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Scotland 2045

Our Fourth National Planning Framework

Draft

The National Planning Framework 4 – What's data going to tell us?

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Community wealth building Liveable Places

Climate emergency

Human rights and equality

Nature crisis

Design, quality and place 20 minute neighbourhoods Infrastructure first Quality homes Sustainable travel and transport Heat and cooling

Part 3 – National Planning Policy Handbook Sustainable Places (Universal policies)

Plan-led approach to sustainable development

Blue and green infrastructure, play and sport Sustainable flood risk and water management Lifelong health, wellbeing and safety

Productive Places

Land and premises for business and employment Sustainable tourism Culture and creativity Green energy Zero waste Sustainable aquaculture Minerals Digital infrastructure

Distinctive Places

City, town, commercial and local centres Historic assets and places Urban edges and the green belt Vacant and derelict land and empty buildings Rural places Natural places Peat and carbon rich soils Trees, woodland and forestry Coasts

cities to life, **Bringing life**



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Bringing into cities.



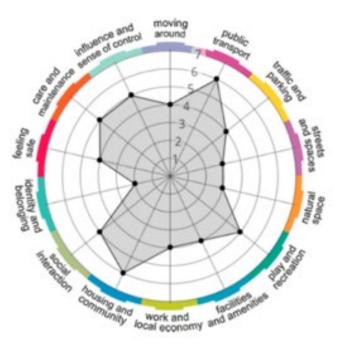
Think about Place

"Dull, inert cities, it is true, do contain the seeds of their own destruction and little else. But lively, diverse, intense cities contain the seeds of their own regeneration, with energy enough to carry over for problems and needs outside themselves."

Jane Jacob

"Town Planning is not mere place-planning, nor even work planning. If it is to be successful it must be folk planning. This means that its task is not to coerce people into new places against their associations, wishes, and interest, as we find bad schemes trying to do. Instead its task is to find the right places for each sort of people; place where they will really flourish

Sir Patrick Geddes



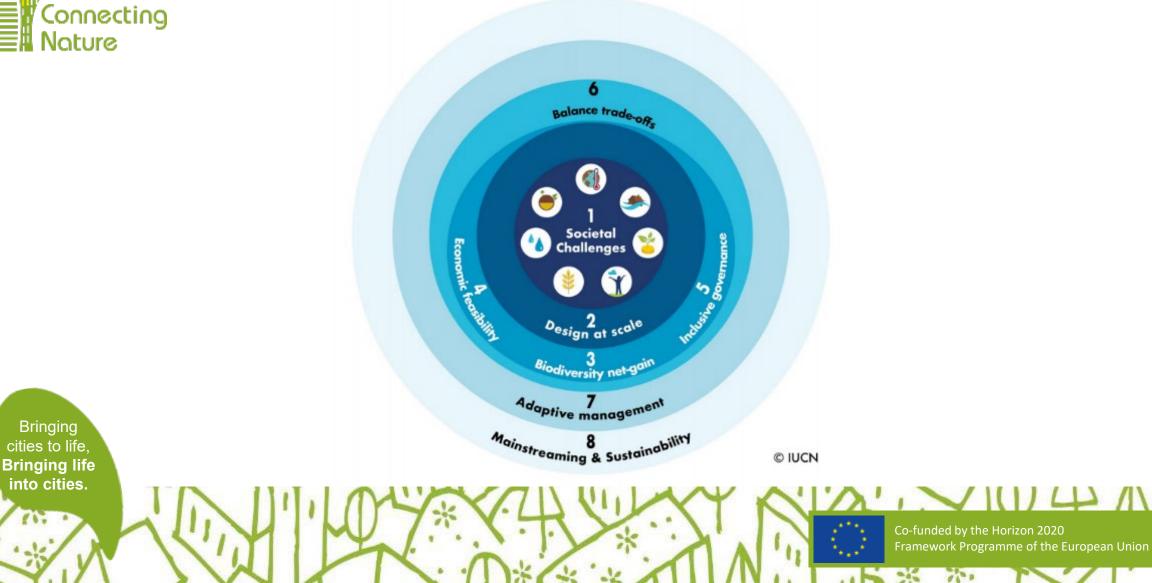
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Place Based Approach with a nature Based Solutions Lens





Development Plan Context to Nature based solutions





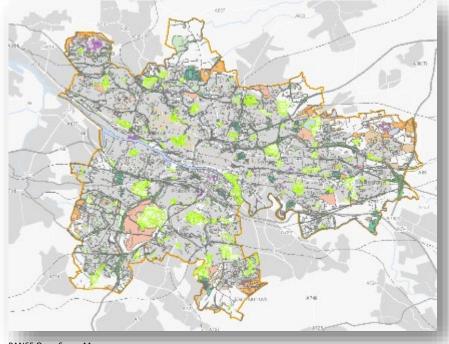
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Glasgow's Open Space Strategy



PAN65 Open Space Map (https://glasgowgis.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=a968a2a7fa514eb1ac66abc5 71949c2e)



Glasgow's Open Space Strategy, 2020 (https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/openspacestrategy)

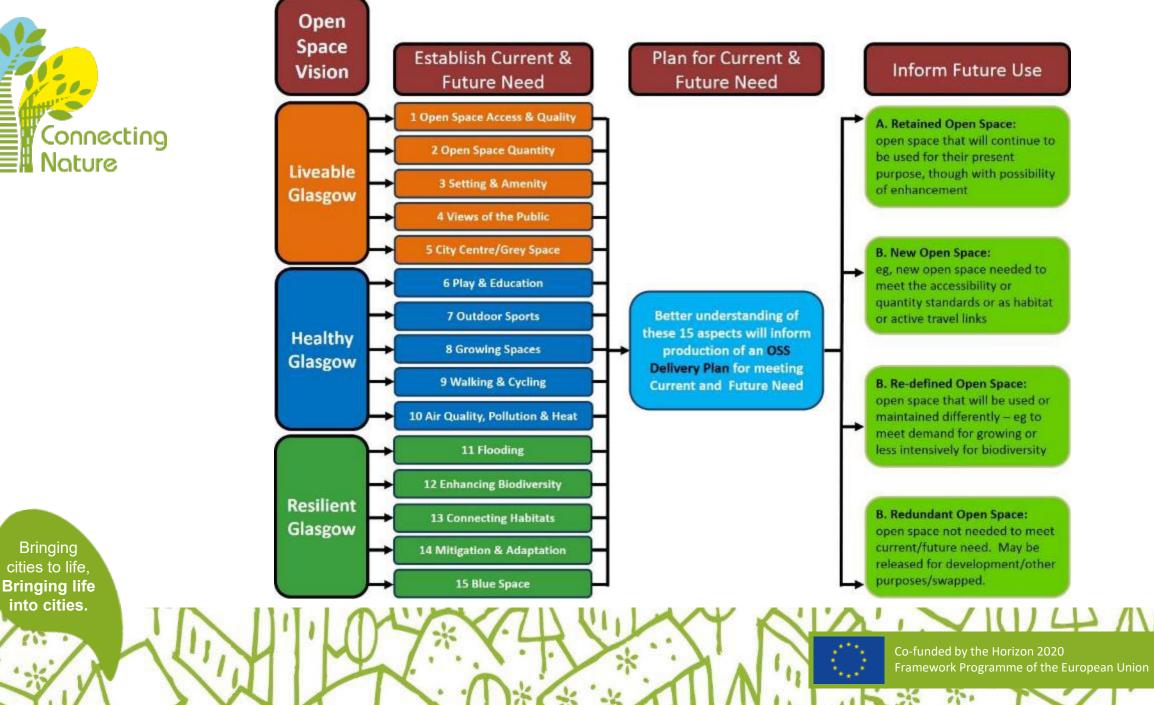
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Supplementary Planning Guidance

Data driven decision making

We can help you mange your resources better

Ask the map

Parameters or criteria

Feasibility and studies to get us to shovel ready

Building with Nature v policy and guidance

Demonstrators and new methods of delivery





Who are we talking too?

- Local Universities
- Nature Scot
- SEPA
- Scottish Forest
- Scottish Land Commission
- City Region partners
- Other Key Agencies
- Sustainable Glasgow / COP26

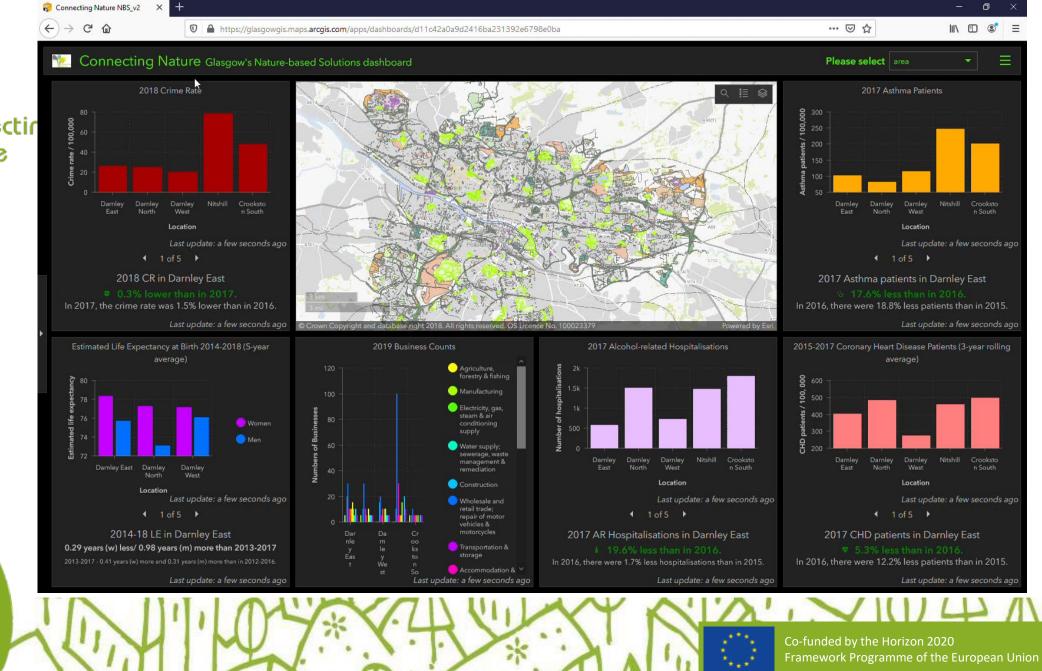
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- Council Committees
- Senior management
- Briefing Politicians

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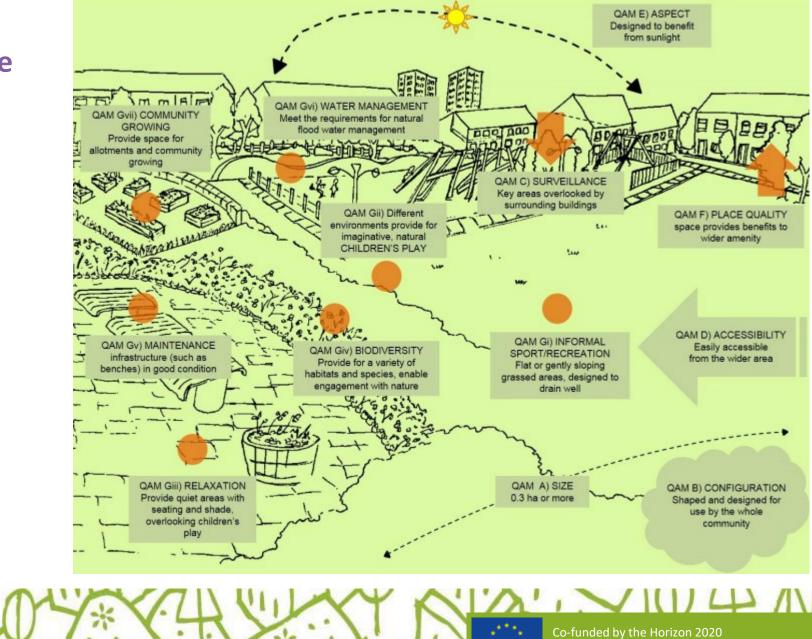
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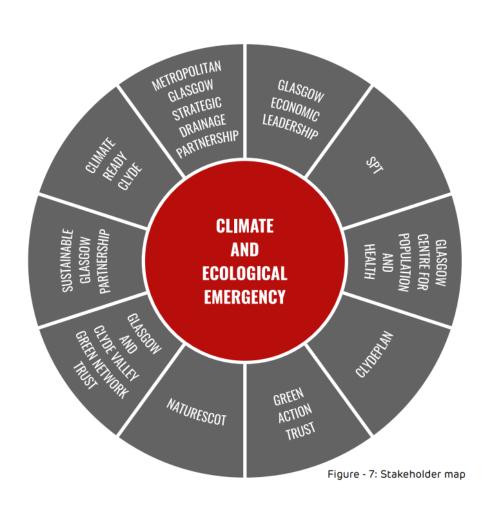
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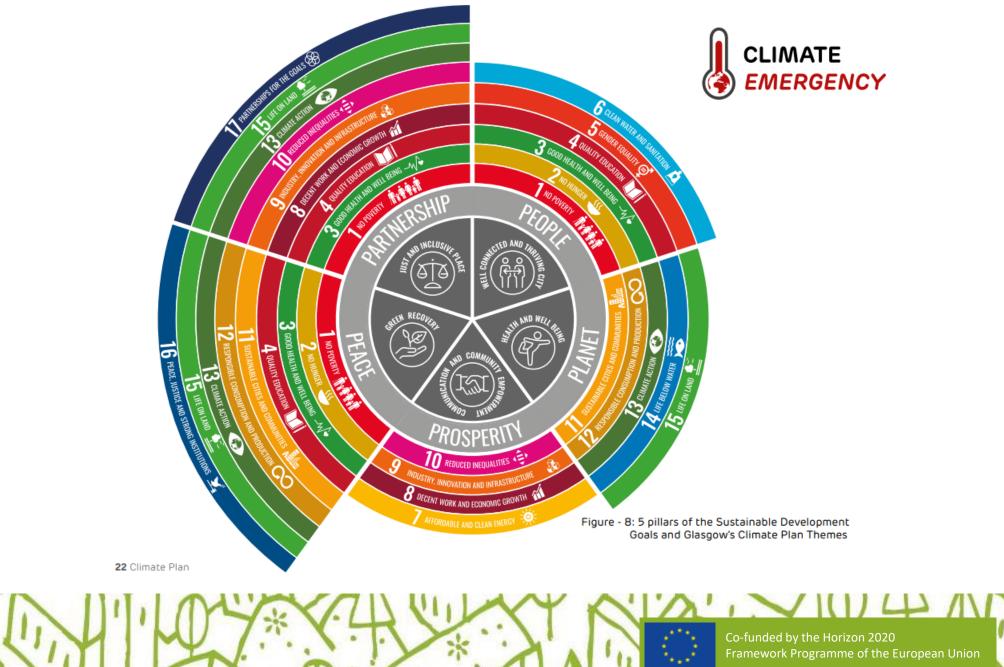
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Data requirements:

- Local transport safe walk, cycle, wheel
- Local employment opportunities
- Local shopping areas
- Local health and social care
- Local childcare
- Local playgrounds formal / informal

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- Safe streets
- Affordable housing
- Level of connectivity

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Evidence

Data requirements:

- Existing heat networks
- Where are heat networks planned
- Who can connect to heat networks
- Waste or surplus heat location
- Energy infrastructure
- Domestic biomass opportunities
- Repurpose fossil fuel infrastructure

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• Location of air conditioning

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Audit of existing open space	Strategic framework				
provision	Policies and Proposals				
	 Development Maintenance Use of green infrastructure 				
Assessment - Current requirements					
Assessment - Future requirements	Any other matter the planning authority considers appropriate				

improving access to green infrastructure, open space and green networks



advancing equality and eliminating discrimination





securing positive effects for biodiversity







mitigation of and adaptation to climate change



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development	 design and quality aspects
	 retrofitting spaces
	 advance or temporary greening
	 creating enhanced connections/green networks
maintenance	 empowering communities to get involved in
	management and ongoing maintenance of open spaces
	 fitness for purpose
	 planning conditions and obligations
	 role of management plans for key sites
use	 multifunctional, and adaptable spaces
	 converting spaces from one types of open space to
	another eg to provide multiple benefits, or where there
	is local demand for a particular type of space, which will
	be used more
	$_{\odot}$ uses that can support climate change mitigation and
	adaptation eg renewable technologies within
	greenspaces eg ground source heat pumps, or to allow for climate change eg flood attenuation
	 design for ease of access and use, particularly for
	groups such as the elderly, parents with pushchairs and disabled people
	 how good design can help people feel safer using open spaces
	o how use of green networks can encourage walking and
	cycling and reduce car use, in line with local transport strategies

	quantity	 using GIS to provide information on
		 overall amount of open space
		- splits by open space type
		- greenspace per 1000 people
	quality	 We intend to work with partners to update guidance in the
		<u>Greenspace Quality Guide</u> . The update is likely to:
		a) focus on the outcomes that quality open space, green
		space and green networks can support, and how to assess whether spaces are contributing to the outcomes
		b) link to the 6 qualities of successful places set out in
		National Planning Framework 4
		c) cover new issues such as playability and climate change
		which are not in the current guide
		d) emphasise the importance of quality in advancing equality
_		and supporting inclusion for different groups including
		those on low income, women and girls, different race or
		religious backgrounds, and LGBTQI+.
	accessibility	 link to the <u>national indicator on access to green and blue</u>
_		space within 5 mins walk
		 getting there,
		 the proximity of open spaces to homes
		 open spaces' location within neighbourhoods
		- spatial / network analysis
		 describing any main physical barriers (such as busy roads) or cultural or religious belief barriers that limit
		access or use by particular groups
		 accessibility within the spaces once there, e.g.
		- in terms of the path network, places to sit and rest
		 the accessibility and inclusiveness of any facilities and
		equipment provided within spaces
		 whether open spaces are accessible to all groups, including
		disabled people, and feel safe and pleasant

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Characteristics of Play Opportunities by Age Groups - indicative tool

	0-4	5-11	12-15	16-17
The play place is easy to get to by		 Image: A start of the start of	✓	 Image: A start of the start of
walking or cycling				
The play place feel safe from traffic,		 Image: A second s	√	 Image: A second s
bullies or strange adults				
The play place has natural things to	~	√	~	 Image: A set of the set of the
play on or with eg trees, logs, rocks.				
There are things to move around	✓	 Image: A start of the start of	✓	 Image: A start of the start of
and play with in different ways.				
There is fixed equipment to play on	 Image: A start of the start of	 Image: A start of the start of		
	walking or cycling The play place feel safe from traffic, bullies or strange adults The play place has natural things to play on or with eg trees, logs, rocks. There are things to move around and play with in different ways.	The play place is easy to get to by walking or cyclingThe play place feel safe from traffic, bullies or strange adultsThe play place has natural things to play on or with eg trees, logs, rocks.There are things to move around and play with in different ways.	The play place is easy to get to by walking or cyclingImage: Comparison of the play place feel safe from traffic, bullies or strange adultsImage: Comparison of the play place has natural things to play on or with eg trees, logs, rocks.There are things to move around and play with in different ways.Image: Comparison of the play comparison of the play place has natural things to the play place has natural things to the play comparison of the	The play place is easy to get to by walking or cycling✓✓The play place feel safe from traffic, bullies or strange adults✓✓The play place has natural things to play on or with eg trees, logs, rocks.✓✓There are things to move around and play with in different ways.✓✓

Types of Play by Age Groups – indicative tool

Types	Ways		0-4	5-11	12-15	16-17
of Play	to play					
Physical Play	be active	Running, chasing, skipping hopping and jumping	~	~	`	~
		Swinging	×	×	~	~
		Sliding	×	×		
		Spinning or rocking	~			
		Ball games like basketball, tennis, football, or rounders	~	~	1	~
	be	Balancing or crawling	×			
	adventurous/ daring	hang upside down, jump from high up, swing high, walk on logs	~	~	~	~
		Bike or scooter riding	×	×	✓	~
		Roller skating or skateboarding		~	~	~
		Climbing	×	 Image: A start of the start of	 Image: A start of the start of	~
Creative Play	be creative	Sand or soil for digging or making things	~	~		
		Building dens or other structures		~		
		Water for pouring, measuring or splashing	~			
		Things or places for pretend play	~			
		A place to perform, sing or act		~	~	~
		Chalking, drawing or painting	~	~	~	~
Social Play	hang out	Quiet places to be on your own or with a few close friends		~	~	~
		Places to socialise and meet friends (other boys and girls of different ages and abilities), sit around chat, laugh, shout, (generally hang out)	~	~	-	~

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Welcome

Welcome to the CO-IMPACT website, an online tool from the Connecting Nature Project, which will help you create your Nature-based Solutions / project evaluation and monitoring plan.

In the following sections, you will be asked to select your main targets in terms of health, social, environmental and economic benefits and as a result, CO-IMPACT will turn them into measurable 'indicators' and provide you with a custom-made report on how to set up your baseline and measure your success.

We thank you for your interest in CO-IMPACT. Should you have any queries or would like to know a bit more about CO-IMPACT and Connecting Nature, please consult the FAQs section.

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Glasgow

CITY COUNCIL

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