



**Key Agencies and Dundee Council:**

# **Support for place-based Local Development Planning**

**Corporate workshop report: 23.11.2024**

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Cover image: aerial of Dundee city area. Image credit:Scott McBride

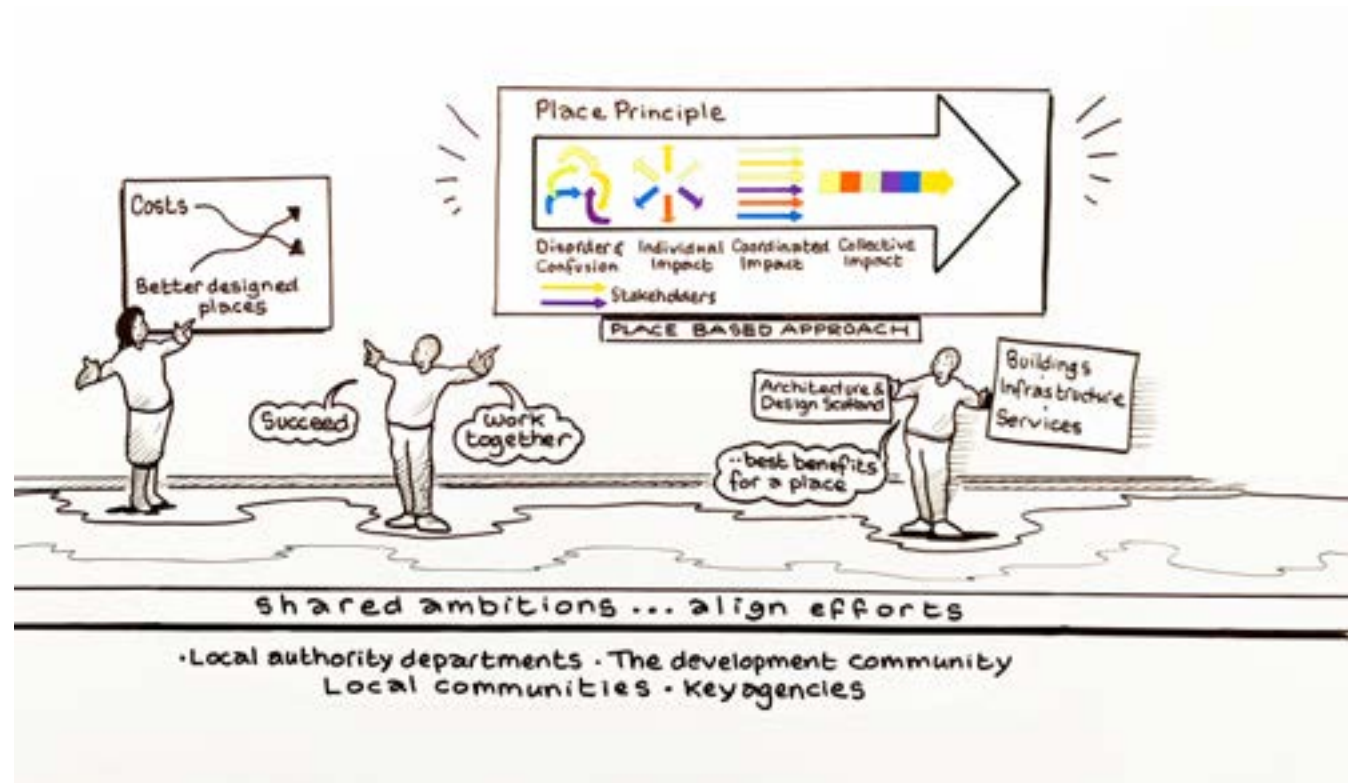


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Notes on Use and Limitations

The content of this report may be used to demonstrate collaboration with the Key Agencies Group as part of their Key Agencies Group Collaborative Local Development Plan Support for Evidence Reports. No content of this report shall be used without the joint written permission of Dundee Council and Key Agencies Group. Please contact A&DS for further information in this regard

# 1.0 Key Agencies Group introduction and background



## Key Agencies Group

National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) recognises that Scotland in 2045 will be different. We must embrace and deliver radical change so we can tackle and adapt to climate change, restore biodiversity loss, improve health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities, build a wellbeing economy and create great places.

The Key Agencies Group (KAG) is committed to rising to this challenge by building upon work undertaken to date through the Green Recovery Offer, promoting a more collaborative approach to engagement in the planning system, in line with the Place Principle.

Agencies recognise the scale of the challenges ahead for all involved to deliver on national policy ambitions at a local level. To support our local authority partners in this, KAG refreshed their Green Recovery Offer and developed new support providing a place-based approach to evidence gathering and reporting as part of Local Development Plan preparations.

Following strong interest across Scotland, we undertook a prioritisation exercise, and chose Dundee City Council to receive this support from the Key Agencies Group. A total of 6 Local Authorities across Scotland will pilot this new style of collective support.

## Architecture and Design Scotland

As a Key Agency ourselves, we are Scotland's design champion, and we believe in the power of design to improve people's lives. We connect people and organisations to create thriving places and we provide advice on projects, bringing in a wide range of skills. We also share insight from our work to grow capacity across Scotland. As part of our own Corporate Strategy, we are looking for examples whole place collaborative approaches. We will capture and share the learning from this pilot work and where we can help identify the systemic changes needed to foster a whole place collaborative approach and we will work to help identify and remove any barriers.

# 2.0 The workshop

Let: Place Principle diagram. Image credit: A&DS.

## “The Miro board worked very well”

Workshop participant feedback

## “Useful to hear from other departments and enjoyable to think a bit more broadly”

Workshop participant feedback

## “More time! A lot to get through, but great that it was focused”

Workshop participant feedback

## Purpose

The purpose of the workshop was to provide support to the council planning team to start to establish a place-based collaborative approach with the rest of the council services and the Key Agency Group as part of their evidence gathering process for their Local Development Plan.

The workshop was an important opportunity for the council services and key agencies to get together and discuss for the first time, strategic and local matters affecting Dundee. It is anticipated this type of support will lay the foundations for potential ongoing collective work on spatial strategies, place briefs and masterplans at the proposed plan stage.

## Process

The findings from the workshop have been recorded, analysed, and interpreted into a summary for this report which will be circulated to all workshop participants.

The workshop was delivered virtually over a period of 2.30 hours and was facilitated by Architecture and Design Scotland using the interactive platform called Miro.



## 3.0 Dundee City Council Introduction and Background

Below: Extract from the online workshops - examples of a place based collaborative approach..



## Background

Dundee City Council provided a summary of their Development Plan Priorities, setting out that the Plan will have a new style as it considers ambitions and outcomes for Dundee looking over the span of 20 years ahead. The new style plan should be delivered through collaboration and based on robust evidence. It should be place based and reflect more in a collection of maps, site briefs and masterplans rather than text and policy. Dundee Council also stated that the plan will be based on an infrastructure first approach and focus on deliverability.

The local authority also provided a summary of their evidence report engagement priorities which included the creation of project groups who have been assigned to respective NPF4 themes to undertake initial scoping work for Evidence Report preparation. Collation of the evidence will involve a range of stakeholders to provide their views on the sufficiency of the evidence. Views from specific groups are also required to be sought and have regard to the LDP spatial strategy.

Lastly, consultation on the sufficiency of evidence for each topic area will commence early 2024 to inform Evidence Report submissions.

### 3.1 Sharing successful examples of placed-based working

This initial exercise tasked participants with providing examples of placed based working which they felt had been a success, details of why they perceived this was the case and if the approach could be replicated elsewhere. A variety of projects showed the breadth of this practice across various departments. The following is a summary:

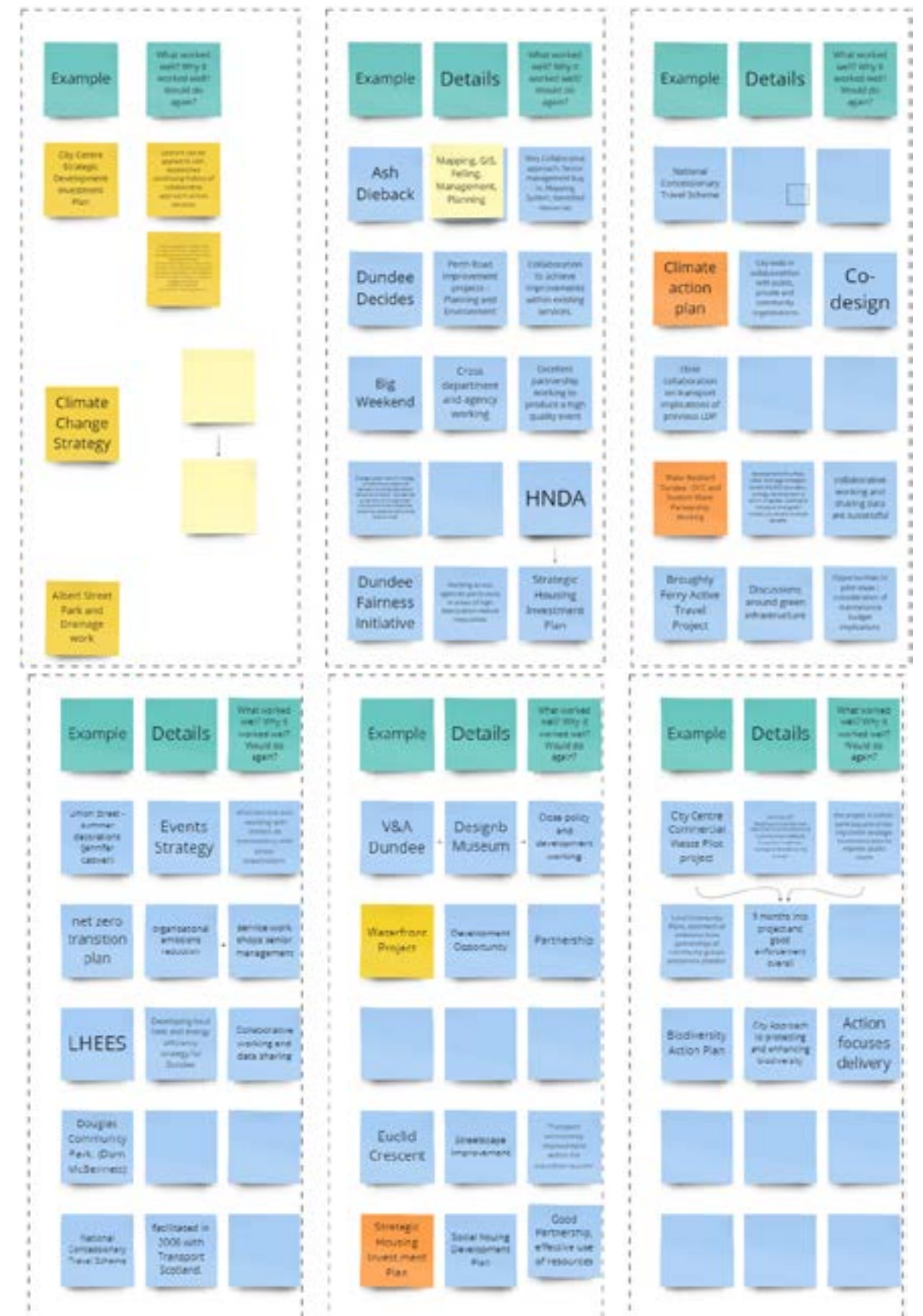
### Place Based Examples:

- City improvements: City Centre Commercial Waste Pilot Project, Euclid Crescent and Union Steet Summer decorations, Albert Street Park and Drainage Work
- Community Planning: Local Community Plans and Douglas Community Park
- Strategic activities: Biodiversity Action Plan, Strategic Housing Investment Plan, Net Zero Transition Plan, Climate Action Plan, City Centre Strategic Development Investment Plan, Climate Change Strategy,
- Major National Developments: Waterfront project including the V&A
- National Policy Enaction: National Concessionary Travel Scheme, Water Resilient Dundee, Dundee Fairness Initiative
- Other key projects reaction cross-department working: Ash Dieback, Dundee Decides, Big Weekend, Broughty Ferry Active Trave Project,

What made these examples a success:

- They were action focused
- Partnership and collaboration was at the forefront of the project
- Close, aligned policy and development working
- Sharing data, mapping, systems and resources
- Projects focussed on piloting ideas together
- There was senior management buy-in

Further discussion with participants on a selection of the examples provided insight to the processes undertaken and benefit to the departments involved. The exercise also raised awareness of projects across the workshop group, facilitating shared learning and highlighting that this way of working was already established and delivering enhanced value within the local authority.



# 4.0 Group Work 1 Understanding Place: Existing Dundee

In the next session, the group developed a shared understanding between services and agencies with regards to existing place qualities and drivers for change across Dundee. The group worked as a whole, with a mixed range of participants from key agencies and council services considering four questions in turn, based loosely on a SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats). These were:

- What are Dundee's key strengths as a place? It's key assets?
- What are the opportunities we can build on across Dundee?
- How is Dundee changing? What are the key drivers behind its change?
- What are the main gaps or challenges for Dundee now and in the future?

Participants contributed responses to the questions on post-it notes which was followed by facilitated discussions to reflect on key issues. For the purposes of analysis the categories of the Place Standard tool have been used as a framework to group individual responses into a series of themes. These are:

- Movement: ease of moving around, strength of public transport, traffic and parking
- Space: quality and access of streets and spaces, natural spaces, and play and recreation spaces
- Resources: the level of facilities and services, spaces for work and economy, housing and community, and spaces for social interactions
- Civic: sense of identity and belonging, and feeling of safety in a place
- Stewardship: level of care and maintenance, sense of influence and control

A summary analysis is provided for each of the questions on the following pages

## 4.1 Strengths

### Movement and Space

Participants noted that transport links were good with excellent active travel schemes. Little else was noted with regards to movement however with the central rail station the only other comment in this regard.

Conversely, aspects of space received the most comments when considering Dundee and strengths as a place. The geographical location of Dundee was most prominent here with a proficiency of arable land surrounding the city, bordered by the coast and in terms of the country, centrally positioned to access the rest of the country.

Greenspace ranging from parks, open space and woodland bring a rich biodiverse opportunity for Dundee's residents and visitors. Looking inward the city was noted as compact with good access to services and well connected to commute as required.

### Resources

The educational landscape was seen as a real strength through further education and the option of 2 universities. It was felt that there was already good multi agency working and a partnership approach in the city. Both digital gaming and life sciences were notable as industries within the city with relatively affordable housing serving the population.

### Civic and Stewardship

Culture, creativity and design were all highlighted as integral components of Dundee's Civic nature. These aspects were preceded by an increasingly positive image as a place that delivers change for a friendly population that benefits from a sunny location. Notable history such as maritime heritage could form part of the city's regeneration in reinforcing a strong local identity.

## 4.2 Opportunities

### Movement and Space

Active Travel featured prominently in people's assessment of opportunities that the city could embrace going forward. This could be achieved through strategic networks of freeways linking to key assets such as the waterfront, Tay cities and eventually the Eden Project.

In terms of spatial considerations, green/ blue infrastructure was noted as an opportunity to reduce the dominance and consumption of space for car travel. In tandem to this would be the benefit of aiding drainage and creating more multifunctional open spaces. Nature based solutions such as woodland planting, networks for travel or production in food growing would further enhance the cities status of championing green space.

### Resources

The City Centre held many opportunities for people in delivering increased town centre living, regeneration projects and mixed use. Innovation was also notable with regards to the Life Sciences district, the Tay Cities Biomedical Innovation Hub and tech focused industries. More support for the deliverability of social housing and meeting Housing 2040 targets were highlighted here in conjunction with growth in the renewable industry and roll out of heat networks.

### Civic and Stewardship

The waterfront was again noted as having further development potential with momentum in maximising this key feature for the people of Dundee. As did the Tay with consideration of the forthcoming Eden project and the potential impact of a project of this scale. Support for community growing could help drive further citizen engagement projects. Climate resilience was seen as an opportunity with the help of leadership in forging sustainable networks across communities.

## 4.3 Drivers for Change

### Movement and Space

A reduction in car travel and a reliance on this form of transport would see change in infrastructure throughout the city.

Drainage issues leading to floods would require a more strategic surface water management plan to create better flows and provide climate resilience. A need for more care for biodiversity and green health would drive change to urban spaces as would consideration of aging buildings and vacancy rates in the city centre.

### Resources

Inequality and deprivation were the main factors that people felt were drivers for change regarding resources. Aspects such as alcohol and drug related harm and a high proportion of people tackling weight issues were all contributing to adverse life expectancy statistics. In tandem, an ageing population would require increased investment for care in this sector..

Growth in tourism would lead to opportunities as would changes in work patterns and the ongoing evolution of working towards net zero targets.

### Civic and Stewardship

As highlighted throughout the workshop, the climate emergency was notable as a factor driving change. People, their sense of ownership and public attitudes presented a number of areas where citizenship would influence the need for change. Linked to this was the need to maintain and work with existing assets, although it was felt that there was an increase in positivity throughout the population despite notable challenges.

Policy in regards to air quality, aspirations for 20 min. neighbourhoods and NPF4 featured as overarching drivers for change. As did meeting affordable housing targets and the consideration of living standards across the private rent sector.



## 4.4 Challenges

## Movement and Space

One of the main challenges identified was the successful transition to more active travel. A balance in the infrastructural requirements between car use would need to be found and further promotion of different forms of transport as a more sustainable lifestyle choice.

Roads were also seen as a barrier particularly in better engaging and opening up the waterfront as more of a public asset. Topography to the North of the city would need to be considered and how to facilitate more active travel through this landscape.

A need to maintain a vibrant sense in the city centre was linked to a need for ongoing funding for the city centre strategic plan.

## Resources

Development viability and the perception of the city as a place for investment were noted as ongoing considerations with the business rates system requiring modernisation.

The scale of retrofit in light of a lack of funding would

need to be addressed in conjunction with the rising costs in the deliverability of social housing. Services would continue to be pushed with an ageing population and the effects on health from poor lifestyle choices.

The capacity to grow as a tourist destination was linked to better public transport connections to key assets and the provision of more bed space to accommodate higher footfall into the city.

## Civic and Stewardship

Inequality and the impact of poverty were again highlighted as this most fundamental challenge facing the city. The climate emergency and meeting the challenges of more extreme weather would also require widespread adaptation to the built environment.

Ongoing maintenance of existing infrastructure would prove a challenge as the city looks to develop new opportunities. Limitations to public sector resources and project timescales were noted as a challenge to delivering collaboratively. Social housing supply and the quality of private sector housing would be ongoing concerns for the people of Dundee.





## 4.5 Dundee within its Region

In this exercise participants were asked to think about the relationships between Dundee and the wider region. Participants were then asked to list any specific impacts, opportunities or challenges for now or in the future.

### Movement

The region faces challenges in rural public transport connectivity, due to poor bus networks, and air quality concerns from car travel. However, there are opportunities for improvement, including potential enhancements to rail networks, active travel options, and the Swallow roundabout. Participants noted that the region has the opportunity to address challenges related to the A90, interconnections between towns, and improvements in sustainable transport through recommendations in STPR2.

### Space

Concerns about the region related to its coastal location in regards to climate change, the threat of plant diseases, invasive species, and river pollution. Balancing greenfield development on the periphery of Dundee is a challenge, as is managing water courses (such as the Dighty) and addressing the impact of climate change on biodiversity. Opportunities for nature networks, the development of attractive leisure opportunities, and collaboration on marine/ blue wellness initiatives were mentioned, particularly with Angus Council on the Dighty wider catchment.

### Resources

Data sharing, Tay City Deal funding, collaboration with regional partners, transport development and the opening of the Eden Project were expected to bring in substantial resources. The region's strengths present tourism collaboration opportunities, along with the wider rollout of renewables. Resource-related challenges encompass the impact of housing on local infrastructure, allocation of housing land, and food production/ security. An opportunity to widen the region's boundary for increased tax revenue was also mentioned.

### Civic

Discussions centred around potential collaborative opportunities from the regional spatial strategy, the potential re-establishment of a regional area for local government, and development opportunities associated with the Port of Dundee.

### Stewardship

The concept of community wealth building was mentioned as a way of bringing community groups along with the wider region, adopting good practice on community asset transfer and other incoming approaches.





## 4.6 Dundee in Scotland

Participants were asked to think about the relationships between Dundee and Scottish national policy. Contributions were sought to list any specific impacts, opportunities or challenges for now or in the future.

### Movement

In terms of movement, there are considerations for the impact of the improved Dundee Airport links, and the potential expansion of trade and tourism opportunities at Dundee Port.

### Space

The region sees opportunities to utilise Dundee Port for trade and tourism, including cruise ships and mitigating the development for biodiversity issues. More widely, the risk of flooding poses a challenge to rail infrastructure connecting Dundee. The lack of comprehensive biodiversity data is noted as a factor to better inform decision-making in the region and nationally. Addressing this will enhance place-based approaches to the area.

### Resources

Notable strengths with regards to Dundee's resources include involvement with the Scottish Cities Alliance, leadership in life sciences and the games/ digital economy. The potential for attractions like the Eden Project and V&A to make Dundee a top Scottish visitor destination were acknowledged, which raised the question of infrastructural readiness. Collaboration opportunities exist through national groups, such as the aforementioned Scottish Cities Alliance, Scottish Tourism Alliance, and Scottish BIDS.

### Civic

Discussions involved national conversations around sustainable energy storage and distribution, including wind turbine construction. Dundee's unique characteristics, such as creativity, smaller scale, and strategic location were highlights. Dundee's national impact extends through its universities and Ninewells Teaching Hospital.





# 5.0 Group Work 2 - understanding place: future Dundee

This section of the workshop showcased the alignment between community and spatial planning within Dundee City Council. Locality Community Plan and Dundee City Plan have key connections and themes within spatial planning including the following:

- Health and Wellbeing
- Access to green space and growing spaces
- Safe and active travel routes
- Locality based services and Local Living
- Requirement for housing and employment opportunities

The City Plan for Dundee 2022-2032 has the following outcomes:

- Dundee will be a caring city which has tackled the root causes of poverty and delivered fairness in incomes education and health.
- Dundee will have a strong creative smart and sustainable city economy with jobs and opportunities for all
- Dundee will be a greener city made up of strong communities where people feel empowered safe and proud to live.

## 5.1 Strategies, Activities, Investments

The workshop then invited participants to name any plans, strategies, activities or investments they have that are ongoing or are being planned for Dundee that would have relevance to the proposed new Local Development Plan. Each department and agency who attended the workshop provided a list of various plans and projects they have underway.

For the Council, their plans and projects range from Investment Plans to Vacant and Derelict Land Surveys, Street Design Guides to Net Zero Transition Plans and Housing Land Audits to name a few.

For the Key agencies their plans and projects range from the Dundee Historic Environment Trust to Water Resilient Dundee, Seabraes Yards to child poverty pathfinders and the 20% car km reduction route map again to name a few.

A full list of all the plans and projects for both Council and the Key Agencies that cover the Dundee area can be viewed in Appendix 4.

# 6.0 Group Work 3 – shared place ambition for Dundee

Postcard from the future: postcard from Dundee. Source: Postal Treasure.

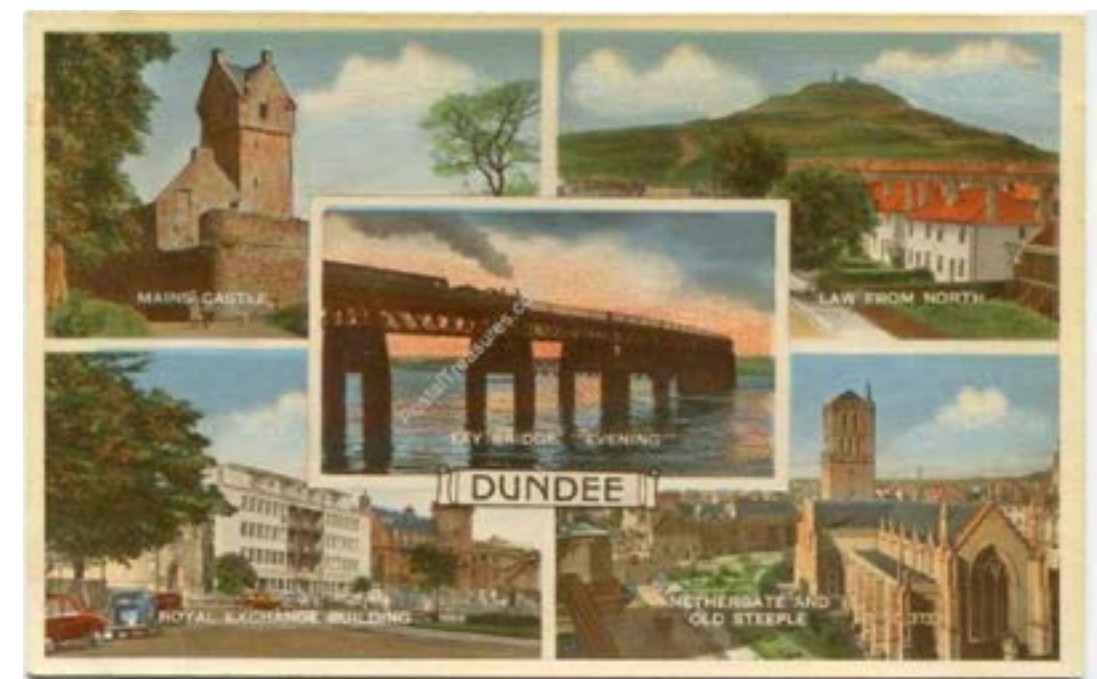
“National Planning Framework 4 (NPF4) recognises that Scotland in 2045 will be different. We must embrace and deliver radical change so we can tackle and adapt to climate change, restore biodiversity loss, improve health and wellbeing, reduce inequalities, build a wellbeing economy and create great places.”

The third session of the workshop concentrated on developing the Story of Change for the Local Development Plan. This session was designed to help identify clear shared messages from across the different services and agencies, which could start to form a short description of the changes the LDP plan we would like to achieve.

For this visioning exercise, participants were asked to imagine they were writing a postcard from 2050. They were prompted to think about what they would describe doing, visiting and experiencing through a day in the life of Dundee in 2050.

Examples of the postcards created show the powerful and positive stories of change shared. Participants articulated a vision of an internationally significant city, driving tourists with enhanced public transport to its blue-green infrastructure (i.e. its cycle paths, restored burns and wildlife), vibrant waterfront town centre full of heritage, and its local food culture.

Participants envisaged major changes would be guided by empowered communities with better health outcomes (in life expectancy), acting as stewards for buildings; district heating and affordable housing were also a key focus.



Extract from the online workshops:  
Postcard of 2040 exercise sample  
postcards.



## 6.1 Story of Change

### Movement

Participants envisaged active travel tourism taking place across the city, particularly on the waterfront, the Dighty burn and between the historic attractions. Sustainable public transport was anticipated to play a greater role in enhancing Dundee's tourism offer with many travelling by train. Active travel and the improved air quality would contribute to improved health outcomes across the city.

### Space

Dundee in 2050 would be a place where residents are better connected to wildlife and where green-space is more widely appreciated as an asset. Workshop participants hoped for more biodiverse rich space through restored burns, improved public realm (especially around the waterfront), and enhanced natural flood prevention affording greater opportunities wildlife to flourish.

### Resources

Citizens of Dundee in 2050 would have a higher life expectancy and health inequalities would be reduced more generally. This would be the result of the aforementioned biodiversity and greenspace improvements, but also district heating, affordable and well insulated housing. Greater quality of life would drive up resources for the city through growth in human capital. Furthermore, an improved economy would boost vibrancy in the city centre and empower communities. Enhanced nightlife and food tourism would contribute in facilitating this change.

**“You wouldn’t believe the change in Dundee! The city is now full of lush green spaces. Blending urbans spaces seamlessly with nature.”**

Selected postcard from the future

**“The City has developed into a thriving place to work, live and visit.”**

Selected postcard from the future

### Civic

With a more connected, tourist friendly Dundee. Participants anticipated a renewed sense of belonging and positive self perception. This would be complimented through new concert spaces, food tourism related events and a fully developed Waterfront combined with a rich level of biodiversity and celebrated heritage.

### Stewardship

Building a greater self-perception of the city was anticipated to come from communities leading the improvements throughout. Local stakeholders would be occupying, maintaining and restoring major heritage assets; communities would be identifying and carrying out local solutions to drive town centre regeneration and a more ‘compact’ city would attract visitors to the place. Built fabric improvements to counteract climate impacts (increased rainfall and flooding for instance) were hoped to drive the impetus for stewardship improvements.



# 7.0 Group Work 4 – collaboration on place

In this exercise, participants were simply asked what the benefits of collaboration are. Thoughts on collaborative practise introduced a number of strong themes around the benefits. Collaboration can foster buy-in, diversity of opinion and resolve conflicts early on. Participants highlighted the larger impact, efficiency of sharing resources and in pulling out creative responses to tougher challenges too. Sharing expertise, resources and knowledge across teams was also highlighted, along with simply how this approach was in line with good practice for planning.

Furthermore, participants shared individual projects and themes that can benefit from a collaborative approach; these included the V&A, Eden Project, maintaining and enhancing biodiversity, tackling climate impacts and bringing community groups into plan-making.

## 7.1 What would help us collaborate better?

Building on these discussions of collaborative practise and bringing the session to a close, participants were asked what would be required to enable them to collaborate better across departments and with external audiences. As the graphic above shows (to follow), a great deal of insight was gathered in this regard. To focus the session on priorities, 3 votes were cast per participant and the following top 10 (in order of most votes) emerged:

- Regular sessions with a wider key agency group at key points in the process
- Appropriate resources to create the time required
- Sharing of evidence and data - shared datasets, single source for what is planned and happening in a catchment area
- Digital platforms – Use of collaborative digital tools
- Knowledge and understanding
- Dedicated key contacts for external collaboration
- Funding
- Shared priorities
- Clear communication and timelines
- Leadership buy-in

Extract from the online workshops:  
Answers to 'what would help us collaborate better?' and 'what are the barriers to collaboration?'



# 8.0 Conclusions

Dundee faces major challenges in addressing health inequalities, mitigating against climate change and ensuring the stewardship of key sites for development across the city. With an ageing population and a need to drive investments, participants in the workshop were aware of the need for a place-based approach. During the workshop examples were cited of where place-working has been achieved in the past. These included nationally important projects at the Waterfront, cross-departmental strategies like the Biodiversity action plan and many more. Addressing those challenges and building on them were seen as opportunities to move the city forward and build on its strong culture offer for tourism.

Participants articulated a vision of an internationally significant city, driving tourists with enhanced public transport to its blue-green infrastructure (i.e. its cycle paths, restored burns and wildlife), vibrant waterfront, a town centre rich in heritage and the local food culture. New ways of aligning priorities will be required to deliver liveable places that align work with housing, planning, education, health and transport which will be paramount to help people to live and thrive in the city. An infrastructure first approach to all development will therefore be needed to strengthen the delivery ambitions of the proposed Plan.

Paraphrasing participants, the LDP process must be ‘action focused’, maintain senior management buy-in and share resources and updated data across departments. Previous work was conducted in this way, and moving forward participants were interested in creating a culture for piloting new ideas together to inform a whole system approach. Developing a greater shared understanding of department/agency/stakeholder collective and individual roles and responsibilities will also help bring transformative operational change, however it will only be wholly achieved through agreement, practice and monitoring.

To help maximise this and therefore encourage a strong ongoing collaborative place-based process for the LDP2, at this early stage, as suggested by the Group Work 4 – “What would help us Collaborate Better?” a first step towards this could be some form of internal directory that sets out all the council departments and key agencies relevant plans, strategies, and projects. Furthermore, this information could be digitised onto GIS

enabling access to important spatial data which will help inform discussion and then support future planning and investment decisions at both a local and strategic level.

Below is a summary note of some policy considerations for Dundee that have emerged from the analysis in this report. National Planning Framework 4 themes have been used as a structure.

## Liveable Dundee

Participants shared a vision for Dundee’s enhanced liveability by 2050, emphasizing a shift towards active travel tourism, especially along the waterfront and historic sites. Sustainable public transport, notably trains, were seen as enhancing the city’s tourism appeal, which would in turn drive up the city’s night-time economy and overall vibrancy.

Acknowledging Dundee’s geographical strengths, including its central location and access to arable land, participants recognised the need to better utilise these assets for its citizens. There was an acknowledged need to take a design-led approach and apply the Place Principle with help to co-ordinate these planned housing investments with other essential infrastructure investment decisions in education and health and transportation. Whilst the workshop demonstrated awareness of success in many large-scale development projects, further improvements were anticipated to public transport, funding for developments and flood mitigation.

The overarching aim, to drive down health inequalities and enhance liveability for citizens. Public Transport improvements would improve air quality for residents, improving health and wellbeing. Restored burns, improved public areas, and natural flood prevention would contribute to a more wildlife-friendly and liveable environment.

## Sustainable Dundee

Opportunities for blue-green infrastructure developing the life science economy and active travel were flagged by participants throughout. Despite the scale of its woodlands, burns and other greenspace within its boundaries, there is still a need to go further to expand nature networks and strengthen natural flood defences. Surface water management was raised throughout as an issue to resolve. These factors were

seen as a way of bringing people closer to nature, both for health and wellbeing, and for building Dundee’s international tourism offer.

Climate change mitigation was notable as an important strand of conversation. Community empowerment through energy storage solutions would build citizen led buy-in around sustainability, as would expanding residents stewardship and retrofit of local historical buildings. Similarly, district heating plans required by Scottish Government were mentioned as a key development opportunity for bringing colleagues across the council together.

## Productive Dundee

A vibrant Dundee, attracting economic development through its improved transportation links, a cultural offer and food tourism were seen as key aspirations for the future. Promoting the city through a mindful approach of the opportunities present in strategies and around community wealth building. It was anticipated that major changes would be guided by empowered communities with better health outcomes (in life expectancy), acting as stewards for buildings; district heating and affordable housing were also a key focus.

Opportunities raised included the utilisation of Dundee port for trade and tourism, enacting the Regional Spatial Strategy and improving the local economy around STEM and life sciences. We saw how participants noted relationships between Dundee and elsewhere these included transport related factors seen in recommendations from STPR2, car, active and rail. Furthermore, expanding Dundee’s port and airport growth.

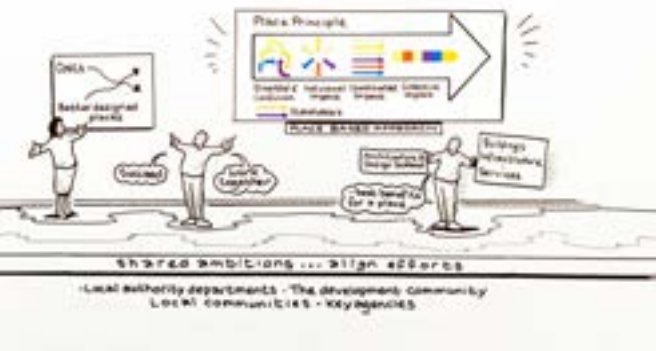
Let: Place Principle diagram. Image credit: A&DS.



## 9.1 Next steps

The next steps for the Key Agencies Collaborative Local Development Plan support to Dundee City Council will form a series of workshops focusing on the Maryfield Ward area. These workshops will help to build a collective understanding of the local needs and opportunities of these important places and support the Council planning team in establishing a place-based collaborative approach with the rest of the council services as part their Local Development Plan preparations.

It is anticipated this type of focused place-based discussions will lay the foundations for a transferable approach that Dundee City Council can adopt and apply to understand other ward areas enabling further work across services to produce content that will inform place briefs and masterplans at proposed plan stage too.





# Appendix I - Workshop Agenda

Project Name	Local Authority	Date and Time
Key Agencies Group Collaborative Local Development Plan Support	Dundee City Council	23 <sup>rd</sup> of November, 9:30 – 12:00

Item	Activity/ Description	Lead
1.0	Welcome	A&DS
2.0	Local Authority Introduction and Background	Dundee Council
3.0	Key Agencies Introduction and Background	KAG/A&DS
4.0	Group work 1 - Understanding Place - Existing Dundee	ALL
	Break	ALL
5.0	Group work 2 - Understanding Place - Future Dundee	ALL
6.0	Group work 3 - A Shared Place Ambition for Dundee	ALL
7.0	Group Work 4 - Collaborate on Place	ALL
8.0	Next Steps	A&DS
9.0	Close	ALL

# Appendix II - Attendee List

Name	Organisation	Role
Gillian Black	Architecture and Design Scotland	Principal Urban Designer and Planner
David Fletcher	Architecture and Design Scotland	Senior Architect
Tim Moss	Architecture and Design Scotland	Senior Design Officer
Ewan Macnaughton	Dundee City Council	Head of Sustainable Transport
Gregor Hamilton	Dundee City Council	Head of Planning & Economic Development
Tierney Lovell	Dundee City Council	Open Space Team Leader (Environment)
Tony Boyle	Dundee City Council	Head of Environment
Alison Abercrombie	Dundee City Council	Greenspace Officer
Alan Brown	Dundee City Council	Planning Officer, Policy & Regeneration
Barbara Whiting	Dundee City Council	Climate Change and Sustainability Manager
David Gray	Dundee City Council	Senior Planning Manager
Gaynor Sullivan	Dundee City Council	City Centre Management
Gemma Watson	Dundee City Council	Planning Officer
Gary Knox	Dundee City Council	Principal Planning Officer
Hannah Bowey	Dundee City Council	Sustainability and Climate Change Assistant
Jennifer Caswell	Dundee City Council	Housing Team Leader
John Wolstencroft	Dundee City Council	Principal Officer, Quality & Performance Monitoring, Housing
Laura Stewart	Dundee City Council	Planning Officer
Lorna Sim	Dundee City Council	Planning Officer
Louise Butchart	Dundee City Council	Head of Housing and Construction
Mark Devine	Dundee City Council	Head of Transportation
Nicky MacCrimmon	Dundee City Council	Community Learning & Development Manager
Naomi Clarke	Dundee City Council	Senior Sustainability and Climate Change Officer
Suraj Paneru	Dundee City Council	Sustainability & Climate Change Team, City Development
Alison Anderson	Dundee City Council	Greenspace Team Leader
Alastair Kay	Dundee City Council	Design and Property Team
Andrew Stevenson	Historic Environment Scotland	Senior Environmental Assessment & Advice Officer
Katie Bain	NatureScot	Planning Advisor
Moira Fraser-Pearce	Public Health Scotland	Partnerships Manager
Peter Noad	Scottish Enterprise	Project Manager
Dominic McBennett	Scottish Water	Strategic Planner
Alasdair Milne	SEPA	Senior Planning Officer
Debbie Livingstone	Transport Scotland	Principal Transport Planner

# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

A&DS



### KAG collaborative LDP support - scope of support

Establish whole place collaborative approach with project team



Snapshot 3: Collective corporate approach

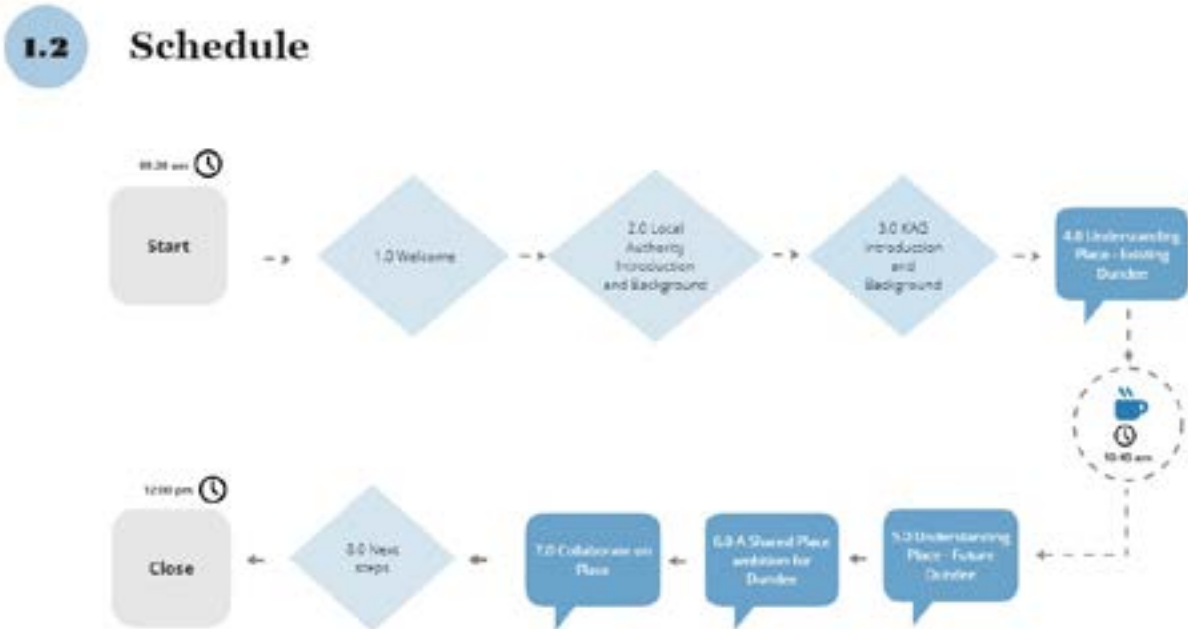


# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

1.5 Who's here?

3 mins







# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

## 2.2 LDP reflection

### Development Plan Priorities

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW 2023-2028

\* New style LDPs to consider ambitions and outcomes for area, looking 20 years ahead.

\* Should be developed through collaboration and based on robust evidence.

\* Should be place-based and reflected more in a collection of maps, site briefs and masterplans than text and policy.

\* Based on Infrastructure First approach and a focus on deliverability.



## 2.3 LDP approach and ambitions

### Development Plan Evidence Report Engagement Priorities

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW 2023-2028

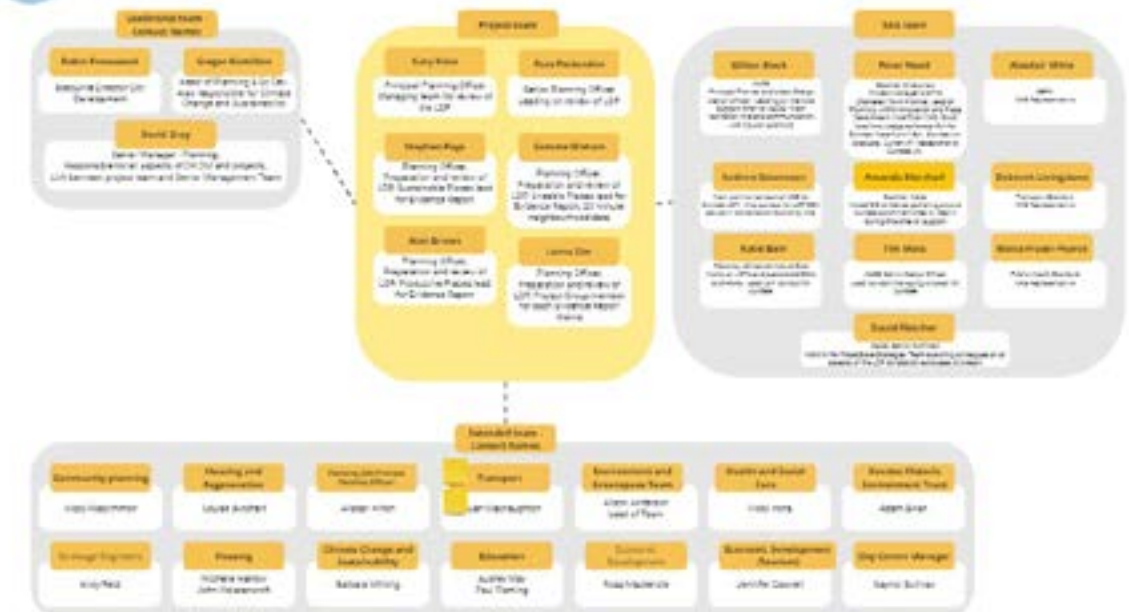
- Project groups have been assigned to respective NPF4 themes and undertaking initial scoping work for Evidence Report preparation.
- Collation of the evidence will involve a range of stakeholders to provide their views on the sufficiency of the evidence.
- Views from specific groups are also required to be sought and have regard to in the LDP spatial strategy.
- Consultation on the sufficiency of evidence for each topic area will commence early next year to inform Evidence Report submission.



# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

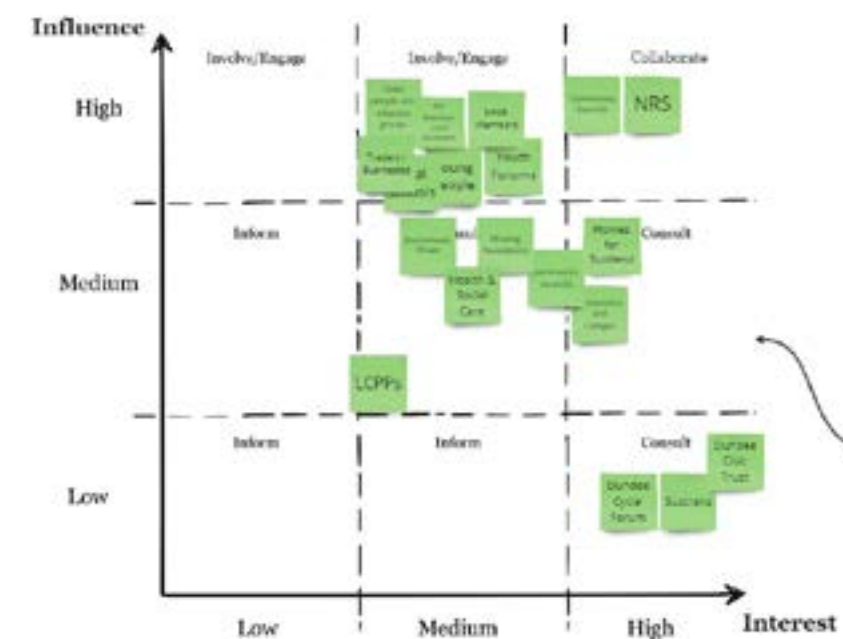
## 2.4 Project team structure

1 mins



## 2.5 Audience prioritisation

1 mins



Place your sticky notes from the previous frame on this chart.

# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

## 2.6 Project timeline - activities and key milestones 1 mins



## 2.7 Sharing successful examples of place-based working 5 mins



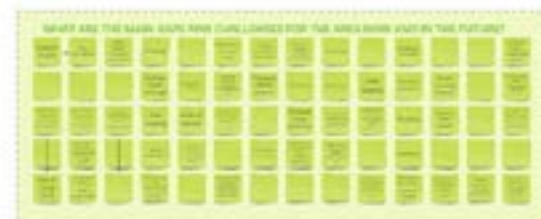
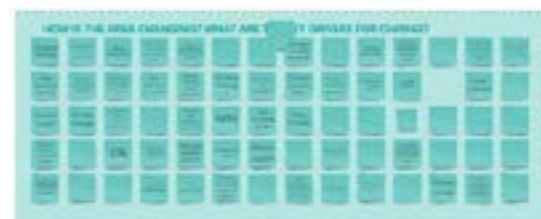


## Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

#### 4.1 Strengths and opportunities - whole authority 15 mins

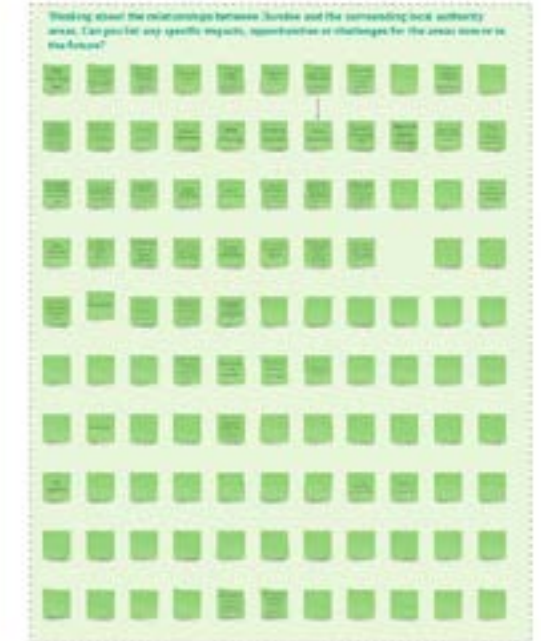


## 4.2 Key drivers and challenges - whole authority 15 mins

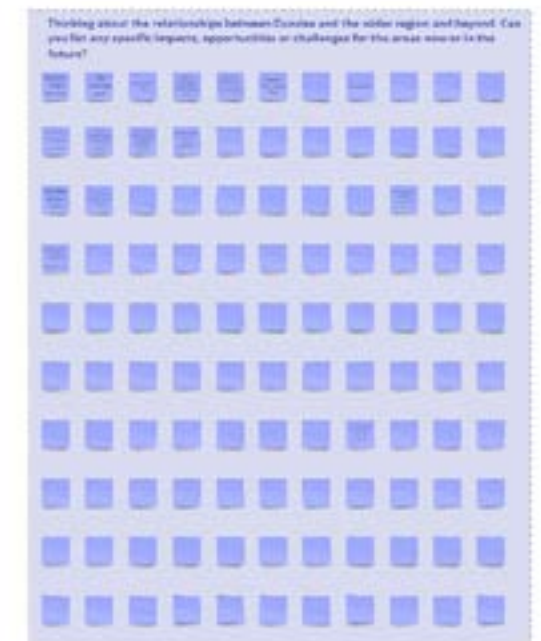


## Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

### 4.3 Local Authority within its region



#### 4.4 Local Authority within Scotland

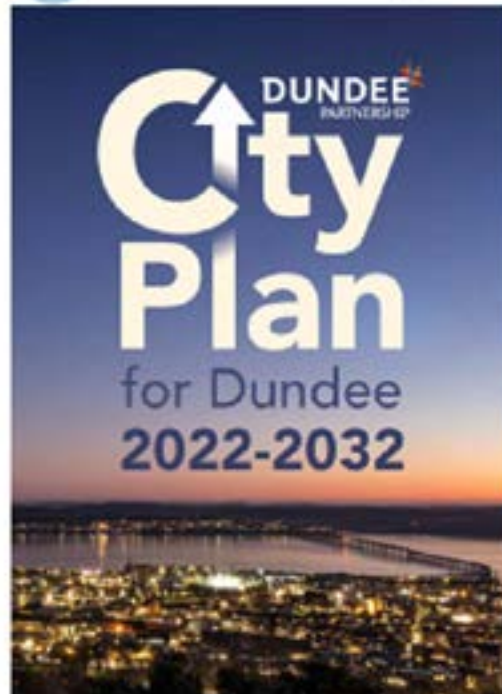




# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

## 5.1 Future casting



### Spatial and Community Planning

- Locality Community Plans and Dundee City Plan have key connections and themes with spatial planning
  - Health and Wellbeing
  - Access to green space and growing spaces
  - Safe and active travel routes
  - Locality based services and Local Living
  - Requirement for housing and employment opportunities



## 5.2 Strategies, plans, activities and investments





# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

# Appendix III - PDF Miro Board

**6.3 Postcards from 2050** 15 mins

Draw on your own knowledge of how Dundee's place could or should change over time. Find yourself a postcard and send a postcard message from 'a day in the life of Dundee in 2050'.

**7.1 Why collaborate?** 10 mins

**7.2 What would help us collaborate even better with each other and wider audiences?** 10 mins

# Appendix IV - List of all council & key agency plans, strategies & investments

## City Development – Planning and Economic Development – Dundee City Council

- Liveable Neighbourhoods data tool
- Urban ReLeaf - citizen engagement
- City Centre Strategic Investment Plan 2050 - Council wide plan
- Public Art contributions
- Vacant and Derelict Land Survey
- Street Design Guide (Streets Ahead review)
- Local Place Plans developing
- Climate data Literacy Capacity Building Programme
- Net Zero Transition Plan
- Housing Land Audit 2023
- Water Resilient Dundee Surface Water Drainage Strategy Development
- Dighty Restoration Project - partnership with SEPA
- St Marys/St Leonard Park Surface Water Drainage Strategy
- City Wide SUDS Project (DCC, Scottish Water and NatureScot partnership) - consider opportunities to create SUDS/Blue-Green Infrastructure within the DCC boundary to provide climate resilience
- Flood Risk Management Act Cycle 2 Actions

## City Development - Sustainable Transportation & Roads – Dundee City Council

- Sustainable Transport Delivery Plan
- Working with The Circle to reintroduce a Shopmobility Service for the City
- Working with Community Transport Groups to continue Services being withdrawn by DCC.
- Street Design Guide (Streets Ahead review)

## Historic Environment Scotland – Key Agency

- Fund Dundee Historic Environment Trust to administer grant aid across Dundee
- Monument Investment plans for sites such as Broughty Castle / Claypotts Castle
- Identifying Buildings at Risk

## Nature Scot – Key Agency

- Water Resilient Dundee
- Eden Project
- Strategic Active Travel Network inc. links between Eden Project, city and waterfront

## Neighbourhood Services – Environment Team – Dundee City Council

- Biodiversity Action Plan
- Local Food growing Plan
- Camperdown Growing Hub
- Take pride in your city campaign
- Community Growing and allotments
- Enhancements of open spaces capital projects
- Parks capital investment
- Playground improvements
- Nature Restoration Fund
- Core Path Plan
- Woodland Strategy outdated
- Open Space Strategy (to be developed with Planning)
- i-Tree Project
- Ongoing maintenance
- GreenHealth Project
- New uses for surplus retail
- City centre actions including Exchange Street,, lighting strategy, greening strategy
- Tourism strategy
- City visitor pass

# Appendix IV - List of all council & key agency plans, strategies & investments

## Neighbourhood Services - Housing & Construction Team – Dundee City Council

- Local Housing Strategy
- Strategic Housing Investment Plan
- Rapid Rehousing Transition Plan
- Tenant Participation Strategy
- Housing Asset Management Plan
- Housing Nees and Demand Assessment (Tayplan)
- Housing Allocation Policy
- Housing Capital Plan
- Resettlement of refugees
- Housing Energy Efficiency and Net Zero Strategy

## Public Health Scotland – Key Agency

- Employability pathfinder
- Child poverty pathfinder
- Cost of living crisis work
- Gender Based Violence framework
- Engage Dundee Survey - on Cost of Living crisis - Dundee partnership
- Deprived areas / stakeholder involvement

## Scottish Enterprise – Key Agency

- MSIP
- Seabraes Yards
- Life Sciences Innovation Hub
- Balgarthno

## Scottish Water – Key Agency

- Scottish Water - City Wide Drainage Strategy, District

Strategies for City Centre, St Mary's, Douglas, Dens, Lochee and Camperdown. UID Project covering Dundee West - reducing spills to the environment. Dens Strategy covers Eden Project.

- Scottish Water – (Joint Strategy) Blue/Green corridors throughout the city (DCC, SW & NatureScot)
- Strategic Development Assessment

## SEPA – Key Agency















- Dighty Burn WEF project - Wide ranging, early stage project – 4km watercourse not functioning effectively at present - main aims - climate resilience, better connections.

## Transport Scotland – Key Agency

- National Transport Strategy 2
- 20% car km reduction route map
- Strategic Transport Project Review 2
- Programme for Government
- Transport Scotland website
- Rail decarbonisation plan
- Cycling framework for active travel
- Active travel framework
- Scotland's road safety framework
- National walking strategy
- Cycling Action Plan



# Appendix V - Place Standard Categories and Themes - Design Version

Categories	Place Standard Themes	What the Design and Development Process could consider or enhance.
Movement	 <b>Moving Around</b>	Strategic cycle routes, local cycle routes, footpaths, pavements, active travel networks, connectivity, desire lines, destinations, permeability, surfaces, experience, accessibility, catering for different needs.
	 <b>Public Transport</b>	Local, regional, interconnection, commuting, infrastructure, sustainable travel, interchange between public transport & active travel, modal shifts in transport.
	 <b>Traffic and Parking</b>	Public realm experience, integrated, safe, controlled, vehicular speed & noise, perceptual barriers, pedestrian priority, technology, deliveries, uplift, loading, cycling, charging, types & organisation of parking.
Space	 <b>Streets and Spaces</b>	Quality of public realm, public space, legibility, orientation, wayfinding, street hierarchies and experience, character, vibrant, usability, inclusivity, multi-functionality, street frontage, thresholds, materials, boundaries.
	 <b>Natural Space</b>	Parks & open space, natural landscape, visual connection, existing features or landforms, access & connectivity, climate resilience, ecosystems, blue & green infrastructure, biodiversity, growing, productive spaces, educational benefits.
	 <b>Play and Recreation</b>	Variety & quality of play & recreation provision across age groups, care & maintenance, site features, indoor & outdoor sport, health & fitness, seating, social.
Resources	 <b>Facilities and Services</b>	Education, health facilities, social care, lifetime support, access & connectivity, mixed use, range & variety, associations, quality of services, sustainable provision, adaptation, healthy food, utilities, communications, repair, waste & recycling.
	 <b>Work and Economy</b>	Active local economy, quality of employment, training opportunities, work spaces, working from home, access to education, community enterprise, third sector, entrepreneurship, wider impact, local businesses.
	 <b>Housing and Community</b>	Relationship with local area, range of tenures, types & sizes, adaptability, social integration, shared resources, ongoing management, community assets, provision of communal facilities, energy & sustainability.
	 <b>Social Interactions</b>	Social spaces (indoor & outdoor), local groups & organisations, public spaces, informal social space, communal activities, welcoming spaces, tackling inequalities, cohesion.
Civic	 <b>Identity and Belonging</b>	Culture, heritage, topography, landscape, landmarks, gateways, design codes, local architectural styles / distinctiveness, perception, legibility, encouraging diversity, sharing networks.
	 <b>Feeling Safe</b>	Passive surveillance, reactivation of derelict spaces, weather, climate emergency, routes & access, boundaries, play, connections, trust, care.
Stewardship	 <b>Care and Maintenance</b>	Rights & responsibilities, public & private, housing management, climate emergency, weather events, long-term occupation, operational costs, procurement, longevity, fitness for purpose, communication, everyday care.
	 <b>Influence and Control</b>	Consultation, self-initiation, long-term management, community ownership, community capacity building, evaluation & ongoing improvement.

# Architecture & Design Scotland

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