

Design Council. Integrated Planning

January 2021

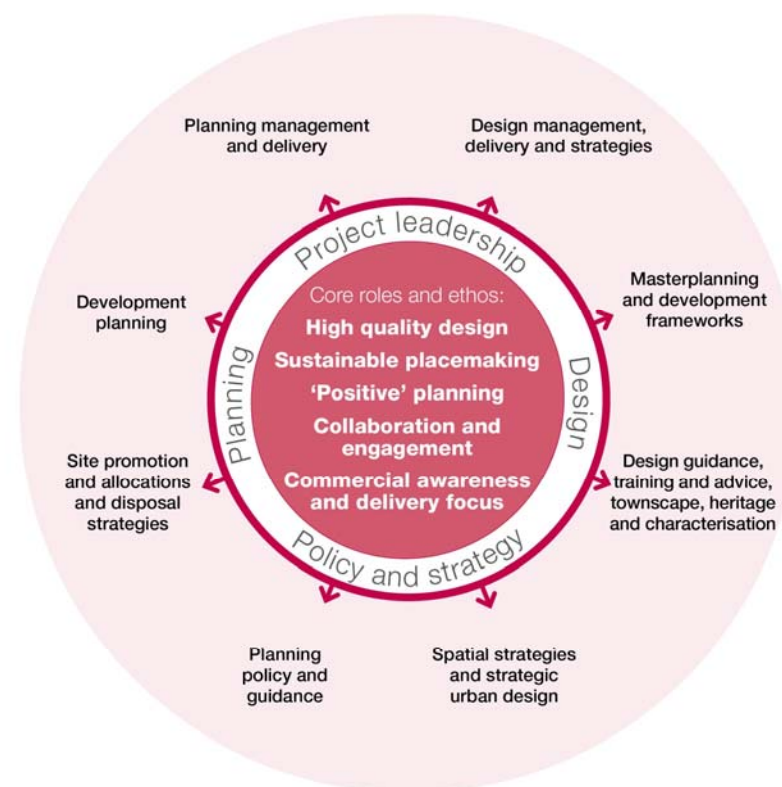




Our vision is a world where design, as a force for change, makes lives better for all.

Tibbalds – who we are

- Multi-disciplinary team of planners, urban designers and architects
- Placemaking and people-friendly places
- Keen interest in quality
- Collaborative, engaging and inclusive
- At the crossover between planning and design
- Strategic down to implementation
- Focus on moving projects forward



...making people-friendly places...

Francis Tibbalds 1992

Structure of presentation

Contents

- Why is integrated planning important?
- What is it, what does it mean?
- What are its components and key characteristics?
- What are the challenges and opportunities?
- How design thinking can help address some of the challenges
- Some examples in practice

Integrated urban planning

Why is it important?

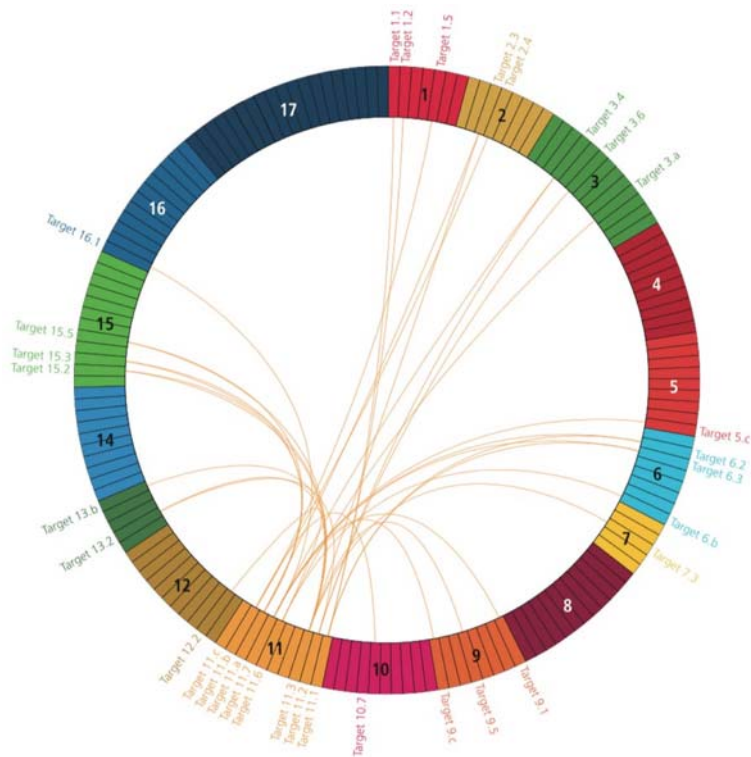
- 56% of the world's population now lives in urban areas and this figure continues to grow
- Cities produce 80% of global GDP
- They consume 60-80% of global energy, more than 75% of natural resources and are responsible for 75% of carbon emissions
- Urban places are complex and face complex challenges
- In 2020 COVID has impacted our economies and way of life



Integrated urban planning

Why is it important?

- How to address these challenges and make places more sustainable post –COVID?



To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

THE SDG 11 TARGET	LINKAGES TO OTHER SDGs	LINKAGES TO New Urban Agenda PARAGRAPHS
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	31, 32, 33, 34, 46, 61, 70, 99, 107, 108, 110, 112
11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations...	1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11	48, 50, 54, 113, 114, 115
11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries	11	29, 39, 40, 41, 42, 92, 149, 155, 156, 157, 160
11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11	38, 63, 66, 121, 122
11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16	65, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 119, 123
11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management	5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16	65, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 119, 123
11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11	37, 53, 55, 56, 67, 100, 109
11.a Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning	10, 11	87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 158, 159
11.b By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities ... adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and ... disaster risk management ...	10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17	77, 78, 86, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98

Integrated urban planning

What does it mean?

It is an approach that aims to:

- Create lasting improvement against the SDGs
- Achieve balanced outcomes against social, environmental and economic dimensions
- Identify and capture synergies between different actions
- Interlink and align strategies, policies, plans, programmes and projects
- Balance short-, medium- and long-term objectives and actions

“Integrated urban planning delivers strategic outcomes that create lasting improvements in the social, economic, and environmental conditions of a city or area. It recognises strengths and vulnerabilities, builds resilience, and balances short, medium, and long-term objectives. It comprises a series of interlinked policies, plans, programmes, or projects that can positively affect each other to achieve balanced outcomes. Integrated urban planning will help allocate land for urban activities and better direct the use of funds by both public and private sector stakeholders. Effective integrated planning works at all scales (ie national, regional, district and local) and needs to be inclusive (ie it should address the needs of all stakeholder groups, including vulnerable and marginalised groups and communities). To achieve this, it will typically include provision for a range of consultative and/or participatory planning activities.”

Integrated urban planning

Components

- Setting the baseline
 - Assessing strengths and vulnerabilities
 - Establishing a sustainability framework
- Objectives and vision
 - Shared and involving wide engagement
- A coordinated framework of proposals
 - Strategies, plans, policies and projects
 - Allocation of land and funding
- Delivery plan
 - How to put it into practice
 - Evaluating progress

Setting the baseline

Objectives and vision

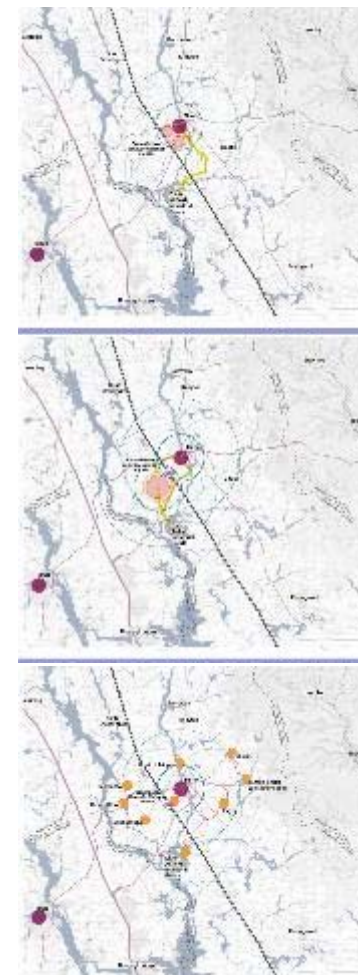
Coordinating framework of proposals

Delivery plan

Integrated urban planning

Key characteristics

- Holistic in approach
- Underpinned by sustainability framework
- Collaborative and engaging
- Setting the right baseline
- Communicating a vision
- Coordinating actions
- Oriented towards implementation



Integrated urban planning

Holistic in approach

- Cross-sector, cross-agency and multi-disciplinary

- Horizontal integration
 - Across geographic boundaries
 - Looking beyond project boundaries
 - Identifying opportunities to interlink
 - Place-based rather than problem-based

- Vertical integration
 - Strategic to detail

- Thinking of the bigger picture



Integrated urban planning

Underpinned by sustainability framework

- Based on SDGs or tailored sustainability framework
- Identifies measures for assessment
 - Existing situation
 - Targets relating to objectives and vision
 - Contribution expected from different interventions
 - Monitoring and evaluation framework
- Monitoring and evaluation during delivery

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Integrated urban planning

Collaborative and engaging

- Involving broad range of interest groups
 - Range of professionals
 - Stakeholders from other agencies
 - Political, institutional, business and community representatives
 - Communities and residents

- Collaborative approach to working with others

- Inclusive engagement
 - Two-way process



Integrated urban planning Setting the baseline

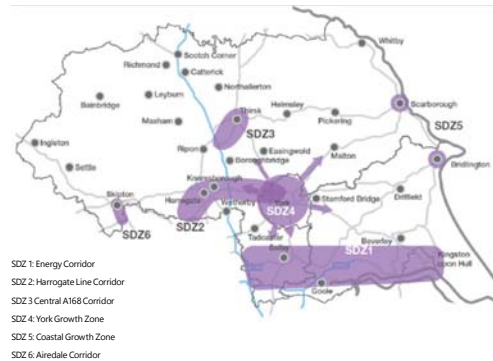
- Data gathering and analysis
 - Qualitative as well as quantitative
 - Contextual as well as core area

- Strengths and vulnerabilities

- Opportunities as well as constraints

- Establishing the sustainability framework

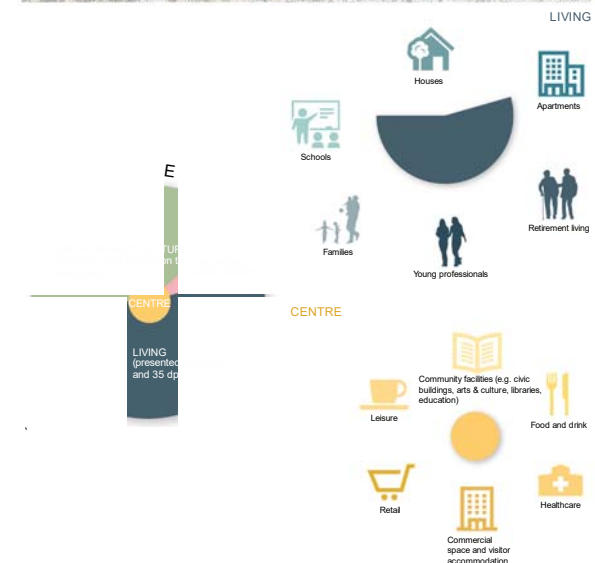
- How to frame the challenge?



SDZ 1: Energy Corridor
SDZ 2: Harrogate Line Corridor
SDZ 3: Central A168 Corridor
SDZ 4: York Growth Zone
SDZ 5: Coastal Growth Zone
SDZ 6: Airedale Corridor



Rating		Very Poor	Poor	Reasonable	Strong	Very Strong
Evaluation criteria	Sustainable water Using water efficiently, protecting local water sources and reducing flooding and drought				II	
	Avoid flood zones / improve resilience Integration of green/blue infrastructure and provision of SuDS	Growth areas avoid flood zones and allow future increase in flood plain.				
	Travel and transport Reducing the need to travel, and encouraging walking, cycling and low carbon transport			I	III	II
Evaluation criteria	Improve east-west connectivity Transformative transport infrastructure	Scenario enhances rail and bus connections within and outside of the SDZ To what extent are the wider connectivity benefits for the SDZ and existing settlements expected to have an impact on the sustainability of travel patterns (Red / Amber / Green)				
	Deliver improved public transport - Rail - Bus - Interchange opportunities	Builds on existing infrastructure and/or achieves critical mass to support new infrastructure				
	Encourage walking and cycling	Reduction of reliance on car through alternative transport modes and strategic cycle routes				
	Reduce the need to travel	Self-containment and local access to jobs/services/recreation				
	Connecting allocated growth	To what extent do potential transport improvements also connect existing (e.g. adopted local plan) growth allocations				



Integrated urban planning

Communicates a vision

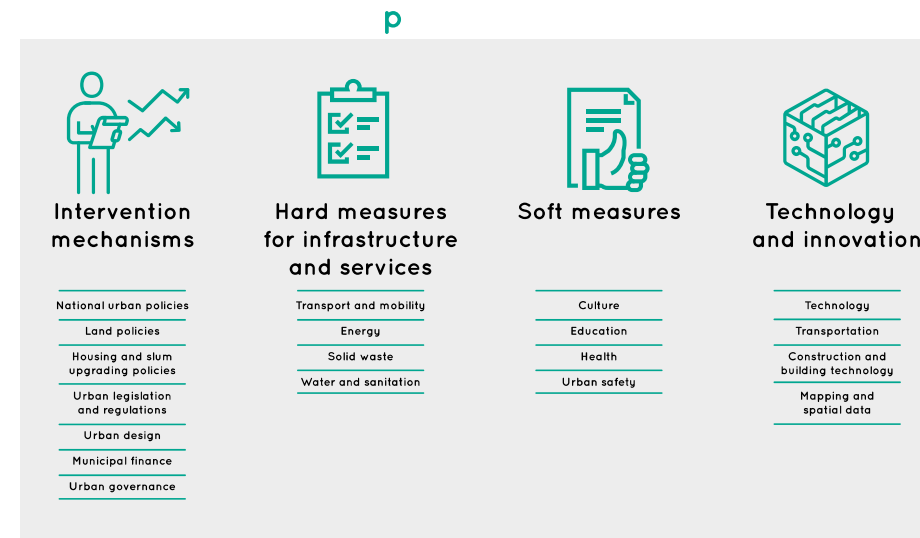
- Sets out a shared vision for the future
- Balancing social, economic, environmental outcomes
- Clear and place-specific
- May be based on scenario or option testing against sustainability framework
- With buy-in based on engagement and collaboration



Integrated urban planning

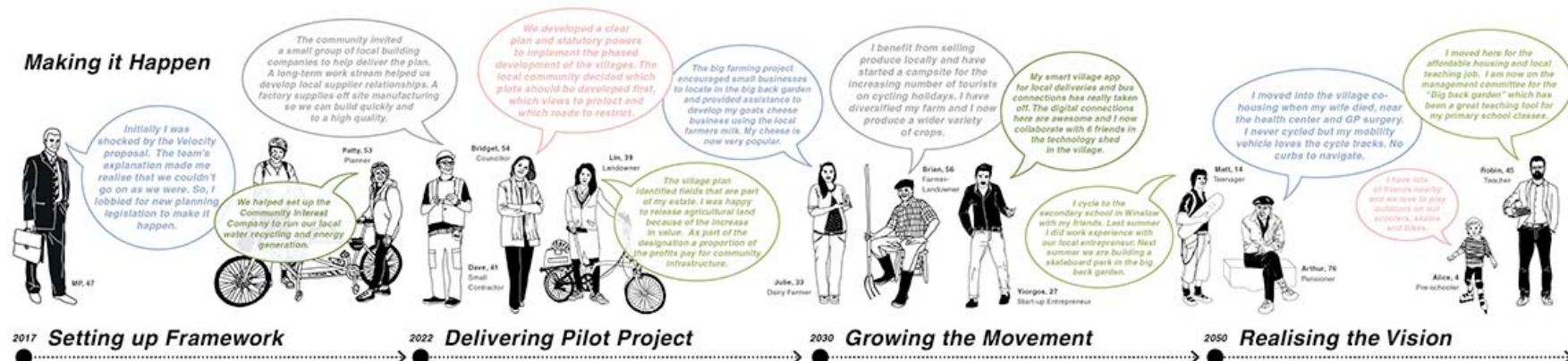
Coordinates actions by different parties

- Mechanisms for intervention - strategies, programmes, plans, policies, and projects
- Allocation of land and funds to projects
- Promotion of hard and soft outcomes and behavioural change
- Technology and innovation
- Actions over different timescales
- Assessed against sustainability framework



Integrated urban planning Oriented towards implementation

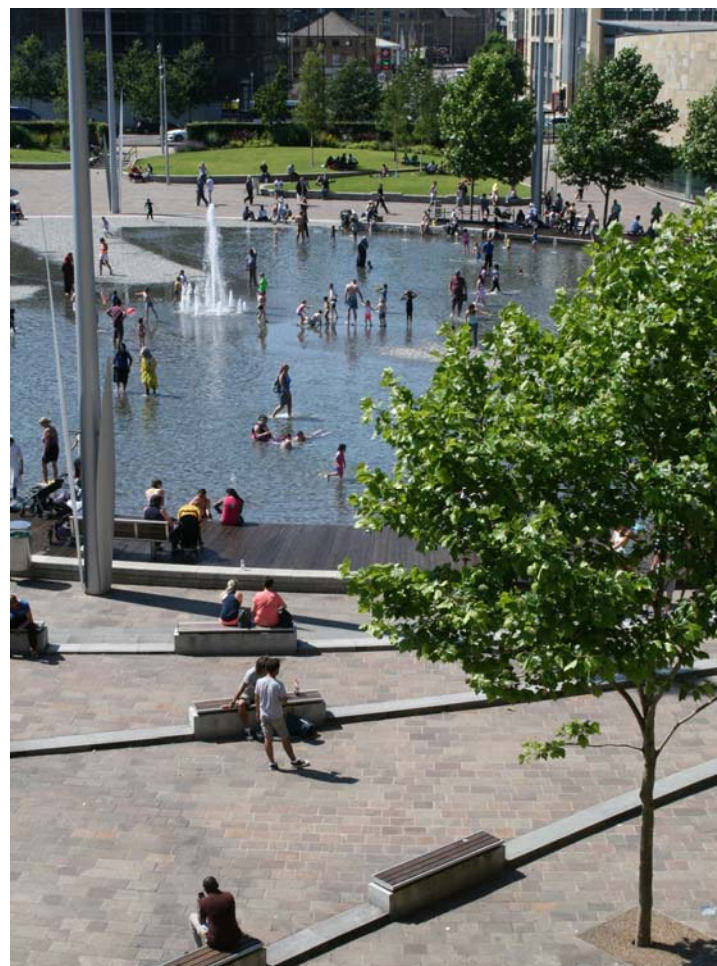
- Identifies how to deliver vision
- Who is responsible for actions – public, private and third sector
- Programme for delivery - short, medium, long term
- Sources of funding



Integrated urban planning

Opportunities

- Makes interventions more effective
 - Focuses and makes efficient use of funding and resources
 - Reduces risk of unintended consequences
- Generates buy-in and momentum for change
- Shapes genuinely more sustainable places
 - Promotes good placemaking and well-being



Integrated urban planning

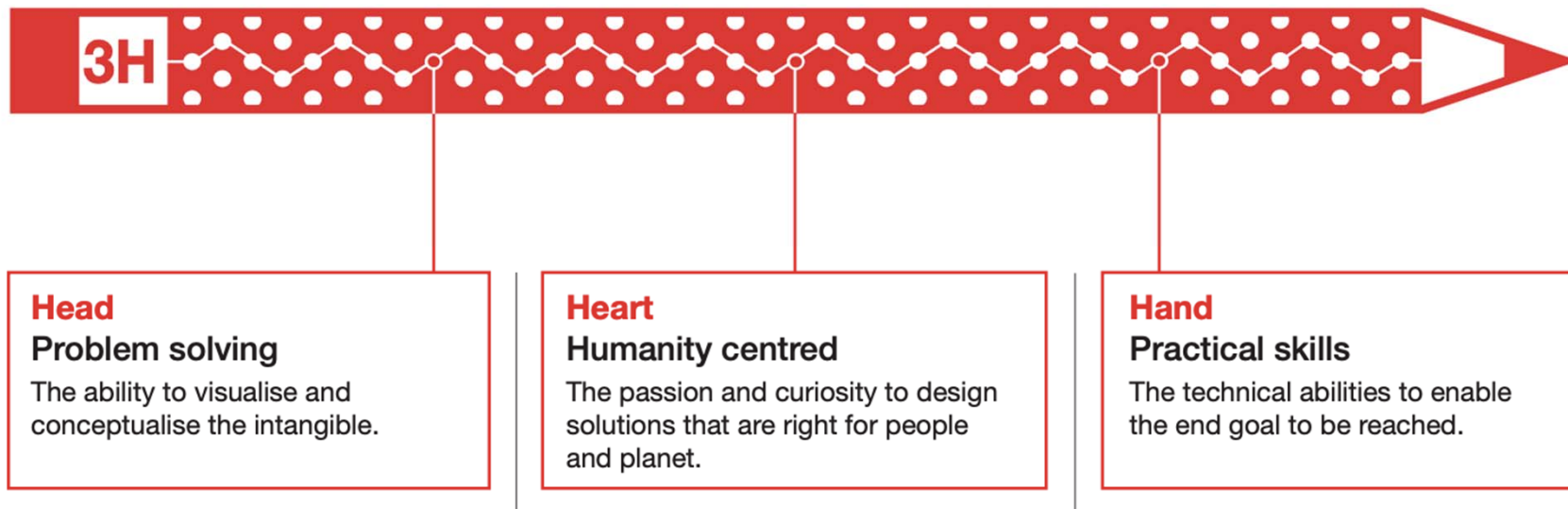
Challenges

- Complexity can breed complexity
 - Managing technical complexity to communicate simply and clearly
- Working within established organisational structures, ways of working and mindsets
- Achieving inclusive engagement

What is design?



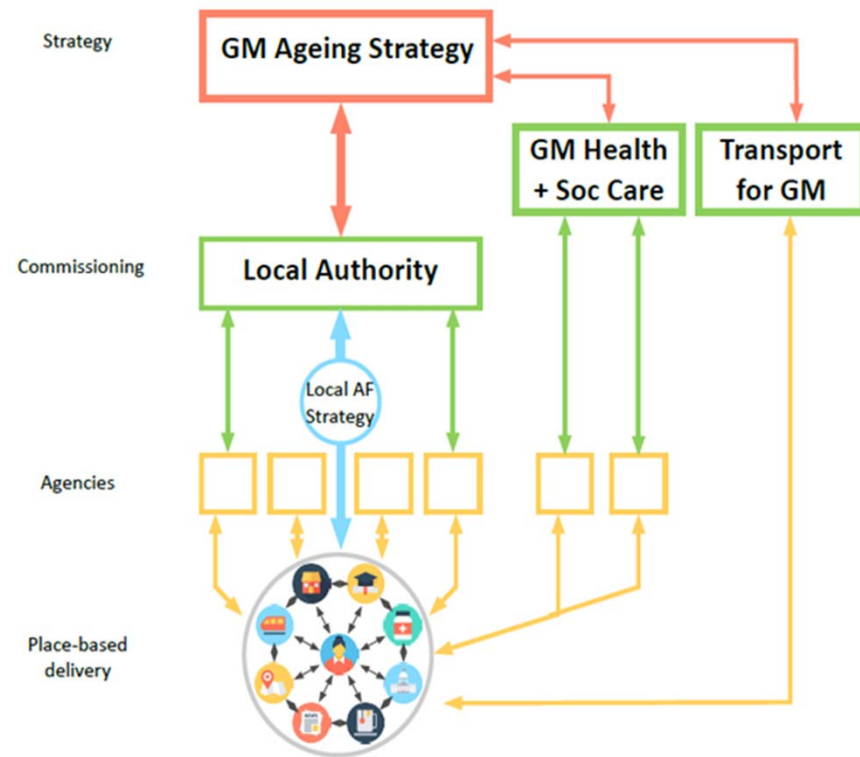
A mindset and skillset.
Critical thinking and creativity combined.
Much more than aesthetics.



Our approach is to convene a range of private and public agencies – to bring together health, social care, housing and planning

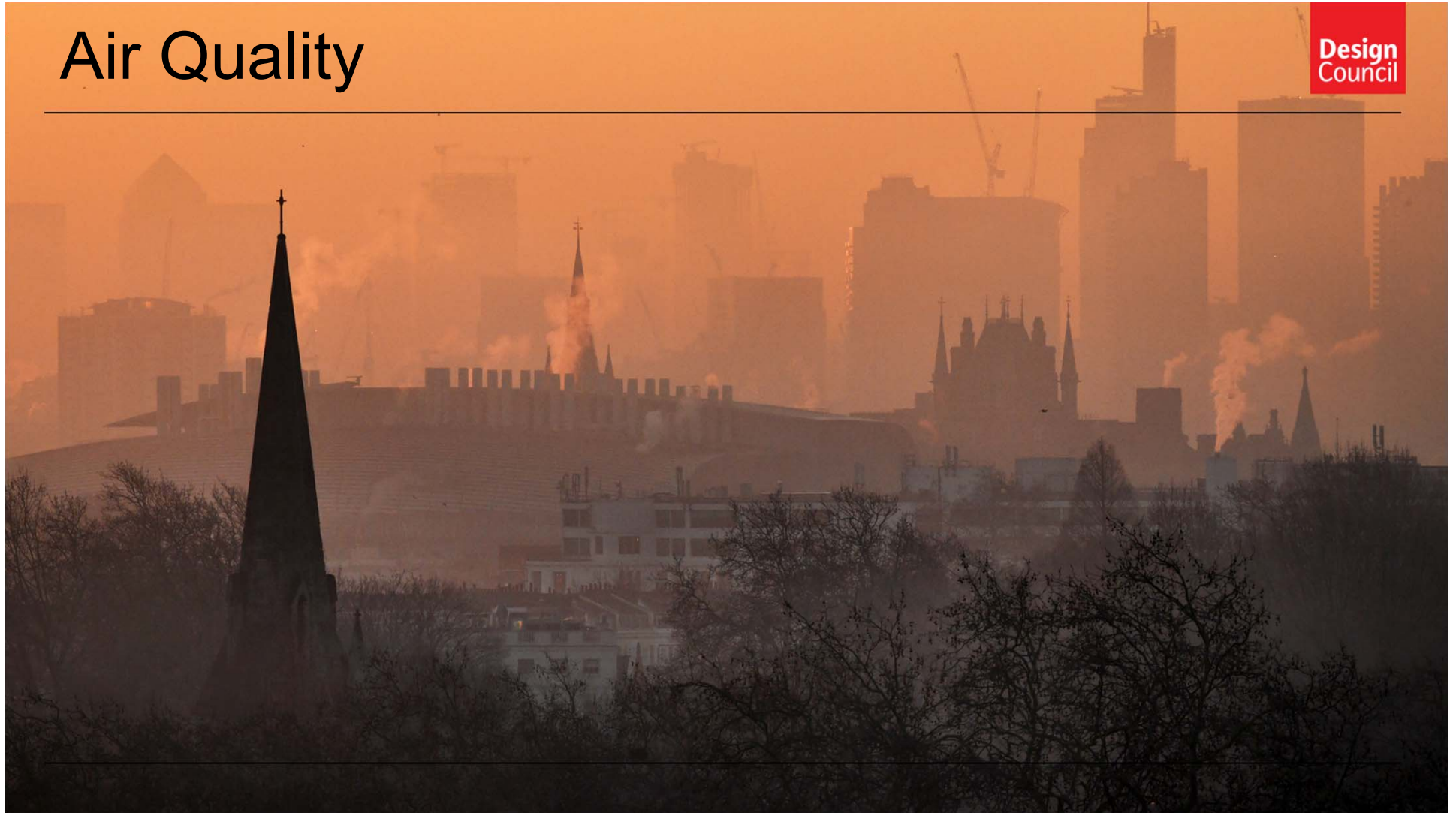


We work at the City scale to set influential policy as part of an ageing strategy across planning, transport, health and social care



Air Quality

Design
Council



Project Design



1. Build New Partnerships and Breakdown Silos



2. Build on Data and Evidence



3. Change people's perceptions by improving communication and increasing public awareness



4. Implement policies at local, regional and national levels



5. Ensure policy and their outcomes are just and equitable



6. See the big picture



7. Think long-term, co-develop ideas and have ongoing engagement with all stakeholder groups



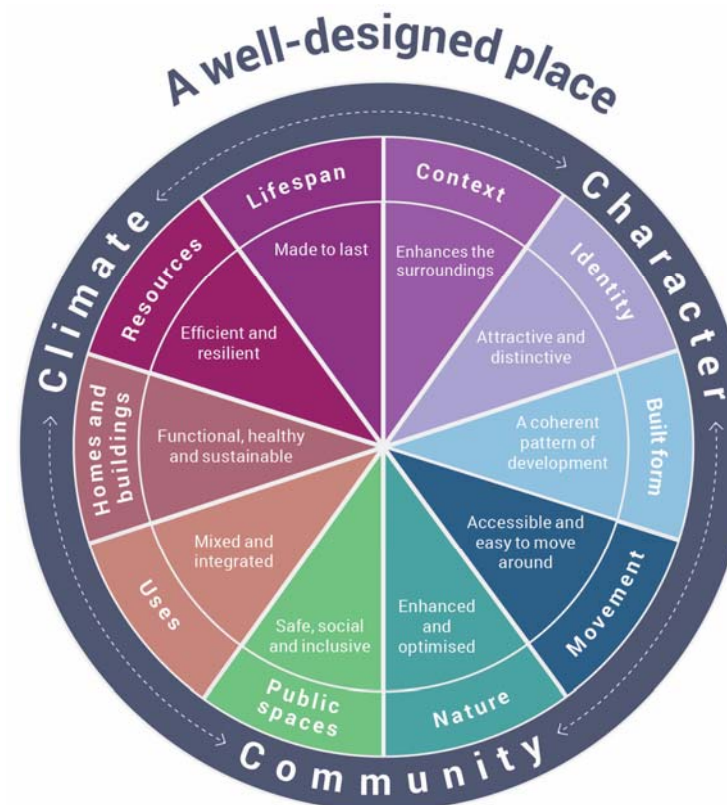
8. Lead by Example

National Design Guide

- **Context** – enhances the surroundings
- **Identity** – attractive and distinctive
- **Built form** – a coherent pattern of development
- **Movement** – accessible and easy to move around
- **Nature** – enhanced and optimised
- **Public spaces** – safe, social and inclusive
- **Uses** – mixed and integrated
- **Homes and buildings** – functional, healthy and sustainable
- **Resources** – efficient and resilient
- **Lifespan** – made to last

Together they contribute towards the 3Cs:

- **Character**
- **Community**
- **Climate**



National Design Guide

Introductory overview

Cross references to other NPPF chapters

Cross references to other characteristics

Illustrations to highlight good practice

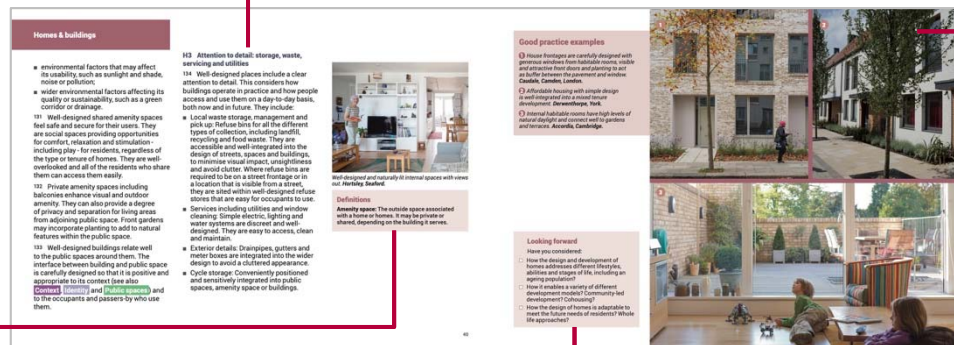
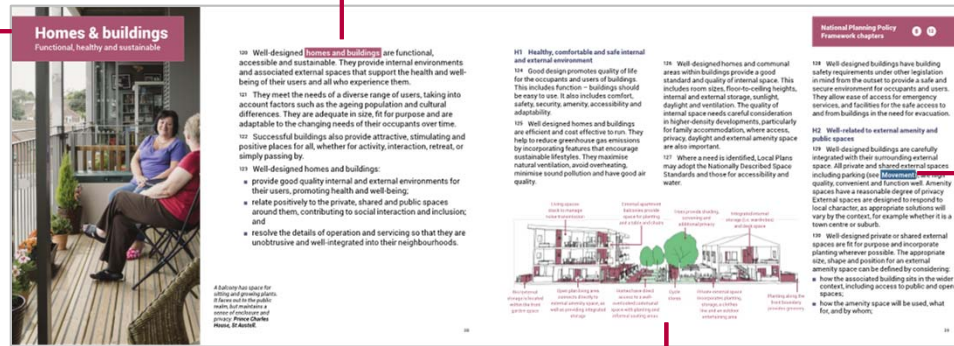
Good practice examples with captions

Looking forward

Colour coded characteristics

Key attributes under each characteristic

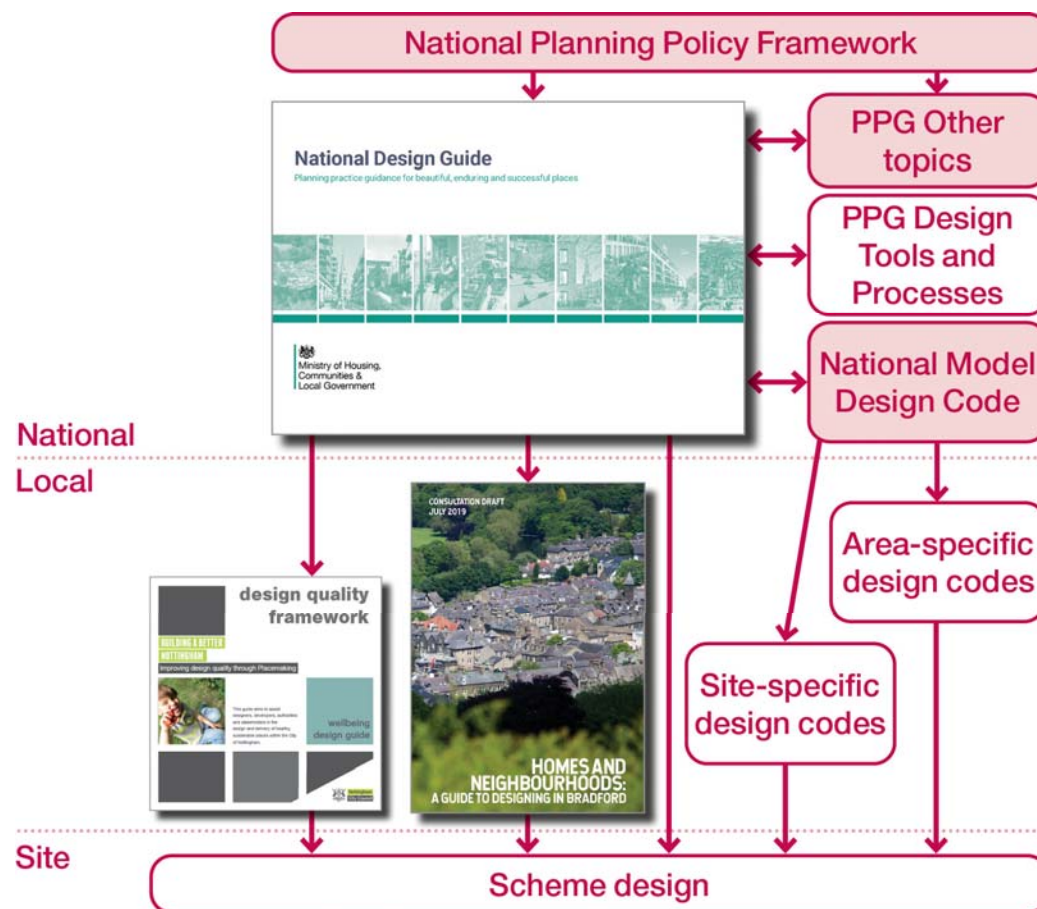
Definitions for technical terms



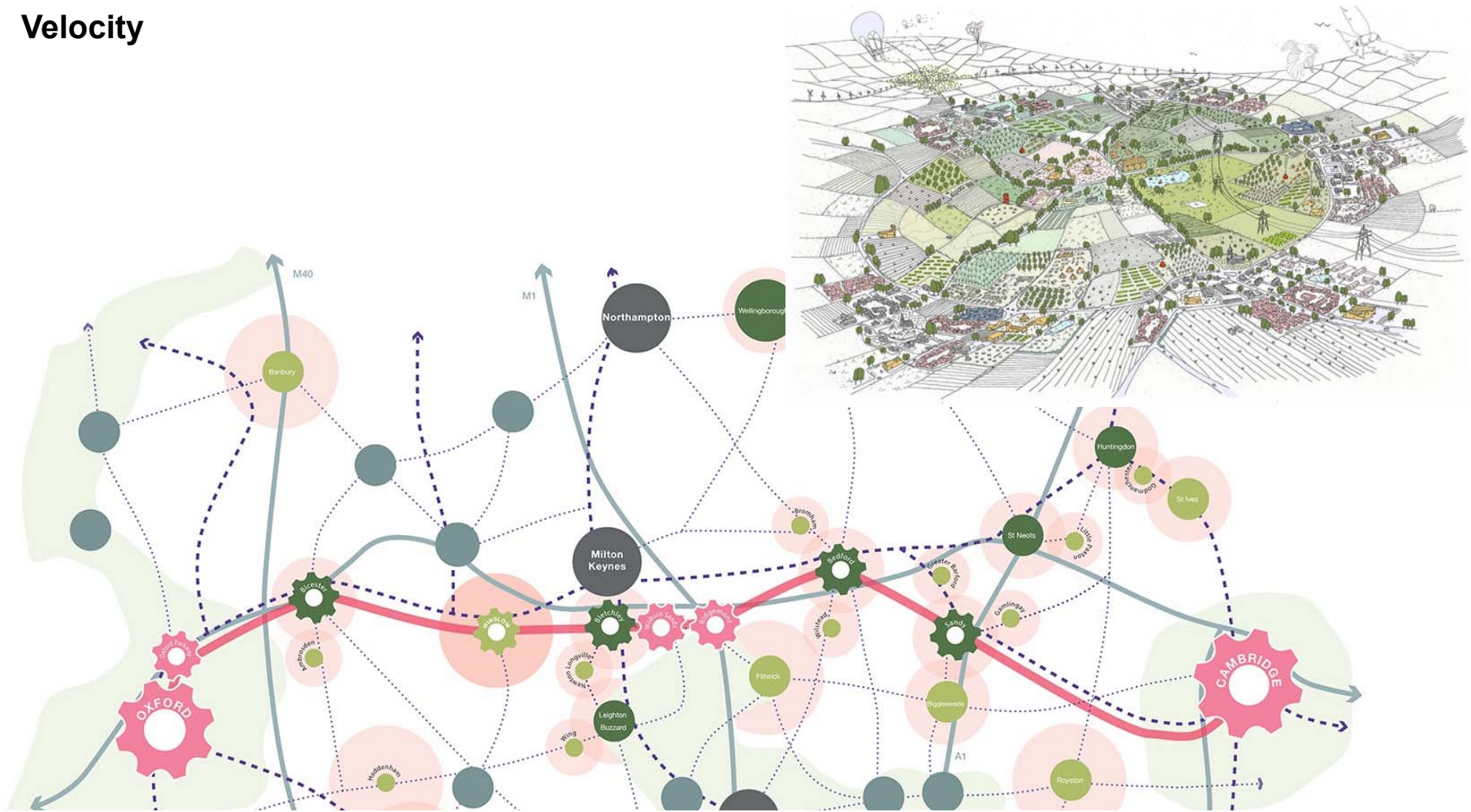
National Design Guide

Influence on other design guidance

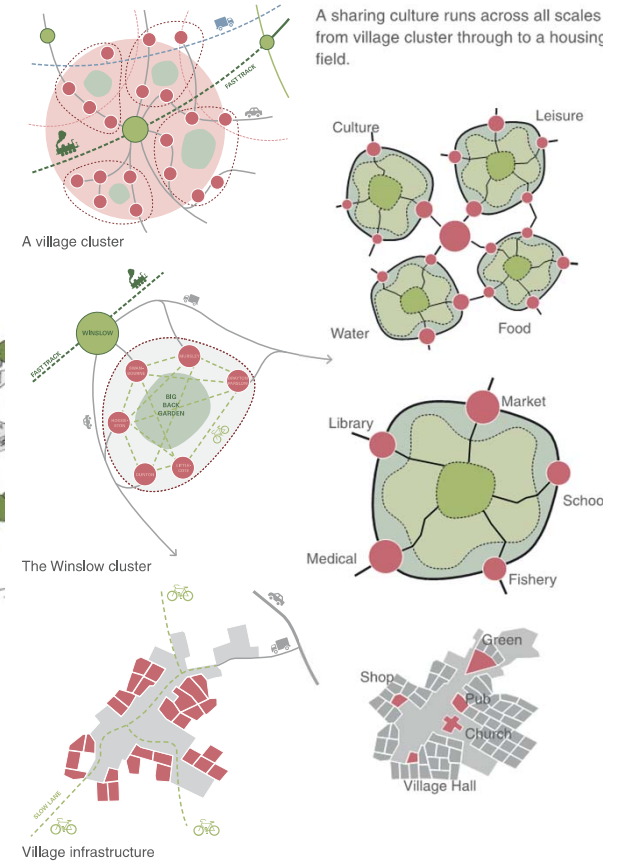
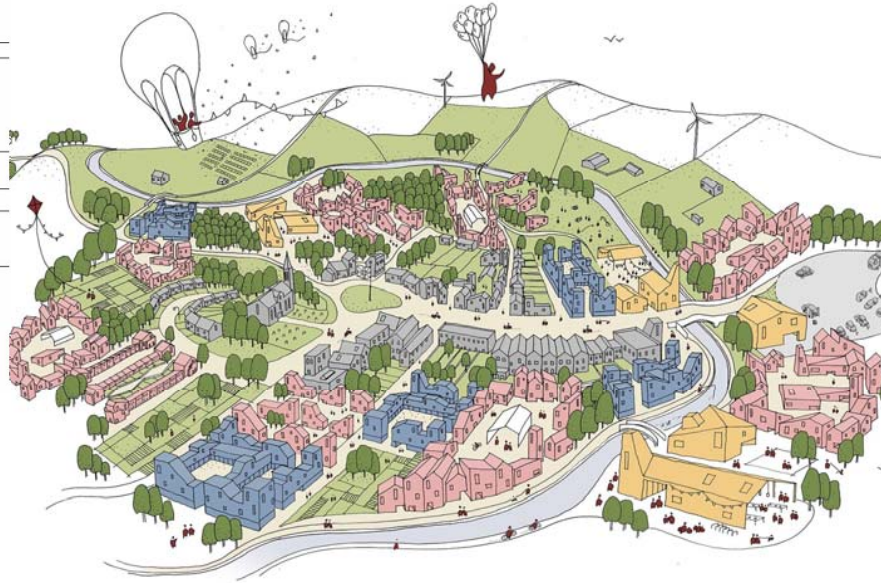
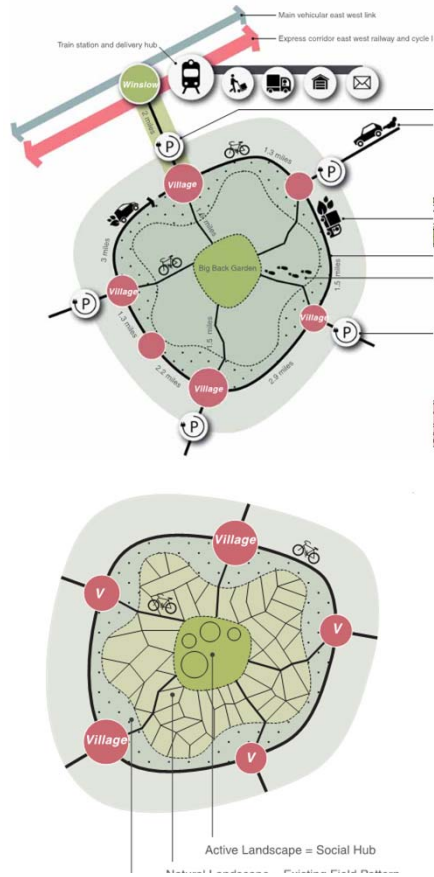
- National planning policy
- National guidance (Planning Practice Guidance)
 - National Design Guide
 - PPG Design Tools and Processes
 - National Model Design Code - publication imminent
- Local authority design guidance
 - Bradford - Guide to Homes and Neighbourhoods
 - Nottingham Design Framework
 - Area- or site-specific design codes
- Community co-production
 - Nottingham's Wellbeing Design Guide
- Applicants design guidance
 - Site-specific design codes



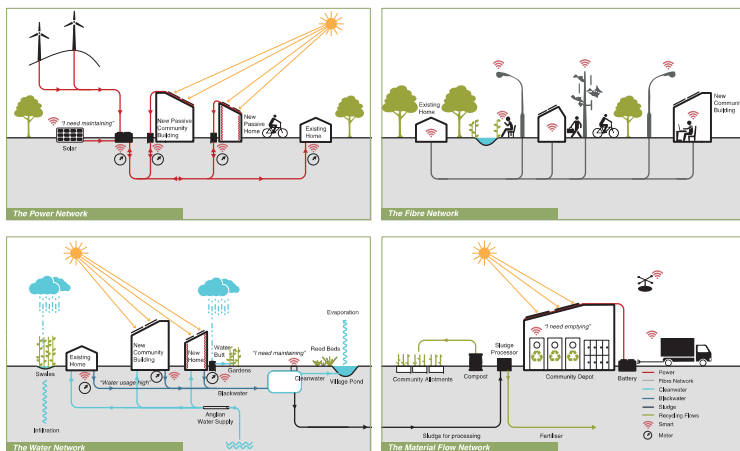
Velocity



Velocity



Velocity



Social	Economic	Environmental
Healthy living <p>Activity improves physical and mental health.</p>	Infrastructure <p>Low cost transport and digital infrastructure networks. A new local model for infrastructure delivery linked to green infrastructure.</p>	Carbon reduction <p>Reducing food miles and mechanical transport. Promoting low technology carbon free energy sources and growing trees.</p>
Happiness <p>More liveable places and green environments make people happier.</p>	Employment <p>Local technology industry development test bed and local economic production from building and creating local jobs on the land and in villages.</p>	Resources management <p>Reducing waste, recycling solid waste and sewage to feed back into the local ecological environment. Only "spare" resources sent to Waste to Energy in Granborough 10 miles away.</p>
Social cohesion <p>Car free environments improve social cohesion and wellbeing. Mixed tenure housing encourages villagers to stay and work in the village.</p>	Food production <p>Local intensification of food production in an ecological way improves farmers income.</p>	Biodiversity <p>Enriching soil, promoting mixed uses and a wider mixture of species. Reducing pesticides and promoting insects and wildlife. Linking to living landscapes and natural environment improvements.</p>
Identity and belonging <p>Empowering a community and providing characterful settings for living and working.</p>	Technology development <p>Delivery models and innovative technology for sustainable infrastructure, building and improved farming practices. Targeted at technology innovation and SME's.</p>	Sharing economy <p>Sharing social infrastructure such as schools and health facilities between local villages. Sharing resources through local applications and delivery drop off points.</p>
Equality <p>Under 18's and those who cannot drive are restricted by lack of rural transport. Housing is needed for all sections of society.</p>	Supporting the elderly <p>Almost a quarter of the population will be over 65 by 2045. Local co-housing in community locations will improve efficiency and cost of care and mitigate isolation and loneliness.</p>	Land use and landscape <p>Efficient use of land resources to benefit food and resource production.</p>

Velocity

Putting it into practice



Benefits of integrated urban planning

- More effective interventions
- More efficient use of resources
- More engaged stakeholders and community
- More genuinely sustainable patterns of development and activity
- Better placemaking and more people-friendly places now and into the future



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