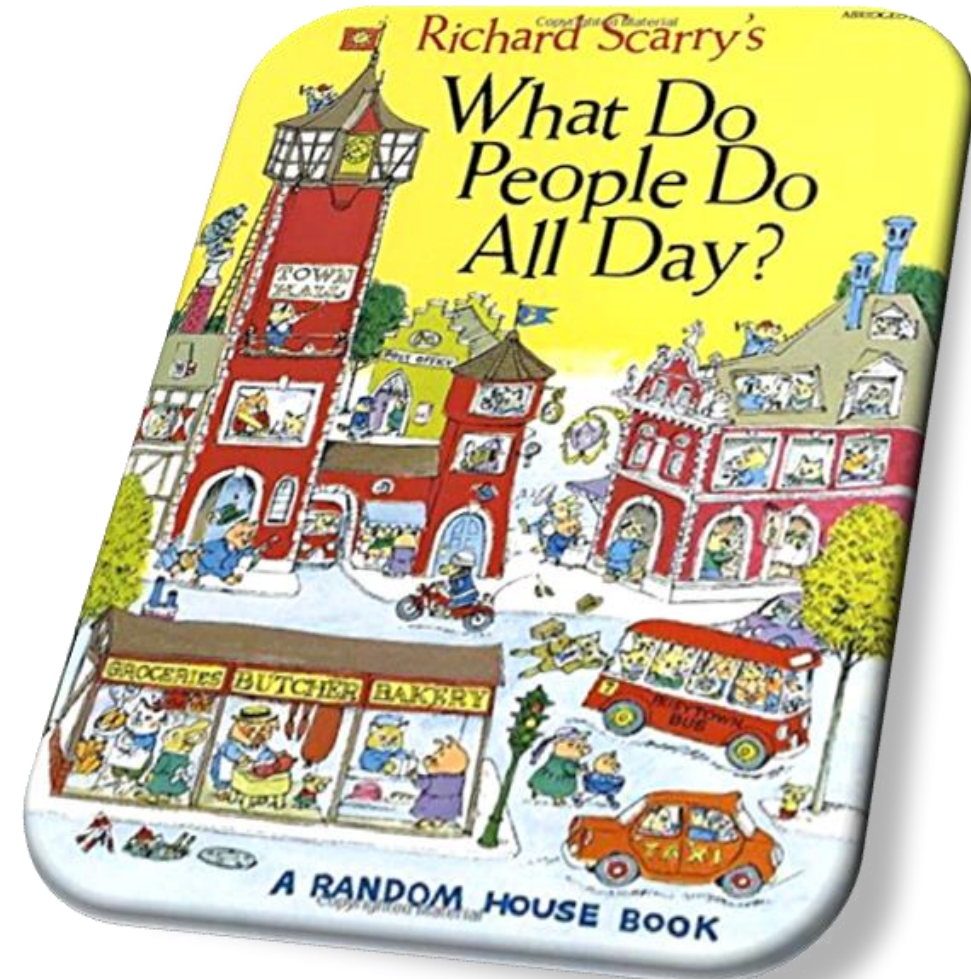




## Living Locally in Stewarton: Key Agencies and Local Authority Collaboration.

*Gillian Black & Karen Purves  
Architecture and Design Scotland / East  
Ayrshire Council  
5<sup>th</sup> October 2023*



## Who we are

We are Scotland's design champion. We believe in the power of design to improve people's lives. We bring people together to make better places for everyone.

## Our vision

A Scotland whose places are healthy, sustainable and thriving, where everyone works together to shape their future.

## Our aim

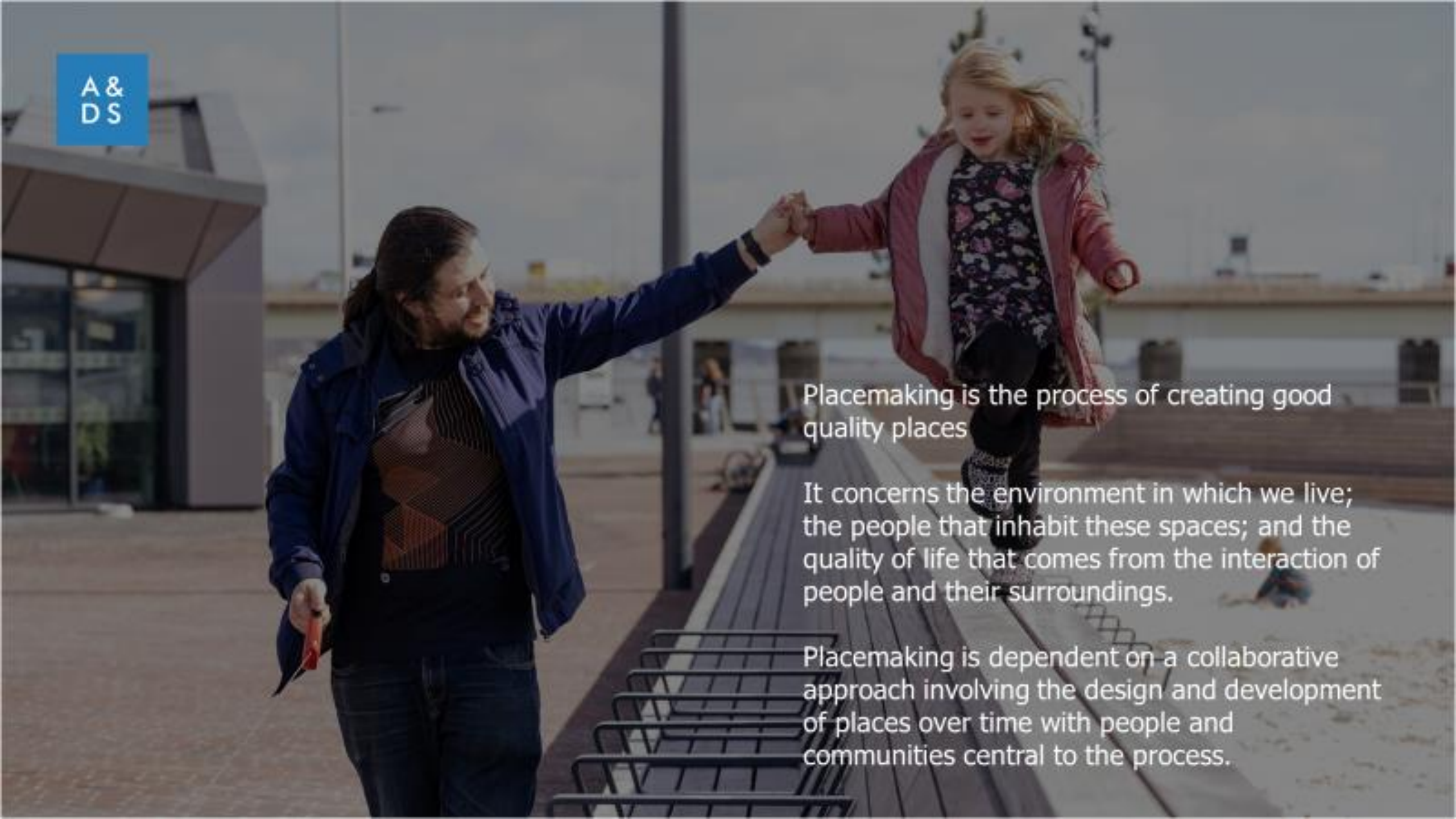
To see the benefits of the Place Principle become an everyday reality in the way Scotland's places are created, adapted and sustained.





Why is place important  
when we talk about  
Liveability



A man with a beard, wearing a blue jacket and a patterned sweater, is walking on a boardwalk. He is holding the hand of a young child with blonde hair, who is wearing a pink jacket and a floral dress. They are walking on a wooden boardwalk. In the background, there are buildings and a beach area. The image is slightly faded to allow text to be overlaid.

Placemaking is the process of creating good quality places

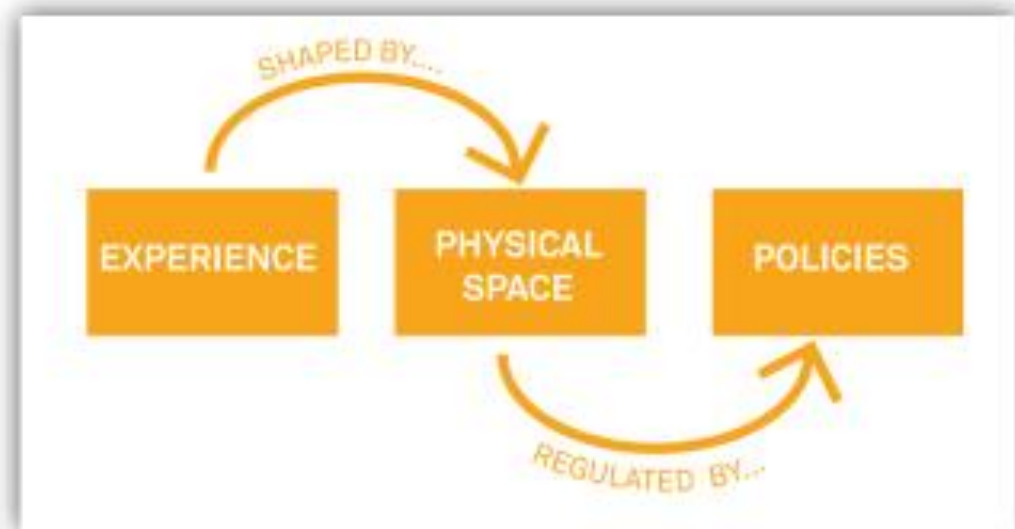
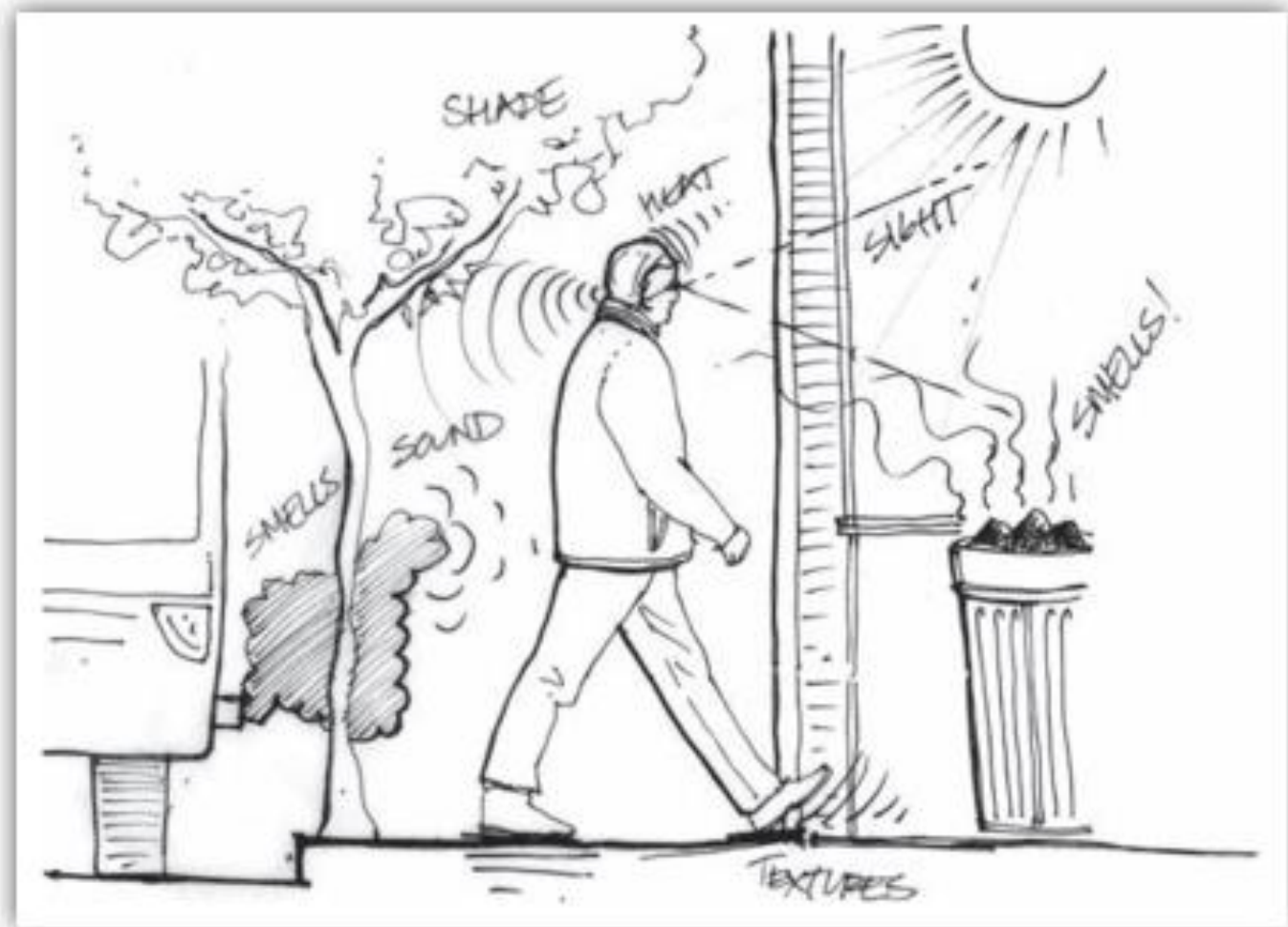
It concerns the environment in which we live; the people that inhabit these spaces; and the quality of life that comes from the interaction of people and their surroundings.

Placemaking is dependent on a collaborative approach involving the design and development of places over time with people and communities central to the process.





How to deconstruct the concept of  
Place and understand its story



How resilient are the  
places that we live in?

What type of new places  
are we creating?









Transport is Scotland's biggest contributor to climate change, emitting over a quarter of all of our greenhouse gas emissions.



## Current



## Undesirable



## Preferred

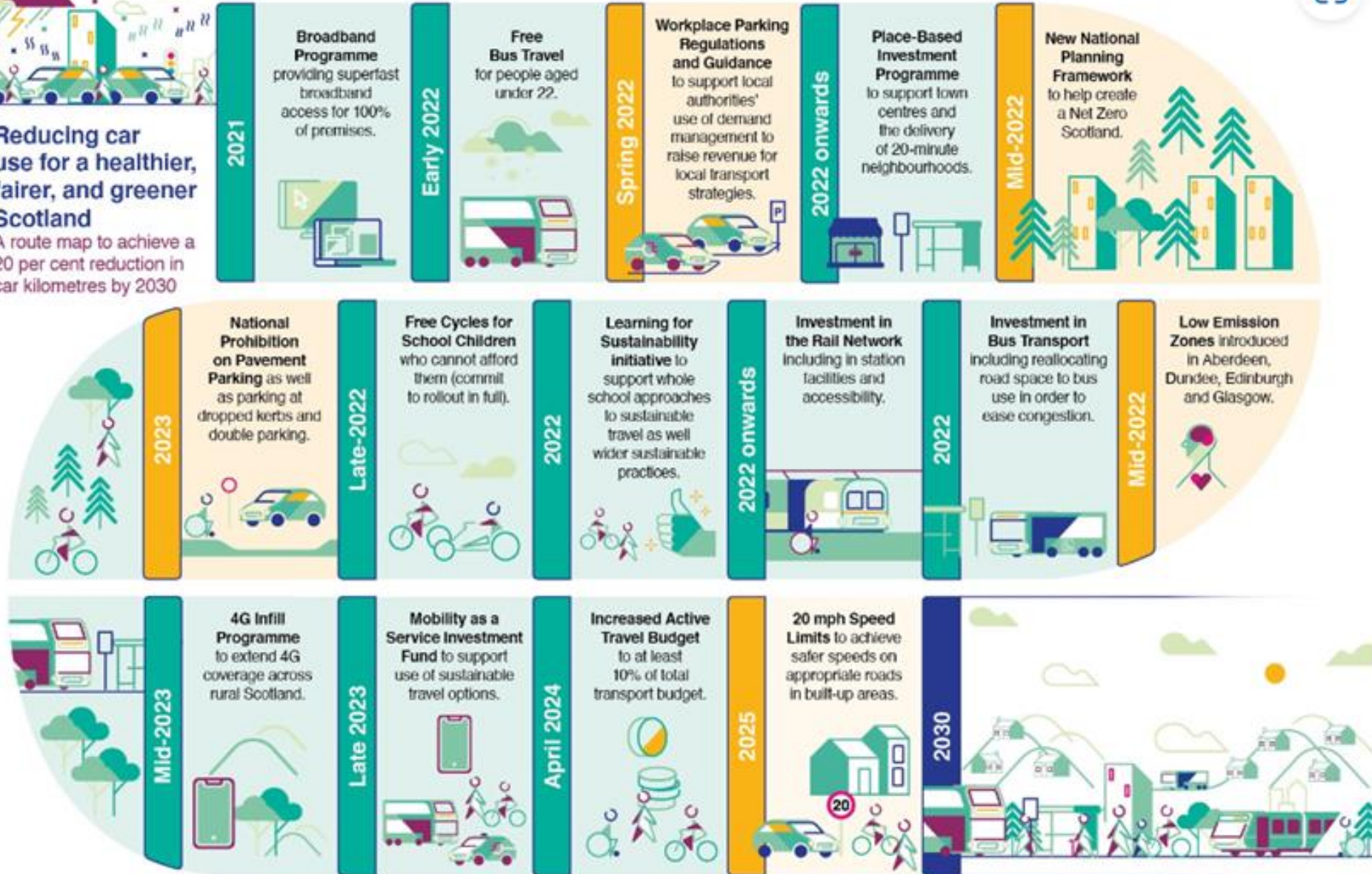






## Reducing car use for a healthier, fairer, and greener Scotland

A route map to achieve a 20 per cent reduction in car kilometres by 2030

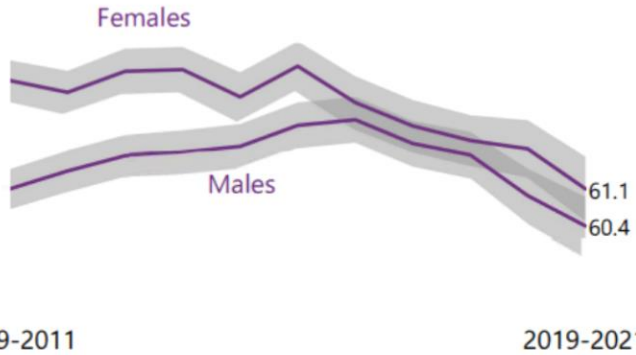


### Healthy life expectancy has changed over time

In the last few years healthy life expectancy has decreased for both males and females. It is now lower in 2019-2021 than it was in 2009-2011 for both males and females.

\* The shaded area shows the upper and lower 95% confidence intervals.

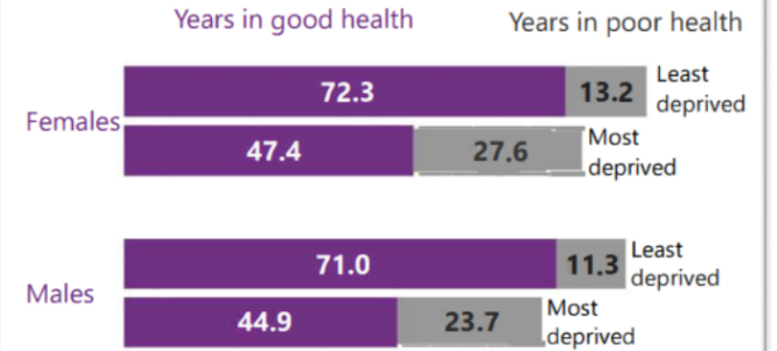
Healthy life expectancy at birth (years)



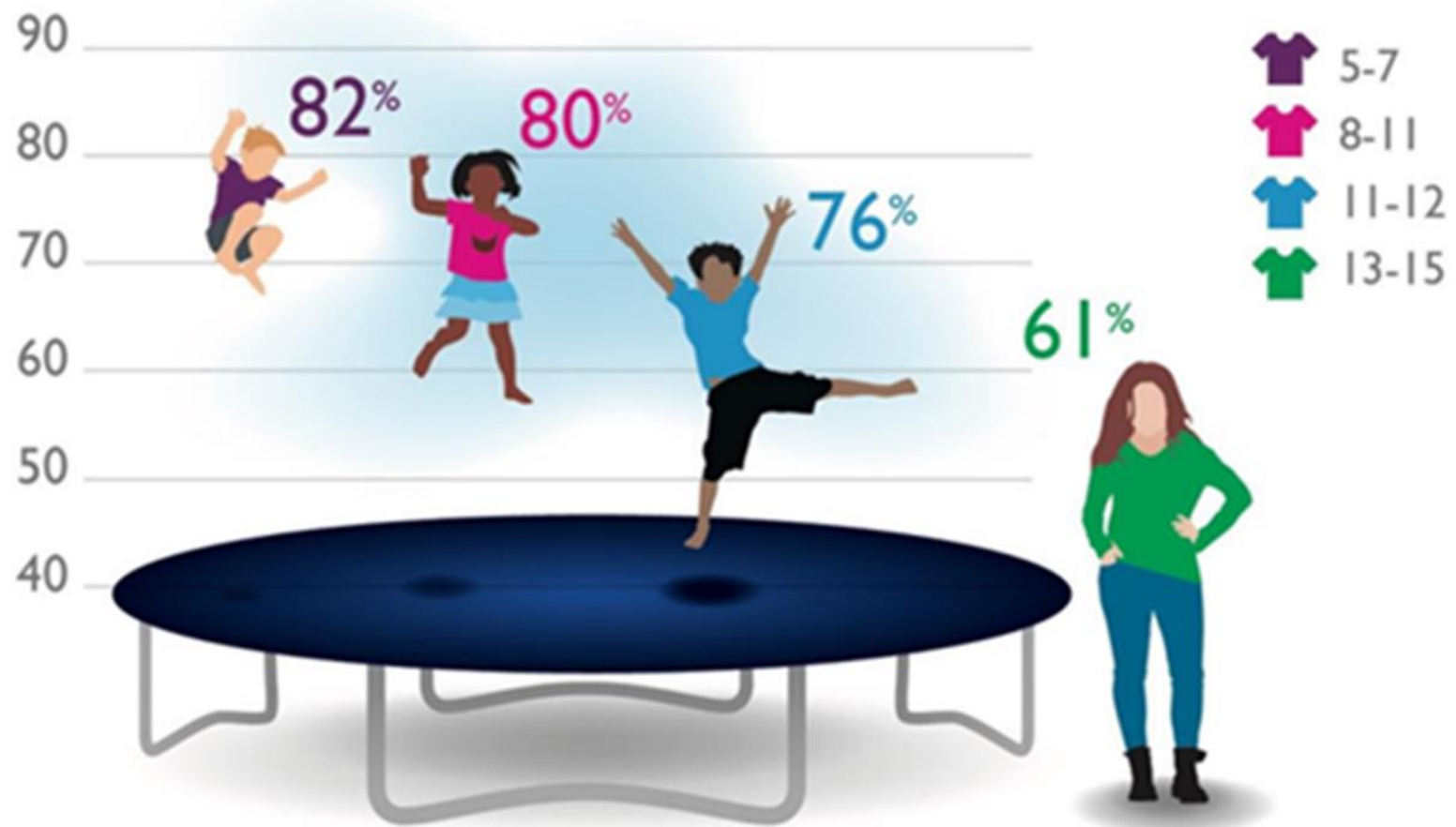
### Deprivation has a large impact on healthy life expectancy

Healthy life expectancy for females is 24.9 years more in the least deprived decile compared to the most deprived decile of Scotland. For males that difference increases to 26.0 years. In the most deprived areas, people spend more than a third of life in poor health

Healthy life expectancy by deprivation decile









HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT SCOTLAND | ÀRAINNEACHD EACHDRAIDHEIL ALBA



**NatureScot**

Scotland's Nature Agency  
Buidheann Nàdair na h-Alba



**Scottish Water**

Trusted to serve Scotland



British Geological Survey



Scottish Enterprise



Forestry and Land Scotland  
Coilltearachd agus Fearann Alba

sportscotland

Public Health  
Scotland



Scottish Environment Protection Agency



TRANSPORT SCOTLAND  
CÒMHDHAIL ALBA





# KAG Green Recovery Overview

**11** Local Authorities  
**16 +** Collaborative Workshops  
Many Scoping Meetings

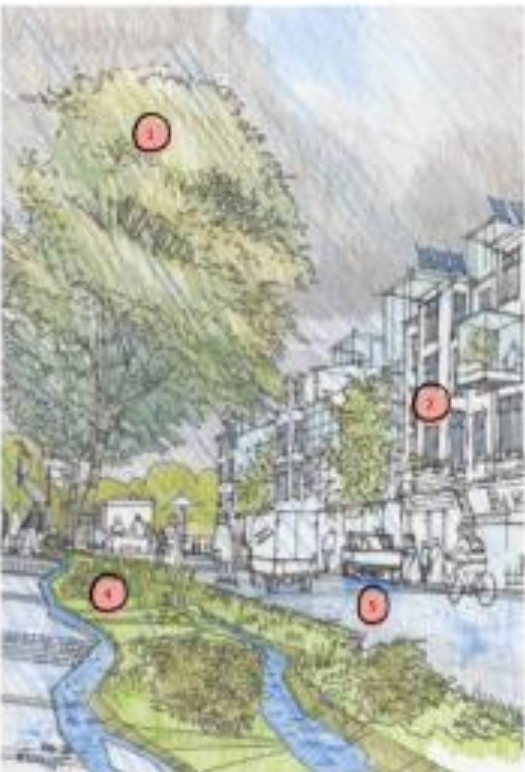




Local Authority Scale



Town or City Scale



Neighbourhood Scale





## Asking some fundamental questions about each place



### 1. Why is change needed?

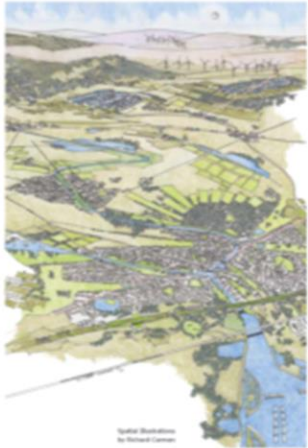
- **What kind of place is this?** The current lived experience of a place. How a place sees itself– its issues, challenges, and opportunities.
- **Why does it need to change?** What is most important to that place and why. Their priorities and the different outcomes that are necessary.
- **What should the future be?** A different scenario for that place. Their hopes and aspirations, and their key criteria for success.

### 2. Where do things need to change?

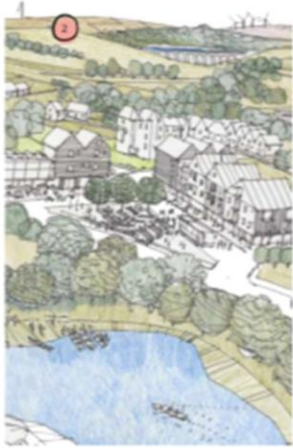
- **What are the defining features?** The key physical aspects of a place. How the built and natural environment shape local possibilities.
- **Where are the greatest needs?** Locate those communities with the greatest inequality that need support, resources and investment.
- **How are assets used?** The range of assets in a place and the services they provide to their communities.

### 3. What changes will make a difference?

- **What is currently going on?** The range of current activities underway across communities and their connections.
- **What is currently planned?** The pipeline of current commitments and the changes under active consideration across stakeholders.
- **What needs to happen?** Target the gaps to be filled, highlight plans that needs to be challenged, their order of doing, and by whom.



Local Authority Scale



Town or City Scale



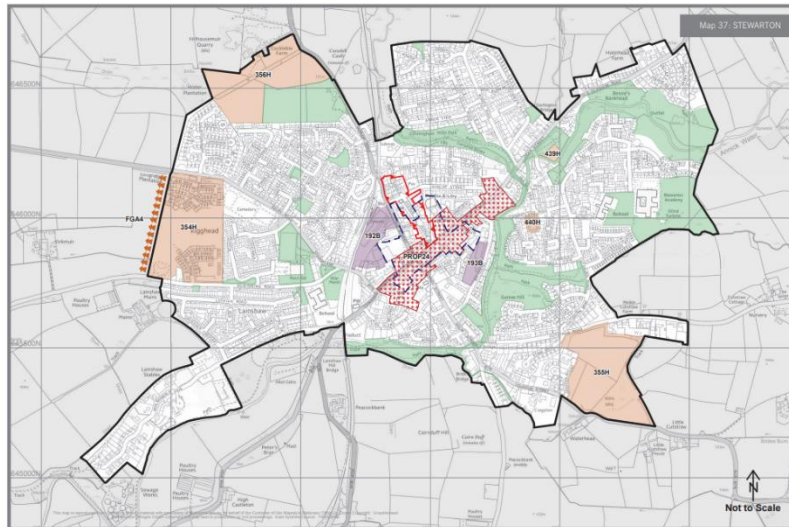
Neighbourhood Scale



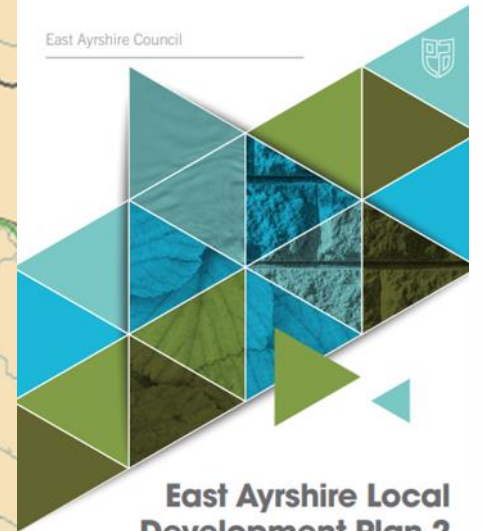
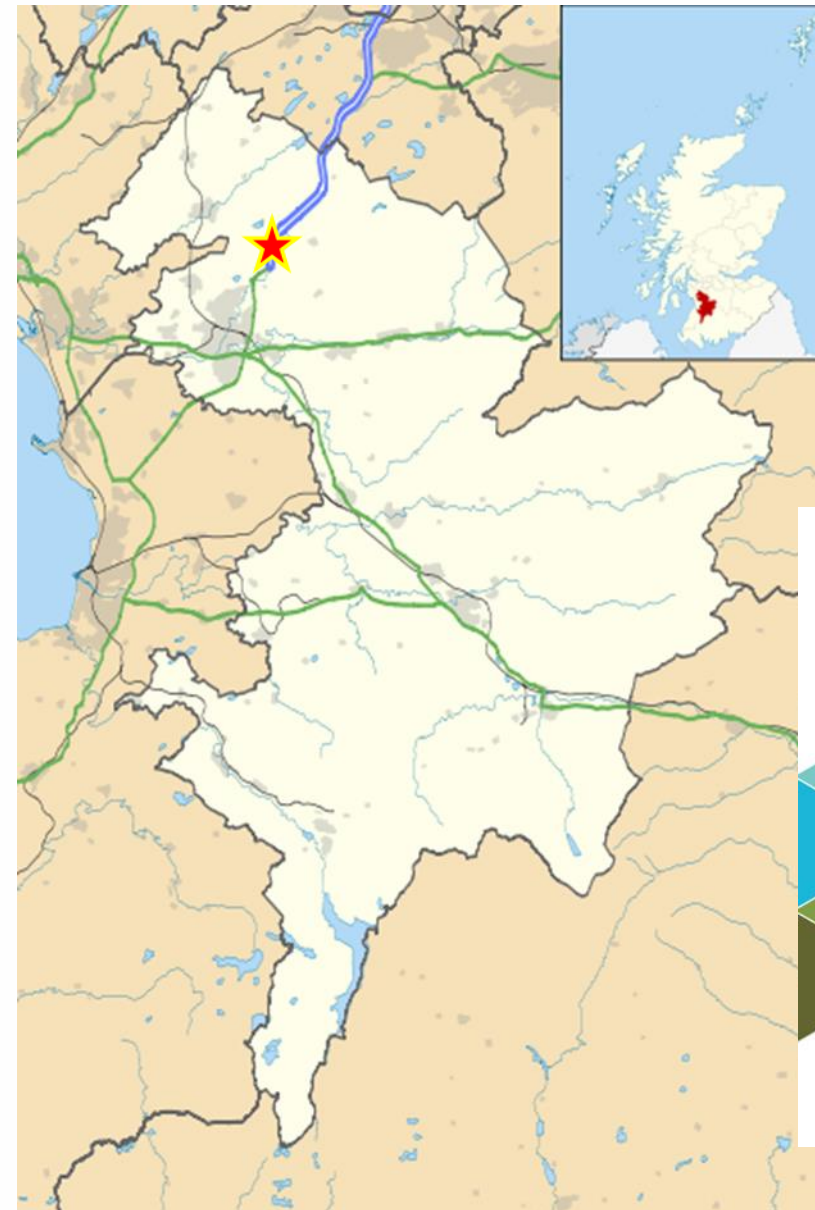


# Context

- Key area of change
- Capacity and infrastructure issues



EAST AYRSHIRE LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 115 VOLUME 2: SETTLEMENT MAPS

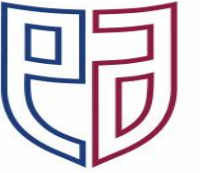


**East Ayrshire Local  
Development Plan 2**  
Main Issues Report

June 2020

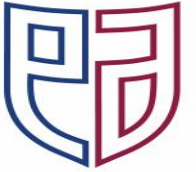


# The role of planning in the journey to net zero



*Every decision on our future development must contribute to making Scotland a more sustainable place. We will encourage low and zero carbon design and energy efficiency, development that is accessible by sustainable travel, and expansion of renewable energy generation.*

# NPF4



## Climate mitigation and adaptation

### Policy Principles

#### **Policy Intent:**

To encourage, promote and facilitate development that minimises emissions and adapts to the current and future impacts of climate change.

#### **Policy Outcomes:**

- Emissions from development are minimised; and
- Our places are more resilient to climate change impacts.

### Local Living and 20 minute neighbourhoods

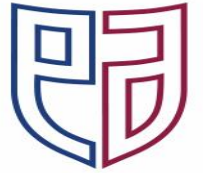
#### Policy Principles

##### **Policy Intent:**

To encourage, promote and facilitate the application of the Place Principle and create connected and compact neighbourhoods where people can meet the majority of their daily needs within a reasonable distance of their home, preferably by walking, wheeling or cycling or using sustainable transport options.

##### **Policy Outcomes:**

- Places are planned to improve local living in a way that reflects local circumstances.
- A network of high-quality, accessible, mixed-use neighbourhoods which support health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities and are resilient to the effects of climate change.
- New and existing communities are planned together with homes and the key local infrastructure including schools, community centres, local shops, greenspaces, health and social care, digital and sustainable transport links.



# Evidence

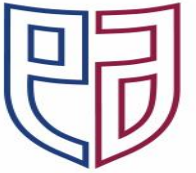
- Analysing the context in which you're operating
- Engagement with stakeholders

The Key Agencies responded by providing some insight as to the support and guidance they can provide.



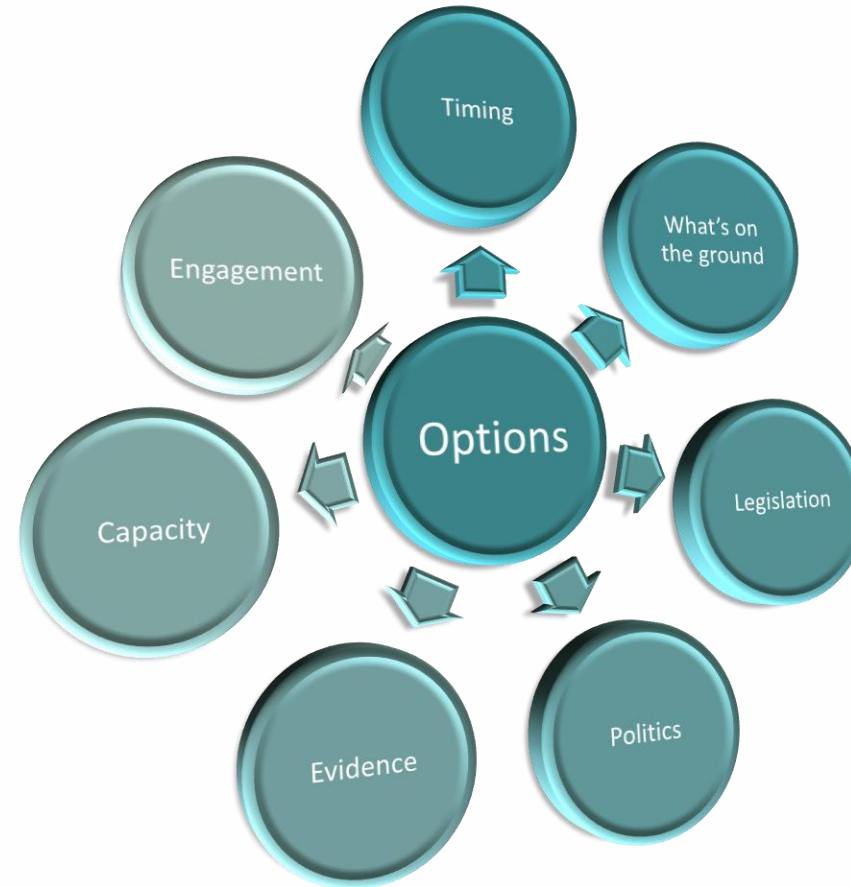


# Collaborative response



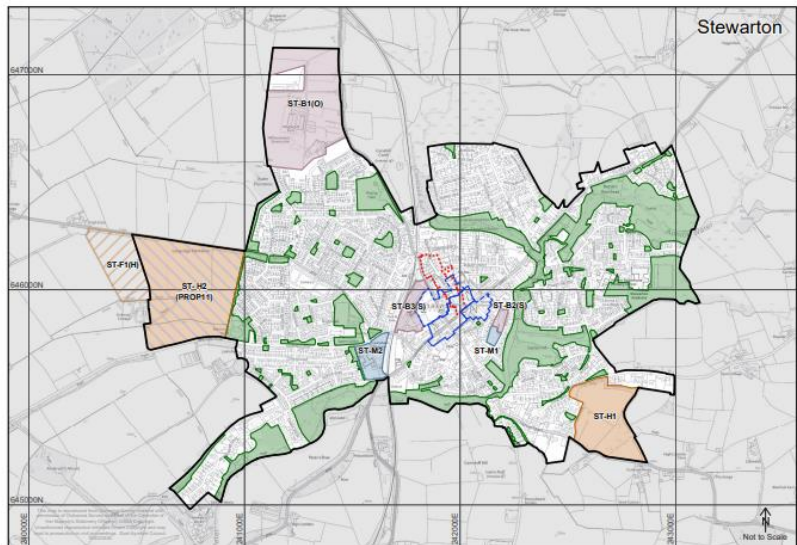


# Constraints





Evidence  
↓  
Proposed Plan /  
Development  
Framework

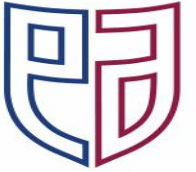


**Austin-Smith:Lord**

**Ryden**



# Outputs and outcomes to date



Infrastructure solutions:

We have prepared a strategy which constitutes a sustainable and infrastructure-first approach to development, in line with the expectations of local people as consulted and the policies of draft National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4).

We have delivered best value by:

- contributing to the achievement of sustainable development in a variety of ways including by looking to economy, efficiency and effectiveness in our use of assets
- working with partners to identify a clear set of priorities which respond to the needs of the local community
- operating in a way that seeks continuous improvement by looking at best practice and participating in emerging practice.



# Context - Recommendations from KAG Report 1

## Recommendation 1

Build on the existing Community Action Plan

## Recommendation 2

**Scenario test proposed LDP housing sites against 20min neighbourhood considerations.**

## Recommendation 3

Join up with Stewarton's Community Action Plan Steering Group

## Recommendation 4

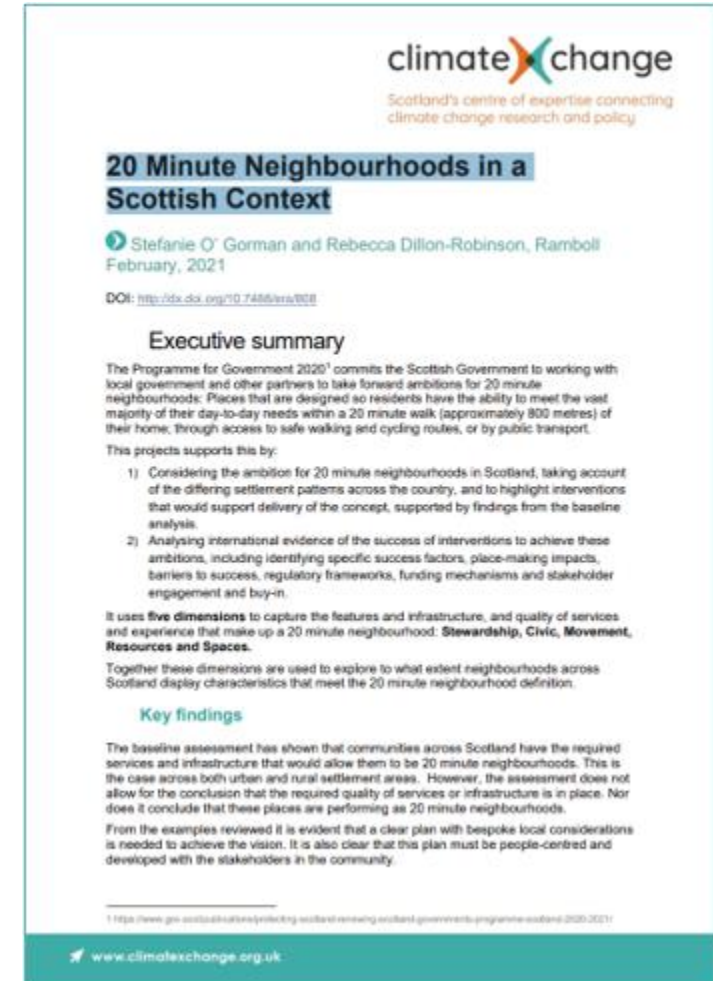
Explore opportunities around Health & Learning Estates with Scottish Future Trust

## Recommendation 5

Explore how to bridge the social, environmental and technological needs of this community.

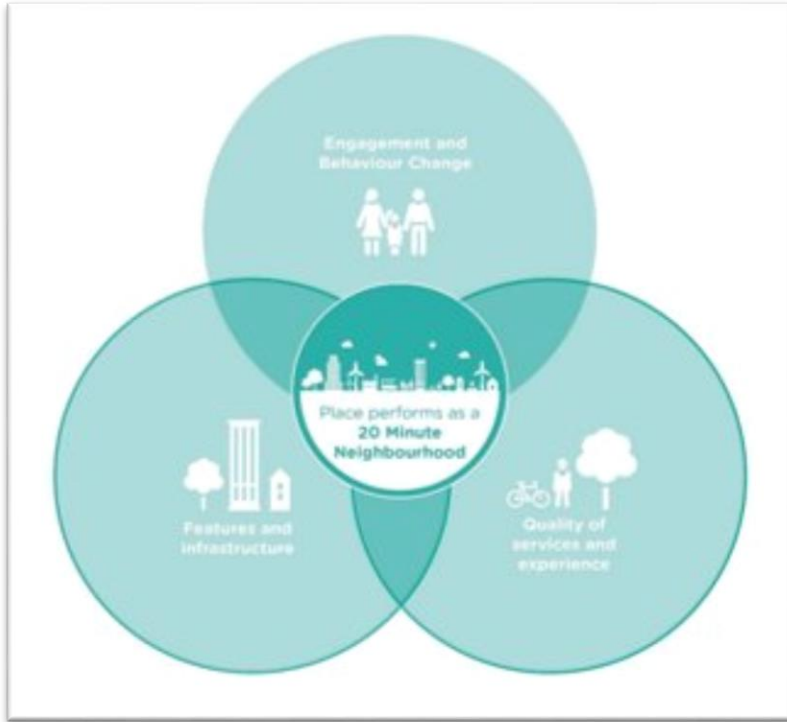


1. Provided a framework to begin to consider and build on what a 20 minute neighbourhood looks like in a **Scottish Context**.
2. 14 features are identified and an outline framework is created to consider when reviewing place specific scenarios and assessing associated factors which make up a 20min neighbourhood.
3. Provided a useful set of international precedents for further reference and inspiration.





# Context – 3 Key Diagrams



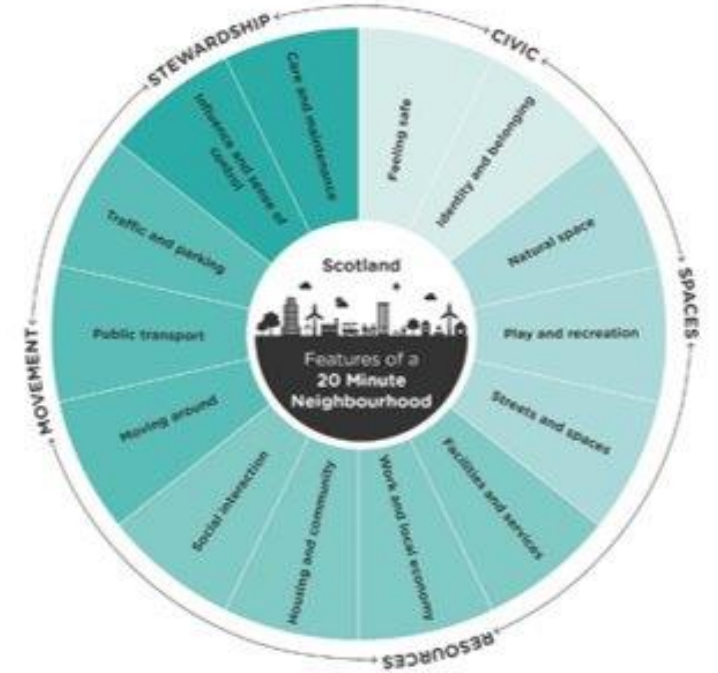
## 3 Themes

Necessary elements of a performing 20min neighbourhood



## 5 Dimensions

Place & Well Being Outcomes



## 14 Categories

Features of a 20 minute neighbourhood Scotland

## Living Locally

Improve community health and wellbeing

A network of high-quality, accessible, mixed-use neighbourhoods

New and existing communities are planned together with homes and the key local infrastructure including schools, community centres, local shops, greenspaces, health and social care, digital and sustainable transport links.

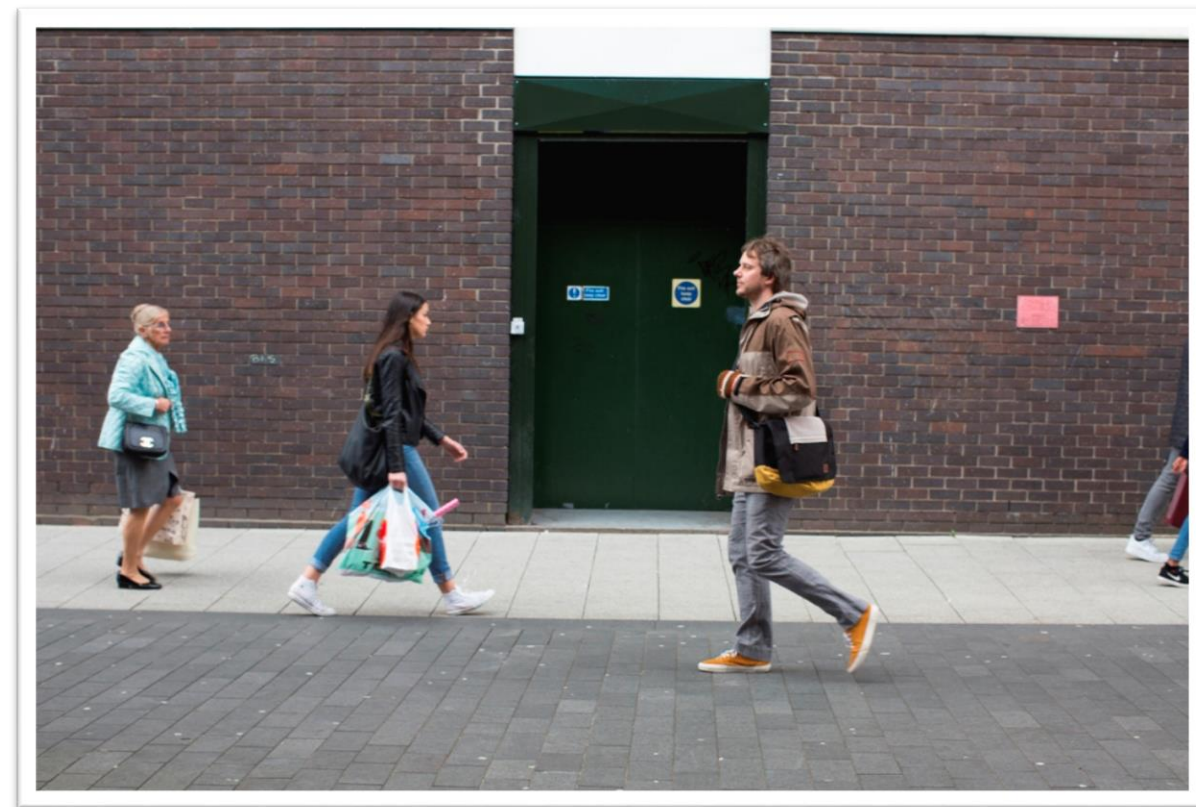


Photo credit Living Streets

# Developing a Methodology – Key Principles

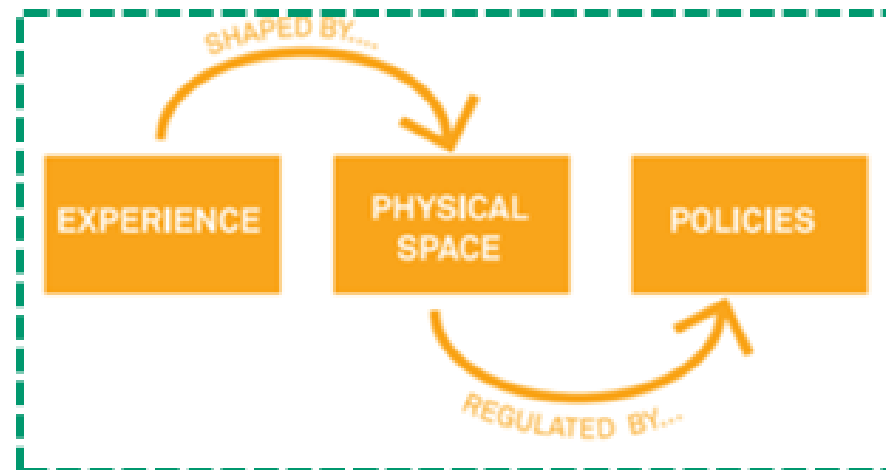
## Applying a **Place Led Approach**

Understand the **human experience** of living and working in Stewarton.

Reflecting and being informed by human experience.

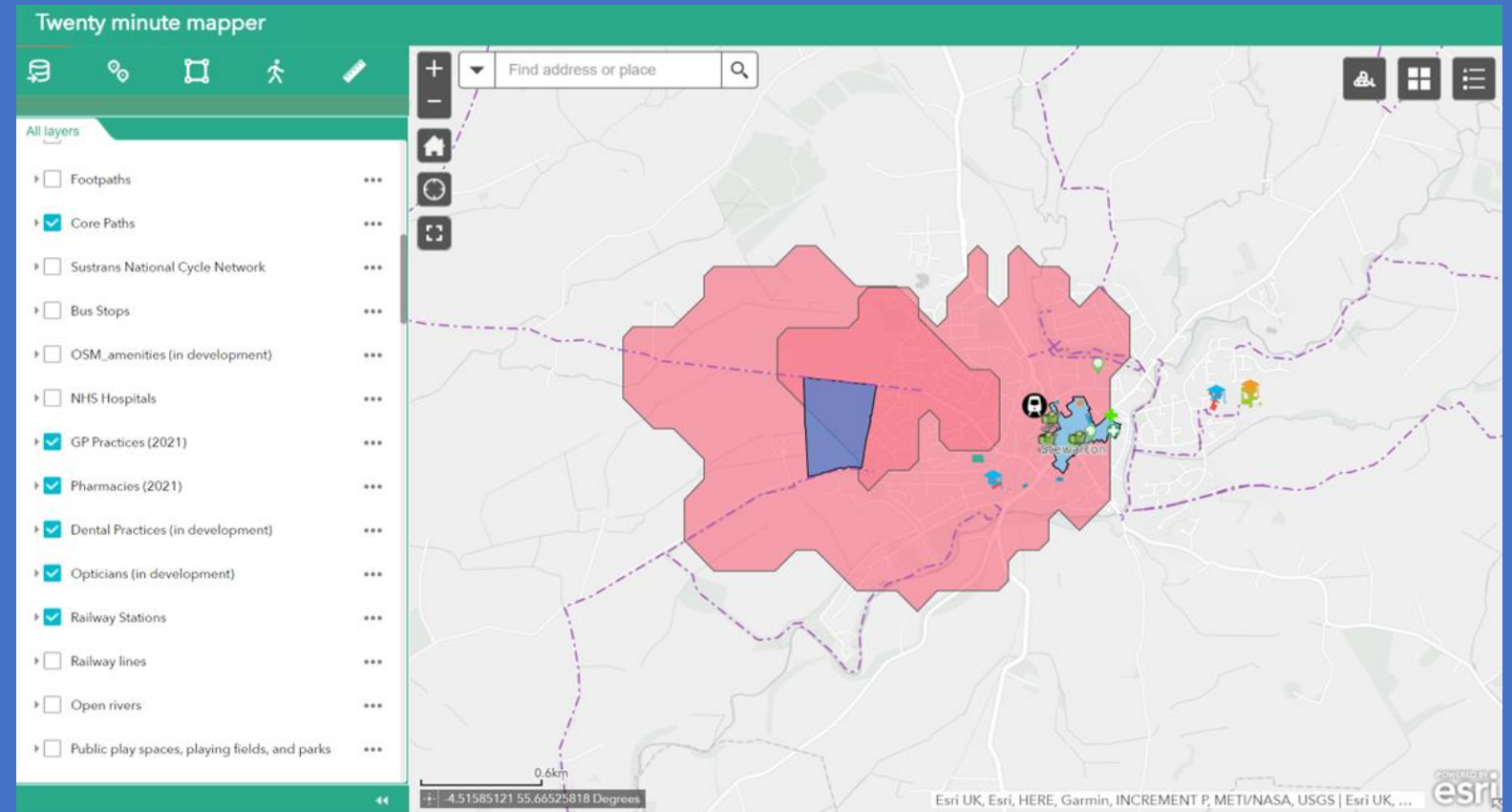
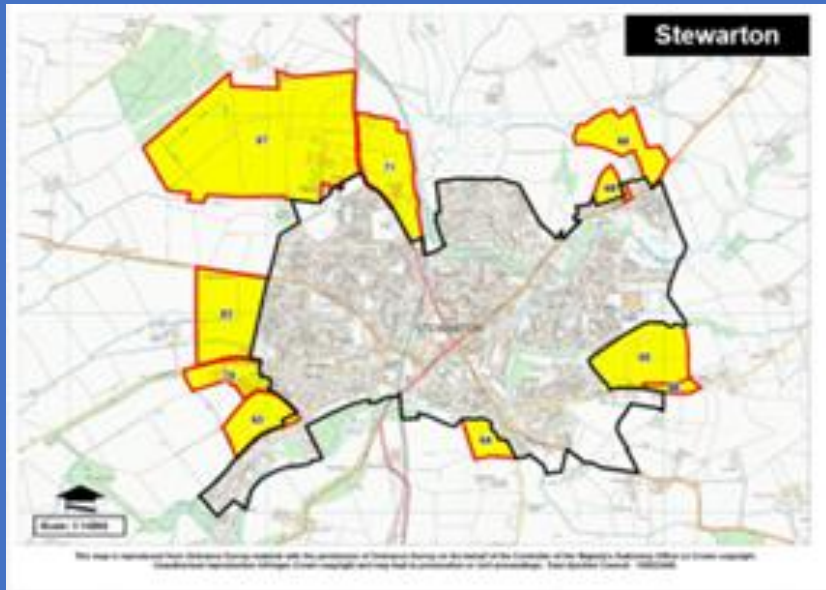
Going beyond quantitative research and **including qualitative information** referencing the framework set out by the **Climate X Change Report** which utilises **14 categories** to review.

Using **data** as evidence





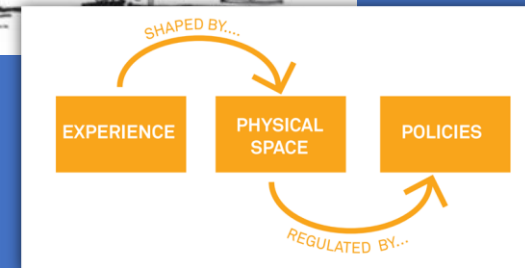
# Analysing Future Sites & Identifying Potential Improvements



Extract from SG Mapper with 10 & 20 minute routes mapped from proposed site 62.

# Quality & Experience – From Bird's Eye to Human Perspective/Experience

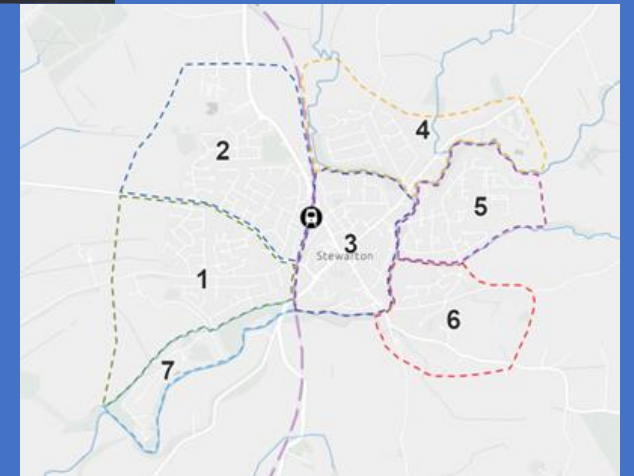
- Secondly, beyond just the presence of these features, there needs to be a certain **'level of quality and experience'** of these services and this infrastructure.
- Here we can understand more and develop that **finer grained approach** to placemaking the NPF4 talks about by using the human experience of Place.



# Deep Dive Analysis – Desktop research & Identifying Zones

Types of things we considered;

- Connectivity
- Access to places and spaces
- Natural surveillance
- Condition of environment
- Accessibility
- Peripheral and edge conditions
- Facilities and services
- Resting points
- Topography





# Community Workshop 1 – Listen & Learn January 2022

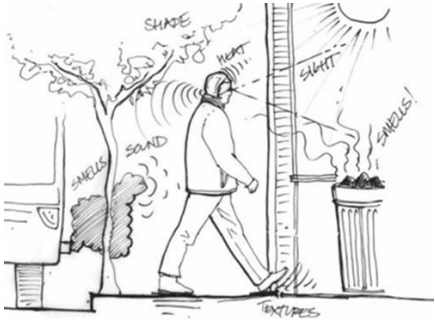
## Place Standard with a Climate Lens



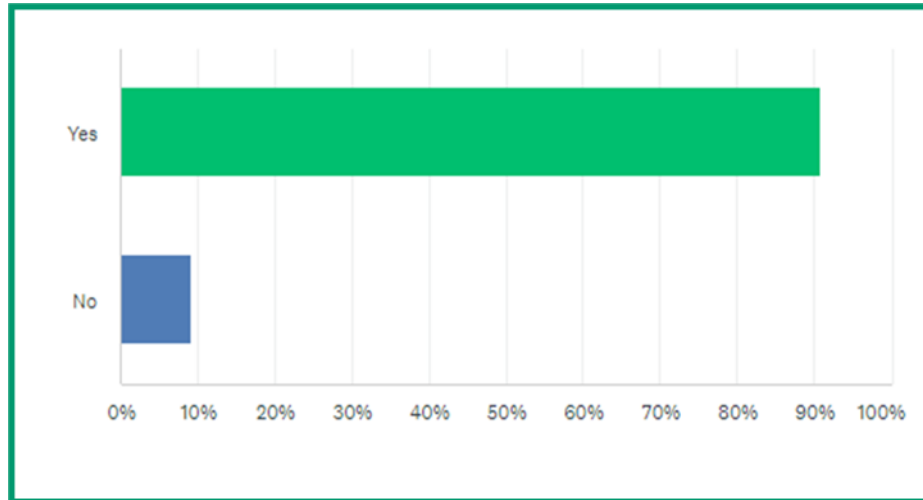
## Living Local Survey



# Living Local Survey



If this change was made do you think you would walk/wheel more?



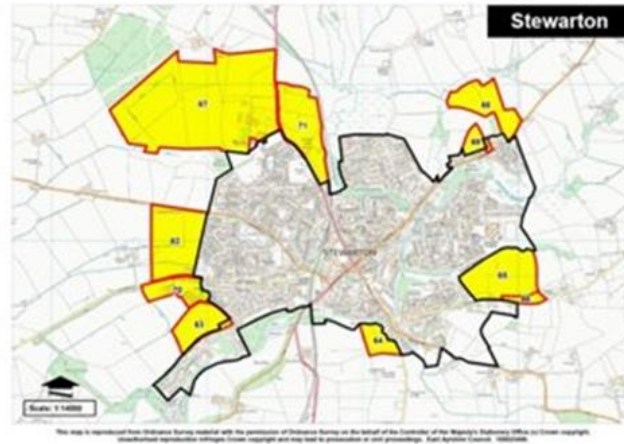
*“The traffic is fast at 30mph for the road widths and how busy the roads are.”*

*“We need safe cycle paths”*

*“We need safe , all weather paths with a proper network”*

*“We need safe route from Dunlop and suitable facilities for secure bike storage.”*

# Local Development Framework & Beyond



1

## Local Development Plan & Framework

Placemaking Map and enhanced action plan which considers deliverability.

2

## Site Briefs

Support the council to develop briefs for housing sites to further inform allocations in LDP and also consider emerging needs of LDF.

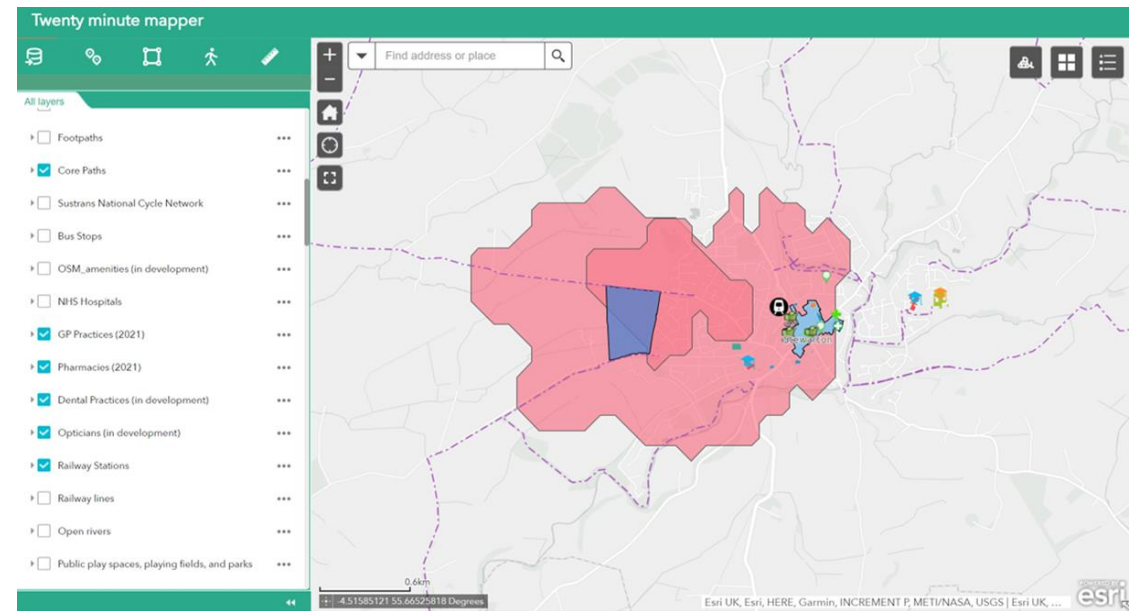
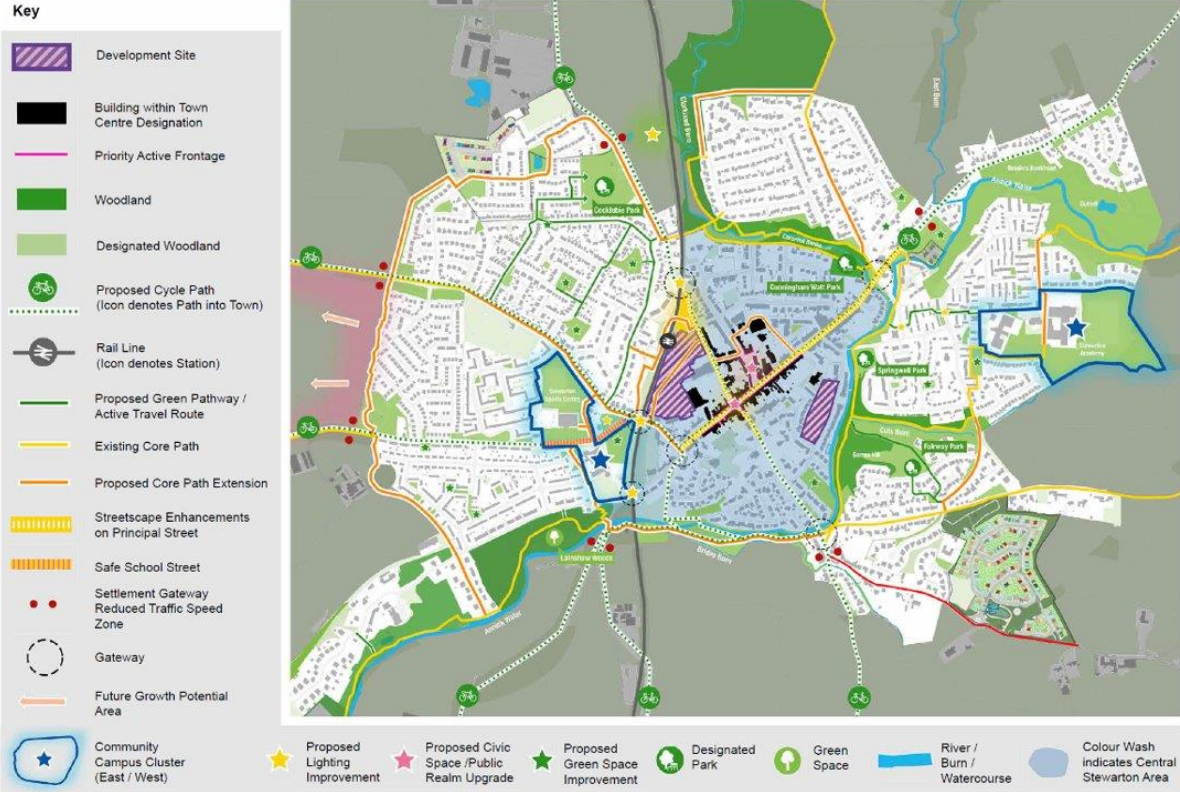
3

## Facilities

Support the council to take an infrastructure first approach and co-ordinate conversations with wider stakeholders re constrained facilities e.g. medical centre (above) or school.



## 2.2 Stewarton Placemaking Map with Key



# Focus on schools x 3

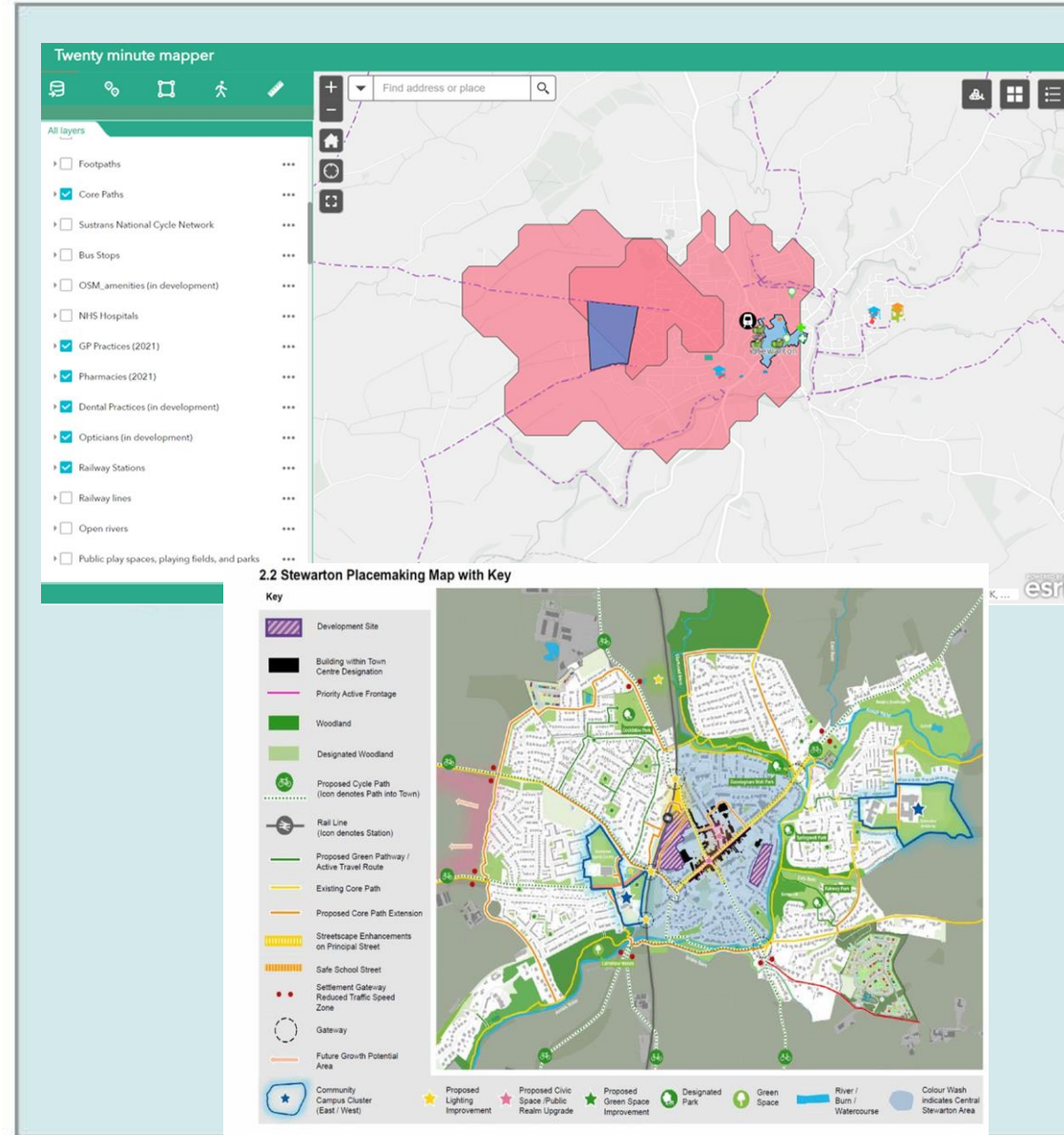
## Asset Review Headlines

Include any key findings from Development Framework studies

Existing & Future Capacity

Existing Building Condition

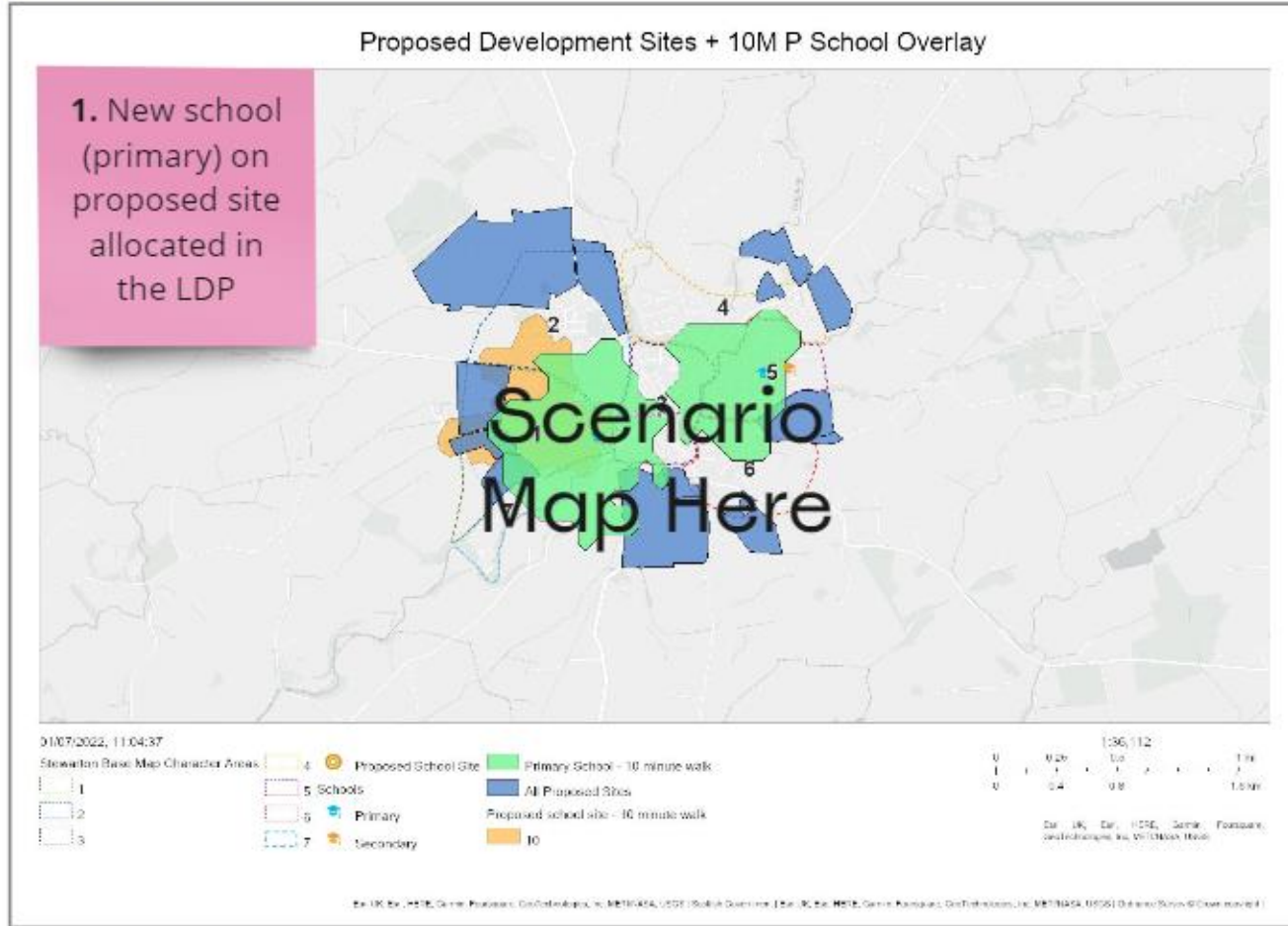
Existing baseline





# Scenario XXX

## Scenario Outline



## Notes



### Prompt Questions

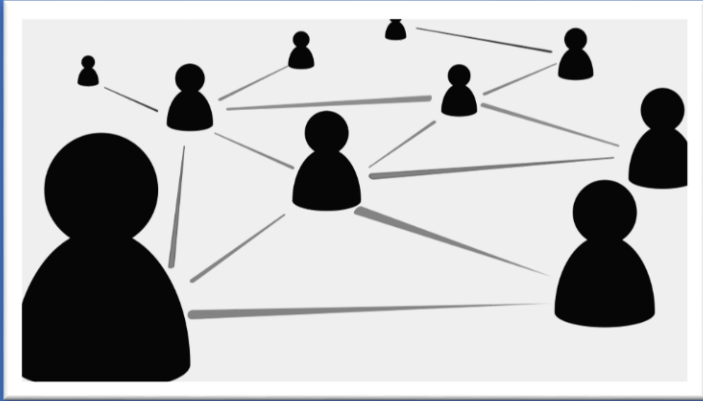
- > Think about user needs
- > Think about walkability
- > Think about the wider implications
- > What associated infrastructural changes would be needed?
  - > Macro considerations
  - > Micro considerations
- > Policy Objectives/criteria

### Considerations





## EMERGING FINDINGS .....

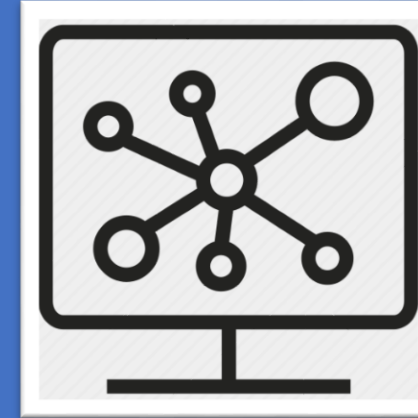


Look for how you can access the right data, at the right time and in the right ways.

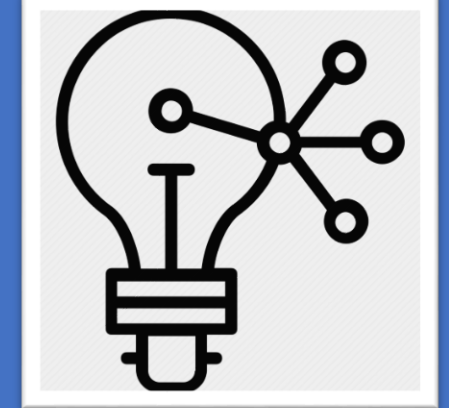
Use all those data streams, to help unlock silos to develop insights and feed innovation in Place




Whether it's structured, semi-structured, or unstructured, data comes from many different sources.



Get a holistic view of Place through engagement with communities and stakeholders to help find information that change is wanted, needed and why

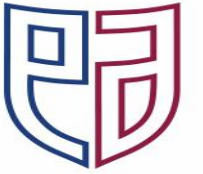


Use the info, evidence data/mapping and analytics skills for innovation within Place to show how change can happen

A group of seven women of various ages are smiling together in a room. In the background, there is a white washing machine. The women are dressed in casual clothing, including patterned jackets, striped shirts, and aprons. The overall atmosphere is warm and positive.

People and Place are the important factors when we talk about liveability..

# What difference did / might it make?



A combined wealth of expertise, knowledge and evidence to **support innovation** in our places of the future



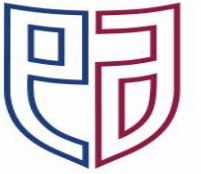
**Improving outcomes** for places and people through early collaboration



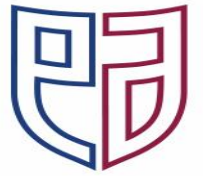
**Delivering value for money** through the alignment of resources and funding



# Lessons learned / current challenges



- Capacity
- Buy-in
- Budgets
- Agility
- Time
- Momentum
- Interdependencies



Thank you