



The New Planning System

19 November 2015



New Planning System
Belfast Agenda
Community Involvement
Health Epidemic?
What can planning do?



Belfast
City Council

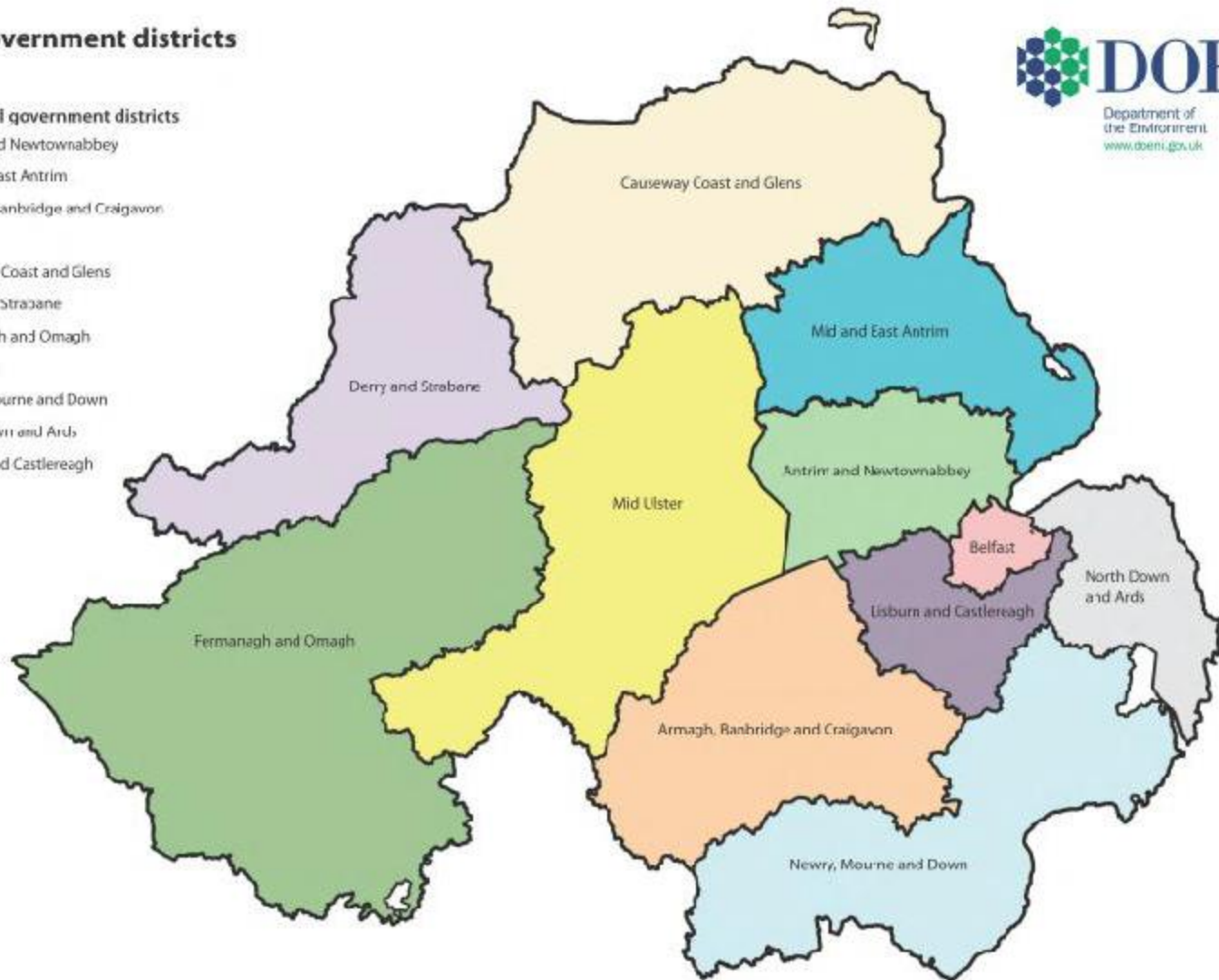
New Planning Authorities

New local government districts

District Index

11 new local government districts

- Antrim and Newtownabbey
- Mid and East Antrim
- Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon
- Belfast
- Causeway Coast and Glens
- Derry and Strabane
- Fermanagh and Omagh
- Mid Ulster
- Newry, Mourne and Down
- North Down and Ards
- Lisburn and Castlereagh



Structure of Planning

**Regional
Development
Strategy**
**Strategic Planning
Policy Statement**

REGIONAL

Department

Local Plan

LOCAL
Belfast City Council

LOCAL
Local Authority

Community Plan

AREA
Local Community
Groups

Permitted
Development

**Outline Planning
Application**

AREA/ SITE
Developer/
Applicant

*Building
Regulations*

**Reserved Matters
Planning Application**

The Belfast Agenda and new Development Plan



Community Involvement

Legitimises the Plan

Important to engage widely

Various methods of Engagement

SCI advises of who, how and when people can become involved

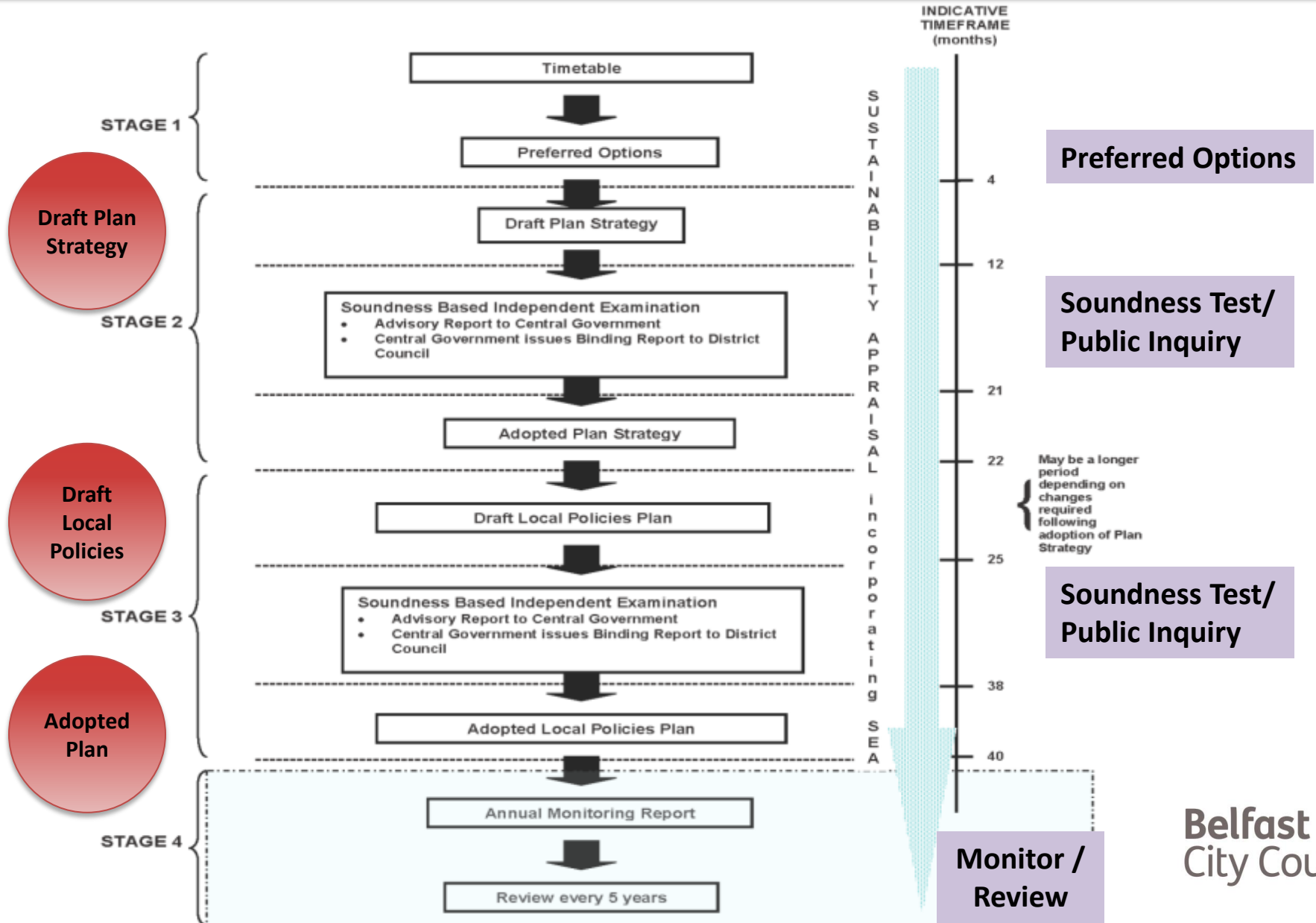


Statement of Community Involvement

- Requirement of Planning Act 2011 for new Councils.
- Sets out policy for involving the community in
- the production of the development plan and
- the consideration of planning applications
- Planning Enforcement
- Supplementary Planning Guidance



Timescales



Health Epidemic

Active by Design

10 killer facts

1.7bn

Nearly 1.7 billion people are overweight on planet Earth – of these, 475 million are obese. The total number overweight has more than doubled since 1980.

£900m

In the UK the direct financial cost of physical inactivity to the NHS is estimated as £900 million.

x2

Since the mid-1990s, the number of people with diabetes in Britain has doubled to 3 million.

68%

68% of men and 58% of women in England are overweight or obese.

\$1,400,000,000,000

The UN's Food and Agricultural Organisation has estimated the worldwide cost of being overweight or obese, such as through the increased risk of heart attack, to be \$1.4 trillion.

\$960bn

If the current rate of increase in obesity continues, the total health care costs in the USA attributable to obesity are expected to double

21% ONLY

21% of children in the UK play outdoors;
for their parents, the figure was 71%.

Older/ sooner

Our bodies are getting older sooner. Researchers at the Dutch National Institute for Public Health found, through a project that began in 1987, that 40-year-olds are experiencing weight-related problems such as high blood pressure and diabetes at the same rate as people in their mid-50s.

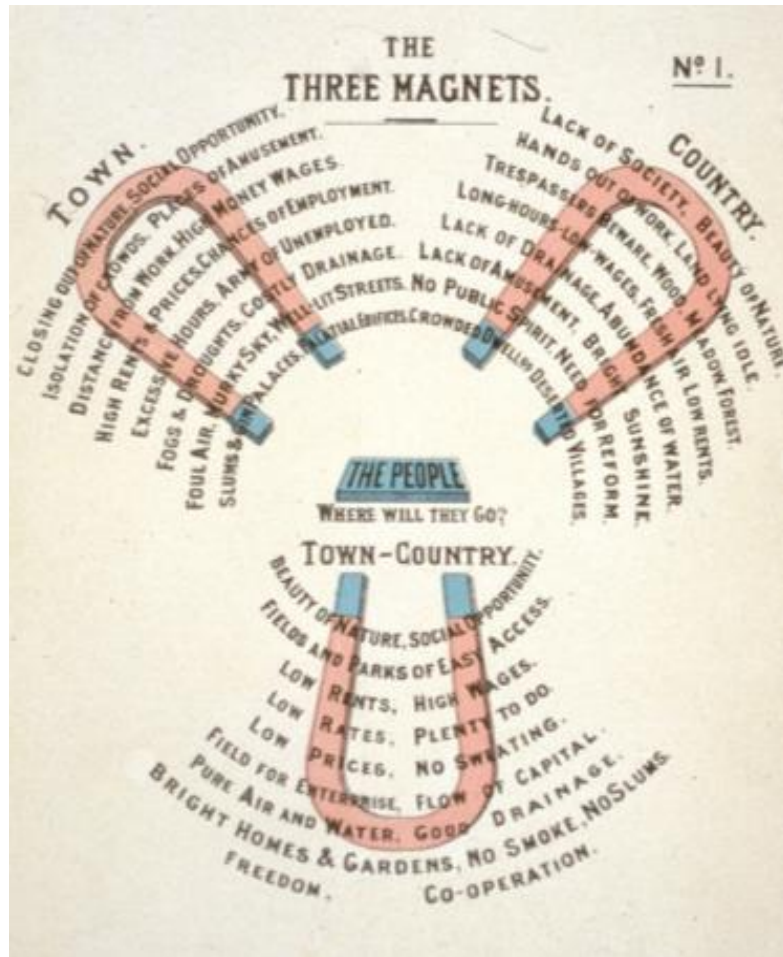
Just 9 minutes

A quarter of British adults now walk for less than nine minutes a day – including time spent getting to the car, work and the shops.

BMI > 30

A study of 8,500 obese twins with a BMI greater than 30 in Sweden, showed they were almost four times as likely to develop dementia

Not so far apart



“The inevitable strain of life can be eased by good housing conditions, good working conditions, good opportunity for the enjoyment of leisure, freedom for proper rest, with the proper opportunity for fresh food”

Norman Macfadyen, TCPA Chair (1929-44) & Letchworth Garden City's first medical officer of health



A. Movement and Access

B. Open spaces, play and recreation

C. Food

D. Neighbourhood spaces

E. Buildings

F. Local economy

1. Movement and Access

Evidence

Eg: Streets and parks designed to be safer and more attractive were the most common changes people reported would encourage them to walk more (RIBA Healthy Cities Report 2012).

Planning

- Walking environment
- Cycling environment
- Local transport services

References and Guidance

Eg: Sport England & PHE - Active Design (Oct 2015)



2. Open Space, Play and Recreation



"AT LEAST WE STOPPED THEM SELLING OFF
ALL THE PLAYING FIELD".

Private Eye Magazine

Evidence

Eg: People in communities with abundant greenspace generally enjoy better health.

Planning

- Open spaces
- Leisure & recreational spaces
- Play spaces

References and Guidance

Eg: Fields in Trust - Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play (Nov 2015)

3. Access to healthy food

Evidence

Eg: Evidence link fastfood takeaways and childhood obesity on proximity, access?

Planning

- Limit over-concentration of fastfood takeaway frontages
- Manage proximity and access to (un)healthy eating places
- Food growing (allotments)

References and Guidance

Eg: London Takeaways Toolkit



4. Neighbourhood Spaces



Evidence

Eg: 65% of people that are currently not active outdoors are more likely to participate less than two miles from home (Sport England 2015)

Planning

- Community/ social infrastructure based on local need
- Public spaces and public realm

References and Guidance

Eg: London Social Infrastructure SPG/ Public Realm SPDs

5. Buildings

Evidence

Eg: Where people live and the quality of their home have a substantial impact on health and wellbeing – areas of deprivation, social housing.

Planning

- Homes – space standards, storage, kitchen area etc
- Commercial building access
- Public sector building access

References and Guidance

Eg: BRE Communities, BREEAM, National Space Standards



6. Local Economy



Evidence

Eg: If an individual is poor, he or she is more likely to be affected by obesity and its health and wellbeing consequences. (Public Health England 2014)

Planning

- Accessibility to diverse town centre/ high street uses
- Local labour/ employment opportunities and access

References and Guidance

Eg: Council Local Employment SPDs

Questions?