

Example Local Place Plans

Each month, in our newsletter updates, we review a Local Place Plan from somewhere in Scotland. Looking at what has been registered in other places can provide inspiration, with the assurance that the plans have met the requirements for registration under the Planning (Scotland) Act 2019.

Local Place Plans can combine Community Action Plans with a spatial map-based element, and don't just have to be about influencing planning. They can set out priorities for community action, use of land and buildings, as well as amplify the combined voice of your community to influence statutory service delivery.

[Read more about all of this here!](#)

What follows is the Local Place Plan of the month sections from each of our newsletter updates:

Stromness



This month I would like to highlight the [Local Place Plan for Stromness](#). This is a great example of a well-presented plan, with a map-based approach throughout. Pages 13 – 16 are a good place to look if your group is at the community engagement planning phase, so you can get tips on the kind of information to collect for presentation in your plan, such as photos of engagement sessions, hits on relevant social media posts, numbers at each event etc.

Drymen

Our example Local Place Plan of the month is Drymen Place Plan from Loch Lomond and the Trossachs. It can be downloaded [here](#). This is very well presented throughout and clear to follow. The section on community engagements (P.5-9) gives some good ideas

for the sort of evidence you could be collecting to present this section of your own LPP. The map on P.13 is a great example of how to clearly present a summary of proposed landuse developments which form part of you LPP.



[Photo attribution: Pater S. 2014](#)

Strathfillan

[Strathfillan Community Place Plan](#) Is a super clear, attractively presented example of a registered Local Place Plan. Check out the use of maps to show the area covered (P.3) and to identify the location of community projects and development proposals (P.21 and 22) - both are a requirement for Local Place Plans.

The responses from the community have been summarised in sections for children, young people, businesses and residents, giving a good cross-section of community aspirations.

The Place Standard Tool results feature strongly. Photos from community engagement sessions with maps and post-its provide and local photos provide an impactful visual presentation.

A delivery plan is separated out from the Local Place Plan, leaving this document simply presented and making it easy to see the vision, mission, priorities and overarching actions.

Lots of great ideas to learn from, thanks Strathfillan Community Development Trust!



Linlithgow

This month we are featuring [Linlithgow Local Place Plan](#).

According to the government guidance, LPPs should “have regard” for the NPF4 (the new National Planning Framework), the Local Development Plan and any locality plans covering the same area. Demonstrating how wider plans are reflected at a local level in your plan can seem a daunting task, so it is helpful to see how others have approached this.

Linlithgow LPP categorically states how it has met this requirement on P.4 and woven



throughout the plan are references to national policy reflected in the NPF4. Catch-phrases which will stand out to funders and local planning authorities are worth taking time to get familiar with, such as [20-minute neighbourhoods](#), [Community Wealth Building](#), [Town Centre Living](#) and [sustainable places](#).

Picture credit: [Nessy](#)

Balquhidder, Lochearnhead and Strathyre

[Balquhidder, Lochearnhead and Strathyre Community Place Plan](#) covers a rural area consisting of three villages with a total population of 787 at 2011 census. As such it provides a useful example for our more rural community council areas in the Scottish Borders, of which there are many!



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This Local Place Plan builds on the previous work of a Community Action Plan for the area and combines aspirations for each village into in one plan, but with clearly colour coded sections for each village.

Two out of three of the villages undertook and funded their own engagements as consultants were only funded for one of the villages. They used their own online adapted version of the [Place Standard Tool](#), then combined their findings with their Community Action Plan. Through this process they identified four 'focus groups' to engage with further: residents, businesses, young families, and young people. This process is very much what several groups in the Borders are going through.

A highlight for me is the clear presentation of representative comments from each focus group for each community priority theme, followed by a map plotting relevant proposals for action identified for that theme.

The final pages set out overarching priorities for the whole area spanning the three villages, such as improved public transport, health and social care services and addressing the issue of housing being sold as second homes and the resulting lack of affordable housing for locals.