



# THE INTERNATIONAL AWARDS FOR LIVEABLE COMMUNITIES 2010

WHOLE CITY SUBMISSION Category C  
City of Norwich, UK

# **LIVEABLE COMMUNITIES 2010 - WHOLE CITY SUBMISSION**

## **THE CITY OF NORWICH**

Norwich is the largest concentration of population and employment in the East of England and has been so since medieval times. Up until the 1780's it was England's second city. The city itself has a population of 132,000, rising to 223,000 if one includes the suburbs extending into neighbouring districts. It has a close bond to the surrounding countryside and is rich in green spaces: the City covers an area of nearly 4,000 hectares, of which 25% is undeveloped land.

It is a compact city – walkable, accessible and human in scale. It is economically dynamic, the city's present-day prosperity underpinned by growth in the creative, new media, scientific and technology sectors. Norwich is also among the top 10 destinations for both shopping and tourism in the whole of the UK.



### ***Location Map***

In line with good practice promoted by central government, a local strategic partnership (LSP) brings together the public, private and voluntary sectors in order to work jointly to solve problems and plan for the future across all policy areas. This City of Norwich Partnership (CoNP) has operated since 2003 and comprises a diverse range of over 90 organisations

## ENHANCEMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

### ***“A Fine City, Norwich - - - view it from what side you will”***

These are the words of 19<sup>th</sup> century novelist, George Borrow, still found today on signs welcoming visitors to the City.



In a region of low relief, Norwich has an attractive setting amongst wooded ridges created by two rivers, the Yare and the Wensum.

It has the distinction of being the only city in the UK to have a national park (Norfolk Broads) extending into its very centre.

### ***Aerial view of city from the south-east***

Norwich may appear now to be a pleasant green city without the scars of heavy industry, but at the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century it possessed some of the worst slum housing and highest child mortality rates in Britain.

Following the First World War, the City Council appointed its first parks superintendent and embarked upon a visionary transformation of the city, providing public parks, school fields, allotments and tree-lined streets. Some of these early parks are now recognised as of national importance and have recently undergone restoration.

During the 1960's an extensive programme of environmental improvements improved the older housing areas. This involved the creation of small neighbourhood parks and playgrounds in streets that formerly had no green space. During this same period, Norwich began a programme of pedestrianisation (the UK's first) in the old city centre. Traffic was removed from the streets to create a more relaxed, leafy environment in which people could walk and shop in safety.

Work also began on the creation of an 8 km Riverside Walk alongside the river Wensum through the heart of the city. This walk is now nearing completion and work



has begun to extend it further into the surrounding countryside to link with recreation areas beyond the city boundary.



***Riverside Walk, June 2009***

In 1985 the City Council adopted a Green Plan, aiming to protect and enhance the landscape setting of the city. This was the first such plan in the UK and focussed on involving the local community in carrying out a programme of landscape improvement and generally raising awareness of environmental matters.

The City Council supported the setting up of partnerships to achieve the aims of the Green Plan. These included organisations to provide tools and training to community groups (BTCV, since 1985); to encourage city greening (Friends of Norwich in Bloom, since 1987); to protect the river valleys (Wensum Valley Project, since 1988; Norwich River Valleys Heritage Group, since 2002) and to manage the urban fringe countryside (Norwich Fringe Project, since 1990).

This history of partnership working with adjoining authorities led to the production of the Norwich River Valleys Strategy, which led in turn to collaboration with other

European cities in the “Water City International” and other projects.

During 2009 we have been building on this work by working with the Norwich Society and HEART to develop a River Parkway through the centre of the city. The aim is to involve local businesses in the improvement of the waterside environment and encourage more use to be made of the river, which is something of a neglected asset.

In recent years, a number of new public spaces have been created in the heart of the city. The regeneration of an old chocolate factory just within the medieval city wall has given rise to a very successful mixed-use development of retail and housing. A new space, Chapelfield Plain, was created and together with the adjoining churchyard now attracts thousands of people a week to an area that was previously inaccessible. In 2008 it won the Britain in Bloom urban regeneration category.



The Norwich Lanes area is also undergoing enhancement. Working with local traders and HEART, the Council's landscape team delivered a range of paving, art, heritage interpretation, signage and way marking to give the area a very distinctive feel.

***St Gregory's Green, 2010 – 'Big Red Ball' installation during the Norfolk & Norwich Arts Festival***

During 2009, works in St George's Street were completed – the adjoining green space was extended out into the street and furnished with new trees, seats, lighting and a Barbara Hepworth sculpture. Use of the street has now become one of choice for pedestrians.

The image of Norwich as a green city is due largely to its trees.

One of the key aims in the City Council's Tree Strategy is to enhance the City's natural environment by continuing to expand the programme of tree planting and in doing so increase the biodiversity of the tree stock.



***Street trees, June 2009***

The aim is to plant 450 trees each year in streets and other public owned land, and a further 500 small trees each year in new or established woodland areas.  
5% of all trees planted will be rare and unusual trees where appropriate.

Working together with neighbouring authorities, a Green Infrastructure Strategy and Action Plan has been formulated, which will inform new development in the Greater Norwich area. Work has already been completed on a diverse range of projects, from improved highway infrastructure to the regeneration of woodland areas.



## HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

**‘Norwich has led the way in promoting regeneration through conservation.’**

Report of the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister to the Urban Summit 2002.

It is one of Europe's finest historic cities with a rich and varied architectural heritage including its Norman Castle and Cathedral and 1500 listed and historic buildings. Historically, Norwich was the largest walled city in medieval England and its Guildhall was the finest outside London.



***Norwich Cathedral – Upper Close***

In the 1960's it was one of the first local authorities in the UK to respond to national legislation on conservation by establishing a wide coverage of conservation areas and following this up with a series of proactive enhancement plans. In the 1970's it was the winner of the European Architectural Heritage Year award for its innovative work in regeneration and in the same decade it established what became a national model for building preservation trusts (the Norwich Preservation Trust) as well as another trust (the Norwich Historic Churches Trust) to manage its collection of redundant medieval churches. In the late 1970's it initiated a productive relationship with English Heritage which has endured for over 25 years and resulted in a series of area based heritage regeneration initiatives to deliver not only physical improvements to the heritage resource but additionally economic and social regeneration to depressed parts of the city. These area based schemes have attempted to address a range of problems beyond rather narrow historic building

issues and are looking at issues as diverse as social inclusion, transport problems and air quality and the re-introduction of small enterprises.

Uniquely, the largest green space in the city is Mousehold Heath (75 ha.), once part of a much larger expanse of medieval heathland that stretched out to the Norfolk Broads. This area was protected by an Act of Parliament in 1884 and since then has been managed by the Council in line with ecological and heritage considerations and in partnership with the local community.

In the spirit of this legacy of heritage innovation, in 2005 Norwich established the Heritage Economic Regeneration Trust (HEART) – a private charitable company to act as a catalyst for heritage led regeneration in one city (Norwich) and to operate as a best practice exemplar nationally and internationally (see [www.heritagecity.org](http://www.heritagecity.org)). Since then, this independent charitable company has prospered and delivered some exciting and innovative initiatives. Current examples include:

- **Norwich 12:** an initiative centered around welding the 12 key heritage destinations within the City (2 cathedrals, Castle, Guildhall, medieval hospital, only surviving medieval friary in the UK etc) into a unified family of attractions. The initiative secured £1M funding from HM Treasury and has delivered a spectacular set of outputs ranging from conservation management plans for each of the buildings, to a Dragon Festival attracting 55,000 visits over a month, to a portfolio of award-winning promotional literature.
- **SHAPING 24:** Treasury funding for the 12 finished in March so HEART secured a successor project in partnership with Ghent in Flanders to take N12 up to the next level while replicating the initiative in Ghent. This €4.5M Interreg IVA project, part funded by the ERDF, will also seek to develop joint heritage regeneration projects across the 2 cities and establish a North European dissemination network.





***St George's Green, June 2009***

- **Local Distinctiveness:** In 2007 HEART produced a local distinctiveness strategy for the specialty shopping area known as the 'Norwich Lanes'. Following completion of works HEART asked EEDA, who had provided most of the funding, to commission an independent impact study of the scheme and the New Economic Foundation concluded, subsequently, that for an investment of £500,000 HEART had created a value of £17M in the local economy. HEART went on to secure further funding and develop similar strategies in other parts of the City.

- **South Bank East:** HEART is currently in the process of regenerating the only surviving intact medieval friary in the UK as a regional concert, conference and events venue and the hub of a cultural quarter integrating the arts, cinema, Playhouse Theatre, University College of the Arts and a variety of heritage venues. A £24M scheme is being developed.
- **Heritage Open Days:** Involves open buildings, guided tours, exhibitions, talks, family activities, re-enactments, etc. HEART took over co-ordination of the initiative in 2005 and held the national launch in Norwich. In the first year HEART opened 134 venues. This performance has increased steadily so that in 2008 HEART opened 196 venues and attracted 120,000 visits. An economic assessment demonstrates a positive impact on local business. HODs Norwich is now the biggest free heritage event in the UK outside London.



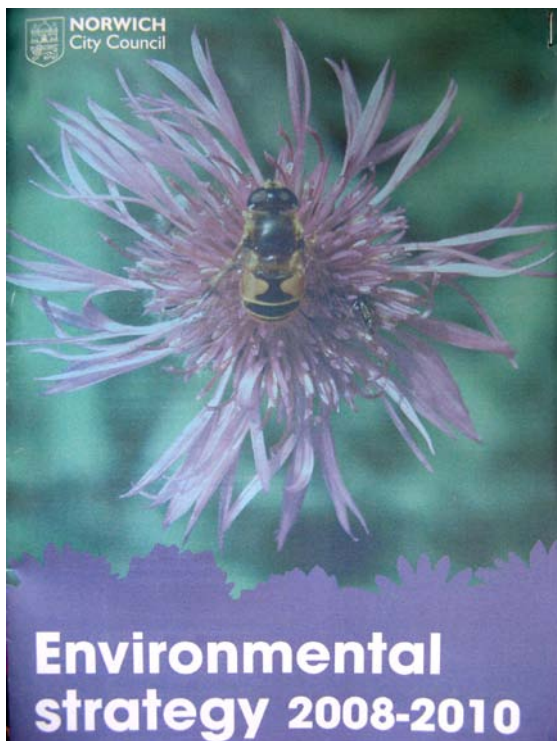
***Heritage Open Days allow views and access to buildings normally closed to the public ('Heavenly Gardens' churchyard, May 2009)***

- **Promotion:** HEART has been keen to promote its unique approach to co-ordinated heritage led regeneration and the heritage offer in its client city to national and international audiences. In 2007 HEART secured membership for Norwich to the prestigious World League of Historical Cities – the first English city to be admitted.
- HEART will play a central role in delivering the aims of the **London 2012 Cultural Olympiad** (linked to the 2012 Olympic games). This aims to enable people, especially young people, around the UK to participate in cultural activities in their town or street, through the 'Discovering Places' initiative. This will explore the historical, built and natural environment and landscape through a series of open days, participation and performance events.

## ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE PRACTICES

The sustainable community strategy sets themes with strategic objects for the city. The second theme, 'City of environmental excellence', sets the objectives for Norwich to become a low-carbon city, to minimise our use of global resources and to become a model city for the management of the natural and historic environments.

The city council's **Environmental Strategy 2008 – 2010** sets out how the council will deliver key actions which will contribute to these objectives.



The environmental strategy cannot be seen as a standalone document where environmental issues are tackled in isolation, but needs to be seen within the bigger picture of sustainable development. It has a wide range of aims and targets, including:

- increased energy efficiency in both public and private buildings
- reduced disposal of waste to landfill
- increased recycling
- reduced consumption of paper, fuel, etc in council activities
- reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from council operations by 6 per cent per year from 2007 levels until 2012
- protection and enhancement of habitat and biodiversity
- enhancement of the quality of the built environment

### ***Environmental Strategy 2008-2010***

This policy is publicly available through the website **[www.norwich.gov.uk](http://www.norwich.gov.uk)**



As the driest region in the UK, it is important that we conserve our **water resources** and measures both to minimise the use of water and surface water discharge are incorporated in developments. Such measures are required through the council's planning procedures.

The first biomass plant in the city, at the University of East Anglia, has recently been constructed. The University are also taking the lead in a carbon reduction initiative (**cRED**) which has received national acclaim and was included within a governmental Select Committee investigation.

In 2008-09, Norwich City Council enabled 229 new affordable homes, all of which met the Code for Sustainable Homes level 3. It expects to deliver more than 300 new homes during 2009-10 and between 10 and 20 per cent of these will reach code level 4 or above. It is also working with partners on a 100 dwelling development (subject to an architectural competition earlier this year), which will reach code level 4 or above.



### ***Carpenters Court sustainable homes***

Together with the County Council, and in co-operation with the European 'Civitas' project, the City is pushing forward a wide-ranging **sustainable transport** action plan. This includes, in the City Centre, implementation of a bus priority corridor linking the railway station and bus station and the seven Park-and-Ride sites on the edge of the City. Outside the centre there is a large programme of improvements for



pedestrians, cyclists and public transport. All of these works give scope for streetscape enhancement, with higher quality paving, landscaping, etc.

Norwich has the second highest proportion of residents travelling to work by walking or cycling in England: 32% (compared to 40% in Cambridge).

Recent development activity has produced a number of new pedestrian-cyclist bridges over the river.

### NEW CYCLE AND FOOT BRIDGE Opening August 2009



#### ***Pedestrian / Cycle Bridge completed, 2009***

For several years the city has been working to create a network of **Green Links**, connecting the river valleys and open spaces to the residential areas, with a system of traffic-free routes. These not only encourage walking and cycling, but also the movement of wildlife through the city. Many of these are provided as an integral part of new development.

There is a variety of natural habitats within the city, ranging from river wetlands to lowland heath. There are four Sites of Special Scientific Interest and 33 designated County Wildlife Sites. Some species which are in decline nationally, such as water vole and otter, are supported by habitats within the city. The city has a **biodiversity action plan** and has designated a total of eight local nature reserves (LNR) within the city. Norwich is one of only five cities in the UK to exceed the target of 1 hectare of LNR per 1000 population.

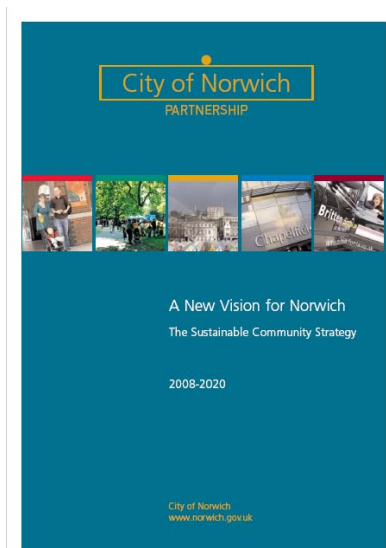
Norwich has developed an ambitious **integrated waste management strategy**, which includes a number of schemes to reduce household waste and promote recycling and composting. Our statutory recycling target of 25% for 2008/09 was exceeded comfortably (34%) and so we are well on the way to exceeding our target of 32% for 2009/10.

The City Council promotes a network of neighbourhood facilities for recycling a range of materials. This is in addition to doorstep collections of recyclables (paper, plastics, cans and glass), alternating on a weekly basis with household waste collection.

Mini-Recycling Bank sites in the city centre provide recycling facilities for visitors to the city and for hard to reach properties that are unsuitable for normal recycling collection.

Since April 2007, an opt-in garden waste collection service and the distribution of free or reduced rate composters to residents who requested one, has diverted large amounts of waste from landfill. In 2008/09 the total amount of waste sent to landfill reduced by over 8000 tonnes to just over 29,000 – a 20% reduction.

## COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



The Sustainable Community Strategy for the city of Norwich sets out the vision and priorities of the City of Norwich Partnership.

Having consulted on the draft strategy and revised it accordingly, this is now the overarching strategic plan for the future development of the city.

The long-term vision for the city is:

**“To make Norwich a world-class city in which to live, work, learn and visit.”**

It is an ambitious vision and to achieve our aim we must work together boldly and creatively, whether addressing such key issues as local areas of deprivation or the global threat of climate change. In terms of employment and tourism, cultural assets and higher educational facilities, Norwich plays a vital role in Norfolk and the eastern region.

Identified as an ‘area of growth’ in the Regional Economic Strategy, we want to make sure that the city realises its potential in ways that benefit all local residents as well as businesses and other organisations.

Norwich is a city of great contrasts in terms of people’s quality of life. A key aim of the partnership is to make sure that inequalities in Norwich are minimised while giving all local people the best possible chances in life. We also want to make sure that our plans are sustainable and will safeguard the prospects of our children and future generations.

The designation of Norwich as a major growth point centre brings with it the potential to achieve unitary status on extended boundaries.

Community involvement in green issues has produced good results over many years. Partnerships are an important part of our work in green spaces and form an

essential link to the community. Some community groups are long established, such as the local civic amenity group, The Norwich Society, which was founded in 1932 and was instrumental in saving many heritage features of the city, such as the Bishop's Bridge and the medieval streetscape of Elm Hill.

The Norwich Society is currently involved with HEART and the City Council in improving the riverside environment in the city centre by the creation of a Wensum River Parkway.



***Bishops Bridge***

One of the most successful community projects is the award-winning **Norwich in Bloom** initiative. Established over twenty years ago, it was re-launched in 1999 in association with the City Centre Management Partnership and has won the prestigious regional **Anglia in Bloom** “Best City” competition on numerous occasions, most recently in 2008, beating cities from across the six counties of the UK's Eastern Region.

In 2008 we won **Britain in Bloom**'s top award for ‘Urban Regeneration’ with a scheme based on the Chapelfield area of the city centre.

In 2009 we were awarded ‘Five Blooms’ status in the international **Communities in Bloom** competition, together with a Youth Involvement Award.

Norwich in Bloom is a genuine partnership between all sectors of the community including schools, businesses, and residents, sheltered housing projects, Norwich prison, the City College, the city council and many more. Its successes in recent years have enabled very positive publicity for the city to be generated both locally and regionally encompassing both press and radio.



The business sponsorship alone generates approximately £44,000 p.a. for the benefit of the city centre, plus there is approximately £30,000 of “in kind” support.



***City College special needs students  
Grow vegetables for an arts-based project in the city 2009***

Funding allocated to the city as part of the new growth point status has enabled a number of community groups to have direct involvement in the, design, construction and management of green areas. This has included:

- The Norwich Wooded Ridges project aims to involve local communities in the management and active use of woodlands for informal recreation. Over the winter of 2008-9, four different schools have involved children and their parents in planting 600 trees.
- BTCV worked in partnership with Norwich City Council to enable conservation volunteers to work on 17 sites in the city, completing 541 worker days. Tasks included heathland and woodland management, improving access, hedge planting and pond/watercourse management. BTCV worked with community

groups to make environmental improvements to green spaces such as the Dell, Marlpit Woods and Grapes Hill Community Garden.



***BTCV Received a civic award in 2008 for their success in establishing the Green Gym project***

**How do we know that the community are happy with what is provided?**

A **Standing Panel** has been set up covering the County of Norfolk 700+ individuals(of which 100 live in the City), representing a cross-section of the community and including hard to reach groups.

The views of the panel are regularly sought on a wide range of issues. It is a way of preventing the 'consultation fatigue' caused by random surveys.

## HEALTHY LIFESTYLES

Levels of health in Norwich are generally quite poor. In a city of 128,000 10% of the population feel in poor health and 3% have mental health or behavioural issues. Both of these figures are seen as 'significantly worse' than the England average.

The City as a whole is in the 20% most deprived local authorities nationally (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2007).

Poor health, low self esteem and well being are some of the key barriers preventing individuals leading physically, economically & socially active lives in their community. Norwich is currently engaged in four areas of work aimed at promoting healthy lifestyles:

### 1. Health Walks

This scheme encourages people to improve their physical and mental health through regular walking.

***Regular walking can make you feel good, give you more energy, help you sleep better, help you reduce stress, keep your heart “strong”, reduce blood pressure and help to manage your weight.***

The scheme works with those groups of people most at risk from physical and mental health related illnesses. These groups of people include the elderly, those who live in isolation and those suffering from a variety of illnesses.

By linking to local primary care trusts and general practitioners and their Physical Activity Plans (to help monitor and quantify the advantages for volunteer participants) the project aims to improve and maintain the health of those taking part, and reduce the social and economic costs of poor health.

***Health Walk***





Currently there are 2,000 clients on the database who have been on a guided health walk at least once in the last 12 months.

The Norwich Fringe Project has run a successful Health Walks programme for the last seven years. Currently they organise 13 walks per week.

## **2. Green Gym**

BTCV together with its partners seek to address these issues of poor health by implementing the principles of the Green Gym concept - a unique approach linking health to the environment. It offers a range of physical environmental activities suited to the fitness and health of the individual. Activities might include tree planting, maintaining footpaths and growing vegetables.

Moderate and regular physical activity helps prevent and reduce stress, depression and anxiety. Contact with nature and gardening or horticultural activities aid stress-reduction.

Green Gyms can help build social networks which have been shown to be important in terms of mental well-being. At the same time it can promote feelings of well-being through positive accomplishment of a task.

Operating costs are exceeded by the savings on prescriptions (by a factor of more than 2). This is expected to improve further as take-up increases.



The Norwich Green Gym project aims to transform the quality of life of individuals with health and/or a learning disability and to support them in their recovery. The need to provide support in order to help people choose healthier lifestyles is one of the driving forces behind the Government's current public health policy.

***Norwich's Green Gym project won a civic award in 2008***



### **3. Children's Play – development of eco-play opportunities**

Research studies have shown that children want more interesting and 'naturalistic' play opportunities and that they like contact with natural elements such as plants, water, sand and mud, and yet many of these elements are now omitted from the design of playgrounds.

Norwich City Council's 'Play Strategy' aims to encourage environmental play. An existing park, St Clements, is being developed as an eco-play park and intends to introduce the lessons learned from this into the wider landscape of the city. We are aiming to provide a range of natural settings which encourage free play and healthy outdoor activity.



***Playing in the River Yare at Old Lakenham, June 2010***

#### **4. Community Events**

A wide range of accessible public activities help make Norwich a vibrant place to live, work and visit. A selection of events in 2009/10 included:

##### **Ice Sculpture Trail - December 2009**

Attendances: 30,000+

Once again in 2009 this was an extremely popular event attracting in excess of 30,000 people. The trail led participants on a historic and cultural trail of central Norwich.

##### **Lord Mayors Celebrations 8-11 July 2010**

Attendances: estimated 45,000 +

This is the city's main outdoor summer festival consisting of a carnival, two-day music festival, outdoor comedy, theatre and cinema, fireworks, funfair, a variety of street art and dance and music performances and band concerts. It is a well established community event and has considerable public support.

##### **Children's Summer Activities July – August**

Throughout the school summer holiday's free activities are programmed for children from Tuesday until Sunday. This provides affordable opportunities for families to engage in social, cultural and educational activities in their neighbourhoods.

##### **ChildPlay**

Attendances: estimated 3,500+

Free outdoor theatre events every Friday and Sunday during school summer holidays



## KidZone

Attendances: 14,000+

. Action packed days of fun for children during the summer holidays. The events are free and set in various open spaces around the city. This year's theme is 'Get back to earth' and activities involve creating gardens and flowers, hula-hooping and rounders.

This is the 9th year of Norwich City Councils KidZone events, which remain amongst the most popular events for families

## Other Projects

The **Norfolk and Norwich Festival**, held in May 2010, was the most successful to date, attracting almost 300,000 people to an international programme of music, theatre, dance, circus, outdoor performances and visual arts installations and exhibitions. The total audience this year increased by 450%- it had a huge boost from the extended programme of outdoor performances and eye-catching visual arts installations and exhibitions.

HEART will run the 2<sup>nd</sup> **Norwich Dragon Festival** in February 2011, following the success of the first festival in 2009, which celebrated the role of dragons in the city's culture and history. It featured more than 30 events, including story-telling, puppet shows, film, art & craft activities, talks, trails and exhibitions aimed at families schools and the wider local community.

**Museums at Night** was a weekend event in May 2010 in which six museums offered a range of experiences including moonlight tours, ghost stories and children's sleepovers.





Young Gardeners stand at the Peace Camp at Norwich Forum, June 2010

*Keira (age 6) displays her seed tray garden*

## PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE

The **Local Development Framework (LDF)** is a suite of planning policy documents to guide and manage new development in the city of Norwich over the next 20 years. It will form part of the overall development plan for Norwich. This plan is undergoing a period of change as the Norfolk Structure Plan (prepared in 1999) and the City's Local Plan (adopted in 2004) are being phased out and replaced by more detailed local policies



Over the next four years, the council will introduce the new documents, which go to make up the LDF and these will gradually replace the policies in the adopted Local Plan. The community will be involved in planning the future of Norwich, through consultations and engagement as part of the LDF process.

The Core Strategy will outline the council's vision, objectives and key policies on important issues like housing, employment and shopping. This will now be a **Joint Core Strategy** prepared for the Greater Norwich Area in partnership with Broadland District Council, South Norfolk Council and Norfolk County Council.

The **Greater Norwich Development Partnership** (GNDP) has conducted a public consultation on proposed plans for its Joint Core Strategy, as well as the accompanying sustainability appraisal. The consultation document outlined the proposed strategy, new infrastructure requirements, and proposed sites for large-scale development. This consultation invited the public to see the draft strategy before the GNDP finalised it.

**The site allocation and proposals map** is being consulted on during 2010 and shows where new homes, shops and employment land will be and which land will be protected against future development.

**Area action plans** are comprehensive plans for areas of the city where significant change is needed. The plans include detailed policies and site proposals so that a new mix of uses can be developed. The city council has already produced a Northern City Centre Action Plan and a masterplan for the St Stephen's area at the heart of the central business district.

**Supplementary Planning Documents** will provide more information and detail about key planning policy topics. These documents will also include planning briefs for future development of important sites.

A **sustainability appraisal** is prepared for each document. This examines the economic, social and environmental effects of policies in the planning documents.

The **Statement of Community Involvement** sets out how and when we will involve the community in both preparing new planning documents and assessing planning applications. It was adopted in January 2007.

The **Annual Monitoring Report** shows how we are keeping to our timetable and if the policies in the plan are helping us to achieve its objectives.



### **Sustainable Housing – Ideas competition**

Architectural practices were invited to enter a competition to redesign an older housing area and it is hoped to commence construction on winning ideas during 2011.

In summary, the city of Norwich seeks to promote an inclusive, practical, integrated and sustainable approach to good environmental management and the creation of liveable communities.

As just one example of planning for the future, the 'Heavenly Gardens' project aims to take an important asset of landscape and heritage value, i.e. the collection of medieval churchyards in the city centre, and turn them into both a model of sustainability and a very real community asset. This is the subject of a bid for a LivCom bursary award.



***All Saints church has been enhanced by recent public domain works, May 2009***