



Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils

# People & Place Plan



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# 1. Why choose this route?

Babergh and Mid Suffolk are offering a different approach to community led planning, one which in 2023, was endorsed by the Department for Levelling-Up, Housing and Communities (DLUHC) and is explained further in the recently adopted Levelling Up and Regeneration Act.

The new Neighbourhood Priority Statements, or People and Place Plan, as we prefer to call it, is intended to provide communities with a simpler and more accessible way to set out priorities and preferences for their local area.

In this booklet, you will find guidance on how to structure and present any ideas, information or data alongside ideas on how and why you would engage with your communities, examples of policies and routes which will enable you to define priorities, grants or funds and other useful information for your community.

<b>Neighbourhood Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development focussed</li> <li>• Complex &amp; Lengthy</li> </ul>
<b>People &amp; Place Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locality focussed</li> <li>• Flexible &amp; receptive</li> </ul>
<b>Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilities focussed</li> <li>• Restricted by funding criteria</li> </ul>



## 2. Why create a People and Place Plan?

A People and Place Plan gives your community an opportunity to have a collective voice and record what is important to you now and in the future.

Working alongside your community, this approach offers flexible routes in the form of workshops, guidance notes, template ideas and access to specialists to enable you to identify what is important for your community.

These are explained in the act as being 'local matters' which give us the opportunity to make them broad and holistic. They can consider issues such as the natural environment and biodiversity, the economy, public spaces and infrastructure, facilities, or services available in the neighbourhood area that impact on wellbeing or any other matters that local people believe are important to them.

It will also act as the evidence base which the Levelling Up and Regeneration Act requires all Councils to 'have regard to'.

What does 'have regard to' mean, well in a nutshell it requires the People and Place Plan, additional information/appendices and any evidence and data collected through the process and endorsed by local people to ensure better informed decisions are made.

You are free to review this as often as you want and keeping it live is a great way to ensure you continually reflect and prioritise your communities current and future needs!

### 3. What can you include in your People and Place Plan?

We know and value just how much goes on across our communities and appreciate this is done almost entirely by local volunteers.

The approach is flexible and allows the focus to truly reflect a locality.

**Your People and Place Plan can be wide ranging and include the elements which your community identifies as important to them, for example,**

- Do you want to protect a green space within your village or area?
- Do you want to enhance local biodiversity and a place for nature within your community?
- Do you want to address local housing needs, perhaps to develop a plan for a local needs housing scheme?
- Are dark skies an important feature for where you live?
- Or perhaps making sure new developments reflect the character of your place and/or sustainable development and renewable energy are top of your list?

**It offers you a way to shape and enhance what is unique to your area and a good example could:**

- outline a vision for your local area, identifying the needs, desires, and aspirations of your community.
- tailor local policies which relate to your area and community priorities (exceptions to the Joint Local Plan policies).
- identify opportunities for community-led housing or other development schemes.

- encourage and enable a proactive, integrated approach to community aspirations in relation to wellbeing, design and living well.
- supply information about local character including unique and valued features.
- identify areas for growth, renewal, and protection.
- provide information about local services and facilities, as well as access to these in neighbouring settlements.

**It is best suited to those who are:**

- looking for an opportunity to create a plan that is broad and includes aspects relating to heritage, environment, ecology, design, housing surveys and community initiatives.
- already designated as a neighbourhood planning area.
- not sure whether a full neighbourhood plan is the right for them.
- considering a review of an existing neighbourhood plan.
- keen to mobilise the energy and enthusiasm of their community.
- interested in documenting their local area.
- keen to develop better links and relationships with us on planning and community issues.
- looking for a way to represent in one place the work and priorities of their communities.

## 4. Who can we work with?

- Firstly, it is important to say we would welcome working with anyone who is interested in developing their place alongside parish or town council, any community group or a parish meeting group.
- We recommend all groups working within your locality are talking to each other about their visions and ambitions. This project offers a way to bring everyone together with a common purpose.
- That said, we understand that there may be concerns about the time and resources needed and this could be a barrier for some communities. As a broad guide we expect phases of activity to include:

### Collation and contribution:

- collation and presentation of existing place-based data (maps, stats etc.)
- interactive exercises with the community to gather data and their insights
- potential to create other context studies, such as character appraisals, and 'dip test' questionnaires using our internal experts
- evaluation

### Consumption and consideration:

- display of all materials gathered, likely as an in-person exhibition or presentation and digital version
- encouraged debate and second phase of engagement (i.e. What does this make you think / feel / want to do? Do you agree with what you see? Is anything missing? Does it confirm or

challenge what you think or know?)

- capturing reactions and updating information, evidence and opinions
- evaluation.

### Consolidation and consultation:

- consolidation of all materials and insights, with a view to creating a draft People and Place Plan (NPS Neighbourhood Priorities Statements)
- final engagement and consultation on People and Place Plan
- review of comments, refinement, and production of final plan
- publication
- review date/time agreed

## 5. What do you need to be successful?



### Time

It is hard to put a figure on how long things will take as this varies from group to group and depends on what you have already collected but something around 30 hours should be enough to engage, collect evidence/data and create a draft plan.



### People and skills

We would recommend a group of around 5 volunteers to share and manage the workload. Having diverse skills, being resourceful, organised and great communicators will help to ensure success.

Whatever your position we will work with you to explore how we reach as many community groups and residents as possible and produce a plan which reflects the right outcomes for your community.



### Contact us

Any questions, please feel free to contact:

**Jo Wood, Community Engagement Planning Officer:**

[Jo.wood@babberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk](mailto:Jo.wood@babberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk) or

**David Clarke, Business Improvement Manager:**

[David.clarke@babberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk](mailto:David.clarke@babberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk)

## 6. Where do we start?

A good place to start is to combine what you already have and then add to this in a structured way by recording the things that are important or unique to your area. These can be anything, including monuments, woods, buildings, trees, views, anything which holds significance to the people and place you're describing.

It is also essential you involve as many people as you can so you can hear and record different perspectives and start to create the content and evidence which will form the narrative for your community.

The National Standards for Community Engagement are good practice principles designed to improve and guide the process of community engagement and are a great place to start.

[National Standards for Community Engagement | SDCDC - We believe communities matter](#)







## 7. Using the Toolkit

You might find it helpful to use the following questions as a prompt to help you order and shape the information.

The initial reaction is exactly as it sounds and should be a summary of what you see and feel when you are describing your place.

A good way to find this is to walk around your place as a group and gather different views and observations, recording these alongside what is heard and felt.

Use the prompts in the questionnaire to do the same by focussing on spaces, buildings, views, landscapes and ambience.

Then use the final reaction and spirit of the place sections to capture anything that hasn't had a natural home.

You might find it helpful to use numerical values alongside the describing features to help you analyse and interpret results. Scoring can help with evaluation of text however you don't need to give a score if you feel able to name and describe positive, neutral and negative features easily.

If you choose to use the scoring system this is how to apply it:

- **+1 to +5: positive features that add to the character of special interest, e.g. a special tree or play area for local children. This can range from +1 which slightly adds to the character, to +5 that significantly adds to the character.**
- **0: neutral features, or features that neither detract from nor enhance the character of the area.**
- **-1 to -5: negative features which detract or take away from the area. This ranges from -5 which detracts significantly to -1 which slightly detracts.**

# What's important?

Street/ Building/  
Area Name

Date

Time

## 1. Initial Reaction:

What do you first see as making the most important contribution to the character of the area? Is the area's character defined by the public or private spaces, groups of buildings or particular views, the presence of particular materials or its trees and greenery? Do these reflect particular aspects of the area's history? Are less tangible features, such as the activity, noises and smells of the area significant? Please provide a few brief reasons for your choices.

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Spaces		
Buildings		
Views		
Light/Dark		
Surfaces		
Greenery & Landscape		
Uses and Activity		
Noises and Smells		
General Comments		

## 2. Spaces:

A 'space' is normally the gap between buildings and other features. They may be formally designed or develop informally overtime. They may be enclosed by surrounding buildings, trees and foliage, have structure created by the alignment and spacing of surrounding buildings or property boundaries, and can be narrow or wide and open. The character of areas can depend on their uses and vibrancy, as well as the choice of paving, kerbs, seating, telephone or post boxes or the presence of formal planting and other greenery.

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Formal / Informal Spaces		
Gaps Between Buildings		
Means of Enclosure		
Building Plots		
Wide / Open Spaces		
Narrow / Enclosed Spaces		
Winding / Straight Spaces		
Relationship of the Space to Building and Structures		
Uses and activity		
Paving Materials		
Street Furniture		
Impact of Vehicles and Traffic		
Usability and accessibility of the space		

### 3. Buildings:

Do buildings make an important contribution to the character of the area and if so what features are significant to their contribution? Do buildings reflect an important period in the area's history and is this reflected in their past or current use? Do buildings share a uniform scale and size, or is there a high degree of variation that is visually attractive? Are the buildings very old or do they form a single development with shared or similar architectural detailing? Do styles of windows, doors and other features add to the visual interest of the buildings, reflect their origins or use, or from their origins and use, or form part of a designed scheme? What conditions are the buildings in? Have changes increased or reduced their interest, or have they lost important feature?

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Contribution of the buildings to the space		
Size/ Scale		
Age		
Materials		
Windows		
Doors		
Roofs/ Chimneys/ Gables		
Uses (Past and Present)		
Can you tell if a building has been altered ?		
Condition		



## 4. Views:

Are there views of interest and distinction? Is a view well known because of a historical event, painting, prose or poetry, or is it popular with local residents as part of a public place? Are views glimpsed through gaps between buildings, channelled by lines or trees or buildings, or open and expansive? Does the shape of a street create a series of views, or is a single viewing point particularly important? What features of the view contribute to its interest? Does a landmark, such as a building or group of trees, form a local focal point? Does the view include an attractive frontage or roofscape? Is the view urban or rural in character? Do background features like the rural setting of places contribute to the view's attractiveness?

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Historic / Popular Views		
Form or View: Short or Long. Unfolding, Glimpsed, Channelled or wide and open		
Focal Points		
Streetscape		
Roofscape		
Urban / Rural Views		
Views Out of the Space		

## 5. Landscape:

What landscape features contribute to the area's character and how do they affect it? Do hedgerows or grass verges create a rural feel or do street trees provide a leafy suburban character? What hard surfaces are present, are they attractively designed or do they use materials that are out of keeping with the area? Does their maintenance affect their contribution? Is a river or pond a significant feature within the area? Does it have scenic or wildlife value?

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Leafy and / or green image		
Hard urban landscape		
Public / Private Greenery		
Does Water Form a Key Feature of the Area		
Topography		

## 6. Ambience:

Many less tangible features, such as activity, changes in light during the day, shadows and reflections affect reactions to an area. How does the area change between day and night? Do dark corners or alleyways feel unsafe at night time? What smells and noises are you aware of and is the area busy or tranquil? What affect, if any, does vehicle traffic have on character?

Feature	Comments	Value (-5 to 5)
Activities		
Level of Activity		
Traffic		
Dark, Shady, Light, Airy		
Day and Night		
Smells and Noises		

## 7. Final Reaction:

Take a moment to consider the notes and any scores that you made, in your initial reactions survey sheet and the subsequent pages. Are there any features that would now rate as having a greater positive or negative value or are there particular aspects of these features that you would highlight as having a high significance to the character of the area? Try ranking the features in order of their relative importance in forming the area's character and appearance?

Feature	Example Ranking	Your Hierarchy
Buildings	1	
Spaces	5	
Long/ Short Views	2	
Light / Dark	7	
Surfaces	6	
Greenery and Landscape Features	3	
Noise, Smell and Traffic	4	

## 8. Spirit of Place:

Having undertaken the survey and considered each feature, now try to sum up the character of the area in a few brief sentences, picking out the most significant positive and negative features of its character and appearance.

## 8. Creating your plan - template suggestion

You are free to present your information in any way you choose and can include pictures, drawings, video diaries, blogs or links to information, survey results, data or evidence.

There are no wrong answers or standard formula. Experiment and capture what matters to you locally and to your residents. Think about your 'People' and your 'Place' and what that means to you and others in the past, present and future.

### People and Place Plan Template Suggestion

#### Describing your place

##### 1. Spirit of place

Set the scene - describe your place, its character, uniqueness, what people enjoy about living there.

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

##### 2. Character of the area

Consider what defines the area, its history, personality and character, you might like to include here where there are constraints and/or opportunities. For example, the initial reaction to spaces, buildings, views, light, surfaces, greenery, rivers, streams, landscape, views, sounds, ambience, buildings, uses and activity could also be included here.

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

##### 3. Special considerations

Anything local or unique to your people or place that holds local value or interest.

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>



#### 4. Environment

This might include reports or statements which define:

- what local nature areas are publicly accessible? (e.g. woodlands, meadows, rivers, grassland)
- how are these nature areas accessed? (e.g. footpaths, roads, parking)
- what conservation initiatives, if any, are currently running locally?
- how much of the local habitat, if any, is arable farmland? (percentage estimate will suffice)
- if local arable farmland is present, which crops are grown, what is the quality of land and are any of the landowners implementing the Countryside Stewardship scheme?
- landscape
- key views or vistas (could include views towards, though, across and away from settlement)
- ancient Woodlands
- AONB Area or Outstanding Natural Beauty
- SSSI (Sites of Specific Scientific Interest)
- RAMS (Recreational Avoidance Mitigation Strategy)
- SAC (Special Areas of Conservations)
- retaining biodiversity net gain within the locality (Currently evolving legislation).

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

#### 5. Historic environment

This might include reports or statements which define:

- conservation areas
- listed buildings – (Grade I Grade 2\* Grade 2)
- monuments
- parks and gardens
- potential enhancements (areas that could be enhanced or changed)
- Non-designated heritage assets

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

## 6. Engaging with your people

Gathering views should be done as widely as possible and include anyone who lives in or uses the facilities in your place. For example, think thought who is active in your area and how you might be able to gather their thoughts and views;

- Residents
- Businesses
- Voluntary and Community and Charity sectors
- Schools and pre schools
- Health and care facilities
- Faith and religious groups
- Sports and Leisure Clubs

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

## 7. Supporting engagement and decision making

Engagement can take many different approaches; you do not need to use all of them, but it might be helpful to think about which ones will suit which groups best. For example, a digital survey will be quick and easy for those who work and aren't able to come along to daytime events. Or it could be utilising something that already exists in your place, such as a village pub or coffee morning event. Options might include:

### Digital

- QR codes
- digital surveys

### Non-digital

- group meetings and discussions
- presentations
- linking to existing groups and activities
- written feedback – email or tear off slips
- visuals – posters and banners
- newsletters
- parish clerk/magazines
- local councillors

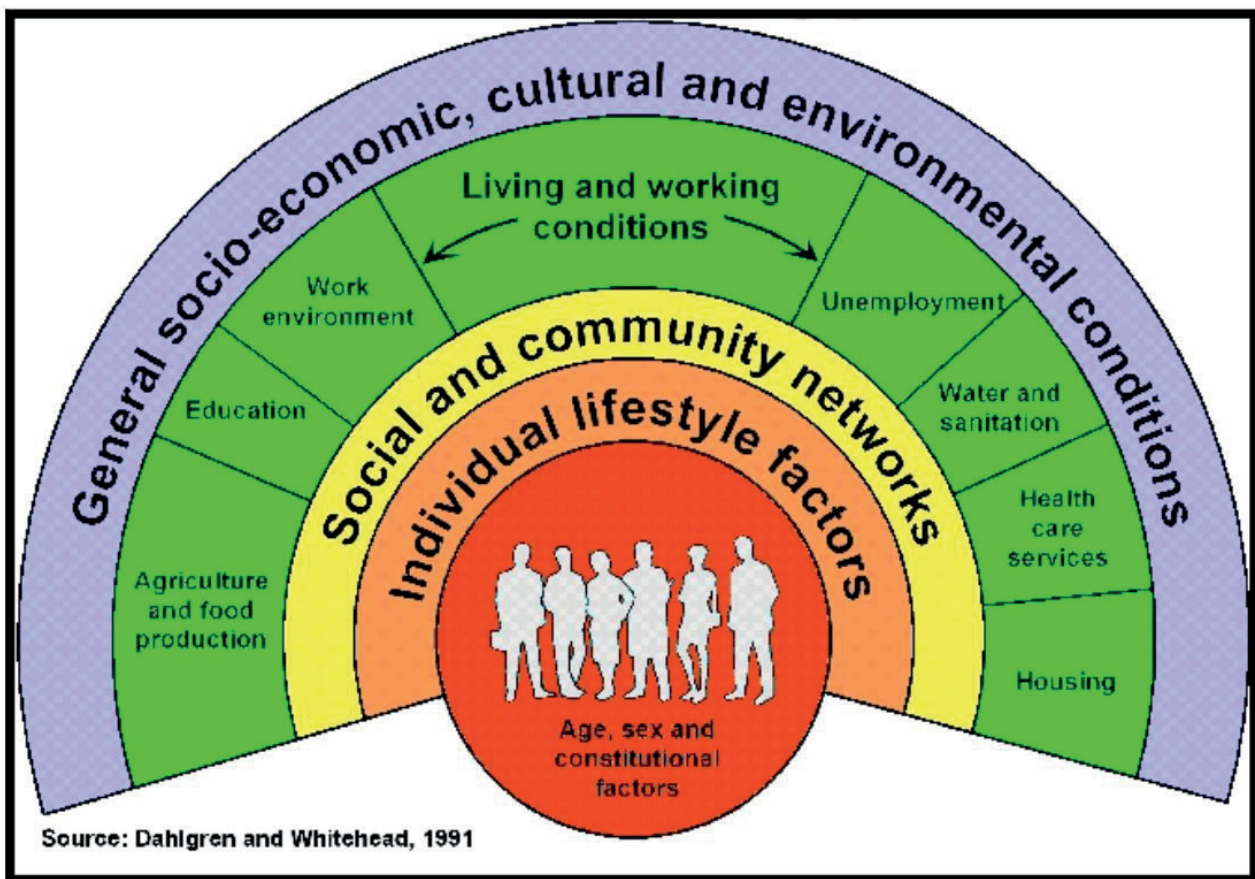
### Social media

- Facebook/Instagram
- local neighbourhood groups
- website Page

## 8. Wider determinants

The wider determinants of health are a diverse range of social, economic and environmental factors which influence people’s mental and physical health. The Marmot Review: 10 years on is a publication that sets out a framework to help enable society to maximise individual and community potential and ensure social justice, health and sustainability are at the heart of all policies. This publication could help you to consider a broader narrative within your community to aid discussion and support wider public health evidence which is explained further in the diagram below.

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>



Other useful sources are place based needs assessments and the Suffolk knowledge and intelligence hub (part of Census) which can be drilled down to parish level and will give you wider determinants for health and wellbeing and this, plus lots of other useful information can be found here: <https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/>



# What next...

The best People and Place Plans are living documents which change to reflect your community, so please use this section to outline future needs or aspirations and to agree delivery and review dates.

## 1. Expected Changes

What does the evidence tell us?

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>

## 2. Future aspirations

What does this mean for our:

- place
- people
- services
- wellbeing

<b>Description</b>
<b>How can this be supported and by whom?</b>
<b>Actions</b>

## 9. How can we support you?

The support offered is completely flexible and can be changed and tailored to deliver the outcomes you need. We will work to be responsive to our communities needs so the list below is an idea of what is available, but it is not exhaustive.

### **Providing expert Help**

Support to engage consultants if this is your chosen route and/or access to specialist advice compile evidence and to produce a People and Place Plan.

We will also offer you project support as well as professional advice from our subject-matter-experts.

### **Community**

This gives a mechanism for all the groups and parts of your community to give their views, exchange ideas and explore solutions together.

### **Future outcomes**

A People and Place Plan (Neighbourhood Priority Statement) is a mechanism for your community to have a voice regarding its priorities which is backed up by engagement and will be published.

The areas you focus on and define will provide evidence and information which we 'must have regard to' and provides a reference for the council and its partners to make better informed decisions on the local issues that are important to your community.



## 10. Practical Help

### Workshop Options

We will deliver these sessions flexibly to suit groups and outcomes.

### Introduction to Place Making

- Increase your knowledge of planning and how the system works
- Explore ideas for place making
- How to use the toolkit to get the best results
- What else should be consider to add value?

### Gathering and Assessing Evidence including using digital tools

- Why is evidence important?
- Qualitative versus quantitative
- National sources
- Topic Areas
- Reviewing and presenting

### Community Engagement, options/ preparations and people!

- Why do we need community engagement?
- How can we engage?
- What are the challenges and opportunities?
- How do we analyse and share results?

### Developing and delivering proposals that add value and help guide decisions and investment

- How can we add value?
- Opportunities for your place
- How can you influence place making?
- How can you influence decisions?
- What's available to support delivery of your outcomes for your people and place

# 11. Making the most of your plan

We recognise that there is so much information available and it can be challenging to know where to start, so for ease of reference, please find below some ideas and trusted sources which will help you find the data and evidence needed to underpin your People and Place Plan.

## 1. Policies

Consider developing policies which support your priorities, highlight exceptions or where you would like to further enhance the existing policy; **please note you will only need to do this if the current policies in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), Babergh and Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan (JLP) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) do not meet your needs.**

NPPF <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

JLP <https://www.babergh.gov.uk/documents/d/asset-library-54706/draft-babergh-and-mid-suffolk-joint-local-plan-part-1-nov-2023> and for ease of reference you might find the following to be of interest when considering your parish;

- LP02 - Residential Annexes
- LP03 - Residential Extensions and Conversions
- LP07 - Community Led and Rural Exception Housing
- LP15 - Environmental Protection and Conservation
- LP16 - Bio and Geo diversity
- LP17 - Landscape
- LP19 - Historic environment
- LP23 - Sustainable Construction and Design
- LP27 - Flood Risk and Vulnerability
- LP28 - Services and Facilities within the Community
- LP29 - Safe, Sustainable and Active Transport
- LP31 - Health and Education Provision
- LP32 - Developer Contributions and Planning Obligations

Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs) are in development and can be found under the Planning section on our website.



## 2. 'Temperature Test' questionnaires

A good way to gather thoughts and opinions which explore and confirm priorities is to use a feedback questionnaire.

A good questionnaire will consider the following:

- the length of questionnaire
- the language used should be precise, easy and straight forward
- terms which need to be explained properly
- the order of questions to ensure a logical flow
- how questions will be analysed
- any complex areas should be broken into filter questions
- when the questionnaire will end
- conclusions should be presented back in an understandable format and shared with everyone

## 3. Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan Guidance

Creating a Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan (PIIP) identifies priorities for infrastructure spending. This can be included in you People and Place Plan (neighbourhood priority statement) or can be developed in isolation.

### 4. What is a PIIP?

A PIIP is a way of focusing and highlighting the infrastructure needs of your community and will help supply evidence to inform spending decisions.

PIIPs (Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan) are optional, non-statutory documents that do not form part of the Babergh Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan and are not a material planning consideration, **however**, they do offer a mechanism to define priorities and outcomes and support funding bids.

### 5. What can a PIIP offer?

PIIPs can help parish councils to:

- identify the infrastructure and investment needs within their community.
- provide an evidence base for spending decisions on locally identified priorities.
- identify sources of funding and opportunities for matching funding streams to make the most efficient use of income.
- aid with external funding bids
- provide transparency to local communities - explain where local investment is being targeted.
- support engagement by members of the community who use / will use the facilities and services being delivered.

## 6. What is classed as infrastructure?

There are typically 3 broad categories of infrastructure:

- physical infrastructure: e.g. highways, transport links, cycleways, energy supply, water, flood alleviation, waste management
- social infrastructure: e.g. education, health, social care, emergency services, art and culture, sports halls, community halls
- green infrastructure: e.g. parks, woodlands, play areas, public open space, walking and cycling

The best PIIPs are ones which are regularly reviewed and can therefore be responsive to changes in development and infrastructure. We recommend a PIIP is reviewed at least once a year.

## 7. How do we prepare a PIIP?

A PIIP template can be found at the end of this booklet. You don't need to complete all the sections they are just prompts to help you formulate your plan. Alternatively, you may prefer to look at the examples from Botesdale & Rickinghall and Acton.

Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan (PIIP) » Botesdale Parish Council ([onesuffolk.net](https://onesuffolk.net))

<https://actonparishcouncil.gov.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/2022-10-19-adopted-2023-Action-Plan.pdf>

## 8. What other funding is available?

Funds can often go much further when they are pooled together and when you have an up-to-date PIIP and/or plan which alongside evidence (for example, photos of your consultation events, questionnaires, posters or focus group notes) will support your application, especially for larger grants, and offer a route to other sources of funding including:

- the district council's portion of CIL
- neighbouring parishes' CIL allocations
- funders - National Lottery, Arts Council, Heritage Funds etc.
- developer contributions – a PIIP can help you to access money from past and present developer contributions, which are held by the District, Parish and Town Councils. It can also inform Planners to secure potential funds from future developments, beyond what it is required as a minimum.
- other grants and external funding support provided by our communities team [Grants and funding - Babergh District Council - Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils - Working Together](#)

**Top tip: you can update your PIIP without changing your People and Place Plan!**

## 9. What is CIL?

- The Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) is a levy that local authorities can charge on developments in their area to ensure facilities and services in the area have capacity to keep up with new homes and to enable further sustainable growth.
- A portion of CIL (Community Infrastructure Levy) income is paid to parish councils to be spent on offsetting the impacts of development in the area. The parish council must report on the CIL received and spent each year.

For more information, see the [CIL Guidance for Parish Councils](#).

## 12. Funding and Grant Support

### **Parish Infrastructure Investment Team**

[Infrastructure@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk](mailto:Infrastructure@baberghmidsuffolk.gov.uk)

### **Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL)**

[CIL Guidance - Babergh District Council - Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils - Working Together](#)

### **Section 106**

[Section 106 - Information & Guidance - Babergh District Council - Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils - Working Together](#)

### **Transport Grants**

[Transport grants to better connect rural communities - Babergh District Council - Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils - Working Together](#)

# Parish Infrastructure Investment Plan (PIIP) - template

<b>Parish name</b>		
<b>Area covered by PiiP</b>		
<b>Date</b>		
<b>Planned review date</b>		
<b>Date approved/published</b>		
<b>Census information</b> * We can help with this if needed		
<b>Population</b>		
<b>Age 0-5</b>		
<b>Age 6-15</b>		
<b>Age 16-25</b>		
<b>Age 26-55</b>		
<b>Age 56+</b>		
<b>Indices of multiple deprivation</b> <a href="http://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk">www.healthysuffolk.org.uk</a>		
<b>Existing infrastructure audit</b>	<b>Inside the Parish</b>	<b>Outside the Parish</b>
<b>Childcare, education and schools</b>		
<b>Community facilities/services</b>		
<b>Environment, including waste and flooding and anything else</b>		
<b>Health – GP surgeries, dentists and wellbeing</b>		
<b>Open Spaces</b>		
<b>Phone box (use)</b>		
<b>Public/passenger/community transport</b>		
<b>Public rights of way/cycle paths</b>		
<b>Recreation/sports facilities</b>		
<b>Roads/signage and community speed initiatives</b>		
<b>Community street furniture (benches, notice boards, street-lamps)</b>		
<b>Future infrastructure needs/aspirations in order of priority.</b>		
<b>Community engagement evidence and data</b>		
<b>Optional additions</b>		
<b>Expected growth – location, size and timing of development sites</b>		
<b>Projected income – from all sources including CIL and S106</b>		
<b>Investment priorities – list of projects to be funded, in order of priority</b>		

## 13. Other useful resources

Below are a number of links to resources which are trusted and can provide background and insight into specific areas of interest.

### Planning

[RTPI | Implementing 20 Minute Neighbourhoods in Planning Policy and Practice](#)

### Environmental

[CIEEM](#): This site can be used to find consultancies in the local area

[SBIS](#): Suffolk's Biological Data Centre, used to obtain local records of protected species

### Tools to help gather information:

#### Magic Map

[The MAGIC website](#) provides authoritative geographic information about the natural environment from across government. The information covers rural, urban, coastal and marine environments across Great Britain.

#### GCN Risk Zones Map

Risk Zones for District Licensing of Great Crested Newts in Norfolk and Suffolk.

#### BMSDC Interactive Mapping Service

BMSDC interactive map used to view conservation areas, listed buildings, areas liable to flood, tree preservation orders and more.

<https://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/w/habitats-sites-mitigation#:~:text=Suffolk%20Coast%20Recreational%20disturbance%20Avoidance,internationally%20important%20designated%20wildlife%20sites>

RAMS Habitats site mitigation group.

#### Emergency planning

<https://suffolkprepared.co.uk/get-prepared/prepare-your-community/>

#### Historic environment and buildings

An overview of community management of the historic environment, including other links to various resources. [Local Management | Historic England](#)

Guidance on locally listed buildings, also known as non-designated heritage assets. [Local Heritage Listing: Identifying and Conserving Local Heritage | Historic England](#)

Guidance on how to sustainably manage the historic environment, introducing the policies and guidance that underpin sustainable heritage management. [Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance | Historic England](#)

Practical guide to public realm works in sensitive historic locations. The document explains how improvements can be made to public spaces without harming their value or character. [Streets for All: East of England | Historic England](#)

To find out whether a building is listed, Historic England have an interactive map search that can be used, which holds the listing status of the building (Grade I, Grade II\* or Grade II) and a description. [Search the List - Find listed buildings, monuments, battlefields and more | Historic England](#)

#### Conservation and heritage

In order to find a conservation area, Babergh Mid Suffolk have an interactive map showing conservation areas, as well as other planning constraints.

[Interactive mapping service - Mid Suffolk District Council - Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils - Working Together](#)

Furthermore, it is possible to undertake a Historic Area Assessment (HAAs) in order to understand and explain the heritage interest in the area, explaining the character of a place and defining significance. More information as to how to undertake these assessments and their use can be found within the link below.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/understanding-place-historic-area-assessments/heag146-understanding-place-haa/>

A register is kept by Historic England holding all listed buildings that are at risk. [Search the Heritage at Risk Register | Historic England](#)



Babergh & Mid Suffolk District Councils

# People & Place Plan