20 minute neighbourhoods

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What is it?

Not a new idea, but one with new significance

- Cities around the world are adopting variations on 20 minute neighbourhood concept
- It's about living more locally by giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 20-minute walk from home, with safe cycling and local transport options.
- A simple concept that potentially brings together a number of policies and investments that are already Scottish Government priorities:
 - Place
 - Wellbeing economy
 - Empowering communities
 - Sustainable transport
 - Town Centres



Melbourne, Australia International case study

Plan Melbourne 2017 - 2050

"The 20-minute neighbourhood concept is all about 'living locally' giving people the ability to meet most of their daily needs within a 20-minute walk from home, with access to safe cycling and local transport options."











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OUTCOM

Melbourne is a city of inclusive, vibrant and healthy neighbourhoods

The concept of the 20-minute neighbourhood is simple. It's all about giving Melburnians the ability to live locally—meeting most of their everyday needs within a 20-minute walk, cycle or local public transport trip of home.

Many of us will still need to travel outside our local area to go to work, bu everyday needs such as schools, shops, meeting places, open spaces, cafés, doctors, childcare and access to public transport will be only 20 minutes away.

Many of Melbourne's established suburbs already have the ingredients of a 20-minute neighbourhood. Plan Melbourne aims to make the 20-minute neighbourhood a reality for every suburb and every Melburnian.

Access to local services—including early years centres, primary and secondary schools, parks and sporting fields, and medical centres—is needed at the early stage of a neighbourhood's development. Connecting people to these services and facilities via frequent public transport services and safe and convenient pedestrian and cycle routes (which avoid arterial roads wherever possible) will be integral to the creation of a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods.

Local communities will also be encouraged and supported to become actively involved in the delivery of local parks and greening of their neighbourhoods. The city needs to make better use of existing public land—including schools, underutilised road space and easements.

tions Policies

te a city Create mixed-use neighbourhoods at varying

Create a city of 20-minute neighbourhoods

Support a network of vibrant neighbourhood activity centres

Create neighbourhoods that support safe communities and healthy lifestyles

Improve neighbourhoods to enable walking and cycling as a part of daily life

Deliver social infrastructure to support strong communities Facilitate a whole-of-government approach to the delivery of social infrastructure

Create health and education precincts to support

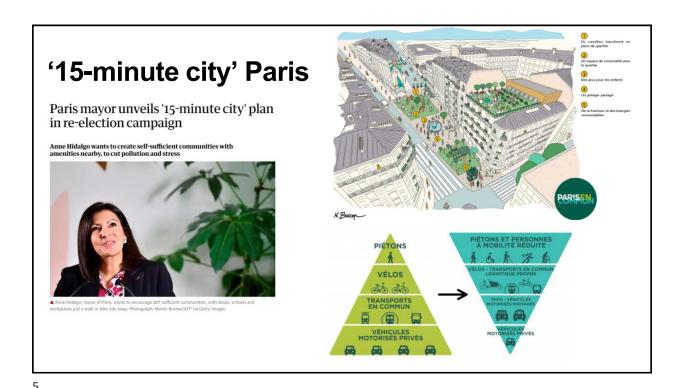
Support not-for-profit community services to build social capital and stronger communities

Provide and protect land for cemeteries and

Deliver local parks and green neighbourhoods in collaboration with communities

Develop a network of accessible, high-quality, local open spaces

Support community gardens and productive streetscapes



Glasgow - City Development Plan

'a thriving network of neighbourhoods'

Piston to Maryll Lock

Figure 8

A City soid spatial representation of the broad location and form of development required to help achieve the four

strategy

North Glasgow

canal strategy

North Glasgow

City Development Plan

A Green City

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ASL/MVRDV (Y)our City Centre

Regeneration Frameworks



Why now?

- The ability to work locally is central to the 20 minute concept a recent CIPD survey found that 72% of Scottish employers expect increased demand for homeworking, with 36% saying they will be more likely to grant these requests. And a third saying they expect to put in place new measures or investment to facilitate this, including local work hubs.
- COVID has seen a rise in cycling numbers and (temporary) active travel infrastructure through actions such as Spaces for People.
- Planning and development policy is increasingly focuses on mixed developments and place, people and wellbeing focused outcomes.
- COVID is having wide ranging economic impacts. The recovery of community services, **small business and high streets is a priority**, as will **reimagining our urban centres**.
- Transport remains the single largest GHG emitter. A change in how and why people travel
 is a necessary response to the global climate emergency. Scotland is committed to reducing
 car kilometres by 20% by 2030



Programme for Government 2020 – 'living locally'

- "This crisis also gives us an opportunity to radically rethink the places we live in, our homes and our communities.
 We want to ensure our communities can become vibrant hubs for the people who live there – to work, shop, learn, keep active, and socialise."
- "For some people the experience of lockdown showed that their lives could be improved through active travel, exercise, access to local or online services, working from or closer to home, and access to shared green spaces. While it is natural for people to slip back into old habits as lockdown has eased, throughout this Programme for Government we will take steps that support the idea of 20 minute neighbourhoods – where people can meet their needs within a 20 minute walk from their house – enabling people to live better, healthier lives and supporting our net zero ambitions"

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Programme for Government 2020 – place commitments

- The creation of liveable, accessible places with thriving local economies will be important in reducing transport demand as well as encouraging modal shift away from private car use – helping to further embed the Sustainable Travel Hierarchy and reduce transport-related emissions.
- We are providing £500 million over five years for large scale, transformational active
 travel infrastructure projects, access to bikes and behaviour change schemes. We must lock in
 positive changes in response to the pandemic through active travel infrastructure schemes which
 connect towns and cities from the suburbs to the centres, connect housing to transport, enable active
 travel in rural areas and support the idea of 20 minute neighbourhoods.
- We have launched a Review of the Town Centre Action Plan and have asked the Review for advice on how to adapt the 20 minute neighbourhood idea for our cities, towns, rural and island communities.
- We are establishing a Place Based Investment Programme, linking and aligning all place-based funding initiatives to ensure we have a coherent approach to effectively progress our 20 minute neighbourhood ambitions. As part of this Programme, we will invest £275 million to support community-led regeneration and town-centre revitalisation, including the repurposing of buildings, maintenance and repairs, reallocating external space and community-led land acquisition.
- We are supporting efforts to progress the Working Local Challenge ambition to create more shared space local working hubs for the private, public and third sector in local towns to enable more flexible and remote working.
- All of our work to redesign our communities to best respond to the pandemic and living with COVID-19 will be underpinned by National Planning Framework 4, local development plans, and Local Place Plans, introduced through the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019, and by giving people an opportunity to develop proposals for the development and use of land in the place where they live.

Examples of policies that link to 20-Minute Places/Communities

Smart Working	Remote working	Work local hubs	Spaces for people
Creating and embedding new culture working practices conductive to the productive, forward-thinking workforce	Support continued remote working post-lockdown to minimise commuting traffic	Enabling sustained local and remote working practices when working from home may not be practical	Build on increase in number of people walking, wheeling and cycling during lockdown and encourage even more people to travel actively
Economic Development	Planning policy	Public policy and investment	Town Centres - Local place making
Renew local economies through redistribution of economic activity and its benefits to communities across Scotland	spatial planning Local Pace Plans NPF4 - SPP	Public transport and provision of local services	Reimagining of city and town centres Mixed use housing
Equality and social inclusion	Wellbeing	Support rural communities	Infrastructure investment
Access to work, childcare, etc.	Quality of life, working hours, etc.	Rural repopulation	Digital and technology challenges or opportunities

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