

Development Planning Forum
20 April 2018
The Studio, Glasgow
Workshop Summary Notes

Workshop B: A Place Based Plan - What does it look like?

This workshop was split into two equal sized sub-groups due to level of interest:

Group A - Facilitated by: Eric Dawson, Scottish Government PAD

Group B - Facilitated by: Michael Westwater, Scottish Government PAD

The following notes summarise participant comments and are not necessarily the views of the Scottish Government who helped to facilitate the workshops.



Group A

Through discussion, the group agreed six criteria that a place based plan would demonstrate:

1. Definition over scale
2. Graphic (not words)
3. "Softer" / people (not physical) factors
4. "Live" / interactive / engaging / accessible
5. Delivery / Corporate Reporting
6. Proactive site briefs

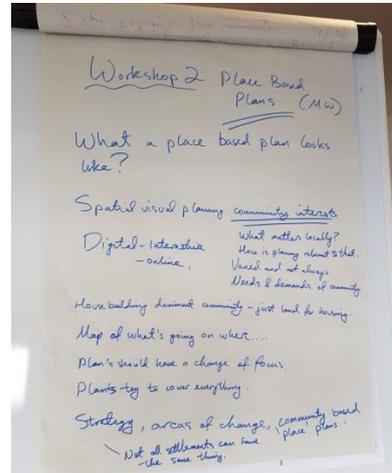
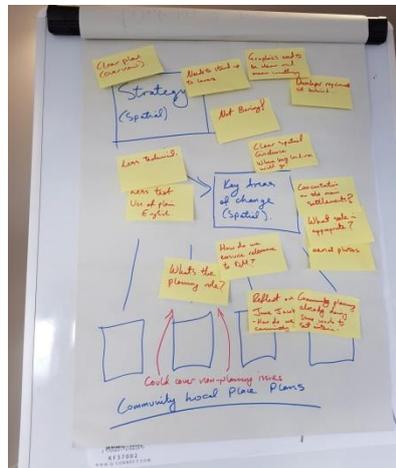
The discussion to identify these criteria linked with the earlier part 1 workshop:

Part 2 workshop – discussion re criteria	Part 1 workshop – ‘show and tell’ initiatives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the place; describe by SWOT. • Through ‘lens’ of settlements & places. • Influenced by the community of the place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How big is a place and who defines it? Getting to know our towns, but what about the rest?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maps / graphics. • Graphic / map based / visual / less text • More map based graphics. • Maps cover green space networks; infrastructure requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Share skills and knowledge throughout the process rather than rigid “consultation” only contact (with key agencies, etc). e.g. work together, learn from each other, share resources, to make process efficient.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More community objectives and ‘softer’ people aims. • Hopes, aspirations, outcome of charrette. • Aspirations; strengths; weaknesses; strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging young people in planning e.g. Kirkintilloch masterplan. • Place-based projects – use charrettes to engage communities + CP partners. • Close collaboration of joint consultation process with community planning and schools and ‘your place, your plan’.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging / interactive. • Ongoing... • Live / social media / digital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locality in Local Plan – working with communities officers. • Working with the local community + CP partners to prepare a local place plan. Looking to develop a ‘how to guide’ to support local communities to prepare their own local place plan.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate plan / delivery mechanism / reporting mechanism to public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whole plan viability assessment. • Quality auditing; align planning and RCC
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proactive site briefs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key design principles – diagrammatic mini-development briefs. • Building design and greenspace into the heart of the plan and all development sites briefs. • Building with nature accreditation. • FCS offer CPD sessions on SG Control Woodland Removal Policy + Felling licences in relation to planning applications.

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Group B

Through the discussion the group agreed a possible structure for Place Based Plans and highlighted areas for further consideration.



Plans should:

1. be more spatially and visually reflective of the needs and demands of communities.
2. be more digital, interactive and available online than at present.
3. have clear strategy and mapping identifying what is going on where.
4. not try to cover everything but focus on areas of key changes.
5. recognise the varying needs of different settlements.

There was commonality across the criteria identified by each group:

Group A	Group B
Definition over scale	spatially and visually reflective of the needs and demands of communities
“Live” / interactive / engaging / accessible	digital, interactive and available online
Graphic (not words)	clear strategy and mapping identifying what is going on where
Proactive site briefs	focus on areas of key changes
“Softer” / people (not physical) factors	recognise the varying needs of different settlements
Delivery / Corporate Reporting	

Group A evaluated four plans and noted that the Loch Lomond & Trossachs development plan most closely matched their criteria.

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A closing session considered the following questions:

	Group A	Group B
Is there a role for the Place Standard in DPs?	Yes - It provides a corporate view; it helps to identify needs and establish an evidence base.	Yes, but need to recognise limitations – more appropriate in areas of change and it won't work everywhere.
How can DPs link C+S planning?	The Place Standard can help to align separate processes and work to a common aim.	Need to be clear on roles – which plan informs which? Need to recognise differing functions and areas of commonality.
How can DPs assist participatory budgeting?	Through linking physical land use decisions with outcomes – the role of masterplans and frameworks is important.	“Placemaking” might help align different council departmental budgets. Allocations can influence council revenue. Corporate sign-off of LDPs and Action programmes will be important.
How can DPs enable / empower local community action?	Through allowing local communities to proactively take the lead in identifying and taking forward their aims	Empower communities to support some delivery in their places?
How can DPs inform corporate monitoring?	The DP provides a chance to monitor outcomes. The delivery programme can achieve corporate and political buy-in.	Delivery programmes should be prepared concurrent with LDP preparations. There is a need for more centralisation and use of data.