Contribution of design to making East Leake a more sustainable community

East Leake Community Planning Group Workshop 1: Saturday 24th March

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What is a sustainable community?

A balanced community could be described as a place with:

- range of age groups
- mixture of social/income groups
- range of employment opportunities
- all necessary facilities shops, services, schools, health facilities
- choice of house sizes and tenures
- good public transport

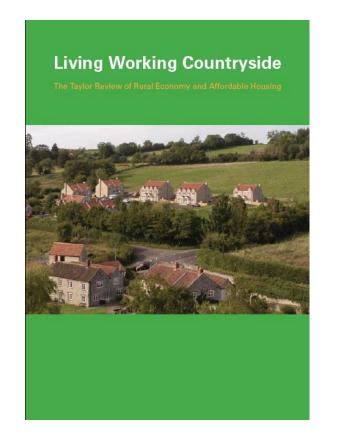
Many rural communities are losing these characteristics...



Taylor review: Living working countryside

Matthew Taylor, MP, commissioned by PM in 2007 to report on issues facing rural communities.

Made recommendations for change and improvement in 'Living Working Countryside' published in 2008, focusing on the rural economy and affordable housing.



Issues facing rural communities

Large scale migration to countryside

Polarisation of communities

Lack of employment opportunities

New housing mostly developer led

Planning tends to be reactive



Solutions

Encourage sustainable economic growth

Increase housing supply, with significant proportion of affordable and social housing

Integrated planning, co-ordinating economic, social and environmental issues

Sympathetic and distinctive development

The planning process is the essential process for achieving this



Economic sustainability

Range of local employment

Local shops/services

Live/work opportunities

Transport connections – public and private



Social sustainability

Affordable housing

Range of facilities & services

Diverse population

Accessibility





Environmental sustainability

Well connected, pedestrian friendly

Conservation of natural landscape

Support biodiversity

Low energy, renewable sources

Design quality

Quality public spaces

Re-use of existing buildings



How does design support sustainability?

Either:



Self contained housing developments that act only as dormitories for nearby cities

or:



Integrated developments that connect to the rest of community and provide a mixture of uses

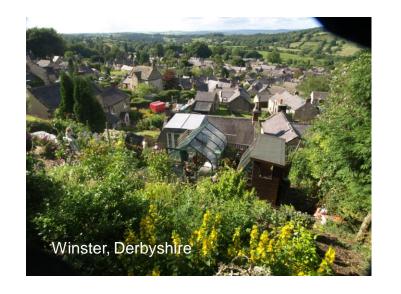
What is 'townscape'?

The arrangement of buildings, and the spaces in between, to create places that are satisfying to live in, work in, or simply look at



Context and setting

Rural/ suburban/ urban Surrounding land uses Views - into and out Landscape context



History and 'grain'

Street pattern, now and in past Previous land uses Associations & memories Style of buildings



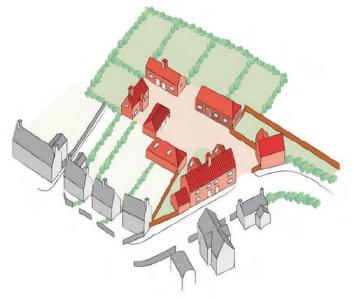
Access and routes

Footpaths and streets
Public transport
Accessibility
Parking and deliveries



Building lines
Effect on views
Roof forms
Sky line



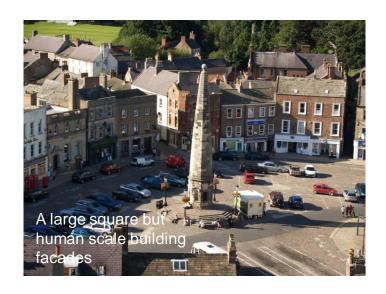


Scale

Building height
Window/door sizes
Block sizes
Building widths/frontages



Unity Monotony Landmarks Eyesores!





Building detail

Plain or intricate
Horizontal or vertical proportions
Flat or modelled



Materials

Texture: soft or hard Natural or artificial Colour Local or imported



Spaces between buildings

Street widths
Squares – size and proportions
Public or private 'realm'
Pedestrian or vehicle scale
Exposed or intimate



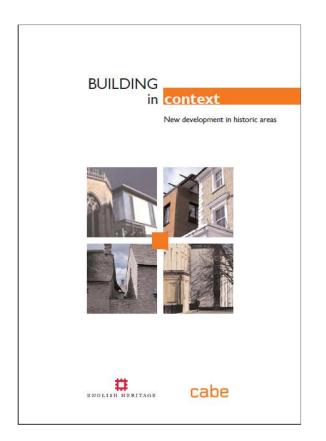


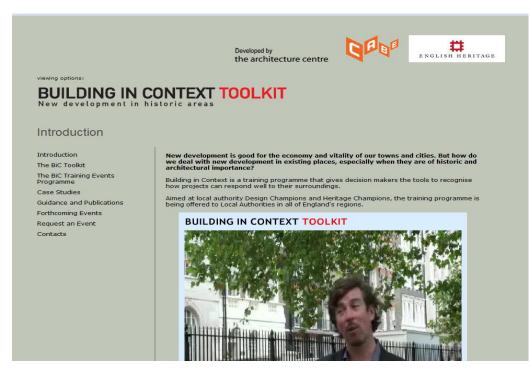
Restoration and re-use of historic buildings

Use of buildings often changes with time
Provides continuity with past
Old buildings often very adaptable
Contemporary extensions can add interest



Building in context





www.building-in-context.org

Role of well designed public spaces

Poor quality spaces can cause multiple problems:

- discourage use
- anti-social behaviour
- vandalism
- unsightly

Well-design spaces can:

- increase trade
- attract new businesses
- attract visitors
- encourage respect
- reduce maintenance costs





Thank you

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