



High Street Task Force Call for Evidence Report 2022

LI: a b	Ctroot "			Call far	Evidence	Donout
Hian	Street	iaski	-orce –	Call tor	Evidence	Keport

CALL FOR EVIDENCE REPORT 2022

Contents

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Methodology	5
3.	Responses Received	7
	Limitations	8
	Responses arranged by theme	9
	Partnerships	9
	Follow Best Practice	13
	Investment	15
	Planning	18
	Public Realm	20
	Fiscal – including Rates	23
	Capacity	24
	Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability	25
	Housing and Other Infrastructure	28
	Getting To and From the High Street	31
	Tourism	32
	Digital High Streets	34
	Rural Settlements	35
	People, Localism and Well-being	36
	Annex A: Membership of the HSTF	39
	Annex B: Case Studies / Information / References	40
	Annex C: Organisations that provided either an organisational response or wh members of staff responded to our call for evidence.	
	Annex D: Dates and locations of workshops	57
	Annex E: Call for Evidence questions	58
	Annex F: Citizen Space Responses	64

1. Introduction

On 6 August 2020, the Executive announced that it would establish a cross-departmental High Street Task Force (HSTF) chaired by the Junior Ministers in the Executive Office. It has members from a wide range of sectors including retail, hospitality, academia, central and local government, and the community and voluntary sectors. Collaboration, both inside and outside of government, has been at the heart of its approach.

The HSTF has the aim to deliver the following bold and ambitious vision:

"Sustainable city, town and village centres which are thriving places for people to do business, socialise, shop, be creative and use public services, as well as being great places to live."

The HSTF has a long-term focus on addressing the pressing need for the transformation of our high streets in response to fundamental societal and economic changes. It has brought forward recommendations on priority work areas and potential funding opportunities, as detailed in the "Delivering a 21st Century High Street" report.

The HSTF met in plenary format and established four bespoke subgroups reflecting the four functions or work streams of the HSTF, namely:

- Influencing Policy and Strategy;
- Developing Capacity;
- Developing and Promoting Good Practice;
- Influencing and Shaping Intervention and Investment.

The subgroups took evidence, for example from the Ministerial Advisory Group on Architecture and the Built Environment¹, and from the High Streets Task Force in England. They developed issues papers on a wide range of themes, ranging from housing, regeneration and getting to and from high streets, which were reflected in the <u>Call for Evidence</u> (CfE).

On 25 October 2021, the deputy First Minister Michelle O'Neill MLA, and Junior Minister, Gary Middleton MLA <u>launched the High Street Call for Evidence</u>, which sought views to help shape the way forward in creating vibrant and sustainable city, town and village centres.

This report summarises the findings from the Call for Evidence. The significant stakeholder engagement provided a wide range of suggestions and proposals. The HSTF Secretariat have endeavoured to summarise the responses without judgement or interpretation.

Common themes were identified and issues were raised in response to each question; considering those in support of as well as those that disagreed on the issues raised. It does not aim to cover the entire breadth of the consultation responses.

This report is designed to publicly air and test the emerging findings to stimulate and further progress the conversation on high streets, taking into account the benefits, costs and practical implications. Ultimately, it will be for the next Executive to determine and agree the steps needed to deliver on the ambitions of the HSTF. This report sets out the summary findings for each of the 46 CfE questions.

It should also be noted that the views expressed in this report are representative of the responses received.

4

¹ MAG - Ministerial Advisory Group for Architecture and the Built Environment in Northern Ireland | Department for Communities (communities-ni.gov.uk)

2. Methodology

The Call for Evidence ran between 25 October 2021 and 6 December 2021. It consisted of 46 questions based on the issues papers that had been developed by the HSTF Members (see Annex A). The questions were tested beforehand with the HSTF subgroups' chairs, members, and with policy officials and analysts. These were a mix of structured, semi-structured and short open questions that were intended to be answered by all respondents and designed to allow people to share their experiences and views. Respondents could answer as few or as many questions as they wished. The questions are listed in Annex E.

In total, 64 responses were received to the CfE. Responses were received in the following formats:

- Citizen Space: Using this online consultation tool, respondents could choose which of the 46 questions they wanted to answer. The CfE was hosted on the Citizen Space platform as it provided robust data security and a suite of analysis tools. 34 responses were received via Citizen Space, equally divided with 17 each from organisations and individuals. Statistical analysis of the Citizen Space responses are in Annex F.
- Email Responses: In recognition that not all sections of society have access to or the ability to complete surveys online, it was made clear that the consultation could be responded to via e-mail or via post, if necessary. Printed copies were made available and distributed on request to anyone who asked, in line with environmental considerations.

There were 30 email responses which were structured (making direct reference to the questions) and unstructured (a general response without specific reference to consultation questions). A qualitative analysis was carried out on the responses received.

No postal responses were received.

In addition, nine workshops to allow in-person views to be heard and discussed were held at various locations: Ballymena, Belfast, Cookstown, Derry~Londonderry, Downpatrick, Enniskillen, Newry, Portadown, and via Zoom. A total of 119 people attended these events ranging from members of the public, elected representatives and on behalf of organisations. The dates and locations of workshops along with attendance figures are provided in Annex D. The views of those who took part in the workshops are reflected in this report.

The HSTF Secretariat and HSTF Members engaged with the community to seek views to inform this report. To promote interest and encourage participation, the Call for Evidence and workshops were promoted through a press release, media reports, Departmental websites, social media and by mailshot to over 550 organisations. Ahead of workshops localised emails were sent to over 1300 recipients.

3. Responses Received

Responses received varied widely in length, style, and the volume and nature of evidence cited.

Among the most common forms of evidence cited were government reports and articles from peer-reviewed or trade journals and academic books; private and third sector consultancy reports; policy briefings; and fact sheets produced by the respondents themselves. See list at Annex B.

The Department for Communities (DfC) provided the secretariat support for the HSTF. DfC policy officials and analysts logged responses for each of the 14 themes set out in the CfE:

- 1. Partnerships; 2. Follow Best Practice; 3. Investment; 4. Planning; 5 Public Realm;
- 6. Fiscal Including Rates; 7. Capacity; 8. Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability;
- 9. Housing and Other Infrastructure; 10. Getting To and From the High Street; 11. Tourism; 12. Digital High Streets; 13. Rural Settlements; and 14. People, Localism and Well-being.

Each piece of evidence referenced was logged, noting its source (e.g. a scientific journal article, a policy paper produced by a charity) and a brief analytic commentary was recorded.

Annex C lists the organisations that provided either an organisational response or whose members of staff responded to our CfE. This list does not include details of members of the public who provided responses to the CfE.

Limitations

In total, we received 64 Citizen Space and email responses from individuals and organisations, in addition to the many responses which were received at the workshops. The data reflects the views of the public and those who have direct experience of high street issues. However, such a process naturally has limitations.

As an online call for evidence is self-selecting, it is most likely to be answered by those with an interest in the subject area. The majority of responses were from people who work in the high street and related sectors, or who have a direct interest in the policy area. Their views are likely to be more informed about the subject, but also potentially more influenced by current practice. As such, findings should be treated as qualitative research and not robustly representative of the population.

Responses arranged by theme.

Partnerships, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised

Must have joined-up thinking between the community, local government, the business community, road service, the Assembly and Executive, government Departments, sporting associations, arts etc.

Ensure that all views are equally taken into consideration whether from business or the people who use high streets.

Facilitate for the future, get it down on paper and invest the time to do it well.

Offer incentives, authority and funding to make partnerships inclusive and effective.

Avoid partnership fatigue among businesses.

Ownership of the high streets is too fragmented.

Limitations on what can be done due to a lack of willingness from private landlords or land owners to engage in development initiatives.

Councils fail at 'real' consultation, council officers try to tell business owners what they need, what they can have and cannot have. This is an incorrect strategy and often fails to have implementation support past the initial stages.

Local partnerships do not need additional powers to make them more effective.

Proposed Solutions

The current NI High Street Task Force needs to become more of an advisory group which will begin to actively communicate and work more closely with councils.

A single point of contact to put forward views and suggestions is needed.

Partnerships should involve high street businesses and the people who use them.

Fund key partnerships.

Funding and easier ways to ask for government assistance are required.

A 'Regeneration Partnership' to lead and incentivise such regeneration and acquire derelict properties / sites compulsory acquisition.

Have a champion. Success is in finding a council with an executive Mayor able to pursue its own direction.

Faster delivery of public services.

Better communication.

Department for Infrastructure (DfI) and utility providers should work with councils and traders to avoid disruption to the consumer. Set up a partnership to manage utility works.

Have a "make that call" service for businesses to help businesses know what they can avail of and what grants are available etc.

Issues Raised (Partnerships)

Business participation and the willingness to co-invest at a local level in town centres is weak due to economic uncertainty.

Making sure that consultations are wide ranging and fully capture everyone's opinions and needs.

Maximising ownership of the issues for those involved in any partnership will be key.

Community work undertaken by sports organisations needs to be recognised.

For model partnerships to work, there is a need for human and financial resources to work together at strategic and local levels.

Have clear objectives/outcomes against local needs.

COVID-19 has affected partnerships with increased demand on time and made it harder to get involved.

Business improvement districts (BIDs) work in city centres or parts of them, but not everywhere.

The community should be actively involved in decision making, and community planning could be important in facilitating this work.

HSTF too Belfast-centered.

Big disconnect between councils and Stormont.

Proposed Solutions

Encourage working together, e.g. two, three or more councils.

Establish a central pilot 'Challenge Fund' to explore new concepts. This would be valuable to inform future strategy approaches.

Replicate / adapt the Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) rural catalyst model.

Councils and community planning partnerships should be given greater autonomy to deliver local solutions.

Create a centrally determined "Bespoke Fund".

It is important that additional mechanisms are not created but that existing ones are used including the involvement of town centre forums and regeneration partnerships, chambers of commerce, community planning and public realm partnerships.

Set up a body such as the Laganside Corporation to kick-start community efforts.

Inclusion for those with a disability, which accounts for 21% of our community, young and older people.

It is important that proper resources are put in place to allow council-led partnerships to access and progress investment opportunities.

The current HSTF needs to extend its reach beyond Belfast and to have strong rural representation from areas such as Mid Ulster.

As an "interim win", MAG local partnership pilots could be dispersed across the 11 councils.

Issues Raised (Partnerships)

There is a disconnect with the NICS and governments Departments in what is happening at street level and getting feet on the ground.

The key issues with partnerships is the lack of communication and involvement in government projects from the outset.

Lack of funding for partnerships can also be a struggle as plans can at times exceed budgets and there's little to no opportunity for further funding.

Enniskillen Business Partnership lacks support from the council. Who is going to risk starting a new business with no start-up money available?

Lack of engagement with council. There needs to be someone who is prepared to meet with businesses and to have those difficult conversations.

Councils needs to be held more accountable for their decisions.

Private sectors feel that councils do not live in the real world and do not know what it's like to run a business.

There are partnerships on paper, but not in practice.

Councils need to have local pride in the area and actively assist local traders.

Proposed Solutions

Partnership and co-design with the Northern Ireland Civil Service (NICS). Arrange NICS secondments to business and charity sectors.

Partnerships need to have incentives.

Partnerships will be strengthened by the involvement of a broad spectrum of interests. Engagement with the public is also important.

Resources to fund partnerships are needed.

The town needs continual entrepreneurial spirit to grow.

Any partnerships must include the Arts.

A critical ingredient to success is the development of a genuinely cross-departmental partnership, including the private sector, to achieve our shared aim of reviving our high streets.

Convince local businesses and communities to agree common objectives and plans for the future high street.

Partnerships should be business-led with councils, places of worship, schools and charities being equal partners.

Develop a HSTF Strategic Policy Framework.

The Police Service NI (PSNI), Department of Justice and Association of Town & Centre Managers (ATCM) should be members of the HSTF.

Use technology to engage with different consultees and build partnerships.

Need to have a town centre Champion / Manager.

Proposed Solutions
Development and training on "soft skills" helping with the ability to approach and speak to other partnerships, and to develop facilitation and meeting skills. Create a dedicated fund-of-scale which brings together multi-departmental, council and other sources of funding into an aggregate multi-annual fund. Improve regeneration powers for councils. Less focus on the daytime economy. Cross-border engagement is needed. Align the Living High Streets Craft Kit (MAG) approach to funding streams, and a commitment from all to agile working to deliver on the action plan and
outcomes. Legislation needs to be implemented to allow for local remodeling, regeneration and further vesting of land.

Follow Best Practice, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solutions
The overuse of urban design consultants with no real knowledge of the street or area is questionable. Town centre manager worked well until the merger of the councils.	Legislate to enable councils to have place-making powers along with the strategic alignment and the transfer of government's regeneration budgets to councils to support our urban development efforts.
the merger of the councils. Local solutions must be determined at a local level. Risk aversion. Too many people do not want to take risks.	Adopt a policy as implemented in the city of Cork - there needs to a descriptive and not a prescriptive approach. Have an economic development manager who has a specific role to help those applying for grants. This should be a long-term strategic role. Expert help should be provided for private land and business owners to help with feasibility studies and business-case preparation. Best practice requires resources to maintain momentum. Best practice should be adaptable and not focused on one sector. The NI Local Government Association (NILGA) should be able to assist with best practice as they work across the councils.
	Urgent decisions are necessary to devolve and transfer regeneration powers to councils. 'Lessons learnt' case studies should be used when looking at best practice.
	Use existing public sector skills.
	.
	Adopt 'Key Principles of Inclusive Street Design' for accessibility.
	An effective and integrated approach to public transport and car parking.

Issues Raised (Best Practice)	Proposed Solutions
	The HSTF Developing and Promoting Good Practice subgroup provided direction on mapping and that the MAG should be offered resources, along with councils, to tailor best practice to suit unique local needs.
	Provide investment and statutory support cross-departmentally in community plans for the 11 district councils - similar to that provided in Scotland via the, Community Empowerment (Scotland) Act 2015. This should happen here without delay.

Investment, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised Proposed Solutions

Future plans for infrastructure, housing, schools, health and where people live are needed.

How much will we receive from the Levelling-Up Fund?

Private investment is needed, but without the correct infrastructure there is no buyin

City and growth deal funds – consider how the Magherafelt bypass improved the town centre.

High Street Scheme, Cathedral Quarter Belfast scheme or a Hong Kong resident's payment.

The need for much more seismic stimulus funding.

Business incubation units are an integral element to the high street, and this model has been a proven success.

Businesses and new start-ups should complement and/or merge activities.

Less money will be invested the longer that planning decisions take.

Planning has not moved with the times. The planner's opinion of what is in keeping with the town or area, may not be attractive and/or modern enough to attract inward investment.

Introduce a Residential Living Fund to promote and encourage residential living, a Community Services Fund to promote and encourage wider provision of services and develop a High Street Transformation Fund.

The Urban Development Grant scheme should be revived.

Have a sector-specific Hospitality Fund and an Events Fund.

Place-based budgeting is required.

Develop a "buy local" gift card scheme or a payment similar to that made to Hong Kong residents.

Financial assistance for councils to purchase or vest properties within town centres.

Support for social enterprises and community interest companies.

Cut down on the application process time for "change of use" applications.

Financial assistance to the private sector to identify commercial options for their properties. This would act as an incentive to trigger action to the benefit of the town.

Set a time-limit for "agreed consent", so that if the planners have not made a decision before a certain date, it is presumed to have been agreed.

Adopt temporary planning to see if things work, experiment and see how it goes, then apply for full planning.

Funds for consultancy support costs for development briefs.

Issues Raised (Investment)

Physical decline of the high street vacancy rates and dereliction.

A miss-match exists between available commercial business space and current business needs, i.e. high streets are dominated by traditional retail stores.

Clarity on priority investment areas is needed.

There is a miss-match between what funding is available to support high streets and what is needed on the ground.

Investment has been challenged by the decentralisation of retail, online shopping and general changes in consumer behaviour.

Seek opportunities to test new ownership investment models such and as cooperative investment funds and community shared funds.

Affordability of community infrastructure over the longer term for youth services, and social enterprise models which can help build community cohesion and reduce anti-social behaviour.

Do not penalise the traders who are trying to help the city; outcomes need to drive the behaviours.

Business owners find the funding process cumbersome.

No investor wants to be left carrying a cost for a building that they can't sell or generate an income from.

Proposed Solutions

Reduce commercial risk for investors.

Targeted incentives should be used for long-term dereliction and a robust approach should be taken for buildings in disrepair.

Incentives to deal with long-term vacancies.

Incentivising property owners to develop their properties.

Incentives need to be directed at multiuse solutions that encourage town centre living, commercial and community use, however, it is important that business remains a focus in our town centres.

Neighbourhood investment and services should be developed in accordance with local economic and community planning.

Prioritise the development and growth planning for councils, and the funding for human resources needs to be transferred to achieve this.

The return of the urban development grants, Living Over the Shops (LOTS) and 'Empty to Occupied' programmes are also useful initiatives that could be introduced as interim measures to encourage urban reinvigoration.

A shared property fund for councils should be set up, with a requirement for transparency and openness.

Local taxation system to replenish and generate funds for councils.

Develop contributory special funds, such as those used for the Linen Quarter, which were supported by Belfast City Council (BCC).

Low cost finance.

Issues Raised (Investment)	Proposed Solutions
	Investment / funding applications and process of payments should be faster.
	The funding process should be simpler for business owners.
	Removal of the moratorium on funding for hotel capital projects within a 10-mile radius of Belfast.
	Ring-fence Department underspends and consider having this as a sinking fund; a rainy day fund.
	There should be joined-up funding for small towns.
	There needs to be equality in grant applications.
	Provide investment through the Future High Streets Fund and the Reopening High Streets Safely Fund.
	Set up an infrastructure commission with Executive backing for a longer timeframe for funding provisions, not just for three or four years or tied to electoral cycles.
	Move away from grant funding being the basis for decision making (e.g. north or south Belfast Glider route).
	A place for students to try out their business ideas and encourage entrepreneurs. Hopefully, it will spill out into the wider community to develop more businesses outside of the cities.
	It is important that once new businesses are established in starter units they are encouraged and supported to move into town centre premises to allow for business growth.

Planning, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised

Planning is perceived as a barrier to development.

There has been unsuitable development in conservation areas.

Policies require a town or city centre first approach for retail, leisure and other community related developments. Emerging trends indicate that town and city centres are increasingly thought about as 'destinations'.

The physical linkage between businesses and residential areas often have poor road infrastructures. As an example, a five-lane road separates a student living area from the university buildings and the city centre. In the future, an additional 14 to 15 thousand students will be coming into Belfast, living in and around that very busy road.

Restrictions are placed on development by government Departments.

Access to the town centre causes difficulty with development.

There was considerable investment, £45k, on the development of a town masterplan, but the merger of councils put an end to that.

Planners cause delays and partnerships have broken down because of it.

Proposed Solutions

A ban on out-of-town development needs to be assessed on the location, as well as the social and economic impact for the area.

Local development plans and community plans are fundamental documents and must be used to support high street development.

A simpler planning process for change of use should be adopted to reduce time.

Adopt the use of a temporary planning permit before formal approval process, as is used in England.

For change-of-use decisions, establish a department to allow quicker change of use, as in Dublin, to prevent investments going elsewhere.

A joined-up approach should be taken to change the perception of the planning function being seen as an enabler rather than a barrier to development.

There is a requirement for policies to be updated to make our town centres "Destinations".

Set up an agency to purchase vacant land and convert it for multi-use purposes.

Masterplans should be used for placeshaping to make good things happen.

Flexibility in the planning process with earlier input from government Departments is needed to get the right scheme and infrastructure built.

There needs to be autonomy for the development of masterplans.

Issues Raised (Planning)	Proposed Solutions
planning responsibility, however, it was moved to Newry, away from the local planning groups who knew what was	Refresh existing masterplans for all towns. Full regeneration powers for councils.
best for the area.	Regional mayors to drive forward specific city goals.
	Planning should revert back to local management.

Public Realm, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solution

Royal Avenue / Donegall Place should be for pedestrians, however, no one is brave enough to make this decision due to risk aversion.

Public areas are lacking animation, it's not enough to just make them greener.

Existing high streets are not welcoming.

No vision or public shared space.

Some public realm work has been destroyed (bins, for example) and not been replaced.

Utility re-instatement legislation needs to be reviewed and/or updated.

Investment needs to be planned and prioritised to support and pay for maintenance, and to develop gateway sites, carparks, linkages and peripheral works.

The high street should be welcoming, well designed, promote public safety and be designed to encourage investment.

High-quality public realm investment is needed for pedestrian-friendly places that are multi-purpose streets that have a greener feel.

There needs to be a responsibility for public realm upkeep after the initial work has been done.

A car-parking strategy is needed.

The role of the (Dfl) in maintaining the high street to the standard required to attract investors, shoppers and visitors needs be reviewed and clarified.

Enforcement is needed to make utilities quickly make good on their remedial works.

An investment strategy, that combines private and public sector finance, should be set up.

Investment is needed for better transport to improve accessibility, stimulate a nighttime economy and provide safer streets. Translink should conduct a data analysis for public transport.

Incentives should be used to tackle dereliction.

Public spaces should be neutral spaces.

Issues Raised (Public Realm)	Proposed Solutions
In London there is a "Night Time Borough Champions Network" – giving a clear picture of what happens across	An analysis of what happens through the night should be adopted as in London.
the city from 6pm-6am.	Pilot temporary pedestrianisation in Donegall Place.
	Investment of £100M is needed for cycle lanes.
	Manage bin collection and deliveries at night.
	Create new partnerships to design hospitality zones, using private sector funds and allow these to levy charges.
	Legislate for electric scooter use.
	Extend the area used by the Christmas Market out to Donegall Place/Royal Avenue, similar to markets in European cities.
	Create more of a café culture.
	Have dedicated hospitality zones.
	Use "pedestrian friendly" rather than "pedestrianise".
	Create more green areas and art space to attract the younger generation.
	More useable facilities, skate parks, benches, climbing walls etc.
	Provide covered areas for outdoor concerts and include benches and seating.
	Aim for aesthetic standards and use heritage assets.
	Improve car park environments and make them gateways to town centres. This will help with traffic management.

Issues Raised (Public Realm)	Proposed Solutions
Many villages, towns and city centres are untidy.	Councils should be tidying the streets and be responsible for the upkeep of the town. For example, Warrenpoint has a weekly cleaning regime.
	Utility re-instatement legislation needs to be updated. Councils should have a role to manage the six-month reinstatement for utilities.

Fiscal – including Rates, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solutions

The freeze of rates during the pandemic has been beneficial.

NI housing rates are £500 less than the rest of the UK, that's a lot of missing funds. Society are getting a lot of "free" services (prescriptions), if these are not used by most of the public, free up this money to ease the rates for businesses.

Rates have to go.

In some instances, rates are higher than rents which is forcing shop closures.

Action needs to be taken on rates as soon as possible.

The two previous reviews of rates, one undertaken by Máirtín Ó Muilleoir and the other by Sue Gray, need to be acted upon.

Set up a more user-friendly rates support service with a manned helpline of qualified personnel to answer questions and to help navigate this complex area.

Minimise tax and the rating system. It should be more progressive on a business's ability to pay. Adopt a sliding scale of rates to allow a new business time to become firmly established.

A community wealth building pilot scheme is strongly supported.

A tax on large online businesses needs to be considered.

Consider incentives for businesses affected by COVID-19.

Minimise corporation tax.

A more progressive rating system should be based on business turnover and/or profit.

Vacant land tax or incentives to reuse sites and properties.

Changes to the rates policy has to be future proofed for the next generation.

Investigate new ways to generate revenue.

Remove rate exceptions.

A differential rate initiative is needed.

Issues Raised (Fiscal)	Proposed Solutions
	Consider a rates holiday for startups. Follow Sheffield's example where the rates relief for start-ups is 100% for the first two years.
	Have a rates development area with 50% off rates for a number of years.
	Reform of Value Added Tax (VAT) for refurbishing buildings.

Capacity, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solutions
Review learning points from capacity mapping in England. Identify gaps in infrastructure capacity, digital capacity and town centre aesthetics.	The Executive should provide funding and supportive policies so that councils can target specific groups, champion entrepreneurship and create career

Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised Proposed Solutions

Existing work by agencies such as Sustainable NI should be reviewed and adapted.

Sustainability should not only be limited to natural assets; the continued use of heritage assets is important.

Funding and incentives should promote greener urban environments, including Electrical Vehicle (EV) charging, active travel, public infrastructure, waste collection and sorting of waste. EV charging points need to use the most recent technology now.

Climate change initiatives need funding. This can be assisted by increasing parking rates for commuters and using income from this to support public transport.

Develop smart town elements, water harvesting, local energy supply, EV charging and cycle infrastructure.

Reintroduce the Solar Panel Incentive scheme and have incentives for energy efficiency and renewable energy use.

Maintain shop fronts and make shop units from traditional and renewable building materials, not shipping containers.

Conservation standards need to change to reflect modern use of materials.

Adopt a "use it or lose it" planning policy.

Legislate for removing ownership if a site is not developed.

Provide suitable bins for recycling that are larger and durable.

Start a waste reduction campaign, providing the infrastructure for collection and sorting of waste, allowing surplus raw materials to be shared with other users rather than becoming landfill.

Provide tax cuts for green businesses.

Issues Raised (Energy...) **Proposed Solutions** Use sustainable development action plans to 'restore, revive, thrive', as used for the Enniskillen Workhouse. Promote public transport with active travel given priority within local and regional action plans. Promote sustainable travel models, micro-buses, pooled transport and connected active travel plans throughout the 11 council areas. New transport priorities to address the following areas: 1 - Vulnerable users 2 - Pedestrians 3 - Cyclists 4 - Public transport users 5 - Vans and deliveries 6 - Individual car drivers Instead of building new roads, adapt existing ones. Remove on-street parking. Introduce congestion charges and use these funds for infrastructure projects. Greenways must be prioritised and further investment is required to build safe and green routes for people to use going to and from work and for exercise. Dfl Roads needs to be more flexible in its approach to climate change. York Street Exchange should be pedestrian and bike friendly. Pocket parks should be used to create green central reservations, such as Dunbar Link. having movable containers for plants and trees. More greenery, shrubbery and plants along "Boulevards".

Issues Raised (Energy...) Proposed Solutions

An indoor purpose-built market should be developed at the Jordan's Mill site.

Councils should use "Guerilla" greening for neglected spaces, making pocket parks and community gardens and bringing alleyways back to life with green rooftops in town centres, all with the aim of gaining Green Flag Awards.

The Housing Executive believes that ideas like a "Climate Change Charter" should be developed by councils to allow businesses and organisations to pledge to take actions to reduce carbon emissions and to introduce sustainable practices. This charter should be displayed to encourage businesses and organisations to change their behaviours. An environmental rating system should be adopted to allow users to make sustainability choices when choosing services.

Sustainable urban Drainage Systems (SuDS) should be adopted to replace paved areas with grass, trees and shrubs to slow the advance of surface water into rivers and to mitigate flood risk.

All housing developments, including conversions, should have regulations on space standards, natural light, decent home standards and thermal comfort to support quality of life.

Vacant properties, heritage properties, vacant spaces and parks should have funding provided to bring them back into use. This can be achieved through a cocktail of funding from a range of public bodies and charitable partners to regenerate areas of heritage blight (e.g. High Street Heritage Action Zones) using environmental grants and incentives to allow the repurposing and reactivation of town centres.

Housing and Other Infrastructure, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised

One-third of the local workforce commutes to Belfast each day.

Significant investment is needed along with policy change to deliver quality housing developments that will attract people to live in the high street. This must include housing developments with living space above commercial units and the required infrastructure for services.

Waterways infrastructure is not funded. This prevents development along the waterways and takes business away from these areas

Proposed Solutions

Access to healthcare (health hubs), affordable housing, amenities and innovatively designed public realm with green spaces are required to enhance health and well-being.

Grants and incentives are needed for landlords to limit rent increases.

Existing public buildings should become catalysts for services; a "one-stop shop" providing information for businesses and communities. This will bring life back into town centres. Localised NICS hubs should be created to reduce the need for travelling out of town into Belfast.

Introduce targeted rent controls across NI, particularly in urban and rapidly urbanising areas where rents are steadily climbing.

Adopt a "Housing First" policy to support homeless populations, focusing on providing housing and socio-economic stability as a means to address the other issues that they may be experiencing.

Shrink the retail offering in town centres, encourage residential living by creating clusters and LOTS, supported by traffic management and car-parking strategies.

Improve and expand council powers to reprimand landlords/estate agents for maintaining unsuitable accommodation (i.e. where tenants are living in unsuitable conditions or where the property is not maintained).

Adopt a 50/50 social/private quota for new housing developments, enshrining the creation of more social housing in law.

Issues Raised (Housing)	Proposed Solutions
	Introduce a progressive tax on multiple- property ownership, targeting landlord monopolies and multinational investors, preventing them from purchasing large quantities of housing stock.
	All services and facilities must be available in towns, including social housing for families. Provide play areas for children, good street furniture, public art and interesting buildings.
	Set up champion prizes for best streets.
	Launch a wide-ranging property buy- back scheme, funded through taxation on multiple-property ownership.
	More affordable city centre living is the single most important improvement that Belfast needs.
	Establish an expert inquiry into housing reform in NI, with the aim of moving to a de-commodified housing system.
	Consider grants and interest-free loans for landlords to refurbish derelict premises.
	Adopt an "Empty to Occupied" scheme throughout NI.
	"Backlands" should be improved - (Land that lies behind a primary development and that may not be visible from the high street).
	Housing Executive grants need to be made available for businesses.
	The community planning process needs to have local town centre teams and chambers of commerce working alongside community and voluntary networks.

Issues Raised (Housing)	Proposed Solutions
	A stimulus package is needed to boost the nighttime economy.
	Portadown - the town footprint is built on its heritage. The focus should be on repurposing the town so that this character is not lost.
	A mixed approach to engagement requires digital, written and face-to-face communications.
	BCC should allow residential building developments on city centre car parks.
	Provide clean air zones now, and clean the streets in the early hours before the morning commute.
	VAT should be reduced for building work.
	No VAT when refurbishing buildings.

Getting To and From the High Street, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solutions
Public transport is often seen as insufficient in rural towns and villages.	Provide free home-to-school transport services to reduce traffic congestion.
There is a lack of park and ride facilities. Ballynahinch has a five-year plan.	Trial free local bus services into towns including stops at park and ride areas.
However, they are building 400 new houses but there is no direct greenway link back into the town.	Trial free parking for a six-month period, either all day free or only after 10.30am.
Public transport is too expensive.	A joined-up approach is needed to promote active travel, train and bus services, shop mobility and rural
NI transport is the least funded in the UK,	community transport.
bringing about higher prices.	Greater investment is needed from central government for pilot transport programmes.
	Use loading bays for parking when they are not in use, on Saturdays and on public holidays.
	Smarter pricing for bus journeys and promote lower fares.
	Link transport to leisure, parks and town centres.
	Pedestrianisation is good, but have gates to allow the buses in.
	Trial a Glider-type service between Lurgan and Portadown.
	Put a cycle infrastructure in place between Lurgan, Portadown and Armagh.
	Improve parking for bicycles and electric bikes.

Tourism, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised Proposed Solutions

Little or no help from Tourism NI to help promote Downpatrick. There is a lack of branding for the town. St. Patrick should be a significant draw for tourists.

Infrastructure needs to be right. Themes cannot sit in isolation.

Belfast is seen as the centre for tourism.

The Newry Canal infrastructure has been neglected.

Tourism, infrastructure, the evening economy, tourism experiences and the high street should all be closely linked.

There is a need to develop unique visitor attractions and visitor experiences on our high streets.

A legislation review is required to promote an evening economy.

The whole of the Newry canal should be developed along rural and urban areas.

Review licensing laws.

Combine local history, geography, built heritage, culture and arts (both local and international) to enliven public places.

Incentives are needed to encourage investors to have the confidence to invest in accommodation and new and exciting visitor attractions.

In Downpatrick all of the attractions need to establish an event culture. Use Hillsborough as a model of good practice.

Regenerate the towns and villages adjacent to the major destinations.

Pedestrian areas should have links to parks and green areas. Review the planning system for pavement/outdoor space and having tables outside premises.

Provide seed funding for the development of pop-up or longer-term experiences such as tasting sessions, comedy nights, sector-specific markets and heritage walks.

A signature hotel is required in the centre of a town.

Issues Raised (Tourism)	Proposed Solutions
	Use existing buildings / spaces for visitor centres to showcase local points of interest.
	Pilot the use of a heritage building as a hotel.
	Let the local community build on history, features and culture.
	Better signposting to the Quoile River Walk and the route of the Ulster Way. Across NI, these type of attractions should be promoted by Tourism NI and DAERA to bring more people into the area and support the surrounding towns. Other examples are Hollymount Forest, Moltalto Estate and the Columban Way.
	Funding or loans for tourist attractions.
	Create incentives for businesses to stay open later in the evening.
	Funding for events such as local culture nights.
	On a regular basis have, for example, a singer/busker in a town and/or an artisan market. This will draw people into the town.
	Villages and towns need a bold and strong focal point, for example, a town square that is the face of the town.
	Increase PSNI resources to tackle antisocial behaviour.
	Need to improve skills in the tourism and hospitality sectors.

Digital High Streets, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised	Proposed Solutions
The infrastructure around smart technology and contactless systems is lacking.	A high street click-and-collect pilot should be considered to allow businesses to work collectively.
Social media has helped to keep some businesses afloat during COVID-19 and Instagram, for example, has been the "shop window".	Develop a software application for phones based on a traditional grocery store delivery service.
There is a lack of understanding and awareness of the benefits that digital high streets can provide.	Create digital platforms for local independent traders allowing them to compete with online retailers.
Parking software applications often have no connectivity in certain areas, which causes frustration.	Educate businesses on electronic commerce, with colleges providing workshops and seminars to help retailers and signpost these programmes.
	Councils should provide support for social media webinars and/or classes for local independent retailers.
	Businesses should assign a member of staff to manage social media.
	Bespoke digital solutions should complement the Project Stratum roll-out.
	Fund business hubs for business champions.
	Centralise depots and collection services for multiple retailers.

Rural Settlements, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised

The loss of key services in rural areas has seen a decline in footfall causing dereliction.

There is limited connectivity and access to high-speed affordable broadband.

Broadband is lacking and there are no resources for funding.

A joined-up approach is required for continued development of our rural settlements.

The proliferation of rural dwellings has implications for infrastructure and rural transport services. This growth highlights the need for local development plans to consider land usage planning, incorporating strategic park and ride facilities and ensuring access to public transport for communities.

Proposed Solutions

A costed action plan and the opportunity for long-term funding is required to continue place management for rural settlements. This should enable codesign of programmes and activities, provide multipurpose hubs, tackle dereliction and make place management easier.

Rural settlement schemes should be more focused and timely.

Funding is required to update council rural plans and deliver on them.

The process for tiering towns needs to be overhauled.

An integrated approach is needed to encourage changes in travel patterns using sustainable transport services. Community transport providers should link into Translink's bus and railway services. This will require funding and changes in legislation to allow for new licensing.

Review the population threshold for funding and focus on village regeneration. Do not allow ribbon development, and reduce the number of buildings in the countryside.

Provide quality residential living options in a pleasant and well-connected (physical and digital) environment.

People, Localism and Well-being, our Call for Evidence found:

Issues Raised

Crucial for success is the inclusion of local stakeholders in decision making and planning for our town centres.

A key to developing town centres is flexibility in support, either experiential, financial or consultative.

Put people and places at the heart of decision-making.

Localism should be at the core of any regeneration project.

Towns need to focus on keeping the local theme.

Community groups and networks can facilitate community engagement and decision making. They should be involved more in the community planning process.

Localism can be thematically generated.

Sporting organisations can bring a lot to the local community.

There is no sense of place.

Some shop fronts were refurbished for a film and have not been refreshed.

There were no Christmas lights on in our town this year while other local towns and villages were lit-up.

Proposed Solutions

Provide community space for shared facility hubs and allow flexible working to ease the costs of childcare.

Create community assets, such as cafés or a place for cookery skills workshops that become consultation venues in the evenings.

Make the town and villages visually attractive using the local skilled workforce.

Small business startup options for local crafts / products / markets.

"Shop local" incentives for large private enterprise employees.

Incentives for the community and voluntary sectors to use vacant or derelict spaces.

Towns should have a neutral and inviting environment.

Have a nighttime economy to get people back into the town.

The public should be informed so that they can be involved in the preparation of local development plans.

Investment in infrastructure is needed and should not just be for physical infrastructure, water, wastewater, transport etc. — but also for health and education.

Funds need to be made available to support the upkeep and restoration of our historical buildings in our city centres, to attract people into the city centre, and allow them to appreciate these buildings. Issues Raised (People...) **Proposed Solutions** Projects and funding incentives for the high street such as 'People, Localism and Well-being' should have related outcomes. This can be achieved by repurposing buildings into community hubs, creating open and green spaces and pocket parks close to the high street to keep local services. Streets should be clean, green and bright. There should be a more cohesive approach by central government and local authorities to make community planning work in a more uniform way across all of NI. Landlord and community involvement in property can be key to 'pride of place' and a feeling of community ownership. Dundalk is a great example. The Seek Dundalk and Facades project turned dilapidated, neglected property into a canvas for art. This linked to the rich history of the town that the community could be proud of. Consider the establishment of a capital enabling grant scheme to neglected buildings into community ownership to help revitalise town centres and trigger regeneration. More than ever, there is a need for a Future High Street Fund in NI. Replicate the Irish Government initiative, "SuperValu TidyTowns Awards" allowing civic pride to be generated. A "call-in" shop for people to express ideas. A place for high-school art to be

displayed in village, town and city

centres.

Issues Raised (People)	Proposed Solutions
	Use empty retail spaces for mixed use and mixed tenure to bring life back to urban centres.
	Design places such as parks, parklets, town squares and heritage spots which are safe and attractive to socialise in.
	Dfl should invest in better lighting in connected spaces to make people feel safer at night.
	Tackle anti-social behaviour.
	Develop history maps of towns and local villages.
	Town centre managers should promote more flexible shop opening hours in the evenings and on Sundays.
	Have events that straddle shop opening and closing times.
	Invest in LOTS as this will increase safety in village, town and city centres.
	Businesses should provide more support for towns, not just flowerbeds at roundabouts.

Annex A: Membership of the HSTF

Business Alliance

Department for Agriculture, the Environment and Rural Affairs

Department for Communities

Department for Infrastructure

Department for the Economy

Department of Finance

Federation of Small Businesses

Hospitality Ulster

Mr Chris Suitor (Business Owner)

NI Council for Voluntary Action

NI Committee of the Irish Congress of Trade Unions

NI Local Government Association

NI Retail Consortium

Queen's University Belfast

Retail NI

Social Enterprise NI

SOLACE - The Society of Local Authority Chief Executives

Ulster University

USDAW - The Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers

Annex B: Case Studies / Information / References

Government reports (from international, national and local government); articles from peer-reviewed or trade journals and academic books; private and third sector consultancy reports; and policy briefings and fact sheets cited by respondents.

Case Studies

Place	Details	Type of best practice
Skipton, England	Skipton High Streets Heritage Action Zone (HSHAZ). https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/heritage-action-zones/skipton/	Heritage
Clonakilty, Ireland	ty, "Great Town" prize at the 2017 Urbanism Awards. Local distinctiveness, pedestrian priority, civic stewardship and free maintenance of public space. https://www.academyofurbanism.org.uk/clonakilty/	
Dumfries, Scotland	The Stove Network, a ward-winning arts and community project. https://thestove.org/about/	Arts/ Community
Altrincham, England	, ,	
Lisburn	Light festival. https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.uk/news/Lisburn-Light-restival-returns-in-2021/	Events /Community
Portadown	Markets – Country Comes to Town http://www.countrycomestotown.co.uk/	Events
Armagh	Georgian Day Events. https://visitarmagh.com/festivals/armagh-georgian-weekend/georgian-day-events/	Heritage
Settle, England	2010 Rural Yorkshire Awards Green Business Category. A Pioneering, Community-Owned, Hydroelectric Scheme. http://www.local.gov.uk/case-studies/hydropower-plant-wins-awards-settle	
Preston, England		
Waterford, Ireland	A little slice of European Café Culture The Waterford Apple Market. <u>http://theapplemarket.ie/</u>	Public Space Regeneration
Westport, Ireland	, , , ,	
Belfast	Bank Buildings - Fire Response.	Heritage
Frankfurt, Germany		
Aarhus, Denmark	Aarhus, Smart Aarhus, Cycling City Aarhus. https://www.aarhus.dk/english/collaborate-with-the-city/urban- development/	Sustainability.

Information

Thoma 4 Postmarchina	
Theme 1 – Partnerships	
Ards and North Down Borough Council	
(AANDBC) Town Advisory Groups.	https://www.passa.ass/
PCSP model Policing and Community	https://www.pcsps.org/
Safety Partnerships.	
Adopt best practices developed by of	https://www.atcm.org/knowledge-
ATCM [Association of Town & City	exchange
Management], IPM [Institute of Place	https://www.placemanagement.org/
Management] and IDA [International	https://downtown.org/
Downtown Association].	
Belfast City award of over £690K awarded	https://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/News/
to help business clusters and community	Over-%C2%A3690K-awarded-to-
groups revitalise Belfast.	<u>help-business-clusters-and-c</u>
Live Here Love Here, a civic and	https://www.liveherelovehere.org/cgi-
community pride building movement.	bin/generic?instanceID=1
Supervalu TidyTowns - largest	https://www.tidytowns.ie/
sustainability initiative in Europe.	
High Street Heritage Action Zones -	https://historicengland.org.uk/service
Historic England.	s-skills/heritage-action-
	zones/#schemes
Gracehill and Belfast's Cathedral Quarter.	https://gracehillvillage.org/
	https://cathedralquarterbelfast.com/
Pop-up cycle lanes Belfast –	https://www.infrastructure-
Derry~Londonderry were implemented in 3	ni.gov.uk/news/mallon-announces-
weeks -previous protected cycle lanes took	new-walking-and-cycling-measures-
- average of three years.	derry-city-seize-its-chance-change
"Manchester's Bee in the City Project".	https://www.visitmanchester.com/ide
	as-and-inspiration/bee-in-the-city
Devenish Partnership clean and collect	https://devenishpartnership.com/
rubbish from the area.	
Environmental Non-governmental	https://www.rspb.org.uk/fun-and-
organisations can advise on how to	learning/for-families/family-wild-
maximise biodiversity, such as how to build	challenge/activities/build-a-birdbox/
swift boxes into new builds, and	
appropriate tree planting etc.	
"Make That Call" – an example for getting	https://www.communities-
information.	ni.gov.uk/topics/benefits-and-
	pensions/make-call-mtc
Institute of Place Management - High	https://v1.placemanagement.org/new
street changes update 25 factors 2019.	s/high-street-changes-update-25-
	factors/
France and Spain exemplify sustainable	https://francesustainablecity.org/
use of city streets and city centre living.	https://en.nicetourisme.com/bus-and-
, ,	tramway
Dungannon Regeneration Partnership	
(DRP).	
'TidyTowns' initiative - Ireland	https://www.gov.ie/en/policy-
	information/49a380-tidy-towns/
	. Jacob ally terminer

20-minute neighbourhoods Scottish Programme for Government.	https://www.gov.scot/publications/protecting-scotland-renewing-scotland-governments-programme-scotland-2020-2021/
DAERA rural catalyst pilots.	https://www.daera- ni.gov.uk/news/ps42million- innovative-village-catalyst- programme-launched-caledon- woolstore

Theme 2 – Follow Best Practice	
Carnegie Trust's Community Planning.	https://www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/p
Carriegie Trace Community Flammig.	ublications/a-toolkit-for-co-
	production-in-community-planning/
Community Empowerment Scotland Act	https://www.gov.scot/publications/co
(2015).	mmunity-empowerment-scotland-act-
(/-	summary/
"Project for Public Safety - What Can We	https://www.pps.org/article/what-can-
Learn about Road Safety from the Dutch?"	we-learn-about-road-safety-from-the-
Feb 28, 2010.	dutch
Mathew Carmona (2015) analyses London	
high streets. Carmona M. London's local	
high streets: The problems, potential and	
complexities of mixed street corridors.	
Progress in Planning. 2015;100:1-84	
Policy paper, "Build Back Better High	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.
Streets"	uk/government/uploads/system/uploa
Published 15 July 2021.	ds/attachment data/file/1005041/Buil
	d Back Better High Streets.pdf
Roeslare, Belgium.	https://www.propertyweek.com/featur
	es/the-belgian-city-showing-how-
	high-street-regeneration-should-be-
	done/5101748.article
Best Practice Turner prize winners 2021,	http://www.arraystudiosbelfast.com/a
Array-Collective.	rray-collective.html
Chicago Invest South/West, USA	https://www.chicago.gov/city/en/sites/
	invest_sw/home/about.html
Liverpool "Invest to Save" model.	https://moderngov.merseytravel.gov.
	uk/documents/s38186/Liverpool%20
	City%20Region%20Cycling%20and
	%20Walking%20to%20Work%20Fun
Cir. John Timmon van sit "The Hint Cir. I	d%20Programme.pdf
Sir John Timpson report – "The High Street	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.
Report".	uk/government/uploads/system/uploa
	ds/attachment_data/file/766844/The_
Sustainable Traditional Puildings Allianse	High Street Report.pdf
Sustainable Traditional Buildings Alliance	https://stbauk.org/wp- content/uploads/2021/11/From-
(STBA) - 'From Retrofit to Regeneration 2021'	Retrofit-to-Regeneration-2021-
	STBA.pdf
	<u>o i prv.hai</u>

Theme 3 – Investment	
Greater London Authority strategy revenue	https://www.london.gov.uk/press-
raising congestion charge.	releases/mayoral/car-free-zones-in-
	london-as-cc-and-ulez-reinstated
DAERA Marine Litter Capital Grant (closed	https://www.liveherelovehere.org/cgi-
September 2021).	bin/generic?instanceID=66
Hartelpool – Teeside – with funding,	https://teesamp.co.uk/regeneration/
businesses have changed these towns.	
Central Cardiff enterprise zone in its city	https://businesswales.gov.wales/ente
centre.	rprisezones/h
Atlantic Link Campus Derry~Londonderry.	https://atlanticlinkcampus.com/camp
	us/project-kelvin/
Cathedral Quarter Gift card.	https://cathedralquarterbelfast.com/c
	q-bid-joins-belfast-city-centre-gift-
	card/
Hong Kong Residents payment.	https://www.scmp.com/news/hong-
	kong/hong-kong-
	economy/article/3087965/hong-kong-
	permanent-residents-can-apply-
	hk10000
City and growth deal funds – consider how	
the Magherafelt bypass improved town	
centre.	
The Bangor Courthouse was the first	https://www.openhousefestival.com/c
Community Asset Transfer but took six	ourt-house/
years to go through the process.	

Theme 4 – Planning	
Internet sales as a percentage of total retail sales (ratio) (%).	https://www.ons.gov.uk/businessindustryandtrade/retailindustry/timeseries/j4mc/drsi
Compulsory purchase powers.	https://www.gov.scot/publications/compulsory-purchase-listed-building-using-direction-minimum-compensation-detached-house-roseangle/
Townscape heritage scheme (or similar).	http://corkcocoplans.ie/wp- content/uploads/bsk-pdf- manager/2018/02/Adopted-Variation- to-the-Kinsale-Town-Development- Plan-2009-12th-Feb-2018.pdf
Temporary planning permit England.	https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/ 1990/8/section/72

Theme 5 – Public Realm	
People and Places public realm document	
issued by DSD. DSDNI People and Place	
 A Strategy for Urban Renewal June 2003 	
Clovelly in England.	https://www.clovelly.co.uk/
Cork, Ireland.	https://www.corkcoco.ie/en/planning
Queen's University during 2021 (Open	https://www.qub.ac.uk/social-
Botanic Report).	charter/SocialCharterNews/OpenBot
	anicReportlaunched.html
Ormeau parklet and Sailortown parklet.	https://www.belfastcity.gov.uk/News/
	Belfast-s-first-parklet-tests-
	expansion-of-outdoor
Glasgow City Centre Strategy.	https://www.glasgowcitycentrestrateg
	y.com/high-street-area-strategy
Wayfinding - Lisburn Castlereagh Public	
Scheme.	
Best practice - Causeway Coast and Glens	https://www.communities-
Council for The Open Golf Championship.	ni.gov.uk/articles/portrush-
	regeneration-programme

Theme 6 – Fiscal – Including Rates	
UK Infrastructure Bank.	https://www.ukib.org.uk/
Sheffield, England business rate relief.	https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/home/bu
	siness/business-rate-relief
Rochdale and Barnsley, England.	https://www.barnsley.gov.uk/news/ne
	xt-phase-of-town-centre-public-
	realm-improvements-to-begin/
Drogheda gift card. Ireland.	https://lovedrogheda.ie/gift-
	card/information-for-businesses/

Theme 7 – Capacity	
The Housing Executive's Social Housing Enterprise Investment Scheme.	https://www.nihe.gov.uk/Community/ Community-Involvement/Social- Housing-Enterprise-Programme
Capacity building pilot studies, NILGA and the associated subgroup has drawn an action document together to do this.	
Preston 2012 - Community Wealth, England.	https://www.preston.gov.uk/media/17 92/How-we-built-community-wealth- in- Preston/pdf/CLES Preston Docume nt WEB AW.pdf?m=636994067328 930000&ccp=true#cookie-consent- prompt

Theme 8 – Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability	
Improve other parks and green spaces to	https://greenflagaward.org/
help bring them to Green Flag standard.	
Emoji Garden in West Belfast to Wildflower	https://www.irishnews.com/news/201
Alley in South Belfast.	7/05/15/news/-emoji-garden-helps-
	locals-remember-loved-ones-
	1025887/
	https://keepnorthernirelandbeautiful.e
	tinu.net/keepnorthernirelandbeautiful/
	documents/007112.pdf
Sustainable NI, COP26.	https://www.sustainableni.org/
Solar Panel Incentive Scheme.	https://www.uregni.gov.uk/files/uregni
	/media-
	files/19%2005%2001%20Updated%
	20NISEP%20List%20of%20Scheme
	s%202019-20%20Final.pdf
DLUHC English councils as a benchmark	https://www.gov.uk/government/publi
in this regard.	cations/towns-fund-monitoring-and-
	evaluation-strategy/towns-fund-
0 0 0 1 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 00 1 1 1 00 1 1 1 00 1	monitoring-and-evaluation-strategy
Green Bonds and the CCLA / Public	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.
Sector Deposit Fund / UK Investment	uk/government/uploads/system/uploa
Bank.	ds/attachment_data/file/1002578/202
	10630 UK Government Green Fin ancing Framework.pdf
	https://www.ukib.org.uk/
Martire, 2021.	https://viewdigital.org/opinion-its-
Warting, 2021.	time-to-put-words-into-action-to-
	show-that-cycling-can-be-a-vehicle-
	for-a-healthier-future/
Compulsory purchase options but need	https://www.stockton.gov.uk/media/2
incentives to use – Stockton-on-Tees Local	522/Local-Development-Scheme-
Development Scheme 2016 to 2019,	2016-to-2019/pdf/local-development-
England.	scheme-2016-
	2019.pdf?m=637810628714200000
ARC21.	https://www.arc21.org.uk/
Kilroot Power station.	https://www.epuki.co.uk/
Coventry shopfronts, England.	https://www.heritagetrustnetwork.org.
_	uk/historic-coventry-trust-2m-funding-
	for-regeneration-of-the-burges/
COP26 Wright Bus new fleet of buses.	https://wrightbus.com/en-
	gb/ballymena-buses-feature-in-
	showcase-uk-zero-carbon-campaign
Washington DC – Golden Triangle, USA.	https://goldentriangledc.com/

Theme 9 - Housing and Other Infrastruct	ure
CommonPlace.	https://www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/
Hillsborough	https://www.hrp.org.uk/Hillsborough-
-	Castle/#gs.sq4k1o
Purple Flag scheme (also in Theme 11	www.100ways.org.uk/purple-
Tourism).	<u>flag.html</u>
The Townscape Heritage Initiative.	https://www.heritagefund.org.uk/publi
	cations/townscape-heritage-initiative-
	evaluation
The Housing Executive's Heritage in	
Housing programme.	
"Gentle Densities" report for DfC Housing	
Division (Martire, Skoura 2021).	
StreetSpace Project.	https://www.streetspaceresearch.co
	m/about
Boots transformation project in	https://www.nottinghampost.com/new
Nottingham, England.	s/nottingham-news/650m-plans-
	transform-nottingham-boots-3833233
Manchester Investment Fund, England.	http://www.manchesterpartnership.or
	g.uk/info/5/public_service_reform/34/
	about manchester investment fund
	https://www.greatermanchester-
	ca.gov.uk/what-we-do/investment/
Bristol is a good example of for city centre	https://www.bristol.gov.uk/documents
residential living, England.	/20182/34520/Urban+Living+SPD+M
	aking+successful+places+at+higher+
Manager and Danielland Tables	densities.pdf
Vacant and Derelict Land Taskforce,	https://www.landcommission.gov.sco
Scotland	t/downloads/5f73555fbfe93 VDL%20
	Task%20Force%20Recommendation
	s.pdf
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	https://www.armaghbanbridgecraigav
Borough Council (ABC) derelict buildings -	on.gov.uk/business/empty-to-
Empty to Occupied programme.	occupied/
Cork - carry out empty vacant property	https://vacanthomes.ie/
surveys and capacity studies for housing,	TREPOSIT VACANTATORIOS.IOI
Ireland.	
Reform of building regulations to consider	https://www.gov.uk/government/publi
reaching net Zero Energy Building	cations/nearly-zero-energy-buildings-
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	requirements-for-new-buildings
standard.	T LECTURE CHECKS STORY STORY STORY STORY

Theme 10 - Getting To and From the High	Street
Dungannon's circular walking and cycling	https://www.midulstercouncil.org/visit
path.	or/things-to-do/walking/dungannon-
	<u>earls-trail</u>
BIKE Life Belfast.	https://www.sustrans.org.uk/bike-
	life/bike-life-belfast/
Park and Ride, Amsterdam, Netherlands	https://www.amsterdam.nl/en/parking
	<u>/park-ride/</u>
Greater London Authority - revenue raising	https://www.london.gov.uk/questions/
congestion charge, England.	<u>2021/0586</u>
Bristol park and ride, escooter hire via	https://www.bristol247.com/news-
software application, England.	and-features/news/e-scooter-hire-
	trials-begin-in-bristol/
Barcelona superblocks, low and zero-traffic	https://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/ecol
neighbourhoods, Spain.	ogiaurbana/en/bodies-
	involved/citizen-
	participation/superblocks
Royal Town Planning Institute (RTPI) 15	https://www.rtpi.org.uk/media/9233/rt
minute neighbourhoods (page 18).	<u>pi-net-zero-transport-january-</u>
	<u>2021.pdf</u>

Theme 11 – Tourism	
Ards and North Down Borough Council,	https://www.ardsandnorthdown.gov.u
Community Planning Service Delivery	k/images/assets/CP -
Plan. Outcome 4: "All people in Ards and	Service Delivery Plan 2021-22 -
North Down benefit from a prosperous	Community Planning.pdf
	Community Flaming.pur
economy." Best Bar None UK-wide accreditation	www.bbnuk.com
scheme	www.bblidk.com
Purple Flag UK-wide scheme.	www.100ways.org.uk/purple-
I diple i lag ort-wide scheme.	flag.html
Game of Thrones and Armagh City tourism	https://www.gameofthronesstudiotour
experiences.	.com/
-	
Tourism NI - Build your Business.	https://www.tourismni.com/build-
Heritage tours / foodie tours / shoot trails /	your-business/home/
Heritage tours / foodie tours / ghost trails /	https://discovernorthernireland.com/f
literary tours / poetry tours / walks etc.	ood-and-drink/tours-trails-and-
Communication and House Discussion	experiences
Seamus Heaney HomePlace and Seamus	https://seamusheaneyhome.com/
Heaney Open Ground.	latter and the second
The Giant Spirit.	https://www.tourismni.com/build-
	your-business/sector/mice-travel-
	trade/mice-and-travel-trade-trends-
	and-opportunities/northern-ireland
	embrace-a-giant-spirit/
Green key – environmental standard for	https://www.greenkey.global/criteria
hospitality.	
Splash Waterpark, a former quarry private	https://splashni.com/
sector initiative.	
Titanic Belfast, a heritage themed	https://www.titanicbelfast.com/
attraction.	letter out the service of other order of the service of the servic
Lisburn Castlereagh's Vision for Tourism	https://www.lisburncastlereagh.gov.u
2018 – 2022.	k/uploads/planning/SUBDOC-
	074%20LCCC%20Vision%20for%20
	Tourism%202018-2022.pdf
Dural Tourism Callaboration Function	https://www.yisitlish.umss.stlans.sub-
Rural Tourism Collaboration Experiential	https://www.visitlisburncastlereagh.c
Project (funded by DAERA) across Historic	om/royal-hillsborough-and-historic-
Moira to Royal Hillsborough.	https://www.touriompi.com/industry
Tourism NI holiday at home tourism	https://www.tourismni.com/industry-
campaign.	news/economy-minister-welcomes-
	launch-of-holiday-at-home-tourism-
Hallowolon (Darmy, Londondorm, City, 0	campaign
Hallowe'en (Derry~Londonderry City &	https://derryhalloween.com/
Strabane).	https://diagon/compouth.com/instance/
The Saint Patrick Centre, Downpatrick.	https://discovernorthernireland.com/t
	hings-to-do/the-saint-patrick-centre-
Visit Dubai taurist manasticu studens	p677011
Visit Dubai, tourist promotional videos,	https://www.visitdubai.com/en/dubai-
Dubai.	<u>video/videos</u>

London Underground (LU) Busking	https://tfl.gov.uk/corporate/about-
Scheme, England.	tfl/culture-and-heritage/busking
Canary Wharf, England, was the result of a	https://www.ice.org.uk/what-is-civil-
strategic pathfinder investment.	engineering/what-do-civil-engineers-
	do/canary-wharf-redevelopment
Kerry and Dingle, Ireland.	https://www.discoverkerry.com/en/
Artisan markets – English Market, Cork	https://www.corkcity.ie/en/english-
and Milk Market, Limerick, Ireland.	market/
	https://www.limerick.ie/discover/eat-
	see-do/shopping/markets-and-
	fairs/limerick-milk-market
The town should look towards the River	https://discovernorthernireland.com/t
Bann, as the Peace Bridge in	hings-to-do/peace-bridge-p701951
Derry~Londonderry looks towards the	
Foyle.	
The Big Fish in Belfast celebrates the	https://visitbelfast.com/partners/big-
regeneration of the River Lagan.	fish/

Theme 12 - Digital High Streets	
Just Park software application.	https://www.justpark.com/
Freely accessible public libraries can be	https://www.librariesni.org.uk/Librarie
found in the high streets of villages, towns	<u>s/</u>
and cities across NI.	
Entrepreneurs are a launch pad to	https://www.derrydaily.net/2021/09/2
success.	7/new-scheme-offers-entrepreneurs-
	a-launch-pad-to-success/
Toast Office website is an example of how	https://www.toastofficebelfast.com/
to promote digitally for a small business.	

Theme 13 – Rural Settlements	
Pat Murphy's House, Ederney. The re-use	https://ahfund.org.uk/projects/pat-
of historic buildings at risk.	murphys-tearooms/
Caledon Regeneration Partnership Ltd.	https://ahfund.org.uk/projects/caledo
Woolstore regeneration to provide	<u>n-wool-store/</u>
childcare facilities.	
The Chandlers House, Rathfriland	https://ahfund.org.uk/news/latest/cha
Repair and adaptation to provide	ndlers-house-renovation-to-revitalise-
community space and social housing.	rathfrilands-village-square/
Gracehill a former post office converted to	https://www.communities-
a B&B as a training facility for people with	ni.gov.uk/articles/village-catalyst-
learning difficulties and autism.	<u>pilot-case-studies</u>
Irish Town and Village Renewal Scheme –	https://www.gov.ie/en/policy-
Cork, Ireland.	information/01125e-town-and-village-
	<u>renewal-scheme/</u>
Future of small market towns in Ireland.	http://www.freemarket.ie/
Irish Towns Ignite Research 2015	https://www.heritagecouncil.ie/conten
	t/files/irish towns research.pdf
Simplification of funding applications as	https://www.daera-
used for the Tackle Rural Poverty and	ni.gov.uk/publications/trpsi-
Social Isolation (TRPSI) grant.	application-form-and-guidance-notes
Scotland 20 minute neighbourhoods.	https://www.gov.scot/publications/sco
	tlands-fourth-national-planning-
	framework-position-
	statement/pages/5/

Theme 14 - People, Localism and Well-be	eing
Fáilte Ireland grants part of the 'Project	https://www.failteireland.ie/Identify-
Ireland 2040" Strategy.	Available-Funding/Platform-for-
	growth/Platform-1.aspx
St Patrick's day / "Spot the stranger" in the	http://www.thedownrecorder.co.uk/pa
shop window - a family event.	ges/?title=Countdown to meeting o
	n four-day festival proposals
Carnegie's wellbeing report as an urgent	https://www.carnegieuktrust.org.uk/p
authority has strong, clear	ublications/towards-a-wellbeing-
recommendations.	<u>framework-short-report/</u>
Live Here Love Here, Adopt A Spot, Big	https://www.liveherelovehere.org/
Spring Clean, helps to create cleaner,	
greener outdoor spaces.	https://www.keepnorthernirelandbeau
	tiful.org/cgi-
	<u>bin/generic?instanceID=20</u>
Community carbon literacy.	https://carbonliteracy.com/
Studio2 in Derry~Londonderry - providing	https://www.studio2derry.com/about-
direct access to the arts for disadvantaged	<u>1</u>
communities.	
Alleyway transformation schemes.	https://www.infrastructure-
	ni.gov.uk/news/mallon-fund-
	<u>greening-alleyways</u>
A support network for local crafters helping	http://www.midtownmakers.co.uk/
to regenerate Ballymena town centre.	

References

Scotland's Centre for Regional Inclusive Growth (SCRIG) Case Studies	https://www.inclusivegrowth.scot/comm unity-wealth-building-case-studies/
Young Enterprise Scotland.	Community building and developing disadvantaged youth.
Linlith-Go-Solar.	Grant funded renewables project.
GrowBiz.	Rural Micro-Enterprise Recovery Fund.
Warmworks.	Deliver Warmer Homes Scotland.
Bute Produce.	Local community garden on the Isle of Bute.
Argyll and Bute Council.	Sustainable school meals.
The West Harris Trust.	Demographic change.
Sustainable Procurement.	Help Scotland's public sector organisations implement sustainable procurement.
North Ayrshire Council.	Scotland's first Community Wealth Building Council.
Perth and Kinross Council.	Sustainable Procurement Policy - Community Benefits Wish List.
Urras Oighreachd Ghabhsainn(Galson	Community Investment Fund 22 - rural
Estate Trust).	crofting townships.
The Crunchy Carrot.	"It's a whole lot more than a fruit and veg store".
Jerba Campervans.	Employee ownership model.

Other Locations	
Joint Nature Conservation Committee -	https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/blue-green-
Roadmap for the Blue Green	infrastructure/#the-bgi-manual
Infrastructure Manual, Bridging the	
knowledge gap in the field of Blue	
Green Infrastructures, November 2019.	
High Streets & Town Centres - Good	https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/f
Growth By Design, Adaptive Strategies	iles/ggbd high streets adaptive strate
 London Mayor, January 2019. 	gies web compressed 0.pdf
A Framework for Town Centre Renewal	https://enterprise.gov.ie/en/Publications/
Retail Consortium Forum, April 2017.	Publication-files/A-Framework-for-
Ireland.	Town-Centre-Renewal.pdf
The Town Centre Database statistics for	Town Centre Database Department for
41 urban towns and cities in NI.	Communities (communities-ni.gov.uk)
Balbriggan, Ireland	Our Balbriggan Fingal County Council

Annex C: Organisations that provided either an organisational response or whose members of staff responded to our call for evidence.

Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council

Ards & North Down Borough Council

Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council

Association of Town & City Management

Ballyclare Chamber of Trade

Ballymena BID Limited

Belfast Buildings Trust

Belfast Chamber

Belfast City Council

Belfast Civic Trust

Burns & Co (Maghera)

Business Partnership Alliance, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon

Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council

City Centre Initiative (Derry~Londonderry)

Derry City & Strabane District Council

Destination Cathedral Quarter BID

Department for Communities

Executive Office Committee, NI Assembly

Fermanagh & Omagh District Council

Heritage Trust Network (NI)

Keep Northern Ireland Beautiful

Land and Property Services

Larne Renovation Generation

Libraries NI

Lisburn & Castlereagh Council

Lisburn Chamber of Commerce

Markethill District Enterprises Ltd

Menarys Retail Limited

Mid and East Antrim Council

Mid Ulster District Council

Musgrave

National Lottery Heritage Fund

Newry, Mourne and Down District Council

Northern Ireland Housing Executive

Northern Ireland Local Government Association

Northern Ireland Federation of Housing Associations

Royal National Institute of Blind People

Royal Society of Ulster Architects

Royal Town Planning Institute Northern Ireland

Sustrans

Translink

Tyburn and Wheelwright Residents Group

Ulster University Economic Policy Centre

USDAW

Western Innovations Network

Women's Resource and Development Agency

Annex D: Dates and locations of workshops

Stakeholders that attended workshops included: community representatives; members of the public; voluntary groups and social enterprises; councillors, Members of the Local Assembly and a Member of Parliament; businesses – independent traders, retailers, hospitality operators, estate agents; chambers of commerce and industry; business improvement district managers; district councils and government Departments.

Date	Workshop Location	Attendance
09 November 2021	Cookstown	6
17 November 2021	Enniskillen	12
23 November 2021	Newry	9
24 November 2021	Derry~Londonderry	13
26 November 2021	Portadown	18
01 December 2021	Ballymena	14
02 December 2021	Downpatrick	19
03 December 2021	Zoom	11
06 December 2021	Belfast	17
	Total	119

Annex E: Call for Evidence questions

THEME 1 - PARTNERSHIPS

- Q1. What are the key issues for partnerships?
- Q2. What powers should local partnerships have to make them more effective?
- Q3. What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures could transform partnerships on the high street?

THEME 2 - FOLLOW BEST PRACTICE

- Q4. What is best practice for the management of the high street?
- Q5. What expert help is needed to develop best practice?
- Q6. What changes are needed to legislation, procedures and processes to improve best practice and transform community planning on the high street?

THEME 3 - INVESTMENT

- Q7. What are the key issues for investment?
- Q8. Is information on funding easy to find?
- Q9. Which of the following funds would support the development of the high street? (Tick as many or as few as you wish)

Residential Living	
☐ Urban Development Grant	
Other (please comment below)	

THEME 4 - PLANNING

- Q10. Are you aware of village, town and city centre masterplans? YES or NO
- Q11. What are the key planning issues?
- Q12. Would you support a temporary ban on out-of-town retail developments?

YES or NO (If yes, for how long?)

Q13. What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures could transform high street planning for the better?

THEME 5 - PUBLIC REALM

- Q14. What are your views on the high street environment?
- Q15. What could be done to change the perception of the Public Realm?
- Q16. What improvements are needed in your high street?
- Q17. What is a priority for Public Realm projects in the high street?
- Q18. What would make town-centre living more attractive?

THEME 6 – FISCAL – INCLUDING RATES

- Q19. What tax and rating reforms are needed to help stimulate the high street economy?
- Q20. What actions should be taken to reduce vacancy rates on the high street?
- Q21. Do you believe that legislation is required to change fiscal policy?

THEME 7 – CAPACITY
Q22. What is the priority for capacity mapping and pilot exercises?
Q23. What capacity skills need to be developed?
Q24. What should be created to support the development of high street capacity?
☐ Community funds
Locality budgets
☐ Sector schemes
Expert advice
Workshops
☐ Collaborative approach
Other (please comment below)
THEME 8 – ENERGY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY
Q25. What actions should be adopted to provide greener urban environments?
Q26. What incentives should there be for repurposing buildings? (Tick as many or as few as you wish)
☐ Environmental grants
Loans
Reduced rates
Other (please comment below)

Q27. Should existing buildings, including our heritage assets, play an enhanced role in transforming the High Street?

YES or NO

THEME 9 - HOUSING AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

Q28. What strategies are n high street?	eeded to encourage people to live in and around the
Q29. What key services sh many or as few as you wis	ould be available for high street residents? (Tick as
Health	
☐ Housing	
Education	
Leisure	
Other (please comm	ent below)

Q30. How do we engage communities more effectively?

Q31. How will housing developments improve areas of deprivation in high streets, rural villages, town and city centres?

THEME 10 - GETTING TO AND FROM THE HIGH STREET

Q32. How do you get to your high street? (Tick all that apply)		
☐ Walk		
☐ Car		
Bus		
☐ Train		
☐ Cycle		
☐ Taxi		
Other (please comment below)		
Q33. What would make your journey to and from your high street easier? Q34. What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures would encourage walking and cycling?		
Q35. What are your views on high street parking? THEME 11 - TOURISM		
Q36. How do we engage with communities to promote tourism?		
Q37. What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures should be made to develop tourism on the high street?		
Q38. Are you aware of an innovative tourism project that could help your high street?		

THEME 12 - DIGITAL HIGH STREETS

- Q39. What aspects of a digital high street are important?
- Q40. What digital innovations would help your high street?
- Q41. What more needs to be done to improve digital skills?

THEME 13 - RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- Q42. What changes to legislation, process and procedures are needed for village developments?
- Q43. How could funding for rural settlements be made easier?
- Q44. What innovative initiatives would improve village economies?

THEME 14 - PEOPLE, LOCALISM AND WELL-BEING

- Q45. Are you aware of any initiatives that would improve localism in your community?
- Q46. What is the most important aspect for creating well-being in the community?

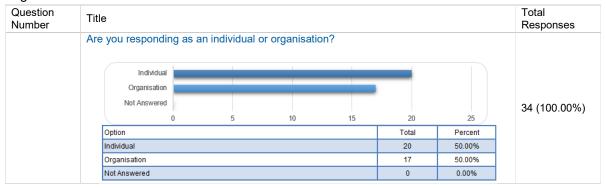
ANY FURTHER COMMENTS?	

Annex F: Citizen Space Responses

Completed responses: 34

In the following tables, 'Total Responses' is a count of respondents who answered one or more parts of the question.

Page 1: Introduction



Page 2: Introduction - Continued

Question Number	Title	Total Responses	
	What is the name of your organisation?	18 (52.94%)	

Page 3: Theme 1 - Partnerships

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
1	What are the key issues for partnerships?	30 (88.24%)
2	What powers should local partnerships have to make them more effective?	31 (91.18%)
3	What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures could transform partner ships on the high street?	27 (79.41%)

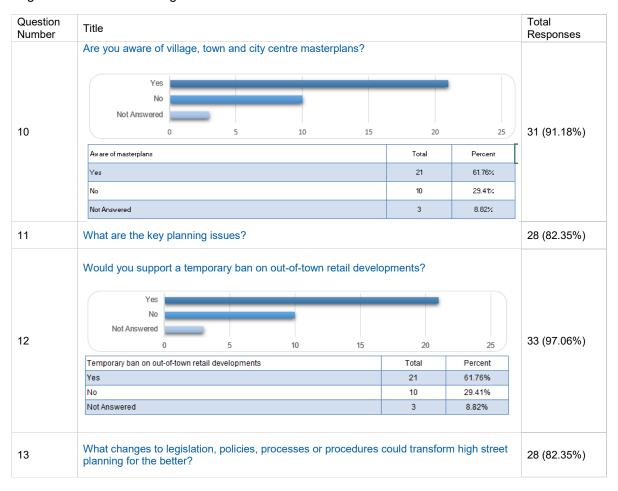
Page 4: Theme 2 - Follow Best Practice

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
4	What is best practice for the management of the high street?	32 (94.12%)
5	What expert help is needed to develop best practice?	29 (85.29%)
6	What changes are needed to legislation, procedures and processes to improve best practice and transform community planning on the high street?	24 (70.59%)

Page 5: Theme 3 - Investment



Page 6: Theme 4 - Planning



High Street Task Force - Call for Evidence Report

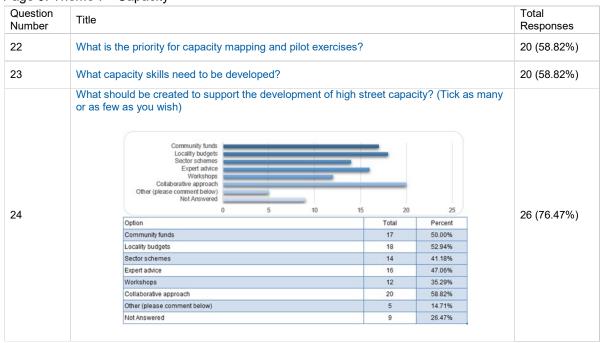
Page 7: Theme 5 - Public Realm

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
14	What are your views on the high street environment?	31 (91.18%)
15	What could be done to change the perception of the Public Realm?	28 (82.35%)
16	What improvements are needed in your high street?	30 (88.24%)
17	What is a priority for Public Realm projects in the high street?	27 (79.41%)
18	What would make town-centre living more attractive?	30 (88.24%)

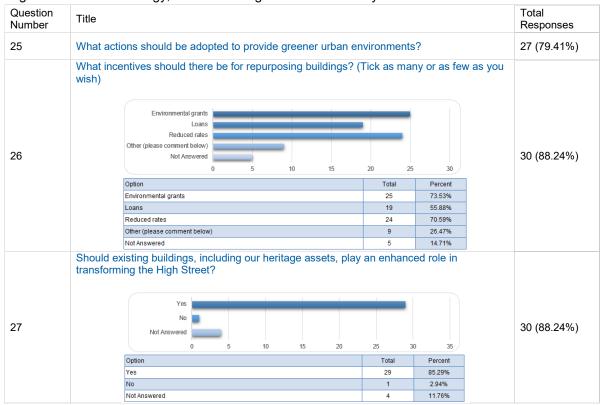
Page 8: Theme 6 - Fiscal - including rates

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
19	What tax and rating reforms are needed to help stimulate the high street economy?	30 (88.24%)
20	What actions should be taken to reduce vacancy rates on the high street?	30 (88.24%)
21	Do you believe that legislation is required to change fiscal policy?	26 (76.47%)

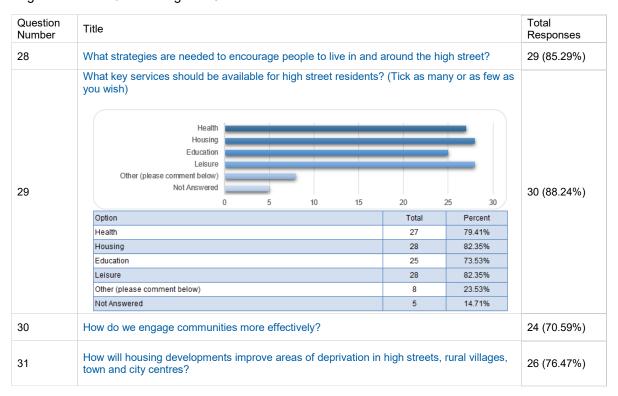
Page 9: Theme 7 - Capacity



Page 10: Theme 8 - Energy, Climate Change and Sustainability



Page 11: Theme 9 - Housing and Other Infrastructure







Page 13: Theme 11 - Tourism

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
36	How do we engage with communities to promote tourism?	24 (70.59%)
37	What changes to legislation, policies, processes or procedures should be made to develop tourism on the high street?	18 (52.94%)
38	Are you aware of an innovative tourism project that could help your high street?	23 (67.65%)

Page 14: Theme 12: Digital High Streets

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
39	What aspects of a digital high street are important?	23 (67.65%)
40	What digital innovations would help your high street?	19 (55.88%)
41	What more needs to be done to improve digital skills?	18 (52.94%)

Page 15: Theme 13 - Rural Settlements

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
42	What changes to legislation, process and procedures are needed for village developments?	16 (47.06%)
43	How could funding for rural settlements be made easier?	13 (38.24%)
44	What innovative initiatives would improve village economies?	15 (44.12%)

High Street Task Force – Call for Evidence Report

Page 16: Theme 14 - People, Localism and Well-being

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
45	Are you aware of any initiatives that would improve localism in your community?	22 (64.71%)
46	What is the most important aspect for creating well-being in the community?	24 (70.59%)

Page 17: Any further comments

Question Number	Title	Total Responses
	Please let us know if you have any other comments regarding any of the themes raised in the High Street Task Force Call for Evidence	18 (52.94%)

Page intentionally left blank.

Available in alternative formats.

© Crown Copyright 2022

