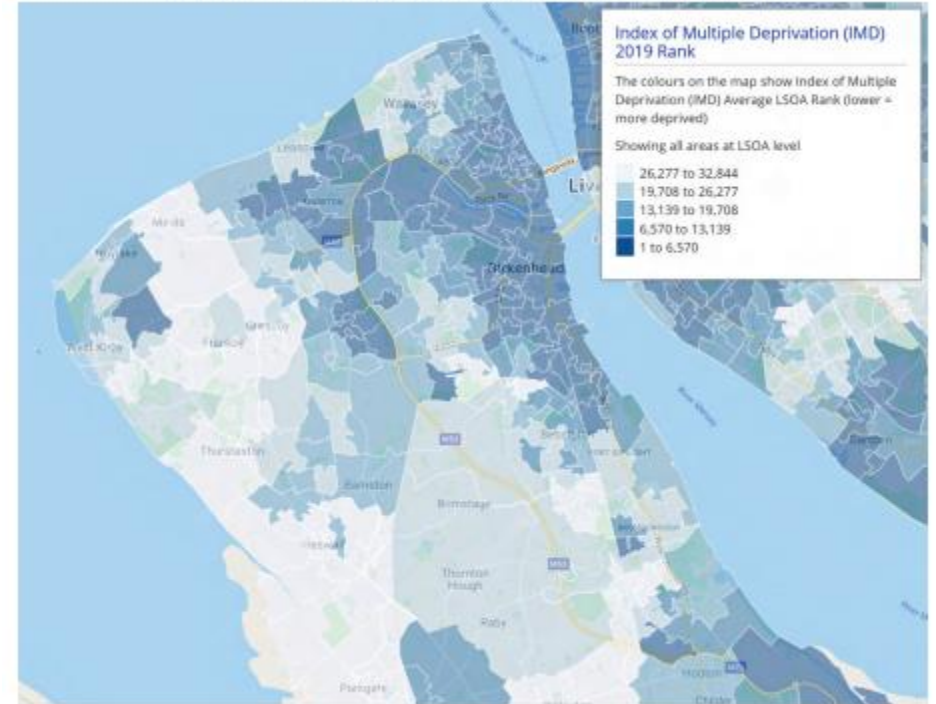
LOCAL PLAN

2021 - 2037
Submission Draft, May 2022

Delivering growth through regeneration

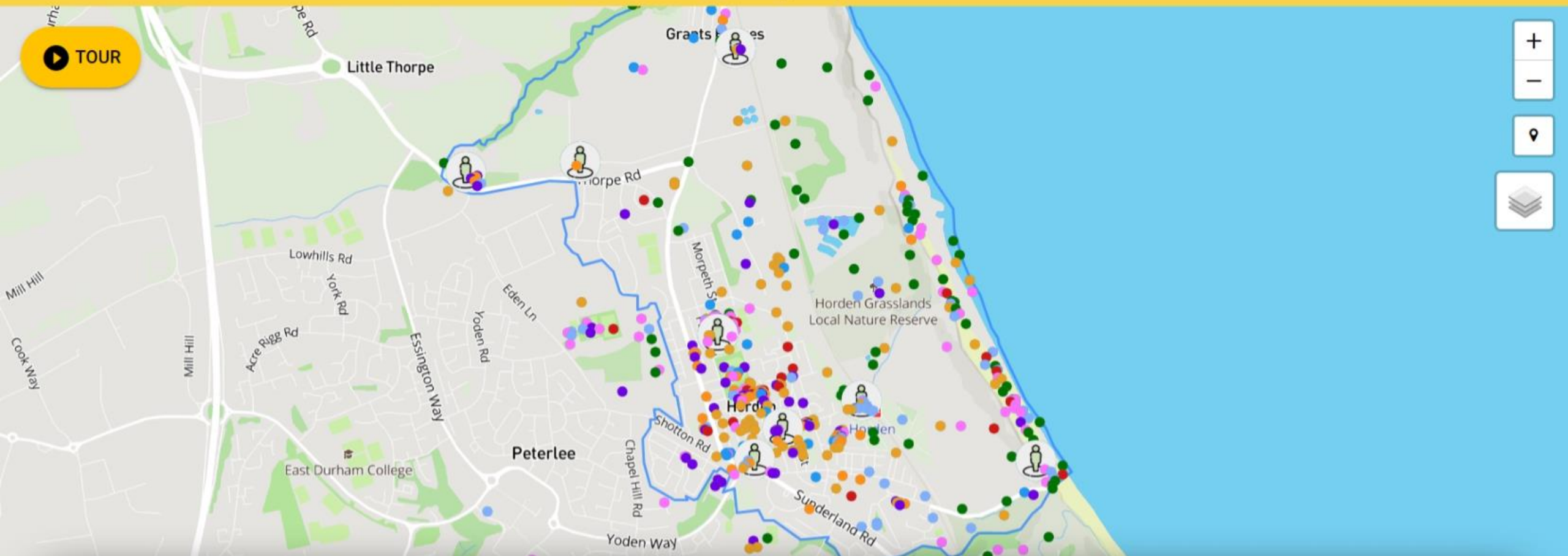


wirral.gov.uk/localplan



Heart and Hopes of Horden

Ended a year ago

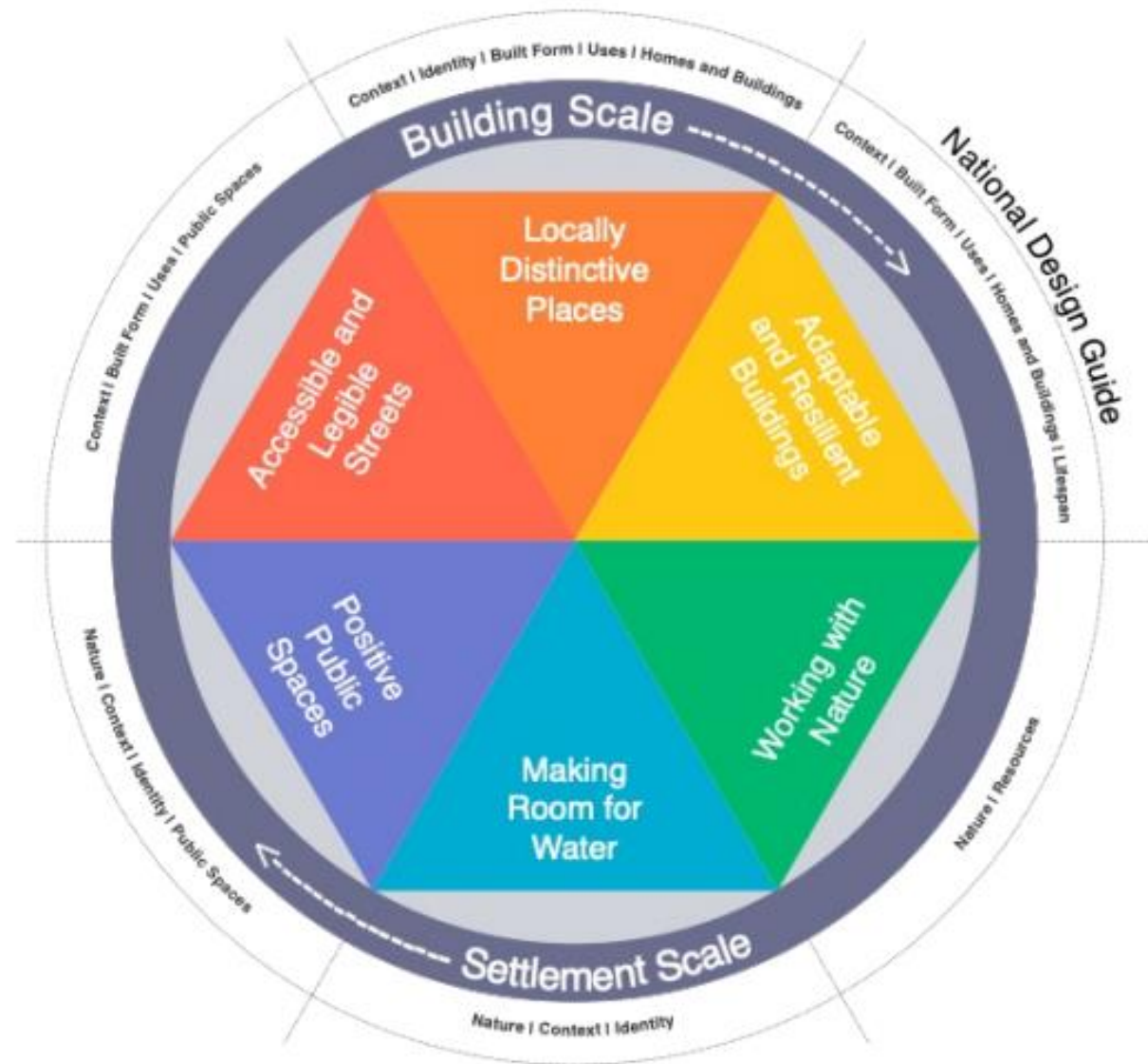


▶ TOUR

Map navigation controls: a vertical stack of four buttons including a zoom in (+) button, a zoom out (-) button, a location pin icon, and a map layers icon.

✓ FINISH

Map navigation controls: a hamburger menu icon (three horizontal lines) inside a circular button.



Melton Plan

New Kentish vernacular Top, at St. Mildreds Mews Canterbury, designers Clague have taken a vernacular look and re-interpreted it as a clean contemporary design. (Ward Homes)

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 seamless 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)

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.

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.

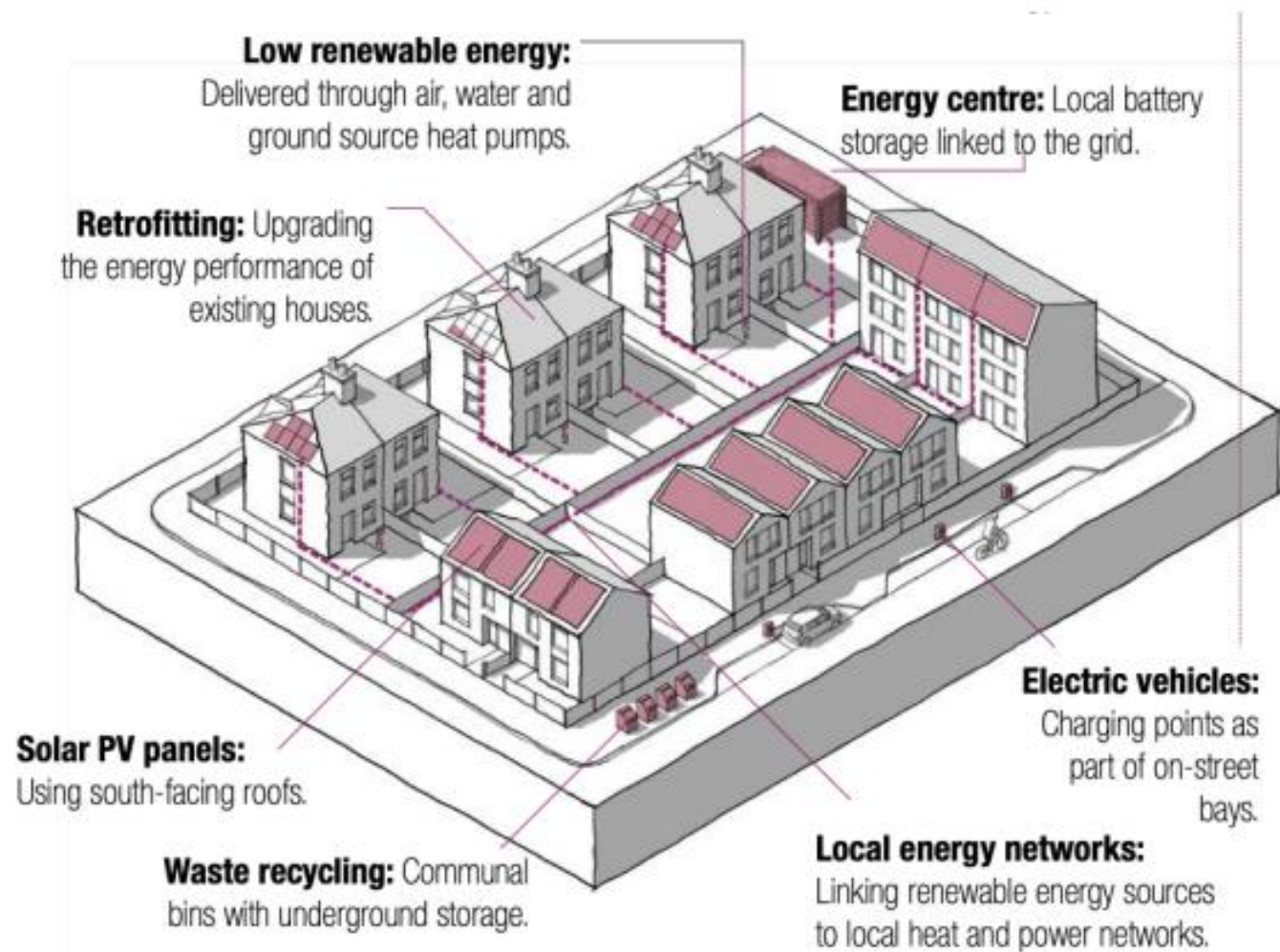
Rivers: Restoration techniques create habitat and reduce flood risk.

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.

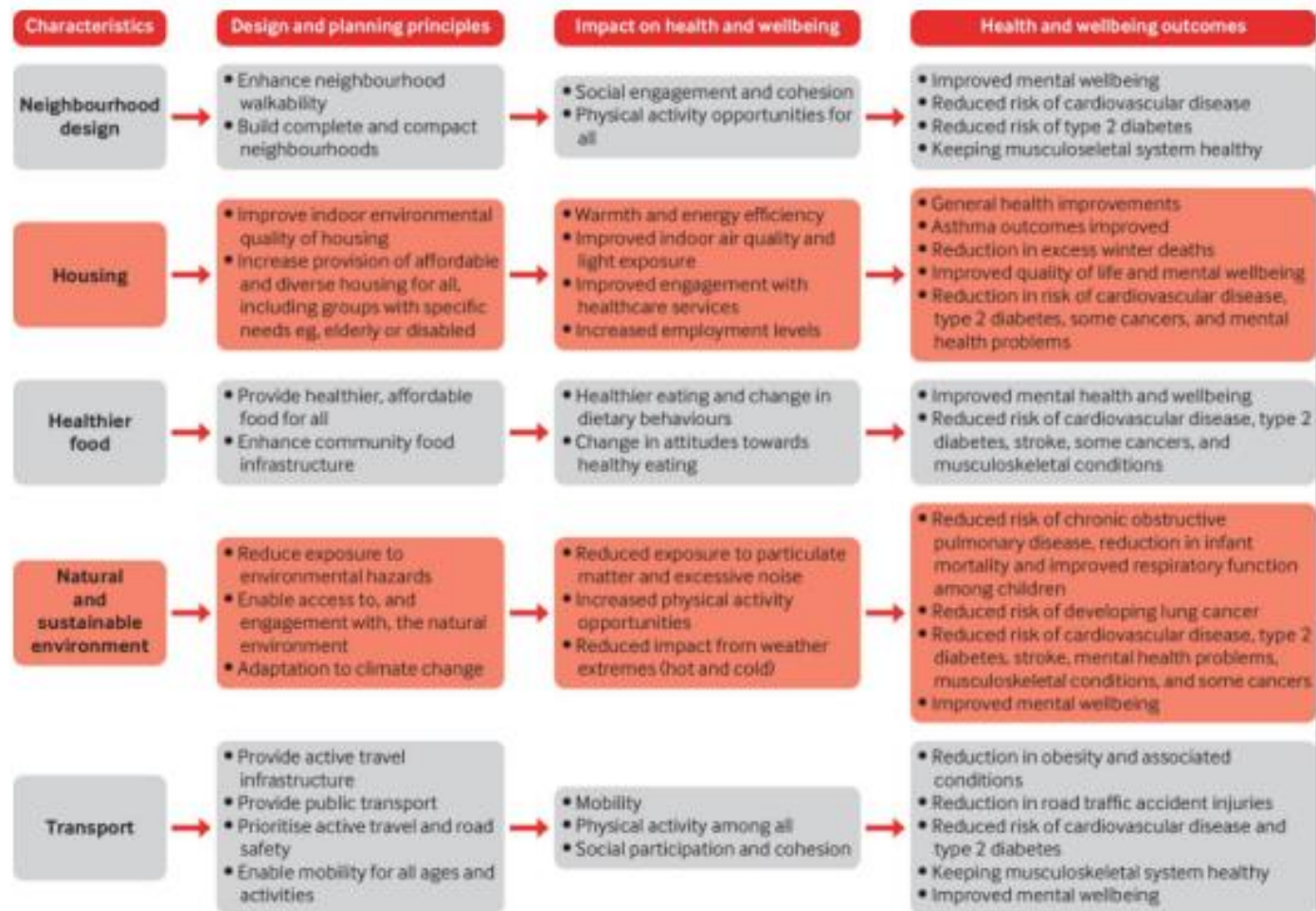
SuDS and rain gardens: These can be designed to provide benefits to nature by including planting and habitat niches.

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





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

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.

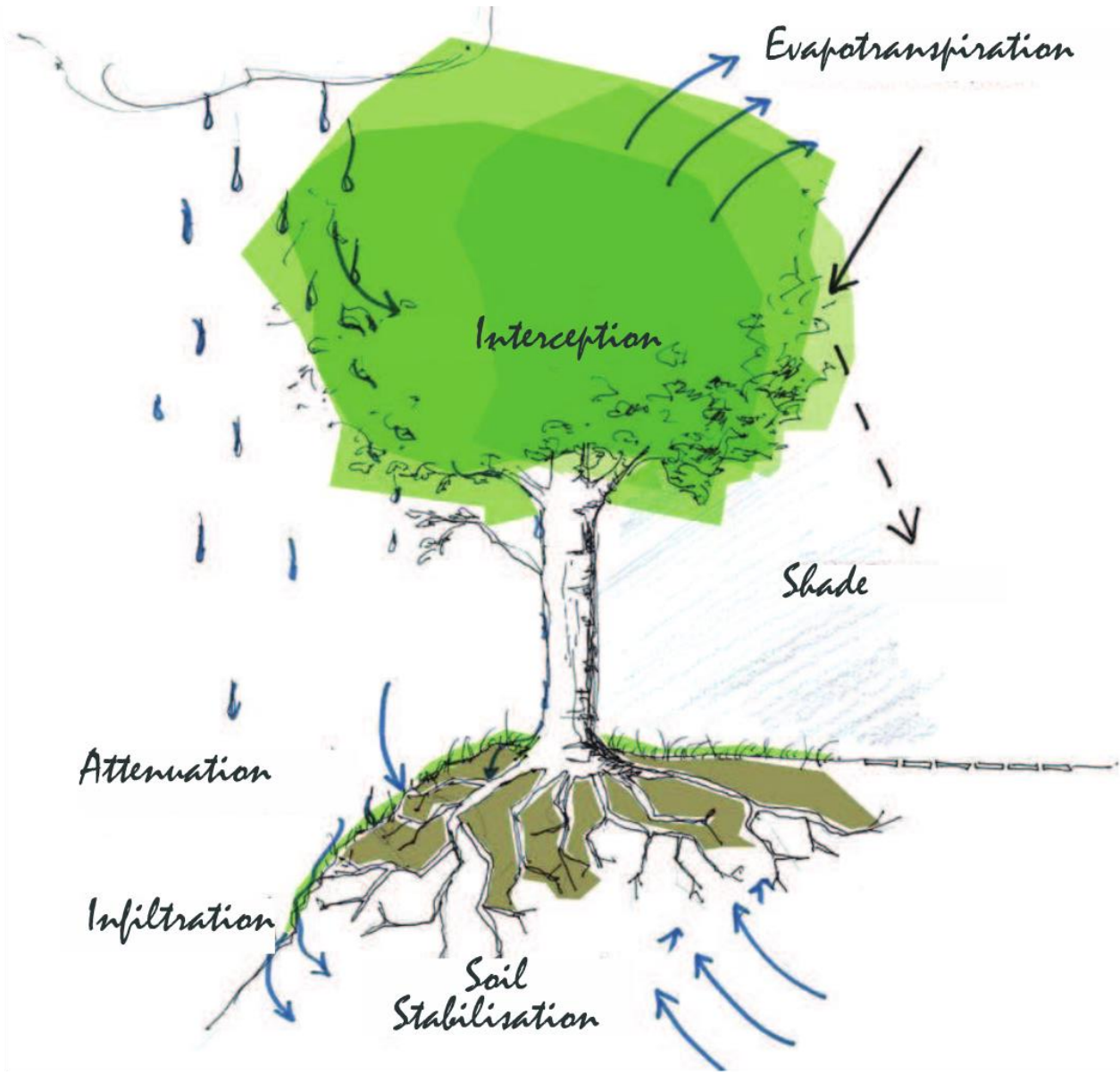
The need to retrofit existing buildings is currently one of the biggest challenges in the built environment and will be for the next 20 years if we are to meet the government's target of net zero by 2050.



© Chris Jackson for the Building Centre



© Chris Jackson for the Building Centre



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



NEW MUNICIPALISM

Delivering for local people and local economies

Association for Public Service Excellence

3rd Floor Trafford House

Chester Road

Stretford

M32 0RS

Telephone: 0161 772 1810

Email: enquiries@apse.org.uk

www.apse.org.uk

INVESTORS IN PEOPLE
We invest in people Gold