



20 minute neighbourhoods through a rural and island lens

“20 Minute Neighbourhoods (20 MNs) are a method of achieving **connected and compact** neighbourhoods designed in such a way that all people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable walk, wheel or cycle (within approx. 800m) of their home.”

“The principle may be adjusted to varying geographical scales from cities and urban environments to rural and island communities.” (draft NPF4, p.74)



Initiatives incorporate elements of 20 MN - connectivity and compactness - but essentially they are about living well locally while minimising negative impact on the planet.





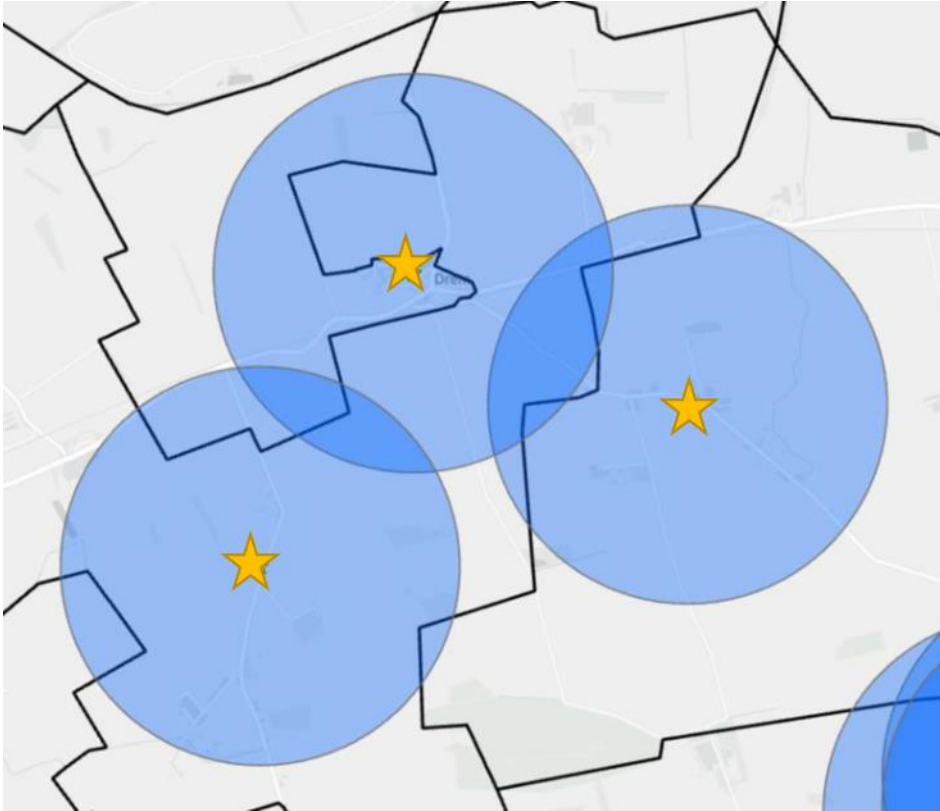
20 MN in a Scottish context

<https://www.climateexchange.org.uk/media/4661/cxc-20-minute-neighbourhoods-in-a-scottish-context-march-2021.pdf>

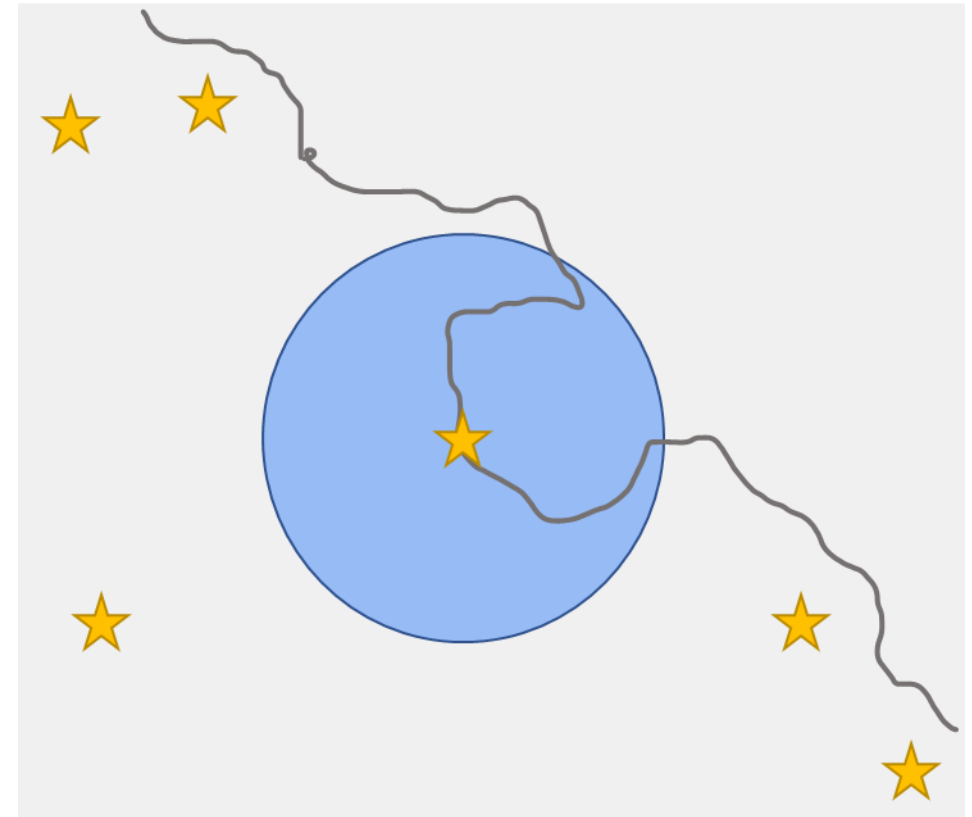
1. What features and infrastructure are already there/what is needed?
2. What is the quality of experience when interacting with these features/infrastructure? Does it meet the test of living well locally?
3. How do you best engage people in designing and using 20 MN and encourage behaviour change where possible, e.g. the adoption of active or public transport modes, the commitment to work from home or closer to home, to buy local etc.

1. Compactness at the cost of connectivity (rural centralisation)

Urban 20 minute neighbourhoods with overlaps (Image from Ramboll UK research)



Rural 20 minute neighbourhoods – centralised hub with satellite villages (image created for this presentation)





2. Reducing car use and ownership



The Oban Times
INCORPORATING LOCHABER TIMES

MSP pledges to keep fighting for
lower Sconser speed limit (Sept 21)

3. Micro-solutions and small infrastructure are just as critical as big developments

Small but critical infrastructure in Drymen, Stirlingshire



<https://www.livingstreets.org.uk/media/4461/walking-connects-case-studies.pdf>

The Press and Journal

*Evening*Express



18 January 2022

**Calls for Aberdeenshire Council
to reinstate mobile libraries**

**4. Meeting expectations rather
than needs erodes resilience**

[City of Ottawa \(Sept 2021\) 15 MN Baseline Report](#)

A CROSS-POLICY 20 MN DELIVERY PLAN WHICH ADDRESSES UNINTENDED NEGATIVE IMPACTS:

- Centralisation
- Tensions between 20 MN and population, economic and climate strategy
- Systemic discrimination
- Erosion of resilience

AND ENABLES RURAL AND ISLAND COMMUNITIES TO BUILD ON OPPORTUNITIES:

- Better data as more people use apps
- Closed loop car shares and demand-responsive transport
- SMART Clachans
- Small but critical infrastructure
- Micro enterprise
- Community participation
- Home working

How would you define rural?

Thank you from:



Scottish Government Urban Rural Classification 2016

8-fold Classification

- 1 - Large Urban Areas
- 2 - Other Urban Areas
- 3 - Accessible Small Towns
- 4 - Remote Small Towns
- 5 - Very Remote Small Towns
- 6 - Accessible Rural
- 7 - Remote Rural
- 8 - Very Remote Rural

